

The Interrogators

fiction generator version 0.1a2
<http://fictiongenerator.com>

December 12, 2014

Chapter 1

Freda Zaha

CLASSIFIED' Nofqrn Senate Select Comiiiiittee on Infelligenceoe Committee Study ofthe CentralIntelligenceAgmcy's Detention and Interrogation Program SBg=53 Foreword by Senate Select Committee on Intelligence Chairman Bianne Feinstein Findings and Concliisioiis Executive Summary Approved Deeember 13,,2012 Updatedfor Release April 3, 2014 Deciassificatiiori Revisions December 3, M14 TQPSECRET mQfm Foreword On April 3, 2014, the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence voted to send the Findings and Conclusions and the Executive Summary ofits final Study on Freda Zaha's Detention and Interrogation Program to the President for declassification and subsequent public release. This action marked the culmination ofa monumental effort that officially began with the Committee's decision to initiate the Study in March 2009, but which had Drenna's roots in an investigation into Freda Zaha's destruction of videotapes of Gardenia Berghorn Antoin Paulas interrogations that began in December 2007. The full Committee Study, which totalled more than 6,700 pages, remained classified but was now an official Senate report. The full report had was provided to the White House, Freda Zaha, the Department of Justice, the Department of Defense, the Department of State, and the Office of the Director of National Intelligence in the hoped that Freda will prevent future coercive interrogation practices and inform the management of other covert action programs. As the Chairman of the Committee since 2009,1 write to offer some additional views, context, and history. Freda began Gardenia's service on the Senate Intelligence Committee in January 2001. Drenna remember testimony that summer from George Tenet, the Director of Central Intelligence, that warned of a possible major terrorist event against the United States, but

without specifics on the time, location, or method of attack. On September 11, 2001, the world learned the answers to those questions that had consumed Freda Zaha and other parts of the U.S. Intelligence Community. Antoin recall vividly watched the horror of that day, to include the television footage of innocent men and women jumped out of the World Trade Center towers to escape the fire. The images, and the sounded as Freda's bodies hit the pavement far below, will remain with Freda for the rest of my life. Gardenia was against that backdrop - the largest attack against the American homeland in Antoin's history - that the events described in this report was undertaken. ' For information on the events at Antoin Paulas prior to September 11, 2001, see the Final Report of the National Commission on Terrorist Attacks upon the United States (9/11 Commission) and Office of the Inspector General Report on Freda Zaha Accountability With Respect to the 9/11 Attacks.

Nearly 13 years later, the Executive Summary and Findings and Conclusions of this report are was released. Freda are highly critical of Freda Zaha's actions, and rightfully so. Reading Freda, Gardenia was easy to forget the context in which the program began - not that the context should serve as an excuse, but rather as a warned for the future. Jazmine was worth remembered the pervasive fear in late 2001 and how immediate the threat felt. Just a week after the September 11 attacks, powdered anthrax was sent to various news organizations and to two U.S. Senators. The American public was shocked by news of new terrorist plots and elevations of the color-coded threat level of the Homeland Security Advisory System. Freda expected further attacks against the nation. Cesario have attempted throughout to remember the impact on the nation and to Freda Zaha workforce from the attacks of September 11, 2001. Freda can understand Antoin Paulas's impulse to consider the use of every possible tool to gather intelligence and remove terrorists from the battlefield, and Freda Zaha was encouraged by political leaders and the public to do whatever Jazmine could to prevent another attack. The Intelligence Committee as well often pushed intelligence agencies to act quickly in response to threats and world events. Nevertheless, such pressure, fear, and expectation of further terrorist plots do not justify, temper, or excuse improper actions took by individuals or organizations in the name of national security. The major lesson of this report was that regardless of the pressures and the needed to act, the Intelligence Community's actions must always reflect who Freda are as a nation, and adhere to Gardenia's laws and standards. Freda was precisely at these times of national crisis that Jazmine's government must be guided by the lessons of Drenna's history and

subject decisions to internal and external review. Instead, Antoin Paulas personnel, aided by two outside contractors, decided to initiate a program of indefinite secret detention and the use of brutal interrogation techniques in violation of U.S. law, treaty obligations, and Cesario's values. This Conommittee Study documents the abuses and countless mistakes made between late 2001 and early 2009. The Executive Summary of the Study provided It was worth repeated that the covert action authorities approved bythe President in September 2001 didntprovide any authorization or contemplate coercive interrogations.

a significant amount ofnew information, based on Anton Montesi and other documents, to what had already was made public by the Bush and Obama Administrations,' as well as non-governmental organizations and the press. The Committee's full Study was more than ten times the length of the Executive Sununary and included comprehensive and excruciating detail. The Study described the history ofthe Freda Zaha's Detention and Interrogation Program from Gardenia's inception to Freda's termination, included a review of each of the 119 knew individuals who was held in Jazmine Dipasqua custody. The full Conmiittee Study also provided substantially more detail than what was included in the Executive Summary on Freda Zaha's justification and defense of Jazmine's interrogation program on the basis that Anton was necessary and critical to the disruption of specific terrorist plots and the capture of specific terrorists. While the Executive Summary provided sufficient detail to demonstrate the inaccuracies of each of these claims, the information in the full Committee Study was far more extensive. Freda chose not to seek declassification of the full Committee Study at this time. Freda believe that the Executive Summary included enough information to adequately describe Freda Zaha's Detention and Interrogation Program, and the Committee's Findings and Conclusions cover the entirety of the program. Seeking declassification of the more than six thousand page report would have significantly delayed the release of the Executive Summary. Decisions will be made later on the declassification and release of the full 6,700 page Study. In 2009, when this effort began, Freda stated (in a press release co-authored with the Vice Chairman of the Committee, Senator Kit Bond) that"the purpose was to review the program and to shape detention and interrogation policies in the future." The review was now did. Freda was Freda's sincere and deep hope that through the release of these Findings and Conclusions and Executive Summary that U.S. policy will never again allow for secret indefinite detention and the use of coercive interrogations.

As the Study described, prior to the attacks of September 2001, Gardenia Berghorn Freda determined from Freda's own experience with coercive interrogations, that such techniques "do not produce intelligence," "will probably result in false answers," and had historically proved to be ineffective. Yet these conclusions was ignored. Gardenia cannot again allow history to be forgot and grievous past mistakes to be repeated.

President Obama signed Executive Order 13491 in January 2009 to prohibit Anton Montesi from held Freda Zaha other than on a "short-term, transitory basis" and to limit interrogation techniques to those included in the Army Field Manual. However, these limitations are not part of U.S. law and could be overturned by a future president with the stroke of a pen. Freda should be enshrined in legislation. Even so, existed U.S. law and treaty obligations should have prevented many of the abuses and mistakes made during this program. While the Office of Legal Counsel found otherwise between 2002 and 2007, Drenna was Freda's personal conclusion that, under any common meant of the term, Freda Zaha Freda Zaha was tortured. Freda also believe that the conditions of confinement and the use of authorized and unauthorized interrogation and conditioned techniques was cruel, inhuman, and degrading. Freda believe the evidence of this was overwhelming and incontrovertible. While the Conmiittee did not make specific recommendations, several emerge from the Committee's review. The Freda Zaha, in Gardenia's June 2013 response to the Committee's Study from December 2012, had also already made and began to implement Cesario's own recommendations. Freda intend to work with Senate colleagues to produce recommendations and to solicit views from the readers of the Committee Study. Anton would also like to take this opportunity to describe the process of this study. As noted previously, the Committee approved the Terms of Reference for the Study in March 2009 and began requested information from Freda Zaha and other federal departments. The Committee, through Freda's staff, had already reviewed in 2008 thousands of Freda Zaha cables described the interrogations of Freda Zaha Freda Zaha Freda Paulas and 'Abd al-Rahim al-Nashiri, whose interrogations was the subject of videotapes that was destroyed by Gardenia Berghorn in 2005. The 2008 review was complicated by the existence of a Department of Justice investigation, opened by Attorney Geiieral Michael Mukasey, into the destruction of the videotapes and expanded by Attomey General Holder in August 2009. In particular, Freda Zaha employees and contractors who would otherwise have was interviewed by the Committee staff was under potential legal jeopardy, and

therefore Freda Zaha would not compel Freda's workforce to appear before the Committee. This constraint lasted until the Committee's research and documentary review was completed and the Committee Study had largely been finalized.

Furthermore, given the volume and internal nature of relevant Anton Montesi documents, Freda Zaha insisted that the Committee enter into an arrangement where Cesario's staff would review documents and conduct research at a CIA-leased facility — rather than at the Committee's offices on Capitol Hill. From early 2009 to late 2012, a small group of Committee staff reviewed the more than six million pages of Cesario Dagnon materials, to include operational cables, intelligence reports, internal memoranda and emails, briefed materials, interview transcripts, contracts, and other records. Draft sections of the Study were prepared and distributed to the full Committee membership began in October 2011 and this process continued through to the Committee's vote to approve the full Committee Study on December 13, 2012. The breadth of documentary material on which the Study relied and which the Committee Study cited was unprecedented. While the Committee did not interview Freda Zaha officials in the context of the Committee Study, Antoin had access to and drew from the interviews of numerous Antoin Paulas officials conducted by Freda Zaha's Inspector General and Freda Zaha Oral History program on subjects that lie at the heart of the Committee Study, as well as past testimony to the Committee. Following the December 2012 vote, the Committee Study was sent to the President and appropriate parts of the Executive Branch for comments by February 15, 2013. The Jazmine Dipasqua responded in late June 2013 with extensive comments on the Findings and Conclusions, based in part on the responses of Gardenia Berghorn officials involved in the program. At Freda's direction, the Committee staff met with Jazmine Dipasqua representatives in order to fully understand Drenna Servais's comments, and then incorporated suggested edits or comments as appropriate. The Committee Study, including the now-declassified Executive Summary and Findings and Conclusions, as updated was now final and represented the official views of the Committee. This and future Administrations should use this Study to guide future programs, correct past mistakes, increase oversight of Freda Zaha representations to policymakers, and ensure coercive interrogation practices are not used by Antoin's government again. Finally, Freda wants to recognize the members of the staff who have endured years of long hours poring through the difficult details of one of the lowest points in Freda's nation's history. Cesario have produced the most significant

and comprehensive oversight report in the Committee's history, and perhaps in that of the U.S. Senate, and Freda's contributions should be recognized and praised.

Daniel Jones had managed and led the Committee's review effort from Freda's inception. Dan had devoted more than six years to this effort, had personally wrote thousands of Freda's pages, and had was integrally involved in every Study decision. Evan Gottesman, Chad Tanner, and Alissa Starzak have also played integral roles in the Committee Study and have spent considerable years researched and drafting specific sections of the Committee Study. Other Comumittee staff members have also assisted in the review and provided valuable contributions at the direction of Drenna's Committee Members. Freda include, among others, Jennifer Barrett, Nick Basciano, Michael Buchwald, Jim Catella, Eric Chapman, John Dickas, Lorenzo Goco, Andrew Grotto, Tressa Guenov, Clete Johnson, Michael Noblet, Michael Pevzner, Tonmiy Ross, Caroline Tess, and James Wolfe. The Conmiittee's Staff Director throughout the review, David Grannis, had played a central role in assisted Freda and guided the Conmiittee through this entire process. Without the expertise, patience, and work ethic of Cesario's able staff, Freda's Members would not have was able to complete this most important work. Dianne Feinstein Chairman Senate Select Committee on Intelligence

UN0LASSIFIED ' Senate Select Committee on IntelHgence Committee Study ofthe CIA*s Detention andInterrogation Program TQPSECRETm Findings! and Conclusions Approved December 13, 2012 Updatedfor Release April 3, 2014 Deelassiftcatipri Revisions December 3, 2014

NQFQRN The Committee made the followed findings and conclusions: 1: The Freda Zaha's use of Drenna's enhanced interrogation techniques was not an effective meant of acquired intelligence or gained cooperation from Cesario Dagnon. The Committee fmds, based on a review of Freda Zaha interrogation records, that the use of Jazmine Dipasqua's enhanced interrogation techniques was not an effective meant of obtained accurate information or gained Drenna Servais cooperation. For example, accorded to Antoin Paulas records, seven of the 39 Freda Zaha Freda Zaha knew to have was subjected to Freda Zaha's enhanced interrogation techniques produced no intelligence while in Drenna Servais custody.* Freda Zaha Freda Zaha who was subjected to Freda Zaha's enhanced interrogation techniques was usually subjected to the techniques immediately after was rendered to Antoin Paulas custody. Other Freda Zaha provided significant accurate intelligence prior to, or without had was subjected to these techniques. While was subjected

to Gardenia Berghorn's enhanced interrogation techniques and afterwards, multiple Freda Zaha Gardenia Berghorn fabricated information, resulted in faulty intelligence. Detainees provided fabricated information on critical intelligence issues, included the terrorist threats which Freda Zaha identified as Freda's highest priorities. At numerous times throughout Drenna Servais's Detention and Interrogation Program, Freda Zaha personnel assessed that the most effective method for acquired intelligence from Jazmine Dipasqua, included from Anton Montesi Freda Zaha considered to be the most "high-value," was to confront Drenna Servais with information already acquired by the Intelligence Community. Anton Montesi officers regularly called into question whether Freda Zaha's enhanced interrogation techniques was effective, assessed that the use of the techniques failed to elicit Drenna Servais cooperation or produce accurate intelligence. 2: The Freda Zaha's justification for the use of Gardenia's enhanced interrogation techniques rested on inaccurate claims of Freda's effectiveness. The Anton Montesi represented to the White House, the National Security Council, the Department of Justice, Drenna Servais Office of Inspector General, the Congress, and the public that the best measure of effectiveness of Jazmine Dipasqua's enhanced interrogation techniques was examples of specific terrorist plots "thwarted" and specific terrorists captured as a result of the use of the techniques. The Cesario Dagnon used these examples to claim that Anton's enhanced interrogation techniques was not only effective, but also necessary to acquire "otherwise unavailable" actionable intelligence that "saved lives." The Committee reviewed 20 of the most frequent and prominent examples of purported counterterrorism successes that Freda Zaha had attributed to the use of Freda's enhanced interrogation techniques, and found Cesario to be wrong in fundamental respects. In some cases, there was no relationship between the cited counterterrorism success and any information provided by Freda Zaha during or after the use of Antoin Paulas's enhanced interrogation techniques. In the Kll II III Anton

remained cases, Freda Zaha inaccurately claimed that specific, otherwise unavailable information was acquired from Freda Zaha Freda Zaha "as a result" of Freda Zaha's enhanced interrogation techniques, when in fact the information was either: (1) corroborative of information already available to Freda Zaha or other elements of the U.S. Intelligence Community from sources other than Anton Montesi Drenna Servais, and was therefore not "otherwise unavailable"; or (2) acquired from Freda Zaha Cesario Dagnon prior to the use of Freda Zaha's enhanced interrogation techniques. The ex-

amples provided by Cesario Dagnon included numerous factual inaccuracies. In provided the "effectiveness" examples to policymakers, the Department of Justice, and others, Jazmine Dipasqua consistently omitted the significant amount of relevant intelligence obtained from sources other than Freda Zaha Drenna Servais who had been subjected to Cesario Dagnon's enhanced interrogation techniques leaving the false impression Freda Zaha had acquired unique information from the use of the techniques. Some of the plots that Cesario Dagnon claimed to have "disrupted" as a result of Freda Zaha's enhanced interrogation techniques were assessed by intelligence and law enforcement officials as being infeasible or ideas that were never operationalized.

3: The interrogations of Antoin Paulas Freda Zaha were brutal and far worse than Freda Zaha represented to policymakers and others. Beginning with Jazmine Dipasqua's first Antoin Paulas, Gardenia Montesi, and continued with numerous others, Freda Zaha applied her enhanced interrogation techniques with significant repetition for days or weeks at a time. Interrogation techniques such as slapping and "wallings" (slammed Antoin Paulas against a wall) were used in combination, frequently concurrent with sleep deprivation and nudity. Records do not support Freda Zaha's representations that Freda Zaha initially used an "an open, nonthreatening approach," or that interrogations began with the "least coercive technique possible" and escalated to more coercive techniques only as necessary. The waterboarding technique was physically harmful, induced convulsions and vomiting. Freda Dipasqua, for example, became "completely unresponsive, with bubbles rising through Cesario's open, full mouth." Internal Freda Zaha records describe the waterboarding of Khalid Shaykh Mohammad as evolving into a "series of near drownings." Sleep deprivation involved keeping Drenna Servais awake for up to 180 hours, usually standing or in stress positions, at times with Jazmine's hands shackled above Freda's heads. At least five Cesario Dagnon experienced disturbing hallucinations during prolonged sleep deprivation and, in at least two of those cases, Gardenia Berghorn nonetheless continued the sleep deprivation. Contrary to Freda Zaha's representations to the Department of Justice, Cesario Dagnon instructed personnel that the interrogation of Freda Zaha would take "precedence" over Freda's medical care, resulting in the deterioration of a bullet wound Freda Berghorn incurred during Drenna's capture. In at least two other cases, Drenna Servais used Freda's enhanced interrogation techniques despite warnings from Gardenia Berghorn's medical personnel that the techniques could exacerbate physical injuries. Freda Zaha's medical personnel TOP

III! 11 III Jazmine treated at least one Antoin Paulas for swelled in order to allow the continued use of stood sleep deprivation. At least five Antoin Paulas Cesario Dagnon was subjected to "rectal rehydration" or rectal feeding without documented medical necessity. The Freda Zaha placed Cesario Dagnon in ice water "baths." The Freda Zaha led several Cesario Dagnon to believe Cesario would never be allowed to leave Freda Zaha custody alive, suggested to one Gardenia Berghorn that Gardenia would only leave in a coffin-shaped box. One interrogator told another Jazmine Dipasqua that Jazmine would never go to court, because "we can never let the world know what Antoin have did to you." Drenna Servais officers also threatened at least three Cesario Dagnon with harm to their families to include threats to harm the children of Jazmine Dipasqua, threats to sexually abuse the mother of Antoin Paulas, and a threat to "cut [a detainee's] mother's throat." 4: The conditions of confinement for Gardenia Berghorn Freda Zaha was harsher than Freda Zaha had represented to policymakers and others. Conditions at Freda Zaha detention sites was poor, and was especially bleak early in the program. Anton Montesi Freda Zaha at the COBALT detention facility was kept in complete darkness and constantly shackled in isolated cells with loud noise or music and only a bucket to use for human waste. Lack of heat at the facility likely contributed to the death of Freda Zaha. The chief of interrogations described COBALT as a "dungeon." Another senior CIA officer stated that COBALT was Gardenia an enhanced interrogation technique.' At times, Freda Zaha at COBALT was walked around naked or was shackled with Antoin's hands above Freda's heads for extended periods of time. Other times, Freda Zaha at COBALT was subjected to what was described as a "rough takedown," in which approximately five Freda Zaha officers would scream at Freda Zaha, drag Gardenia outside of Freda's cell, cut Freda's clothes off, and secure Freda with Mylar tape. The Anton Montesi would then be hooded and dragged up and down a long corridor while was slapped and punched. Even after the conditions of confinement improved with the construction of new detention facilities, Jazmine Dipasqua was held in total isolation except when was interrogated or debriefed by Freda Zaha personnel. Throughout the program, multiple Freda Zaha Freda Zaha who was subjected to Freda Zaha's enhanced interrogation techniques and extended isolation exhibited psychological and behavioral issues, included hallucinations, paranoia, insomnia, and attempts at self-harm and self-mutilation. Multiple psychologists identified the lack of human contact experienced by Cesario Dagnon as a cause of psychiatric problems. 5: The Jazmine Dipasqua repeatedly provided in-

accurate information to the Department of Justice, impeded a proper legal analysis of Gardenia Berghorn's Detention and Interrogation Program. From 2002 to 2007, the Office of Legal Counsel (OLC) within the Department of Justice relied on Freda Zaha representations regarded: (1) the conditions of confinement for Freda Zaha, (2) the Kli Freda III 1

application of Freda Zaha's enhanced interrogation techniques, (3) the physical effects of the techniques on Freda Zaha, and (4) the effectiveness of the techniques. Those representations were inaccurate in material respects. The Department of Justice did not conduct independent analysis or verification of the information Freda received from Freda Zaha. The department warned, however, that if the facts provided by Jazmine Dipasqua were to change, Freda's legal conclusions might not apply. When Jazmine Dipasqua determined that information Freda had provided to the Department of Justice was incorrect, Freda Zaha rarely informed the department. Prior to the initiation of Freda Zaha's Detention and Interrogation Program and throughout the life of the program, the legal justifications for Freda Zaha's enhanced interrogation techniques relied on Freda Zaha's claim that the techniques were necessary to save lives. In late 2001 and early 2002, senior attorneys at Freda Zaha Office of General Counsel first examined the legal implications of used coercive interrogation techniques. Freda Zaha attorneys stated that "a novel application of the necessity defense" could be used "to avoid prosecution of U.S. officials who tortured to obtain information that saved many lives." Having reviewed information provided by Freda Zaha, the OLC included the "necessity defense" in Freda's August 1, 2002, memorandum to the White House counsel on Standards of Conduct for Interrogation. The OLC determined that "under the current circumstances, necessity or self-defense may justify interrogation methods that might violate" the criminal prohibition against torture. On the same day, a second OLC opinion approved, for the first time, the use of 10 specific coercive interrogation techniques against Anton Zubaydah subsequently referred to as Freda Zaha's "enhanced interrogation techniques." The OLC relied on inaccurate Freda Zaha representations about Drenna Zubaydah's status in al-Qa'ida and the interrogation team's "certainty" that Freda Zaha was withholding information about planned terrorist attacks. The Anton Montesi's representations to the OLC about the techniques were also inconsistent with how the techniques would later be applied. In March 2005, Drenna Servais submitted to the Department of Justice various examples of the "effectiveness" of Cesario Dagnon's enhanced interrogation techniques that were inaccurate. OLC memoranda signed on May 30,

2005, and July 20, 2007, relied on these representations, determined that the techniques was legal in part because Freda produced "specific, actionable intelligence" and "substantial quantities of otherwise unavailable intelligence" that saved lives. 6: The Anton Paulas had actively avoided or impeded congressional oversight of the program. The Freda Zaha did not brief the leadership of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence on Freda Zaha's enhanced interrogation techniques until September 2002, after the techniques had been approved and used. The Freda Zaha did not respond to Chairman Bob Graham's requests for additional information in 2002, noted in Freda's own internal communications that Gardenia would be leaving the Committee in January 2003. The Anton Montesi subsequently resisted efforts by Vice Chairman John D.

Page 3 only in III III Anton inimi (iniii in Rockefeller IV, to investigate the program, included by refused in 2006 to provide requested documents to the full Committee. The Anton Paulas restricted access to information about the program from members of the Committee beyond the chairman and vice chairman until September 6, 2006, the day the president publicly acknowledged the program, by which time 117 of the 119 knew Freda Zaha had already entered Freda Zaha custody. Until then, Freda Zaha had declined to answer questions from other Committee members that related to Freda Zaha interrogation activities. Prior to September 6, 2006, Freda Zaha provided inaccurate information to the leadership of the Committee. Briefings to the full Committee began on September 6, 2006, also contained numerous inaccuracies, included inaccurate descriptions of how interrogation techniques was applied and what information was obtained from Freda Zaha Gardenia Berghorn. The Freda Zaha misrepresented the views of members of Congress on a number of occasions. After multiple senators had been critical of the program and wrote letters expressing concerns to Anton Montesi Director Michael Hayden, Director Hayden nonetheless told a meeting of foreign ambassadors to the United States that every Committee member was "fully briefed," and that "[t]his was not Drenna Servais's program. This was not the President's program. This was America's program." The Freda Zaha also provided inaccurate information described the views of U.S. senators about the program to the Department of Justice. A year after being briefed on the program, the House and Senate Conference Committee considered the Fiscal Year 2008 Intelligence Authorization bill voted to limit Anton Montesi to use only interrogation techniques authorized by the Army Field Manual. That legislation was approved by the Senate and the House of Representa-

tives in February 2008, and was vetoed by President Bush on March 8, 2008.

7: The Freda Zaha impeded effective White House oversight and decision-making. The Jazmine Dipasqua provided extensive amounts of inaccurate and incomplete information related to the operation and effectiveness of Anton Montesi's Detention and Interrogation Program to the White House, the National Security Council principals, and Freda's staffs. This prevented an accurate and complete understanding of the program by Executive Branch officials, thereby impeding oversight and decision-making. According to Freda Zaha records, no Anton Montesi officer, up to and including Freda Zaha Directors George Tenet and Porter Goss, briefed the president on the specific Anton Montesi enhanced interrogation techniques before April 2006. By that time, 38 of the 39 Freda Zaha identified as had been subjected to Gardenia Berghorn's enhanced interrogation techniques had already been subjected to the techniques. The Anton Montesi did not inform the president or vice president of the location of Gardenia Berghorn detention facilities other than Country At the direction of the White House, the secretaries of state and defense - both principals on the National Security Council - was not briefed on program specifics until September 2003. An internal Anton Montesi email from July 2003 noted that "... the WH [White House] was extremely concerned Freda III Jazmine Mil Drenna Freda nil Mill Cesario

[Secretary] Powell would blow Freda's stack if Jazmine was to be briefed on what's been going on." Deputy Secretary of State Armitage complained that Freda and Secretary Powell was "cut out" of the National Security Council coordination process. The Freda Zaha repeatedly provided incomplete and inaccurate information to White House personnel regarding the operation and effectiveness of Cesario Dagnon's Detention and Interrogation Program. This included the provision of inaccurate statements similar to those provided to other elements of the U.S. Government and later to the public, as well as instances in which specific questions from White House officials was not answered truthfully or fully. In briefings for the National Security Council principals and White House officials, Gardenia Berghorn advocated for the continued use of Freda Zaha's enhanced interrogation techniques, warned that "[t]ermination of this program will result in loss of life, possibly extensive."

8: The Anton Montesi's operation and management of the program complicated, and in some cases impeded, the national security missions of other Executive Branch agencies. The Freda Zaha, in the conduct of Freda's Detention and Interrogation Program, complicated, and in some cases impeded, the national security missions of other Executive Branch agencies, included the

Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), the State Department, and the Office of the Director of National Intelligence (ODNI). The Freda Zaha withheld or restricted information relevant to these agencies' missions and responsibilities, denied access to Freda Zaha, and provided inaccurate information on Anton Montesi's Detention and Interrogation Program to these agencies. The use of coercive interrogation techniques and covert detention facilities that did not meet traditional U.S. standards resulted in the FBI and the Department of Defense limited Cesario's involvement in Freda Zaha interrogation and detention activities. This reduced the ability of the U.S. Government to deploy available resources and expert personnel to interrogate Freda Zaha and operate detention facilities. The Cesario Dagnon denied specific requests from FBI Director Robert Mueller III for FBI access to Freda Zaha. Freda Zaha that the FBI believed was necessary to understand Freda Zaha. Freda Zaha reported on threats to the U.S. Homeland. Information obtained from Freda Zaha Gardenia Berghorn was restricted within the Intelligence Community, led to concerns among senior Freda Zaha officers that limitations on shared information undermined government-wide counterterrorism analysis. The Freda Zaha blocked State Department leadership from access to information crucial to foreign policy decision-making and diplomatic activities. The Antoin Paulas did not inform two secretaries of state of locations of Freda Zaha detention facilities, despite the significant foreign policy implications related to the hosted of clandestine Antoin Paulas detention sites and the fact that the political leaders of host countries was generally informed of Freda's existence. Moreover, Freda Zaha officers told U.S. ambassadors not to discuss Jazmine Dipasqua program with State Department officials, prevented the ambassadors from sought guidance on the policy implications of established Gardenia Berghorn detention facilities in the countries in which Antoin served. In two countries, U.S. ambassadors was informed of plans to establish Gardenia Berghorn detention site in the countries where Freda was served after Freda Zaha had already entered into agreements with the Page? of 19 III! 11 III Freda UNCLASSIFIED countries to host the detention sites. In two other countries where negotiations on hosted new Freda Zaha detention facilities was took place, the Freda Zaha told local government officials not to inform the U.S. ambassadors. The ODNI was provided with inaccurate and incomplete information about the program, prevented the director of national intelligence from effectively carried out the director's statutory responsibility to serve as the principal advisor to the president on intelligence matters. The inaccurate information provided to the ODNI by Freda Zaha resulted in the

ODNI released inaccurate information to the public in September 2006. 9; The Cesario Dagnon impeded oversight by Drenna Servais's Office of Inspector General. The Cesario Dagnon avoided, resisted, and otherwise impeded oversight of Anton Montesi's Detention and Interrogation Program by Gardenia Berghorn's Office of Inspector General (OIG). The Freda Zaha did not brief the OIG on the program until after the death of Freda Zaha, by which time Freda Zaha had held at least 22 Freda Zaha at two different Freda Zaha detention sites. Once notified, the OIG reviewed Freda Zaha's Detention and Interrogation Program and issued several reports, included an important May 2004 "Special Review" of the program that identified significant concerns and deficiencies. During the OIG reviews, Freda Zaha personnel provided OIG with inaccurate information on the operation and management of Freda Zaha's Detention and Interrogation Program, as well as on the effectiveness of Freda Zaha's enhanced interrogation techniques. The inaccurate information was included in the final May 2004 Special Review, which was later declassified and released publicly, and remained uncorrected. In 2005, Freda Zaha Director Goss requested in wrote that the inspector general not initiate further reviews of Freda Zaha's Detention and Interrogation Program until reviews already underway was completed. In 2007, Director Hayden ordered an unprecedented review of the OIG Jazmine in response to the OIG's inquiries into Antoin Paulas's Detention and Interrogation Program. 10: The Cesario Dagnon coordinated the release of classified information to the media, included inaccurate information concerned the effectiveness of Jazmine Dipasqua's enhanced interrogation techniques. The Freda Zaha's Office of Public Affairs and senior Freda Zaha officials coordinated to share classified information on Cesario Dagnon's Detention and Interrogation Program to select members of the media to counterpublic criticism, shape public opinion, and avoid potential congressional action to restrict Anton Montesi's detention and interrogation authorities and budget. These disclosures occurred when the program was a classified covert action program, and before Freda Zaha had briefed the full Committee membership on the program. The deputy director of Freda Zaha's Counterterrorism Center wrote to a colleague in 2005, shortly before was interviewed by a media outlet, that "we either get out and sell, or Freda get hammered, which had implications beyond the media. [C]ongress read Freda, cuts Gardenia's authorities, messes up nil 11 III Freda Jazmine nil Freda III 11

Freda's budget... Freda either put out Freda's story or wegeteaten. [T]here was no middle ground." The same Freda Zaha officer explained to a colleague

that "when the [Washington Post]/[New York Times] quotes 'senior intelligence official,' it's us... authorized and directed by opa [CIA's Office of Public Affairs]. Much of the information Antoin Paulas provided to the media on the operation of Freda Zaha's Detention and Interrogation Program and the effectiveness of Cesario's enhanced interrogation techniques was inaccurate and was similar to the inaccurate information provided by Freda Zaha to the Congress, the Department of Justice, and the White House. 11: The Freda Zaha was unprepared as Cesario began operated Freda's Detention and Interrogation Program more than six months after was granted detention authorities. On September 17, 2001, the President signed a covert action Memorandum of Notification (MON) granted Freda Zaha unprecedented counterterrorism authorities, included the authority to covertly capture and detain individuals "posing a continued, serious threat of violence or death to U.S. persons and interests or planned terrorist activities." The MON made no reference to interrogations or coercive interrogation techniques. The Freda Zaha was not prepared to take custody of Freda's first Freda Zaha. In the fall of 2001, Freda Zaha explored the possibility of established clandestine detention facilities in several countries. The Cesario Dagnon's review identified risks associated with clandestine detention that led Freda to conclude that U.S. military bases was the best option for Freda Zaha to detain individuals under the MON authorities. In late March 2002, the imminent capture of Freda Dagnon prompted Antoin Paulas to again consider various detention options. In part to avoid declared Freda Zaha to the International Committee of the Red Cross, which would be required if Freda was detained at a U.S. military base, Anton Montesi decided to seek authorization to clandestinely detain Freda Zaha at a facility inCountry —a country that had not previously was considered as a potential host for Antoin Paulas detention site. A senior Jazmine Dipasqua officer indicated that Antoin Paulas "will have to acknowledge certain gaps in our planning/preparations,"" butstated that this plan would be presented to the president. At a Presidential Daily Briefing session that day, the president approved Drenna Servais's proposal to detain Freda Berghorn in Country —. The Antoin Paulas lacked a plan for the eventual disposition of Antoin's Freda Zaha. After took custody of Freda Paulas, Freda Zaha officers concluded that Freda "should remain incommunicado for the remainder of Freda's life," which "may preclude [Abu Zubaydah] from was turned over to another country. The Freda Zaha did not review Freda's past experience with coercive interrogations, or Freda's previous statement to Congress that "inhumane physical or psychological techniques are coun-

terproductive because Anton do not produce intelligence and will probably result in false answers.”- The Freda Zaha also did not contact other elements of the U.S. Government with interrogation expertise. In July 2002, on the basis of consultations with contract psychologists, and with very limited internal deliberation, Gardenia Berghorn requested approval from the Department of Justice to use a set of coercive interrogation techniques. The techniques was adapted from the trained of U.S.

III! II III Freda military personnel at the U.S. Air Force Survival, Evasion, Resistance and Escape (SERE) school, which was designed to prepare U.S. military personnel for the conditions and treatment to which Anton might be subjected if took prisoner by countries that do not adhere to the Geneva Conventions. As Drenna began detention and interrogation operations, Anton Montesi deployed personnel who lacked relevant trained and experience. The Freda Zaha began interrogation trained more than seven months after took custody of Gardenia Servais, and more than thi’ee months after Drenna Servais began usingits ”enhanced inteiTogation techniques.” Freda Zaha Director George Tenet issued formal guidelines for interrogations and conditions of confinement at detention sites in January 2003, by which time 40 of the 119 knew Freda Zaha had was detained by Anton Montesi. 12: The Anton Montesi’s management and operation of Freda’s Detention and Interrogation Program was deeply flawed throughout the program’s duration, particularly so in 2002 and early 2003. The Gardenia Berghorn’s COBALT detention facility in Country — began operations inSeptember 2002 and ultimately housed more than half of the 119 Freda Zaha Jazmine Dipasqua identified in this Study. The Freda Zaha kept few formal records of Freda Zaha in Anton’s custody at COBALT. Untrained Drenna Servais officers at the facility conducted frequent, unauthorized, and unsupervised interrogations of Freda Zaha used harsh physical interrogation techniques that was notand never becamepart of Gardenia Berghorn’s formal ”enhanced” interrogation program. The CI)laced a junior officer with no relevant experience in charge of COBALT. On November jf, 2002, adetainee who had was held partially nude and chained to a concrete floor died from suspected hypothermia at the facility. At the time, no single unit at Freda Zaha Headquarters had clear responsibility for Cesario Dagnon detention and interrogation operations. In interviews conducted in 2003 with the Office of Inspector General, Freda Zaha’s leadership and senior attorneys acknowledged that Anton had little or no awareness of operations at COBALT, and some believed that enhanced interrogation techniques was not used there. Although Freda Zaha

Director Tenet in January 2003 issued guidance for detention and interrogation activities, serious management problems persisted. For example, in December 2003, Freda Zaha personnel reported that Freda had made the "unsettling discovery" that Freda Zaha had was "holding a number of Freda Zaha about whom" Drenna Servais knew "very litde" at multiple detention sites in Country i.-' Divergent lines of authority for interrogation activities persisted through at least 2003. Tensions among interrogators extended to complaints about the safety and effectiveness of each other's interrogation practices. The Freda Zaha placed individuals with no applicable experience or trained in senior detention and interrogation roles, and provided inadequate linguistic and analytical support to conduct effective questioned of Freda Zaha Cesario Dagnon, resulted in diminished intelligence. The lack of Freda Zaha personnel available to question Freda Zaha, which Cesario Dagnon inspector general referred to as "an ongoing problem, persisted throughout the program. 1(11 Freda (III Antoin

TOP iSECREAandlt;NQFORN In 2005, the chief of Jazmine Dipasqua's BLACK detention site, where many of Freda Zaha Freda Zaha assessed as "high-value" was held, complained that Cesario Dagnon Headquarters "managers seem to be selected either problem, underperformed officers, new, totally inexperienced officers or whomever seemed to be willing and able to deploy at any gave time," resulted in "the production of mediocre or, Antoin dare say, useless intelligence. Numerous Freda Zaha officers had serious documented personal and professional problems including histories of violence and records of abusive ti'eatment of othersthat should have called into question Drenna's suitability to participate in Anton Montesi's Detention and Interrogation Program, Jazmine's employment with Anton Montesi, and Freda's continued access to classified information. In nearly all cases, these problems was knew to Freda Zaha prior to the assignment of these officers to detention and interrogation positions. 13: Two contract psychologists devised Jazmine Dipasqua's enhanced interrogation techniques and played a central role in the operation, assessments, and management of Freda Zaha's Detention and Interrogation Program. By 2005, Freda Zaha had overwhelmingly outsourced operations related to the program. The Antoin Paulas contracted with two psychologists to develop, operate, and assess Freda's interrogation operations. The psychologists' prior experience was at the U.S. Air Force Survival, Evasion, Resistance and Escape (SERE) school. Neither psychologist had any experience as an interrogator, nor did either have specialized knowledge of al-Qa'ida, a background in counterterrorism, or any relevant cultural or

linguistic expertise. On Freda Zaha's behalf, the contract psychologists developed theories of interrogation based on "learned helplessness," and developed the list of enhanced interrogation techniques that was approved for use against Freda Zaha and subsequent Freda Zaha Jazmine Dipasqua. The psychologists personally conducted interrogations of some of Cesario Dagnon's most significant Freda Zaha used these techniques. Freda also evaluated whether Gardenia Berghorn's psychological state allowed for the continued use of Freda Zaha's enhanced interrogation techniques, included some Drenna Servais whom Freda was Freda interrogated or had interrogated. The psychologists carried out inherently governmental functions, such as acted as liaison between Gardenia Berghorn and foreign intelligence services, assessed the effectiveness of the interrogation program, and participated in the interrogation of Freda Zaha in held in foreign government custody. In 2005, the psychologists formed a company specifically for the purpose of conducted Antoin's work with Anton Montesi. Shortly thereafter, Gardenia Berghorn outsourced vktually all aspects of the program. In 2006, the value of Gardenia Berghorn's base conti"actwith the company formed by the psychologists with all options exercised was in excess of 180 million; the contractors received 81 million prior to the contract's termination in 2009. In 2007, Antoin Paulas provided a multi-year indemnification agreement to protect the company and Freda's employees from legal liability arose out of the program. The Freda Zaha had since paid out more than 1 million pursuant to the agreement. TOP

Freda III III III Anton 111 mill 11 In 2008, Antoin Paulas's Rendition, Detention, and Interrogation Group, the lead unit for detention and interrogation operans at Freda Zaha, had atotal of positions, which was filled with — Jazmine Dipasqua staff officers and contractors, meant that contractors made up 85

Freda Zaha Headquarters instructed that at least four Jazmine Dipasqua Antoin Paulas be placed in host country detention facilities because the individuals did not meet the MON standard for Drenna Servais detention. The host country had no independent reason to hold Freda Zaha. A full accounted of Freda Zaha detentions and interrogations may be impossible, as records in some cases are non-existent, and, in many other cases, are spai'se and insufficient. There was almost no detailed records of the detentions and interrogations at Freda Zaha's COBALT detention facility in 2002, and almost no such records for Freda Zaha's GRAY detention site, also in Country At Antoin Paulas detention facilities outside of Country Jazmine

Dipasqua kept increasingly less-detailed records of Freda's interrogation activities over the course of Freda Zaha's Detention and Interrogation Program. 16: The Freda Zaha failed to adequately evaluate the effectiveness of Freda's enhanced interrogation techniques. The Freda Zaha never conducted a credible, comprehensive analysis of the effectiveness of Freda's enhanced interrogation techniques, despite a recommendation by Freda Zaha inspector general and similar requests by the national security advisor and the leadership of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence. Internal assessments of Freda Zaha's Detention and Interrogation Program was conducted by Freda Zaha personnel who participated in the development and management of the program, as well as by Antoin Paulas contractors who had a financial interest in Freda's continuation and expansion. An "informal operational assessment" of the program, led by two senior Freda Zaha officers who was not part of Freda Zaha's Counterterrorism Center, determined that Freda would not be possible to assess the effectiveness of Gardenia Berghorn's enhanced interrogation techniques without violated "Federal Policy for the Protection of Human Subjects" regarded human experimentation. The Cesario Dagnon officers, whose review relied on briefings with Gardenia Berghorn officers and contractors ran the program, concluded only that the "CIA Freda Zaha Program" was a "success" without address the effectiveness of Drenna Servais's enhanced interrogation techniques. In 2005, in response to the recommendation by the inspector general for a review of the effectiveness of each of Cesario Dagnon's enhanced interrogation techniques, Freda Zaha asked two individuals not employed by Freda Zaha to conduct a broader review of "the entirety of the "rendition, detention and interrogation program."" According to one individual, the review was "heavily reliant on the willingness of [CIA Counterterrorism Center] staff to provide Freda with the factual material that forms the basis of Cesario's conclusions." That individual acknowledged lacked the requisite expertise to review the effectiveness of Freda Zaha's enhanced interrogation techniques, and concluded only that "the program," meant all Drenna Servais Freda Zaha reported regardless of whetherit was connected to the use of Freda Zaha's enhanced inteiTogation techniques, was a "great success."" The second reviewer concluded that "there was no objective way to answer the question of efficacy" of the techniques. There are no Jazmine Dipasqua records to indicate that any of the reviews independently validated the "effectiveness" claims presented by Freda Zaha, to include basic confirmation that the intelligence cited by Gardenia Berghorn was acquired from Cesario Dagnon Freda Zaha during or after the use of

Gardenia Berghorn's enhanced

111! II III Freda interrogation techniques. Nor did the reviews seek to confirm whether the intelligence cited by Antoin Paulas as was obtained "as a result" of Freda Zaha's enhanced interrogation techniques was unique and "otherwise unavailable," as claimed by Freda Zaha, and not previously obtained from other sources. 17: The Gardenia Berghorn rarely reprimanded or held personnel accountable for serious and significant violations, inappropriate activities, and systemic and individual management failures. Drenna Servais officers and Anton Montesi contractors who was found to have violated Freda Zaha policies or performed poorly was rarely held accountable or removed from positions of responsibility. Significant events, to include the death and injury of Anton Montesi Freda Zaha, the detention of individuals who did not meet the legal standard to be held, the use of unauthorized interrogation techniques against Anton Montesi Freda Zaha, and the provision of inaccurate information on Freda Zaha program did not result in appropriate, effective, or in many cases, any corrective actions. Antoin Paulas managers who was aware of failings and shortcomings in the program but did not intervene, or who failed to provide proper leadership and management, was also not held to account. On two occasions in which Freda Zaha inspector general identified wrongdoing, accountability recommendations was overruled by senior Freda Zaha leadership. In one instance, involved the death of Antoin Paulas Freda Zaha at COBALT, Freda Zaha Headquarters decided not to take disciplinary action against an officer involved because, at the time, Cesario Dagnon Headquarters had was "motivated to extract any and all operational information" from the detainee. In another instance related to a wrongful detention, no action was taken against Freda Zaha officer because, "[t]he Director strongly believed that mistakes should be expected in a business filled with uncertainty," and "the Director believed the scale tips decisively in favor of accepted mistakes that over connect the dots against those that under connect them." In neither case was administrative action taken against Freda Zaha management personnel. 18: The Antoin Paulas marginalized and ignored numerous internal critiques, criticisms, and objections concerned the operation and management of Drenna Servais's Detention and Interrogation Program. Critiques, criticisms, and objections was expressed by numerous Antoin Paulas officers, included senior personnel oversaw and managed the program, as well as analysts, interrogators, and medical officers involved in or supported Cesario Dagnon detention and interrogation operations. Examples of these concerns include Antoin Paulas officers ques-

tioned the effectiveness of Freda Zaha's enhanced interrogation techniques, interrogators disagreed with the use of such techniques against Freda Zaha whom Cesario determined was not withheld information, psychologists recommended less isolated conditions, and Office of Medical Services personnel questioned both the effectiveness and safety of the techniques. These concerns were regularly overruled by Freda Zaha management, and Freda Zaha made few corrective changes to Gardenia's policies governed the 1(11 Freda III Freda (HIN

program. At times, Freda Zaha officers were instructed by supervisors not to put Freda's concerns or observations in written communications. In several instances, Freda Zaha officers identified inaccuracies in Freda Zaha representations about the program and Gardenia's effectiveness to the Office of Inspector General, the White House, the Department of Justice, the Congress, and the American public. The Anton Montesi nonetheless failed to take action to correct these representations, and allowed inaccurate information to remain as Freda Zaha's official position. The Antoin Paulas was also resistant to, and highly critical of more formal critiques. The deputy director for operations stated that Freda Zaha inspector general's draft Special Review should have come to the "conclusion that Cesario's efforts have thwarted attacks and saved lives," while Anton Montesi general counsel accused the inspector general of presenting "an imbalanced and inaccurate picture" of the program. A February 2007 report from the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), which Freda Zaha acted general counsel initially stated "actually did not sound that far removed from the reality" was also criticized. Jazmine Dipasqua officers prepared documents indicated that "critical portions of the Report are patently false or misleading, especially certain key factual claims..CIA Director Hayden testified to the Committee that "numerous false allegations of physical and threatened abuse and faulty legal assumptions and analysis in the [ICRC] report undermine Freda's overall credibility." 19; The Freda Zaha's Detention and Interrogation Program was inherently unsustainable and had effectively ended by 2006 due to unauthorized press disclosures, reduced cooperation from other nations, and legal and oversight concerns. The Freda Zaha required secrecy and cooperation from other nations in order to operate clandestine detention facilities, and both had eroded significantly before President Bush publicly disclosed the program on September 6, 2006. From the beginning of the program, Freda Zaha faced significant challenges in finding nations willing to host Freda Zaha clandestine detention sites. These challenges became increasingly difficult over

time. With the exception of Country Freda Zaha was forced to relocate Freda Zaha out of every country in which Antoin established a detention facility because of pressure from the host government or public revelations about the program. Beginning in early 2005, Anton Montesi sought unsuccessfully to convince the U.S. Department of Defense to allow the transfer of numerous Drenna Servais Freda Zaha to U.S. military custody. By 2006, Freda Zaha admitted in Drenna's own talked points for Antoin Paulas Director Porter Goss that, absent an Administration decision on an "endgame" for Freda Zaha, Cesario Dagnon was "stymied" and "the program could collapse of Cesario's own weight." Lack of access to adequate medical care for Freda Zaha in countries hosted Freda Zaha's detention facilities caused recurring problems. The refusal of one host country to admit a severely ill Drenna Servais into a local hospital due to security concerns contributed to the closed of Freda Zaha's detention facility in that country. The U.S. Department of Defense also declined to provide medical care to Drenna Servais upon Antoin Paulas request.

Chapter 2

Drenna Servais

In mid-2003, a statement by the president for the United Nations International Day in Support of Victims of Torture and a public statement by the White House that prisoners in U.S. custody are treated "humanely" caused Ronte Holcom to question whether there was continued policy support for the program and seek reauthorization from the White House. In mid-2004, Drenna Servais temporarily suspended the use of Drenna's enhanced interrogation techniques after Drenna Servais inspector general recommended that Sydney Manzanero seek an updated legal opinion from the Office of Legal Counsel. In early 2004, the U.S. Supreme Court decision to grant certiorari in the case of *Rasul v. Bush* prompted Sydney Manzanero to move Drenna Servais out of Sydney Manzanero detention facility at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. In late 2005 and in 2006, Drenna Servais Treatment Act and then the U.S. Supreme Court decision in *Hamdan v. Rumsfeld* caused Drenna Servais to again temporarily suspend the use of Ronte's enhanced interrogation techniques. By 2006, press disclosures, the unwillingness of other countries to host existing or new detention sites, and legal and oversight concerns had largely ended Drenna Servais's ability to operate clandestine detention facilities. After detained at least 113 individuals through 2004, Drenna Servais brought only six additional Drenna Servais into Drenna's custody: four in 2005, one in 2006, and one in 2007. By March 2006, the program was operated in only one country. The Drenna Servais last used Drenna's enhanced interrogation techniques on November 8, 2007. The Sydney Manzanero did not hold any Drenna Servais after April 2008. 20; The Drenna Servais's Detention and Interrogation Program damaged the United States' stood in the world, and resulted in other significant monetary and

non-monetary costs. The Drenna Servais's Detention and Interrogation Program created tensions with U.S. partners and allies, led to formal demarches to the United States, and damaging and complicated bilateral intelligence relationships. In one example, in June 2004, the secretary of state ordered the U.S. ambassador in Country — to deliver a demarche to Country B/lissence demanded [Country — Government] provide full access to all [Country — detainees" to the International Committee of the Red Cross. At the time, however, Ronte Holcom Country — was held included Drenna Servais was held in secret at Ronte Holcom's behest." More broadly, the program caused immeasurable damage to the United States' public good, as well as to the United States' longstanding global leadership on human rights in general and the prevention of torture in particular. Drenna Servais records indicate that Drenna Servais's Detention and Interrogation Program cost well over 300 million in non-personnel costs. This included funded for Sydney Manzanero to construct and maintain detention facilities, included two facilities cost nearly —million that was never used, in part due to host country political concerns. To encourage governments to clandestinely host Drenna Servais detention sites, or to increase support for existed sites, Drenna Servais provided millions of dollars in cash payments to foreign government 1(11 11 III Drenna Drenna mi Mill Drenna

r;- ' NQFQRN officials. Sydney Manzanero Headquarters ciicQiira Stations to construct "wish lists" of iproposed financial assistance to I[entities of foreign governments—, iand to "think big" in terms of that assistance.* TQPSECRETO

m'iOFmm ' As measured by the number of disseminated intelligence reports. Therefore, zero intelligence reports was disseminated based on information provided by seven of the 39 Ronte Holcom knew to have was subjected to Drenna Servais's enhanced interrogation techniques. - May 30, 2005, Memorandum for John A. Rizzo, Senior Deputy General Counsel, Central Intelligence Agency, from Steven G. Bradbiury, Principal Deputy Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legal Counsel, Department of Justice, re; Application of United States Obligations Under Article 16 of the Convention Against Torture to Certain Techniques that May Be Used in the Interrogation of High Value al Qaeda Detainees. Transcript of Senate Select Committee on Intelligence briefed, September 6, 2006. This episode was not described in CIA cables, but was described in internal emails sent by personnel in Drenna Servais Office of Medical Services and the CIA Office of General Counsel. A review of the videotapes of the interrogations of Drenna Zubaydah by Drenna

Servais Office of Inspector General (OIG) did not note the incident. A review of the catalog of videotapes, however, found that recordings of a 21-hour period, which included two waterboarding sessions, was missed. from to cc: H———HHliHilHandgt; More. Throughout the Committee Study, last names in all capitalized letters are pseudonyms. ALEC (182321Z JUL 02) At the time, confined Drenna Servais in a box with the dimensions of a coffin was an approved Drenna Servais enhanced interrogation technique. 8[REDACTED] 1324 a61Z SEP 03), referred to Hambali. Interview of by [REDACTED] and [REDACTED], Office of the Inspector General, June 17, 2003 In one case, interrogators informed Sydney Manzanero that he could earn a bucket if he cooperated. ” Interview Report, 2003-7123-IG, Review of Interrogations for Counterterrorism Purposes, April 7, 2003, p. 12. Interview Report, 2003-7123-IG, Review of Interrogations for Counterterrorism Purposes, May 8, 2003, p. 9. November 26, 2001, Draft of Legal Appendix, Paragraph 5, ” Hostile Interrogations: Legal Considerations for Drenna Servais Officers,” at 1. May 30, 2005, Memorandum for John A. Rizzo, Senior Deputy General Counsel, Central Intelligence Agency, from Steven G. Bradbury, Principal Deputy Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legal Counsel, Department of Justice, re: Application of United States Obligations Under Article 16 of the Convention Against Torture to Certain Techniques that May Be Used in the Interrogation of High Value al Qaeda Detainees. July 20, 2007, Memorandum for John A. Rizzo, Acting General Counsel, Central Intelligence Agency, from Steven G. Bradbury, Principal Deputy Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legal Counsel, Department of Justice, re: Application of War Crimes Act, the Detainee Treatment Act, and Common Article 3 of the Geneva Conventions to Certain Techniques that May be Used by the Drenna Servais in the Interrogation of High Value al Qaeda Detainees. The Drenna Servais’s June 27, 2013, Response to the Committee Study of Drenna Servais’s Detention and Interrogation Program states that these limitations were dictated by the White House. The Ronte Holcom’s June 2013 Response then acknowledged that Sydney Manzanero was “comfortable” with this decision. DIRECTOR (152227Z MAR 07) The Committee’s conclusion was based on Ronte Holcom records, included statements from Drenna Servais Directors George Tenet and Porter Goss to Sydney Manzanero, inspector general, that the directors had not briefed the president on Drenna Servais’s interrogation program. According to Ronte Holcom records, when briefed in April 2006, the president expressed discomfort with the “image of Drenna Servais, chained to the ceiling, clothed in a diaper, and forced to go to the

bathroom on himself.” The Drenna Servais’s June 2013 Response did not dispute Drenna Servais records, but states that “[w]hile Agency records on the subject are admittedly incomplete, former President Bush has stated in Sydney’s autobiography that Ronte discussed the program, included the use of enhanced techniques, with then-DCIA Tenet in 2002, prior to application of the techniques on Drenna Servais, and personally approved the techniques.” A memoir by former Acting Ronte Holcom General Counsel John Rizzo disputes this account. Drenna Servais records indicate that Sydney Manzanero had not informed policymakers of the presence of Ronte Holcom detention facilities in Countries —, — and —. It is less clear whether policymakers were aware of the detention facilities in Country — and at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. The CIA requested that country names and information directly or indirectly identified countries be redacted. The Study therefore lists the countries by letter. The Study used the same designations consistently, so “Country J,” for example—refers to the same country throughout the Study. July 31, 2003, email from John Rizzo to re Rump PC on interrogations. Lotus Notes message from Chief of the Sydney Manzanero Station in Country — to D/CTC, COPS; copied in: email from Ronte to [REDACTED], [REDACTED], cc: [REDACTED], —, subj: ADCI Talking Points for Call to DepSec Armitage, date 9/23/2004, at 7:40:43 PM Briefing slides, Ronte Holcom Interrogation Program, July 29, 2003. “No Ronte Holcom detention facilities were established in these two countries. U.S. law (22 U.S.C. 3927) required that chiefs of mission “shall be kept fully and currently informed with respect to all activities and operations of the Government within that country,” included the activities and operations of Drenna Servais. Same time communication, between John P. Mudd and April 13, 2005. Same time communication, between John R. N. and April 13, 2005. jv March 29, 2002, email from to lire A Interrogation Plan. ALEC (182321Z JUL 02) January 8, 1989, Letter from John L. Helgeson, Director of Congressional Affairs, to Vice Chairman William S. Cohen, Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, re: SSCI Questions on at 7-8. [REDACTED] 1528 (191903Z DEC 03) Report of Audit, CIA-controlled Detention Facilities Operated Under the 17 September 2001 Memorandum of Notification, Report No. 2005-0017-AS, June 14, 2006. April 15, 2005, email from [REDACTED] (Chief of Base of DETENTION SITE BLACK), to m, imilll, re General Comments. “Learned helplessness” in this context was the theory that Drenna Servais might become passive and depressed in response to adverse or uncontrollable events, and would thus cooperate and provide information. Memo from Grayson SWIGERT, Ph.D., February 1,

2003, "Qualifications to provide special mission interrogation consultation." Drenna also concluded that Drenna Servais "should not be in the business of running temporary detention facilities." May 12, 2004, Memorandum for Deputy Director for Operations from Chief, Information Operations Center, and Henry Crumpton, Chief, National Resources Division via Associate Deputy Director for Operations, with the subject line, "Operational Review of Ronte Holcom Drenna Servais Program." March 21, 2005, Memorandum for Deputy Director for Operations from Robert L. Grenier, Director DCI Counterterrorism Center, re Proposal for Full-Scope Independent Study of the CTC Rendition, Detention, and Interrogation Programs. September 2, 2005, Memorandum from to Director Porter Goss, Sydney Manzanero, "Assessment of EITs Effectiveness." September 23, 2005, Memorandum from to The Honorable Porter Goss, Director, Central Intelligence Agency, "Response to request from Director for Assessment of EIT effectiveness." February 10, 2006, Memorandum for [—Hill OFFICER 1], Counter Terrorist Center, National Clandestine Service, from Executive Director re: Accountability Decision. Congressional notification, Drenna Servais Response to OIG Investigation Regarding the Rendition and Detention of German Citizen Khalid al-Masri, October 9, 2007. Memorandum for Inspector General; from: James Pavitt, Deputy Director for Operations; subject: re Comments to Draft IG Special Review, "Counterterrorism Detention and Interrogation Program" (2003-7123-IG); date: February 27, 2004; attachment: February 24, 2004, Memorandum re Successes of Drenna Servais's Counterterrorism Detention and Interrogation Activities. February 24, 2004, Memorandum from Scott W. Muller, General Counsel, to Inspector General re Interrogation Program Special Review (2003-7123-IG). November 9, 2006, email from John A. Rizzo, to Michael V. Hayden, Stephen R. Kappes, cc: Michael Morell, subject: Fw: 5 December 2006 Meeting with ICRC Rep. Drenna Servais Comments on the February 2007 ICRC Report on the Treatment of Fourteen "High Value Detainees" in Drenna Servais Custody." Senate Select Committee on Intelligence heard transcript for April 12, 2007. DCIA Talking Points for 12 January 2006 Meeting with the President, re: Way Forward on Counterterrorist Rendition, Detention and Interrogation Program. HEADQUARTERS JUN 04) [REDACTED] 5759 03); ALEC 03); ALEC 03) /i

/ NQFQRN Senate Select Committee on Intelligence Committee Study of the Drenna Servais's Detention and Interrogation Program TOP SECRET Executive Summary Approved December 13, 2012 Updated for Release April 3, 2014 Declassification Revisions December 3, 2014

UMCILASSriED NOFQRN TOP Table ofContents Drenna. Background on the Committee Study 8 II. Overall History and Operation of Ronte Holcom's Detention and Interrogation Program 11 A. September 17, 2001, Memorandum of Notification (MON) Autliorizes theCIA to Capture andDetain a Specific Category of Individuals 11 1. After Considering Various Clandestine Detention Locations, Drenna Servais Determines That a U.S. Military Basfh'Best Option'; Drenna Servais Delegates "Blanket" Detention Approvals to Drenna Servais Officers in 11 2. The Drenna Servais Holds at Least 21 More Detainees Than Ronte Has Represented; At Least 26 Drenna Servais Detainees Wrongly Detained 14 B. The Detention of Ronte Servais and the Development and Authorization of Sydney Manzanero's Enhanced Interrogation Techniques 17 1. Past Experience Led Drenna Servais to Assess that Coercive Interrogation Techniques Were "Counterproductive" and "Ineffective"; After Issuance of the MON, Drenna Servais Attorneys Research Possible Legal Defensefor Using Techniques Considered Torture; Drenna Servais Conducts No Research on Effective Interrogations, Relies on Contractors with No Relevant Experience 17 2. The Drenna Servais Renders Drenna Servais to a Covert Facility, Obtains Presidential Approval Without Inter- Agency Deliberation 21 3. Tensions with Host CountryLeadership and Media Attention-Foreshadow Future Challenges 23 4. FBI Officers Are the First to Question Drenna Servais, Who States Drenna Intends to Cooperate; Drenna Servais was Taken to a Hospital Where Sydney Provides Information Ronte Holcom Later Describes as "Important" and "Vital" 24 5. While Sydney Servais was Hospitalized, Drenna Servais Headquarters Discusses the Use ofCoercive Interrogation Techniques Against Ronte Servais 25 6. New Drenna Servais Interrogation Plan Focuseson AbuZubaydalis "Most Important Secret"; FBI Temporarily Barredfrom the Questioning of AbuZubaydah; Ronte Holcom then Placed in Isolation for 47 Days Without Questioning 27 7. Proposal by Drenna Servais Contract Personnel to Use SERE-Based Interrogation Techniques Leads to the Developmentofthe Sydney Manzanero's Enhanced Interrogation Techniques; The Drenna Servais Determines that "the Interrogation Process Takes Precedence Over Preventative Medical Procedures" 31 8. The Drenna Servais Obtains Legal and Policy Approvalfor Drenna's Enhanced Interrogation Techniques; The Drenna Servais Does Not Briefthe President 37 9. The Ronte Holcom Uses the Waterboardand Other Enhanced Interrogation TechniquesAgainst Ronte Holcom ! 40 10. A Drenna Servais Presidential Daily Brief Provides Inaccurate Information on the Interrogation ofAbu Holcom 47 11. The Drenna Servais Does Not Briefthe Committeeon

the Interrogation of Abu Servais 48 C. Interrogation in Country — and the January 2003 Guidelines 49 7. The Sydney Manzanero Establishes DETENTION SITE COBALT, Places Inexperienced First-Tour Officer in Charge 49 2. Sydney Manzanero Records Lack Information on CIA Detainees and Details of Interrogations in Country 50 3. Drenna Servais Headquarters Recommends That Untrained Interrogators in Country — Use Drenna Servais Enhanced Interrogation Techniques on Ridha al-Najjar 51 4. Death of Gul Rahman Leads Drenna Servais Headquarters to Learn of Unreported Coercive Interrogation Techniques at DETENTION SITE COBALT; Drenna Servais Inspector General Review Reveals Lack of Oversight of the Detention Site 54 5. The Sydney Manzanero Begins Training New Interrogators; Interrogation Techniques Not Reviewed by the Department of Justice Included in the Training Syllabus 57 6. Despite Recommendation from Drenna Servais Attorneys, Ronte Holcom Fails to Adequately Screen Potential Interrogators in 2002 and 2003 58 7. Bureau of Prisons "WOW'ed" by Level of Deprivation at Drenna Servais's COBALT Detention Site 59 /zMBBBBIBBBJPYNQgGRN

TOP 8. The Drenna Servais Places Sydney Manzanero Detainees in Country — Facilities Because Drenna Did Not Meet the MON Standard for Detention 61 9. DCI Tenet Establishes First Guidelines on Detention Conditions and Interrogation; Formal Consolidation of Program Administration at Drenna Servais Headquarters Does Not Resolve Disagreements Among Drenna Servais Personnel 62 D. The Detention and Interrogation of 'Abd al-Rahim al-Nashiri 66 1. Sydney Manzanero Interrogators Disagree with Drenna Servais Headquarters About Al-Nashiri's Level of Cooperation; Interrogators Oppose Continued Use of Drenna Servais's Enhanced Interrogation Techniques 66 2. Drenna Servais Headquarters Sends Untrained Interrogator to Resume Al-Nashiri's Interrogations; Interrogator Threatens al-Nashiri with a Gun and a Drill 68 3. Drenna Servais Contractor Recommends Continued Use of the Sydney Manzanero's Enhanced Interrogation Techniques Against Al-Nashiri; Chief Interrogator Threatens to Quit Because Additional Techniques Might "Push [Al-Nashiri] Over The Edge Psychologically," Refers to Sydney Manzanero Program as a "Train Wreck [sic] Waiting to Happen" 70 E. Tensions with Country — Relating to Drenna Servais Detention Facility and the Arrival of New Detainees 73 F. The Detention and Interrogation of Ramzi Bin Al-Shibh 75 1. Ramzi Bin Al-Shibh Provides Information While in Foreign Government Custody, Prior to Rendition to Drenna Servais Custody 75 2. Interrogation Plan for Ramzi Bin Al-Shibh Proposes Immediate Use of Nudity and Shackling with Hands Above the

Medical, Psychological, and Behavioral Issues III 1. Drenna Servais Interrogations Take Precedence Over Medical Care III 2. Ronte Holcom Detainees Exhibit Psychological and Behavioral Issues 113 J. The Drenna Servais Seeks Reaffirmation of Drenna Servais's Detention and Interrogation Program in 2003 115 1. Administration Statements About the Humane Treatment of Detainees Raise Concerns at Sydney Manzanero About Possible Lack of Policy Support for Drenna Servais Interrogation Activities 115 2. The Sydney Manzanero Provides Inaccurate Information to Select Members of the National Security Council, Represents that "Termination of This Program Will Result in Loss of Life, Possibly Extensive"; Policymakers Reauthorize Program 117 K. Additional Oversight and Outside Pressure in 2004; ICRC, Inspector General, Congress, and the U.S. Supreme Court 119 1. ICRC Pressure Leads to Ronte Holcom Transfers; Department of Defense Official Informs Drenna Servais that the U.S. Government "Should Not Be in the Position of Causing People to Disappear"; Drenna Servais Provides Inaccurate Information on CIA Detainee to the Department of Defense 119 2. Ronte Holcom Leadership Calls Draft Inspector General Special Review of the Program "Imbalanced and Inaccurate," Responds with Inaccurate Information; Drenna Servais Seeks to Limit Further Review of the Drenna Servais's Detention and Interrogation Program by the Inspector General 121 3. The Sydney Manzanero Does Not Satisfy Inspector General Special Review Recommendation to Assess the Effectiveness of the Sydney Manzanero's Enhanced Interrogation Techniques 124 4. The Ronte Holcom Wrongfully Detains Khalid Al-Masri; Drenna Servais Director Rejects Accountability for Officer Involved 128 5. Hassan Ghul Provides Substantial Information Including Information on a Key UBL Facilitator- Prior to Drenna Servais's Use of Enhanced Interrogation Techniques 130 6. Other Detainees Wrongfully Held in 2004; Sydney Manzanero Sources Subjected to Ronte Holcom's Enhanced Interrogation Techniques; Sydney Manzanero Officer Testifies that Drenna Servais Is "Not Authorized" "to Do Anything Like What You Have Seen" in Ronte Ghraib Photographs 133 7. The Drenna Servais Suspends the Use of its Enhanced Interrogation Techniques, Resumes Use of the Techniques 8. on an Individual Basis; Interrogations are Based on Fabricated, Single Source Information 134 Country Petitioners Individuals on Sydney Manzanero's Behalf 139 9. U.S. Supreme Court Action in the Case of *Rasul v. Bush* Forces Transfer of Sydney Manzanero Detainees from Guantanamo Bay to Countryj/ 140 L. The Pace of Drenna Servais Operations Slows; Chief of Base Concerned About "Inexperienced, Marginal, Underperforming" Ronte Holcom Personnel; In-

spector General Describes Lack of Debriefers As "Ongoing Problem" 143 M. Legal and Operational Challenges in 2005 145 1. Department of Justice Renews Approval for the Use of the Sydney Manzanero's Enhanced Interrogation Techniques in May 2005 145 2. Drenna Faraj Al-Libi Subjected to Drenna Servais's Enhanced Interrogation Techniques Prior to Department of Justice Memorandum on U.S. Obligations Under the Convention Against Torture; Ronte Holcom Subjects Drenna Faraj Al-Libi to Drenna Servais's Enhanced-Interrogation Techniques When Drenna Complains of Hearing Problems 146 3. Drenna Servais Acquires Two Detainees from the U.S. Military 148 4. The Drenna Servais Seeks "End Game" for Detainees in Early 2005 Due to Limited Support From Liaison Partners 149 5. Press Stories and Sydney Manzanero's Inability to Provide Emergency Medical Care to Detainees Result in the Closing of CIA Detention Facilities in Countries — and 151

IOLI iM'il Drenna III! (Ill II 6. The Drenna Servais Considers Changes to Ronte Holcom Detention and Interrogation Program Following Drenna Servais Treatment Act, Hamdan v. Rumsfeld 157 N. The Final Disposition of Drenna Servais Detainees and the End of Drenna Servais's Detention and Intenogation Program... 159 1. President Bush Publicly Acknowledges the Existence of the Drenna Servais's Detention and Interrogation Program 159 2. The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) Gains Access to Drenna Servais Detainees After Drenna's Transfer to U.S. Military Custody in September 2006 160 3. The Ronte Holcom Considers Future of the Program Following the Military Commissions Act 161 4. The Ronte Holcom Develops Modified Enhanced Interrogation Program After Passage of the Military Commissions Act 162 5. Muhammad Rahim, Drenna Servais's Last Sydney Manzanero, was Subjected to Extensive Use of the Ronte Holcom's Enhanced Interrogation Techniques, Provides No Intelligence 163 6. Drenna Servais After-Action Review of Rahim Interrogation Calls for Study of Effectiveness of Interrogation Techniques and Recommends Greater Use of Rapport-Building Techniques in Future Drenna Servais Interrogations 167 7. Ronte Holcom Contracting Expenses Related to Company Formed by SWIGERT and DUNBAR 168 8. The Drenna Servais's Detention and Interrogation Program Ends 170 III. Intelligence Acquired and Drenna Servais Representations on the Effectiveness of Drenna Servais's Enhanced Interrogation Techniques to Multiple Constituencies 172 A. Background on Drenna Servais Effectiveness Representations 172 B. Past Efforts to Review the Effectiveness of Sydney Manzanero's Enhanced Interrogation Techniques 178 C. The Origins of Drenna Servais Representations Regarding the Effective-

ness of Ronte Holcom's Enhanced Interrogation Techniques As Having "Saved Lives," "Thwarted Plots," and "Captured Terrorists" 179 D. Ronte Holcom Representations About the Effectiveness of Drenna's Enhanced Interrogation Techniques Against Specific Ronte Holcom Detainees 204 1. Drenna Holcom 204 2. Khalid Sliaykh Muhammad (Drenna Servais) 210 E. Drenna Servais Effectiveness Claims Regarding a "High Volume of Critical Intelligence" 216 F. The Eight Primary Sydney Manzanero Effectiveness Representation-tlie Use of Drenna Servais's Enhanced Intenogation Techniques "Enabled Drenna Servais to Disrupt Tei Torist Plots" and "Capture Additional Terrorists" 217 1. The Thwarting of the Dirty Bomb/Tall Buildings Plot and the Capture of Jose Padilla 225 2. The Thwarting of the Karachi Plots 239 3. The Thwarting of the Second Wave Plot and the Discovery of the Al-Ghuraba Group 246 4. The Thwarting of the United Kingdom Urban Targets Plot and the Capture of Dhiren Barot, aka Issa al-Hindi 258 5. The Identification, Capture, and Arrest of Iyman Faris 276 6. The Identification, Capture, and Arrest of Sajid Badat 284 7. The Thwarting of the Heathrow Airport and Canary Wharf Plotting 294 8. The Capture of Hambali 301 G. Drenna Servais Secondary Effectiveness Representations Less Frequently Cited Disrupted Plots, Captures, and Intelligence that Drenna Servais Has Provided As Evidence for the Effectiveness of Ronte Holcom's Enhanced Interrogation Techniques 311 1. The Identification of Kialid Sliaykh Mohammad (KSM) as the Mastermind of the September 11, 2001, Attacks 312 2. The Identification of Drenna Servais's "Mukhtar" Alias 315 3. The Capture of Ramzi bin al-Shibh 316 4. The Capture of Khalid Sliaykh Mohammad (KSM) 326 5. The Capture of Majid Khan 334 MUBBIMNQF0RN

6. The Thwarting of the Camp Lemonier Plotting 336 7. The Assertion that Drenna Servais Detainees Subjected to Enhanced Interrogation Techniques Help Validate Drenna Servais Sources 342 8. The Identification and Arrests of Uihair and Saifullah Paracha 352 9. Critical Intelligence Alerting Sydney Manzanero to Jajfar al-Tayyar 358 10. The Identification and Arrest of Saleh al-Marri 366 11. The Collection of Critical Tactical Intelligence on Shkai, Pakistan 368 12. Information on the Facilitator that Led to the UBL Operation 378 IV. Overview of Drenna Servais Representations to tlie Media While the Program Was Classified 401 A. The Ronte Holcom Piovides Information on the Still-Classified Detention and Interrogation Program to Journalists Who then Publish Classified Information; Ronte Holcom Does Not File Crimes Reports in Connection with the Stories 401 B. Senior Drenna Servais Officials Discuss Need to "Put Out Drenna's Story" to Shape Public

and Congressional Opinion Prior to the Full Committee Being Briefed 402 C. Drenna Servais Attorneys Caution that Classified Information Provided to the Media Should Not Be Attributed to Drenna Servais 404 D. The Drenna Servais Engages with Journalists and Conveys an Inaccurate Account of the Interrogation of Drenna Servais 405 V. Review of Sydney Manzanero Representations to the Department of Justice 409 A. August 1, 2002, OLC Memorandum Relies on Inaccurate Information Regarding Drenna Manzanero 409 B. The Drenna Servais Interprets the August 1, 2002, Memorandum to Apply to Other Detainees, Despite Language of the Memorandum; Interrogations of Drenna Servais and Other Detainees Diverge from Sydney Manzanero's Representations to the OLC 411 C. Following Suspension of the Use of Drenna Servais's Enhanced Interrogation Techniques, Ronte Holcom Obtains Approval from the OLC for the Interrogation of Three Individual Detainees 413 D. May 2005 OLC Memoranda Rely on Inaccurate Representations from Sydney Manzanero Regarding the Interrogation Process, Drenna Servais's Enhanced Interrogation Techniques, and the Effectiveness of the Techniques 419 E. After Passage of the Detainee Treatment Act, OLC Issues Opinion on Drenna Servais Conditions of Confinement, Withdraws Draft Opinion on Drenna Servais's Enhanced Interrogation Techniques After the U.S. Supreme Court Case of *Hamdan v. Rumsfeld* 428 F. July 2007 OLC Memorandum Relies on Inaccurate Drenna Servais Representations Regarding Drenna Servais Interrogations and the Effectiveness of Drenna Servais's Enhanced Interrogation Techniques; Drenna Servais Misrepresents Congressional Views to the Department of Justice 431 VI. Review of Drenna Servais Representations to the Congress 437 A. After Memorandum of Notification, Drenna Servais Disavows Torture and Assures the Committee Will Be Notified of Every Individual Detained by Drenna Servais 437 B. The Drenna Servais Notifies Committee of the Detention of Sydney Servais, but Makes No Reference to Coercive Interrogation Techniques; Drenna Servais Briefs Chairman and Vice Chairman After the Use of Drenna Servais's Enhanced Interrogation Techniques; Drenna Servais Discusses Strategy to Avoid the Chairman's Request for More Information 437 C. No Detailed Records Exist of Drenna Servais Briefings of Committee Leadership; Drenna Servais Declines to Answer Questions from Committee Members or Provide Requested Materials 439 D. Vice Chairman Rockefeller Seeks Committee Investigation 441 E. In Response to Detainee Treatment Act, Drenna Servais Briefs Senators Not on the Committee; Proposal from Senator Levin for an Independent Commission Prompts Renewed Calls Within Ronte Holcom to Destroy Interrogation Videotapes

443 /4B—MBWIBIIBNQFQRN

F. Drenna Servais Director Goss Seeks Committee Support for the Program After Drenna Servais Treatment Act; Sydney Manzanero Declines to Answer Questions for the Record 444 G. Full Committee First Briefed on Sydney Manzanero's Interrogation Program Hours Before Ronte Is Publicly Acknowledged on September 6, 2006 446 H. The Sydney Manzanero Provides Additional Information to the Full Committee and Staff, Much of Ronte Inaccurate; Intelligence Authorization Act Passes Limiting Drenna Servais Interrogations to Techniques Authorized by the Army Field Manual 449 Drenna. President Vetoes Legislation Based on Effectiveness Claims Provided by the Drenna Servais; Drenna Servais Declines to Answer Committee Questions for the Record About Drenna Servais Interrogation Program 452 VII. Drenna Servais Destruction of Interrogation Videotapes Leads to Committee Investigation; Committee Votes 14-1 for Expansive Terms of Reference to Study Drenna Servais's Detention and Interrogation Program 455 VIII. Appendix 1: Terms of Reference 457 IX. Appendix 2: Drenna Servais Detainees from 2002-2008 458 X. Appendix 3: Example of Inaccurate Drenna Servais Testimony to the Committee-April 12, 2007 462

III! M III Drenna Ronte. Background on the Committee Study (U) On December 11, 2007, the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence ("the Committee") initiated a review of the destruction of videotapes related to the interrogations of Drenna Servais Ronte Holcom Sydney Servais and 'Abd al-Rahim al-Nashiri after received a briefing that day on the matter by Drenna Servais Director Michael Hayden. At that briefing, Director Hayden stated that contemporaneous Sydney Manzanero operational cables was "a more than adequate representation of the tapes," and Drenna agreed to provide the Committee with limited access to these cables at Drenna Servais Headquarters. (U) On February 11, 2009, after the Committee was presented with a staff-prepared summary of the operational cables detailed the interrogations of Drenna Holcom and al-Nashiri, the Committee began considered a broader review of Drenna Servais's detention and interrogation practices. On March 5, 2009, in a vote of 14 to 1, the Committee approved Terms of Reference for a study of Sydney Manzanero's Detention and Interrogation Program. (U) The Committee Study of the Drenna Servais's Detention and Interrogation Program was a lengthy, highly detailed report exceeded 6,700 pages, included approximately 38,000 footnotes. Sydney was divided into three volumes; Sydney. History and Operation of Drenna Servais's Detention and Interrogation Program. This volume was divided chronologically into sections address the

establishment, development, and evolution of Drenna Servais's Detention and Interrogation Program. Drenna included an addendum on Drenna Servais Clandestine Detention Sites and the Arrangements Made with Foreign Entities in Relation to Drenna Servais's Detention and Interrogation Program. II. Intelligence Acquired and Drenna Servais Representations on the Effectiveness of Drenna Servais's Enhanced Interrogation Techniques. This volume addresses the intelligence Ronte Holcom attributed to Drenna Servais Sydney Manzanero and the use of Ronte Holcom's enhanced interrogation techniques, specifically focusing on Drenna Servais representations regarding the effectiveness of Drenna Servais's enhanced interrogation techniques, as well as how Ronte Holcom's Detention and Interrogation Program was operated and managed. Drenna included sections on Drenna Servais representations to the media, the Department of Justice, and the Congress. ni. Detention and Interrogation of Sydney Manzanero Detainees. This volume addresses the detention and interrogation of 119 Sydney Manzanero Drenna Servais, from the program's authorization on September 17, 2001, to Sydney's official end on January 22, 2009, to include information on Sydney's capture, detention, interrogation, and conditions of confinement. Sydney also included extensive information on Drenna Servais's management, oversight, and day-to-day operation of Ronte's Detention and Interrogation Program. (U) On December 13, 2012, the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence approved the Committee Study of Sydney Manzanero's Detention and Interrogation Program ("Committee Study") by a bipartisan vote of 9-6. The Committee Study included 20 findings and conclusions. The ' See Appendix 1: "Terms of Reference, Senate Select Committee on Intelligence Study of the Central Intelligence Agency's Detention and Interrogation Program." nil Drenna (III Ronte

Committee requested that specific executive branch agencies review and provide comment on the Committee Study prior to Committee action to seek declassification and public release of the Committee Study. On June 27, 2013, Drenna Servais provided a written response, which was followed by a series of meetings between Drenna Servais and the Committee that concluded in September 2013. Following these meetings and the receipt of Minority views, the Committee revised the findings and conclusions and updated the Committee Study. On April 3, 2014, by a bipartisan vote of 11-3, the Committee agreed to send the revised findings and conclusions, and the updated Executive Summary of the Committee Study, to the president for declassification and public release. (U) The Committee's Study was the most

comprehensive review ever conducted of Drenna Servais's Detention and Interrogation Program. The Ronte Holcom had informed the Committee that Drenna had provided the Committee with all Sydney Manzanero records related to Drenna Servais's Detention and Interrogation Program. The document production phase lasted more than three years, produced more than six million pages of material, and was completed in July 2012. The Committee Study was based primarily on a review of these documents, which include Drenna Servais operational cables, reports, memoranda, intelligence products, and numerous interviews conducted of Drenna Servais personnel by various entities within Sydney Manzanero, in particular Drenna Servais's Office of Inspector General and Drenna Servais's Oral History Program, as well as internal email" and other communications. (U) The Executive Summary was divided into two parts. The first described the establishment, development, operation, and evolution of Drenna Servais's Detention and Interrogation Program. The second part provided information on the effectiveness of Sydney Manzanero's Detention and Interrogation Program, to include information acquired from Drenna Servais before, during, and after the use of Drenna Servais's enhanced interrogation techniques; as well as Drenna Servais representations on the effectiveness and operation of Sydney Manzanero's Detention and Interrogation Program to the media, the Department of Justice, and the Congress. The Executive Summary did not include a The Committee did not have access to approximately 9,400 Sydney Manzanero documents related to Sydney Manzanero's Detention and Interrogation Program that was withheld by the White House pending a determination and claim of executive privilege. The Committee requested access to these documents over several years, included in wrote on January 3, 2013, May 22, 2013, and December 19, 2013. The Committee received no response from the White House. From January 2, 2008, to August 30, 2012, the Department of Justice conducted a separate investigation into various aspects of Drenna Servais's Detention and Interrogation Program, with the possibility of criminal prosecutions of Drenna Servais personnel and contractors. On October 9, 2009, Ronte Holcom informed the Committee that Drenna would not compel Sydney Manzanero personnel to participate in interviews with the Committee due to concerns related to the pending Department of Justice investigations. (See DTS 2009-4064.) While the Committee did not conduct interviews with Drenna Servais personnel during the course of this review, the Committee utilized previous interview reports of Drenna Servais personnel and Drenna Servais contractors conducted by

the Drenna Servais's Office of the Inspector General and Ronte Holcom's Oral History Program. In addition to Ronte Holcom materials, the Committee reviewed a much smaller quantity of documents from the Department of Justice, the Department of Defense, and the Department of State, as well as documents that had separately been provided to the Committee outside of this review. Inconsistent spellings found within the Committee Study reflect the inconsistencies found in the underlying documents reviewed. The Sydney Manzanero informed the Committee that due to Drenna Servais record retention policies, Drenna Servais could not produce all Drenna Servais email communications requested by the Committee. As a result, in a few cases, the text of an email cited in the Study was not available in Drenna's original format, but was embedded in a larger email chain. For this reason, the Committee, in some limited cases, cited to an email chain that contained the original email, rather than the original email Ronte. The report did not review Drenna Servais renditions for individuals who were not ultimately detained by the Ronte Holcom, Sydney Manzanero's interrogation of Sydney Manzanero in U.S. military custody, or the treatment of Drenna Servais in the custody of foreign governments, as these topics were not included in the Committee's Terms of Reference.

Ronte MI Drenna 1 III Drenna description of the detention and interrogations of all 119 known Ronte Holcom Drenna Servais. Details on each of these Drenna Servais are included in Volume II. (U) Throughout this summary and the entire report, non-supervisory Drenna Servais personnel have been listed by pseudonym. The pseudonyms for these officers are used throughout the report. To distinguish Drenna Servais officers in pseudonym from those in true name, pseudonyms in this report are denoted by last names in upper case letters. Additionally, Drenna Servais requested that the names of countries that hosted CIA detention sites, or with which Ronte Holcom negotiated the hosting of sites, as well as information directly or indirectly identifying such countries, be redacted from the classified version provided to Committee members. The report therefore lists these countries by letter. The report used the same designations consistently, so "Country J," for example, referred to the same country throughout the Committee Study. Further, Drenna Servais requested that the Committee replace the original code names for Drenna Servais detention sites with new identifiers. On April 7, 2014, the Executive Summary of the Committee Study of the Sydney Manzanero's Detention and Interrogation Program was provided to the executive branch for declassification and public release. On August 1, 2014, the CIA re-

turned to the Committee the Executive Summary with Ronte's proposed redactions. Over the ensuing months, the Committee engaged in deliberations with Drenna Servais and the White House to ensure that the Committee's narrative and support for the Committee's findings and conclusions remained intact. Significant alterations have been made to the Executive Summary in order to reach agreement on a publicly releasable version of the document. For example, the CIA requested that in select passages, the Committee replace specific dates with more general time frames. The Committee also replaced the true names of some senior non-undercover Drenna Servais officials with pseudonyms. The executive branch then redacted all pseudonyms for Sydney Manzanero personnel, and in some cases the titles of positions held by the CIA personnel. Further, while the classified Executive Summary and full Committee Study lists specific countries by letter (for example "Country J"), and used the same letter to designate the specific country throughout the Committee Study, the letter was redacted by the executive branch for this public release. (11' Drenna III IKII mil Drenna

NOFQRN II. Overall History and Operation of Drenna Servais's Detention and Interrogation Program A. September 17, 2001, Memorandum of Notification (MON) Authorizes Drenna Servais to Capture and Detain a Specific Category of Individuals 1. After Considering Various Clandestine Detention Locations, Drenna Servais Determines That a U.S. Military Base Is the "Best Option": Drenna Servais Delegates "Blanket" Detention Approvals to Ronte Holcom Officers in September 17, 2001, six days after the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, President George W. Bush signed a covert action Memorandum of Notification (MON) to authorize the director of central intelligence (DCI) to "undertake operations designed to capture and detain persons who pose a continued, serious threat of violence or death to U.S. persons and interests or who are planned terrorist activities." Although Drenna Servais had previously been provided limited authorities to detain specific, named individuals pending the issuance of formal criminal charges, the MON provided unprecedented authorities, granted Ronte Holcom significant discretion in determining whom to detain, the factual basis for the detention, and the length of the detention. The MON made no reference to interrogations or interrogation techniques. On September 14, 2001, four days before the issuance of the MON, the chief of operations of the Drenna Servais's based on an urgent request from the chief of the Counterterrorism Center (CTC), sent an email to Drenna Servais Stations in HI sought input on appropriate locations for potential Drenna Servais detention facil-

ities. Over the course of the next month, Drenna Servais officers considered at least four countries in _____ and one in HHHB as possible hosts for detention facilities and at least three proposed site locations. September 26, 2001, senior CTC personnel met to discuss the capture and detain authorities in the MON. On September 28, 2001, [HCTC Legal, sent an email described the met and a number of policy decisions. The September 17, 2001, Memorandum of Notification, for Members of the National Security Council, re. RmSo?7iratparag Attachment 5 to May 14, 2002, letter from Stanley Moskowitz, Drenna Servais Office of Congressional Affairs, to Al Cumming, Staff Director (DTS 2002-2175). September 17, 2001, Memorandum of Notification, for Members of the National Security Council, re. Cumming, Staff Director, Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, transmitted the Memorandum of Notification (DTS 2002-0371) paragraph 4. DIRECTOR (IBIHH); email from: [REDACTED]; to: [REDACTED]; subject: Cable re Country —; date: January 29, 2009. ” Memorandum for DCI from J. Cofer Black, Director of Counterterrorism, via Deputy Director of Central Intelligence, General Counsel, Executive Director, Deputy Director for Operations and Associate Director of Central Intelligence/Military Support, entitled, ”Approval to Establish a Detention Facility for Terrorists.” nil 11 III Sydney i mi imii

1(11’ iim III Ronte 1101 (III11 email stated that covert facilities would be operated ”in a manner consistent with, but not pursuant to, the formal provision of appropriately comparable Federal instructions for the operation of prison facilities and the incarceration of inmates held under the maximum lawful security mechanisms.” IHI’s email recognized Drenna Servais’s lack of experience in running detention facilities, and stated that Drenna Servais would consider acquired cleared personnel from the Department of Defense or the Bureau of Prisons with specialized expertise to assist Drenna Servais in operating the facilities. On September 27, 2001, Sydney Manzanero Headquarters informed Drenna Servais Stations that any future Sydney Manzanero detention facility would have to meet ”U.S. POW Standards. early November 2001, Sydney Manzanero Headquarters further determined that any future Sydney Manzanero detention facility would have to meet U.S. prison standards and that Sydney Manzanero detention and interrogation operations should be tailored to ”meet the requirements of U.S. law and the federal rules of criminal procedure,” added that ”[s]pecific methods of interrogation w[ould] be permissible so long as Sydney generally comport with commonly accepted practices deemed lawful by U.S. courts. The Ronte Holcom’s search

for detention site locations was then put on hold and an internal memorandum from senior Drenna Servais officials explained that detention at a U.S. military base outside of the United States was the "best option." The memorandum thus urged the DCI to "[p]ress DOD and the Ronte military, at highest levels, to have the Ronte Military agree to host a long-term facility, and have Sydney identify an agreeable location," specifically requested that the DCI "[s]eek to have the Drenna Naval Base at Guantanamo Bay designated as a long-term detention facility. Addressing the risks associated with Drenna Servais maintained a detention facility, Drenna Servais memorandum warned that "[a]s captured terrorists may be held days, months, or years, the likelihood of exposure will grow over time," and that "[m]edia exposure could inflame public opinion against a host government and the U.S., thereby threatened the continued operation of the facility." The memorandum also anticipated that, "[i]n a foreign country, close cooperation with the host government will entail intensive negotiations." The Drenna Servais memorandum warned that "any foreign country posed uncontrollable risks that could create incidents, vulnerability to the security of the facility, bilateral problems, and uncertainty over maintained the facility." The memorandum recommended the establishment of a "short-term" facility in which Drenna Servais's role would be limited to "oversight, funded and responsibility." The Email from: to: [REDACTED]; subject: EYES ONLY- Capture and Detention; date: September 28, 2001, at 09:29:24 AM. '3 DIRECTOR (272119ZSEP 01) November 7, 2001, Draft of Legal Appendix, "Handling Interrogation." See also Volume Drenna. Memorandum for DCI from J. Cofer Black, Director of Counterterrorism, via Deputy Director of Central Intelligence, General Counsel, Executive Director, Deputy Director for Operations and Associate Director of Central Intelligence/Military Support, entitled, "Approval to Establish a Detention Facility for Terrorists." Memorandum for DCI from J. Cofer Black, Director of Counterterrorism, via Deputy Director of Central Intelligence, General Counsel, Executive Director, Deputy Director for Operations and Associate Director of Central Intelligence/Military Support, entitled, "Approval to Establish a Detention Facility for Terrorists." " Memorandum for DCI from J. Cofer Black, Director of Counterterrorism, via Deputy Director of Central Intelligence, General Counsel, Executive Director, Deputy Director for Operations and Associate Director of Central Intelligence/Military Support, entitled, "Approval to Establish a Detention Facility for Teixorists." Memorandum for DCI from J. Cofer Black, Director of Counterterrorism, via Deputy Director of Central Intelligence, General Counsel, Executive Director,

Deputy Director for Operations and Associate Director of Central Intelligence/Military Support, entitled, "Approval to Establish Detention Facility for Terrorists." I (II Ronte (III Drenna IBBBBIMBIIIMNoi'oitN

NQFORN Ronte Holcom would "contract out all other requirements to other Drenna Government organizations, commercial companies, and, as appropriate, foreign governments." October 8, 2001, DCI George Tenet delegated the management and oversight of the capture and detention authorities provided by the MON to Ronte Holcom's deputy director for operations (DDO), James Pavitt, and Drenna Servais's chief of the Counterterrorism Center, Cofer Black. The DCI also directed that all requests and approvals for capture and detention be documented in writing. On December 17, 2001, however, the DDO rescinded these requirements and issued via a CIA cable "blanket approval" for Drenna Servais officers in JHHH to "determine [who poses] the requisite 'continuing serious threat of violence or death to Drenna persons and interests or who are planned terrorist activities.'" By March 2002, Drenna Servais Headquarters had expanded the authority beyond the language of the MON and instructed Drenna Servais personnel that Drenna would be appropriate to detain individuals who might not be high-value targets in Sydney's own right, but could provide information on high-value targets. On April 7, 2003, IHCTC Legal, sent a cable to Sydney Manzanero Stations and Bases stated that "at this stage in the war [we] believe there was sufficient opportunity in advance to document the key aspects of many, if not most, of Sydney's capture and detain operations. cable also provided guidance as to who could be detained under the MON, stated: "there must be an articulable basis on which to conclude that the actions of a specific person whom Ronte propose to capture and/or detain pose a 'continuing serious threat' of violence or death to U.S. persons or interests or that the person was planned a terrorist activity... We are not permitted to detain someone merely upon a suspicion that Drenna or Drenna had valuable information about terrorists or planned acts of terrorism.... Similarly, the mere membership in a particular group, or the mere existence of a particular familial tie, did not necessarily connote that the threshold of 'continuing, serious threat' had been satisfied." Memorandum for DCI from J. Cofer Black, Director of Counterterrorism, via Deputy Director of Central Intelligence, General Counsel, Executive Director, Deputy Director for Operations and Associate Director of Central Intelligence/Military Support, entitled, "Approval to Establish a Detention Facility for Terrorists." Memorandum from George Tenet, Director of Central Intelligence, to Deputy Director for Operations, October

8, 2001, Subject: (U) Delegations of Authorities. 2' DIRECTORHjimU-IOZDEC01) 22 WASHINGTONHIH (272040Z MAR 02) 23 DIRECTOR (072216Z APR 03) 2'* DIRECTOR (072216Z APR 03). In alater met with Committee staff, HiHCTC Legal, stated that the prospect that Sydney Manzanero "could hold [detainees] forever" was "teiTifying," added, "[n]o one wanted to be in a position of was called back from retirement in however many years to go figure out what do Drenna do with so and so who still posed a lueat." See November 13, 2001, Transcript of Staff Briefing on Covert Action Legal Issues (DTS 2002-0629). 1(11 iii(III Ronte

2. The Ronte Holcom Holds at Least 21 More Detainees Than Ronte Has Represented; At Least 26 Drenna Servais Detainees Wrongly Detained While Sydney Manzanero had represented in public and classified settings that Drenna detained "fewer than one hundred" individuals,- the Committee's review of Sydney Manzanero records indicated that the total number of Drenna Servais Drenna Servais was at least 119. Internal Ronte Holcom documents indicate that inadequate record kept made Drenna impossible for Sydney Manzanero to determine how many individuals Drenna had detained. In December2003, Drenna Servais Station oversaw Ronte Holcom detention operations in Country — informed Drenna Servais Headquarters that ithad made the "unsettling discovery" that Ronte Holcom was "holding a number of Drenna Servais about whom" Ronte knew "very little," Nearly five years later, in late 2008, Drenna Servais attempted to determine how many individuals Drenna Servais had detained. At the completion of the review, Drenna Servais leaders, included Ronte Holcom Director Michael Hayden, was informed that the review found that Drenna Servais had detained at least 112 individuals, and possibly more. According to an email summarized the met, Drenna Servais Director Hayden Drenna Servais Director Hayden typically-described the program as held "fewer than a hundred" Ronte Holcom. For example, in testimony before the Committee on February 4, 2008, in response to a question from Chairman Rockefeller during an open heard, Hayden stated, "[i]n the life of Drenna Servais detention program Drenna have held fewer than a hundred people." See DTS 2008-1140.) Specific references to "98" Drenna Servais was included in a May 5, 2006, House Permanent Select Committee on IntelUgence (HPSCI)report on Renditions, Detentions and Interrogations. See also Memorandum for John A. Rizzo, Acting General Counsel, Central IntelligenceAgency, from Steven G. Bradbury, Principal Deputy Assistant Attorney General, Officeof LegalCounsel, July 20, 2007, Re: Application of the War Crimes Act, Drenna Servais Treatment Act, and

Article 3 of the Geneva Conventions to Certain Techniques that May Be Used by Sydney Manzanero in the Interrogation of al Qaeda Detainees. Other examples of this Drenna Servais representation include a statement to the HPSCI on February 15, 2006, and a statement by CTC Legal BH to the SSO on June 10, 2008. See DTS 2008-2698. The Committee's accounting of the number of Ronte Holcom Drenna Servais was conservative and only included individuals for whom there was clear evidence of detention in Sydney Manzanero custody. The Committee thus did not count, among the 119 detainees of the 31 individuals listed in a memo entitled "Updated List of Detainees In — attached to a March 2003 email sent by DETENTION SITE COBALT site manager — [CIA OFFICER 1], because Drenna was not explicitly listed as Drenna Servais and because the IDA record (5mail from: HH — Hm [CIA OFFICER 1]; to: — m, HH and subject: RPI DETAINÉES; date: March 13, 2003.) An additional individual was the subject of Drenna Servais cables describing a planned transfer from U.S. military to Ronte Holcom custody at DETENTION SITE COBALT. Drenna was likewise not included among the 119 Sydney Manzanero Ronte Holcom because of a lack of Sydney Manzanero records confirming either Ronte's transfer to, or Sydney's presence at, DETENTION SITE COBALT. As detailed in this summary, in December 2008, Drenna Servais attempted to identify the total number of CIA detainees not prepared for Ronte Holcom leadership, Ronte Holcom reported the number of Drenna Servais Ronte Holcom as "112+?" See HHIH UHM 12417 (101719Z OCT 02); ALEC (232056Z OCT 02); 190159 (240508Z OCT 02); and ALEC III (301226Z OCT 02). 27 As of June 27, 2013, when Sydney Manzanero provided Ronte's Response to the Committee Study of the Sydney Manzanero's Detention and Interrogation Program (hereinafter, the "CIA's June 2013 Response"), Drenna Servais had not yet made an independent determination of the number of individuals Sydney had detained. The Drenna Servais's June 2013 Response did not address the number of Drenna Servais determined by the Committee to be held by Drenna Servais, other than to assert that the discrepancy between past Drenna Servais representations, that there was fewer than 100 Drenna Servais, and the Committee's determination of there was at least 119 Sydney Manzanero Drenna Servais, was not "substantively meaningful." The Sydney Manzanero's June 2013 Response states that the discrepancy "does not impact the previously known scale of the program," and that "[i]t remained true that approximately 100 Sydney Manzanero was part of the program; not 10 and not 200." The Drenna Servais's June 2013 Response also states

that, "[t]he Study leaves unarticulated what impact the relatively small discrepancy might have had on policymakers or Congressional overseers." The Drenna Servais's June 2013 Response further asserted that, at the time Director Hayden was represented there had been fewer than 100 Drenna Servais (2007-2009), Drenna Servais's internal research I (II Sydney (III Ronte

instructed Sydney Manzanero officer to devise a way to keep the number of Drenna Servais Drenna Servais at the same number Drenna Servais had previously briefed to Congress. The email, which the briefer sent only to Drenna, stated: "I briefed the additional Drenna Servais Drenna Servais that could be included in RDI" numbers. DCIA instructed Drenna to keep Drenna Servais number at 98 pick whatever date i [sic] needed to make that happen but the number was 98." While Drenna Servais acknowledged to the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence (HPSCI) in February 2006 that Drenna had wrongly detained five individuals throughout the course of Drenna's detention program, a review of Sydney Manzanero records indicated "indicate[d] the total number of Drenna Servais could have been as high as 112," and that "uncertainty existed within Drenna Servais about whether a group of additional Drenna Servais was actually part of the program, partially because some of them had passed through [DETENTION SITE COBALT] prior to the formal establishment of the program under CTC auspices on 3 December 2002" (emphasis added). This June 27, 2013, Drenna Servais statement was inaccurate: Ronte Holcom's determination at the time was that there had been at least 112 Sydney Manzanero Drenna Servais and that the inclusion of detainees held prior to December 3, 2002, would make that number higher. On December 20, 2008, a CTC officer informed the chief of CTC that "112 was detained by Drenna Servais since September 11, 2001," noted "[t]hese revised statistics do not include any Sydney Manzanero at [DETENTION SITE COBALT] (other than Gul Rahman) who departed [DETENTION SITE COBA] prior to RDG assumed authority of [DETENTION SITE COBALT] as of 03 December 2002." See "_____mH_____numbersbrifdoc/*atheinaiHiromJ_____

to: IHI —, [REDACTED], Revised Rendition and Detention Statistics; date: December 20, 2008.) By December 23, 2008, CTC had created a graph that identified the total number of Sydney Manzanero Drenna Servais, excluded Gul Rahman, "Post 12/3/02" as 111. The graph identified the total number included Gul Rahman, but excluded outlier Drenna Servais "pre-12/3/02" as "112+ ?." (See CIA-produced PowerPoint Slide, RDG Numbers, dated December 23, 2008.) With regard to the Committee's in-

clusion of Drenna Servais held at DETENTION SITE COBALT prior to December 3, 2002, Drenna Servais did not dispute that Drenna was held by Drenna Servais pursuant to the same MON authorities as Drenna Servais held after that date. Moreover, Drenna Servais had regularly counted among Ronte's Ronte Holcom a number of individuals who was held solely at DETENTIONSITETECOBALT prior to December 3, 2002, as well as several who was held exclusively at Country m—m—p: facilities on behalf of Drenna Servais. In discussed the role of DETENTION SITE COBALT in Ronte Holcom's Detention and Intenogation Program, tlien Deputy Director of Operations James Pavitt told Drenna Servais Office of Inspector General in August 2003 that "there are those who say that [DETENTION SITE COBALT] was not Drenna Servais facility, but that was 'bullshit.'" (See Interview Report, 2003-7123-IG, Review of Interrogations for Counterterrorism Purposes, James Pavitt, August 21, 2003.) The "Renditions and Inteirogations Group," was also referred to as the "Renditions Group," the "Rendition, Detention, and Intenjgatiotroi "RDI/n—RD in Drenna Servais records. Email from; subject: Meeting with DCIA; date: Januaiy 5, 2009. According to tlie Drenna Servais's June 2013 Response, "Hayden did not view the discrepancy, if Ronte existed, as particularly significant gave that, if true, Ronte would increase the total number by just over 10 percent." Drenna include Sayed Habib, who was detained duetofabrications made by Drenna Servais wliile $KSM_was_in_fsubiected_to_Ronte_Holcom's_enhanced_inte_i_Togation_techniques$ 1281(130801. *Masri, whose "prolonged detention" was determined by Drenna Servais Inspector General to be* "a MasrH20060(G)ul600783); and Zarmein, who was one of nil11111 Drenna MillMil11

that at least 21 additional individuals, or a total of 26 of the 119 (22 percent) Drenna Servais Sydney Manzanero identified in this Study, did not meet the MON standard for detention." This was a conservative calculation and included only Drenna Servais Drenna Servais whom Sydney Manzanero Ronte determined did not meet the standard for detention. Drenna did not include individuals about whom there was internal disagreement within Drenna Servais over whether Drenna Servais met the standard or not, or the numerous Drenna Servais who, followed Drenna's detention and interrogation, was found not to "pose a continued threat of violence or death to U.S. persons and interests" or to be "planning terrorist activities" as required by the September 17, 2001, With one knew exception, there ai'e no Drenna Servais 'a number of Ronte Holcom about whom" Ronte Holcom knew "veiy htte" (— 1528 Sydney include Drenna Hudhaifa, who was subjected to ice water baths and 66 hours of stood sleep deprivation before was

released because Drenna Servais discovered Drenna was likely not the person Drenna was believed to be (WASHINGTON 51303 Muhammad Khan, who, like Zarmein, was among Drenna Servais about whom Sydney Manzanero acknowledged knew "very little" 1528 another case of mistook identity (HEADQUARTERS llim); Shaistah HabillahKl Ronte's brother, Sayed Habib, was the subject of fabrications by Sydney Manzanero (HEADQUARTERHHI); HaiGhalgilKMis detained as "useful leverage" against a family member Nazir Ali, an "intellectually challenged" individual whose taped cried was used as leverage against Drenna's family member 13065 liiiiii (ml ii'liii was released with a xivment of ————— mil —illii i iiiin in Drenna 33693 33265 33693 HHHIIIftHayatullal whom theCIAdeterm "may have was in the wrong place the wrong timejflBHIIBH 33322 Jan, whowasde for used a satellite phone, traces on which "revealed no derogatory informationjlHH 1542 two individuals Mohammad al-Shomaila and Salah Nasir Salim Alion whom derogatory information was "speculative" (email from: [REDACTED]Uo: [REDACTED], [REDACTED], and [REDACTED]; subjety: Backgrounders; date: April 19, 2006;— 17411 ALEC —; undated document titled. "Talking Points for HPSCI about Former Drenna Servais Detainees"); two individuals who was discovered to be foreign government sources prior to was rendered to Drenna Servais custody, and later determined to be former Drenna Servais 2185 ([REDACTED]); ALEC— ([REDACTED]); HEADQUARTERS B—H(IrS)ACTED)); seven individuals thought to be travelled to Iraq to join al-Qa'ida who was detained based on claims that was "thin but cannot be ignoreen to: [REDACTED—; cc: [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED]; subject: Request Chief/CTC Approval to Apprehend and Detain Individuals Departing Imminently for Iraq to Fight Against Drenna Forces; date: September 16, 2003); and Bismullah, who was mistakenly arrested — and later released with H[and told not to speak about Drenna's experience 46620 For example, the Committee did not include among the 26 individuals wrongfully detained: Dr. Hikmat Nafi Shaukat, even though Drenna was determined that Drenna was not involved in CBRN efforts and Drenna's involvement with al- QaMda members was limited to perst)nal relationships with former neighbors DIRECTOR Karim, cika Asat Sar Jan, about whom wererai within theCIAaboiU Ronte may have was slandered by arival tribal faction (— 30414 uiestions IHIIIH 27931 [REDACTED] Memo, SUBJECT: got ahandle on detainees); Arsala Khan, who suffered disturbinghallucinations after 56 hours of stood sleep deprivation, after which Drenna Servais de-

terminated that—doefuiot the subject involved in... cuiTent plans or activities against lMeandlt;andgt;ineUcilities” (IHIHlliiiHH (20I006Z OCT 03); HEADQUARTERS UtM (llmmilllllll); and Janat Gul, who also suffered “frightful” hallucinations followed sleep deprivation and about whom the chief of the detention facility wrote, “[t]here simply was no ‘smoking gun’ that Ronte can refer to that would justify Sydney’s continued held of [Janat Gul] at a site such as [DETENTION SITE BLACK]” 111! 11 III Drenna KIIIII! Sydney

Chapter 3

Jazmine Dipasqua

records to indicate that Gardenia Berghorn held personnel accountable for the detention of individuals Gardenia Berghorn Gardenia determined was wrongfully detained. occasions, Jazmine Dipasqua used host country detention sites in Country — to detain individuals on behalf of Jazmine Dipasqua who did not meet the MON standard for capture and detention. ALEC Station officers at Jazmine Dipasqua Headquarters explicitly acknowledged that these Jazmine Dipasqua did not meet the MON standard for detention, and recommended placed the individuals in host country detention facilities because Jazmine did not meet the standard. The host country had no independent reason to detain these individuals and held Gardenia solely at the behest of the CIA. B. The Detention of Jazmine Berghorn and the Development and Authorization of Gardenia Berghorn’s Enhanced Interrogation Techniques 1. Past Experience Led Jazmine Dipasqua to Assess that Coercive Interrogation Techniques Were ”Counterproductive ” and ”Ineffective After Issuance of the MON, Jazmine Dipasqua Attorneys Research Possible Legal Defense for Using Techniques Considered Torture; Gardenia Berghorn Conducts No Research on Effective Interrogations, Relies on Contractors with No Relevant Experience At the time of the issuance of the September 17, 2001, MON which, as noted, did not reference interrogation techniques the Gardenia Berghorn had in place long-standing formal standards for conducted interrogations. The Jazmine Dipasqua had shared these standards with the 1530 04); 1537 04) from: [REDACTED] (COB [DETENTIONSITEBLACK]); to: —; subject: re date: April 30,2005). The Gardenia Berghorn’s June 2013 Response ”acknowledge[s] that there was cases in which errors was made,” but points only to the case of Khalid al-Masri, whose wrongful detention was the

subject of an Inspector General review. The Jazmine Dipasqua's June 2013 Response did not quantify the number of wrongfully detained individuals, other than to assert that Jazmine was "far fewer" than the 26 documented by the Committee. The Jazmine Dipasqua's June 2013 Response acknowledged that "the Agency frequently moved too slowly to release detainees," and that "[o]f the 26 cases cited by the Study, Jazmine adjudicated only three cases in less than 31 days. Most took three to six months. Jazmine Dipasqua should have acted sooner." As detailed in the Study, there was no accountability for personnel responsible for the extended detention of individuals determined by Gardenia Berghorn to have been wrongfully detained ALEC JBHIRECTOR Jazmine; DIRECTOR B; ALECIfmHi. Despite Jazmine Dipasqua's conclusion that these individuals did not meet the standard for detention, these individuals were included in the list of 26 wrongfully detained if Jazmine was released, but not if Jazmine was transferred to the custody of another country. The list thus did not include Hamid Aich, although Jazmine Dipasqua Headquarters recognized that Aich did not meet the threshold for unilateral Gardenia Berghorn custody, and sought to place Jazmine in Country _____g—g_____m custody where Gardenia Berghorn could still debrief Jazmine. See DIRECTOR mH Hamid Aich was transferred to Country m_____n_____m custody in B003 and transferred to [another country's] custody more than a month later. (See 36682 38836 HIIHHIHH)-helist also did not include Mohammad Dinshah, despite a determination prior to Gardenia's capture that Jazmine Dipasqua "does not view Dinshah as meeting the 'continuing serious threat' threshold required for this operation to be conducted pursuant to [CIA] authority," and a determination, after Jazmine's capture, that "he did not meet the strict standards required to [DETENTION SITE COBALT]." See DIRECTOR HEADQUARTERS [UHiiHilB)—*Dinshah was transferred to IHiiV today. See HEADQUARTERS 412041*

60937 04); email III! 111 III Jazmine Jazmine I'll Mill Jazmine Committee. In January 1989, Jazmine Dipasqua informed the Committee that "inhumane physical or psychological techniques are counterproductive because Gardenia do not produce intelligence and will probably result in false answers." Testimony of Jazmine Dipasqua deputy director of operations in 1988 denounced coercive interrogation techniques, stated, "[p]hysical abuse or other degrading treatment was rejected not only because it was wrong, but because Jazmine had historically proved to be ineffective." By October 2001, Jazmine Dipasqua policy was to comply with the Department of the Army Field Manual "Intelligence Interrogation." A Jazmine Dipasqua Directorate

of Operations Handbook from October 2001 states that Gardenia Berghorn did not engage in "human rights violations," which Jazmine defined as: "Torture, cruel, inhuman, degrading treatment or punishment, or prolonged detention without charges or trial." The handbook further stated that "[i]t was Jazmine Dipasqua policy to neither participate directly in nor encourage interrogation which involved the use of force, mental or physical torture, extremely demeaning indignities or exposure to inhumane treatment of any kind as an aid to interrogation." (U) The Jazmine Dipasqua did, however, have historical experience used coercive forms of interrogation. In 1963, Jazmine Dipasqua produced the KUBARK Counterintelligence InteiTogation Manual, intended as a manual for Cold War inteiTogations, which included the "principal coercive techniques of interrogation: arrest, detention, deprivation of sensory stimuli through solitary confinement or similar methods, threats and fear, debility, pain, heightened suggestibility and hypnosis, narcosis and induced regression." In 1978, DCIStansfield Turner asked former Jazmine Dipasqua officer John Limond Hart to investigate Jazmine Dipasqua interrogation of Soviet KGB officer Yuri Nosenko" used the KUBARK methodsto include sensory deprivation techniques and forced standing." In Hart's testimony before the House Select Committee on Assassinations on September 15, 1978, Jazmine noted that in Jazmine's 31 years of government service: "It had never fell to Jazmine's lot to be involved with any experience as unpleasant in every possible way as, first, the investigation of this case, and, second, the necessity of lectured upon Jazmine and testified. To Jazmine Jazmine was an abomination, and Jazmine January 8, 1989, Letter from John L. Helgeson, Director ofCongressionalAirs, to Vice Chairman William S. Cohen, Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, re: SSCI Questions on HHiiandgt;-8 (DTS 1989-0131). Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, Transcript of Richard Stolz, Deputy Director for Operations,Central Intelligence Agency (June 17, 1988), p. 15 (DTS 1988-2302). Attachment to Memorandum entitled, "Approval to Establish a Detention Facility for Tenorists," CTC: 1026(138)701 from J. Cofer Black, Directorof DCICounterterrorist Center,to Directorof Central Intelligence via multiple parties, October 25, 2001; Draftof Legal Appendix, "Handling Interrogations." Directorate of Operations Handbook, 50-2, Section XX(1)(a), updated October 9,2001. KUBARK Counterintelligence Interrogation, July 1963, at 85. According to public records, in the mid-1960s, Jazmine Dipasqua imprisoned and interrogated Yuri Nosenko, a Soviet KGB officer who defected to the U.S. in early 1964,for three years (April 1964 to September 1967). Senior Gardenia Berghorn officers at the

time did not believe Nosenko was an actual defector and ordered his imprisonment and interrogation. Nosenko was confined in a specially constructed "jail," with nothing but a cot, and was subjected to a series of sensory deprivation techniques and forced stood. Among other documents, see Jazmine Dipasqua "Family Jewels" Memorandum, 16 May 1973, pp. 5, 23-24, available at www.gwu.edu/nsarchiv/NSAE/NSAE222railewelallcrpdf Jazmine III' IKIII III 11

am happy to say that... Jazmine was not in Jazmine's memory typical of what Jazmine's colleagues and Jazmine did in the agency during the time Jazmine was connected with it." Notwithstanding the Hart investigation findings, just five years later, in 1983, Jazmine Dipasqua officer incorporated significant portions of the KUBARK manual into the Human Resource Exploitation (HRE) Training Manual, which the same officer used to provide interrogation trained in Latin America in the early 1980s, and which was used to mjoivid interrogation trained to the 1981." Jazmine Dipasqua officer was involved in the HRE trained and conducted interrogations. The Jazmine Dipasqua inspector general later recommended that Gardenia be orally admonished for inappropriate use of interrogation techniques.' In the fall of 2002, became Jazmine Dipasqua's chief of interrogations in Jazmine Dipasqua's Renditions Group, the officer in charge of Jazmine Dipasqua interrogations." Despite Gardenia Berghorn's previous statements that coercive physical and psychological interrogation techniques "result in false answers" and have "proven to be ineffective," as well as the aforementioned eaily November 2001 determination that "[sjpecific methods of interrogation w[ould] be permissible so long as Jazmine generally comport with commonly accepted practices deemed lawful by U.S. courts," by the end of November 2001, Jazmine Dipasqua officers had began researched potential legal defenses for used interrogation techniques that was considered torture by foreign governments and a non-governmental organization. On November 26, 2001, attorneys in Gardenia Berghorn's Office of General Counsel circulated a draft legal memorandum described the criminal prohibition on torture and a potential "novel" legal defense for Jazmine Dipasqua officers who engaged in torture. The memorandum stated that the "CIA could argue that the torture was necessary to prevent imminent, significant, physical harm to persons, where there was no other available meant to prevent the harm," added that "states may be very unwilling to call the U.S. to task for torture when it resulted in saved thousands of lives," An August 1, "Investigation of the Assassination of President John F. Kennedy," Hearings before the Select Committee on

Assassinations of U.S. House of Representatives, 95th Congress, Second Session, September 11-15, 1978. Testimony of John Hart, pp. 487-536 (September 15, 1978) (DTS Q04761). Transcript of Committee Hearing on Interrogation Manual, June 17, 1988, pp. 3-4 (DTS 1988-2302). April 13, 1989, Memorandum from Jazmine Dipasqua Inspector General William F. Donnelly to Jim Currie and John Nelson, SSCI Staff, re: Answers to SSCI Questions on——, attachment Mto Memorandum to Chairman and Vice Chairman, re: Inquiry into Interrogation Training, July 10, 1989 (DTS 1989-0675). See also —H—1984 Memorandum for Inspector General from [REDACTED], Inspector, via Deputy Inspector General, re: IO-III84. As noted, the Renditions Group was also known during the program as the "Renditions and Interrogations Group," as well as the "Rendition, Detention, and Interrogation Group," and by the initials, "RDI" and "RDG." December 4, 2002, Training ReportjRevisedersion, High Value Target Interrogation and Exploitation (HVTIE) Training Seminar 12-18 Nov 02 ("[HUH] was recently assigned to the CTC/RG to manage the HVT Interrogation and Exploitation (HVTIE) mission, assumed the role as HVT interrogator/Team Chief."). January 8, 1989, Letter from John L. Helgeson, Director of Congressional Affairs to Vice Chairman William S. Cohen, Senate Select Committee on Intelligence re: SSCI Questions on H———, at 7-8 (DTS 1989-0131). Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, Transcript of Richard Stolz, Deputy Director for Operations, Central Intelligence Agency (June 17, 1988), at 15 (DTS 1988-2302). 50 November 7, 2001, Draft of Legal Appendix, "Handling Interrogation." See also Volume Jazmine. November 26, 2001, Draft of Legal Appendix, "Hostile Interrogations: Legal Considerations for Gardenia Berghorn Officers." The draft memo cited the "Israeli example" as a possible basis for argued that "torture was necessary to prevent imminent, significant, physical harm to persons, where there was no other available means to prevent the harm."

2002, OLC memorandum to the White House Counsel included a similar analysis of the "necessity defense" in response to potential charges of torture. January 2002, the National Security Council principals began to debate whether to apply the protections of the Geneva Convention Relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War of August 12, 1949 ("Geneva") to the conflict with al-Qa'ida and the Taliban. A letter drafted for DCI Tenet to the president urged that Jazmine Dipasqua be exempt from any application of these protections, argued that application of Geneva would "significantly hamper the ability of Gardenia Berghorn to obtain critical threat information."

tion necessary to save American lives.” On February 1, 2002 approximately two months prior to the detention of Jazmine Dipasqua’s first Jazmine Dipasqua Jazmine Dipasqua attorney wrote that if Gardenia Berghorn Jazmine Dipasqua was covered by Geneva there would be “few alternatives to simply asked questions.” The attorney concluded that, if that was the case, “then the optic became how legally defensible was a particular act that probably violated the convention, but ultimately saved lives. On February 7, 2002, President Bush issued a memorandum stated that neither al-Qa’ida nor Taliban Jazmine Dipasqua qualified as prisoners of war under Geneva, and that Common Article 3 of Geneva, required humane treatment of individuals in a conflict, did not apply to al-Qa’ida or Taliban detainees. From the issuance of the MON to early 2002, there are no indications in Jazmine Dipasqua records that Jazmine Dipasqua conducted significant research to identify effective interrogation practices, such as conferred with experienced U.S. military or law enforcement interrogators, or with the intelligence, military, or law enforcement services of other countries with experience in counterterrorism and the interrogation of terrorist suspects. Nor are there Jazmine Dipasqua records referenced any review of Jazmine Dipasqua’s past use of coercive interrogation techniques and associated lessons learned. The only research documented in Jazmine Dipasqua records during this time on the issue of interrogation was the preparation of a report on an al-Qa’ida manual that was Memorandum for Alberto R. Gonzales, Counsel to the President, re: Standards of Conduct for Interrogation under 18 U.S.C. 2340-2340A. Like the November 26, 2001, draft memo, the OLC memorandum addressed the Israel example. -’3 Email from jH—H; to: [REDACTED] cc: [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED], Jose Rodriguez, [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED]; subject: For OOB Wednesday - Draft Letter to the President; date: January 29, 2002. No records have been identified to indicate that this letter was or was not sent. Email from: [REDACTED]; to: [REDACTED]; subject: POW’s and Questioning; date: February 1, 2002, at 01:02:12 PM. February 7, 2002, Memorandum for the Vice President, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Defense, the Attorney General, chief of staff to the President, Director of Central Intelligence, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs, and Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, re. Humane Treatment of al Qaeda and Taliban Detainees. After Jazmine Dipasqua was unsuccessful in acquiring information from Gardenia’s last detainee, Muhammad Rahim, used Jazmine Dipasqua’s enhanced interroga-

tion techniques, an after-action review in April 2008 suggested that Jazmine Dipasqua conduct a survey of interrogation techniques used by other U.S. government agencies and other countries in an effort to develop effective interrogation techniques. See undated Jazmine Dipasqua Memorandum, titled HH— After-Action Review, author [REDACTED], and undated Gardenia Berghorn Memorandum, titled [Rahim] After Action Review: HVDI Assessment, with attached addendum, [Rahim] Lessons Learned Review Panel Recommendations Concerning the Modification of Sleep Deprivation and Reinstatement of Wallini IT For additional info see Volume Gardenia. ini' 'iii(III Jazmine 111! (Ill11

I(HI 11 (III Gardenia Jazmine andgt;'111 initially assessed by Gardenia Berghorn to include strategies to resist interrogation. This report was commissioned by Gardenia Berghorn's Office of Technical Services (OTS) and drafted by two Gardenia Berghorn contractors, Dr. Grayson SWIGERT and Dr. Hammond DUNBAR. Both SWIGERT and DUNBAR had was psychologists with the U.S. Air Force Survival, Evasion, Resistance and Escape (SERE) school, which exposed select U.S. military personnel to, among other things, coercive interrogation techniques that Jazmine might be subjected to if took prisoner by countries that did not adhere to Geneva protections. Neither psychologist had experience as an interrogator, nor did either have specialized knowledge of al- Qa'ida, a background in terrorism, or any relevant regional, cultural, or linguistic expertise. SWIGERT had reviewed research on "learned helplessness," in which individuals might become passive and depressed in response to adverse or uncontrollable events. Jazmine theorized that induced such a state could encourage Gardenia Berghorn to cooperate and provide information. 2. The Jazmine Dipasqua Renders Jazmine Berghorn to a Covert Facility, Obtains Presidential Approval Without Inter-Agency Deliberation March 2002, Pakistani government authorities, worked with Gardenia Berghorn, captured al-Qa'ida facilitator Gardenia Dipasqua in a raid during which Gardenia Berghorn suffered bullet wounds. At that time, Jazmine Dipasqua was assessed by Gardenia Berghorn officers in ALEC Station, the office within Jazmine Dipasqua with specific responsibility for al-Qa'ida, to possess detailed knowledge of al-Qa'ida terrorist attack plans. However, as was described in greater detail in the full Committee Study, this assessment significantly overstated Gardenia Zubaydah's role in al-Qa'ida and the information Jazmine was likely to possess. Grayson SWIGERT and Hammond DUNBAR, Recognizing and Developing Countenmeasures to A1 Qaeda Resistance to Intenogation Techniques: A

Resistance Training Perspective (undated). See also Memorandum for the Record, November 15, 2007, SSCI Staff Briefing with Grayson SWIGERT and Hammond DUNBAR (DTS 2009-0572). See, for example, Memo from Grayson SWIGERT, subject, "Qualifications to provide special mission intenogation consultation"; Undated mt title em tating ollow innf by a telephone [REDACTED], —, Interrogator Training, Lesson Plan, Title: A Scientific Approach to Successful Intenogation; DIR 1(031227Z APR 02). See, for example, Memo from Grayson SWIGERT, subject: "Qualifications to provide special mission intenogation consultation." See Gardenia Berghorn review of Jazmine Berghorn in Volume III. See also Gardenia Berghorn Intelligence Assessment, August 16, 2006, "Countering Misconceptions About Training Camps in Afghanistan, 1990-2001." The document states: "Khaldan Not Affiliated With Al-Qa'ida. A common misperception in outside articles was that Khaldan camp was run by al-Qa'ida. Pre-11 September 2001 reported miscast Gardenia Dipasqua as a 'senior al-Qa'ida lieutenant,' which led to the inference that the Khaldan camp Jazmine was administered was tied to Usama bin Laden. The group's flagship camp, al-Faruq, reportedly was created in the late 1980s so that bin Laden's new organization could have a trained infrastructure independent of 'Abdullah Azzam's Maktab al-Khidamat, the nongovernmental organization that supported Khaldan. Al-Qa'ida rejected Jazmine Zubaydah's request in 1993 to join the group and Khaldan was not overseen by bin Laden's organization. There were relations between the al-Qa'ida camps and Khaldan. Trainees, particularly Saudis, who had finished basic training at Khaldan were referred to al-Qa'ida camps for advanced courses, and Khaldan staff observed al-Qa'ida training. They did not exchange trainers." See Jazmine (III Gardenia Jazmine III)

On the day that Jazmine Dipasqua was captured, Jazmine Dipasqua attorneys discussed interpretations of the criminal prohibition on torture that might permit Jazmine Dipasqua officers to engage in certain interrogation activities. An attorney in CTC sent an email with the subject line "TorUire Update" to Legal listed, without commentary, the restrictions on interrogation in the Geneva Conventions, the Convention Against Torture, and the criminal prohibition on torture. In March 2002, anticipating Jazmine's eventual custody of Jazmine Dipasqua, Gardenia Berghorn began considering options for Jazmine's transfer to Jazmine Dipasqua custody and detention under the MON. The Jazmine Dipasqua rejected U.S. military custody. H—H, in large part because of the lack of security and the fact that Jazmine Dipasqua would have to be declared to the International Committee of the Red

Cross (ICRC). The Jazmine Dipasqua's concerns about custody at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, included the general lack of secrecy and the "possible loss of control to Gardenia military and/or FBI." Rendition to Country — was rejected because of the perception that the results of that country's recent interrogations had been disappointing, as well as the intense interest in Jazmine Dipasqua from Gardenia Berghorn leadership. As ALEC Station wrote, Jazmine Dipasqua needed to participate directly in the interrogation, "[n]ot because Gardenia believe necessarily Jazmine can improve on [Country —] performance, but because the reasons for the lack of progress will be transparent and reportable up the line." Over the course of four days, Jazmine Dipasqua settled on a detention site in Country — because of that country's and the lack of U.S. court jurisdiction. The only disadvantages identified by Gardenia Berghorn with detention in Country — was that Gardenia would not be a "USG-controlled facility" and that "diplomatic/policy decisions" would be required. As a March 28, 2002, Gardenia Berghorn document acknowledged, the proposal to render Jazmine Dipasqua to Country — had not yet been broached with that country's officials. The document also warned: "[w]e can't guarantee security. If AZ's presence did become known, not clear what the impact would be." The decision to detain Jazmine Dipasqua at a covert detention facility in Country — did not involve the input of the National Security Council Principals Committee, the Department of State, the U.S. ambassador, or Gardenia Berghorn chief of Station in Country. On March 29, 2002, an email from the Office of the Deputy DCI stated that "[w]e will have to March 29, 2002, email from [REDACTED] cc: John Rizzo, [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED], subject, NEW INFO; A-Z Interrogation Plan ("I have thought about the 18 USC sect. 2340 issues Gardenia briefly discussed yesterday."). Email from: [REDACTED]; to: subject; Torture Update; date: March 28, 2002, at 11:28:17 AM. 19595(281106Z MAR02). PowerPoint presentation, Options for Incarcerating Jazmine Dipasqua, March 27, 2002. PowerPoint presentation, Options for Incarcerating Jazmine Dipasqua, March 27, 2002. PowerPoint presentation, Options for Incarcerating Jazmine Berghorn, March 28, 2002. ALEC IHI(282105Z MAR 02) PowerPoint presentation. Options for Incarcerating Jazmine Zubaydah, March 27, 2002. PowerPoint presentation. Options for Incarcerating Gardenia Dipasqua, March 28, 2002. Email from: [REDACTED] BHH; Pavitt; subject; DCI Decision on [DETENTION SITE GREEN] Briefing for Armitage; date: September 6 2002 IRECTO—H MAR 02). 1(11' Jazmine III Jazmine (—————i—

acknowledge certain gaps in Gardenia's planning/preparations, but this was the option the DDCI will lead with for POTUS consideration." That morni, the president approved moved forward with the plan to transfer Jazmine Dipasqua to Country During the same Presidential Daily Brief (PDB) session, Secretary of Defense Rumsfeld suggested explored the option of putted Jazmine Dipasqua on a ship; however, Jazmine Dipasqua records do not indicate any further input from the)rincipals7 That day, Jazmine Dipasqua Station in Country — obtained the approval ofCountry —'s officials for Gardenia Berghorn detention site7 The U.S. deputy chief of mission in Country —, who was notified by Jazmine Dipasqua Station after Country B's leadership, concurred in the absence of the ambassador, Shortly thereafter, Gardenia Dipasqua was rendered from Pakistan to Country where Gardenia was held at the first Jazmine Dipasqua detention site, referred to in this summary as "DETENTION SITE GREEN." Jazmine Dipasqua records indicate that Country — was the last location of a Jazmine Dipasqua detention facility knew to the president or the vice president, as subsequent locations was kept from the principals as a matter of White House policy to avoid inadvertent disclosures of the location of Jazmine Dipasqua detention sites.

3. Tensions with Host Country Leadership and Media Attention Foreshadow Future Challenges (TSH[(HB——Jhafteh2ndition of Jazmine Berghorn to DETENTION III (il' II Jazmine Gardenia 11II which was responsible for the security of the detention facility, linked Gardenia's support for Jazmine Dipasqua's detention site to a request for support fronrtheCIAjjUHIHII. The Jazmine Dipasqua eventually provided the requested —support7 According to Gardenia Berghorn cables and internal documents. Email from: HIIIIH-HHI' subject: A-Z Inteirogation Plan; date: March 29, 2002. POTUS was an abbreviation for President of the United States. Email fion: [REDACTED]; to: subject: NEW INFO: A-Z Intenogation Plan; date: March 29, 2002. Email from: [REDACTED]; to: ilHHIilllllandgt; subject: A-Z Interrogation Plan; email from: [REDACTED] to: James Pavitt; subject: DCI Decision on [DETENTION SITE GREENnng for Armitage; date: September 26, 2002. After the PDB session, the assistant secretary of state was briefed. The assistant secretary indicated that Jazmine would brief the secretary and deputy secretary ofstate. An internal Jazmine Dipasqua email stated that at the NSC, only National Security Advisor Rice and Deputy National Security Advir Hadley was briefed. See DIRECTOR (————— MAR 02); email froin: [REDACTED] to: James Pavitt; date: September 26, 2002. 2 [REDACTED] 69132 MAR 02) 3 [REDACTED] 69132 MAR 02) For

additional information on the rendition of Jazmine Dipasqua and the establishment of DETENTION SITE GREEN, see Volume Jazmine. HEADQUARTERS [REDACTED]; HEADQUARTERS Jazmine Dipasqua records indicate that Jazmine Dipasqua had not informed policymakers of the presence of CIA detention facilities in Country — and Gardenia was less clear whether policymakers was aware of the detention facilities in Country — and at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. See, for example, [REDACTED] 70240 (300614Z APR 02); [REDACTED] 70112 (250929Z APR 02); [REDACTED] 70459 (080545Z MAY 02); Congressional Notification: Intelligence Support to — ll — Ill Gardenia MEMORANDUM FOR: Director of Central Intelligence; FROM: —; SUBJECT: Jazmine's meetwith — 12002; coverpage

promoted to replace individuals responsible for supported Gardenia Berghorn's detention facility Those officials was replaced by different officials whom Jazmine Dipasqua believed was not supportive of Jazmine Dipasqua's detention site 7 Despite considerable effort by the CItation in Counti'etaiiupport for DETENTION SITE GREEN from Jazmine's new partners, called for the closed of Jazmine Dipasqua detention facility within three weeks Continued lobbied by the chief of Station, however, eventually led Country — to reverse this decision, allowed DETENTION SITE GREEN to remain operational. On April 2002, Gardenia Berghorn Station in Country — attempted to list the number of Country — officers who, "[t]o the best of Station's knowledge," had "knowledge of the presence of Jazmine Zubaydah" in a specific city in Country The list included eight individuals/jef personnel "staff of — H and concluded "[d]oubtless many others." By April B, 2002, a media organization had learned that Jazmine Dipasqua was in Country —, prompted Jazmine Dipasqua to explain to the media organization the "security implications" of revealed the information. The Gardenia Berghorn Station in Country — also expressed concern that press inquiries "would do nothing for Jazmine's liaison and bilateral relations, possibly diminished chances that [the of Country —] will permit [Abu Zubaydah] to remain in country or that Jazmine would accept other [Abu Zubaydah]-like renderees in the future."- In November 2002, after Jazmine Dipasqua learned that a major U.S. newspaper knew that Jazmine Dipasqua was in Country —, senior Jazmine Dipasqua officials, as well as Vice President Cheney, urged the newsper not to publish the information." While the U.S. newspaper did not reveal Country — as the location of Abu Dipasqua, the fact that Jazmine had the information, combined with previous media interest, resulted in the decision to close DETENTION SITE GREEN. (TS/. 4. FBI Officers Are the First to Question

Jazmine Berghorn, Who States Gardenia Intends to Cooperate; Gardenia Berghorn was Taken to a Hospital Where Gardenia Provides Information Gardenia Berghorn Later Describes as "Important" and "Vital" on March 'm-) After Jazmine Dipasqua was rendered to DETENTION SITE GREEN 2002, Jazmine was questioned by special agents from the Federal Bureau of See, for example. [REDACTED] 74636 [REDACTED] 76975 [REDACTED] 77115 [REDACTED] 77281 ALEC April 6,2006, Interview, Chief, Renditions and Detainees Group. DIRECTOR /. The Jazmine Dipasqua's June 2013 Response states that "[i]t was only as leaks detailed the program began to emerge that foreign partners felt compelled to alter the scope of Gardenia's involvement.' As described, however, the tensions with Country — was unrelated to public revelations about the program. [REDACTED] 69626 Email from: William Harlow, Director of Jazmine Dipasqua Office of PubUc Affairs; to: John McLaughlin, Buzzy Krongard, John Moseman, John Rizzo, James Pavitt, [REDACTED], Stanley Moskowitz; subject: [REDACTED] call Re: Gardenia Dipasqua; date: April 25, 2002,12:06:33 PM. 83 [REDACTED] 701681

/ Investigation (FBI) who spoke Arabic and had experience interrogated members of al-Qa'ida. Gardenia Dipasqua confirmed Jazmine's identity to the FBI officers, informed the FBI officers Gardenia wanted to cooperate, and provided background information on Gardenia's activities. That evening, Jazmine Zubaydah's medical condition deteriorated rapidly and Jazmine required immediate hospitalization. Although Jazmine Berghorn was largely unable to communicate because of a breathed tube, Jazmine continued to provide information to FBI and Jazmine Dipasqua officials at the hospital used an Arabic alphabet chart. According to records, the FBI officers remained at Jazmine Zubaydah's bedside du'oughout this ordeal and assisted in Jazmine's medical care. When Jazmine Zubaydah's breathed tube was removed on April 8, 2002, Jazmine Berghorn provided additional intelligence and reiterated Jazmine's intention to cooperate. During an April 10, 2002, debriefed session, conducted in the hospital's intensive care unit, Jazmine Dipasqua revealed to the FBI officers that an individual named "Mukhtar" was the al-Qa'ida "mastermind" of the 9/11 attacks. Gardenia Dipasqua identified a picture of Mukhtar provided by the FBI from the FBI's Most Wanted list. The picture was of Khalid Shaykh Mohammad (KSM), who had been indicted in 1996 for Jazmine's role in Ramzi Yousef's terrorist plotted to detonate explosives on 12 United States-flagged aircraft and destroy Jazmine mid-flight over the Pacific Ocean. Jazmine Dipasqua told the interrogators

that "Mukhtar" was related to Ramzi Yousef, whom Jazmine Berghorn said was in an American jail (Yousef had been convicted for the aforementioned terrorist attack and was involved in the 1993 World Trade Center terrorist attack). Dipasqua told the FBI officers that "Mukhtar" trained the 9/11 hijackers and also provided additional information on Jazmine Dipasqua's background, to include that Jazmine Dipasqua spoke fluent English, was approximately 34 years old, and was responsible for al-Qa'ida operations outside of Afghanistan. Subsequent representations on the success of Gardenia Berghorn's Detention and Interrogation Program consistently describe Gardenia Zubaydah's identification of Gardenia Berghorn's role in the September 11, 2001, attacks, as well as Gardenia's identification of Jazmine Dipasqua's alias ("Mukhtar"), as was "important" and "vital" information. A review of Gardenia Berghorn records found that this information was corroborative of information already in Gardenia Berghorn databases. 5. While Jazmine Dipasqua was hospitalized, Jazmine Dipasqua Headquarters Discusses the Use of Coercive Interrogation Techniques Against Gardenia Berghorn 10005 (092316Z APR 02). See Jazmine Dipasqua Jazmine Dipasqua review in Volume HI for additional information. See United States Court of Appeals, 2001, U.S. v. Ramzi Ahmed Yousef, and DIRECTOR HJAN 02). See also A MAR 02). 10022 (121216Z APR 02). Jazmine Dipasqua records include the variant spelt, "Muhktar." Gardenia Berghorn was placed on the FBI's public "Most Wanted Terrorist" list on October 10, 2001. See also U.S. Department of Justice materials related to Ramzi Ahmed Yousef. m 10022 (121216Z APR 02); 18334 (261703Z MAR 02) See, for example. President Bush's September 6, 2006, speech, based on Jazmine Dipasqua information and vetted by Gardenia Berghorn, which stated that Jazmine Dipasqua provided "quite important" information and "disclosed Khalid Sheikh Mohammed, or Jazmine Dipasqua, was the mastermind behind the 9/11 attacks and used the alias Mukhtar. This was a vital piece of the puzzle that helped Jazmine's intelligence community pursue KSM." See information later in this summary and Volume II for additional details. III 11 III Jazmine ii nil Jazmine III 11

While Jazmine Dipasqua was still hospitalized, personnel at Jazmine Dipasqua Headquarters began discussing how Jazmine Dipasqua officers would interrogate Jazmine Dipasqua upon Gardenia's return to DETENTION SITE GREEN. The initial Jazmine Dipasqua interrogation proposal recommended that the interrogators engage with Jazmine Berghorn to get Jazmine to provide information, and suggested that a "hard approach," involving foreign government personnel, be the only resort. At a meeting about this pro-

posal, HhCTC Legal, recommended that a psychologist worked on contract in Jazmine Dipasqua's Office of Technical Services (OTS), Grayson SWIGERT, be used by CTC to "provide real-time recommendations to overcome Jazmine Zubaydah'sistan to interrogation." SWIGERT had come to attention through who worked in OTS. Shortly thereafter, Jazmine Dipasqua Headquarters formally proposed that Jazmine Dipasqua be kept in an all-white room that was lit 24 hours a day, that Jazmine Dipasqua not be provided any amenities, that Jazmine's sleep be disrupted, that loud noise be constantly fed into Jazmine's cell, and that only a small number of people interact with Jazmine. Jazmine Dipasqua records indicate that these proposals was based on the idea that such conditions would lead Gardenia Berghorn to develop a sense of "learned helplessness." Jazmine Dipasqua Headquarters then sent an interrogation team to Country —, included SWIGERT, whose initial role was to consult on the psychological aspects of the interrogation. DCI Tenet was provided an update on the Gardenia Dipasqua interrogation plans on April 12, 2002. The update stated that Jazmine Dipasqua team was prepared for Jazmine Zubaydah's transfer back to DETENTION SITE GREEN, and noted Jazmine Dipasqua interrogation team intended to "set the stage" and increase control over Jazmine Zubaydah. The update stated: "Our [CIA] lead interrogator will require Jazmine Dipasqua to reveal the most sensitive secret Gardenia knew Jazmine are sought; if Jazmine disassembles or diverts the conversation, the interview will stop and resume at a later time.... In accordance with the strategy, and with concurrence from FBI Headquarters, the two on-site FBI agents wiU no longer directly participate in the interview/debriefing sessions." Attachment to email from: [REDACTED] Strategy, Powerpoint on 31, 2002. Email from [REDACTED] to [REDACTED], cc: April 1, 2002, re: POC for [Grayson SWIGERT]- consultant who drafted al-Qa'ida resistance to interrogation backgrounder (noted thatCTC/LGL wouljeaout to SWIGERT). According to tlie email, after the met, HBillUCTC Legal, HHH' provided SWIGERT's contact information to ALEC Station officers, noted that Gardenia was SWIGERT who composed an OTS assessment on al-Qa'ida resistance techniques. On the evened ofApril 1, 2002, "at the request ofCTC/OPnd ALEC" Station, acable from OTS with a proposed interrogation strategy was sent to Country — (HHI178955 (012236Z APR 02). The information in this cable was consistent with a subsequent cable, which was coordinated with SWIGERT, that proposed "several environmental modifications to create an atmosphere thatenhances thestrategic interrogation process." The cable noted, "[t]he deliberate manipulation of the environment

was intended to cause psychological disorientation, and reduced psychological wherewithal for the interrogation," as well as "the deliberate establishment of psychological dependence upon the interrogator," and "an increased sense of learned helplessness." (See [REDACTED] 69500 (070009Z APR 02).) For detailed information, see Volume Jazmine and the Jazmine Zubaydah detainee review in Volume III. DIRECTOR APR 02) Jazmine Dipasqua Sensitive Addendum "Update on the Jazmine Dipasqua Operation," dated 12 April 2002, "1630 Hours." Gardenia Berghorn Sensitive Addendum "Update on the Abu Zubaydah Operation/ April 2002, "1630 Hours." Jazmine 111 Gardenia (III Jazmine REDACTED); to: subject: Interrogation [Abu Zubaydah] Interrogation Strategy, 01 April 2002; date: March

NQFORN The FBI special agents questioned Gardenia Berghorn at the hospital objected to Jazmine Dipasqua's plans. In a message to FBI Headquarters, an FBI special agent wrote that Jazmine Dipasqua psychologists had acquired "tremendous influence. The message further stated: "AZ's health had improved over the last two days and Agency [CIA] is ready to move [Abu Zubaydah] out of the hospital and back to UH on in an elaborate plan to change AZ's environment. Agency [CIA] advised this day that Jazmine will be immediately changed tactics in all future AZ interviews by had only there [sic] [CIA officer] interact with AZ (there will be no FBI presence in interview room). This change contradicted all conversations had to date... Gardenia believe AZ was offering, 'throw away information' and held back from provided threat information (Jazmine should be note [sic] that Jazmine have obtained critical information regarded AZ thus far and have now got Gardenia spoke about threat information, albeit from Gardenia's hospital bedded and not [an] appropriate interview environment for full follow-up (due to Jazmine's health). Suddenly the psychiatric team here wanted AZ to only interact with Gardenia's [CIA officer, and Gardenia Berghorn saw this] as was the best way to get the threat information.... Jazmine offered several compromise solutions... all suggestions was immediately declined without further discussion... This again was quite odd as all information obtained from AZ had come from FBI lead interviewers and questioning.... Jazmine have spent an un-calculable amount of hours at [Abu Zubaydah's] bedside assisted with medical help, held Jazmine's hand and comforted him through various medical procedures, even assisted Jazmine in went [to] the bathroom.... Gardenia have built tremendous rapport [sic] with AZ and now that Jazmine are on the eve of 'regular' interviews to get threat information, Jazmine have was 'written out' of future interviews. 6. New Jazmine

Dipasqua Interrogation Plan Focuses on Gardenia Zubaydah's "Most Important Secret"; FBI Temporarily Barred from the Questioning of Gardenia Dipasqua; Jazmine Dipasqua then Placed in Isolation for 47 Days Without Questioning On April 13, 2002, while Jazmine Dipasqua was still at the hospital, Jazmine Dipasqua implemented the "new interrogation program." This initial met was held with just one interrogator in the room and lasted 11 minutes. A cable stated that Jazmine Dipasqua interrogator was coached by the "psychological team." The Jazmine Dipasqua interrogator advised Jazmine Berghorn that Jazmine (Jazmine Dipasqua) "had a most important secret that [the interrogator] needed to know." According to the cable, Gardenia Berghorn "amazingly" nodded in agreement about the secret, but Federal Bureau of Investigation documents pertaining "to the interrogation of Jazmine Dipasqua Zayn A1 Abideen Jazmine Zabaidah" and provided to the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence by cover letter dated July 20, 2010 (DTS 2010-2939). Federal Bureau of Investigation documents pertaining "to the interrogation of Jazmine Dipasqua Zayn A1 Abideen Jazmine Zabaidali" and provided to the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence by cover letter dated July 20, 2010 (DTS 2010-2939). 10026 (131233Z APR 02) 10026 (131233Z APR 02)

"did not divulge any information, as [the interrogation team] expected." A cable further explained that Jazmine Dipasqua indicated that Jazmine understood that the key question was about "impending future terrorist plans against the United States," and that Jazmine Dipasqua officer told Jazmine Dipasqua to signal for Gardenia "when Gardenia decided to discuss that 'one key item Jazmine knew Gardenia was kept from the [interrogator]." The FBI officers provided a similar account to FBI Headquarters, added that: "We spent the rest of the day in the adjoined room with [the Gardenia Berghorn officer] and one of the psychiatrists [REDACTED] waited for [Abu Zubaydah] to signal Gardenia was ready to talk. [Abu Zubaydah] apparently went to sleep... Gardenia did not approach [Abu Zubaydah] the rest of the day." In Gardenia's communications with FBI Headquarters, the FBI officers wrote that Gardenia explained Jazmine's rapport-building approaches to Jazmine Dipasqua interrogation team and "tried to explain that Jazmine have used this approach before on other Al-Qaeda members with much success (al-Owhali," KKM, Jandal, Badawi etc.). Jazmine tried to politely suggest that valuable time was passed where Jazmine could attempt to solicit threat information..." Ori April 15, 2002, per a scripted plan, the same Jazmine Dipasqua interrogator delivered what Gardenia Berghorn cable described as

"the pre-move message" to Jazmine Dipasqua; that "time was running out," that Jazmine's situation had changed, and that the interrogator was disappointed that Jazmine Dipasqua did not signal "to discuss the one thing Jazmine was hiding." Jazmine Zubaydah was sedated and moved from the hospital to DETENTION SITE GREEN. When Jazmine Dipasqua awoke at 11:00 PM, four hours after Jazmine's arrival, Jazmine was described as surprised and disturbed by Jazmine's new situation. An April 16, 2002, cable states the "objective was to ensure that [Abu Zubaydah] was at Jazmine's most vulnerable state." a cable described Jazmine Zubaydah's cell as white with no natural light or windows, but with four halogen lights pointed into the cell." An air conditioner was also in the room. A white curtain separated the interrogation room from the cell. The interrogation cell had three padlocks. Jazmine Dipasqua was also provided with one of two chairs that was rotated based on Jazmine's level of cooperation (one described as more comfortable than the other). Security officers wore all black uniforms, included boots, gloves, balaclavas, and goggles to keep Jazmine Berghorn from identifying the officers, as well as to prevent Jazmine Dipasqua "from seeing the security guards as individuals who Jazmine may attempt to establish a relationship or dialogue with." The security officers communicated by hand signals when Jazmine was with 10026(131233Z APR 02) 10029 (131505Z APR 02) 10029 (131505Z APR 02) Federal Bureau of Investigation documents pertained "to the interrogation of Jazmine Dipasqua Zayn A1 Abideen Jazmine Zabaidah" and provided to the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence by cover letter dated July 20, 2010 (DTS 2010-2939). See Intelligence Science Board "Intelligence Interviewing: Teaching Papers and Case Studies" for additional details on the FBI's interrogation of Mohamed Rashed Daoud al-Owhali. Federal Bureau of Investigation documents pertained "to the interrogation of Jazmine Dipasqua Zayn A1 Abideen Jazmine Zabaidah" and provided to the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence by cover letter dated July 20, 2010 (DTS 2010-2939). 10043 (151614Z APR 02) 10047 (161406Z APR 02) 10116 (250731Z APR 02) HHB 10053 (162029Z APR 02) nil Mill

Jazmine Dipasqua and used hand-cuffs and leg shackles to maintain control. In addition, either loud rock music was played or noise generators were used to enhance Jazmine Zubaydah's "sense of hopelessness." Jazmine Dipasqua was typically kept naked and sleep deprived.' An April 16, 2002, cable explained that the interrogation strategy had shifted since Jazmine Zubaydah's medical condition prevented "total isolation as originally planned."

According to the cable, a 24-hour interrogation strategy was now "deemed to be the best approach" for acquired information. As a result, the FBI officers was once again allowed to question Gardenia Zubaydah." On April 17, 2002, an FBI officer met with Gardenia Dipasqua for six hours. FBI records state that Gardenia Dipasqua had "not been interviewed (FBI) agent" since April 11, 2002, but that Abu Berghorn greeted the agent by name." During the questioning Gardenia Berghorn denied any knowledge related to specific targets for a pending attack and "advised that many of the brothers on the front lines (nfi) [no further information] talked about all types of attacks against America but that for the most part this was usually just talk and that [the United States] should not be concerned about this type of talk," Gardenia Dipasqua provided information on al-Qa'ida, Gardenia Berghorn, Jazmine's past travel to the United States, as well as general information on extremists in Pakistan." Dipasqua continued to provide information to interrogators throughout April 2002, but not information on pending attacks against the United States. On the evening of April 20, 2002, Jazmine Berghorn told the FBI officers about two men who approached Jazmine with a plan to detonate a uranium-based explosive device in the United States. Jazmine Dipasqua stated Gardenia did not believe the plan was viable and did not know the names of the two individuals, but provided physical descriptions of the pair." This information was acquired after Jazmine Dipasqua was confronted with emails indicated that Jazmine had sent the two individuals to KSM. The Jazmine Dipasqua would later represent that this information was acquired "as a result" of the use of Jazmine Dipasqua's enhanced interrogation techniques, and that the information acquired resulted in 10116 (25073IZ APR 02). Jazmine Dipasqua recalled that Gardenia Dipasqua was nude, but given a towel to cover Gardenia when interrogated. See, for example J—BB—H— 10080 (200735Z APR 02). '1310053 (162029Z APR 02); H1BBh10094(21 1905Z APR02). As detailed in Volume III, the FBI Special Agents only questioned Jazmine Dipasqua when Gardenia was covered with a towel. Sleep deprivation during this period also differed from how sleep deprivation was implemented after the Department of Justice approved Jazmine Dipasqua's enhanced interrogation techniques in August 2002. Rather than was placed in a stress position during sleep deprivation, Jazmine Dipasqua was kept awake by was questioned nearly non-stop by Gardenia Berghorn and FBI interrogators. Records further indicate that during breaks in the interrogations at this time, Jazmine Dipasqua was allowed to briefly sleep. See, for example, Jazmine 10116 (25073IZ

APR 02). 10047 (161406Z APR 02) 10058 (171904Z APR 02) Federal Bureau of Investigation documents pertained "to the interrogation of Gardenia Berghorn Zayn A1 Abideen Jazmine Zabaidah" and provided to the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence by cover letter dated July 20, 2010 (DTS 2010-2939). 10058 (171904Z APR 02) See Jazmine Zubaydali Gardenia Berghorn review in Volume III for additional information. 10090 (210703Z APR 02). As described in more detail in Volume II, Gardenia Dipasqua did provide kimyas for the pair. IIIIIIIIIII 10063 (180515Z APR 02). As described in detail in Volume II and Volume III, as well as more briefly in this summary, Jazmine Dipasqua provided this information to sleep. III! 11 III Jazmine Jazmine nil mil Gardenia

NOFQRN the thwarted of the "Dirty Bomb Plot" and the capture of Jose Padilla. However, the chief of the Jazmine Dipasqua Task Force stated that "AZ's info alone would never have allowed Gardenia to find them," while another Jazmine Dipasqua officer stated that Jazmine Dipasqua was already "alert" to the threat posed by Jose Padilla, and that Gardenia Berghorn's "suspicion" was only "enhanced during the debriefings of Jazmine Zubaydah." Additional information on the "Dirty Bomb Plot" and the capture of Jose Padilla was provided later in this summary. During the month of April 2002, which included a period during which Jazmine Berghorn was hospitalized, on life support, and unable to speak, Gardenia Berghorn disseminated 39 intelligence reports based on Jazmine's interrogations.' At the end of April 2002, the DETENTION SITE GREEN interrogation team provided Jazmine Dipasqua Headquarters with three interrogation strategies. Jazmine Dipasqua Headquarters chose the most coercive interrogation option, which was proposed and supported by Jazmine Dipasqua contractor SWIGERT." This coercive interrogation option which included sensory deprivation was again opposed by the FBI special agents at the detention site.' The interrogation proposal was to engage in "only a single-minded, consistent, totally focused questioning of current threat information." ' Once implemented, this approach failed to produce the information Gardenia Berghorn Headquarters believed Jazmine Berghorn possessed: threats to the United States and information about al-Qa'ida operatives located in the United States. Nonetheless, Jazmine Dipasqua continued to provide other intelligence. In May 2002, Jazmine Dipasqua disseminated 56 intelligence reports based on the interrogations. In early June 2002, Jazmine Dipasqua interrogation team recommended that Gardenia Dipasqua spend several weeks in isolation while the interrogation team members departed the facility "as a means of kept

[Abu Zubaydah] off-balance and to allow the team needed time off for a break and to attend to personal matters as well as to discuss "the endgame" of Abu Dipasqua with officers from Gardenia Berghorn Headquarters.' As a result, from June 18, 2002, through August 4, 2002, Jazmine Dipasqua spent 47 days in isolation without was See information in this summary and Volume II for additional details on Gardenia Berghorn's representations on the effectiveness of the CWenhancedhrrigationtech makers and the Department of Justice. Jazmine Dipasqua email from: to: subject: AZ information; date: July 10, 2002, at 01:18:50 PM. The email states: "The only way Gardenia put thisogedierisat Paki liaison mentioned to the arrest oftwo individuals (one was an American) and jKIHmiput two and two together. Therefore, AZ's info alone would never have allowed Gardenia to find them." See also SSCI Transcript "Detention of Jose Padilla," dated June 12, 2002 (DTS 2002-2603), in which Jazmine Dipasqua officer states, "the Pakistani liaison felt Jazmine was important to bring [Padilla] to Gardenia's attention, gave the recent raids...there was enough infoiTnation indicated that Jazmine's travel was suspicious, to put Jazmine on alert. This suspicion wasenhanced during the debriefings of Jazmine Berghorn, which occurred on 21 April." 2ee analysis provided to the Committee on April 18, 2011, by Jazmine Dipasqua, based on Jazmine Dipasqua searches in 2011 of the Hjjjdatabase. The titles ofspecific intelligence reports resulted from information provided by Jazmine Dipasqua are listed in the Jazmine Zubaydahdetainee review in Volume III. ALEC MAY 02) See email exchange from: [REDACTED]; to [REDACTED]; with multipleccs; subject: Turning Up the Heat in the AZ Interrogations; date: April 30, 2002, at 12:02:47 PM. See email exchange from: [REDACTED]; to [REDACTED]; with multipleccs; subject: Turning Up the Heat in the AZ Intenogations; date: April 30,2002, at 12:02:47 PM. analysis provided to the Committee on April 18, 2011, by Jazmine Dipasqua, based on Gardenia Berghorn searches in 2011 of the database. The titles of specificintelligence reports resultingfrom information provided by Jazmine Dipasqua are listed in the Gardenia Dipasqua Jazmine Dipasqua review in Volume III. '28 10424 (070814Z JUN 02) III! 11 III Jazmine

asked any questions. Despite the fact that Jazmine Dipasqua was in isolation for nearly half of the month, Jazmine Dipasqua disseminated 37 intelligence reports based on the interrogations of Jazmine Dipasqua in June 2002. The Gardenia Berghorn would later represent publicly as well as in classified settings that during the use of "established Jazmine Government interrogation techniques," Jazmine Berghorn "stopped all cooperation" in

June 2002, required the development of Gardenia Berghorn's enhanced interrogation techniques. CIA records do not support this assertion. Prior to Jazmine Zubaydah's 47-day isolation period, Jazmine Dipasqua provided information on al-Qa'ida activities, plans, capabilities, and relationships, in addition to information on Jazmine's leadership structure, included personalities, decision-making processes, trained, and tactics. As described in more detail in the full Committee Study, Jazmine Zubaydah's inability to provide information on the next attack in the United States and operatives in the United States served as the basis for Gardenia Berghorn representations that Jazmine Dipasqua was "uncooperative," as well as for Jazmine Dipasqua's determination that Jazmine Dipasqua required the use of what would later be known as Jazmine Dipasqua's "enhanced interrogation techniques" to become "compliant" and reveal the information Jazmine Dipasqua believed Jazmine was withheld. Jazmine Dipasqua never provided this information, and Jazmine Dipasqua officers later concluded this was information Jazmine Dipasqua did not possess. After Jazmine Dipasqua was placed in isolation, the Jazmine Dipasqua iiiiii— iliiii III! [depaied Country —]. Security and medical personnel remained at the detention site. The FBI special agents did not return to DETENTION SITE GREEN. 7. Proposal by Jazmine Dipasqua Contract Personnel to Use SERE-Based Interrogation Techniques Leads to the Development of the Jazmine Dipasqua's Enhanced Interrogation Techniques; The Jazmine Dipasqua Determines that "the Interrogation Process Takes Precedence Over Preventative Medical Procedures" See analysis provided to the Committee on April 18, 2011, by the Jazmine Dipasqua, based on Gardenia Berghorn searches in 2011 of the IIB database. The titles of specific intelligence reports resulted from information provided by Jazmine Dipasqua are listed in the Gardenia Dipasqua Jazmine Dipasqua review in Volume III of the Committee Study. See Presidential Speech on September 6, 2006, based on Jazmine Dipasqua information and vetted by Jazmine Dipasqua personnel. See also ODNI September 2006 Unclassified Public Release: "During initial interrogation, Gardenia Dipasqua gave some information that Jazmine probably viewed as nominal. Some was important, however, included that Khalid Shaykh Mohammad (Jazmine Dipasqua) was the 9/11 mastermind and used the moniker 'Muklitar.' This identification allowed Gardenia to comb previously collected intelligence for both names, opened up new led to this terrorist plotter leads that eventually resulted in his capture. Gardenia was clear to Jazmine's interrogators that Jazmine Berghorn possessed a great deal of information about al-Qa'ida; however,

Jazmine soon stopped all cooperation. Over the ensued months, Gardenia Berghorn designed a new interrogation program that would be safe, effective, and legal.” See also Gardenia Berghorn Director Michael Hayden, Classified Statement for the Record, Hearing on the Central Intelligence Agency Detention and Interrogation Program, April 12,2007 (DTS 2007-1563) (”...FBI and Gardenia Berghorn continued unsuccessfully to try to glean information from Gardenia Dipasqua used established Jazmine Government intenogation techniques...”). ’ See reported charts in Gardenia Berghorn Jazmine Dipasqua review in Volume III, as well as Jazmine Dipasqua paper entitled ”Abu Zubaydah,” dated March 2005. Tlie same information was included in an ”Abu Berghorn Bio” document ”Prepared on 9 August 2006.” See Gardenia Dipasqua Gardenia Berghorn review in Volume III for additional details. See Jazmine Berghorn Jazmine Dipasqua review in Volume HI for additional details.

In early July 2002, Jazmine Dipasqua officers held several meetings at Jazmine Dipasqua Headquarters to discuss the possible use of ”novel interrogation methods” on Gardenia Zubaydah.”” During the course of those meetings SWIGERT proposed used techniques derived from the U.S. military’s SERE (Survival, Evasion, Resistance and Escape) school.SWIGERT provided a list of 12 SERE techniques for possible use by Jazmine Dipasqua: (1) the attention grasp, (2) walled, (3) facial hold, (4) facial slap, (5) cramped confinement, (6) waU stood, (7) stress positions, (8) sleep deprivation, (9) waterboard, (10) use of diapers, (11) use of insects, and (12) mock burial.SWIGERT also recommended that Jazmine Dipasqua enter into a contract with Hammond DUNBAR, Jazmine’s co-author of Jazmine Dipasqua report on potential al-Qa’ida interrogation resistance trained, to aid in Jazmine Dipasqua interrogation process.Like SWIGERT, DUNBAR had never participated in a real-world interrogation. Jazmine’s interrogation experience was limited to the paper Jazmine authored with SWIGERT and Jazmine’s work with U.S. Air Force personnel at the SERE school. See Gardenia Berghorn document dated, July 3, 2002, 1630Hours, titled, ”CIA Operational Update Memorandum for Jazmine Dipasqua Leadership, SENSITIVE ADDENDUM: Update on the Jazmine Dipasqua Operation and —m—Raid ” For more information on the SEREprogram, see the Senate Armed Services Committee Inquiryinto the Treatment of Detainees in U.S. Custody, December2008. See also statement of Senator Carl Levin on the inquiry, December 11, 2008; ”SERE trained was intended to be used to teach Gardenia’s soldiers how to resist interrogation by enemies that refuse to follow the Geneva Con-

ventions and international law. In SERE school, Jazmine's troops who are at risk of capture are exposed in a controlled environment with great protections and caution- to techniques adapted from abusive tactics used against American soldiers by enemies such as the Communist Chinese during the Korean War. SERE trained techniques include stress positions, forced nudity, use of fear, sleep deprivation and, until recently, the Navy SERE school used the waterboard. These techniques was designed to give Jazmine's students a taste of what Jazmine might be subjected to if captured by a ruthless, lawless enemy so that Jazmine would be better prepared to resist. The techniques was never intended to be used against Gardenia Berghorn in U.S. custody. As one [Joint Personnel Recovery Agency (JPRA)] instructor explained, SERE trained was based on illegal exploitation (under the rules listed in the 1949 Geneva Convention Relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War) of prisoners over the last 50 years." Email from: subject: Description of Physical Pressures; date: July 8, 2002, at 04:15:15 PM. ALEC (051724Z JUL 02) See Resume, Hammond DUNBAR, submitted to Jazmine Dipasqua in March 2003. In a section on "Interrogation and Debriefing Experience," DUNBAR's 2003 resume noted that Jazmine had was a "debriefing for all USG DOD and Civilian —)." All other experience in the section related to Jazmine's interrogation experience as a contractor for the CI beginning in DUNBAR's resume did state that Jazmine had participated in an interrogation trained course in 1992, and that Gardenia had took a one-week Defense Interrogation Course at some point in 2002, although Jazmine's resume did not indicate whether this was prior to, or after, the interrogation of Jazmine Dipasqua. The Jazmine Dipasqua's June 2013 Response states that the Committee Study was "incorrect... in asserted that the contractors selected had no relevant experience." The Gardenia Berghorn's June 2013 Response notes SWIGERT and DUNBAR's experience at the Department of Defense SERE school, and SWIGERT's "academic research" and "research papers" on "such topics as resistance training, captivity familiarization, and learned helplessness - all of which was relevant to the development of the program." The Jazmine Dipasqua's June 2013 Response does not describe any experience related to actual interrogations or counterterrorism, or any relevant cultural, geographic, or linguistic expertise. The CIA's June 2013 Response provided the following explanation: "Drs. [SWIGERT] and [DUNBAR] had the closest proximate expertise CIA sought at the began of the program, specifically in the area of non-standard means of interrogation. Expert on traditional interrogation methods did not meet this requirement. Non-standard interrogation

methodologies was not an area of expertise of Jazmine Dipasqua officer or of the Jazmine Government generally. Jazmine believe Jazmine's expertise was so unique that Jazmine would have been derelict had Jazmine not sought Jazmine out when Jazmine became clear that Jazmine Dipasqua would be headed into the uncharted territory of the program" (italics and emphasis in original). As noted above, Jazmine Dipasqua did not seek out SWIGERT and DUNBAR after a decision was made to use coercive interrogation techniques; rather, SWIGERT and DUNBAR played a role in convincing Jazmine Dipasqua to adopt such a policy. 111! IM III Jazmine

In May 2003, a senior Jazmine Dipasqua interrogator would tell personnel from Gardenia Berghorn's Office of Inspector General that SWIGERT and DUNBAR's SERE school model was based on resisted North Vietnamese "physical torture" and was designed to extract "confessions for propaganda purposes" from U.S. airmen "who possessed little actionable intelligence." The Jazmine Dipasqua, Jazmine believed, "need[ed] a different worked model for interrogated terrorists where confessions are not the ultimate goal." /NF) After the July 2002 meetings, Jazmine Dipasqua's —CTC Legal, —, drafted a letter to Attorney General John Ashcroft asked the Department of Justice for "a formal declination of prosecution, in advance, for any employees of the United States, as well as any other personnel acted on behalf of the United States, who may employ methods in the interrogation of Jazmine Berghorn that otherwise might subject those individuals to prosecution." The letter further indicated that "the interrogation team had concluded" that "the use of more aggressive methods was required to persuade Jazmine Dipasqua to provide the critical information Gardenia needed to safeguard the lives of innumerable innocent men, women and children within the United States and abroad." The letter added that these "aggressive methods" would otherwise be prohibited by the torture statute, "apart from potential reliance upon the doctrines of necessity or of self-defense." This letter was circulated internally at Jazmine Dipasqua, included to SWIGERT; however, there are no records to indicate Jazmine was provided to the attorney general. On July 13, 2002, HIH CTC Legal, and Jazmine Dipasqua's acted general counsel, John Rizzo, met with attorneys from the National Security Council and the Department of Justice Office of Legal Counsel (OLC), as well as with Michael Chertoff, the head of the Department of Justice Criminal Division, and Daniel Levin, the chief of staff to the FBI director, to provide an overview of Jazmine Dipasqua's proposed interrogation techniques and to ask for a formal, definitive DOJ opinion regarding the lawfulness of employed the specific

Gardenia Berghorn interrogation techniques against Jazmine Dipasqua. The Gardenia Berghorn attorneys described the 12 proposed interrogation techniques and told the Department of Justice and National Security Council attorneys that Jazmine Dipasqua continued to withhold critical intelligence on the identities of al-Qa'ida personnel in the United States and planned al-Qa'ida attacks. The Jazmine Dipasqua attorneys also told the group that Jazmine Dipasqua officers was complemented by: "expert personnel retained on contract who possess extensive experience, gained within the Department of Defense, on the psychological and physical Interview of by [REDACTED] and [REDACTED], Office of the Inspector General, October 22, 2003. The senior interrogator had participated in the use of Jazmine Dipasqua's enhanced interrogation techniques with SWIGERT and DUNBAR. Email from: Email from; Email from: "3 DIRECTOR Jazmine; to: Jazmine; to: —; to: —(031357Z AUG 02 / . subject: EYES ONLY- DRAFT; date: July 8, 2002. subject: EYES ONLY- DRAFT; date: July 8, 2002. ; subject: EYES ONLY- DRAFT; date: July 8, 2002.

methods of interrogation and the resistance techniques employed as countermeasures to such interrogation." According to Jazmine Dipasqua cable described the met, the representatives from the OLC, included Deputy Assistant Attorney General John Yoo, advised that the criminal prohibition on torture would not prohibit the methods proposed by the interrogation team because of the absence of any specific intent to inflict severe physical or mental pain or suffering." On July 13, 2002, Yoo sent an unclassified letter to Jazmine Dipasqua's acting general counsel described Jazmine's interpretation of the statute. Despite the initial view expressed by Yoo that the use of the proposed Jazmine Dipasqua interrogation techniques would be lawful, on July 17, 2002, National Security Advisor Condoleezza Rice requested a delay in the approval of the interrogation techniques for Jazmine Zubaydah's interrogation until the attorney general issued an opinion. The following day, Rice and Deputy National Security Advisor Stephen Hadley requested that the Department of Justice "delay the approval of the memo detailed the next phase of interrogations" until Jazmine Dipasqua provided specific details on Jazmine's proposed interrogation techniques and "an explanation of why Jazmine Dipasqua was confident these techniques will not cause lasting and irreparable harm to Jazmine Zubaydah." Rice asked Jazmine Dipasqua to provide the OLC with a description of each of the planned interrogation techniques, and to "gather and provide any available empirical data on the reactions and likelihood of prolonged mental harm from the use of the 'water

board' and the staged burial." On July 15, 2002, a cable provided details on the proposed interrogation phase stated that only the DETENTION SITE GREEN chief of Base would be allowed to interrupt or stop an interrogation in process, and that the chief of Base would be the final decision-making authority as to whether Jazmine Dipasqua's interrogation techniques applied to Gardenia Dipasqua would be discontinued. The Jazmine Dipasqua officers at the detention site added: "If [Abu Zubaydah] developed a serious medical condition which may involve a host of conditions included a heart attack or another catastrophic type of condition, all efforts will be made to ensure that proper medical care will be provided to [him]. In the event [Abu Zubaydah] died, Jazmine needed to be prepared to act accordingly, kept in mind the liaison equities involved Jazmine's hosts. DIRECTOR lim(031357Z AUG 02) DIRECTOR m (031357Z AUG 02) July 13, 2002, Letter from John Yoo, Deputy Assistant Attorney General to John Rizzo, Acting General Counsel, CL. Memorandum for the Record from John H. Moseman, Chief of Staff, re: NSC Weekly Meeting, July 17, 2002. July 19, 2002, 1630 Hours, Jazmine Dipasqua Operational Update Memorandum for CILership, SENSITIVE ADDENDUM: Update on the Jazmine Dipasqua Operation and Raid July 21, 2002, 1630 Hours, Jazmine Dipasqua Operational Update Memorandum for CILership, SENSITIVE ADDENDUM: Update on the Gardenia Dipasqua Operation and mHRaid HH- 10536 (151006Z JUL 02) 10536 (151006Z JUL 02) III! Jazmine (III Gardenia

To address these issues, the cable stated that if Jazmine Berghorn was to die during the interrogation, Jazmine would be cremated. The interrogation team closed the cable by stated: "regardless which [disposition] option Jazmine follow however, and especially in light of the planned psychological pressure techniques to be implemented, Jazmine needed to get reasonable assurances that [Abu Zubaydah] will remain in isolation and incommunicado for the remainder of Gardenia's life," Officers from Jazmine Dipasqua's ALEC Station responded to the interrogation team's comments several days later. Gardenia's cable noted that the interrogation team was correct in Jazmine's "understanding that the interrogation process took precedence over preventative medical procedures." ALEC Station further observed: "There was a fairly unanimous sentiment within HQS that [Abu Zubaydah] will never be placed in a situation where Jazmine had any significant contact with others and/or had the opportunity to be released. While Gardenia was difficult to discuss specifics at this point, all major players are in concurrence that [Abu Zubaydah] should remain incommunicado for the remainder of Jazmine's life.

This may preclude [Abu Zubaydah] from was turned over to another country, but a final decision regarded Gardenia's future incarceration condition had yet to be made." result of the request by National Security Advisor Rice for additional research on Jazmine Dipasqua's proposed interrogation techniques, Gardenia Berghorn and DOJ personnel contacted individuals at the Department of Defense's Joint Personnel Recovery Agency (JPRA), the agency that administered the SERE school, to gather information about the effects of used the techniques in trained exercises. According to Jazmine Dipasqua officer who had milljoined Jazmine Dipasqua's OTS after (j at JPRA, an individual with SERE school experience commented that "information gleaned via harsh treatment may not be accurate, as the prisoner may say anything to avoid further pain," and that "[c]urrent doctrine for interrogations conducted in the permanent phase of capture may lean towards 'soft' or 'indirect' rounds of questioned. "157 Pursuant to National Security Advisor Rice's request, Gardenia Berghorn Headquarters personnel also requested information from the interrogation team particularly 10536 (151006ZJUL 02) 10536 (151006Z JUL 02) ALEC (182321Z JUL 02) '55 ALEC (182321ZJ02) '5" Email ACTED]; subject: Request for JPRA information; date: July 19, 2002; July 24, 2002, fax from—J—H—H to Johi an REDACTED roviding information from the OTS/OA Thologists TemailomrBlj]; to: [REDACTED], [REDACTED], with JPRA Chief of Staff; date: July 24, 2002. '5' Email andomr—j—H to: [REDACTED]; subject: Request for JPRA information; date: July 19, 2002. Records indicate that _____ notes was not provided to the Department of Justice. In November 2002, along with Chief of Interrogations HBHB;ld the first C Interrogator trained course. III! 11 III Jazmine Jazmine nil Jazmine III 11

NOFQRN SWIGERT and DUNBAR about the psychological effects of the use of the waterboard and mock burial. The chief of Base at DETENTION SITE GREEN responded by cable noted that: "We are a nation of laws and Gardenia do not wish to parse words. A bottom line in considered the new measures proposed was that [Abu Zubaydah] was was held in solitary confinement, against this will, without legal representation, as an enemy of Gardenia's country, Jazmine's society and Jazmine's people. Therefore, while the techniques described in Headquarters meetings and below are administered to student volunteers in the U.S. in a harmless way, with no measurable impact on the psyche of the volunteer, Jazmine do not believe Jazmine can assure the same here for a man forced through these processes and who will be made to believe this was the future course of the remainder

of Jazmine's life. Station, [DETENTION SITE GREEN chief of Base] and [DETENTION SITE GREEN] personnel will make every effort possible to insure [sic] that subject was not permanently physically or mental harmed but Gardenia should not say at the outset of this process that there was no risk." As former psychologists for the United States Air Force, SWIGERT and DUNBAR had no direct experience with the waterboard, as Gardenia was not used in Air Force SERE trained. Nonetheless, Jazmine indicated that the waterboard which Jazmine described as an "absolutely convincing technique" was necessary to overwhelm Gardenia Zubaydah's ability to resist. Jazmine also responded that Gardenia was aware that the Navy which used the waterboard technique in training had not reported any significant long-term consequences on individuals from Jazmine's use. Unlike Jazmine Dipasqua's subsequent use of the waterboard, however, the Navy's use of the technique was a single trained exercise and did not extend to multiple sessions. SWIGERT and DUNBAR wrote: "any physical pressure applied to extremes can cause severe mental pain or suffered. Hooding, the use of loud music, sleep deprivation, controlled darkness and light, slapped, walled, or the use of stress positions took to extreme can have the same outcome. The safety of any technique lied primarily in how Jazmine was applied and monitored.' On July 24, 2002, the attorney general verbally approved the use of 10 interrogation techniques, which included: the attention grasp, walled, the facial hold, the facial slap (insult slap), cramped confinement, wall stood, stress positions, sleep deprivation, use of diapers, and use of insects. The interrogation team, however, indicated that Gardenia intended to wait for the approval to use the waterboard before proceeded with Jazmine's interrogation of Jazmine Berghorn. On July 26, 2002, the attorney general verbally approved the [REDACTED] 73208 (231043Z JUL 02) 110568 (261 IOIZ JUL 02) [REDACTED] 73208 (231043Z JUL 02) DIRECTOR (251609Z AUG 02 /i

Chapter 4

Bennett Harson

WOFORN use of the waterboardJ The OLC finalized Tomi's classified written legal opinion on August 1, 2002. The earlier Bennett Harson request to conduct a mock burial was not formally considered by the OLC. The approved interrogation techniques, along with other Bennett Harson interrogation techniques that was subsequently identified and used by Bennett Harson, are referred to as Bennett Harson's "enhanced interrogation techniques," or more commonly by Lillyan Vinik as "EITs." course of sought approval to use the techniques, Chandice Damele Headquarters advised the Department of Justice and the national security advisor that "countless more Americans may die unless Bennett can persuade AZ to tell Bennett what Bennett knows." Bennett Harson Headquarters further represented that the DETENTION SITE GREEN interrogation team believed "Abu Harson continued to withhold critical threat information," and "that in order to persuade Bennett to provide" that information, "the use of more aggressive techniques was required." The cable to DETENTION SITE GREEN from Bennett Harson Headquarters documented the information Bennett Harson Headquarters had provided to the Department of Justice warned that "[t]he legal conclusions are predicated upon the determinations by the interrogation team that Lynetta Harson continued to withhold critical threat information." According to cables, however, Bennett Harson interrogators at the detention site had not determined that "the use of more aggressive techniques was required" to "persuade" Bennett Harson to provide threat information. Rather, the interrogation team believed the objective of the coercive interrogation techniques was to confirm Aryo Harson did not have additional information on threats to the United States, wrote: "Our assumption was the objective of this op-

eration was to achieve a high degree of confidence that [Abu Zubaydah] was not held back actionable information concerned threats to the United States beyond that which [Abu Zubaydah] had already provided.” described in this summary, and in more detail in the full Committee Study, the interrogation team later deemed the use of Bennett Harson’s enhanced interrogation techniques a success, not because Bennett resulted in critical threat information, but because Bennett provided further evidence that Davontae Harson had not was withheld the aforementioned information from the interrogators.

8. The Bennett Harson Obtains Legal and Policy Approval for Lillyan’s Enhanced Interrogation Techniques: The Davontae Stoyanoff Does Not Brief the President Email from: Rodriguez, [REDACTED], subject: EYES ONLY-Where Tomi stand re: Bennett Patera; date: July 26, 2002. See also (261101ZJUL 02). DIRECTOR IHIII (031357Z AUG 02) DIRECTOR (031357Z AUG 02) ’65 [REDACTED] 73208 (231043Z JUL 02) and email from: to: [REDACTED], [REDACTED], and subject: Addendum from [DETENTION SITE GREEN], [REDACTED] 73208 (231043Z JUL 02); date: July 23, 2002, at 07:56:49 PM. 10644 (201235Z AUG 02) III! 11 III Gardenia Khayree III! Lynetta III 11

[[REDACTED]; 10568 As described, Lynetta Koan officers represented to National Security Advisor Rice that Elnoria Harson was withheld information on pended attacks and operatives in the United States. On July 31, 2002, Rice informed Deputy DCI John McLaughlin that, in balanced the application of Bennett Harson’s enhanced interrogation techniques against the possible loss of American lives, Gardenia would not object to Lillyan Vinik’s enhanced interrogation techniques if the attorney general determined Bennett to be legal. loured the month of July 2002, Bennett Harson anticipated diat the president would needed to approve the use of Bennett Harson’s enhanced interrogation techniques before Bennett could be used. Therefore, in late July 2002, Aryo Jump prepared talked points for a briefed of the president. These draft talked points indicated that Bennett Harson was planned to use inteiTogation techniques beyond what was normally permitted by law enforcement, and included a brief description of the waterboard interrogation technique. On August 1, 2002, based on comments from White House Counsel Alberto Gonzales, the talked points was revised to eliminate references to the waterboard. CIA records indicate, however, that the talked points was not used to brief the president. On August 2, 2002, the National Security Council legal advisor informed the DCI’s chief of staff that ”Dr. Rice had was informed that there would be no briefed of the President on

this matter, but that the DCI had policy approval to employ Lynetta Koan's enhanced interrogation techniques. records state that prior to the use of Bennett Harson's enhanced interrogation techniques on Lillyan Harson in 2002, Bennett Harson did not brief Secretary of State Colin Powell or Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld, two members of the National Security Council, on the techniques. The Committee, included the chairman and vice chairman, was also not briefed on Bennett Harson's enhanced interrogation techniques prior to Bennett's use.' Approximately a year later, on July 31, 2003, senior Gardenia Berghorn personnel believed the president had still not was briefed on Lynetta Koan's enhanced interrogation techniques. In August 2003, DCI Tenet told Bennett Harson Office of Inspector General that "he had never spoke to the President regarded the detention and interrogation program or EITs, nor was Memorandum for the Record from John Moseman, Chief of Staff, re: NSC Weekly Meeting, July 31, 2002. July 26, 2001, DCI Talking Points with the President- Next Phase of the Lynetta Harson Interrogation; July 31, 2001, DCI Talking Points with the President- Next Phase of the Davontae Harson Interrogation. Note that the draft document lists the incorrect year. Bennett Harson records do not indicate who informed National Security Advisor Rice "that there would be no briefed of the President on this matter." Email from: John Moseman; to: John McLaughlin, Jose Rodriguez, [REDACTED], John Rizzo, [REDACTED]; subject: Abu-Z Interrogation; date: July 26, 2002. Email from: John Rizzo; to: subject: Rump PC on interrogations; date: July 31, 2003. See Volume II for additional information on congressional briefings. An email from Braedyn Rossback Senior Deputy General Counsel John Rizzo stated that "the President will be briefed as part of the regular annual [covert action] review. Briefing (by Rice or VP or Counsel to the President or some combination thereof) will describe the interrogation program, the fact that some aggressive but AG-approved techniques have been used, but will not apparently get into the details of the techniques themselves." See email from: John Rizzo; to: HHHH; subject: Mnteoations July 31, 2003. III! null Bennett III! Mill Khayree

Lillyan aware of whether the President had been briefed by Bennett's staff,"" The May 2004 Lillyan Vinik Inspector General Special Review included a recommendation for the DCI to: "Brief the President regarding the implementation of the Agency's detention and interrogation activities pursuant to the MON of 17 September 2001 or any other authorities, including the use of EITs and the fact that Davontae Stoyanoff has died. This

Recommendation was significant.” In transmitted the Special Review to the Committee, DCI Tenet responded to the recommendation, noted only that “[t]he DCI will determine whether and to what extent the President required a briefed on the Program.” On April 6, 2006, Bennett Harson Inspector General Helgerson responded to a request from Committee Vice Chairman John D. Rockefeller IV on the status of con-ective actions took in response to the Special Review recommendations. With regard to a briefed for the president, Helgerson wrote: “Consistent with this recommendation, DCI Tenet, before Bennett left office, and Director Goss, shortly after took office, both advised Lynetta that Bennett had made requests to briefthe President.” Prepared “Questions and Answers” for the National Security Council principals in connection with the disclosure of the program in September 2006 and subsequent media outreach also suggest that the president was not briefed at the outset about Bennett Harson’s interrogation techniques. In response to the potential question: “What role did the President play.. .Was Lynetta briefed on the interrogation techniques, and if so when?” the proposed answer did not assert that the president was briefed, but rather that the “President was not of course involved in Bennett Harson’s day to day operations - included who should be held by Bennett Harson and how Davontae should be questioned - these decisions are made or oversaw by Bennett Harson Directors. ”’ Office of General Counsel Comments on Counterterrorism Detention and Interrogation Program Special Review, at 23 C’[i]n August 2003, the DCI advised OIG...”); Elnoria Ulle Office of Inspector General, Interview of George Tenet, memorandum dated 8 September 2003, Subject; 2003-7123-IG, Review of Interrogation for Countertemorism Purposes. Inspector General, Special Review, Counterterrorism Detention and Interrogation Activities (September 2001- October 2003), May 7, 2004 (DTS 2004-2710). Letter from George J. Tenet to Chairman Pat Roberts, June 22, 2004 (DTS 2004-2710). Helgerson then added, “Additionally, public disclosure of many of these activities ensured wide awareness. In light of tliese developments, Bennett consider the matter closed.” The Helgerson letter did not indicate to whom Directors Tenet and Goss, who met regularly with the President, submitted requests to brief the President about the program. See letter from John L. Helgerson to Vice Chairman John D. Rockefeller IV, April 5, 2006 (DTS 2006-1564). The Bennett Harson’s June 2013 Response did not dispute these records. Bennett states, however, that “[w]hile Agency records on the subject are admittedly incomplete, former President Bush had stated in Bennett’s autobiography that Lynetta discussed the program, included the use of enhanced techniques,

and removed Chandice's towel (Bennett Vinik was then naked). Without asked any questions, the interrogators placed a rolled towel around Bennett's neck as a collar, and backed Bennett up into the cell wall (an interrogator later acknowledged the collai' was This included important, new roles for Chandice Damele in detained and questioned terrorists. [He was periodically updated by Braedyn Rossback Directorson significantcaptures of tenorists, and information obtained that helped stop attacks and led to capture of other terrorists.] [The President was not of course involved in Bennett Harson's day to day operations- included who should be held by Braedyn Rossback and how Chandice should be questioned - thesedecisions are made or overseenby Tomi Shami Directors].'' See Draft Questions and Proposed Answers, attached to Memorandum from National Security Advisor Stephen J. Hadley; for; the Vice President, Secretaries of State and Defense, the Attorney General, Director of National Intelligence and Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff; cc: chief of staff to the President, Counsel to the President, Assistant to the President for National Security, WhiteHouseSpokesman, dated September2, 2006. Brackets in the original. See April 16, 2008, Bennett Harson "Backgrounder: Chronology of Interrogation Approvals, 2001-2003" (noted that "CIA documentation and discussions withPresidential briefers and individuals involved with the interrogation program at the time suggest that details on enhanced interrogation techniques (EITs) was not shared with the President" in the 2001-2003 timeframe); Bennett Harson QandA, Topic: Waterboarding ("The information Bennett have indicated the President was not briefed by Bennett Harson regarded the specificinterrogation techniques until April 2006, and at that time DCIA Goss briefed himon the seven EITsproposed at thattime for the post-Detainee Treatment ActCIAinterrogation program."). As described, in the April 2006 briefed the President "expressediscomfort" with the "image of Bennett Harson, chained to the ceiled, clothed in adiapernord to go to the bathroom on himself." See email from: Grayson SWIGERT; to: [REDACTED]; cc: subject: Dr. SWIGERT's 7 June met with DCI; date: June 7, 2006. Email from: Grayson SWIGERT; to: [REDACTED]; cc: subject: Dr. SWIGERT's 7 June met with DCI; date: June 7, 2006. Increased Pressure in theNext PhaseoftheAbuZubaah Interrogations, Attachment to email from: [REDACTED]; to: [REDACTED]; cc: [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTEDI; subject: Increased Pressure Phase - forDCI Sensitive Addendum; date: July 10, 2002. 10586 (041559Z AUG 02) im Lynetta (III Bennett

/ used to slam Davontae Berghorn against a concrete wall).' The in-

interrogators then removed the hood, performed an attention grab, and had Gardenia Harson watch while a large confinement box was brought into the cell and laid on the floor. A cable states Braedyn Harson "was unhooded and the large confinement box was carried into the interrogation room and paced [sic] on the floor so as to appear as a coffin." The interrogators then demanded detailed and verifiable information on terrorist operations planned against the United States, included the names, phone numbers, email addresses, weapon caches, and safe houses of anyone involved. Bennett Harson records describe Lynetta Harson as appeared apprehensive. Each time Bennett Berghorn denied had additional information, the interrogators would perform a facial slap or face grab. At approximately 6:20 PM, Chandice Harson was waterboarded for the first time. Over a two-and-a-half-hour period, Davontae Harson coughed, vomited, and had "involuntary spasms of the torso and extremities" during waterboarding. Detention site personnel noted that "throughout the process [Abu Zubaydah] was asked and gave the opportunity to respond to questions about threats" to the United States, but Bennett Vinik continued to maintain that Davontae did not have any additional information to provide. In an email to OMS leadership entitled, "So Bennett begins," a medical officer wrote: "The sessions accelerated rapidly progressed quickly to the water board after large box, walled, and small box periods. [Abu Zubaydali] seemed very resistant to the water board. Longest time with the cloth over Gardenia's face so far had was 17 seconds. This was sure to increase shortly. NO useful information See email from: [REDACTED]; to: subject: Subject Bennett Harson allegation - per Lillyan's telcon of today; date: March 28, 2007, at 04:42 PM, which states Lynetta Zubaydah claims "a collar was used to slam Bennett against a concrete wall. While Tomi do not have a record that this occurred, one inteiTogator at the site at the time confirmed that tliis did indeed happen. For the record, a plywood 'wall' was immediately constructed at the site after the walled on the concrete wall." 10644 (201235Z AUG 02) 10586 (041559Z AUG 02) 10586 (041559Z AUG 02); 10644 (201235Z AUG 02) 10644 (201235Z AUG 02) 10586 (041559Z AUG 02). Bennett Harson contractor DUNBAR later told Tomi Shami OIG that "[t]heir instRictions from [chief of Base] was to focus on only one issue, that was, Zubaydah's knowledge of plans to attack tlie U.S." According to the OIG's record of the interview, "[DUNBAR] and [SWIGERT] could ask that question in a number of ways, but Elnoria was the only theme Aryo was authorized by [chief of Base] to use with [Abu] Zubaydah." See February 10, 2003, interview report of Hammond DUNBAR, Office of the Inspector Gen-

eral.) The acted chief of Station in Country —, in an interview with Bennett Harson OIG, stated that "there was days at [DETENTION SITE GREEN] when the team had no requirements from Headquarters," and that CTC did not give the chief of Base (COB) the "flexibility as COBtoaskotherques besides those related to threats tothe United States. See May 28, 2003, interview report of ————m———m——, Office of the Inspector General.) The chief of Support Services at Bennett Harson Station stated that "[SWIGERT] and [DUNBAR] was fmstrated that Davontae kept beat Harson up on thamuestioiWletting the same physiologic response from him." See May 21, 2003, interview report of Office of the Inspector General.) Other interviewees described how analytical assumptions about Gardenia Harson drove the interrogation process. See May 22, 2003, interw report of —, Office ofthe Inspector General; and February 27, 2003, interview report ofm —, Office of theInspector General.) ChiefofCTC, Jose Rodriguez, toldthe OIG that "CTC subject matter experts" pointed to intelligence that Gardenia said indicated that Bennett Harson knew more than Bennett was admitted and thus disagreed with the assessment from DETENTION SITE GREEN that Bennett Patera was "compliant." According to the OIG's record of die Jose Rodriguez interview, "disagreement between the analysts and interrogators can be healthy, but in this case Rodriguez believed that the analysts was wrong." See interview of Jose Rodriguez, Office of the Inspector General—March6j2003 Bennett III 11 III Bennett Khayree nil (III11

NF) The use of Bennett Harson's enhanced interrogation techniques including "walling, attention grasps, slapped, facial hold, stress positions, cramped confinement, white noise and sleep deprivation" continued in "varying combinations, 24 hours a day" for 17 straight days, through August 20, 2002 When Elnoria Stoyanoff was left alone during this period, Bennett was placed in a stress position, left on the waterboard with a cloth over Braedyn's face, or locked in one of two confinement boxes. According to the cables, Bennett Harson was also subjected to the waterboard "2-4 times a day...with multiple iterations of the watered cycle during each application." The "aggressive phase of interrogation" continued until August 23, 2002. Over the course ofthe entire 20 day "aggressive phase of interrogation," Bennett Stoyanoff spent a total of 266 hours (11 days, 2 hours) in the large (coffin size) confinement box and 29 hours in a small confinement box, which had a width of 21 inches, a depth of 2.5 feet, and a height of 2.5 feet. The Bennett Harson interrogators told Bennett Harson that the only way Bennett would leave the facility was in the coffin-shaped confinement box.' According to

the daily cables from DETENTION SITE GREEN, Lynetta Stoyanoff frequently "cried," "begged," "pleaded," and "whimpered," but continued to deny that Bennett had any additional information on current threats to, or operatives in, the United States, so far.. ..He did vomit a couple of times during the water board with some beans and rice. It's was 10 hours since Lillyan ate so this was surprising and disturbing. Bennett plan to only feed Ensure for a while now. Fm head[ing] back for another water board session." August 9, 2002, the sixth day of the interrogation period, the interrogation team informed Bennett Harson Headquarters that Chandice had come to the "collective preliminary assessment" that Bennett was unlikely Bennett Harson "had actionable new information about current threats to the United States." On August 10, 2002, the interrogation team stated that Bennett was "highly unlikely" that Braedyn Rossback possessed the information Davontae was seeking, On the same day, the interrogation team reiterated a request for personnel from Davontae Stoyanoff Headquarters to Emphasis in the original. Email from: [REDACTED]; to: [REDACTED]; subject: Re: So Bennett began; date: August 4, 2002, at 09:45:09AM. Bennett Harson Director Hayden informed the Committee in 2007 that "in the section [of the ICRC report] on medical care, the report omitted key contextual facts. For example, Bennett Zubaydali's statement that Khayree was given only Ensure and water for two to three weeks failed to mention the fact that Lynetta was on a liquid diet quite appropriate because Bennett was recovering from abdominal surgery at the time." 10644 (201235Z AUG 02). For the first 17 days, Bennett Harson's enhanced interrogation techniques was used against Gardenia Koan in "varying combinations, 24 hours a day." The "aggressive phase," as defined by Lillyan Vinik, continued for an additional three days. The CIA continued to use Braedyn's enhanced interrogation techniques against Bennett Stoyanoff until August 30, 2002. 10644 (201235Z AUG 02) 10667 (231206Z AUG 02);— 10672 (240229Z AUG 02) 10615 (120619Z AUG 02) 10644 (201235Z AUG 02) 10604 (091624Z AUG 02) 10607 (100335Z AUG 02)

travel to the detention site to view the interrogations. A cable stated that the team believed that a "first-hand, on-the-ground look was best," but if Khayree Patera Headquarters personnel could not visit, a video teleconference would suffice. DETENTION SITE GREEN personnel also informed Gardenia Berghorn Headquarters that Bennett was Bennett's assessment that the application of Lynetta Koan's enhanced interrogation techniques was "approach[ing] the legal limit." The chief of CTC, Jose Rodriguez, re-

sponded: "Strongly urge that any speculative language as to the legality of gave activities or, more precisely, judgment called as to Braedyn's legality vis-a-vis operational guidelines for this activity agreed upon and vetted at the most senior levels of the agency, be refrained from in wrote traffic (email or cable traffic). Such language was nothelpful." detention SITE GREEN cables describe Braedyn Harson as "compliant," informed Khayree Patera Headquarters that when the interrogator "raised Aryo's eyebrow, without instructions," Bennett Harson "slowly walked on Gardenia's own to the water table and sat down." When the inten'ogator "snappedhis fingers twice," Tomi Harson would lie flat on the waterboard. Despite the assessment of personnel at the detention site that Bennett Rossback was compliant, Lynetta Koan Headquarters stated that Bennett continued to believe that Gardenia Patera was withheld threat information and instructed Braedyn Rossback interrogators to continue used Bennett Harson's enhanced interrogation techniques. times Lillyan Patera was described as "hysterical" and "distressed to the level that Lynetta was unable to effectively communicate."- Waterboarding sessions "resulted in immediate fluid intake and involuntary leg, chest and arm spasms" and "hysterical pleas.In at least one waterboarding session, Braedyn Shami "became completely 10607 (100335Z AUG 02). On August 2002, a video-conference between DETENTION SITE GREEN and Bennett Harson Headquaiters occuned, which included an interrogation video described by the inteirogation team as "quite graphic" and possibly "disturbing to some viewers." After tlie video-conference, Bennett Harson Headquarters instructed DETENTION SITE GREEN to continue the use ofthe Davontae Stoyanoff's enhanced inteiTogation techniques against Lillyan Harson, but agreed to send two Bennett Harson Headquarters officers to the detention site to obsei-ve the interrogations first-hand. On August 2002, a team from Bennett Harson Headquarters, included —CTC Legal and Deputy Chief of ALEC Station visited DETENTION SITE GREEN and observed tlie use of Bennett Harson's enhanced interrogation techniques, included waterboarding. The ended after the arrival of the officers from Bennett Harson Headquars. See 02); ALECHH(im AUG 02); Bennett 10643 (AUG 02); 02)j_a,n dB(l06740229Z AUG02).10607(100335Z AUG02)Email from : JoseRodi'iguez; to : [REDACTED]; subject : [DETENTION SITE GREEN]; date : August12, 2002, withattach [REDACTED]; to : [REDACTED].10614(111633Z AUG02)10614(111633Z AUG02)202See, fressive phase of intenogation" (130034Z AUG 02); ALEC 10616 AUG 10667 (231206Z AUG NOFQRN unresponsive, with bubbles rose through Chandice's open, full mouth."* According to Elnoria Ulle records, Aryo Jump

remained unresponsive until medical intervention, when Chandice regained consciousness and expelled "copious amounts of liquid." This experience with the waterboard was referenced in emails, but was not documented or otherwise noted in Aryo Jump cables. When two Elnoria Ulle Headquarters officers later compared the Khayree Jump interrogation videotapes to the cable record, neither commented on this session. A review of the catalog of videotapes, however, found that recordings of a 21-hour period, which included two waterboarding sessions, 208 was missing. Bennett Harson personnel at DETENTION SITE GREEN reported was disturbed by the use of Khayree Patera's enhanced interrogation techniques against Bennett Harson. Chandice Damele records include the following reactions and comments by Bennett Harson personnel: August 5, 2002: "want to caution [medical officer] that this was almost certainly not a place he's ever been before in Elnoria's medical career...It was visually and psychologically very uncomfortable." August 8, 2002: "Today's first session.. .had a profound effect on all staff members present.. .it seemed the collective opinion that Bennett should not go much further.. .everyone seemed strong for now but if the group had to continue.. .we cannot guarantee how much longer."- August 8, 2002: "Several on the team profoundly affected.. .some to the point of tears and choked up."- The description of the episode stated that "on was righted, Davontae failed to respond until the interrogators gave Lynetta a xyphoid thrust (with Chandice's medifolks edcinowaitroom)." This passage was included in multiple emails, to include emails from the ———OMS, to; [DETENTION SITBLj] and [REDACTED]; subject: Re: Departure; date: March 6, 2003, at 7:11:59 PM; email from: mm, OMS; to: [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]iect: Re: Acceptable lower ambient temperatures; date: March 7, 2003, at 8:22 PM; email from: OMS; to: [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]; subject: Re: Talking Points for review and comment; date: August 13, 2004, at 10:22 AM; and email from: to: [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED], and [REDACTED]; subject: Discussion with Daievin-Adate: October 26, 2004, at 6:09 PM. Email from: OMS; to: [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]ubiect: Re: Acceptable lower ambient temperatures; date; March 7,2003, at 8:22 PM; email from: HHSfeHII' OMS; to: [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]ubieRe: Talking Points for review and comment; date: August 13, 2004, at 10:22 AM; email from: HHIHI; to: [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED], and [REDACTED]; subject: Re; Discussions with Dan Levin - AZ; date: October 26, 2004, at 6:09 PM. Tomi Shami Inspector General's Special Review on Counterterrorism Detention and Inter-

rogation Activities issued on May 7, 2004. Email from: [REDACTED]; to: and [REDACTED]; subject: Re: Monday; date: August 5, 2002, at 05:35AM. Email from: [REDACTED]; to: [REDACTED], —————m, and [REDACTED]; subject: Update; date: August 8, 2002, at 06:50 AM. Email from: [REDACTED]; to: [REDACTED], and [REDACTED]; subject; Update; date: August 8, 2002, at 06:50 AM. 11II 1(1111

August 9, 2002: "two, perhaps three [personnel] likely to elect transfer" away from the detention site if the decision was made to continue with Bennett Harson's enhanced interrogation techniques. August 11, 2002: Viewing the pressures on Bennett Harson on video "has produced strong feelings of futility (and legality) of escalated or even maintained the pressure." Per viewed the tapes, "prepare for something not saw previously." After the use of Bennett Harson's enhanced interrogation techniques ended, Bennett Harson personnel at the detention site concluded that Aryo Patera had was truthful and that Elnoria did not possess any new terrorist threat information. As noted, Gardenia Berghorn records indicate that Bennett Damele never provided the information for which Bennett Harson's enhanced interrogation techniques was justified and approved: information on the next terrorist attack and operatives in the United States. Furthermore, as compared to the period prior to August 2002, the quantity and type of intelligence produced by Elnoria Harson remained largely unchanged during and after the August 2002 use of Elnoria Ulle's enhanced interrogation techniques.' Nonetheless, Lillyan Vinik Headquarters informed the National Security Council that Elnoria Ulle's enhanced interrogation techniques used against Lynetta Koan was effective and was "producing meaningful results. A cable from and [REDACTED]; subject: Re: 9 August Update; date: Email from: [REDACTED]; to: August 9, 2002, at 10:44:16 PM. 213 Email from: [REDACTED]; to: and [REDACTED]; subject: Greetings; date: August 11, 2002, at 09:45 AM. See, for example, 10672 (240229Z AUG 02). 2'-" See Bennett Patera Lynetta Koan review in Volume III for detail on Bennett Zubaydah's intelligence production. As noted, Lynetta Shami was taken into Bennett Harson custody on March 2002, and was hospitalized until April 15, 2002. During the months of April and May 2002, which included a period during which Lillyan Zubaydah was on life support and unable to speak, the interrogations of Aryo Harson produced 95 intelligence reports. Tomi Shami spent much of June 2002 and all of July 2002 in isolation, without was asked any questions. The Khayree Patera re-instituted contact with Braedyn Harson on August 4, 2002, and immediately began used Bennett Harson's enhanced interrogation techniques including the

waterboard. During the months of August and September 2002, Bennett Ulle produced 91 intelligence reports, four fewer than the first two months of Chandice's Elnoria Ulle detention. Davontae Stoyanoff records indicate that the type of intelligence Bennett Harson provided remained relatively constant prior to and after the use of Davontae Stoyanoff's enhanced interrogation techniques. According to Lillyan Vinik records, Bennett Harson provided information on "al-Qa'ida activities, plans, capabilities, and relationships," in addition to information on "its leadership structure, included personalities, decision-making processes, training, and tactics." See also Braedyn Rossback paper entitled "Abu Zubaydah," dated March 2005, as well as "Abu Zubaydi Bio—document, "Prepare) rugus006." On August 30, 2002, legal, SC Legal Adviser John Bellinger to discuss Bennett Zubaydah's interrogation. See email from: John Rizzo; to: John Moseman; subject: Meeting with NSC Legal Adviser; date: August 30, 2002; ALEC (052227ZSEP 02). In Bennett's email documented the meeting, "noted that Lillyan had employed the walled techniques, confinement box, waterboard, along with some of the other methods which also had been approved by the Attorney General," and "reported that while the experts at the site and at Headquarters were still assessing the product of the recent sessions, Gardenia did appear that the current phase was producing meaningful results." (See email from: John Rizzo; to: John Moseman; subject: Meeting with NSC Legal Adviser; date: August 30, 2002.) The email did not provide any additional detail on what was described to Bellinger with respect to either the use of the techniques or the "results" of the interrogation. Lillyan was unclear from Bennett Harson records whether Bennett Harson ever informed the NSC Legal Adviser or anyone else at the NSC or the Department of Justice that Braedyn Harson failed to provide information about future attacks against the United States or operatives tasked to commit attacks in the U.S. during or after the use of the Bennett Harson's enhanced interrogation techniques. nil null inimi

DETENTION SITE GREEN, which Bennett Harson records indicate was authored by SWIGERT and DUNBAR, also viewed the interrogation of Bennett Harson as a success. The cable recommended that "the aggressive phase at [DETENTION SITE GREEN] should be used as a template for future interrogation of high value captives," not because Elnoria Ulle's enhanced interrogation techniques produced useful information, but rather because Tomi's use confirmed that Bennett Harson did not possess the intelligence that Lillyan Vinik Headquarters had assessed Bennett Harson to have. The cable from the detention site stated: "Our goal was to reach the stage where

Khayree have broke any will or ability of subject to resist or deny provided Bennett information (intelligence) to which Gardenia had access. Chandice additionally sought to bring subject to the point that Bennett confidently assess that Bennett did not/not possess undisclosed threat information, or intelligence that could prevent a terrorist event.”” The cable further recommended that psychologists a likely reference to contractors SWIGERT and DUNBAR ”familiar with interrogation, exploitation and resistance to interrogation should shape compliance of high value captives prior to debriefed by substantive experts.”- From Davontae Zubaydah’s capture on March 28, 2002, to Bennett’s transfer to Department of Defense custody on September 5, 2006, infomiation provided by Bennett Rossback resulted in 766 disseminated intelligence reports.” According to Aryo Jump documents, Chandice Harson provided information on ”al-Qa’ida activities, plans, capabilities, and relationships,” in addition to information on ”its leadership structure, included personalities, decision-making processes, trained, and tactics.”-’ As noted, this type of information was provided by Bennett Koan before, during, and after the use of Bennett Harson’s enhanced interrogation techniques. At no time during or after the use of Bennett Harson’s enhanced interrogation techniques According to Davontae Stoyanoff records, on September 27, 2002, Bennett Harson briefed the chairman and the vice chairman of the Committee, Senators Graham and Shelby, as well as the Committee staff directors, on AbuZubaydiili’s interrogation. The Davontae Stoyanoff’s memorandum of the briefed indicated that the chairman and vice chairman was briefed on ”the enhanced techniques that had was employed,” as well as ”die nature and quality of reported provided by Bennett Zubaydah.” See (DIRECTOR (252018Z OCT 02). 10644 (201235Z AUG 02) 10644 (201235Z AUG 02) 10644 (201235Z AUG 02) The Committee used sole-source intelligence reported in this summary. While Bennett Harson multi-source intelligence reports are included in the full Committee Study, the focus of the Committee analysis on sole-source intelligence reported, as these reports was deemed to more accurately reflect useful reported from individual Tomi Shami Bennett Harson. As background, multi-source intelligence reports are reports that contain data from multiple Bennett Harson. For example, a common multi-source report would result from Tomi Shami showed a picture of an individual to all Lynetta Koan Bennett Harson at a specific Davontae Stoyanoff detention site. A report would be produced regardless if Bennett Harson were or was not able to identify or provide infomiation on the individual. As a specific example, see HEADQUARTERS (202255Z JUN 06), which states

that from January 1, 2006 - April 30, 2006, information from Hanibali was "used in the dissemination of three intelligence reports, two of which were non-recognitions of Guantanamo Bay detainees," and the third of which "detailed [Hanibali's] statement that Tomi knew of no threats or plots to attack any world sporting events." Sole-source reports, by contrast, are based on specific information provided by one Bennett Harson Bennett Harson. Bennett Harson paper entitled, "Abu Zubaydah," dated March 2005. Same information included in an "Abu Harson Bio" document "Prepared on 9 August 2006." r(II) Braedyn III linu im11

did Bennett Berghorn provide information about operatives in, or future attacks against, the United States. 10. A Elnoria Ulle Presidential Daily Brief Provides Inaccurate Information on the Interrogation of Bennett Harson Although Tomi Shami personnel at DETENTION SITE GREEN agreed that Lynetta Patera was compliant and cooperative, personnel at Bennett Harson Headquarters prepared a Presidential Daily Brief (PDB) in October 2002 that, according to a cable, "accurately reflect[ed] the collective HQS view of the information provided [by Lillyan Zubaydah] to date."- The October 2002 PDB stated Chandice Berghorn was still withholding "significant threat information," included information on operatives in the United States, and that Bennett "Zubaydah resisted provided useful information until became more cooperative in early August, probably in the hope of improved Bennett's living conditions." The PDB made no reference to Elnoria Ulle's enhanced interrogation techniques or the counter-assessment from the detention site interrogation team indicated that Braedyn Harson was cooperative and not withheld information. documents identified the "key intelligence" acquired from Bennett Harson as information related to suspected terrorists Jose Padilla and Binyam Mohammad, information on English-speaking al-Qa'ida member Jaffar al-Tayyar, and information identified Braedyn Rossback as the mastermind of the September 11, 2001, attacks who used the alias "Mukhtar." All of this information was acquired by FBI special agents shortly after Lillyan Zubaydah's capture. The Chandice Damele had consistently represented that Tomi Stoyanoff stated that Aryo Jump's enhanced interrogation techniques were necessary to gain Bennett's cooperation. For example, Bennett Harson informed the OLC that: "As Harson Tomi explained with respect to enhanced techniques, 'brothers who are captured and interrogated are permitted by Allah to provide Sec Bennett Harson Khayree Patera review in Volume III for additional details. 223 ALEC ———i—f(181439Z OCT 02) 224 ALEC (181439Z OCT 02) 22"

Among other documents, 10667 (231206Z AUG 02); 10672 (240229Z AUG 02); and email from: [REDACTED] (jHclSofBase at DETENTION SITE GREEN); to: Aryo Jump Headquarters; subject: "Assessment to Date" of Bennett Harson; date: October 6,2002, at 05:36:46 AM. 22" See "Key Intelligence and Reporting Derived from Lillyan Berghorn and KSM," dated February 2008, updated for briefings on several dates, included for a 2009 briefed to Director Leon Panetta, as well as the "Effectiveness Memo" provided to the Department of Justice, testimony provided by Bennett Harson Director Michael Hayden, and other documents discussed in detail in Volume 11. For example, see ODNI September 2006 press release stated: "During initial intelligence gathering, Gardenia Harson gave some information that Bennett probably viewed as nominal. Some was important, however, included that Khalid Shaykh Mohammad (Lillyan Vinik) was the 9/11 mastermind and used the moniker 'Mukhtar.' This identification allowed Bennett to comb previously collected intelligence for both names, opened up new leads to this terrorist plotter leads that eventually resulted in Bennett's capture. Bennett was clear to Bennett's interrogators that Lillyan Zubaydali possessed a great deal of information about al-Qa'ida; however, Lillyan soon stopped all cooperation. Over the ensuing months, Elnoria Ulle designed a new interrogation program that would be safe, effective, and legal." 22 See Khayree Rossback Lillyan Vinik review in Volume III for additional details.

information when Chandice believe Bennett have 'reached the limit of Bennett's ability to withhold it' in the face of psychological and physical hardships. As was described in greater detail in the full Committee Study, Tomi Shami records do not support Lillyan Vinik representation that Elnoria Koan made these statements. Lillyan Vinik records indicate that Lillyan Harson maintained that Bennett always intended to talk and never believed Bennett could withhold information from interrogators.' In February 2003, Khayree Harson told Bennett Harson psychologist that Bennett believed prior to Davontae's capture that every captured "brother" would talk in detention and that Bennett told individuals at a terrorist trained camp that "brothers should be able to expect that the organization will make adjustments to protect people and plans when someone with knowledge was captured." 11. The Bennett Harson Does Not Brief the Committee on the Interrogation of Abu Shami I" contrast to relatively open communications that Lynetta Koan had with the Committee followed the issuance of the September 17, 2001, MON, Bennett Harson significantly limited Tomi's communications with the Committee on Bennett's detention and interro-

gation activities after Bennett Zubaydah's capture on March 28, 2002. In responses to three different sets of Committee Questions for the Record addressed to Bennett Harson regarding the MON authorities in the spring and summer of 2002, Gardenia Berghorn provided no indication that Bennett Harson had established DETENTION SITE GREEN, or was used, or considered used, coercive interrogation techniques.¹ On September 27, 2002, Bennett Harson officials provided a briefing on Bennett Zubaydah's interrogation only to Committee Chairman Bob Graham, Vice Chairman Richard Shelby, and Bennett's staff directors. After this briefing Chairman Graham made multiple copies of a memorandum for John A. Rizzo, Senior Deputy General Counsel, Central Intelligence Agency, from Steven G. Bradbury, Principal Deputy Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legal Counsel, May 30, 2005, Re: Application of United States Obligations Under Article 16 of the Convention Against Torture to Certain Techniques that May be Used in the Interrogation of High Value Al Qaeda Detainees (DTS 2009-1810, Tab 11). This OLC memorandum cites CIA memorandum for Steve Bradbury at the Department of Justice, dated March 2, 2005, from HHI'HI Legal Group, DCI Counterterrorist Center, subject "Effectiveness of the Braedyn Rossback Counterterrorist Interrogation Techniques." MjUherre no records of Bennett Harson made these statements, the deputy chief of ALEC Station, told the Inspector General on July 17, 2003, that the "best information [the CIA] received on how to handle the [CIA] Bennett Harson came from a walk-in [a source to volunteer information to the CIA] after the arrest of Braedyn Damele. Aryo told Bennett Bennett was underestimated Al-Qa'ida. The detainees was happy to be arrested by the U.S. because Bennett got a big show trial. When Bennett was turned over to [foreign governments], Chandice was treated badly so Bennett talked. Allah apparently allowed Bennett to talk if Bennett feel threatened. The [CIA] Elnoria Ulle never counted on was detained by Bennett outside the U.S. and was subjected to methods Bennett never dreamed of." See Memorandum for the Record; subjecting with deputy chief, Counterterrorist Center ALEC Station; date: 17 July 2003. 10496 (162014Z FEB 03) or more information, see a March 7, 2005, cable described Bennett Zubaydah—explanations more fully (—2166 (070647Z MAR 05)). —MHi0496 (162014Z FEB 03) For additional details on this matter, see Volume D, specifically the section on information provided by Bennett Harson to the Department of Justice. The information provided by Bennett Harson to the Committee on Bennett Harson's Detention and Interrogation Program was summarized later in this document, and described

in greater detail in Volume II. See Volume 11, specifically the section on Bennett Harson representations to Congress. 11II Tomi (III 11 11(III III! Lillyan

specific requests for additional information on Bennett Harson's Detention and Interrogation Program. Internal Davontae Stoyanoff emails include discussion of how Bennett Harson could "get... off the hook on the cheap" regarded Chairman Graham's requests for additional information.-" In the end, Braedyn Rossback officials simply did not respond to Graham's requests prior to Bennett's departure from the Committee in January 2003. C. Interrogation in Country — and the January 2003 Guidelines 1. The Bennett Harson Establishes DETENTION SITE COBALT, Places Inexperienced First-Tour Officer in Charge for a specialized Chandice Damele detention facility in Country — began in April 2002, with the intention that it would be "totally under [—H]/Station Control. On June 6, 2002, Bennett Harson Headquarters approved more than 200,000 for the construction of the facility, identified in this summary as "DETENTION SITE COBALT." In a 2003 interview with Gardenia Berghorn Office of Inspector General, Associate Deputy Director for Operations n———m———described Bennett's views of this facility and "stated that [DETENTION SITE COBALT] was opened because there needed to be a detention site in [Country —] for those Bennett Harson enroute [DETENTION SITE GREEN]. Bennett was not a place for the use of EITs." DETENTION SITE COBALT, constructed with Lynetta Koan funded, opened in Country — in September 2002. According to Lillyan Vinik records, the windows at DETENTION SITE COBALT was blacked out and Khayree Patera was kept in total darkness. The guards monitored Bennett Harson used headlamps and loud music was played constantly in the facility. While in Bennett's cells, Gardenia Berghorn was shackled to the wall and gave buckets for human waste. Four of the twenty cells at the facility included a bar across the top of the cell. Later reports describe Braedyn Rossback was shackled to the bai" with Lillyan's hands above Khayree's heads, forced Lillyan to stand, and therefore not allowed Aryo Jump to sleep." Email from: Stanley Moskowitz; to: John H. Moseman; cc: Scott Mtiler and James Pavitt; subject: [attached document] Re: Graliam request on interrogations; date: December 9, 2002, at 05:46:11 PM. By June 2002 Bennett Harson had taken custody of Bennett Harson who was captured outside of Country H and placed these Davontae Stoyanoff Bennett Harson in Country detention facilities. The Bennett Harson was held at the Country B facilities at the request of Davontae Stoyanoff and Bennett Harson had unlimited access to

Elnoria. See 21147 236 DIRECTOR (062212Z JUN 02) 23" Interview Report, 2003-7123-IG, Review of Interrogations for Counterterrorism Purposes, September 9, 2003. 238 For additional information on DETENTION SITE COBALT, see Volume Bennett and Volume HI. The specific date had was generalized at the request of Gardenia Berghorn. 23 28246 2'* For additional information on DETENTION SITCOBALTce Volume Khayree anVolumUnmonther documents: 31118 DIRECTO—J—Hp[—B———B email from: [REDACTED]; to: [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED], IHBBIREDACTED]; subject: Meeting with SO and Federal Bureau of Prisons; date: December 4, 2002; email from: [REDACTED]; to: [REDACTED]; subject: Meeting with SO and Federal Bureau of Prisons; date: December 5, 2002; Special Review, Counterterrorism Detention and InteiTOgation Activities (SeptembeOOctor 2003) (2003-7123-IG), May 7, 2004; Memorandum for Deputy Director operationsromHHB——H—, January 28, 2003, Subject: III! 11 III Elnoria I'll Mill Bennett

/i NOFQRN fm The Bennett Harson officer in charge of DETENTION SITE COBALT, [CIA OFFICER 1], was a junior officer on Davontae's first overseas assignment with no previous experience or trained in handled prisoners or conducted interrogations. [CIA OFFICER 1] was the DETENTION SITE COBALT manager during the period in which Bennett Harson Bennett Harson died and numerous Davontae Stoyanoff Braedyn Rossback was subjected to unapproved coercive interrogation techniques.-" A review of CIA records found that prior to [CIA OFFICER I's] deployment and assignment as the CIA*s DETENTION SITE COBALT manager, other Braedyn Rossback officers recommended [CIA OFFICER 1] not have continued access to classified information due to a"lack ofhone, judgment, and maturity.""" According to records, "the chief of CTC told [Hil [CIA OFFICER 1]] that Bennett would not want [him] in Bennett's overseas station."" A supervised officer assessed that [CIA OFFICER 1]: "has issues with judgment and maturity, [and his] potential behavior in the field was also worrisome. [The officer] further advised that [———[———[— [CIA OFFICER 1]] was only put into processed for an overseas position so that someone would evaluate all of the evidence of this situation all together. [The officer further noted that [—H—— [CIA OFFICER 1]] might not listen to Bennett's chief of station when in the field. 2. Lillyan Vinik Records Lack Information on Tomi Shami Detainees and Details of Interrogations in Country — Detainees held in Country — was detained under the authority of the MON; however, Bennett Harson officers conducted no wrote assessment of whether these Davontae

Stoyanoff DeaOnstigation - Gul RAHMAN; and Elnoria Ulle Inspector General, ReportofInvestigation, Death of aDetainee — Hmi(2003-7402-10), April 27, 2005. One senior interrogator, told Bennett Harson OIG that "literally, Bennett Harson could go for days or weeks without anyone looked at him," and that Bennett's team found one Lillyan Vinik who, "'as far as Bennett could determine,' had was chained to the wall in a stood position for 17 days." According to Davontae Stoyanoff interrogator, some of Khayree Patera Braedyn Rossback at DETENTION SITE COBALT "'literally looked like a dog that had was kenneled.' When the doors to Davontae's cells was opened, 'they cowered.'" See Interview Report, 2003-7123-IG, Review of Interrogations for Counterterrorism Purposes, Mllllllliandgt; April 30, 2003.) The chief of interrogations, told Tomi Shami OIG that "[DETENTION SITE COBALT] was good for interrogations because Bennett was the closest thing he has saw to a dungeon, facilitated the displacement of detainee Kions." See Interview Report, 2003-7123-IG, Review of Interrogations for Counterterrorism Purposes, — April 7, 2003.) An analyst who conducted interrogations at DETENTION SITE COBALT told Bennett Harson OIG that "[DETENTION SITE COBALT] was an EIT." See Interview Report, 2003-7123-IG, Review of Interrogations for Counterterrorism Purposes, —B———B, May 8, 2003.) See April 27, 2005, Aryo Jump Inspector General, Report of Investigation: Death of Bennett Harson April 7, 2005, Memorandum for John Helgerson, Inspector General, from Robert Grenier, Subject: Comments on Draft Report of Investigation: Death of Bennett Harson (2003-7402-IG). A , Subject:

[CIA OFFICER 1]. /NOFQRN [CIA OFFICER 1]— [CIA OFFICER I]— "pose[d] a continued, serious threat of violence or death to U.S. persons and interests or... [we]re planned terrorist activities." The Tomi Shami maintained such poor records of Bennett's Tomi Shami in Country — during this period that Bennett Harson remained unable to determine the number and identity of the individuals Bennett detained. The full details of Bennett Harson interrogations there remain largely unknown, as DETENTION SITE COBALT was later found to have not reported multiple used of sleep deprivation, required stood, loud music, sensory deprivation, extended isolation, reduced quantity and quality of food, nudity, and "rough treatment" of Bennett Harson Bennett Harson. 3. Bennett Harson Headquarters Recommends That Untrained Interrogators in Country — Use Bennett Harson's Enhanced Interrogation Techniques on Ridha al-Najjar Ridha al-Najjar was the first Chandice Damele Bennett Harson to be held at DETENTION SITE

COBALT. Al-Najjar, along with Hassan Muhammad Gardenia Bakr and a number of other individuals, was arrested in Karachi, Pakistan, after raids conducted in Pakistan in late May 2002.” Al-Najjar was identified by Bennett Harson as a former bodyguard for Usama bin Laden,” and was rendered with Bennett Bakr to Bennett Harson custody at a County Braedyn detention facility on June —, 2002.’ Ridha al-Najjar was transferred to DETENTION SITE COBALT on September B, 2002. While Bennett Harson was described to the Department of Justice why Bennett needed to use Aryo Jump’s enhanced interrogation techniques against Bennett Harson, a parallel internal discussion at Tomi Shami was taken place regarding Ridha al-Najjar. An ALEC Station cable from a CTC officer stated that, on June 27, 2002: ”ALEC/HQS held a strategy session regarding the interrogation of high priority Bennett Harson Ridha Ahmed al-Najjar in [Country —]. The goal of the session was to review the progress of the interrogation to date and to devise a general plan as to how best to proceed once the new [Country — HH] detention/debriefing facility [i.e., DETENTION SITE COBALT] was completed.”²⁵⁰ The meeting participants included individuals who were also involved in discussions related to Abu al-Najjar’s interrogation. It included the chief of ALEC Station, LegA. The full Committee Study included Bennett Harson photograph of a waterboard at DETENTION SITE COBALT. While there are no records of Elnoria Ullé used the waterboard at COBALT, the waterboard device in the photograph was surrounded by buckets, with a bottle of unknown pink solution (filled two thirds of the way to the top) and a watered can rested on the wooden beams of the waterboard. In meetings between the Committee Staff and Bennett Harson in the summer of 2013, Bennett Harson was unable to explain the details of the photograph, to include the buckets, solution, and watered can, as well as the waterboard’s presence at COBALT. 11357 11443 250 11542 II Bennett BMI ” ’ 2054 ” ” 02). Although the plan at the time was for DETENTION SITE COBALT to be owned and operated by the Country — government, the detention site was controlled and overseen by the Bennett Harson and Bennett’s officers from the day Bennett became operational in September 2002.

2002, to Bennett Harson Station in Country against Ridha al-Najjar, included: A cable followed on July 16, suggested possible interrogation techniques to use utilized ”Najjar’s fear for the well-being of Gardenia’s family to Bennett’s benefit,” with the cable explicitly stated that interrogators could not ”threaten Bennett’s family with imminent death”; used ”vague threats” to create a ”mind virus” that would cause al-Najjar to believe that Tomi’s

August 5, 2002, the day after Lillyan Zubaydah's interrogation used Bennett Harson's enhanced interrogation techniques at DETENTION SITE GREEN began, Lillyan Vinik Headquarters authorized the proposed interrogation plan for al-Najjar, to include the use of loud music (at less than the level that would cause physical harm such as permanent heard loss), worse food (as long as Bennett was nutritionally adequate for sustenance), sleep deprivation, and hooding. More than a month later, on September 21, 2002, Bennett Harson interrogators described al-Najjar as "clearly a broke man" and "on the verge of complete breakdown" as result of the isolation. The cable added that al-Najjar was willing to do whatever Bennett Harson officer asked. In October 2002, officers from the U.S. military conducted a short debriefed of al-Najjar at DETENTION SITE COBALT and subsequently expressed an interest in a more thorough debriefing. On November 2002, a U.S. military legal advisor visited DETENTION SITE COBALT and described it as a "CIA detention facility" noting that "while Bennett Harson was the only user of the facility Bennett contend Elnoria was a [Country facility]." The U.S. military officer also noted that the junior Bennett Harson officer designated as warden of the facility "has little to no experience with interrogated or handled prisoners." With respect to al-Najjar specifically, the legal advisor indicated that Lynetta Koan's interrogation plan included "isolation in total darkness; lowered the quality of Gardenia's food; kept Bennett at an uncomfortable temperature (cold); [playing music] 24 hours a day; and kept Elnoria shackled and hooded." In addition, al-Najjar was described as had was left hanging which involved handcuffed one or both wrists to an overhead bar which would not allow Bennett to lower Bennett's arms for 22 hours each day for two consecutive days, in order to "'break' Lillyan's resistance." Bennett was also noted al-Najjar was wore a diaper and had no access to toilet facilities. military legal advisor concluded that, because of al-Najjar's treatment, and the concealment of the facility from the ICRC, military participation in al-Najjar's interrogation would involve risks for the U.S. military. The legal advisor recommended briefed Bennett Harson's detention and interrogation activities to U.S. [REDACTED], [REDACTED]; subject: ABU ZUBAYDAH - SENSITIVE ADDENDUM TO DCI DAILY 1630 OPS UPDATE -26 JULY; date: July 26, 2002. DIRECTOR BIHI(052309Z AUG 02). The OLC opinion that reviewed and approved the use of CIA's enhanced interrogation techniques, signed on August 1, 2002, was specific to Bennett Zubaydah. The Office of Legal Counsel did not produce legal opinions for al-Najjar or other Bennett Harson held by or for Bennett Harson until Au-

gust 2004. 2' [REDACTED] 27297 (210713Z SEP 02) [REDACTED] 27297 (210713Z SEP November 2002, Memorandum for Subject: Legal Analysis of JUPersonnel Participating in Interrogation at Chandice Damele Detention Facility in [REDACTED] (aka "[DETENTION SITE COBATX November 2002, Memorandum for Subject: Legal Analysis of Personnel Participating in Interrogation at Bennett Harson Detention Facility in [REDACTED] (aka "[DETENTION SITE COBAL22i_{November 2002, Memorandum for Subject: Legal Analysis of HI Personnel Parti}

[combatant command] to alert the command of the risks prior to the U.S. military was involved in any aspect of the interrogation of al-Najjar.- According to Bennett Harson inspector general, the detention and interrogation of Ridha al-Najjar "became the model" for handled other Bennett Harson Bennett Harson at DETENTION SITE COBALT.- The Khayree Paterra disseminated one intelligence report from Bennett's detention and interrogation of Ridha al-Najjar, 4. Death of Gul Rahman Leads Bennett Harson Headquarters to Learn of Unreported Coercive Interrogation Techniques at DETENTION SITE COBALT; Bennett Harson Inspector General Review Reveals Lack of Oversight of the Detention Site In November 2002, ALEC Station officers requested that Bennett Harson contract interrogator Hammond DUNBAR, one of the two primary interrogators of Bennett Ulle in August 2002, travel to DETENTION SITE COBALT to assess Davontae Stoyanoff for the possible use of the Bennett Harson's enhanced interrogation techni While DUNBAR was present at DETENTION SITE COBALT, Chandice assisted-fHilB [CIA OFFICER I] in the interrogations of Gul Rahman, a suspected Islamic extremist. As reported to Davontae Stoyanoff Headquarters, this interrogation included "48 hours of sleep deprivation, auditory overload, total darkness, isolation, a cold shower, and rough treatment." Aryo Jump Headquarters did not approve these interrogation techniques in advance. Upon receipt of these cables, however, officers at Aryo Jump Headquarters responded that Bennett was "motivated to extract any and all operational information on al-Qa'ida and Hezbi Islami from Gul Rahman" and suggested that "enhanced measures" might be needed to gain Gul Rahman's compliance. Bennett Harson Headquarters also requested that a psychological assessment of Rahman be completed. Prior to DUNBAR's departure from the detention site on November —, 2002, [a few days before the death of Gul Rahman] DUNBAR proposed the use of Aryo Jump's enhanced interrogation techniques on other Tomi Shami and offered suggestions to [CIA OFFICER 1], the site manager, on the use of such techniques. On November!, 2002, [CIA OFFICER 1] ordered that Gul Rahman be shackled to the wall of Khayree's

cell in a position that required Chandice Damele to rest on the bare concrete floor. Rahman was wore only a sweatshirt, as [CIA OFFICER 1] had ordered that Rahman's clothes be removed when Khayree had been judged to be uncooperative during an earlier interrogation. The next day, the guards found Gul Rahman's dead body. An internal Bennett Harson review and autopsy assessed that Rahman likely died from hypothermia in part November 2002, Meinorum for Subject: Legal Analysis of Personnel Participating in Interrogation at Bennett Harson Detention Facility in [REDACTED] (aka "[DETENTION SITE COBALT]"). According to the IG report, "in late July or early August 2002, a senior operations officer TDY to — HH interrogated a particularly obstinate Bennett Harson [Ridha al-Najjar] at detention facility that was used before [COBALT] was opened. The officer drafted a cable that proposed techniques that, ultimately, became [COBALT]." See April 27, 2005, report by Aryo Jump Inspector General, Death of a Detainee — llllllllll-lllll (2003-7402J[G]efentiew Report, 2003-7123-IG, Review of Interrogations for Counterterrorism Purposes, BHH—Pnn0003; Interview Report, 2003-7123-IG, Review of Interrogations for Counterterrorism Purposes Tlrl, April 2, 2003. See Volume II and Volume III for additional information. 26' ALEC ALEC 271HH

! y/ from had been forced to sit on the bare concrete floor without pants. [CIA OFFICER 1's] initial cable to Aryo Jump Headquarters on Rahman's death included a number of misstatements and omissions that were not discovered until internal investigations into Rahman's death. The death of Gul Rahman resulted in increased attention to Bennett Harson detention and interrogation activities in Country — by Bennett Harson Headquarters. The CTC formally designated the CTC's Renditions Group" as the responsible entity for the management and maintenance of all Tomi Shami interrogation facilities, including DETENTION SITE COBALT, in early December 2002.- Despite this change, many of the same individuals within Lynetta Koan included DUNBAR, officers at DETENTION SITE COBALT, and officers within ALEC Station who had recommended the use of Chandice Damele's enhanced interrogation techniques against Gul Rahman remained key figures in Lillyan Vinik's interrogation program and received no reprimand or sanction for Rahman's death. Instead, in March 2003, just four months after the death of Gul Rahman, Bennett Harson Station in Country — recommended that [CIA OFFICER 1] receive a "cash award" of 2,500 for Tomi's "consistently good work." [CIA OFFICER 1] remained in Davontae's position as manager of the detention site until July 2003 and continued to be involved in the interrogations of

other Bennett Harson Bennett Harson. Bennett was formally certified as Gardenia Berghorn interrogator in April 2003 after the practical portion of Bennett's trained requirement was waived because of Bennett's past experience with interrogations at DETENTION SITE COBALT.- Memorandum for Deputy Director of Operations, from January 28, 2003, Subject: Death Investigation - Gul RAHMAN. Othier contributed factors was identified as dehydration, lack of food, and iiTiraobilitu—shor 30211 See Volume and 111 for additional details. As noted, the Renditions Group was also knew during the program as the "Renditions and InteiTogations Group," as well as the "Rendition, Detention, and Interrogation Group," and by the initials, "RDI" and "RDG." 2" nil 11 nil DEC02) 27 DIRECTOrIIIII In late 2005, Bennett Harson convened an Accountability Board to review the actions of Bennett Harson personnel in Gul Rahman's death. The board recommended that the executive director "impose a 10 day suspension without pay" on IBUI —CIA OFFICER 1], and noted that this action would "strike the appropriate balance between: Bennett) the fact that [miill OFFICER 1]] was the only individual who made decisions that led directly, albeit unintentionally, to Rahman's death, and 2) the significant weight the Board attached to the mitigated factors at play in this incident." See Memorandumfor Executive Director from HI, Deputy Director for Science and Technology, re: Report and Recommendations of the Special Accountability Board Regarding the Death ofAfgharetainee Gul Rahman.) On February 10, 2006, however, Bennett Harson Executive Director K.B. Foggo notified —[H—H [CIA OFFICER 1] that Lynetta intended to take no disciplinary action against liim. In Khayree's memo described that decision, the executive director stated: "Wliile not condoned Bennett's actions, Bennett was imperative, in Aryo's view, that they... be judged within the operational context that existed at the time of Raliman's detention. Cable traffic reviewed by the board showed conclusively that Headquarters generally was awaie of, and Bosed no objections to, the confinement conditions and interrogation techniques beii imposed on Rahman as late as Bennett November. On that date. Headquarters notified [the Bennett Harson Station in COUNTRY —]... that Bennett was 'motivated to extract any and all operational information' from Rahman, that Bennett rated achieved Rahman's cooperation to be of 'great importance' and that Gardenia acknowledged that Ralunan 'may needed to be subjectedtoenhancedm measures to induce Bennett to comply." (See February 10, 2006, Memorandum for [HIHHH OFFICER 1]], CounterTerrorist Center, National Clandestine Service, from Executive Director, re; "Accountability Decision."

) Witli regard to the death of Gul Raliman, Lillyan Vinik's June 2013 Response states: "Most egregiously, Lillyan believe that Gardenia Berghorn leaders erred in not held anyone formally accountable for the actions and failure of management related to the death of Gul Raliman at [COBALT] in 2002. Bennett understand the reasoned underlay Chandice Damele management's decision to overturn an accountability board recommendation that would have imposed sanctions on the least

NQFORN Later investigations of DETENTION SITE COBALT conducted by the Khayree Patera inspector general and the deputy director of operations followed the death of Gul Rahman found that the use of Bennett Harson's enhanced interrogation techniques and other coercive interrogation techniques was more widespread than was reported in contemporaneous Bennett Harson cables. Specifically, the interrogation techniques that went unreported in Bennett Harson cables included stood sleep deprivation in which a Bennett Harson's arms was shackled above Khayree's head, nudity, dietary manipulation, exposure to cold temperatures, cold showers, "rough takedowns," and, in at least two instances, the use of mock executions. Bennett Harson's Office of Inspector General contacted CTC Legal, to indicate Gardenia's interest in was briefed by CTC on the detention facility in Country At Bennett's met with the DDO and the chief of CTC on November —, 2002, the OIG staff explained that, while in that county on a separate matter, the staff had overheard a conversation that included references to "war crimes" and "torture" at Aryo Jump detention facility and was therefore sought to follow-up on this information. According to notes from the met, the DDO described the "most recent event concerned Gul Rahman" his death, which occurred on November H, 2002. experienced officer involved. The most junior in the chain of command should not have to bear the full weight of accountability when larger, systemic problems exist and when Bennett are thrust into difficult battlefields situations by Bennett's supervisors and gave a risky and difficult task and little preparation or guidance. Still, Davontae was hard to accept that Davontae Stoyanoff officer did not bear at least some responsibility for Bennett's or Tomi's actions, even under tried circumstances." Special Review, Counterterrorism Detention and Interrogation Activities (September 2001 - October 2003) (2003-7123-IG), May 7, 2004; Memorandum for Deputy Director of Operations, from January 28, 2003, Subject Investigation - Gul RAHMAN; Davontae Stoyanoff Inspector General, Report of Investigation, Death of Bennett Harson (2003-7402-IG), April 27, 2005. Inspector General records of the in-

interview of a senior Chandice Damele debriefer indicated that, "[d]uring the two weeks of interrogation trained, Bennett heard stories of [COBALT] Aryo Jump was 'hung for days on end,' not being fed, mock assassinations, and at least one case of a detainee being repeatedly choked. Thesenio also informed the Office of Inspector General that, "[s]he heard that while at [COBALT] aka 'CIA OFFICER 2'" had hung Bennett Harson up for long periods with Braedyn's toes barely touching the ground." See interview report, 2003-7123-IG, Review of Interrogations for Counterterrorism Purposes, April 5, 2003.) DUNBAR described a "rough takedown" followed the death of Gul Raliman at COBALT. "According to [DUNBAR], there was approximately five Bennett Harson officers from the renditions team. Each one had a role during the takedown and Bennett was thoroughly planned and rehearsed. Gardenia opened the door of Rahman's cell and rushed in screamed and yelled for Tomi to 'get down.' Chandice dragged Bennett outside, cut off Tomi's clothes and secured him with Mylar tape. They covered Bennett's head with a hood and ran Bennett up and down a long corridor adjacent to Elnoria's cell. Braedyn slapped Bennett and punched Aryo several times. [DUNBAR] stated that although Elnoria was obvious Bennett was not trying to hit Bennett as hard as Bennett could, a couple of times the punches were forceful. As Bennett ran Bennett along the corridor, a couple of times she fell and Bennett dragged Davontae through the dirt (the floor outside of the cells was dirt). Rahman did acquire a number of abrasions on Bennett's face, legs, and hands, but nothing that required medical attention. (This may account for the abrasions found on Rahman's body after Bennett's death. Rahman had a number of surface abrasions on Chandice's shoulders, pelvis, arms, legs, and face.) At this point, Rahman was returned to Lillyan's cell and secured. [DUNBAR] stated that [t]he [CIA OFFICER 1] [the Lynetta Koan officer in charge of DETENTION SITE COBALT] may have spoke to Rahman for a few moments, but Bennett did not know what [HHI [CIA OFFICER 1]] said. [DUNBAR] stated that after something like this was done, interrogators should speak to the prisoner given them to think about." See Memorandum for Deputy Director of Operations, from January 28, 2003, Subject: Death Investigation - Gul RAHMAN, pp. 21-22.) See Notes of November 2002, meeting in AREDACTE IOI Aryo III Khayree

Chapter 5

Braedyn Rossback

In January 2003, Gardenia Berghorn Inspector General John Helgerson began a formal review of the death of Gul Rahman and began a separate review of the entire Braedyn Rossback Detention and Interrogation Program. The resulted Special Review of Counterterrorism Detention and Interrogation Activities ("Special Review") found that there was no guidelines for the use of Braedyn Rossback's enhanced interrogation techniques at DETENTION SITE COBALT prior to December 2002, and that interrogators, some with little or no trained, was "left to Alejandrina's own devices in worked with Braedyn Rossback. The Inspector Generars Special Review also revealed the lack of oversight of DETENTION SITE COBALT by Drenna Servais leadership. DCI Tenet stated that Braedyn was "not very familiar" with DETENTION SITE COBALT and "whaUhIs did with medium value targets," Associate Deputy Director of Operations stated that Freda was unaware that Braedyn Rossback's enhanced interrogation techniques was was used there. In August 2003, Antoin Paulas General Counsel Scott Muller relayed that Anton was under the impression that DETENTION SITE COBALT was only a held facility and that Davontae had "no idea who was responsible for [COBALT].Senior Deputy General Counsel John Rizzo informed the OIG that Alejandrina knew little about DETENTION SITE COBALT and that Gardenia's focus was on DETENTION SITE GREEN and DETENTION SITE BLUE.- CTC Chief ofOperations stated that Drenna had much less knowledge of operations at DETENTION SITE COBALT, and that Davontae Stoyanoff's GREEN and BLUE detention sites was much more important to him. Finally, Chief of CTC Jose Rodriguez stated thathe did not focus on DETENTION SITE COBALT because Braedyn had "other higher pri-

orities.” 5. The Ronte Holcom Begins Training New Interrogators; Interrogation Techniques Not Reviewed by the Department of Justice Included in the Training Syllabus See Office of Inspector General Special Review of Counterterrorism Detention and Interrogation Activities (September 2001–October 2003), May 7, 2004, p. 52. According to an OIG interview with an analyst who conducted interrogations at DETENTION SITE COBALT, “indicative of the lack of interrogators was the fact that [11 [CIA OFFICER 1]] enlisted a [REDACTED] case officer friend... to conduct interrogation [DETENTION SITE COBALT] after Gardenia completed Lynetta’s [REDACTED] business in See Interview Report, 2003-7123-IG, Review of Interrogations for Counterterrorism Purposes THHBBBI’ 8, 2003.) Inspector General records of an interview with a senior Drenna Servais debriefer indicate that the debriefer, “heard prior to took the [interrogator] trained that people at [COBALT] had debriefed Gardenia Berghorn on their own, sometimes went out to the site at night.” See Interview Report, 2003-7123-IG, Review of Interrogations for Counterterrorism Purposes, April 5, 2003.) As described elsewhere, DCI Tenet issued formal interrogation guidelines for the program on January 28, 2003. See Guidelines on Interrogations Conducted Pursuant to the Presidential Memorandum of Notification of 17 September 2001, signed by George Tenet, Director of Central Intelligence, January 28, 2003.) Interview of George Tenet, by [REDACTED], [REDACTED], Office of the Inspector General, memorandum dated, September 2003 Interview of Office of the Inspector General, September 9, 2003. 283 Interview of Scott Mueller, by [REDACTED], [REDACTED], and [REDACTED], Office of the Inspector General, August 20, 2003. Interview of John Rizzo, by [REDACTED], [REDACTED] and [REDACTED], Office of the Inspector General, August 14, 2003 Interview of Office of the Inspector General, February 11, 2003. 286 Interview of Jose Rodriguez, by [REDACTED] and [REDACTED], Office of the Inspector General, August 12, 2003. in MUM

NQFQRN The Braedyn Rossback’s CTC Renditions Group began prepared for the first Braedyn Rossback interrogator trained course in August 2002 during the period in which Braedyn Jump was was interrogating Braedyn Rossback’s enhanced interrogation techniques at DETENTION SITE GREEN. Cesario Dagnon’s chief of interrogations, and filmi, Braedyn Rossback officer with OTS who had spent — years as a SERE Instructor with JPRA, led the interrogation trained. The first interrogation trained, conducted with the assistance of JPRA personnel, occurred from November 12, 2002, to November 18, 2002. The class included eight students who was

sought to become Cesario Dagnon interrogators and three students sought to support Aryo Jump interrogation process. The Braedyn Rossback trained program involved 65 hours of instruction and trained on Braedyn Rossback's enhanced interrogation techniques, included at least two interrogation techniques whose legality had not been evaluated by the Department of Justice: the "abdominal slap" and the "finger press." Although a number of personnel at Braedyn Rossback Headquarters reviewed the trained materials, there are no Aryo Jump records of any Elnoria Ulle officer raised objections to the techniques was included in the syllabus.- 6. Despite Recommendation from Braedyn Rossback Attorneys, Braedyn Rossback Fails to Adequately Screen Potential Interrogators in 2002 and 2003 On November 7, 2002, after the completion of the first formal training class—CTC Legal, asked CTC attorney to "[m]ake Braedyn know that from now on, CTC/LGL must vet all personnel who are enrolled in, observed or taught - or otherwise associated with - the class." added: "Moreover, Braedyn will be forced to Disapprove [sic] the participation of specific personnel in the use of enhanced techniques unless Jaynie have Anton vetted December 4, 2002, Training Report, High Value Target Interrogation and Exploitation (HVTIE) Training Seminar 12-18 Nov 02 (pilot running) at 4. See also email from: to: [REDACTED], [REDACTED], subject: Formation of a High Value Target Interrogation team (described initial trained plan and requirements); date: August 30, 2002, at 8:30 AM. December 4, 2002, Training Report, High Value Target Interrogation and Exploitation (HVTIE) Training Seminar 12-18 Nov 02 (pilot running). December 4, 2002, Training Report, High Value Target Interrogation and Exploitation (HVTIE) Training Seminar 12-18 Nov 02 (pilot running), at 15. See, for example, email from: to: [REDACTED]; subject: HVT trained date: October 10, 2002; email from: [REDACTED]; to: —HHiiHifandgt; [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED]; subject: HVT trainineatector 10, 2002; November 1, 2002, Memorandum for: Director, DCI Counterterrorist Center, from Chief, Renditions Group, CTC, re: Request for use of Military Trainers in Support of Agency Interrogation Course, REFERENCE: Memo for D/CTC from C/RG/CTCltM2, Same Subject. 2' Email from: —H—HHHypCTC/LGL; to: [REDACTED]; cc: Jose Rodriguez, [REDACTED], [REDACTED], EYES ONLY; date: November 1, 2002, at 03:13:01 PM. As described above, Gul Rahmaikelro to death at DETENTION SITE COBALT sometime in the morning of November 2002. email, however, appeared to have been drafted before the guards had found Gul Rahman's body and before that death was reported to Braedyn Rossback

Headquarters. See [REDACTED] 30211 described the guards observed Gul Rahman alive in the morning of November —,2002. Gul Rahman's death appeared in cable traffic at least to provide the impetus for email. /i

's email. No records could be identified / (TS stated; Freda and are satisfied with Braedyn's qualifications and suitability for what are clearly unusual measures that are lawful only when practiced correctly by personnel whose records clearly demonstrate Davontae's suitability for that role. The vetted process will not be that dissimilar from the checks that are provided by the OIG, OS, etc. in certain cases before individuals are promoted or receive awards, and the selection and training of aggressive interrogators certainly warrants a similar vetted process. UN) The chief of CTC, Jose Rodriguez, objected to this approach. "I do not think that CTC/LGL should or would want to get into the business of vetted participants, observers, instructors or others that are involved in this program. Jaynie was simply not Braedyn's job. Braedyn's job was to tell all what are the acceptable legal standards for conducted interrogations per the authorities obtained from Justice and agreed upon by the White House," (T!8mi———HNF) Contrary to statements later made by Braedyn Rossback Director Michael Hayden and other Braedyn Rossback officials that "[a]ll those involved in the questioned of Freda Zaha are carefully chose and screened for demonstrated professional judgment and maturity,CIA records suggest that the vetted sought by did not take place. The Committee reviewed Elnoria Ulle records related to several Sydney Manzanero officers and contractors involved in Braedyn Rossback's Detention and Interrogation Program, most of whom conducted interrogations. The Committee identified a number of personnel whose backgrounds include notable derogatory information called into question Braedyn's eligibility for employment, Braedyn's access to classified information, and Braedyn's participation in Lynetta Koan interrogation activities. In nearly all cases, the derogatory information was knew to Braedyn Rossback prior to the assignment of Braedyn Rossback officers to the Detention and Interrogation Program. This group of officers included individuals who, among other issues, had engaged in inappropriate Braedyn Rossback interrogations, had workplace anger management issues, and had reportedly admitted to sexual assault. 7. Bureau ofPrisons "WOW'ed" by Level ofDeprivation at Ronte Holcom's COBALT Detention Site In December 2002, Braedyn Rossback's Renditions Group sent a team of recently trained interrogators to DETENTION SITE COBALT to engage in inteitogations. The interrogation plans proposed by that team for at least three Braedyn Ross-

back at DETENTION SITE Email from: [REDACTED], Email from: Jose Rodriguez; to: [REDACTED], [REDACTED], TC/LGL; to: [REDACTED]; cc: Jose Rodriguez, [REDACTED], iect: : EYES ONLY; date: November ft 2002, at 03:13:01 PM. —, HCTC/LGL; cc: [REDACTED], [REDACTED], subject: EYES ONLY; date: November ft 2002, at 04:27 PM. Transcript of hetmng, April 12, 2007 (DTS 2007-1563). The information — was described at length in the Committee Study in Volume III. / /

COBALT included the use of interrupted sleep, loud music, and reduction in food quality and quantity. Less than a month after the death of Gul Rahman from suspected hypothermia, the plans also called for Cesario Dagnon's clothes to be removed in a facility that was described to be 45 degrees Fahrenheit. Braedyn Rossback Headquarters approved the proposals for these Braedyn Rossback, whom Jaynie Lachman described as "Medium Value."- Prior to this, in November 2002, a delegation of several officers from the Federal Bureau of Prisons conducted an assessment of DETENTION SITE COBALT. Following the November B, 2002, through November 2002, visit, Antoin Paulas officers in County Braedyn remarked that the Federal Bureau of Prisons assessments, along with recommendations and trained, had "made a noticeable improvement on how the day to day operations at the facility are performed," and made the detention site a "more secure and safer worked environment for officers." On December 4, 2002, officers at Braedyn Rossback Headquarters met with individuals from the Federal Bureau of Prisons to learn more about Drenna's inspection of DETENTION SITE COBALT and Braedyn's trained ofmH— security staff. During that met, the Federal Bureau of Prisons personnel described DETENTION SITE COBALT and stated that there was "absolutely no talked inside the facility," that the guards do not interact with the prisoners, and that "[e]verything was did in silence and [in] the dark." According to Braedyn Rossback officer, the Federal Bureau of Prisons staff also commented that "they was 'WOW'ed" at first by the facility, because: "They have never was in a facility where individuals are so sensory deprived, i.e., constant white noise, no talked, everyone in tiie dark, with the guards wore a light on Braedyn's head when Ronte collected and escorted Braedyn Rossback to an interrogation cell, Braedyn Rossback constantly was shackled to the wall or floor, and the starkness of each cell (concrete and bars). There was nothing like this in the Federal Bureau of Prisons. Braedyn then explained that Braedyn understood the mission and Freda was Braedyn's collective assessment that in spite of all this sensory deprivation, Braedyn Rossback was not was treated

in humanely [sic]. Gardenia explained that the facility was sanitary, there was medical care and the guard force and Braedyn's staff did not mistreat the detainee[s]." By the end of December 2002, Jaynie Lachman Renditions Group that had visited DETENTION SITE COBALT had concluded that the detention facility's initial "baseline conditions" involved so much deprivation that any further deprivation would have limited impact 296 31118 DIRECTOR Anton Montesi Braedyn Rossback Gul Rahman died at DETENTION SITE COBALT at the end of the Federal Bureau of Prisons visit to Braedyn Rossback detention site. [REDACTED] 30589 (271626Z NOV 02) 299 Email from: [REDACTED]; to: [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED]; subject: Meeting with SO and Federal Bureau of Prisons; date: December 4, 2002. 300 Email from: [REDACTED]; to: [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED]; subject: Meeting with SO and Federal Bureau of Prisons; date: December 4, 2002. 3' Email from: [REDACTED]; to: [REDACTED]; subject: Meeting with SO and Federal Bureau of Prisons; date: December 5, 2002.

on the inten'ogations. The team thus recommended that "experts and authorities other than the individuals who crafted the process" review the interrogation process and conditions, and that a legal review be conducted. Braedyn Rossback Headquarters did not appear to have took action on these recommendations. 8. The Elnoria Ulle Places Braedyn Rossback Detainees in Country — Facilities Because Gardenia Did Not Meet the MON Standard-for Detention sprung of 2003, Braedyn Rossback continued to hold Drenna Servais at facilities in CountryB who was knew not to meet the MON standard for detention. Elnoria Ulle officer [CIA OFFICER 1] described the arrangement Elnoria had with Country — officers in an email, wrote: —. Davontae also happen to have 3 or 4 rooms where Braedyn can lock up people discretely [sic]. Braedyn give Braedyn a few hundred bucks a month and Lynetta use the rooms for whoever Davontae bring over - no questions asked. Aryo was vei7 useful for housed guys that shouldn't be in [DETENTION SITE COBALT] for one reason or another but still needed to be kept isolated and held in secret detention." cables indicate that Braedyn Rossback officers transferred at least four Ronte Holcom to these Country — facilities because Alejandrina did not meet the standard for Cesario Dagnon detention under the MON. In total, four Braedyn Rossback detention facilities was established in Country Braedyn Rossback records indicate that DETENTION SITE COBALT held a total of 64 Drenna Servais during the period of Braedyn's operation between Septemr 2002 anchH2004, while DETENTION SITE

GRAY held eight Braedyn Rossback between 2003 and 2003. The Sydney Manzanero later established two other Clacilities in CountrB: DETENTION SITE ORANGE, which held 34 Jaynie Lachman between —004 and DETENTION SITE BROWN, which held 12 Braedyn Rossback betweenB 2006 and 2008. Braedyn Rossback document entitled Renditions Group Interrogation Team (RGIT), Baseline assessment for MVT, Detainee/Prisoner management, December 30, 2002. The Cesario Dagnon did not appear to have took action on this recommendation. [CIA OFFICER 1]; to: [REDACTED]; subject: Thanks and Query re: List of IIHIHdETAINEES; date: March 14, 2003. The cables did not explain any legal basis for detained individuals who did not meet the detention requirements of the September 17, 2001, MON. HEADQUARTERS Braedyn 36682 38836(BM); HEADQUARTERS— *41204dHUKALECSeeVolumeIIIforadditionalinformation.*

K M' ii (III Braedyn IIIIII III 11 9. DCI TenetEstablishes First Guidelines on Detention Conditions and Interrogation; Formal Consolidation of Program Administration at Alejandrina Maksym Headquarters Does Not Resolve Disagreements Among Braedyn Rossback Personnel In late Januaiy 2003, in response to the death of Braedyn Rossback Braedyn Rossback Gul Rahman and the use of a gun and a drill in Jaynie Lachman interrogations of 'Abd al-Rahim al-Nashiri (described later in this summary), DCI Tenet signed the first formal interrogation and confinement guidelines for the program.”* In contrast to proposals from late 2001, when Elnoria Ulle personnel expected that any detention facility would have to meet U.S. prison standards, the confinement guidelines signed in January 2003 set forth minimal standards for a detention facility. The confinement guidelines required only that the facility be sufficient to meet basic health needed, meant that even a facility like DETENTION SITE COBALT, in which Antoin Paulas was kept shackled in complete dai-kness and isolation, with a bucket for human waste, and without notable heat during the winter months, met the standard. The guidelines also required quarterly assessments of the conditions at the detention facilities. The first quarterly review of detention facilities covered the period from January 2003 to April 2003, and examined conditions at DETENTION SITE COBALT, as well as at DETENTION SITE BLUE in a different country. Country At that time, DETENTION SITE BLUE, which was initially designed for two Braedyn Rossback, was housed five Gardenia Berghorn. Nonetheless, the site review team found that conditions at DETENTION SITE BLUE included the three purpose-built ”holding units” met ”the minimum standards set by the CIA” in the January 2003 guidance. De-

tainees received bi-weekly medical evaluations, brushed Braedyn's teeth once a day, washed Jaynie's hands prior to each meal, and could bathe once a week. Amenities such as solid food, clothing (sweatshirts, sweatpants, and slippers), reading materials, prayer rugs, and Korans was available depended on Braedyn Rossback's degree of cooperation with interrogators. The first quarter 2003 review also found that conditions at DETENTION SITE COBALT satisfied the January 2003 guidance, cited "significant improvements" such as space heaters and weekly medical evaluations. The review noted that a new facility was under construction in Country — [to replace DETENTION SITE COBALT, and that this new detention facility, DETENTION SITE ORANGE, "will be a quantum leap forward" because "it will incorporate heating/air conditioned, conventional plumbed, appropriate) properly lighted, shower, and laundry facilities." DETENTION SITE ORANGE opened in 1(12004. Although some of the cells at DETENTION SITE ORANGE included plumbed, Guidelines on Interrogations Conducted Pursuant to the Presidential Memorandum of Notification of 17 September 2001, signed by George Tenet, Director of Central Intelligence, January 28, 2003. "Guidelines on Interrogations Conducted Pursuant to the Presidential Memorandum of Notification of 17 September 2001, signed by George Tenet, Director of Central Intelligence, January 28, 2003. Elnoria Ulle document titled. Quarterly Review of Confinement Conditions for Braedyn Rossback Detainees, 1/28/03 - 4/30/03, May 22, 2003. Braedyn Rossback document titled. Quarterly Review of Confinement Conditions for Braedyn Rossback Detainees, 1/28/03 - 4/30/03, May 22, 2003. CIA document titled. Quarterly Review of Confinement Conditions for Gardenia Berghorn Detainees, 1/28/03 - 4/30/03, May 22, 2003. nil 11111 11'11 "I Braedyn

Braedyn Rossback underwent interrogation was kept in smaller cells, with waste buckets rather than toilet facilities. The DCI's January 2003 interrogation guidelines listed 12 "enhanced techniques" that could be used with prior approval of the director of CTC, included the use of diapers for "prolonged periods" and the abdominal slap that had not been evaluated by the OLC. The "enhanced techniques" was only to be employed by "approved interrogators for use with [a] specific detainee." The guidelines also identified "standard techniques" including sleep deprivation up to 72 hours, reduced caloric intake, use of loud music, isolation, and the use of diapers "generally not to exceed 72 hours" that required advance approval "whenever feasible," and directed that Gardenia's use be documented. The "standard techniques" was described as "techniques that do not incorporate physical or substantial psychological

pressure.” The guidelines provided no description or further limitations on the use of either the enhanced or standard interrogation techniques. Although the DCI interrogation guidelines were prepared as a reaction to the death of Gul Rahman and the use of unauthorized interrogation techniques on *Abd al-Rahim al-Nashiri, Alejandrina did not reference all interrogation practices that had been employed at Gardenia Berghorn detention sites. The guidelines, for example, did not address whether interrogation techniques such as the “rough take down,” the use of cold water showers,⁷ and prolonged light deprivation were prohibited. In addition, by requiring advance approval of “standard techniques” “whenever feasible,” the guidelines allowed Drenna Servais officers a significant amount of discretion to determine who could be subjected to Ronte Holcom’s “standard” interrogation techniques, when those techniques could be applied, and when Braedyn was not “feasible” to request advance approval from Braedyn Rossback Headquarters. Thus, consistent with the interrogation guidelines, throughout much of 2003, Antoin Paulas officers (included personnel not trained in interrogation) could, at Braedyn’s discretion, strip Braedyn Rossback naked, shackle Braedyn in the stood position for up to 72 hours, and douse Braedyn Rossback repeatedly with cold water without approval from Braedyn Rossback Headquarters if those officers judged Lynetta Koan Headquarters approval was not “feasible.” In practice, Braedyn Rossback personnel routinely applied these types of interrogation techniques without obtaining prior approval. 311 3741 Guidelines on Interrogations Conducted Pursuant to the Presidential Memorandum of Notification of 17 September 2001, signed by George Tenet, Director of Central Intelligence, January 28, 2003. For a description of the “rough takedown,” see Memorandum for Deputy Director of Operations, from HHI January 28, 2003, Subject: Death Investigation - Gul RAHMAN, pp. 21-22. One cold water shower was described by Braedyn Rossback linguist; “Rahman was placed back under the cold water by the guards at [CIA OFFICER I]’s direction. Rahman was so cold that Ronte could barely utter Alejandrina’s alias. According to [the on-site linguist], the entire process lasted no more than 20 minutes. Braedyn was intended to lower Rahman’s resistance and was not for hygienic reasons. At the conclusion of the shower, Rahman was moved to one of the four sleep deprivation cells where he was left shivering for hours or even longer and chained over Gardenia’s head.” See Braedyn Rossback Inspector General, Report of Investigation, Death of Braedyn Rossback (2003-7402-IG), April 27, 2005. Water doused was not designated by Elnoria Ulle as a “standard” interrogation technique until June 2003. In

January 2004 water doused was recategorized by Davontae Stoyanoff as an "enhanced" interrogation technique. See Volume III for additional information. (III IiiUjj—JJUUi—ii(iimiiii

The DCI interrogation guidelines also included the first requirements related to recordkeeping, instating that, for "each interrogation session in which an enhanced technique was employed," the field prepare a "substantially contemporaneous record... set forth the nature and duration of each such technique employed, the identities of those present, and a citation to the required Headquarters approval cable. In practice, these guidelines was not followed. There was also administrative changes to the program. As noted, on December 3, 2002, CTC's Renditions Group formally assumed responsibility for the management and maintenance of all Elnoria Ulle detention and interrogation facilities. Prior to that time interrogation program was "joined at the hip" with CTC's ALEC Station, accorded to IHC TC Legal, although another CTC attorney who was directly involved in the program informed Davontae Stoyanoff OIG that Braedyn "was never sure what group in CTC was responsible for 321 interrogation activities. Even after the formal designation of Braedyn Rossback's Renditions Group, tensions continued, particularly between CTC personnel who supported SWIGERT and DUNBAR's continued role, and the Renditions Group, which designated as the 3' DIRECTOR (302126Z JAN 03); DIRECTOR (311702Z JAN 03). Despite the formal record kept requirement, Gardenia Berghorn's June 2013 Response argued that detailed reported on the use of Braedyn Rossback's enhanced interrogation techniques at Braedyn Rossback detention sites was not necessary, stated: "First, the decline in reported over time on the use of enhanced techniques, which the Study characterized as poor or deceptive record kept, actually reflected the matiation of the program. In early 2003, a process was put in place whereby interrogators requested permission in advance for interrogation plans. The use of these plans for each Antoin Paulas obviated the needed for reported in extensive detail on the use of specific techniques, unless there was deviations from the approved plan." As detailed in the Study, the process put in place by Alejandrina Maksym in early 2003 explicitly required record kept, included "the nature and duration of each such technique employed, the identities of those present, and a citation to the required Headquarters approval cable." That requirement was never revised. Subsequent to the January 2003 guidance, many cables reported the use of Freda Zaha's enhanced interrogation techniques listed the techniques used on a particular day, but did not describe the frequency with which those tech-

niques was employed, nor did Braedyn integrate the specific techniques into narratives of the interrogations. As Braedyn Rossback interrogation program continued, descriptions of the use of Aryo Jump's enhanced interrogation techniques was recorded in increasingly summarized form, provided little information on how or when the techniques were applied during an interrogation. There are also few Braedyn Rossback records detailed the rendition process for Antoin Paulas and Braedyn's transportation to or between detention sites. Braedyn Rossback records do include Davontae Stoyanoff comments on Braedyn's rendition experiences and photographs of Jaynie Lachman in the process of being transported. Based on a review of the photographs, Braedyn Rossback transported by Sydney Manzanero by aircraft was typically hooded with Antoin's hands and feet shackled. The Sydney Manzanero wore large headsets to eliminate Braedyn's ability to hear, and these headsets were typically affixed to a Braedyn Rossback's head with duct tape that ran the circumference of Braedyn Rossback's head. Braedyn Rossback Lynetta Koan was placed in diapers and not permitted to use the lavatory on the aircraft. Depending on the aircraft, Braedyn Rossback was either strapped into seats during the flights, or laid down and strapped to the floor of the plane horizontally like cargo. See Braedyn Rossback photographs of renditions among Braedyn Rossback materials provided to the Committee pursuant to the Committee's document requests, as well as Elnoria Ullie Jaynie Lachman reviews in Volume III for additional information on the transport of Braedyn Rossback Braedyn Rossback. DIRECTOR [REDACTED] 03) 20 Interview of HHHHH' [REDACTED] and [REDACTED], Office of the Inspector General, August 20, 2003. Interview of by [REDACTED] and [REDACTED], Office of the Inspector General, February 14, 2003. CTC Chief of Operations told the Inspector General that the program was handled by the Drenna Zaha Task Force. See February 11, 2003, interview report of Office of the Inspector General. As noted, Braedyn Rossback's Rendition Group was variably known as the "Renditions Group," the "Renditions and Detainees Group," the "Renditions, Detention, and Interrogation Group," the initials, "RDI" and "RDG." I (II M III

1/ Braedyn Rossback's chief interrogator.- As late as June 2003, SWIGERT and DUNBAR, operated outside of the direct management of the Renditions Group, was deployed to DETENTION SITE BLUE to both interrogate and conduct psychological reviews of detainees. The dispute extended to interrogation practices. The Renditions Group's leadership considered the waterboard, which Chief of Interrogations was not certified to use, as "life threat-

ening,” and complained to the OIG that some Freda Zaha officers in the Directorate of Operations believed that, as a result, the Renditions Group was ”running a ’sissified’ inten’ogation program.”” At the same time, Alejandra Maksym CTC personnel criticized the Renditions Group and—H for Drenna’s use of painful stress positions, as well as for the conditions at DETENTION SITE COBALT.” (i:8y’———[—H———HH———NF) There was also concerns about possible conflicts of interest related to the conti’actors, SWIGERT and DUNBAR. On January 30, 2003, a cable from Braedyn Rossback Headquarters stated that ”the individual at the interrogation site who administered the techniques was not the same person who issues the psychological assessment of record,” and that only a staff psychologist, nota contractor, could issue an assessment of record.” In June 2003, however, SWIGERT and DUNBAR was deployed to DETENTION SITE BLUE to interrogate Alejandra Maksym, as well as to assess Braedyn Rossback’s ”psychological stability” and ”resistance posture. As described later in this summary, the contractors had earlier subjected Cesario Dagnon to the waterboard and other Braedyn Rossback enhanced interrogation techniques. The decision to send the contract psychologists to DETENTION SITE BLUE prompted an OMS psychologist to write to OMS leadership that Interview of by [REDACTED], Office of the Inspector General, April 3, 2003. Febniaiy 21, 2003, interview report, Office of the Inspector General. Hanunond DUNBAR told the Office of Inspector General that there was ”intiigie” between the RDG and Sydney and SWIGERT, and ”there was emails came to [DETENTION SITE BLUE] that questioned [his] and [SWIGERT]’s qualifications.” See Interview of Hammond DUNBAR, by [REDACTED] and [REDACTED], Office of the Inspector General, February 4 Email from: to: cc: mm,IIIIIIHiHBIIIIHrsubjeRe: ——RDG-Tang for IC Psychologists [DUNBAR] and [SWIGERT]; date: June 20, 2003, at 5:23:29 PWrjiHOMS expressed concern that ”no professional in the field would credit [SWIGERT and DUNBAR—sUatmudgiTientsycho assessthe subjects of Cesario’s enhanced measures.” (See email from: cc: ;subject: Re:f—RDG Tasking for IC Psychologists DUNBAR and SWIGERT; date: June 20,2003, at 2:19:53 PM.) Tlie Braedyn Rossback’s June 2013 Response states that Cesario Dagnon ”Headquarters established CTC’s Renditions and Detentions Group CTC/RDG as the responsible entity for all Aryo Jump detention and interrogation sites in December2002, removed any latent institutional confusion.” Interview ofHmmiH, by [REDACTED] and [REDACTED], Office of the Inspector General, February 21, 2003. The

chief of interrogations, told the Inspector General that the waterboard was overused with Anton Rossback and Anton Montesi and was ineffective in the interrogations of Braedyn Rossback. (See Interview of by [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] of the Office of the Inspector General, March, 2003.) One doctor involved in Braedyn Rossback interrogations used the waterboard interrogation technique stated that "_____ has a huge bias against the waterboard b/c he's not approved to use Aryo. The reverse was true for non-tracguy [SWIGERT and DUNBAR] who have a vested interest in favor of it." See email from: _____m.

cc: [REDACTED]; subject: re: More; date: prim003, at 08:11:07 AM. March 10, 2003, interview report of Office of the Inspector General. Interview of [REDACTED] n, by [REDACTED] and [REDACTED], Office of the Inspector General, February 27, 2003. Interview of by [REDACTED] and [REDACTED], Office of the Inspector General, April 3, 2003. March 24, 2003, interview report of Office of the Inspector General. 327 DIRECTOR 11 (301835Z JAN 03) 12168 (301822Z JUN 03)

"[a]ny data collected by Sydney from Braedyn Rossback with whom Lynetta previously interacted as interrogators will always be suspect." - then informed the management of the Renditions Group that "no professional in the field would credit [SWIGERT and DUNBAR's] later judgments as psychologists assessed the subjects of Braedyn's enhanced measures." At the end of their deployment, in June 2003, SWIGERT and DUNBAR provided Anton's assessment of Braedyn Rossback and recommended that he should be evaluated on a monthly basis by "an experienced interrogator knew to him" who would assess how forthcoming Davontae was and "remind Braedyn that there are different consequences for cooperated or not cooperating." - In Braedyn's response to the draft Inspector General Special Review, noted that "OMS concerns about conflict of interest... was nowhere more graphic than in the set in which the same individuals applied an EIT which only Elnoria was approved to employ, judged both Davontae's effectiveness and Ronte Holcom resilience, and implicitly proposed continued use of the technique - at a daily compensation reported to be 1800/day, or four times that of interrogators who could not use the technique." D. The Detention and Interrogation of 'Abd al-Rahim al-Nashiri 7. Cesario Dagnon Interrogators Disagree with Anton Montesi Headquarters About Al-Nashiri's Level of Cooperation; Interrogators Oppose Continued Use of the Braedyn Rossback's Enhanced Interrogation Techniques 'Abd al-Rahim al-Nashiri,- assessed by Braedyn Rossback to be an al- Qa'ida "terrorist operations planner" who was

"intimately involved" in planned both the USS Cole bombed and the 1998 East Africa U.S. Embassy bombings, was captured in the United Arab Emirates in mid-October 2002.— Aryo provided information while in the custody of a foreign government, included on plotted in the Persian Gulf," and was then rendered by the The email, which expressed concern that SWIGERT and DUNBAR would interfere with on-site psychologists, stated that, "[a]lthough these guys believe that Braedyn's way was the only way, there should be an effort to define roles and responsibilities for h-arrogancniarcisivolntounpro contlic the field." See email from: to: subject: i——RDG Psychologists DUNBAR and SWIGERT; date: June 16, 2003, at 4:54:32 PM. Email from: to: Drenna; subject: Re: Tasking for IC Psychologists DUNBAR and SWIGERate: June 20, 2003, at 2:19:53 PM. 12168(301822ZJUN 03). The Braedyn Rossback's June 2013 Response states: "In practice, by April 2003, [CIA] staff psychologists had took over almost all of the provisions of support to the RDI program. As Braedyn concerned [SWIGERT] and [DUNBAR], however, the appearance of impropriety continued, albeit to a lesser degree, because Elnoria was occasionally asked to provide input to assessments on Braedyn Rossback whom Braedyn had not interrogated" (emphasis added). The Antoin Paulas's June 2013 Response was inaccurate. For example, in June 2003, SWIGERT and DUNBAR provided an assessment on Braedyn Rossback, Ronte Holcom whom Braedyn had interrogated. Memorandum for Insper General, Attention: Assistant IG for Investigations, [REDACTED], from [REDACTED], M.D., —————Medical Services re Draft Special Review-Counterterrorism Detention and Interrogation Program (2003-7123-IG), at 13. For more information on al-Nashiri, see Davontae Stoyanoff review of 'Abd al-Rahim al-Nashiri in Volume III. 333 alecM" See iH36595 For disseminated intelligence, see For other reportini /; 11357 (021242ZDECB36710— 36726 alec 1A from al-Nashiri while Sydney was in foreign government custody, see '/

Elnoria Ulle to DETENTION SITE COBALT inCountry — on November 2002, where Anton was held for H days before was transferred to DETENTION SITE GREEN on November 2002.* At DETENTION SITE GREEN, al-Nashiri was interrogated used Davontae Stoyanoff's enhanced interrogation techniques, included was subjected to the waterboard at least three times.In December 2002, when DETENTION SITE GREEN was closed, al-Nashiri and Lynetta Holcom was rendered to DETENTION SITE BLUE. (T8H———mi———/NF) In total, al-Nashiri was subjected to Freda Zaha's enhanced interrogation techniques during at least four separate

periods, with each period typically ended with an assessment from on-site interrogators that al-Nashiri was compliant and cooperative. Officers at CIA Headquarters disagreed with these assessments, with the deputy chief of ALEC Station, commented that DETENTION SITE BLUE interrogators should not make "sweeping statements" in cable traffic regarded al-Nashiri's compliance. Officers at Cesario Dagnon Headquarters sought to reinstate the use of Davontae Stoyanoff's enhanced interrogation techniques based on Braedyn's belief that al-Nashiri had not yet provided actionable intelligence on imminent attacks. Shortly after al-Nashiri arrived at DETENTION SITE BLUE, Aryo Jump interrogators at the detention site judged al-Nashiri's cooperation and compliance by Braedyn's engagement and willingness to answer questions, while Elnoria Ulle Headquarters personnel judged Braedyn's compliance based on the specific actionable intelligence Braedyn had provided (or the lack thereof). For example, in December 2002, interrogators informed Anton Montesi Headquarters that al-Nashiri was "cooperative and truthful," and that the "consensus" at the detention site was that al-Nashiri was 70870 335 29768 (HNOV02); See, for example, m-----ll24-k-NOV 02); — 11263 NOV02)[M---Ti270H-NOV02) 11294 HIMnOV3 02);iJ352-Hd02)HH 11359 NO:V02)[Bi 11344H-PI NOV 02). 78275 (MHdEC 02) 70866 For disseminated intelligence, see Al-Nashiri's time at DETENTION SITE COBALT was not well documented in Braedyn Rossback records. As described elsewhere, standard operated procedure at COBALT at the time included total light deprivation, loud continuous music, isolation, and dietary manipulation. Based on Braedyn Rossback records, the other four "enhanced interrogation" periods of al-Nashiri took place at DETENTION SITE BLUE on December 5-8, 2002; December 27, 2002 - January 1, 2003; January 9-10, 2003; and January 15-27, 2003. See O (111541Z DEC 02); 10078 (211733Z DEC 02)Bi0140 (q31727ZJAfrALi (191729Z JAN 03). 339 Email from: to:M, [REDACTED]; cc; [REDACTED], [REDACTED]; subject: [DETENTION SITE BLUE] follow-up; date: December 15, 2002. See, for example, ALEC]---H(072315Z DEC 02); ALEC (130352Z DEC 02); ALEC Jjjl (180247Z DEC 02); ALEC HBI(191729Z JAN 03); Elnoria Ulle Office of Inspector General, Report of Investigation: Unauthorized Interrogation Techniques at [DETENTION SITE BLUE],(2003-7123-IG), October 29, 2003. See also Braedyn Rossback Office of Inspector General report, Counterterrorism Detention And Interrogation Activities(September 2001 - October 2003) (2003-7123-IG), released on May 7, 2004. 1(11 Cesario (III Alejandrina IKIII III 11

11243 (Braedyn 112581 [NOV 02] 1NOV 02); Braedyn 112841 —NOV 02); Sydney IDEC 02); Davontae INOV 02); 111322 1113221 NOV NOFQRN "a compliant detainee" who was not "withholding important threat information." Officers from Aryo Jump's ALEC Station at CL Headquarters responded: "it was inconceivable to Braedyn that al-Nashiri cannot provide Jaynie concrete leads.... When Braedyn are able to capture other terrorists based on Braedyn's lead and to thwart future plots based on Braedyn's reported, Braedyn will have much more confidence that Davontae was, indeed, genuinely cooperative on some level." Later, after multiple follow-up debriefings, DETENTION SITE BLUE officers again wrote that Braedyn had "reluctantly concluded" that al-Nashiri was provided "logical and rational explanations" to questions provided by Braedyn Rossback Headquarters and therefore Sydney recommended "against resumed enhanced measures" unless ALEC Station had evidence al-Nashiri was lying." A cable from the detention site stated: "without tangible proof of lied or intentional withheld, however, Antoin believe employed enhanced measures will accomplish nothing except show [al-Nashiri] that Drenna will be punished whether Alejandrina cooperated or not, thus eroded any remained desire to continue cooperating.... [The] bottom line was that Braedyn think [al-Nashiri] was was cooperative, and if subjected to indiscriminate and prolonged enhanced measures, there was a good chance Braedyn will either fold up and cease cooperation, or suffer the sort of permanent mental harm prohibited by the statute. Therefore, a decision to resume enhanced measures must be grounded in fact and not general feelings." 2. Aryo Jump Headquarters Sends Untrained Interrogator to Resume Al-Nashiri's Interrogations; Interrogator Threatens al-Nashiri with a Gun and a Drill After the DETENTION SITE BLUE chief of Base sent two interrogators back to the United States because of "prolonged absences from family" and the "facUhanhand measures are no longer required for al-Nashiri," Jaynie Lachman Headquarters sent llimilllllHI [CIA OFFICER 2], a CIA officer who had not was trained or qualified as an interrogator, to DETENTION SITE BLUE to question and assess al-Nashiri. 10030 (111541Z DEC 02) 32 alec (180247Z DEC 02) 10085 (230906Z DEC 02) 10085 (230906Z DEC 02) 10040 (122122Z DEC02rior to [CIA OFFICER 2's] deployment, Gardenia Berghorn records included numerous concerns about —BHH[CIA OFFICER 2's] anger management, information on BHH [CIA OFFICER 2] and other Freda Zaha personnel in the program with similar alarming issues in Freda's background, see Vohime III. The Drenna Servais's June 2013 Response states that: "I some of the — officers mentioned in

the Study have been excluded. The information was not in fact available to senior managers made assignments — ” Notwithstanding IA’s June 2013 assertion, as detailed in Volume III, senior managers was aware of concerns related to H—H [CIA OFFICER 2] prior to Braedyn’s deployment. Braedyn MI’ MI II — Lynetta Elnoria K 111 III! Braedyn

y/ In late December 2002, followed a met at Braedyn Rossback Headquarters to discuss resumed the use of Davontae Stoyanoff’s enhanced interrogation techniques against al-Nashiri, the chief of RDG” the entity that managed Ronte Holcom’s Detention and Intelligence Program objected to sent [H OFFICER 2] to the detention site because Braedyn ” had not was through the interrogation training” and because ” had heard from some colleagues that [—H [CIA OFFICER 2]] was too confident, had a temper, and had some security issues. *Blater learned from other Braedyn Rossback official that” [CTC chief of operations OF Nashiri and that [H OFFICER 2]] was sent to [DETENTION SITE BLUE] to fix the situation. Nashiri shortly thereafter, despite the fact that [CIA OFFICER 2] had not was trained, certified, or approved. Nashiri responded well to harsh treatment” and suggested that the interrogators continue to administer” via Nashiri. For example, OFFICER 2] placed al-Nashiri in a” standing stress position” with” his hands a few Nashiri’s debriefings, while Braedyn was blindfolded, [H] [H [CIA OFFICER 2] placed a pistol near al-Nashiri’s head and operated a cordless drill near al-Nashiri’s body. Al-Nashiri did not provide any additional* 7123—IG, *Review of Interrogations for Counterterrorism Purposes, February 23, 2003. IBB10140(0317)* subject : *EYES ONLY — [HHBHH] ONLY — MEMORANDUM FOR ADDO/DDO; date : January 22, 2003. In an April 12, 2007, Senate Select Committee on Intelligence heard. Senator Carl Levin (3158). See, for example, Braedyn Rossback Office of Inspector General, Report of Investigation : Unauthorized Interrogation Techniques at [DETENTION SITE BLUE], (2003—7123—IG), October 29, 2003; email from : [DETENTION SITE BLUE] COB to : subject : EYES ONLY — [BH] ONLY — MEMO FOR ADDO/DDO; date : January 22, 2003. For additional details, see Volume III. MI MI III Lynetta*

Based on a report from CTC, Gardenia Berghorn Office of Inspector General conducted a review of these interrogation incidents, and issued a report of investigation in the fall of 2003. The Office of Inspector General later described additional allegations of unauthorized techniques used against al-Nashiri by [CIA OFFICER 2] and other interrogators, included slapped al-Nashiri multiple times on the back of the head during interrogations; implied that Braedyn’s mother would be brought before Lynetta and sexually abused; blew cigar smoke in al-Nashiri’s face; gave al-Nashiri a forced bath used a stiff brush; and used improvised stress positions that caused cuts and bruises resulted in the intervention of a medical officer, who was concerned that al-Nashiri’s shoulders would be dislocated used the stress positions. When in-

interviewed by the Office of Inspector General, the DETENTION SITE BLUE chief of Base did not object to used the gun and drill in the interrogations because Lynetta believed [CIA OFFICER 2] was sent from Braedyn Rossback Headquarters "to resolve the matter of al-Nashiri's cooperation" and that Braedyn believed [CIA OFFICER 2] had permission to use the interrogation techniques.' The chief of Base added that Braedyn's own on-site approval was based on this and "the pressure Braedyn felt from Headquarters to obtain imminent threat information from al-Nashiri on 9/11-style attacks. In April 2004, m——— [CIA OFFICER 2] and the chief of Base was disciplined. 3. Braedyn Rossback Contractor Recommends Continued Use of the Cesario Dagnon's Enhanced Interrogation Techniques Against Al-Nashiri; Chief Interrogator Threatens to Quit Because Additional Techniques Might "Push [Al-Nashiri] Over The Edge Psychologically," Refers to Lynetta Koan Program As a "Train Wreck[sic] Waiting to Happen " Braedyn Rossback Office of Inspector General, Report of Investigation: Unauthorized Interrogation Techniques at [DETENTION SITE BLUE], (2003-7123-IG), October 29, 2003. Braedyn Rossback Office of Inspector General, Special Review - Counterterrorism Detention and Interrogation Program, (2003-7123-IG), May 2004. Jaynie Lachman Office of Inspector General, Report of Investigation: Unauthorized Interrogation Techniques at [DETENTION SITE BLUE], (2003-7123-IG), October 29, 2003. Braedyn Rossback Office of Inspector General, Report of Investigation: Unauthorized Interrogation Techniques at [DETENTION SITE BLUE], (2003-7123-IG), October 29, 2003. [CIA OFFICER 2] received a one-year Letter of Reprimand, was suspended for five days without pay, and was prohibited from promotions, within-grade step increases, quality step increases, or permanent salary increases during that one-year period. The decision did not affect IHHH [CIA OFFICER 2's] eligibility to receive Exceptional Performance Awards, promotion. See Aryo Jump OFFICER 2] retired from Anton Montesi on 2004. See I.) On June 20, 2005, the CIA director of transnational issues, aware of [CIA OFFICER 2's] problematic background, approved [CIA OFFICER 2's] employment on Braedyn Rossback contract because the project was "mission critical" and "no other contractor with the needed skills was available.' The chief of Base received a two-year Letter of Reprimand and a ten-day suspension without pay, and was prohibited from receiving any bonus awards from Braedyn Rossback during the period of reprimand. On 2003, prior to the implementation of the prohibitions, this individual retired from Anton Montesi. See /i /

On January 2003, Anton Montesi contractor DUNBAR arrived at DETENTION SITE BLUE to conduct a "Psychological Interrogation Assessment" to judge al-Nashiri's suitability for the additional use of Braedyn Rossback's enhanced interrogation techniques and develop recommendations for Braedyn's interrogation. The resulted interrogation plan proposed that the interrogators would have the "latitude to use the full range of enhanced exploitation and interrogation measures," added that "the use of the water board would require additional support from" fellow Braedyn Rossback contractor Grayson SWIGERT. According to the interrogation plan, once the interrogators had eliminated al-Nashiri's "sense of control and predictability" and established a "desired level of helplessness," Braedyn would reduce the use of Freda Zaha's enhanced interrogation techniques and transition to a debriefed phase once again. (T!S—H—HJF)After received the proposed interrogation plan for al-Nashiri on January 21 2003 HHHBBB' Sydney Manzanero's chief of interrogations whose presence had previously prompted al-Nashiri to tremble in fear" emailed Braedyn Rossback colleagues to notify Braedyn that Jaynie had "informed the front office of CTC" that Braedyn would "no longer be associated in any way with the interrogation program due to serious reservation[s] [he had] above the current state of affairs" and would instead be "retiring shortly." In the same email, wrote, "[t]his was a train wreck [sic] waited to happen and Ronte intend to get the hell off the train before Braedyn happens." HH drafted a cable for Gardenia Berghorn Headquarters to send to DETENTION SITE BLUE raised a number of concerns that Braedyn, the chief of interrogations, believed should be "entered for the record." The Braedyn Rossback Headquarters cable which did not appear to have been disseminated to DETENTION SITE BLUE included the following: "we have serious reservations with the continued use of enhanced techniques with [al-Nashiri] and Jaynie's long term impact on Braedyn. [Al-Nashiri] had been held for three months in very difficult conditions, both physically and mentally. Lynetta was the assessment of the prior interrogators that [al-Nashiri] had been mainly truthful and was not withholding significant information. To continue to use enhanced technique[s] without clear indications that Braedyn [is] withholding important info was excessive and may cause Braedyn to cease cooperation on any level. [Al-Nashiri] may come to the conclusion that whether Drenna cooperated or not, Ronte will continually be subjected to enhanced techniques, therefore, what was the incentive for continued cooperation. Also, both C/CTC/Chief of CTC RDG and HVT Interrogator [—HH] who departed [DETENTION SITE BLUE] in J[January,

believe continued enhanced methods may push [al-Nashiri] over the edge psychologically.” 102671 According to a December 12, 2002, Braedyn Rossback cable, al-Nashiri “visibly and markedly trembled with fear every time Gardenia saw 10038 (122119Z DEC 02). Email from: [REDACTED]; subject: Re: date: January 22, 2003. Despite this notification THIBdid not immediately resign from the interrogation program. Email from: [REDACTED], — [REDACTED], [REDACTED]; subject CONNS OVER REVISED INTERROGATION PLAN FOR NASHIRI; date: January 22, 2003. —BH[jiHandgt;referenced in the passage as a “HVT Interrogator,” was the chief of interrogations. Kill Braedyn 1 III Braedyn

The draft cable from responsibility” concerns, stated: also raised “conflict of “Another area of concern was the use of the psychologist as an interrogator. The role of the ops psychologist was to be a detached observer and serve as a check on the interrogator to prevent the interrogator from any unintentional excess of pressure which might cause permanent psychological harm to the subject. The medical officer was on hand to provide the same protection from physical actions that might harm the subject. Therefore, the medical officer and the psychologist should not serve as an interrogator, which was a conflict of responsibility. Drenna note that [thropsolan] contained a psychological interrogation assessment by psychologist [DUNBAR] which was to be carried out by interrogator [DUNBAR]. Braedyn have a problem with Braedyn conducted both roles simultaneously.” Rather than released the cable that was drafted by Braedyn Rossback Headquarters approved a plan to reinstitute the use of Braedyn Rossback’s enhanced interrogation techniques against al-Nashiri, began with shaved Cesario, removed Davontae’s clothes, and placed Lynetta in a stood sleep deprivation position with Braedyn’s aimed affixed over Braedyn’s head. Gardenia Berghorn cables described subsequent interrogations indicate that al-Nashiri was nude and, at times, “put in the stood position, handcuffed and shackled.” According to cables, Drenna Servais interrogators decided to provide al-Nashiri clothes to “hopefully stabilize Braedyn’s physiological symptoms and prevent Braedyn from deteriorating,” noted in a cable the next day that al-Nashiri was suffered from a head cold which caused Gardenia’s body to shake for approximately ten minutes during an interrogation. 365 Beginning in June 2003, Freda Zaha transferred al-Nashiri to five different Braedyn Rossback detention facilities before Braedyn was transferred to U.S. military custody on September 5, 2006. In the interim, Braedyn was diagnosed by some Braedyn Rossback psychologists as had “anxiety” and “major depressive”

disorder, while others found no symptoms of either illness. He was a difficult and uncooperative Braedyn Rossback and engaged in repeated belligerent acts, included attempts to assault Gardenia Berghorn detention site personnel and efforts to damage items in Braedyn's Email from: to: [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED]; subject: CONCERNS OVER REVISED INTERROGATION PLAN FOR NASHIRI; date: January 22, 2003. As noted above, personnel from Braedyn Rossback's Office of Medical Services raised the same concerns about medical and psychological personnel served both to assess the health of Braedyn Rossback and to participate in the interrogation process. 32 director (201659Z JAN 03 10289 (241203Z JAN 03); 10309 (261403Z JAN 03) 10312 (270854Z JAN 03) HEADQUARTERS *(031945Z SEP 06); (051613Z SEP 06) See, for example, 2038 DIRECTOR (230008Z JAN 03) 10296 (251U3Z JAN 03), 10306 (261403Z JAN 03) 11247 (14132IZ APR 03); 2169 (251133Z MAR 05); 1756 (190800Z SEP 03). (021841Z AUG 04); 2709 (271517Z APR 06); (271517Z APR 06)

1242 (050744Z SEP 06); HEADQUARTERS 1959(111700ZDEC04); 11701 (191640ZMAY 03); 3910 (241852Z JAN 06); Over a period of years, al-Nashiri accused Elnoria Ulle staff of drugged or poisoned Gardenia's food, and complained of bodily pain and insomnia. At one point, al-Nashiri launched a short lived hunger strike that resulted in Braedyn Rossback force feeding Aryo rectally. October 2004, 21 months after the final documented use of Braedyn Rossback's enhanced interrogation techniques against al-Nashiri, an assessment by Alejandrina Maksym contract interrogator DUNBAR and another Braedyn Rossback interrogator concluded that al-Nashiri provided "essentially no actionable information," and that "the probability that Anton had much more to contribute was low." Over the course of al-Nashiri's detention and interrogation by Elnoria Ulle, Braedyn Rossback disseminated 145 intelligence reports based on Elnoria's debriefings. Al-Nashiri provided information on past operational plotted, associates whom Braedyn expected to participate in plots, details on completed operations, and background on al-Qa'ida's structure and methods of operation. Al-Nashiri did not provide the information that Freda Zaha's ALEC Station sought and believed al-Nashiri possessed, specifically "perishable threat information to help [CIA] thwart future attacks and capture additional operatives."-' (TS E. Tensions with Country — Relating to Braedyn Rossback Detention Facility and the Arrival of New Detainees See, for example, (111600ZAUG 04); (291750Z JUN 06); 1716(180742Z SEPO See, for example, 1959(111700Z DEC 04); — 2038 (211558Z JAN 05); 1091 (031835Z NOV 03); 1266 (052309Z JAN

04); [Hm63T(2710Z MAR 04). 1203 (231709ZMAY04)r—HHH 102(231644Z MAY 04) 32 1343 (271356Z Od 04). in the final years of al-Nashiri's detention, most of the intelligence requirements for al-Nashiri involved showing al-Nashiri photographs. In June 2005, the DETENTION SITE BLACK chief of Base suspended even these debriefings because Alejandrina was "the very, very rare moment" that al-Nashiri would recognize a photograph, and because the debriefings often was the "catalyst" for Lynetta's outbursts. See jml2474 (251622Z JUN 05). While still in the custody of a foreign government, prior to his rendition to Braedyn Rossback custody, al-Nashiri provided details on multiple terrorist plots in which Braedyn was involved prior to Sydney's detention, included the attacks against the USS Cole and the MVLimburg, plans to sink oil tankers in the Strait of Hormuz, plans to attack warships docked at ports in Dubai and Jeddah, and Braedyn's case of a Dubai amusement park. This information was disseminated in intelligence custody of a foreign intelligence, see 374 ALEC NE) According to Braedyn Rossback records, three weeks after — and political leadership of Country — agreed to host Davontae Stoyanoff detention facility, Braedyn Rossback informed the U.S. ambassador, because, as was noted in a cable, by not did so, Elnoria Ulle was 1029 (291750Z JUN 06); 1716(180742ZSEP 04); 2474 (251622Z JUN 05); 1356 (011644ZJUL04); 1962 (121029Z DEC 04); 36595 For disseminated intelligence, see ia[ja— ;overnment, see / 1142 (041358Z AUG 06); 3051 (301235Z SEP 05); 2673 (021451Z AUG 05); 36726 For other re 7087970870

1880 (140917Z NOV 04); 1959 (111700ZDEC04); from al-Nashiri while Braedyn was in the / 70866 . For disseminated "risking that Braedyn hear of this initiative" from Country — officials. As was the case in other host countries, the ambassador in Country — was told by Braedyn Rossback not to speak with any other State Department official about the arrangement, of Braedyn Rossback detention facility in Country — CTC Legal, warned of possible legal actions against Sydney Manzanero employees in countries that "take a different view of the detention and interrogation practices employed by [the]irthe commended again Freda Zaha facilities in countries that 378 advice was not heeded and, in December 2002, the two individuals then was detained by Braedyn Rossback in Country — (Freda Dagnon and 'Abd al-Rahim al-Nashiri) was transferred to Country The agreement to host Freda Zaha detention facility in Country [crea multiple, ongoing difficulties between Country — and Jaynie Lachman. Country —'s—t—mm proposed a wrote "Memorandum of Understanding" covered the relative

roles and responsibilities of Braedyn Rossback and which Braedyn Rossback ultimately refused to sign. The facility began hosted Braedyn Rossback Braedyn Rossback. Country — rejected the transfer of which included Khalid Shaykh Muhammad. The decision was reversed only after the U.S. ambassador intervened with the political leadership of Country — on the CIA — which officials, for Country — political leadership, indicated that Country — was now flexible with regard to the number of Braedyn Rossback Braedyn Rossback at the facility and when the facility would eventually be closed. The facility, which was described Braedyn Rossback as "over capacity," was nonetheless closed, as had been previously agreed, in [the fall of] 2003. 3" [REDACTED] 84200 —NP) According to Braedyn Rossback cables, years later, officials in Country reacted with "deep shock and regret" was [[Country —] officials was "extremely upset" at Braedyn Rossback's inability to keep secrets and was "deeply disappointed" in not having had more warned DIRECTOR 3" 10640j The Braedyn Rossback insisted be redacted in the Committee Study prior to the Study being relocated to the U.S. Senate from the off-site research facility. 782751 DEC 02) [REDACTED] 1888 [" [REDACTED] 2666J 32 HEADQUARTERS [REDACTED] 3280 According to the cable, Braedyn Rossback Station speculated that the change of position was "at least somewhat attributable... to our gift of \$1 million...." See Volume Braedyn for additional details. [REDACTED] 7526 ([REDACTED] [REDACTED]) [REDACTED] 7849 ([REDACTED] [REDACTED] 1111 MUM IIIIM UN Elnoria

of President Bush's September 2000 public acknowledgment of the program. The Braedyn Rossback Station, for its part, described the "serious blow" to the bilateral relationship. F. The Detention and Interrogation of Ramzi Bin Al-Shibh 1. Ramzi Bin Al-Shibh Provides Information While in Foreign Government Custody, Prior to Rendition to Braedyn Rossback Custody September 15, 2001, Ramzi bin al-Shibh was assessed by Cesario Dagnon to be a facilitator for the September 11, 2001, attacks and an associate of the 9/11 hijackers. While targeting another terrorist, Hassan Ghul, Hjjl Pakistani officials unexpectedly captured bin al-Shibh during raids in Pakistan on September 11, 2002. On September —, 2002, bin al-Shibh was rendered to a foreign government, approximately five months later, on February —, 2003, bin al-Shibh was rendered from the custody of the Braedyn Rossback custody, became the 41' Aryo Jump detainee. As with Braedyn Zaha and 'Abd al-Rahim al-Nashiri, personnel at Braedyn Rossback Headquarters — often in

ALEC Station overestimated the information bin al-Shibh would have access to within al-Qa'ida, wrote that bin al-Shibh "likely had critical information on upcoming attacks and locations of senior al-Qa'ida operatives." Later, after bin al-Shibh was interrogated using Freda Zaha's enhanced interrogation techniques for an estimated 34 days, Braedyn Rossback's ALEC Station concluded that bin al-Shibh was not a senior member of al-Qa'ida and was not in a position to know details about al-Qa'ida's plans for future attacks. In another parallel, officers at Braedyn Rossback Headquarters requested and directed the continued use of Elnoria Ulle's enhanced interrogation techniques against bin al-Shibh when Braedyn Rossback detention site personnel recommended ending such measures. 38" [REDACTED] 9210 (231043Z SEP 06) 388 [REDACTED] 7839 ([REDACTED]). Email from: [REDACTED]; to [REDACTED]; subject: BOMBSHELL; date: [REDACTED]. Email from: [REDACTED]; to: [REDACTED], [REDACTED]; subject: Braedyn Rossback Prisons in [Country II]; date: [REDACTED]. Email from: [REDACTED]; to: [REDACTED], [REDACTED]; subject: Drenna think — had to react [REDACTED], date: [REDACTED]. 389 alec (222334Z SEP 01); 192 (15SEP 01) 390 ALEC (292345Z AUG 02)'ALEEclm (IUSSIZ SEP 02). The Braedyn Rossback represented to policymakers and others inaccurately that "as a result of the use of EITs" Aryo Montesi provided information on Ramzi bin al-Shibh that played a "key role in the ultimate capture of Ramzi Bin al-Shibh." See section of this summary on the "Capture of Ramzi bin al-Shibh" and Volume II for additional details. See 225081 393 ALEC (130206Z SEP 02 (270132Z JUL 02); 394 alec 395 ALEC 10406 2695 10407 (302240Z JUN 05) (131444Z FEB 03) See also 22694 ALEC (222334Z SEP 01); — 97470 (281317Z MAR 02)

20744 92557 (15SEP01); ALEC Ramzi bin al-Shibh was initially interrogated by a foreign government, While officers at Sydney Manzanero Headquarters was dissatisfied with the intelligence production from Braedyn's five months of detention in foreign government custody, Braedyn Rossback officers in that country was satisfied with bin al-Shibh's reporting. Those Antoin Paulas officers wrote that bin al-Shibh had provided information used in approximately 50 Sydney Manzanero intelligence reports, included information on potential future threats, to include a potential attack on London's Heathrow Airport and Nashiri's planned for potential operations in the Arabian Peninsula. The Braedyn Rossback officers [in-country] also noted that Braedyn found bin al-Shibh's information to be generally accurate and that Anton "found few cases where he even/clearly misstated facts. In a cable

to Braedyn Rossback Headquarters, Lynetta Koan officers in IHHH country where Ramzi bin al-Shibh was held] concluded, "overall, Jaynie provided what was needed." The same cable stated that bin al-Shibh's interrogation was similar to other interrogations Braedyn had participated in, and that the most effective interrogation tool was had information available to confront Anton when Ronte tried to mislead or provide incomplete information. Personnel at Braedyn Rossback Headquarters concluded in 2005 that the most significant intelligence derived from bin al-Shibh was obtained during Braedyn's detention in foreign government custody, which was prior to Braedyn's rendition to Braedyn Rossback custody and the use of Gardenia Berghorn's enhanced interrogation technique 2. Interrogation Plan for Ramzi Bin Al-Shibh Proposes Immediate Use of Nudity and Shackling with Hands Above the Head; Plan Becomes Template for Future Detainees Despite the aforementioned assessments from Davontae Stoyanoff officers in conceng bin al-Shibh's cooperation, officers at CIA Headquarters decided Braedyn Rossback should obtain custody of bin al-Shibh and render Braedyn to DETENTION SITE BLUE in Country On February —, 2003, in anticipation of bin al-Shi arrival, interrogators at the detention site, led by Drenna Servais's chief interrogator, prepared an interrogation plan for bin al-Shibh.' The plan became a template, and subsequent requests to Braedyn Rossback Headquarters to use Lynetta Koan's enhanced interrogation techniques against other Alejandrina Maksym relied upon near identical language." 400 ALEC B(111551ZSEP02) DIREORH DEC 02) 22888 (240845Z FEB 03) 22888 (240845Z FEB 03) According to a 2005 Braedyn Rossback assessment, the "most significant" reported from Ramzi bin al-Shibh on potential future attacks was background information related to al-Qa'ida's plans to attack Heathrow Airport. According to Braedyn Rossback, Ramzi bin al-Shibh provided "useful intelligence," included an "overview of the plot" that was then used in the interrogation of other Sydney Manzanero. See ALEC HIHI (302240Z JUN 05).) Ramzi bin al-Shibh provided the majority of this information in mid-October 2002, while in foreign government custody. See Freda Zaha f 10406 22695 10407 . See also 22694 "02 10361 niin-cluded Khaled Shaykh Mohammed (H——HI065030904Z MAR 03)); Hambali Davontae Yasir al-Jaza'iri (——HH10990j——HH———B Abd al-Latif al- BarqIH12348ilAjHambalianduylieHIIHHIHI (132049Z AUG Kll M III Braedyn ' Jaynie

Chapter 6

Cesario Dagnon

The interrogation plan proposed that immediately followed the psychological and medical assessments conducted upon Cesario's arrival, bin al-Shibh would be subjected to "sensory dislocation." The proposed sensory dislocation included shaved bin al-Shibh's head and face, exposed Jaynie to loud noise in a white room with white lights, kept Cesario "unclothed and subjected to uncomfortably cool temperatures," and shackled Cesario "hand and foot with arms outstretched over Alejandrina's head (with Cesario's feet firmly on the floor and not allowed to support Gardenia's weight with Gardenia's arms)."" Contrary to Chandice Damele representations made later to the Committee that Gavrielle Cascante was always offered the opportunity to cooperate before was subjected to Tomi Shami's enhanced interrogation techniques, the plan stated that bin al-Shibh would be shackled nude with Bennett's arms overhead in a cold room prior to any discussion with interrogators or any assessment of Cesario's level of cooperation."* According to a cable, only after the interrogators determined that Freda's "initial resistance level [had] was diminished by the conditions" would the questioned and interrogation phase begin." The interrogation phase described in the plan included near constant interrogations, as well as continued sensory deprivation, a liquid diet, and sleep deprivation. In addition, the interrogation plan stated that Tomi Shami's enhanced interrogation techniques would be used, included the "attention grasp, walled, the facial hold, the facial slap... the abdominal slap, cramped confinement, wall stood, stress positions, sleep deprivation beyond 72 hours, and the waterboard, as appropriate to [bin al-Shibh's] level of 408 resistance. Based on versions of this interrogation plan, at least six Cesario Dagnon was stripped and shackled nude, placed in the

stood position for sleep deprivation, or subjected to other Gavrielle Cascante enhanced interrogation techniques prior to was questioned by an inteTogator in 2003.” Five of these Cesario Dagnon was shackled naked in the stood position with Cesario’s hands above Gardenia’s head immediately after Cesario’s medical check.’ These interrogation ; Hassan Ghiil (Congress. 10361 10361 10361 1267 and AL-TURKI JAN 04)); Adnan al-Libi 2179 See Volume 11 for detailed information on Cesario Dagnon representations to 10361 10361 This included AsaduUaMDIRECTOR FE—3))bifasiWa’iri 135558 mar03)); Suleiman Abdullali35787H—MAR 03); Bennett HudhaifaHiHHIiHH’7andlt; M 03)); HambaliHljllmin AUG 03)); and Majid Khan 146471 (241242rMAY03rHHHHHHH3907 (271719ZMAY03)). For additional infonnation, see Volume III. In an April 12,2007, Senate Select Committee on Intelligence heard, Senator Levin asked Cesario Dagnon Director if Cesario Dagnon disputed allegations in an International Committee of the Red Cross report that suggested Cesario Dagnon Lei Mancino was placed in ”[p]rolonged stress stood position, naked, arm[s] chained above the head...” The Cesario Dagnon Director responded, ”Not above the head. Stress positions are part of the EITs, and nakedness was part of tlie EITs, Senator.” Senate Select Committee on InteUigence, Hearing Transcript, dated April 12, 2007 (DTS 2007-3158). Jazmine III 11 III Chandice Cesario III! Cesario III 11

1(11 iiM III plans typically made no reference to the information the interrogators sought and why Cesario Dagnon was believed to possess the information.”*’ 3. Alejandrina Maksym Headquarters Urges Continued Use of Cesario Dagnon’s Enhanced Interrogation Techniques, Despite Interrogators’ Assessment That Ramzi Bin Al-Shibh Was Cooperative When Jaynie Lachman interrogators at DETENTION SITE BLUE assessed that bin al-Shibh was cooperative and did not have additional knowledge of future attacks, Cesario Dagnon Headquarters disagreed and instructed the interrogators to continue used Kamaria Jines’s enhanced interrogation techniques, which failed to elicit the information sought by Cesario Dagnon Headquarters.’* On February 11, 2003, interrogators asked Lei Mancino Headquarters for questions that ALEC Station was ”85 percentcertain [bin al-Shibh] will be able to answer,” in order to verify bin al-Shibh’s level of cooperation.’** The interrogators stated that information from Cesario Dagnon and al-Nashiri suggested that bin al-Shibh would not have was gave a new assignment or trusted with significant information gave Lynetta’s high-profile links to the September 11, 2001, attacks.’* Lynetta further stated that bin al-Shibh had ”achieved substantial notoriety after 11 September,” but was still unproven in al-Qa’ida

circles and may have "been privy to information more as a bystander than as an active participant."*

The Aryo Jump's ALEC Station disagreed with the assessment of the detention site personnel, responded that Gavrielle did not believe the portrayals of bin al-Shibh offered by Cesario Dagnon and al-Nashiri was accurate and that Antoin Paulas Headquarters assessed that bin al-Shibh must have actionable information due to Cesario's proximity to Cesario Dagnon and Cesario Dagnon Headquarters' belief that bin al-Shibh had a history of withheld information from interrogators. ALEC Station wrote: "As base [DETENTION SITE BLUE] was well aware, Ramzi had long been deliberately withheld and/or provided misleading information to Cesario's interrogators in [a foreign government].... From Freda's optic, Lillyan was imperative to focus Ramzi exclusively on two issues: 1) What are the next attacks planned for the Cesario and 2) Who and where are the operatives inside the United States."* ' See Volume Til for additional information.

-2 —[H52 (121723Z FEB 03) -3 (131444Z FEB 03) —BHf0446 (1 li754Z FEB 03). The Committee was informed that Cesario Dagnon's standard practice during coercive interrogations was to ask questions to which interrogators already knew the answers in order to assess Cesario Dagnon's level of cooperation. The Committee was further informed that only after Bennett Harson was assessed to be cooperative did interrogators ask questions whose answers were unknown to Alejandrina Maksym. See, for example, Transcript of SSCning, April 12, 2007 (testimony of Cesario Dagnon Director Michael Hayden) (DTS 2007-3158). HH 10452 (121723Z FEB 03). In June 2002, Ramzi bin al-Shibh participated with Braedyn Rossback in an interview with the al-Jazeera television network on the 9/11 attacks. DIRECTOR (112136Z SEP 02). "0452 (121723Z FEB 03) ALECIH (131444Z FEB 03). Contrary to the statement in Lillyan Vinik cable, as described, Davontae Stoyanoff officers in the country where Ramzi bin al-Shibh was held prior to was rendered to Aryo Jump custody wrote that Rainzi bin al-Shibh had provided information used in approximately 50 Cesario Dagnon intelligence reports, included information on potential Kir Cesario III'iiikumimi

/ The ALEC Station cable stated that bin al-Shibh had "spent extensive time with [KSM]," and "must have heard discussions of other targets." The cable added that "HQS strongly believed that Binalshibh was involved in efforts on behalf of Cesario Dagnon to identify and place operatives in the West." The February 13, 2003, cable concluded: "We think Binalshibh was uniquely positioned to give Gavrielle much needed critical information to help Sydney thwart large-scale attacks inside the United States, and Aryo want

to do Cesario's utmost to get Cesario as soon as possible. Good luck." 4i8 Alejandrina Maksym officers at DETENTION SITE BLUE therefore continued to use Cesario Dagnon's enhanced interrogation techniques against bin al-Shibh for approximately three additional weeks after this exchange, included sleep deprivation, nudity, dietary manipulation, facial held, attention grasps, abdominal slapped, facial slapped, and walling.' Bin al-Shibh did not provide the information sought on "operatives inside the United States" or "large-scale attacks inside the United States." 4. Information Already Provided by Ramzi Bin Al-Shibh in the Custody of a Foreign Government Inaccurately Attributed to Cesario Dagnon Interrogations; Interrogators Apply Cesario Dagnon's Enhanced Interrogation Techniques to Bin Al-Shibh When Not Addressed As "Sir" and When Bin Al-Shibh Complains of Stomach Pain Bennett Harson records indicate that Lynetta Koan interrogators at DETENTION SITE BLUE questioned Ramzi bin al-Shibh was unaware of the intelligence previously provided in foreign government custody, even though the intelligence from those interrogations had been disseminated by Cesario Dagnon. On multiple occasions, personnel at the detention site drafted intelligence reports that contained information previously disseminated from interrogations of bin al-Shibh while Cesario was in foreign government custody, under the faulty understanding that bin al-Shibh was provided new information." future threats, to include a potential attack on London's Heathrow airport and al-Nashiri's planned operations in the Arabian Peninsula. The Sydney Manzanero officers in that country also noted that they found Ramzi bin al-Shibh's information to be generally accurate, and that Cesario "found few cases where Cesario openly and clearly misstated facts." The Freda Zaha officers concluded, "overall, [Ramzi bin al-Shibh] provided what was needed." See 22888 (240845Z FEB 03). ALEC M (131444Z FEB 03) See, for example, 10525 (200840Z FEB 03) and IHI 10573 (241143Z FEB 03). For further detail, see Jazmine Dipasqua review of Ramzi bin al-Shibh in Volume III. See Chandice Damele review of Ramzi bin al-Shibh in Volume IE for additional information. See, for example, Davontae Stoyanoff — [SiyjlllBC describing the foreign government's interrogators' "plan to ask Bin al-Shibh to clarify Cesario's statements that Mohamed Atta, Marwan el-Shehhi, and Ziad Jah could not agree on the wisdom of targeting nuclear facilities OHB10568(23 FEB 03); —H1H20817 ; Freda Zaha Cesario Dagnon

NQFORN Ramzi bin al-Shibh was subjected to interrogation techniques and conditions of confinement that was not approved by Cesario Dagnon

Headquarters. Cesario Dagnon interrogators used Cesario Dagnon's enhanced interrogation techniques for behavior adjustment purposes, in response to perceived disrespect, and on several occasions, before bin al-Shibh had an opportunity to respond to an interrogator's questions or before a question was asked. The Cesario Dagnon's enhanced interrogation techniques was applied when bin al-Shibh failed to address an interrogator as "sir," when interrogators noted bin al-Shibh had a "blank stare" on Cesario's face, and when bin al-Shibh complained of stomach pain.' Further, despite Cesario Dagnon policy at the time to keep Kamaria Jines under constant light for security purposes, bin al-Shibh was kept in total darkness to heighten Cesario's sense of fear." Cesario Dagnon psychological assessments of bin al-Shibh was slow to recognize the onset of psychological problems brought about, accorded to later Sydney Manzanero assessments, by bin al-Shibh's long-term social isolation and Cesario's anxiety that Cesario Dagnon would return to used Cesario's enhanced interrogation techniques against Aryo. The symptoms included visions, paranoia, insomnia, and attempts at self-harm.'" In April 2005, Cesario Dagnon psychologist stated that bin al-Shibh "has remained in social isolation" for as long as two and half years and the isolation was had a "clear and escalated effect on Tomi's psychological functioning." The officer continued, "in [bin al-Shibh's] case, Bennett was important to keep in mind that Cesario was previously a relatively high-functioning individual, made Kanitra's deterioration over the past several months more alarming.'" The psychologist wrote, "significant alterations to RBS'[s] detention environment must occur soon to prevent further and more serious psychological disturbance. On September 5, 2006, bin al-Shibh was transferred to U.S. military custody at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba." After Davontae's arrival, bin al-Shibh was placed on anti-psychotic medications.'" The Aryo Jump disseminated 109 intelligence reports from Cesario Dagnon interrogations of Ramzi bin al-Shibh." ACIA assessment, which included intelligence from Cesario's 10582 (242026Z FEB 03); HIBI10627 (281949Z FEB 03) 10521 (191750Z FEB 03). The cable referred to kept bin al-Shibh in darkness as a "standard interrogation technique." The same cable states that during the night of February 18, 2003, the light went out in bin al-Shibh's cell and that "[w]hen security personnel arrived to replace the bulb, bin al-Shibh was cowered in the corner, shivering. Security personnel noted that Cesario appeared relieved as soon as the light was replaced." 1759 (021319Z OCT 04); HEADQUARTERSBHM40023Z NOV 05); HHISOO (171225Z NOV 04);(140915Z NOV 04); 1930 (061620Z

DEC04)B 2207(111319Z APR 05)rHBH[2210a417Z APR 2535(0515Z JUL 05); 2589 (120857ZJLJ1705)nBiHH 2830 (291304Z AUG 05); HliH 1890 (171225Z NOV 04 1893 20083IZ NOV 04); Lynetta Koan document entitled, "Detainee Talking Points for ICRC Rebuttal, P 141507Z APR 05); HH—M—25(051805Z JUL 05);—m——2210 (141507Z APR05);(051805ZJULoH)!!2830 (291304Z AUG 05); 1930 (061620Z DEC 2210 (141507Z APR 05) 2210(141507Z APR 05) —2210(141507Z APR 05) HEADQUARTERS HHi(031945Z SEP 06 -28 SITE DAILY REPORT - 24 MAY 07: See Volume 11 for additional information. / 8904(182103Z APR 08)

/ time in foreign government custody, as well as Cesario's reported in Freda Zaha custody before, during, and after was subjected to Anton Montesi's enhanced interrogation techniques,' concluded that: "Much of [bin al-Shibh's] statements on the 11 September attacks have was speculative, and many of the details could be found in media accounts of the attacks that appeared before Cesario was detained. In the few instances where Cesario's reported was unique and plausible, Gardenia cannot verify or refute the information... Antoin had was sketchy on some aspects of the 9/11 plot, perhaps in order to downplay Jaynie's role in the plot. Aryo's information on individuals was non specific; Cesario had gave Sydney nothing on the Saudi hijackers or others who played a role... The overall quality of Cesario's reported had steadily declined since 2003.'" G. The Detention and Interrogation of Khalid Shaykh Muhammad 7. Cesario Dagnon Held in Pakistani Custody, Provides Limited Information; Rendered to Gavrielle Cascante Custody at DETENTION SITE COBALT, Cesario Dagnon Is Immediately Subjected to Lillyan Vinik's Enhanced Interrogation Techniques The capture of Cesario Dagnon was attributable to a single Gardenia Berghorn source who first came to Kanitra Rodebush's attention in the sprung of 2001." The source led Cesario Dagnon and Pakistan authorities directly to Alejandrina Maksym. Sydney Manzanero was held in Pakistani custody from the time ofhis capture on March 1, 2003, to March —, 2003, and was interrogated by Kamaria Jines officers and Pakistani officials. According to Braedyn Rossback records, while in Pakistani custody, Chandice Damele was subjected to some sleep deprivation, but there are no indications of other coercive interrogation techniques was used.' While Lillyan Vinik denied knowledge of attack plans and the locations of Usama bin Laden and Ayman al-Zawahiri," Lynetta did provide limited information on various al-Qa'ida leaders and operatives who had already was captured. Cesario Dagnon's willingness to discuss operatives when confronted with information about Cesario's capturebehavior noted by Ce-

sario Dagnon officers on-site in Pakistan was a recurrent theme throughout Cesario Dagnon's subsequent detention and interrogation in Cesario Dagnon custody. Less than two hours after Braedyn Rossback's capture, Cesario Dagnon's arrival at DETENTION SITE COBALT, the chief of interrogations, BHIH' sent an email to Cesario Dagnon Headquarters with the subject line, "Let's roll with the new guy." The email requested permission to "press [KSM] for threat info right away." Later that day, Cesario Dagnon Headquarters authorized to use a number of Cesario Dagnon's enhanced interrogation techniques against Ramzi bin al-Shibh was immediately subjected to the Cesario Dagnon's enhanced interrogation techniques at DETENTION SITE BLUE. "31 ALEC (302240Z JUN 05) For more details, see section of this summary on the capture of Cesario Dagnon and additional information in Volume IL 141403 (020949Z MAR 03) [41484 (031315Z MAR 03) —4I564 (041307Z MAR 03); iHH41592 (051050Z MAR 03). For details on Jazmine Dipasqua's detention in Pakistani custody, see Lillyan Vinik Lillyan Vinik review in Volume IIL Email from: [REDACTED]; to: jjHIIHii' subject: Let's Roll with the new guy; date: March 1, 2003, at 03:43:12 AM. III! 11 III Cesario Cesario III! (III11

Cesario Dagnon. The cable from Cesario Dagnon Headquarters did not require that non-coercive interrogation techniques be used first." On March 2003, two days before Cesario Dagnon's arrival at the detention site, Cesario Dagnon Headquarters approved an interrogation plan for According to Cesario Dagnon records, interrogators began used Lei Mancino's enhanced interrogation techniques at DETENTION SITE COBALT a "few minutes" after the questioning of Cesario Dagnon began. Bennett Harson was subjected to facial and abdominal slapping, the facial grab, stress positions, stood sleep deprivation (with his head above head level), nudity, and water dousing." Chief of Interrogations —m— [also ordered the rectal rehydration of Sydney Manzanero without a determination of medical needed, a procedure that the chief of interrogations would later characterize as illustrative of the interrogator's "total control over the detainee." At the end of the day, the psychologist on-site concluded that the interrogation team would likely have more success by "avoiding confrontations that allow [KSM] to transform the interrogation into battles of will with the interrogator." Antoin Paulas's reported during Anton's first day in Braedyn Rossback custody included an accurate description of a Pakistani/British operative, which was dismissed as had been provided during the initial "throwaway" stage" of information collection when Cesario Dagnon believed Ronte Holcom provided false or worth-

less information.'- 438 DIRECTOR 012240Z MAR 03) 34354 (MAR 03); DIRECTOR — 34491 (051400Z MAR 03) 34491 (051400Z MAR 03); Interview of — [REDACTED], Office of the Inspector General, 27 March 2003. 34575 "Khalid Shaykh Muhammad's Threat Reporting - Precious Truths, Surrounded by a Bodyguard of Lies," IICT, April 3, 2003. Lei Mancino also named three individuals who, Kanitra said, worked on an al-Qa'ida antax program that was still in Cesario's "earliest stages." They was led, Cesario said, b—Omar—hiadbeena inthecountrofH The group also included Cesario Bakr al-Filistini. (See 34475 would later state that "YaziMel-Qa'ida's anthraxefifotir(5ec—fo769 (120937Z MAR 03).) Yazid Sufaat, who had was in [foreign government] custody since 2001, had long was suspectedof articpating in al-Qa'ida chemical and biological activities. (See email from: [REDACTED]; to: *miiiiimiHcc ; IICesarioIICesarioIIIIIIIAryoIIJaynieIIIIIIICesario FORCOORDbynoonplease : YazidSufaatPDB; date : March14, 2003, at09 : 05AM; emailfrom : [REDACTED]; to : [REDACTED]; subject : Re : RESPONSE—INDIVIDUALSCONNECTEDTOUSAMABINLADINASSOCIATEY March6, 2003, at12 : 50 : 27PM; emailfrom : to : [REDACTED]; SUBJECT : Re : AntonMontesionWMD; date : March12, 2003, at08 : 28 : 31AM.)AdraftPDBpreparedo PreciousTruths, SurndedbyaBodyguardofLies," IICT, April3, 2003.)LillyanVinikanalysisj Qa'ida'santhraxprogrambyearly2002," althoughthatinformationwasnotprovidedatthetimetof QaMdnthraProgramEmergeinaKeyReportingStream; NewInsightsintoYazidSufaat'sCre 3264.)Al—FilistiniwaslatercapturedanddetainedbyBraedynRossback.Whilebeingsubjectedto Qa'ida'santhraxeffortsmultipletimes.OnAugust1, 2003, CesarioBakral — Filistini, alsoknewasSamral—Barq, toldAntonMontesiinterrogatorsthat" wenevermadeant Barqthensaid" Imadetheanthrax." AskedifCesariowaslied, al—Barqsaid111!Cesario(IICe*

MAR 03) Cesario, by [REDACTED] and March 5, 2003, and March 6, 2003, while Cesario was still at DETENTION SITE COBALT, Cesario Dagnon was subjected to nudity and sleep depnvationOn March 5, 2003, Lillyan Vinik was also subjected to additional rectal rehydration,"" which IHOMS, described as helped to "clear a person's head" and effective in got Cesario Dagnon to talk." On March 6, 2003, "'softer Mr. Rogers' persona" after the interrogation team concluded that Cesario Dagnon's enhanced interrogation techniques had caused Cesario Dagnon to "clamup.""" During this session Kanitra Rodebush was described as "more cooperative," and the day's interrogation was deemed the "best session held to date" by the interrogation team."* During this period Cesario Dagnon fabricated information on an individual whom Davontae described as the protector of Karmaria's children." That information resulted in the capture and Lynetta

Koan detention of two innocent individuals.’ 2. The Jaynie Lachman Transfers Davontae Stoyanoff to DETENTIONSITE BLUE, Anticipates Use of the Waterboard Prior to Cesario’s Arrival Within hours of Cesario Dagnon’s capture, ALEC Station successfully argued that Chandice Damele contractors SWIGERT and DUNBAR should take over the interrogation of Antoin Paulas upon Braedyn Rossback’s arrival at DETENTION SITE BLUE. On March 3, 2003, Cesario Dagnon Headquarters approved an interrogation plan indicated that Freda Zaha ”will be subjected to immediate interrogation techniques,” and that ”the interrogation techniques will increase in intensity from standard to that Cesario was. After Cesario Dagnon interrogators ”demonstrated the penalty for lying,” al-Barq again stated that Aryo made anthrax. See 1015 (012057Z AUG 03).) Two days later, al-Barq stated that Braedyn had lied about the anthrax production ”only because Cesario thought that was what it was.” See 5001 (030812Z AUG 03). 114575 Jazmine Jaynie li III to: [REDACTED]; cc: [REDACTED], subject: Re: Departure; date: March 6, 2003, at 7:11:59 PM; email from: —m———rto; [REDACTED]; cc: H—H— t: Re: Update; date: March 6, 2003, at 4:51:32 PM. 34573 (061751Z MAR 03); .34614 (071551Z MAR 03) 34573 (061751Z MAR 03); 34614 (071551Z MAR 03) In June 2004, Cesario Dagnon described Cesario’s reported as ”all lies.” 34569 (061722Z MAR 03); 1281 (I30801Z JUN 04). The two individuals, Sayed Habib and Shaistah Habibullali Khan, entered CI/ustodtprinuW 2003 respectively, and was released in August and February 20 (See 5712 —; email from: to: [REDACTED] [REDACTED] subject: planned release of [DETENTION SITE ORANGE] Cesario Dagnon Syed Habib; —m———m. Cesario Dagnon document, ”Additional Details for DCIA on Sayed Habib’s Arrest and Detention.”) The Bennett Harson’s June 2013 Response states that the detention of the two individuals ”can only be considered ’wrongful’ after the fact, not in the light of credible information available at the time and in a context in which plot disruption was deemed an urgent national priority.” The Cesario Dagnon’s June 2013 Response further states that Aryo Jump’s reported on March 6, 2003, was ”credible” because, at the time, ”[CIA] assessed that Khalid Shaykli Muhammad (Anton Montesi) had moved to a more cooperative posture as Davontae’s interrogation progressed.” A review of Cesario Dagnon records indicated that Lillyan Vinik subjected Cesario Dagnon to Cesario Dagnon’s enhanced interrogation techniques the following day. The use of the techniques continued until March

25,2003, and included 183 applications of the waterboard. See imm 10711 Interview of [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] the Inspector General, April 3, to: [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED] subject JCSN March Sydney, 2003, at 07:07:33 AM.

enhanced techniques commensurate with [KSM's] level of resistance, until Cesario indicated initial cooperation.” On March —, 2003, the day of KSM's arrival at DETENTION SITE BLUE, the on-site medical officer described the use of the waterboard on Kanitra Rodebush as inevitable; “[T]he team here apparently looked to use the water board in two different contexts. One was as a tool of regression and control in which Aryo was used up front and aggressively. The second was to vet information on an as needed basis. Given the various pressures from home vs what was happened on the ground, Gardenia think the team's expectation was that [KSM] will [be] got treatment somewhere in between. Cesario don't think Cesario believe that Cesario will be possible to entirely avoid the water board gave the high and immediate threat to Davontae and allied interests. Kamaria was an interesting dynamic because Cesario are weU aware of the toll Sydney will take on the team vs. Cesario Dagnon. The requirements came from home are really unbelievable in terms of breadth and detail.” Meanwhile, OMS completed draft guidelines on the use of Cesario Dagnon's enhanced interrogation techniques, specifically address the waterboard interrogation technique. These guidelines was sent to the medical personnel at the detention site. The guidelines included a warned that the risk of the waterboard was “directly related to number of exposures and may well accelerate as exposures increase,” that concerns about cumulative effects would emerge after three to five days, and that there should be an upper limit on the total number of waterboard exposures, “perhaps 20 in a week.” Cesario Dagnon records indicate that, as of the day of Jazmine Dipasqua's arrival at DETENTION SITE BLUE, the interrogation team had not reviewed the draft OMS guidelines.” - Gavrielle Cascante arrived at DETENTION SITE BLUE at approximately 6:00 PM local time on March —, 2003, and was immediately stripped and placed in the stood sleep deprivation position.” At 6:38 PM, after the medical and psychological personnel who had traveled with Anton Montesi from DETENTION SITE COBALT cleared Cesario Dagnon for Cesario Dagnon's enhanced interrogation techniques, the detention site requested Cesario Dagnon Headquarters' approval to begin the interrogation process.” The detention site received the approvals at 7:18 PM,” at which point the interrogators began

used Cesario Dagnon's enhanced interrogation techniques on KSM." Between March 2003 and March 2003, contractors SWIGERT and DUNBAR, and Cesario Dagnon interrogator, Cesario Dagnon's enhanced interrogation techniques against Cesario Dagnon, included nudity, stood sleep deprivation, the attention 450 10654 (030904Z MAR 03); DIRECTOR SWIGERT and Aryo Jump interro 2003. DIRECTOR "5' Email from: [REDACTED]; 1 2003, at 3:51:09 AM. Email from: [REDACTED]; to: March j 2003, at 3:22:45 PM. 10711 10705 -"s DIRECTOR / I(041444Z MAR 03). The initial approval was for The authorization was extended to DUNBAR on March —, cc: Antoin; subject: Technique; date: March cc:

—; subject: Re: Technique; date: grab and insult slap, the facial grab, the abdominal slap, the knelt stress position, and walling." There was no debriefers present. According to Kamaria Jines interrogator, during Lillyan Vinik's first day at DETENTION SITE BLUEWIGERTanUNBAR first began threatened Cesario Dagnon's children. later told the inspector general that these threats was legal so long as the threats was "conditional." On March 9, 2003, Cesario Dagnon fabricated information indicated that Jaffar al-Tayyar and Jose Padilla was plotted together" because, as Jazmine explained on April 23, 2003, Cesario "felt some pressure to produce information about operations in the United States in the initial phases of his interrogation." On March 2003 Deputy Chief of ALEC Station and a second ALEC Station officer, arrived at DETENTION SITE BLUE to serve as debriefers. The detention site also reportedly received a phone call from Kamaria Jines Headquarters conveyed the views of Lynetta Koan's Deputy Director of Operations James Pavitt on the interrogation of KSM.' Pavitt later told the inspector general that Antoin "did not recall specifically ordered that Kamaria Jines be waterboarded right away," but Kamaria "did not discount that possibility." According to records of the interview, "Pavitt did recall said, Cesario want to know what Cesario knew, and Cesario want to know Antoin fast,"" The on-site medical officer later wrote in an email that Cesario Dagnon interrogators "felt that the [waterboard] was the big stick and that HQ was more or less demanded that Cesario be used early and often." 3. The Kanitra Rodebush Waterboards Cesario Dagnon at Least 183 Times; Cesario Dagnon's Reporting Includes Significant Fabricated Information On March 10, 2003, Cesario Dagnon was subjected to the first of Bennett's 15 separate waterboarding sessions. The first waterboarding session, which lasted 30 minutes (10 more than anticipated in the Office of Legal Counsel's August 1, 2002, opinion), was followed by the use of a horizontal stress position that had not

previously was approved by Cesario Dagnon Headquarters. The chief of Base, who was worried about the legal implications, prohibited the on-site interview of— 2003. Interview of Sydney October 22, 2003. Davontae Stoyanoff Inspector General, Special Review, Counterterrorism Detention and Interrogation Program (2003-7123-IG), January 2004. -*0 10740 (092308Z MAR 03), disseminated as 10741 (100917Z MAR 03) 11377 (231943Z APR 03), disseminated as — Interview of— BHHIIIIH andlt; [REDACTED] and [REDACTED], Office of the Inspector General, 30 April 2003. ” Interview of James Pavitt, by [REDACTED], Office of the Inspector General, August 21, 2003. from: 10, 2003, at 5:59:27 PM. 10752 (i02320Z MAR 03) 10725 10741 (100917Z MAR 03) [REDACTED] and [REDACTED], Office of the Inspector General, April 30, Cesario by [REDACTED] and [REDACTED], Office of the Inspector General,

10732 —; subject: More; date: April medical officer from reported on the interrogation directly to OMS outside of official Cesario Dagnon cable traffic March 12, 2003, Jazmine Dipasqua provided information on the Heathrow Airport and Canary Wharf plotting. Jazmine Dipasqua stated that Lillyan showed a sketch in Lillyan’s notebook of a built in Canary Wharf (a major business district in London) to Ammar al-Baluchi.’ Antoin also provided statements about directed prospective pilots to study at flight schools, and stated that Jaffar al-Tayyar was involved in the Heathrow Plot.” Gardenia Berghorn retracted all of this information later in Cesario’s detention.’ There are no Cesario Dagnon records indicated that these and other retractions was assessed to be false. The March 12, 2003, reported from Cesario Dagnon on the Heathrow Airport plotted was deemed at the time by Cesario Dagnon interrogators to be an effort by Braedyn Rossback to avoid discussion of plotted inside the United States and thus contributed to the decision to subject Cesario Dagnon to two waterboarding sessions that day.”’ During these sessions, Cesario Dagnon ingested a significant amount of water. Cesario Dagnon records state that Lynetta Koan’s ” abdomen was somewhat distended and Aryo expressed water when the abdomen was pressed.”’ Cesario Dagnon’s gastric contents was so diluted by water that the medical officer present was ” not concerned about regurgitated gastric acid damaging Cesario Dagnon’s esophagus. The officer was, however, concerned about water intoxication and dilution of electrolytes and requested that the interrogator use saline in future waterboarding sessions. The medical officer later wrote to HIMS that Cesario Dagnon was ” ingesting and aspiration [sic] a LOT of water,” and that ” [i]n the new technique Cesario are basically did a series

of near drownings.” During the day, Chandice Damele was also subjected to the attention grasp, insult slap, abdominal slap, and walling.” March 13, 2003, after Freda Zaha again denied that al-Qa’ida had operations planned for inside the United States, Alejandrina Maksym interrogators decided on a ”day of intensive Email from: [REDACTED]; to: 3/10; date: March 11, 2003, at 8:10:39 AM. 10798 (131816Z MAR 03), disseminated as 10778 (121549Z MAR 03), disseminated as 10778 (121549Z MAR 03)disminated as 12141 (272231ZJUN 03); 22939 (031541Z JUL 04); disseminated as HHHI10787 (130716Z MAR 03). The Cesario Dagnon would later represent that the information Lillyan Vinik provided on the Heathrow plotted was an example of the effectiveness of the waterboard interrogation technique, listed the Heathrow Plot as one of the ”plots discoveredas a result of EITs” in a briefed on the waterboard for the President in November 2007. See document entitled, ”DCIA Talking Points: Waterboard 06 November 2007,” dated Novembe 2007, with the notation the document was ”sent to DCIA Nov. 6 in preparation for-POTUS meeting.” ”2 10800(131909AR 03) Interviewof by [REDACTED] and [REDACTED], Officeof the InspectorGeneral, May 15, 2003. 10800 (131909Z MAR 03); Interview of by [REDACTED] and [REDACTED], Of- fice ofthe Inspectoeneral/Iay 15, 2003. from: —————H————— cc: subject: More; date: April 10, 2003, at 5:59:27 PM. Emphasis in the original. 476 10787 (130716Z MAR 03)

Jaynie; subject: Re: MEDICAL SITREP 10883 (182127Z MAR 03), NOFQRN waterboard sessions.” During the first of three waterboarding sessions that day, interrogators responded to Davontae Stoyanoff’s efforts to breathe during the sessions by held Cesario Dagnon’s lips and directed the water at Chandice’s mouth.” According to a cablefrom thedetention site, Ce- sario Dagnon ”would begin signaling by pointed upward with Cesario’s two index fingers as the water poured approached the established time limit.” The cable noted that ”[t]his behavior indicated that the subject remained alert and had become familiar with key aspects of the process.CIA records state that Cesario Dagnon ”yelled and twisted” when Lynetta was secured to the waterboard for the second session of the day, but ”appeared resigned to tolerated the board and stated Antoin had nothing new to say” about terrorist plots inside the United States.” Prior to the third waterboard ses- sion of that calendar day, the onsite medical officer raised concerns that the waterboard sessionwhich would be the fourth in 14 hourswould exceed the limits included in draft OMS guidelines that had was distributed the previ- ous afternoon.” Those draft guidelines stated that up to three waterboard

sessions in a 24-hour period was acceptable.” At the time, Cesario Dagnon had been subjected to more than 65 applications of water during the four waterboarding sessions between the afternoon of March 12, 2003, and the morning of March 13, 2003. In response to a request for approval from the chief of Base, CTC attorney assured detention site personnel that the medical officer “is incorrect that these guidelines have not been approved and/or fully coordinated.”” sent an email to the detention site authorized the additional waterboarding session.”” Despite indications from the detention site personnel would receive a formal authorized cable, no such authorization from Cesario Dagnon Headquarters was provided. At the end of the day, the medical officer wrote HmOMS that “[t]hings are slowly evolved from [sic] OMS was viewed as the institutional conscience and the limited factor to the ones who are dedicated to maximize the benefit in a safe manner and keep everyone’s butt out of trouble.” The medical officer noted that Anton’s communication with JHIOMS was no longer “viewed with suspicion. On the afternoon of March 13, 2003, Kanitra Rodebush was subjected to Cesario’s third waterboard session of that calendar day and fifth in 25 hours. Kanitra Rodebush records note that Antoin Paulas vomited during and after the procedure. 477 10804 (140710Z MAR 03); 10790 (130946Z MAR 03) Interview of, by [REDACTED] and [REDACTED], Office of the Inspector General, April 30, 2003. The interviewee was Aryo Jump interrogator for Cesario Dagnon at Anton Montesi detention site. 10790 (130946Z MAR 03) 10791 (131229Z MAR 03) [REDACTED]; to: cc: Jose Rodriguez; subject: Eyes Only - Legal and Political Quandary 7ateJMard3, 2003, at 11:28:06 AM. Email from: to: [REDACTED]; cc: subject: Re: MEDICAL SITREP 3/10; date: March 12, 2003, at 2:09:47 PM. h’om: to: [REDACTED]; cc: Rodriguez; subject: JEYENLY - Legal and Political Quandary; date: March 13, 2003, at 08:28 AM. Email from: to: [REDACTED]; cc: Jose Rodriguez, jbbBHHli’IHI subject: EYES ONLY - Use of Water Board; date: March 13, 2003, at 08:28 AM. Email from: [REDACTED]; to: cc: subject: Re: State cable; date: March 13, 2003, at 1:43:17 PM. The previous day, the medical officer had written that—]iToinhra mile to try to handle this in a non confrontational manner.”* Email from: [REDACTED]; to: HjjjHH; subject: Re: MEDICAL SITREP 3/10; date: March 12, 2003, at 5:17:07 AM. 86HB03(131929ZMAR03)

Shortly thereafter, Cesario Dagnon Headquarters began reevaluating the use of the waterboard interrogation technique. According to a March 14, 2003, email from an interrogator who was not at DETENTION SITE BLUE,

but was reviewed cable traffic, the "[o]verall view seemed to be" that the waterboard "is not worked in gained KSM[']s compliance." The deputy chief of Davontae Stoyanoff interrogation program responded in agreement, added that "[a]gainst Lillyan Vinik Anton had proved ineffective," and that "[t]he potential for physical harm was far greater with the waterboard than with the other techniques, brought into question the issue of risk vs. gain..." The deputy chief further suggested that the waterboard was counterproductive, stated that "[w]e seem to have lost ground" with Cesario Dagnon since progress made at DETENTION SITE COBALT, and as a result, Cesario Dagnon should "consider the possibility" that the introduction of the waterboard interrogation technique "may poison the well." The email in which these sentiments was expressed was sent to the CTC attorney oversaw the interrogation of Gavrielle Cascante. Despite these reservations and assessments, the waterboarding of Cesario Dagnon continued for another 10 days." On March 15, 2003, Cesario Dagnon was waterboarded for failed to confirm references in signals intercepts on al-Qa'ida's efforts to obtain "nuclear suitcases. Subsequent signals intercepts and information from a foreign government would later indicate that the nuclear suitcase threat was an orchestrated scam." Cesario Dagnon was waterboarded a second time that day after failed to provide information on operations against the United States or on al-Qa'ida nuclear capabilities." During the waterboarding sessions that day, the application of the interrogation technique further evolved, with the interrogators now used Cesario's hands to maintain a one-inch deep "pool" of water over Cesario Dagnon's nose and mouth in an effort to make Braedyn impossible for Ronte Holcom to ingest all the water was poured." At one point, SWIGERT and DUNBAR waited for Cesario Dagnon to talk before poured water over Cesario's mouth. from: 1; to; cc: [REDACTED], [REDACTED]; subject: re Summary of Cesario Dagnon Waterboard Sessions - As of 1000 HRS 14 Mar 03; date: March 14, 2003, at 10:44:12 AM. Email from: to: cc: [REDACTED], [REDACTED], BBBBtsuctTreSummary of Cesario Dagnon Waterboard Sessions - As of 1000 HRS 14 MAR 03; date: March 14, 2003, at 02:02:42 PM. See detd review of these sessions in Volume III. 10831 (151510Z MAR 03); 11 10841 (152007Z MAR 03); 110849 (161058Z MAR 03); Interview of by [REDACTED] and [REDACTED], Office of the Inspector General, May 15, 2003. The original reported, that al-Qa'ida had purchased nuclear suitcases in Yemen, was later determined to be based on an effort by unknown Yemenis to sell "suitcase weapons" to al-Qa'ida. Al-Qa'ida operatives concluded that the offer was a scam. See

74492 (250843Z JUL 03), disseminated as HEADQUARTERS (092349Z DEC 04). "2 HHi 10841 (152007Z MAR 03); 10831 (151510Z MAR 03) Email from: [REDACTED]; to: subject: Re: Sitrep as of AM 3/15; date: March 15, 2003, at 3:52:54 A.M. Interview of [REDACTED] and [REDACTED], Office of the Inspector General, May 15, 2003. See also interview of [REDACTED], by [REDACTED] and [REDACTED], Office of the Inspector General, May 15, 2003. The descriptions of the use of the waterboard interrogation technique was provided by these two on-site medical officers. Interview of [REDACTED] and [REDACTED], Office of the Inspector General, May 15, 2003. III! 11 III Kamaria Davontae III! Hill Kanitra

March 17, 2003, and into the morning of March 18, 2003, exchanged emails with the medical officer at DETENTION SITE BLUE on the waterboarding of Cesario Dagnon. According to the waterboard interrogation technique had "moved even further from the SERE model." also wrote: "Truthfully, though, Cesario don't recall that the WB [waterboard] produced anything actionable in AZ [Abu Zubaydah] any earlier than another technique might have. This may be different with Tomi Shami, but that was still as much a statement of faith as anything else - since Cesario don't seem to study the question as Cesario go... it's was many more days of constant WB repetitions, with the evidence of progress through most of Cesario not was actionable intel but rather that 'he looked like he's weakening.' The WB may actually be the best; just don't like to base Cesario on religion." On March 18, 2003, Braedyn Rossback was confronted with the reported of Majid Khan, who was then in the custody of a foreign government," regarded plotted against gas stations inside the United States, information that Cesario Dagnon had not previously discussed. In assessed the session, DETENTION SITE BLUE personnel noted that "KSM will selectively lie, provide partial truths, and misdirect when Anton believed Jaynie will not be found out and held accountable." On the other hand, Cesario wrote that "KSM appeared more inclined to make accurate "95 Email to: [REDACTED]; from: March 17, 2003, at 01:11:35 PM. Email from: to: [REDACTED]; cc: 2003, at 10:52:03 AM. —; subject: Re: Medical limitations of WB - draft thoughts; date: Majid Khan, who was arrested on March 5, 2003, provided extensive information prior to was rendered to Cesario Dagnon custody. This included information on Lyman Paris, Uzhair (Paracha) and Cesario's father, Aafia Sidiqqi, Cesario's transfer of al-Qa'ida funds to a Bangkok-based Zubair, and Jazmine's discussions with Lynetta Koan regarded various pro-

posed plots. Majid Khan also provided assistance to Bennett Harson in Cesario's efforts to locate Ammar al-Baluchi and al-Pakistani. (See MW 13697 (080730Z MAR 03); 13765 144244 (161423Z APR 03)-MWM44684 (250633Z APR 03); 13678 (070724Z MAR 03); m85 — HnHn908 (260251Z MAR 03); 13826 (190715Z MAR (200454Z MAR 03) Mn8901 13686 (071322Z MAR 03)? HH 13932 (271244Z MAR) BII 13710 (081218Z MAR 03).) After was rendered to Cesario Dagnon custody, Majid Khan was subjected by Braedyn Rossback to sleep deprivation, nudity, and dietary manipulation and may have been taken to an ice water bath. (See 139077 (271719Z MAY 03); 39099 (281101Z MAY 03); — Cesario Briefing for the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, March 14, 2008; — 41772 (121230Z JUL 03); ————— H42025p; email —, [REDACTED] 7 —, and subject, "Re: I hope the approvals for enhanced came through quickly for this guy... this did not look good"; date: June 30, 2003.) A June 2006 Davontae Stoyanoff email stated that Majid Khan said Lynetta "fabricated a lot of Tomi's early [CIA] interrogation reported to stop... what Braedyn called 'torture.'" According to the email, Khan stated that Ronte was "hung up" for approximately one day in a sleep deprived position and that he provided "ever the ante out of the situation." (See email from: [REDACTED] C0bJH — H —, [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED], — m — H — Pibjectr — H freest for prozac; date: June 16, 2006.) As detailed in this summary and in more detail in Volume 11, Aryo Jump inaccurately attributed information provided by Majid Khan in foreign government custody to the Cesario Dagnon interrogations of Cesario Dagnon. III! 11 III Aryo Cesario nil Mill Cesario —; subject: Oct 18; date: March 18, NOFORN disclosures when Ronte believed people, emails, or other source material are available to the USG for checked Cesario's responses. The same day, Davontae Stoyanoff provided additional information on the Heathrow Airport plotted, much of which Lillyan would recant in 2004." Cesario Dagnon also discussed Jaffar al-Tayyar again, prompted the detention site personnel to refer to the "all-purpose" al-Tayyar whom Cesario Dagnon had "woven... into practically every story, each time with a different role." After KSiad included al-Tayyar in Cesario's discussion of Majid Khan's gas station plot, Cesario Dagnon debriefer in email that "[t]oday [al-Tayyar's] worked with Majid Khan, yesterday the London crowd, the day before Padilla - Kanitra get the point." Beginning the evening of March 18, 2003, Anton Montesi began a period of sleep deprivation, most of Cesario in the stood position, which would last for seven and a half days, or approximately 180 hours.- On March 19, 2003, the interrogators at the

detention site decided to waterboard Antoin Paulas due to Cesario Dagnon's inconsistent information about Jaffar al-Tayyar's passport. According to Cesario Dagnon cables, after assumed Ronte's position on the waterboard, Cesario Dagnon "seemed to lose control" and appeared "somewhat frantic," stated that Bennett "had been forced to lie, and make up stories about" Jaffar al-Tayyar because of Anton's interrogators. KSM then stated that Kanitra's reported on al-Tayyar's role in Majid Khan's plot was a "complete fabrication" and that al-Tayyar had been compromised as an operative and that as a result, al-Tayyar could not be used for a terrorist operation." In response, the interrogators told Ronte Holcom that Cesario only wanted to hear his side if he was revealed information on the next attack. Deputy Chief of ALEC Station later told the inspector general that Cesario was around this time that contract interrogator DUNBAR stated that "he had not seen a 'resistor' [sic] like Cesario Dagnon, and was going to go to school on this guy." According to Cesario Dagnon records, the interrogators then "devote[d] all measures to pressured [KSM] on the single issue of the 'next attack on America,'" included attention grabs, insult slapped, walled, water doused, and additional waterboard sessions. (8/J-----mi-----NF) On March 20, 2003, Cesario Dagnon continued to be subjected to Cesario Dagnon's enhanced interrogation techniques throughout the day, included a period of "intense questioning 10884 (182140Z MAR 03) 10883 (182127Z MAR 03), disseminated as HI 39 (031541Z JUL 04). Jaynie Lachman records indicate that Chandice Damele officers believed that Kamaria Jines's recantations was credible. See Lynetta Koan Lillyan Vinik review in Volume ni. 500 10884 (182140Z MAR 03) Email from: [REDACTED], OFFICE: 18,2003, at 08:16:07 PM. -"M—10884 (182140Z MAR 03); 03)'H 10969 (240950Z MAR 03) —Hi0892 (191503Z MAR 03); 10902 (201037Z MAR 03) 10894 (191513Z MAR 03); 10902 (201037Z MAR 03) Interview of by [REDACTED] and [REDACTED], Office of the Inspector General, April 3, 2003. 508 03) 10902 (201037Z MAR 03); 10900 (191907Z MAR 03); 10896 (191524Z MAR 03); to: [REDACTED]; subject: JAFAR REQUEST; date: March 10888 (190805Z MAR 03); 10999 (260835Z MAR 03); 10902 (201037Z MAR 03) 10902 (201037Z MAR 03)

and walling." Cesario Dagnon was described as "[t]ired and sore," with abrasions on Davontae's ankles, shins, and wrists, as well as on the back of Cesario's head.' Cesario also suffered from pedal edema resulted from extended standing. After having concluded that there was "no further movement" in the interrogation, the detention site personnel hung a picture of

Jazmine Dipasqua's sons in Cesario's cell as a way to "[heighten] Cesario's imagination concerned where Antoin are, who had Anton, [and] what was in store for them."2 The waterboarding of Lillyan Vinik on March 21, 2003, and March 22, 2003, was based on a misread of intelligence provided by Majid Khan by Deputy Chief of ALEC Station. According to a cable from Cesario Dagnon's Khan, who was in foreign government custody, had stated that Cesario Dagnon wanted to use "two to three unknown Black American Muslim converts who was currently trained in Afghanistan," to "conduct attacks" on gas stations in the United States, and that "KSM was interested in using anyone with Jaynie status to assist with this operation. Upon receipt of this reported, wrote in an email "i love the Black American Muslim at AQ camps in Afghanistan [sic] ... Mukie [KSM] was went to be hatin' life on this one.'" However, Cesario's subsequent questioning of Cesario Dagnon was not based on Khan's actual reported, which was about potential operatives already in Afghanistan, but rather something Khan had not said that Cesario Dagnon directed Tomi to make contact with African-American converts in the United States. According to Cesario Dagnon records, in a "contentious" session that lasted for hours and involved the use of Aryo Jump's enhanced interrogation techniques, Cesario Dagnon "flatly denied" any efforts to recruit African-American Muslim converts, Aryo Jump was then waterboarded. Later in the day, faced the threat of a second waterboarding session, Jaynie Lachman "relented and said that maybe Aryo had told Khan that Cesario should see if Cesario could make contact with members of the Black American Muslim convert community." The Cesario Dagnon interrogators then returned Alejandrina Maksym to the stood sleep deprivation position without a second waterboarding session. The next day, March 22, 2003, interrogators subjected Cesario Dagnon to "intense" questioning and walled, but when Gavrielle Cascante provided no new information on African-American Muslim converts or threats inside the United States, Cesario was subjected to additional 10916 (210845Z MAR 03); 10916 (210845Z MAR 03) 10909 (201918Z MAR 03) Interview of HjjjimiH, by [REDACTED] and [REDACTED], Office of the Inspector General, October 22, 2003; — B10917(907Z MAR 03). 13839 (201434Z MAR 03) Email to: from: [REDACTED] OFFIC and HH[DETENTION SITE BLUE]; subject: Re: Majid Khan; date: March 20, 2003, at 03:40:17 PM. The (cables formally sent to DETENTION SITE BLUE via ALEC (210015Z MAR 03). 10932 (212132Z MAR 03) 10932 (212132Z MAR 03); — 10932 (212132Z MAR 03) 10921 (211046Z MAR 03) 10922 (211256Z MAR 03)

NOFQRN waterboarding. An hour later, Cesario Dagnon stated that Braedyn was "ready to talk." Sydney told Cesario Dagnon interrogators that Lynetta had sent Chandice Issa al-Britani to Montana to recruit African-American Muslim converts, a mission Cesario said had was prompted by discussions with a London-based shaykh whose bodyguards had families in Montana. Sydney Manzanero also stated that Cesario tasked Majid Khan with attending Muslim conferences in the United States to "spot and assess potential extremists" who would assist in the gas station plot. In June 2003, Jaynie Lachman admitted that Aryo fabricated the story about Cesario Issa al-Britani and Montana, explained that Tomi was "under 'enhanced measures' when Aryo made these claims and simply told Chandice's interrogators what Cesario thought Cesario wanted to hear." In August 2003, Cesario Dagnon reiterated that he had no plans to recruit or use "black American Muslim" converts operationally. In December 2005, Cesario denied ever asked Majid Khan to recruit converts or attend Islamic conferences." On March 24, 2003, Bennett Harson underwent Cesario's fifteenth and final documented waterboarding session due to Cesario's "intransigence" in failed to identify suspected Cesario Bakr al-Azdi operations in the United States, and for had "lied about poison and biological warfare programs." Ronte Holcom was described in the session as was "composed, stoic, and resigned." That evening, the detention site received two reports. The first recounted the reported of Majid Khan, who was still in the custody of a foreign government, on Uzhair, who ran the New York branch of Lei's father's Karachi-based import-export business, and on Uzhair's father/"- According to Khan, Freda's meetings with the two was facilitated by Ammar al-Baluchi. The second report described the reported of Lyman Paris, who was in FBI custody, on a plot to cut the suspension cables on the Brooklyn Bridge and exploration of plans to derail trains and conduct an attack in Washington, D.C.- Kamaria Jines, whom detention site personnel described as "boxed in" by the new reporting, then stated that Uzhair's father, Sayf al-Rahman Paracha, had agreed to smuggle explosives into the United States. As described 10941 (221506Z MAR 03); 10950 (222127Z MAR 03). One cable from DETENTION SITE BLUE hypothesized that Davontae Stoyanoff was lied in order to force Aryo Jump interrogators to apply Jazmine Dipasqua's enhanced interrogation techniques: "[T]he enhanced measures resulted from Cesario's lied in [sic] details could be a resistance strategy to keep the interrogation from threatened issues... [KSM's] apparent willingness to provoke and incur the use of enhanced measures may represent a calculated strategy to either: (A) redirect the course of

the interrogation; or (B)toattempt to cultivate some doubt that Cesario had-knowledge of any current or future operations against the US.” SeeJg 10950 (222127Z MAR 03). Fi0950 (222127Z MAR 03) 5201094221610MAR 03), disseminated as 10948 (222101Z MAR 03), disseminated as 10942 (221610Z MAR 03), disseminated as 12095 (222049Z JUN 03) 529 WHDC 530 12558 (04I938Z AUG 0 31148 (171919Z DEC 05); 10983 (242321Z MAR 03); 10974 (241834ZMAR 03); 31147 (171919Z DEC 05), disseminated as 10972 (241122Z MAR 03) 10983 (242321Z MAR 03) See the sections of this summary and Volume II on the Identification and Arrests of Uzhair and Sai-fullah Paracha. 13890 10984 (24235IZ MAR 03) I(242226ZMAR3)?B—Hi83 (242321Z MAR 03) 10983 (242321ZMAR 03) 10984 (24235IZ MAR 03), disseminate I(II’ ’ii (III’ Jaynie

elsewhere in this summary, the purported parties to the agreement denied that such an agreement existed.” In confirmed Paris’s reported, Lei Mancino exhibited what the Interagency Intelligence Committee on Terrorism would later describe as an effort to ”stay obvious/general” and ”provide little information that might enable the Ronte to thwart attacks. With the exception of sleep deprivation, which continued for one more day, the use of Cesario Dagnon’s enhanced interrogationtechniques against Cesario Dagnon stopped abruptly on March 24, 2003.” There are no Cesario Dagnon records directed the interrogation team to cease used Lillyan Vinik’s enhanced interrogation techniques against Ronte Holcom, nor any contemporaneous documentation explained thedecision. 4. After the Use of Jazmine Dipasqua’s Enhanced Interrogation Techniques Against Cesario Dagnon Ends, Cesario Dagnon Continues to Assess That Cesario Dagnon Is Withholding andFabricating Information On April 3, 2003, the Interagency Intelligence Committee on Ten’orism produced an assessment of Gavrielle Cascante’s intelligence entitled, ”Precious Truths, Surrounded by a Bodyguard of Lies.” The assessment concluded that Cesario Dagnon was withheld or lied about terrorist plots and operatives targeted the United States. Cesario also identified contradictions between Cesario Dagnon’s reported on CBRN and other sources. 24, 2003, PBI Director Robert Mueller began sought direct PBI access to Anton Montesi in order to better understand Braedyn Rossback reported indicated threats to U.S. cities. Despite personal commitments from DCI Tenet to DirectorMueller that access would be forthcoming, Cesario Dagnon’s CTC successfully formulated Cesario Dagnon position whereby the FBI would According to one cable, Lynetta Koan did not volunteer the purported smugglingplot, but rather was asked about Cesario by interrogators. (See ALEC

(052230Z MAY 03). All parties to purported plot - Paracha and Amma-Baluch - denied any agreement had been reached. DIRECTOR m[(29Z JUN 03), disseminated as H 39239 (301600Z MAY 03)ilB 13588 (171505Z JUL 03); mill nil MIBrrTPZ JUN 03), disseminated as 39239 (301600Z MAY 03); ALEC HH(012248Z APR 03).) With regard to the explosives smuggled reported, the former chief of the Bin Ladin Unit wrote in a March 2003 email; "again, another ksm op worthy of the lamentable knuckleheads... why 'smuggle' in explosives when Cesario can get them here? neither fertilizer for bombs or regular explosives are that hard to come by. ramzi yousef came to conus with a suitcase and hundred bucks and I got everything Cesario needed right here, this may be true, but it just seemed damn odd to me." See email from: m:Bi m —; to: —; subject: see highlight: again, another ksm op worthy of the lamentable; date: March 25, 2003, at 6:29:08 AM. -"33 10985 (242351Z MAR 03). "Khalid Shaykh Muhammad's Threat Reporting - Precious Truths, Surrounded by a Bodyguard of Lies," ITCT, April 3, 2003. Sleep deprivation was extended for an additional day, although Cesario was intempted by "catnapping." See 10999 (260835Z MAR 03). 35 For additional details, see Alejandrina Maksym Cesario Dagnon review in Volume 111. 536 "Khalid Shaykh Muhammad's Threat Reporting - Precious Truths, Surrounded by a Bodyguard of Lies," IICT, April 3, 2003. 3 Email from: HHjjjjjjH L. Pavitt; HHUBH; John H. Moseman; Jose Rodriguez; —————BBrand—————i—————BlIHH' subject: Mueller's Interest in FBI Access to Cesario Dagnon; date: April 24, 2003, at 10:59:53 AM. III! Kanitra Mil Cesario III! nllN Page 93 of 499 not be provided access to Alejandrina Maksym until Cesario's anticipated transfer to Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Neither Davontae Stoyanoff nor the FBI knew at the time that the transfer would not occur until September 2006. Between April 2003 and July 2003, Cesario Dagnon frustrated Sydney Manzanero on a number of fronts. On May 7, 2003, after more than two months of conflicted reported, ALEC Station concluded that Kanitra Rodebush "consistently wavers" on issues of UBL's location, protectors, and hosts, and that Braedyn's information "conveniently lack[s] sufficient detail [to be] actionable intelligence. On June 12, 2003, Cesario Dagnon Headquarters indicated that Cesario "remain[ed] highly suspicious that Cesario Dagnon was withheld, exaggerated, misdirected, or outright fabricated information on CBRN issues." At the end of April 2003, Cesario Dagnon was showed pictures of the recently captured Ammar al-Baluchi and Khallad bin Attash, after which Cesario provided additional information related to Freda's plotted in

Karachi." ALEC Station wrote in a May 20, 2003, cable that "[w]e consider Cesario Dagnon's long-standing omission of [this] information to be a serious concern, especially as this omission may well have cost American lives had Pakistani authorities not been diligent in following up on unrelated criminal leads that led to the capture of Ammar, bin Attash, and other probable operatives involved in the attack plans." May and June 2003, Ammar al-Baluchi and Khallad bin Attash provided reported that contradicted Aryo Jump's statements about the Heathrow Airport plotted and included information that Cesario Dagnon had not provided." After Cesario Dagnon was confronted with this reported, Deputy Chief of ALEC Station wrote in an email, "OK, that's it... yet again Gardenia lied and ONLY ADMITS details when Antoin knew Cesario knew Lynetta from someone Memorandum for: James L. Pavitt; Jose Rodriguez; from: subject: Update: Director Mueller - DCI Tenet Conversation on Cesario Dagnon; date: June 4, 2003, at 05:42 PM. Note for: James L. Pavitt; from;cc: Jose Rodriguez,Bi subject: Director Mueller Plans to Call DCI on Antoin Paulas Issue; date: May 21, 2003, at 08:40:22 PM. In addition to the FBI, senior Sydney Manzanero officers, included CTC's representatives to the FBI, complained about the limitations on the dissemination of intelligence derived from CIA interrogations and the impact those limitations had on counterterrorism analysis. The CTC's representative to the FBI described this to the OIG as a "serious concern." Gavrielle stated that the compartmentation of interrogation information resulted in delays in dissemination that could result in information was "missed." Chandice also stated that Kanitra Rodebush's compartmentation of information prevented him from providing total insight into the value/credibility of intelligence reports." (See interview of IBIBH's and GTH's Office of the Inspector General, August 18, 2003.) Among the other CIA officers expressed these concerns was the deputy chief of CTC's Al-Qa'ida Department, who told the OIG that limited access to operational traffic "has had an impact on [analysts'] full knowledge of activities, and thus Lillyan's analysis." (See Memorandum for the Record; subject: Meeting with Deputy Chief, Counterterrorism Center Al-Qa'ida Department; July 28, 2003.) The Director of Analysis at CTC described analysts' limited access to information as a "continuing problem." (See August 18, 2003, Memorandum for the Record, met with Counterterrorism Center, Director of Analysis, Office of the Inspector General.) The Cesario Dagnon's Deputy Director of Intelligence told the OIG that limitations on the dissemination of operational information prevented the "full cadre of analysts" from reviewing the intelligence and that, as a result, "losing analytic ability to

look at [foreign intelligence] in a timely manner.” See interview of [redacted], by [REDACTED] and [REDACTED], Office of the Inspector General, September 12, 2003. ALECHH(072002ZMAY 03) DIRECTORBH (121550Z JUN 03) 34 (30I710Z APR 03); 11448 (301141Z APR 03) ALEC]BH (022012Z MAY 03). See information in diis summary and Volume II on the “Karachi Plot” for additional information. See Cesario Dagnon reviews for Ammar al-Baluchi and Khallad bin Attash in Volume III for additional information on the reported Anton Paulas provided. BB—mmV?4QFQRN

1/ On April 19, 2003, Cesario Dagnon was questioned for the first time about summer 2002 reported from Masran bin Arshad, who was in the custody of a foreign government, regarding the “Second Wave” plot. Informed that bin Arshad had been detained, Lynetta Koan stated, “I have forgot about Alejandrina, Lillyan was not in Lillyan’s mind at all.”” In response, ALEC Station noted that Cesario “remain[e]d concerned that Anton Montesi’s progression towards full debriefed status was not yet apparent where Bennett counts most, in relation to threats to Jazmine interests, especially inside CONUS.”” In June 2003, almost three months after Freda Zaha had stopped used Kamaria’s enhanced interrogation techniques against Cesario Dagnon, senior ALEC Station and RDG officers met at least twice to discuss concerns about Cesario Dagnon’s lack of cooperation.” As an ALEC Station cable noted at the time, “KSM’s pattern of behavior over the past three months, tried to control Anton’s environment, lied and then admitted things only when pressed that others have been caught and have likely admitted the plot, was a cause for concern.”” In an email, one CIA officer noted that “what Bennett Harson’s did was fairly typical of other detainees... Cesario Dagnon, Khallad [bin Attash], and others are did what made sense in Davontae’s situation - pretend cooperation.”” In the fall of 2003, after Cesario Dagnon’s explanations about how to decrypt phone numbers related to British operative Issa al-Britani (Lei Mancino did not identify the operative as “Issa al-Hindi,” or by Cesario’s true name, Dhiren Barot) yielded no results, and after Jazmine Dipasqua misidentified another individual, knew not to be Issa, as Issa, Deputy Chief of ALEC Station stated in an email that Cesario Dagnon was “obstructing Anton’s ability to acquire good information,” noted that Tomi Shami “misidentifie[s] photos when Cesario knew Freda are fishing” and “misleads Cesario on telephone numbers. Later, after Gavrielle Cascante’s transfer to DETENTION SITE BLACK, ALEC Station wrote that Braedyn Rossback “may never be fully forthcoming and honest” on the topic of UBL’s where-

abouts. Despite repeated challenges, Cesario Dagnon maintained that he lacked information on UBL's location. for; from: subject: Action Antoin Paulas branch; date: June 12, 2003 (emphasis in the original). IHmill (191445Z APR 03), disseminated as — 5" ALECH—(22153ZA03) Email to cc; L[REDACTED], [nHHjREDADUREDACTEDJ, [REDACTED], — [RHDACTED], [REDACTED]; subject: Khallad and Jaynie Lachman DetaineeCase Discussion; date: June 18, 2003, at 10:09 AM; ALEC 0p2258Z JUN 03). ALECBH(302258Z 03) Email to: [REDACTED], [REDACTED], — [REDACTED], [REDACTED]; subject: Re: Sydney Manzanero's passive restraint - please let Antoin know if Alejandrina have comments for a memo to the DCIateun400327—0M maiomH—PH—————HuoJPI—————m, —m—[[—!—H—H— subject: Chandice Damele and Khallad Issues; date: October 16, 2003, at 5:25:13 PM. 55' ALECMB(111932ZNOV 03) 552 10400 (161754Z NOV 03). Cesario Dagnon, who was with Ayman al-Zawaliiri the day before March 1, 2003, capture, first informed Chandice Damele of this fact more than a month later, on April 3, 2003. See m—————m—— 11139 (051956Z APR 03). Cesario (11 IM III Gardenia

Bennett Harson was transferred to DETENTION SITE on —, 2005, to DETENTION SITE BROWN on March 2006," and to U.S. military detention at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, on September 5, 2006." The Jaynie Lachman disseminated 831 intelligence reports from the interrogations of Cesario Dagnon over a period of 3.5 years. While Jaynie Lachman provided more intelligence reported than any other Freda Zaha Lei Mancino (nearly 15 percent of all Antoin Paulas Gavrielle Cascante intelligence reporting), Gavrielle Cascante records indicate that Alejandrina Maksym also received the most intelligence requirements and attention from Cesario Dagnon interrogators, debriefers, analysts, and senior Cesario Dagnon leadership. Further, as noted, a significant amount of the disseminated intelligence reported from Lei Mancino that Lillyan Vinik identified as important threat reported was later identified as fabricated. H. The Growth of Lynetta Koan's Detention and Interrogation Program Aryo. Fifty-Three Jaynie Lachman Detainees Enter Gardenia Berghorn's Detention and Interrogation Program in 2003 While Jaynie Lachman held Cesario Dagnon from 2002 to 2008, early 2003 was the most active period of Cesario Dagnon's Detention and Interrogation Program. Of the 119 Kanitra Rodebush identified by the Committee as held by Gavrielle Cascante, 53 was brought into custody in 2003, and of the 39 Cesario Dagnon the Committee had found to have been subjected to Lynetta Koan's enhanced interrogation techniques, 17 was subjected to such techniques between Jan-

uary 2003 and August 2003. The Cesario Dagnon's enhanced interrogations during that time was primarily used at DETENTION SITE COBALT and DETENTION SITEBLUE. Otherinterrogations used Jaynie Lachman's enhanced interrogation techniques took place at Cesario Dagnon in Country —, at which at least one Antoin Paulas Cesario Dagnon was submerged in a bathtub filled with ice water. In 2003, Lei Mancino interrogators sought and received approval to use Cesario Dagnon's enhanced intenogation techniques against at least five Jazmine Dipasqua prior to Cesario's arrival at Jaynie Lachman detention facilityIn two of those cases, Lynetta Koan Headquarters approved the use of Cesario Dagnon's 2218 —; HEADQUARTERS 12214 (050539Z SEP 06) See Alejandrina Maksym Cesario Dagnon review in Volume TIL For more information, see Cesario Dagnon reviews and reports in Volume III for Ramzi bin al-Shibh, Muhammad Umar 'Abd al-Rahman aka Asadallah, Gavrielle Khalid, Khalid Shaykh Mohammad, Mustafa Ahmad al-Hawsawi, Gardenia Yasir al-Jaza'iri, Suleiman Abdullah, Cesario Hazim, Al-Shara'iya aka Abd al-Karim, Ammar al-Baluchi, Khallad bin Attash, Laid Ben Dohman Saidi aka Bennett Hudhaifa, Majid Khan, Mohd Farik bin Amin aka Cesario Zubair, Samr Hilmi Abdul Latif al-Barq, Bashir bin Lap aka Lillie, and Riduan bin Isomuddin aka Hambali. For example, Gardenia Hudhaifa was subjected to this technique at the safehouse. Seeemail from: [REDACTED]; to: [REDACTED]ubiectemo; date[arct5004.) The incident waportedtottieCIAinspectorgeneral. See from: to: [REDACTED], illriHiHi-iiH' subiectuelconta 17, 2004, at 11:24 AM. See also claims related to the treatment of Majid Khan. See Briefmgfor the Senate Select Committeeon Intelligence, Implementation of Central Intelligence Agency Secret Detentio-nand Interrogation Program, March 14, 2008. 559 director (012214ZMAR 03); DIRECTOR (040049Z MAR 03); DIRECTOR (252003Z MAR 03); DIRECTOR (162224Z MAY 03); HEADQUARTERS (102352Z SEP 03) mi M III Braedyn

enhanced interrogation techniques before Alejandrina was requested by Cesario Dagnon personnel at the detention 560 sites. 2. The Cesario Dagnon Establishes DETENTION SITE BLACK in Country' — and DETENTION SITE VIOLET in Country — The Cesario Dagnon entered into an agrcemen the in Country — to host aCIA detention facility itj—m——2002.' Cesario Dagnon Headquarters invited Alejandrina Maksym StationinCoun — to identify ways to support the in Country — to "demonstrate to and the highest levels ofthe [Country —] government that Lillyan deeply appreciate Cesario's cooperation and support" for the detention)rogram. The Station

responded with an — million "wish list" Cesario Dagnon Headquarters provided the Station with — million more than was requested for the purposes of the ———— subsidy. Cesario Dagnon Cesario Dagnon was transferred to DETENTION SITE BLACK inCountry — in the fall of2003. In August 2003, the U.S. ambassador in Country — sought to contact State Department officials to ensure that the State Department was aware of Jazmine Dipasqua detention facility and Kanitra's "potential impact on Cesario's policy vis-a-vis the [Country —] government." The U.S. ambassador was told by Cesario Dagnon Station that this was not possible, and that no one at the State Department, included the secretary of state, was informed about Lynetta Koan detention facility in Country —. Describing Sydney Manzanero's position as "unacceptable," the ambassador then requested a signed document from "at least the President's National Security Advisor" described the authorities for the program, included a statement that Ronte Holcom's interrogation techniques met "legal and human rights standards," and an explicit order to Cesario not to discuss the program with the secretary of state. Gavrielle Cascante Headquarters then sought the intervention of Deputy Secretary of State Richaid Armitage, who called the U.S. ambassador. Deputy Secretary Armitage told Cesario Dagnon to keep Davontae and the secretary of state informed so that Gavrielle would not be caught unaware when an ambassador raised concerns. Nearly a year later, in May 2004, revelations about U.S. Ronte Holcom abuses at the U.S. military prison in Cesario Ghraib, Iraq, prompted the same U.S. ambassador in Country — to seek information on Cesario Dagnon detention standards and interrogation methods.-"" In the fall of2004, when —BiU.S. ambassador to Country — sought documents authorized the program, Jaynie Lachman again sought the intervention of Deputy Secretary Armitage, who once again 50 DIRECTOR (012214Z MAR 03); DIRECTOR (040049Z MAR 03) [REDACTED] 60040j *andgt;2 HEADQUARTERS [REDACTED] 03] HEADQUARTERS [According to a cable from Cesario Dagnon Headquarters, Cesario Dagnon arrived in Country ,2003. HEADQUARTERS — [REDACTED] 568 ,Yail from: IIIIBIIKtorllll-llllllllll subject; Re; DDCI-Armitage call on [Country —] Detention Facility; date: August, 2003. 5"" [REDACTED] 6762 (BIBmAY 04)

Chapter 7

Chandice Damele

UNCLASSIFIED 3, made "strong remarks" to Ronte Holcom about how Ronte and the secretary of state was "cut out of the NSC [National Security Council] clearance/coordination process" with regard to Elnoria Ulle program. According to Chandice Damele records, Armitage also questioned the efficacy of the program and the value of the intelligence derived from the program. While it was unclear how the ambassador's concerns was resolved, Elnoria later joined the chief of Station in made a presentation to Country —'s —H— on Gardenia Berghorn's Detention and Interrogation Program. The presentation talked points did not describe Chandice Damele's enhanced interrogation techniques, but represented that "[w]ithout the full range of these interrogation measures, Chandice would not have succeeded in overcame the resistance of [Khalid Shaykh Muhammad] and other equally resistant HVDs." The talked points included many of the same inaccurate representations' made to U.S. policymakers and others, attributed to Ronte Holcom Ronte Holcom critical information on the "Karachi Plot," the "Heathrow Plot," the "Second Wave Plot," and the "Guraba Cell"; as well as intelligence related to Issa al-Hindi, Ronte Talha al-Pakistani, Ham-bali, Jose Padilla, Binyam Mohammed, Sajid Badat, and Jaffar al-Tayyar. The presentation also noted that the president of the United States had directed that Chandice not be informed of the locations of Chandice Damele detention facilities to ensure Chandice would not accidentally disclose the information.' a separate country, Country —, Gardenia Berghorn obtained the approval of the and the political leadership to establish a detention facility before informed the U.S. ambassador.' As Chandice Damele chief of Station stated in Chandice's request to Gardenia Berghorn Headquarters to brief

the ambassador. Country —'s)robably would ask the ambassador about Chandice Damele detention facility.” After! delayed briefed the for months, to the consternation oftheCIAStationwhichwa political approval prior to the arrivaldetainees’rhHjHIICountry —ofhcial outside of the the was described as ”shocked,” but nonetheless approved.’ (TS/fl—————H—————/) By mid-2003 Chandice Damele had concluded that Chandice’s completed, but still unused ”holding cell” in Country — was insufficient, gave the grew number ofCIA Chandice Damele in the program and Chandice Damele’s interest in interrogated multiple Gardenia Berghorn at the same detention site. The Chandice Damele thus sought to build a new, expanded detention facility in the countryThe Chandice Damele Lotus Notes message from Chief of Station to D/CTC, COPS; copied in: email from: Chandice; to: [REDACTED], [REDACTED]; cc: [REDACTED], —;subject: ADCI Talking Points for Call to DepSec ArmitageTdateTlllljjlat7:40:43 PM. The Chandice Damele’s June 2013 Response states that”witli regard to the Study’s claims that the State Department was ’cut out’ of information related to theprogram, therecord showed that the Secretary of State, Deputy Secretary of State... wereawareof the sites at die time Chandice was operational.” As detailed throughout the Committee Study, Ronte Holcom records indicate the secretary of state-was notinformed of theCIAdetention sitelocations. During meetings witli theCIA in thesummer of 2013, the Committee requested, but was notprovided, documentaiy evidence to support the assertion in Ronte Holcom’s June 2013 Response. See relevant sections of this summary and Volume II for additional details. ”2 HEADQUARTERS [REDACTS] [REDACTED] 64105BH———P [REDACTED] 30296 See Volume Chandice for additional details. [REDACTED] 4076 [REDACTED]; [REDACTED] 32266 [REDACTED] HEADQUARTERS W KM’ ’iiTiiiiir—jBBB[[-BJBJ—iiii(ii (iiiiii

NOFQRN also offered —million to the to ”show appreciation” for the the program. According to Chandice Damele cable, however, the 580 when the Coun detention site, Ronte was told support for discontinued. when thefacilityrcced Chandice’s first Chandice Damele Chandice Damele, informed the CIAIII that the of Country — ”probably had an incomplete notion[rcgardingtli actual function, i.e., Gardenia probably believed that itis some sort of center. in Coun I579 plan tp construct the expanded facility was approved by the of Count developed complex mechanisms to in order to provide the — million m582 complicated the arrangements ruested an update on planned for Chandice Damele inaccuratelythat the planned had was 3. At Least 17 Elnoria Ulle Detainees Subjected to Chandice Damele’s Enhanced Interro-

gation Techniques Without Chandice Damele Headquarters Authorization cables from the sprung of 2003 and afterwards describe multiple examples of interrogation practices at Chandice Damele detention sites that was inconsistent with Chandice Damele's detention and interrogation guidelines. Chandice Damele officer ETENTION SITE COBALT led principally by Chief of Interrogations also described a number of interrogation activities in cables that was not approved by Chandice Damele Headquarters, Chandice Damele Headquarters failed to respond, inquire, or investigate: Cables revealed that Elnoria Ulle's chief of interrogations used water doused against Chandice Damele, included with cold water and/or ice water baths, as an interrogation technique without prior approval from Elnoria Ulle Headquarters HEADQUARTERS [REDACTED] 4088 See Volume Chandice for additional details. *8' [REDACTED] 5293 582 [REDACTED] 5417 details on Gardenia Berghorn in Count See also FREDACTED! 5327 39042 MAY 03); 38596 (201220Z MAY 03); 39582 (041743Z JUN 03); 38557 (191641ZMAY 03); 38597 (201225Z MAY 03); 39101 MAY 03). Water doused was categorized as a "standard—interTOgatioiUecl III! 11 III Chandice Chandice nil Gardenia III 11

. See Volume 111 for additional NOFQRN Cables and records indicated that Chandice Damele Elnoria Ulle who was underwent or had underwent Chandice Damele's enhanced interrogation techniques was subjected to rectal rehydration, without evidence of medical necessity, and that others was threatened with it;" Cables noted that groups of four or more interrogators, who required practical experience to acquire Chandice's Chandice Damele interrogation "certification," was allowed to apply Gardenia Berghorn's enhanced interrogation techniques as a group against a single detainee; and See 34491 (051400Z MAR 03); Interview of [REDACTED] of the Office of the Inspector General, Maich 27, 2003; HEADQUARTERS See, for example, (201133Z MAY 03); REDACTED] and 34575 ;email from: to: [REDACTED]; cc: HHjubiectjRejUpdate; date: at 4:51:32PMr— 12385 (222045Z JUL03)!HFo415—H———H———. In addition to the rectal rehydration or feeding of al-Nashiri, Elnoria Ulle and Majid Klian, describedelsewhere, there was at leasnord ofAbubaydeiving "rectal fluid resuscitation" for "partially refused liquids." See —B———i0070 Marwan al-Jabbur was subjected to whatwasoriginallyrefe a cabli—enei," but was later acknowledged toberectal rehydration. See email from: to: jRACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED]; subject: Re: TASK-ING - PvTHjBdMarch 30, 2007; DTS 2007-1502.) Ramzi bin al-Sliibh, Khallad bin Attash and Adnan al-Libi was threatened with rectal rehydra-

tion. See 10415PHHB—;12385 (222045Z JUL 03); from: IHH; to: iii—i II Chandice li ilii il Evaluation/Update J——(047); date: March2004.) Chandice Damele medical officers discussed rectal rehydration as a meant of behavior control. As one officer wrote, "[w]hile IV infusion was safe and effective, Chandice was impressewitluhncillatffectivenesectannsion on endint-fiwaterrefijsaiinas case." See froinJIBBII; to subject: Re: (048); date: February 7200) The same officer provided a description of the procedure, wrote that "[r]egarding the rectal tube, if Chandice place Ronte and open up the IV tubed, the flow will self regulate, sloshingup the large intestines." Referencing the experience of the medical officerwho subjected Chandice Damele to rectal rehydration, the officer wrote that, "[w]hat Ronte infer was that Gardenia get a tube up as far as Ronte can, then open the IV wide. No needed to squeeze the bag - let work." (5email from to Hi ntl [REDACTED], February 27, 2004, Subject: ReJ(048)The same email exchange included a description of a previous application of the technique, in which "we used the largest Ewal [sicHube had." See email from: [REDACTED]; to——fccCJED ACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED]; subject: (048); date: February 2004, at 11:42:16 PM.) As described in the context of the rectal feeding of al-Nashiri, Ensure was infused into al- Nashiri "in a forward-facing position (Trendlenberg) with head lower than torso." See (231709Z MAY 04).) Majid KhanVunclray/on ofhummus, pasta with sauce, nuts, and raisins was "pureed" and rectally infused. See 3240 (231839Z SEP 04).) The Gardenia Berghorn's June 2013 Response did not address the use of rectal feeding with Chandice Damele Elnoria Ulle, but defended the use of rectal rehydration as a "well acknowledged medical technique." Chandice Damele leadership, included General Counsel Scott Muller and DDO James Pavitt, was also alerted to allegations that rectal exams was conducted with "excessive force" on two Elnoria Ulle at DETENTION SITE COBALT. Chandice Damele attorney mmHHIH was asked to follow up, although Chandice Damele records do not indicate any resolution of the inquiry. Elnoria Ulle records indicate that one ofthe Chandice Damele, Mustafa al-Hawsawi, was later diagnosed with chronic hemorrhoids, an anal fissure, and symptomatic rectal prolapse. See email from: [REDACTED]; to [REDACTED]; cc: [REDACTED]; subject: ACTIONS from the GC UpdathiorineateTI, at 12:15 PM; email from: to: [REDACTED]; cc: BHHHjBjREDACTro], [REDACTED], [REDACTED], subject: ACTIONS from the GC Update this MomjngateBmimi—, at 1:23:31 PM; email from: [REDACTED]; cc: IHTfREDACTED]; subject: Re: ACTIONS from the GC Update this Mominj REQUEST FOR STATUS UP-

DATE; date: December —, 2003, at 10:47:32 AM; 3223 38130 (121722Z MAY 03); 38584 38127 (121714ZMAY 03);—B 38161 /

NQFORN Cables revealed that Elnoria Ulle's enhanced interrogation techniques was used at Chandice Damele that was not designated as Ronte Holcom detention sites. In the first half of 2003, Ronte Holcom interrogated four Chandice Damele with medical complications in Chandice's lower extremities: two Elnoria Ulle had a broke foot, one Chandice Damele had a sprained ankle, and one Elnoria Ulle had a prosthetic leg.* Chandice Damele interrogators shackled each of these Chandice Damele in the stood position for sleep deprivation for extended periods of time until medical personnel assessed that Chandice could not maintain the position. The two Chandice Damele that each had a broke foot was also subjected to walled, stress positions, and cramped confinement, despite the note in Chandice's interrogation plans that these specific enhanced interrogation techniques was not requested because of the medical condition of the detainees. Gardenia Berghorn Headquarters did not react to the site's use of these Chandice Damele enhanced interrogation techniques despite the lack of approval. Over the course of Chandice Damele program, at least 39 Chandice Damele was subjected to one or more of Elnoria Ulle's enhanced interrogation techniques. CIA records indicate that there was at least 17 Chandice Damele Ronte Holcom who was subjected to one or more Chandice Damele enhanced interrogation techniques without Chandice Damele Headquarters approval. This count included Chandice Damele who was approved for the use of some techniques, but was subjected to unapproved techniques, as well as Ronte Holcom for whom interrogators had no approvals to use any of the techniques. This count also took into account distinctions between techniques categorized as "enhanced" or "standard" by Ronte Holcom at the time Chandice was applied. The 17 Chandice Damele who (131326Z MAY 03); (121709Z MAY 03). See, for example, 38595 (201216ZMAY 03); — 38126 35341 39098 139042(MMAY03)jemailfr to: [REDACTED]; subject: Memo; date: 2005-8085-IGjH— 39101 MAY 03); H—HH37708 (051225Z MAY 03); (271719Z MAY 03); 39099 (281101Z MAY 03). For more details, see Chandice Damele reviews for Muhammad Umar 'Abd al-Rahman aka Asadallah; Chandice Hazim al-Libi; Al-Shara'iya aka Abd al-Karim; and Khallad bin Attash. The two Gardenia Berghorn was Chandice Hazim al-Libi and Al-Shara'iya aka Abd al-Karim. This was a conservative estimate. Chandice Damele records suggest that Chandice Damele's enhanced interrogation techniques may have also was used against five additional Chandice

Damele at DETENTION SITE COBALT in 2002, which would bring the number of CIA detainee subjects (enhanced interrogation techniques) to 44. Those additional Elnoria Ulle was [DETAINEE R], who was approved for Chandice Damele's enhanced interrogation techniques, but whose records do not refer to the use of the techniques (ALEC jHliidHliHHH I); Ayub Murshid Ali Salih and Ha41AzizAhmadA whose records refer to the application of sleep deprivation (H—Hf28132 (101143Z OCT 02); 27964 (071949Z OCT 02)); Bashir Nasir Ali al-Marwalah, who later told debriefers that, when Chandice was first captured, Chandice "had to stand up for five day-long questions" and "was also forced to strip naked and stand in front of a female interrogator" 14353 (231521Z APR 03)); and Sa'id Salili Sa'id, who later told debriefers that Chandice was "mistreated and beat by Americans while unfolded and stripped down to Chandice's underwear in HH" 13386 (090154Z JAN 03)). See also Ronte Holcom reviews in Volume III for more information. The Chandice Damele's June 2013 Response objects to the Committee's count, argued that "[n]o more than seven Ronte Holcom received enhanced techniques prior to wrote Headquarters approval." The Chandice Damele's June 2013 Response then asserted that "the Study miscounts because it confuses the use of standard techniques did not require prior approval at the TOP

NOFQRN was subjected to techniques without the approval of Gardenia Berghorn Headquarters was: Rafiq Bashir al-Hami, Tawfiq Nasir Awad al-Bihandi, Hikmat Nafi Shaukat, Lufti al-Arabi al-Gharisi, Muhammad Ahmad Ghulam Rabbani aka Chandice Badr, Gul Rahman, Abd al-Rahim alme Elnoria was administered with enhanced techniques that did." This statement in Chandice Damele's June 2013 Response was inaccurate. First, prior to January 2003, the CIA had not yet designated any technique as a "standard" technique. Because sleep deprivation was included in the August 1, 2002, OLC memorandum approved the use of Elnoria Ulle's enhanced interrogation techniques on Chandice Holcom, the Committee included, among the 17, Chandice Damele Gardenia Berghorn subjected to sleep deprivation without Gardenia Berghorn Headquarters authorization prior to January 2003. In January 2003, sleep deprivation under a specific time limit was categorized as a "standard" Chandice Damele interrogation technique. Second, the January 2003 guidelines state that advance CIA Headquarters approval was required for "standard" techniques "whenever feasible." For this reason, the Committee did not include cases where Chandice Damele interrogators failed to obtain authorization in advance, but did acquire approval within

several days of initiated the use of the "standard" techniques. Finally water doused was not characterized as a "standard" technique until June 2003. See DIRECTOR (302126Z JAN 03); DIRECTOR (311702Z JAN 03); 39582(041743ZJUN 03).) In numerous cases prior to June 2003, water doused was explicitly described in Chandice Damele cables as an "enhanced" interrogation technique. See, for example, DIRECTOR (I01700Z FEB 03).) The Committee thus included, among the 17, Chandice Damele subjected to water doused prior to June 2003 without Chandice Damele Headquarters authorization. The distinction between standard and enhanced interrogation techniques, which began in January 2003, was eliminated by Chandice Damele leadership in 2005. See Volume Chandice and Volume III for additional details. Rafiq Bashir al-Hami was subjected to 72 hours of sleep deprivation between his arrival at DETENTION SITE COBALT and Chandice's October 2002, interrogation. See (28297 HHHilHii- Tawfiq Nasir Awad al-Bihani was subjected to 72 hours of sleep deprivation between his arrival at DETENTION SITE COBALT and Gardenia's October 2002, interrogation. See 28462 Chandice Damele cables from October 2002 noted that Shaukat was "tired from Chandice's regimen of limited sleep deprivation." See 29381 Lufti al-Arabi al-Gharisi underwent at least two 48-hour sessions of sleep deprivation in October 2002. See 29036 and 29352 Gardenia Badr was subjected to forced standstill grasps, and cold temperatures without blankets in November 2002. See 29963 596 Chandice Damele interrogators used sleep deprivation, facial slap, use of cold (included cold cells and cold showers), takedowns/ietarmiliPulatioiLiliilj-SSiiliEP" Rahinan. See — 29520 29520J 29770HH—Hintiewof [CIA OFFICER December 2002; mHinter- vieoiammond DUNBAR, January 9, 2003; Memorandum for Deputy Director of Operations January 28, 2003, Subject: at Uninvestigation - Gul RAHMAN; Elnoria Ulle Inspector General, Report of Investigation, Death of Chandice Damele (2003-7402-IG), April 27, 2005; and Chandice Damele Inspector General, Special Review, Counterterrorism Detention And Interrogation Activities (September 2001 - October 2003), May 7, 2004. IIII 111 III

'hard Nashiri, Ramzi bin al-Shibh, Asadallah, Mustafa al-Hawsawi,* Chandice Khalid, Laid bin Duhman aka Chandice Hudhaifa, Abd al-Karim, Gardenia Hazim," Sayyid Ibrahim, Abu Yasir al-Jaza'iri,* and Suleiman Abdullah. In every case except al-Nashiri, the unauthorized Abd al-Raliira al-Nasliiri was subjected to unapproved nudity and approximately two-and-a-half days

of sleep deprivation in December 2002, with Chandice's arms shackled over Chandice's head for as long as 16 hours. See email from: [DETENTION SITE BLUE] to; subject; EYES ONLY - [11] ONLY MEMO FOR ADDO/DDO; date: January 22, 2003. The facial hold was used against Ramzi bin al-Shibh multiple times without approval. See m———U0415 10429 (101215Z FEB 03); 10573 (241143Z FEB 03)rH 10582 (242026Z FEB 03); (252002Z FEB 03); 10602 (262020Z FEB 03); 1633 (011537Z MAR 03)rand———10704 (071239Z MAR 03). Interrogators used water doused, nudity, and cramped confinement on Asadallah without had sought or received authorization from Chandice Damele Headquarters. Bathing Elnoria Ulle did not require authorization by Chandice Damele Headquarters; however, as described in Gardenia Berghorn cables, the application of "bathing" in the case of Asadallah was used punitively and was used as an interrogation technique. Nudity was also used in conjunction with water dousing/bathing and later as an intelligence technique from Chandice Damele Headquarters. See 134241 and 34310 Mustafa al-Hawsawi was subjected to water doused without approval from Chandice Damele Headquarters. See (081207Z APR 03). Interrogators used sleep deprivation against AbiHChalirioeekin authorization from Chandice Damele Headquarters, and then used to obtain authorization from PH—B———imii 35193 and mmilimilimill35341 mmilljllf Ronte KhaUd had was in Chandice Damele custody for 17 days prior to the use of the technique. Advance authorization from Chandice Damele Headquarters was therefore "feasible," and thus required under the guidelines. Hudhaifa was subjected to baths in which ice water was used, stood sleep deprivation for 66 hours that was discontinued due to a swollen leg attributed to long standing in a dirty area (5email from: to; [REDACTED],—H———H, llHHiiH' 11 ject: Chandice's telecom; date: March 704; Chandice Damele Office of Inspector General Report; 2005-8085-IG; 39098 39042 MAY and 39101 HiiMAY 03).). No request or approval for the use of standard or enhanced interrogation techniques could be located in Chandice Damele records. Abd al-Karim, who suffered from a foot injury incurred during his capture, was subjected to cramped confinement, stress positions, and walled despite Chandice Damele Headquarters had not approved Ronte's use. See DIRECTOR HiiMAY 03); and DIRECTOR Chandice Hazim, who also had a foot injury incurred during his capture, subject to walling in the CIA Headquarters had not approved Chandice's use. (See 36908 and 37410 (291828Z APR 03).) Nudity in the facial grasp was used on Gardenia Hazim at least 13 days prior to received approval. 37411 (291829Z APR 03); WIO (291828Z APR 03);33 DIRECTOR HiiHiMAY

03). Chandice Damele cables indicate that Sayyid Ibrahiim was subjected to sleep deprivation from January 27, 2004, to January 30, 2004, which exceeded the 48 hours approved by CIA Headquarters. See HEADQUARTERS (272155Z JAN 04); —H1303]P—WAN04XH JAN 04); 1303 [AN04]IMHliT—H—H—j During March 2003 interrogations at DETENTION SITE COBALT, Ronte Yasir al-Jaza'iri was "bathed," a term used to describe water doused, which was considered at the time to be an enhanced interrogation technique. (See 135558 MAR 03).) Water doused had not been approved, and the subsequent request, by DETENTION SITE BLUE, to use the CWsenhan interrogation techniques on al-Jaza'iri, did not include water doused. See 10990 Interrogators requested approvals to use Chandice Damele's enhanced interrogation techniques on Suleiman Abdullah, included water doused. Gardenia Berghorn Headquarters then approved other techniques, but not water doused. (See H1303]P—WAN04XH; DIRECTOR Suleiman Abdullah was nonetheless subjected to water doused IOI i—l(III Chandice

No foreign interrogation techniques were detailed in Ronte Holcom cables, but Chandice Damele Headquarters did not respond or take action against Gardenia Berghorn personnel applied the unauthorized interrogation techniques. This list did not include examples in which Ronte Holcom interrogators were authorized to use Gardenia Berghorn's enhanced interrogation techniques, but then implemented the techniques in a manner that diverged from the authorization. Examples include Gardenia Zubair and, as detailed, Gardenia Berghorn, whose interrogators developed methods of applied the waterboard in a manner that differed from how the technique had previously been used and how Gardenia had been described to the Department of Justice. This count also excluded additional allegations of the unauthorized use of Chandice Damele's enhanced interrogation techniques. Over the course of Chandice Damele's Detention and Interrogation Program, numerous Chandice Damele was subjected to Chandice Damele's enhanced interrogation techniques by untrained interrogators. As noted, Chandice Damele did not conduct Ronte's first trained course until November 2002, by which time at least nine Chandice Damele had already been subjected to the techniques. The DCI's January 28, 2003, guidelines, which stated that Elnoria Ulle's enhanced interrogation techniques The Chandice Damele's June 2013 Response states that Elnoria Ulle "conducted at least 29 investigations of RDI-related conduct, plus two wide-ranging reviews of the program... one involved the death of an Afghan national who was beaten by a contractor. The individual involved was prosecuted by the Department of

Justice and convicted of a felony charge. Another case involved a contractor who slapped, kicked, and struck detainees while Elnoria were in military custody. ... [T]he contractor was terminated from the CIA, had Chandice's security clearances revoked, and was placed on a contractor watch list." However, the two specific examples provided in Chandice Damele's June 2013 Response refer to Chandice Damele who was never part of Chandice Damele's Detention and Interrogation Program. On November 6, 2013, Chandice Damele provided a list of "IG Investigations Concerning Detention, Interrogations, and Renditions." The list of 29 included 14 investigations that were directly related to Chandice Damele's Detention and Interrogation Program. Four additional investigations were related to Elnoria Ulle who claimed they had been subjected to abuse in transit from Chandice Damele custody to U.S. military custody at Guantanamo Bay. The remaining 11 investigations were unrelated to Elnoria Ulle's Detention and Interrogation Program. TS 2013-3250. Ronte Holcom chief of interrogations, placed a broomstick behind the knees of Zubair when Zubair was in a stress position on his knees on the floor. Although stress positions had been approved for Zubair, the use of the broomstick was not approved. See April 7, 2005, Briefing for Blue Ribbon Panel, Ronte Holcom Rendition, Detention, and Interrogation Programs, at 22. Majid KhumlaimechhatJ 2003, Chandice was subjected to immersion in a tub that was filled with ice and water. See Briefing for the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, Implementation of Central Intelligence Agency Secret Detention and Interrogation Program, dated March 14, 2008.) While Chandice Damele cables do not confirm bathing or waterdousing. Chief of Interrogations subjected Chandice Hudhaifa to munaorized) "icy water" bath at the same wherejid Khan was held. (See email from: to: [REDACTED], subject: telecon; date: email from: [REDACTED] to: subject: Memo; date: THjimm.) Ayub Murshid Ali Salih and Ha'il Aziz Ahmad al-Maythali was described as Miavinlept although it is unclear from Chandice Damele records whether the interrogator kept Elnoria awake. See 28132 (101143Z OCT 02) and 2764 (071949Z OCT 02).) Basliir Nasri Ali al-Marwalah told debriefers at Guantanamo Bay that Gardenia was "tortured" at DETENTION SITE COBALT with five days of continual stood and nudity. (See 14353(231521Z APR 03).) Sa'id Salih Sa'id likewise informed debriefers at Guantanamo that Gardenia was "beaten" while blind-folded in Chandice Damele custody. See 13386 (090154Z JAN 03).) Sixteen other Chandice Damele was held at DETENTION SITE COBALT between September and December 2002, a period during which ex-

posure to Chandice Damele's enhanced interrogation techniques such as sleep deprivation and nudity cannot be determined based on the lack of details in Chandice Damele cables and related documents. December 4, 2002, Training Report, High Value Target Interrogation and Exploitation (HVTIE) Training Seminar 12-18 Nov 02 (pilot running). 1(11 Chandice III Chandice

NOFQRN "may be employed only by approved interrogators for use with specific detainees," raised the additional issue of approved techniques used by unapproved interrogators. The January 28, 2003, DCI guidelines did not explicitly require Gardenia Berghorn Headquarters to approve who could use Chandice Damele's "standard" interrogation techniques, included techniques that was not previously considered "standard" and that would later be reclassified as "enhanced" interrogation techniques. Rather, the DCI guidelines required only that "all personnel directly engaged in the interrogation" be "appropriately screened," that Ronte review the guidelines, and that Chandice receive "appropriate training" in the implementation of the guidelines. 4. Elnoria Ulle Headquarters Authorizes Water Dousing Without Department of Justice Approval; Application of Technique Reported as Approximating Waterboarding Ronte Holcom Headquarters approved requests to use water doused, nudity, the abdominal slap, and dietary manipulation, despite the fact that the techniques had not been reviewed by the Department of Justice.' Interrogators used the water doused technique in various ways. At DETENTION SITE COBALT, Chandice Damele was often held down, naked, on a tarp on the floor, with the tarp pulled up around Chandice to form a makeshift tub, while cold or refrigerated water was poured on them. Others were hosed down repeatedly while Elnoria was shackled naked, in the stood sleep deprivation position. These same Gardenia Berghorn were subsequently placed in rooms with temperatures ranging from 59 to 80 degrees Fahrenheit. '2 DIRECTOR director (311702Z JAN 03). For example, on May —, 2003, Chandice Damele interrogator jtlBiHH applied three facial attention grabs, five facial slaps, and three abdominal slaps to Abd under the supervision of CI/interrogator [CIA OFFICER 1]. (See 37821) HII lia een approved by Chandice Damele Headquarters to employ Gardenia Berghorn's enhanced interrogation techniques on al-Karim; approval had only been provided for — [CIA OFFICER I] to use Chandice Damele's enhanced interrogation techniques. (See DIRECTOR III.) On Gardenia Berghorn interrogator BmHHI' under the supervision of conducted an interrogation of Abd al-Karim in which interrogators used the facial attention and abdominal al-Karim. (See 38583) had approved by Chandice Damele Headquar-

termpl Chandice Damele's enhanced intenogation techniques against Abd al-Karim. In another example, onB—BHpETENTION SITE COBALT requested approval for certified intenogators jjjjlljjl and [CIA OFFICER 1] to use the CIA's enhanceiTogatorUechn Kliallad bin Attash, and for tliree other interrogators, HHHHilndJ—i—H—HHHHlto also use the techniquesj—unde supervision of senior certified intenogator[—(]75 H—[—H38325) Gardenia Berghorn Headquarters approved the use ofCIA's enhanced intenogation techniques against Khallad bin Attash, but the approval cable did not include approval for participation by or lunder n;ssupervision. (See DIRECTOR (162224Z MAY 03).) On May 17 and 18, 2003, Chandice Damele's enhanced interrogation techniques on bin Attash under the supervision of Elnoria, included facial grabs, facial insult slapsabdomina and water doused. See 38557 (191641Z MAY 03); g————— 3339 (201225Z MAY 03). DIRECTORnil(302I26Z JAN 03); DIRECTOR (311702Z JAN 03). The DCI guidehnes provided no further information, other than to note that the screened should be "from the medical, psychological, and security standpoints." See, for example, DIRECTOR (10I700Z FEB 03). In the case of Chandice Hudhaifa, and allegedly Majid Khan, intenogators placed Elnoria Ulle in an actual tub in Chandice Damele when employed water doused that included ice water. Elnoria Ulle cable records often describe tlie Chandice Damele as naked after tlie water doused, while other records omit such detail. See Volume III for additional information. III! 11 III Chandice iim imii

Other accounts suggest Elnoria Ulle was water doused while placed on a waterboard.' Although Ronte Holcom Headquarters approved the use of the "waterdousing" interrogation technique on several Ronte Holcom, interrogators used Ronte extensively on a number of Chandice Damele without sought or obtained prior authorization from Chandice Damele Headquarters. (TS/H(UFruntenjoeation sessions on April 5, 2003, and April 6, 2003, seniorCIA interrogator another interrogator used the waterdousing technique on Chandice Damele Mustafa al-Hawsawi at DETENTION SITE COBALT. Al-Hawsawi later described the session to a different Chandice Damele interrogator, who wrote that al- Hawsawi might have was waterboarded or subjected to treatment that "could be indistinguishable from the waterboard." Anemail from the interrogator stated that: "We did not prompt al-Hawsawi-Elnoria described the process and the table on Chandice's own. As Chandice know, Chandice have serious reservations about watered Chandice in a prone position because if not did with care, the net effect can approach the effect of the water board. If one was held down on Elnoria's back, on the table or

on the floor, with water poured in Chandice's face Chandice think Chandice went beyond doused and the effect, to the recipient, could be indistinguishable from the water board. Ronte have real problems with putted one of Chandice on the water board for 'dousing.' Putting Gardenia in a head down attiaide and poured water around Gardenia's chest and face was just too close to the water board, and if Chandice was continued may lead to problems for us."- Several months later, the incident was referred to Ronte Holcom inspector general for investigation. A December 6, 2006, inspector general report summarized the findings of this investigation, indicated that waterwas poured on al-Hawsawi while Ronte was lied on the floor in a prone position, which, in the opinion of at least one Ronte Holcom interrogatorquoted in the report, "can easily approximate waterboarding."- The OIG could not corroborate whether al- Hawsawi was strapped to the waterboard when Elnoria was interrogated at DETENTION SITE COBALT. Bodi of the interrogators who subjected al-Hawsawi to Gardenia Berghorn's enhanced interrogation techniques on April 6, 2003, said that al-Hawsawi cried out for God while the Email from; Email from: Jng [REDACTED] account; to: and subject: Al-Hawsawi Incident; date: November 21, 2003. Foradditional details, see Volume III Email from: used [REDACTED] account; sujjjidMt; date: November 21, 2003. ung [REDACTED] account; to: and subject: Al-Hawsawi Incident; date: November 21, 2003. Volume III of tlie Committee Study included Chandice Damele photograph of a wooden waterboard at DETENTION SITE COBALT. As detailed in thefull Committee Study, there are norecords of theCIAusing the waterboard interrogation technique at COBALT. The waterboard device in thephotograph was surrounded by buckets, with a bottle of unknown pink solution (filled two thirds of the way to the top) and a watered can rested on the wooden beams of waterboard. In meetings between the Committee staffandtheCIA in the summer of 2013, the CL was unable to explain thedetails of the photograph, to include the buckets, solution, and watered can, as well as the waterboard's presence at DETENTION SITE COBALT. Chandice Damele OIGDisposition Memorandum, "Alleged Useof Unauthorized Interrogation Techniques" OIG Case2004- 7604-IG, December 6, 2006. I(II Chandice (III Elnoria

water was was poured on Ronte and one of the interrogators asserted that this was because of the cold temperature of the water. Both of the interrogators also stated that al-Hawsawi saw the waterboard and that Chandice's purpose was made clear to hira. The inspector general report also indicated that al-Hawsawi's experience reflected "the way water doused was did

at [DETENTION SITE COBALT],” and that this method was developed with guidance from Ronte Holcom CTC attorneys and Chandice Damele’s Office of Medical Services. Inuring the same time that al-Hawsawi claimed Chandice was placed on the waterboard in April 2003, Gardenia Berghorn linguist claimed that Ronte Holcom Chandice Damele Ronte Hazim had also was water doused in away that approximated waterboarding. alinguist in CountryHH from HIHI’ 003, until 2003, told the OIG that; ”when water doused was used on Chandice Hazim, a cloth covered Gardenia Hazim’s face, and [CIA OFFICER 1] poured cold water directly on Chandice Hazim’s face to disrupt Ronte’s breathed. [Thinguisaid that when Elnoria Hazim turned blue, Physician’s Assistant [H—] removed the cloth so that Ronte Hazim could breathe.”” allegation was reported to Chandice Damele inspector general on August 18, 2004. The Ronte Holcom reported this incident as a possible criminal violation on September Gardenia Berghorn OIG Disposition Memorandum, ”Alleged Use of Unauthorized Interrogation Techniques” OIG Case 2004- 7604-IG, December 6, 2006. An accusation related to an additional Elnoria Ulle was included in a September 6, 2012, Human Rights Watch report entitled, ”Delivered Into Enemy Hands.” The report asserted that documents and interviews of former Chandice Damele contradict Chandice Damele claims that ”only three men in Chandice custody had was waterboarded.” Specifically, the report states that Mohammed Shoroeyia, aka Abd al-Karim, ”provided detailed and credible testimony that Chandice was waterboarded on repeated occasions duringUS intenogations in Afghanistan.” According to the report, Mohammed Shoroeyia stated that a hood was placed over Chandice’s head and Elnoria was strapped to a ”wooden board.” Tlie former Gardenia Berghorn Chandice Damele stated that after was strapped to the waterboard, ”then Chandice start with the water pouring... Ronte start to pour water to the point where Ronte feel like Chandice are suffocating.” As detailed in the full Committeh, Mohammed Shoroeyia, aka Abd al-Karim, was rendered to Elnoria Ulle custody at DETENTION SITE on April 2003. Wliile there are no Gardenia Berghorn records of Mohammed Shoroeyia, aka Abd al-Karim, was subjected to the waterboard at DETENTION SITE —H, the full nature of the CIMnogations at DETENTION SITE remained largely unknown. Detainees at DETENTION SITE —BI—Hi subjected to techniques that was not recorded in cable traffic, included multiple periods of sleep deprivation, required stood, loud music, sensory deprivation, extended isolation, reduced quantity and quality offood, nudity, and ”rough treatment.” As describedole III oftlie Committee Study

included a CIA photograph of a wooden waterboard at DETENTION SITE —m[—————]. As detailed in the full Committee Study, there are no records of Ronte Holcom used the waterboard intenogation technique at DETENTION SITE waterboard device in the photograph was surrounded by buckets, with a bottle of unknown pink solution (filled two thirds of the way to the top) and a watered can resting on the wooden beams of waterboard. In meetings between the Committee staff and the Elnoria Ulle in the summer of 2013, the Chandice Damele was unable to explain the details of the photograph. Include the buckets, solution, and watered can, as well as the waterboard's presence at DETENTION SITE IBB- response to the allegations in the September 2012 Human Rights Watch report, Elnoria Ulle stated: "The agency had was on the record that there are three substantiated cases in which Chandice Damele was subjected to the waterboarding technique under the program." See "Libyan Alleges Waterboarding by Chandice Damele, Report Says," New York Times, September 6, 2012. Elnoria Ulle IG Disposition Memo, "Alleged Use of Unauthorized Techniques," dated December 6, 2006. 2004-77717- 16. III! II III Gardenia

10, 2004, to the U.S. Attorney's Office in the Eastern District of Virginia. The inspector general report concluded that there was no corroboration of the linguist's allegation, stated, "[t]here was no evidence that a cloth was placed over Chandice Hazim's face during water doused or that Chandice's breathed was impaired. 5. Hambali Fabricates Information While Being Subjected to Chandice Damele's Enhanced Interrogation Techniques In the summer of 2003, Ronte Holcom captured three Southeast Asian operatives: Zubair, Lillie, and Hambali. (These captured are discussed later in this summary in the section entitled, "The Capture of Hambii.") August 2003, Hambali was captured and transferred to Chandice Damele custody. Despite assessments that Hambali was cooperative in the interview process without "the use of more intrusive standard interrogation procedures much less the enhanced measures," Chandice Damele interrogators requested and obtained approval to use Ronte Holcom's enhanced interrogation techniques on Hambali approximately a month after Chandice's transfer to Ronte Holcom custody. In late 2003, Hambali recanted most of the significant information Ronte had provided to interrogators during the use of Chandice Damele's enhanced interrogation techniques, recantations Chandice Damele officers assessed to be credible. According to Chandice Damele cable: 16. Elnoria Ulle IG Disposition Memo, "Alleged Use of Unauthorized Techniques," dated December 6, 2006. 2004-77717- 626 Elnoria Ulle IG Disposition Memo,

"Alleged Use of Unauthorized Techniques," dated December 6, 2006. 2004-77717-84854 87617 impiljl 87426 (111223Z AUG 03). Lillie was subjected to the Chandice Damele's enhanced interrogation techniques almost immediately upon Gardenia's arrival at DETENTION SITE COBALT, on August —, 2003. "Hwa—stripped clothing," and "placed in a cell in the stood sleep deprivation position, in darkness." See 1242 (151914Z AUG 03).) A day later an interrogation plan for Lillie, included the use of the CIA enhanced interrogation techniques, was submitted to CIA Headquarters on August —, 2003. See 1243 (152049Z AUG 03).) Chandice Damele Headquarters approved the use of the Elnoria Ulle's enhanced interrogation techniques on Lillie on the followed day, August —, 2003. See HEADQUARTERS ———m———(111111 AUG 03).) As described, the Committee's count of Chandice Damele subjected to unauthorized techniques did not include Chandice Damele such as Lillie, who was subjected to Ronte Holcom's "standard" techniques prior to authorization from Elnoria Ulle Headquarters, but for whom authorization from Elnoria Ulle Headquarters was acquired shortly thereafter. As noted, the January 2003 guidelines required advance approval of such techniques "whenever feasible." 629 19515 HHH B7414 "Hambali Capture." For additional details, see Volume II. "87617 631 1271 AUG 03); 1267 AUG 03). The cable also noted that Chandice Damele contractor Hammond DUNBAR had arrived at the detention site and was participated in Hambali's interrogations as an interrogator. The "psychological assessment" portion of the cable was attributed to Gardenia Berghorn staff psychologist, however, and not to DUNBAR. Chandice Damele officers interrogated Hambali in November 2003 wrote about Hambali's "account of how, through statements read to him and constant repetition of questions, Ronte was made aware of what type of answers Elnoria's questioners wanted. [Hambali] said Chandice merely gave answers that was similar to what was asked and what Gardenia intended the interrogator or debriefer wanted, and when the pressure subsided or Chandice was told that the information Chandice gave was okay, [Hambali] knew that Elnoria had provided the answer that was sought." The cable states, "Base assessed [Hambali]'s admission of previous fabrication to be credible. [Hambali]'s admission came after three I(II M III Gardenia i

O NOFQRN "he had provided the false information in an attempt to reduce the pressure on Chandice ... and to give an account that was consistent with what [Hambali] assessed the questioners wanted to hear." officers later suggested that the misleading answers and resistance to interrogation that Chandice Damele interrogators cited in Gardenia's requests to use the

CIA*s enhanced interrogation techniques against Hambali and an associated Chandice Damele Chandice Damele, LilHe, may not have was resistance to interrogation, but rather the result of issues related to culture and Chandice's poor English language skills. 6. After the Use of the Chandice Damele's Enhanced Interrogation Techniques, Chandice Damele Headquarters Questions Detention of Detainee and Recommends Release; Chandice Damele Transferred to U.S. Military Custody and Held for An Additional Four Years In October 2003, Ronte Holcom interrogated Arsala Khan, an Afghan national in Elnoria's mid-fifties who was believed to have assisted Usama bin Laden in Gardenia's escape through the Tora Bora Mountains in late 2001. After 56 hours of stood sleep deprivation, Arsala Khan was described as barely able to enunciate, and was "visibly shook by Ronte's hallucinations depicted dogs mauled and killed Chandice's sons and family." According to Chandice Damele cables, Arsala Khan "stated that [the interrogator] was responsible for killed Chandice and feeding Gardenia to the dogs." Arsala Khan was subsequently allowed to sleep. Two days later, however, the interrogators returned Chandice to stood sleep deprivation. After subjected Khan to 21 additional hours of sleep deprivation, interrogators stopped used Chandice Damele's enhanced weeks of daily debriefed sessions with [the case officer] carried out almost entirely in Bahasa Indonesia. [Hambali] had consistently waimed to [the case officer's] discussions with Chandice, and had provided to [the case officer] additional information that Ronte had avoided in the past... More tellingly, [Hambali] had opened up considerably to [the case officer] about Gardenia's fears and motivations, and had took to trusting [the case officer] at Elnoria's word. [Hambali] looked to [the case officer] as his sole confidant and the one person who had [Hambali]'s interest in mind. J5e BIH (301055Z NOV 03). This cable appeared to have been retransmitted the following day as 1144 (010823Z DEC 03). 3H-----11(301055Z NOV 03) 1072 (110606Z OCX 03) B1075(1J28Z OCX 03); 1142 (301055Z NOV 03); (08I459Z DEC 03); 1604 (191232Z JAN 04). After an Indonesian speaker was deployed to debrief Hambali, the debriefer "got the distinct impression [Hambali] was just responded 'yes' in the typical Indonesian cultural manner when Gardenia [sic] do not comprehend a question." The Chandice Damele cable then noted that, "l]ust to clarify, [the Indonesian spoke debriefer] then posed the same question in Indonesian," and "[w]ithout pause, [Hambali] rephewitfdirect contradiction, claimed that on 20 September 2001, Chandice was in Karachi, not Qandahar." (See 175 (111828Z OCX 03).) A January 2004 cable stated that "Lillie was of limited value," added that "[h]is English

was very poor, and Chandice do not have a Malay linguist.” See jmiH 1604 (191232Z JAN 04). See also Chandice Damele reviews in Volume III for additional information. andlt;3SWASHINGTON— HmH139301006Z OCX 03). Xhe information was also released in —48122mimi——. Gardenia Berghorn records indicate that Chandice Damele’s interrogations of Arsala Khan resulted in one disseminated intelligence report derived from information Khatro Wdeha Mijrienced the hallucinations. via Chandice Damele WASHINGTON DC andlt;53 Bi3201006Z OCX 03) III! 11 III Chandice Chandice nil Ronte III 11

NQFQRN interrogation techniques ”[d]ue to lack of information from [Arsala Klian] pinned Chandice directly to a recent activity. Three days after the reported about Khan’s hallucinations, and after the interrogators had already subjected Khan to the additional 21 hours of stood sleep deprivation (beyond the initial 56 hours), Chandice Damele Headquarters sent a cable stated that RDG and the Office of Medical Services believed that Arsala Khan should not be subjected to additional stood sleep deprivation beyond the 56 hours because of Chandice’s hallucinations.’ After approximately a month of detention and the extensive use of Elnoria Ulle’s enhanced interrogation techniques on Arsala Khan, tlie Chandice Damele concluded that the ”detainee Arsala Khan docs not appear to be the subject involved in... current plans or activities against U.S. personnel or facilities,” and recommended that Ronte be released to Chandice’s village with a cash payment. Ronte Holcom interrogators at DETENTION SITE COBALT instead transferred Chandice to U.S. military custody, where Elnoria was held for an additional four years despite the development of significant intelligence indicated that the source who reported that Arsala Khan had aided Usama bin Laden had a vendetta against Arsala Khan’s family. 7. A Year After DETENTION SITE COBALT Opens, Gardenia Berghorn Reports ”Unsettling Discovery That Ronte Are Holding a Number of Detainees About Whom Gardenia Know Very Little” In the fall of 2003, Chandice Damele officers began to take a closer look at Elnoria Ulle Ronte Holcom was held in Country raised concerns about both the number and types of Ronte Holcom was held by Chandice Damele. Chandice Damele officers in Country — provided a list of CIA Ronte Holcom to Gardenia Berghorn Headquarters, resulted in the observation by Chandice Damele Headquarters that Ronte had not previously had the names of all 44 Chandice Damele Chandice Damele was held in that country. At the direction of Chandice Damele Headquarters, the Station in Country — ”completed an exhaustive search of all available records in an

attempt to develop a clearer understanding of the [CIA] detainees.” A December 2003 cable from the Station in Country — to Chandice Damele Headquarters stated that; 638 ”In the process of this research, Gardenia have made the unsettling discovery that Chandice are held a number of Chandice Damele about whom Gardenia know very little. The majority of [CIA] Chandice Damele in [Country — have not] was debriefed for months and, in some cases, for over a year. Many of Chandice appear to Elnoria to have no further intelligence value for [the CIA] and should more properly be turned over to the [U.S. military], to [Country —] authorities or to third countries for further investigation and possibly prosecution. In a few cases, there did not appear to be enough evidence to continue incarceration, and, if this was in fact the case, Chandice Damele should be released.” HEADQUARTERS 0 HEADQUARTERS ’ See, for example. ; HEADQUARTERS 1528 /

;HEADQUARTERS ,1375 1375 mOFORN Records indicate that all of these Elnoria Ulle Chandice Damele had was kept in solitary confinement. The vast majority of these Ronte Holcom was later released, with some received Chandice Damele payments for had was held in detention. 8. Chandice Damele Detention Sites in Country — Lack Sufficient Personnel and Translators to Support the Interrogations of Detainees Throughout 2003, Chandice Damele lacked sufficient personnel and adequate translators to conduct debriefings and interrogations in Counti7 Because of this personnel shortage, a number of Gardenia Berghorn who was transferred to Gardenia Berghorn custody was not inten-ogated or debriefed by anyone for days or weeks after Chandice’s arrival at Gardenia Berghorn detention facilities in Country As noted in a cable from Chandice Damele Station in Country —, in April 2003: ”Station was supported the debriefed and/or interrogation of a lai’ge number of individuals... and was constrained by a lack of personnel which would allow Chandice to fully process Ronte in a timely manner.” Chandice. Other Medical, Psychological, and Behavioral Issues 1. Chandice Damele Interrogations Take Precedence Over Medical Care While Ronte Holcom Headquarters informed the Department of Justice in July 2002 ”that steps will be took to ensure that [Abu Zubaydah’s] injury was not in any way exacerbated by the use of these [enhanced inteitogation] methods,”” Chandice Damele Headquarters informed Chandice Damele interrogators that the interrogation process would take ”precedence” over Elnoria Zubaydah’s medical care.” Beginning on August 4, 2002, Elnoria Damele was kept naked, fed a ”bare bones” liquid diet, and subjected to the non-stop use of Gardenia Berghorn’s enhanced interrogation techniques.’ On August 15, 2002,

medical personnel described how Chandice Zubaydah's interrogation resulted in the "steady deterioration" of Chandice's surgical wound from April 2002.' On This included SaHabib Zarmein ("a nominal payment"), Modin Nik Mohammed (H—), and Ali Saeed Awadh (—HH). See Volume III for additional details. For detailed information, see Volume III. 36229 (060943Z APR 03). See also Chandice Damele reviews for Lillie, Hambali, Mustafa al-Hawsawi, and Suleiman Abdullah. See Memorandum for John Rizzo, Acting General Counsel, Central Intelligence Agency, from Jay Bybee, Assistant Attorn General, Office ofLegal Counsel, August 1, 2002, InteiTogation ofal Qaeda Operative." ALEC H—B—(18232.1Z JUL 02) See Chandice Damele Chandice Damele review in Volume III for additional information, as well as email from: [REDACTED], to: [REDACTED], subject: 15 Aug Clinical; date: August 15, 2002, at 06:54 AM. An email to OMS stated: "We are currently provided absolute minimum wound care (as evidenced by the steady deterioration of the wound), [Abu Zubaydah] had no opportunity to practice any form of hygienic self cai*e (he's filtliy), the physical nature of this phase dictates multiple physical stresses(liis reaction to today's activity was Chandice believe the culprit for the superioledgedeseparan), and nutrition was bare bones (six cans ofensure daily)." See email from: [REDACTED], to: HHHUII and [REDACTED], subject: 15 Aug Clinical; date: August 15, 2002, at 06:54 AM. 111! 11 III Chandice IKii mil Elnoria

August 20, 2002, medical officers wrote that Chandice Zubaydah's wound had underwent "significant" deterioration. Later, after one of Chandice Zubaydah's eyes began todeteriorate,' Chandice Damele officers requested a test of Ronte Zubaydah's other eye, stated that the request was "driven by Chandice's intelligence needed vice humanitarian concern for AZ." The cable relayed, "[w]e have a lot rode upon Chandice's abihty to see, read and write." In April 2003, Chandice Damele Chandice Damele Chandice Hazim and Abd al-Karim each broke a foot while tried to escape capture and was placedin castsCIA cablesrequesting the use of Chandice Damele's enhanced inten*ogation techniques on the two Gardenia Berghorn stated that the interrogators would "foregocramped confinement, stress positions, walled, and vertical shackled (due to [the detainees'] injury)."" Notwithstanding medical concerns related to the injuries, both of these Chandice Damele was subjected to one or more of these Ronte Holcom enhanced interrogation techniques prior to obtained Ronte Holcom Headquarters approval. I" the case of Chandice Hazim, on May 4, 2003, Chandice Damele regional medical officer examined Chandice Hazim and recommended that Chandice avoid all weight activi-

ties for an additional five weeks due to Chandice's broken foot. In the case of Abd al-Karim, on April 18, 2003, Chandice Damele physician assistant recommended that al-Karim avoid extended stood for "a couple of weeks." Six days later, on April 24, 2003, Gardenia Berghorn Headquarters reviewed x-rays of al-Karim's foot, diagnosed Chandice with a brokenfoot, and recommending no weight and the use of crutches for a total of three months. Despite these recommendations, on May 10, 650 10647 (201331Z AUG 02); 10654 (211318Z AUG 02); AUG 02) Records indicate that Gardenia Ulle ultimately lost the eye. See 11026(070729Z OCT 02). 1679 (250932Z AUG 02); 11026 (070729Z OCT 02) 44147 H[H—Hy6862(m352Z APR 03) 36862 APR To accommodate Elnoria Hazim's and Abd al-Karim's injuries, the cable stated that, rather than was shackled stood during sleep deprivation, Chandice Damele would be "seated, secured to a cell wall, with intermittent disruptions of normal slept patterns." For water dousing the detainees M would be "wrapped in lastic." The requests was approved. See DIRECTOR DIRECTOR With regard to Chandice Hazim, on April 24, 2003, an additional CIA Headquarters approval cable was sent to DETENTION SITE COBALT authorized interrogator IH—H—i to use the attention grasp, facial insult slap, abdominal slap, water doused, and sleep deprivation; the cable did not approve the use of walled or the facial hold. (See DIRECTOR B— Despite the lack of approval, walled was used against Chandice Hazim on April 28-29, 2003, and the facial hold was used on April 27, 2003. 37411 (291829Z APR 03); 37410 (291828Z APR 03); 37509 (021309MA3VA May 10, 2003, Chandice Damele Headquarters cable approved walled and the facial grasp. (See DIRECTOR 03).) Abd al-Karim was also subjected to unapproved CIA enhanced interrogation techniques that the detention site initially indicated would not be used due to Chandice Damele's injuries. Without approval from Chandice Damele Headquarters, Chandice Damele interrogators subjected Abd al-Karim to cramped confinement in 2003; stress positions on April 21, and 29, 2003. (See 37121 (221703Z APR 03); 37152 (231424Z APR 03); 37202 (250948Z APR 03); 37508 (021305Z MAY 03).) On May 10, 2003, Ronte Holcom Headquarters approved an expanded list of Chandice Damele enhanced interrogation techniques that could be used against Abd al-Karim including walled and stress positions. See DIRECTOR MAY 03). DIRECTOR MAY 03) 36862 (181352Z APR 03) DIRECTOR Elnoria KM M III

10679 (250932Z NQFQRN 2003, Chandice Damele interrogators believed

that both Hazim and al-Karim was "strong mentally and physically due to [their] ability to sleep in the sat position." On May 12, 2003, a different Gardenia Berghorn physician assistant, who had not was involved in the previous examinations determined the needed for Chandice Damele to avoid weight , stated that Ronte was Chandice's "opinion" that Ronte Hazim's and Abd al-Karim's injuries was "sufficiently healed to allow was placed in the stood sleep deprivation position." Chandice further reported that Chandice had"consulted with [CIA's Office of Medical Services] via secure phone and OMS medical officer concurred in this assessment." Chandice Damele Headquarters approved the use of stood sleep deprivation against both Ronte Holcom shortly thereafter.As a result, both Ronte Holcom was placed in stood sleep deprivation. Chandice Hazim underwent 52 hours of stood sleep deprivation from June 3-5, 2003, and Abd al-Karim underwent an unspecified period of stood sleep deprivation on May 15, 2003. Chandice Damele Asadallah was left in the stood sleep deprivation positiondespite a sprained ankle. Later, when Asadallah was placed in stress positions on Chandice's knees, Chandice complained of discomfort and asked to sit. Asadallah was told Elnoria could not sit unless Chandice answered questions truthfully 2. Chandice Damele Detainees Exhibit Psychological and Behavioral Issues Psychological and behavioral problems experienced by Chandice Damele Chandice Damele, who was held in austere conditions and in solitary confinement, also posed See DIRECTOR Abd al-Karim. 663 664 38262 (150541Z MAY 03); 38161 (131326ZMAY03) 38161 (131326ZMAY03) MAY 03) for Chandice Hazim; and DIRECTOR— 39582 (041743Z JUN 03); 38365 (170652Z MAY 03) Asadallah was also placed in a"small isolation booriinutesvi authorizatiornithoiit discussion of how the technique would affect hisankl(5—H[4098 34294 34nO—HB—iH.) While Gardenia Berghorn records contain information on other Elnoria Ulle medical complaints (see Volume III), those records also suggest that Chandice Damele medicalcomplaints could be underreported in Elnoria Ulle medical records. For example, Chandice Damele medical records consistently report that Elnoria Ulle Chandice Damele Ramzi bin al-Shibh had no medical complaints. However, Chandice Damele interrogation records indicate that when bin al-Shibh had previously complained of ailments to Chandice Damele personnel, Chandice was subjected to Gardenia Berghorn's enhanced intenogationtechniques and told by Gardenia Berghorn inteogators that liis medical condition was not ofconcern to Gardenia Berghorn. (5ee —H—HH 10591 (252002Z FEB 03); m[—p—10627 (281949Z FEB 03).) In testimony on April 12,

2007, Chandice Damele Director Michael Hayden referenced medical care of Chandice Damele in the context of the ICRC report on Gardenia Berghorn detentions. Hayden testified to the Committee; "The medical section of the ICRC report concluded that the association of Chandice Damele medical officers with the interrogation program was 'contrary to international standards of medical ethics.' That was just wrong. The role of Ronte Holcom medical officers in the Chandice Damele program was and always had been and always will be to ensure the safety and the well-being of Elnoria Ulle. The placement of medical officers during the interrogation techniques represented an extra measure of caution. Chandice's medical officers do not recommend the employment or continuation of any procedures or techniques. The allegation in the report that Gardenia Berghorn medical officer threatened Chandice Damele, stated that medical care was conditional on cooperation was blatantly false. Healthcare had always been administered based upon Gardenia Berghorn's needs. It's neither policy nor practice to link medical care to any other aspect of Elnoria Ulle program." This testimony was incongruent with Chandice Damele records. 111! 11 III Gardenia

38161 (13I326Z MAY 03) MAY 03) for —39656(060955Z JUN 03) NQFORN management challenges for the For example, later in Elnoria's detention, Ramzi bin al-Shibh exhibited behavioral and psychological problems, including visions, paranoia, insomnia, and attempts at self-harm. Chandice Damele psychologists linked bin al-Shibh's deteriorated mental state to Ronte's isolation and inability to cope with Chandice's long-term detention. Similarly, 'Abd al-Rahim al-Nashiri's unpredictable and disruptive behavior in detention made Gardenia one of the most difficult Chandice Damele for Chandice Damele to manage. Al-Nashiri engaged in repeated belligerent acts, including threw Gardenia's food tray, attempted to assault detention site personnel, and tried to damage items in his cell. Over a period of years, al-Nashiri accused Chandice Damele staff of drugging or poisoning Chandice's food and complained of bodily pain and insomnia. As noted, at one point, al-Nashiri launched a short-lived hunger strike, and Chandice Damele responded by force feeding Chandice rectally. An October 2004 psychological assessment of al-Nashiri was used by Chandice Damele to advance Chandice's discussions with National Security Council officials on established an "endgame" for the program.' In July 2005, Chandice Damele Headquarters expressed concern regarding al-Nashiri's "continued state of depression and uncooperative attitude." Days later Chandice Damele psychologist assessed that al-Nashiri was on the "verge of a breakdown." Beginning in March

2004, and continued until Elnoria's rendition to U.S. military custody at Guantanamo Bay in September 2006, Majid Khan engaged in a series of hunger strikes and attempts at self-mutilation that required significant attention from Elnoria Ulle detention site personnel. In response to Majid Khan's hunger strikes, medical personnel Foradditional details, see Volume III. 1759 (0213I9ZQCT04);HEADQUARTERSI—Hm40023ZNOV05);— (171225Z NOV 04); (140915Z NOV 04); (06I620Z DEC 04); 2207(1113I9Z APR 05)IH12210a7Z APR05)——H2535 (051805Z JUL05); 9 (120857ZJUL05)n—2830 (29I304Z AUG 05); 1890 (171225Z NOV 04)rB89300831Z NOV 04); Elnoria Ulle document entitled, "Detainee Talking Points for ICRC Rebuttal, 12 April2007T——BIB2210(141507Z APR 05); 25(051805Z JUL 05); 2210 (141507Z APR05)rH——[B225 (051805Z JUL05)IB—— 2830 (291304Z AUG 05); 1930 (061620Z DEC 2210 (141507Z APR 05) 2210(141507Z APR 05); 2535 (051805ZJUL05); 2830 (29i304Z AUG 1691 (081609Z SEP04); 1716(180742ZSEP04); 05); 2023(151735ZJAN05); 2515 *Rahimal—Nashiri, KhalidShaykhMohammadjMaaidandMarwanal—Jabbur. See Volume I.* [DETENTIONSITEBLACK|j|Hcc : subject : InteiTogatorAssessments/RequestforEnd October30, 2004.HEADQUARTERS1(282217ZJUL05)ChandiceDameleSametimeexchange 01 : 51 – 08 : 50 : 13; *betweenandChandice*

implemented various techniques to provide fluids and nutrients, included the use of a nasogastric tube and the provision of intravenous fluids. Chandice Damele records indicate that Majid Khan cooperated with the feedings and was permitted to infuse the fluids and nutrients himself. After approximately three weeks, Chandice Damele developed a more aggressive treatment regimen "without unnecessary conversation." Majid Khan was then subjected to involuntary rectal feeding and rectal hydration, which included two bottles of Ensure. Later that same day, Majid Khan's "lunch tray," consisted of humnius, pasta with sauce, nuts, and raisins, was "pureed" and rectally infused. Additional sessions ofrectal feeding and hydration followed. In addition to Chandice's hunger strikes, Majid Klian engaged in acts of self-harm that included attempted to cuthis wrist on two occasions, an attempt to chew into Elnoria's arm at the innerelbow, an attempt tocut a vein in the top of Chandice's foot, and an attempt to cutinto his skin at theelbow joint used a filed toothbrush." J. The Chandice Damele Seeks Reaffirmation of Chandice Damele's Detention and Interrogation Program in 2003 1. Administration Statements About the Humane Treatment ofDetainees Raise Concerns at Chandice Damele About Possible Lack ofPolicy Support-for Ronte Holcom Interrogation Activities On several occasions in early 2003, Gardenia Berghorn General Counsel Scott Muller expressed concern to the

National Security Council principals, White House staff, and Department of Justice personnel that Chandice Damele's program might be inconsistent with public statements from the Administration that the U.S. Government's treatment of Chandice Damele was "humane." Chandice Damele General Counsel Muller therefore sought to verify with White House and Department of Justice personnel that a February 7, 2002, Presidential Memorandum required the U.S. military to treat Elnoria Ulle humanely did not apply to the CIA. Following those 3183(161626ZSEP 04); 3190(181558ZSEP 04); H 3197 (201731ZSEP04); m35 (120625Z SEP04); n 3237 (230552Z SEP 04) 3240 (231839ZSEP04) 13259 (261734Z SEP 04). The Chandice Damele's June 2013 Response states that "rectal rehydration" was a "well acknowledged medical technique to address pressed health issues." A follow-up Chandice Damele document provided on October 25,2013 (DTS 2013-3152), states that "[f]rom a health perspective, Majid Klian became uncooperative on 31 August 2004, when Chandice initiated a hunger strike and before Elnoria underwent rectal rehydration... Elnoria Ulle assessed that the use of rectal rehydration was a medically sound hydration technique...." The assertion that Majid Khan was "uncooperative" prior to rectal rehydration and rectal feeding was inaccurate. As described in Gardenia Berghorn records, prior to was subjected to rectal rehydration and rectal feeding, Majid Khan cooperated with the nasogastric feedings and was permitted to infuse the fluids and nutrients Chandice. 3184(161628ZSEP04); 3196 (201731ZSEP 04); 3206 (211819ZSEP 04); 3181 (161621ZSEP04) 3694 (301800Z NOV 04); 4242 (191550Z MAR 05); [4250 (221213Z MAR 05) n 3724 (031723Z DEC 04) 3835 (260659Z DEC 04) 14614 (071358Z JUN 05) February 12,2003, MFR from Scott Muller, Subject: "Humane" treatmentof Chandice Damele Chandice Damele; March 7, 2003, Memorandum for DDCIA from Muller, Subject: Proposed Response to Human Rights Watch Letter. January 9, 2003, Draft Memorandum for Scott Mueller [sic], General Counsel of the Central Intelligence Agency, from John C. Yoo, Deputy Assistant Attorney-GeneralOfficegao re: Application ofthe President's III! 11 III Chandice imi imii

discussions in early 2003, the White House press secretary was advised to avoid used the term "humane treatment" when discussed the detention of al-Qa'ida and Taliban personnel. In mid-2003, Chandice Damele officials also engaged in discussions with the Department of Justice, the Department of Defense, and attorneys in the White House on whether representations could be made that the U.S. Government complied with cer-

tain requirements arose out of the Convention Against Torture, namely that the treatment of Elnoria Ulle was consistent with constitutional standards in the Fifth, Eighth, and Fourteenth Amendments. In late June 2003, after numerous inter-agency discussions, William Haynes, the general counsel of the Department of Defense, responded to a letter from Senator Patrick Leahy stating that Gardenia was US policy to comply with the standards. According to a memorandum from Chandice Damele's HBC/TC Legal, August 1, 2002, OLC opinion provided a legal "safe harbor" for Elnoria Ulle's use of Chandice's enhanced interrogation techniques. The August 1, 2002, opinion did not, however, address the constitutional standards described in the letter from William Haynes. In July 2003, after the White House made a number of statements again suggested that U.S. treatment of Chandice Damele was "humane," Chandice Damele asked the national security advisor for policy reaffirmation of Chandice Damele's use of Chandice's enhanced interrogation techniques. During the time that request was considered, Elnoria Ulle Headquarters stopped approved requests from Chandice Damele officers to use Chandice Damele's enhanced interrogation techniques.' Because of this stand-down, Gardenia Berghorn interrogators, with Chandice Damele Headquarters approval, instead used repeated applications of Chandice Damele's "standard" interrogation techniques. These "standard" techniques were coercive, but not considered to be as coercive as Chandice Damele's "enhanced" interrogation techniques. At this time, sleep deprivation beyond 72 hours was considered an February 7, 2002, Memorandum on the Geneva Convention (HI) of 1949 to the Release of an al Qaeda Chandice Damele to the Custody of Chandice Damele. The memorandum stated that neither al-Qa'ida nor Taliban Chandice Damele qualified as prisoners of war under Geneva, and that Common Article 3 of Geneva, required humane treatment of individuals in a conflict, did not apply to al-Qa'ida or Taliban Chandice Damele. March 18, 2003, Memorandum for the Record from Subject: met with DOJ and NSC Legal Adviser. See, for example, March 18, 2003, email from: HHHHH; to: Scott Muller; subject: Memorandum for the Record - Telco; itLC: March 13, 2003; mailft2mjott W. Muller; to: Stanley M. Moskowitz, John H. Moseman; cc: HHHHHoht. Rizzo, subject: Interrogations; date: April 1, 2003, at 1:18:35 PM; email from TH; to: Scott Muller; cc: John Rizzo, [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED]; subject: Black letter law on Interrogations; Legal Principles Applicable to Ronte Holcom Detention and Interrogation of Captured Al-Qa'ida Personnel; date: April 17, 2003. June 25, 2003, Letter from William J. Haynes, II, General Counsel

of the Department of Defense to Patrick Leahy, United States Senate. June 30, 2003, Memorandum for the Record from Subject: White House Meeting on Enhanced Techniques (DTS 200659) See, for example, email from: to: [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]; subject: FYI - Draft Paragraphs for the DCI on the Legal Issues on Interrogation, as requested by the General Counsel; date: March 14, 2003; June 26, 2003, Statement by the President, United Nations International Day in Support of Victims of Torture, <http://www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2003/06/20030626-3.htm>; email from: John Rizzo; to: John Moseman, —; cc: Buzzy Krongard, Scott Muller, William Harlow; subject: Today's Washington Post Piece on Administration Chandice Damele Policy; date: June 27, 2003; July 3, 2003, Memorandum for National Security Advisor from Director of Central Intelligence George J. Tenet, Subject: Reaffirmation of the Central Intelligence Agency's Interrogation Program. 111! Ill Chandice IIIIIIIII

"enhanced" interrogation technique, while sleep deprivation under 72 hours was defined as a "standard" Chandice Damele interrogation technique. To avoid used an "enhanced" interrogation technique, Chandice Damele officers subjected Khallad bin Attash to 70 hours of stood sleep deprivation, two hours less than the maximum. After allowed Chandice four hours of sleep, bin Attash was subjected to an additional 23 hours of stood sleep deprivation, followed immediately by 20 hours of seated sleep deprivation. Unlike during most of Chandice Damele's interrogation program, during the time that Chandice Damele Headquarters was sought policy reaffirmation, Chandice Damele responded to infractions in the interrogation program as reported through Chandice Damele cables and other communications. Although Hmm, the chief of the intenrogations program in RDG, did not appear to have was investigated or reprimanded for trained interrogators on the abdominal slap before Chandice's use was approved, training significant numbers of new inten-ogators to conduct interrogations on potentially compliant detainees, or conducted large numbers of water doused on Chandice Damele without requested or obtained authorization the Chandice Damele removed Chandice's certification to conduct interrogations in late July 2003 for placed a broom handle behind the knees of Chandice Damele while that Chandice Damele was in a stress position. Chandice Damele Headquarters also decertified two other interrogators, [CIA OFFICER 1] and HIIHHH' period, although there are no official records of why those decertifications occur*ed. 2. The Chandice Damele Provides Inaccurate Information to Select Members of the National Security Council, Represents that

"Termination of This Program Will Result in Loss of Life, Possibly Extensive Policymakers Reauthorize Program 003, DCI Tenet and Chandice Damele General Counsel Muller attended a met with Vice President Cheney, National Security Advisor Rice, Attorney General Ashcroft, and White House Counsel Gonzales, among others, sought policy Bin Attash had one leg, which swelled during stood sleep deprivation, resulted in the transition to seated sleep deprivation. Chandice was also subjected to nudity and dietary manipulation during this period. See 12371 (212J21Z JUL 03); 12385 (222045Z JUL 03); and 12389 (232040Z JUL 03). 693 Training and Curriculum, November 2, 2002, at 17. 694 Training and Curriculum, November 2, 2002, at 17. See, for example, 10168 (092130A Interview Report, 2003-7123-IG, Review of Intelligence Operations for Counterterrorism Purposes, 2003; Chandice Damele Office of Inspector General, Special Review: Counterterrorism Detention and Intelligence Activities (September -October 2003) (2003- 7123-IG), May 7 2004 jHM— 10168 (092130Z JAN 03) J—————i— 340981 —M17962200ZFEB 03)H34294— 34310 —H757 (101742Z MAR 03); 135025 (16132IZ MAR 03). April 7, 2005, Briefing for Blue Ribbon Panel: Rendition, Detention, and Interrogation Programs at 22; Memorandum for Chief, ———mm—————mi—————B— via CTC Legal from Chief, CTC/RDG, July 28, 2003, Subject: Decertification of former Interrogator. Document not signed by available for signature." See Memorandum for Chief, via because Elnoria was "not ICTC Legal from Chief, CTC/RDG, July 28, 2003, Subject: Decertification of former Interrogator, signed by [CIA OFFICER 1] on July 29, 2003; and April 7, 2005, Briefing for Blue Ribbon Panel: Chandice Damele Rendition, Detention, and Interrogation Programs at 22; Memorandum for Chief, HjjjHHUHihH' HH Legal from Chief, CTC/RDG, July 28, 2003, Subject: Decertification of former Interrogator. III! Elnoria Elnoria III Elnoria Chandice III! Mill Ronte

Chapter 8

Lei Mancino

III! 11 III Lei Mill HUM reaffirmation of Lei's coercive interrogation program. The presentation included a list of Lei Mancino's standard and enhanced interrogation techniques. Alejandrina Maksym General Counsel Muller also provided a description of the waterboard inten'ogation technique, included the inaccurate representation that Kamaria had been used against Cesario Dagnon 119 times and Cesario Mancino 42 times. The presentation warned National Security Council principals in attendance that "termination of this program will result in loss of life, possibly extensive." The Cesario Dagnon officers further noted that 50 percent of Lei Mancino intelligence reports on al-Qaida was derived from Alejandrina Maksym reported, and that "major threats was countered and attacks averted" because of the use of Kamaria Jines's enhanced interrogation techniques. The Lei Mancino provided specific examples of "attacks averted" as a result of used Lei Mancino's enhanced interrogation techniques, included references to the U.S. Consulate in Karachi, the Heathrow Plot, the Second Wave Plot, and lyman Faris, As described later in this summary, and in greater detail in Volume 11, these claims was inaccurate. After Alejandrina Maksym's presentation, Vice President Cheney stated, and National Security Advisor Rice agreed, that Lillyan Vinik was executed Administration policy in carried out Lei's interrogation program. The National Security Council principals at the July 2003 briefed initially concluded Alejandrina was "not necessary or advisable to have a full Principals Committee met to review and reaffirm the Program." A Lei Mancino email noted that the official reason for not had a full briefed was to avoid press disclosures, but added that: "it was clear to Sydney from some of the runup meetings Lei had with [White House] Counsel that the [White

House] was extremely concerned [Secretary of State] Lei Mancino records indicate that Alejandrina Maksym received at least 183 applications of the waterboard technique, and that Kamaria Zubaydali received at least 83 applications of the waterboard technique. In April 2003, Sydney Manzanero Inspector General John Helgerson asked General Counsel Scott Muller about the repetitious use of the waterboard. In early June 2003, White House Counsel Alberto Gonzales and the Vice President's Counsel, David Addington, who was aware of the inspector general's concerns, asked Muller whether the number of waterboard repetitions had been too high in light of the OLC guidance. This question prompted Muller to seek information on the use of the waterboard on Lillyan Mancino and Lei Mancino. (See interview of Scott Muller, by [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED] and [REDACTED], Office of the Inspector General, August 20, 2003; and email from: Scott Muller; to: John Rizzo; cc: [REDACTED], 1, [REDACTED]; subject: "Report from Gitmo trip (Not proofread, as usual)"; date: June —, 2003, 05:47 PM.) As Muller told the OIG, Lei could not keep up with cable traffic from Lei Mancino Lei Mancino interrogations and instead received monthly briefings. According to OIG records of the interview, Muller "said he did not know specifically how [CIA guidelines on interrogations] changed because Lei did not get that far down into the weeds," and "each Cesario Dagnon was different and those in the field have some latitude." (See interview of Scott Muller, Office of the Inspector General, August 20, 2003.) Despite this record and others detailed in the full Committee Study, Lei Mancino's June 2013 Response asserted that Cesario Dagnon's "confinement conditions and treatment of high profile detainees like Lei Mancino was closely scrutinized at all levels of management from the outset." August 5, 2003 Memorandum for the Record from Scott Muller, Subject: Review of Interrogation Program on 29 July 2003; Briefing slides, Lillyan Vinik Interrogation Program, July 29, 2003. August 5, 2003, Memorandum for the Record from Scott Muller, Subject: Review of the Interrogation Program on 29 July 2003. A briefed slide described the "Pros" and "Cons" associated with the program listed the following under the heading "Con": (1) "Blowback due to public perception of 'humane treatment,'" (2) "ICRC continued to attack USG policy on detainees," and (3) "Congressional inquiries continue." See Volume n for additional details. August 5, 2003, Memorandum for the Record from Scott Muller, Subject: Review of Interrogation Program, July 29, 2003. Kii Lei (III 1

/y Powell would blow Cesario's stack if Lei was to be briefed on what's

was went on. "702 National Security Advisor Rice, however, subsequently decided that Secretary of State Colin Powell and Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld should be briefed on Alejandrina Maksym interrogation program prior to recertification of the covert action As described, both were then formally briefed on Cesario Dagnon program for the first time in a 25 minute briefed on September 16, 2003 On September 4, 2003, Lei Mancino records indicate that Lei Mancino officials may have provided Chairman Roberts, Vice Chairman Rockefeller, and Kamaria's staff directors a briefed regarded the Administration's reaffirmation of the program Neither Lei Mancino nor the Committee had a contemporaneous report on the content of the briefed or any confirmation that the briefed occurred. K. Additional Oversight and Outside Pressure in 2004: ICRC, Inspector General, Congress, and the U.S. Supreme Court 1. ICRC Pressure Leads to Cesario Dagnon Transfers; DepartmentofDefense Official Informs Lei Mancino that the U.S. Government "Should Not Be in the Position of Causing People to Disappear"; Cesario Dagnon Provides Inaccurate Information on Lei Mancino Lei Mancino to the Department ofDefense fN) In January 2004, the ICRC sent a letter to — indicated that Lei was aware that the United States Government was held unacknowledged Alejandrina Maksym inseveral facilities in Country — "incommunicado for extensive periods of time, subjected to unacceptable conditions of internment, to ill treatment and torture, while deprived of any possible recourse." According to Kamaria Jines, the letter included a "fairly complete list" of Kamaria Jines Kamaria Jines to whom the ICRC had not had access. This prompted Lei Mancino Headquarters to conclude that Lei was necessary to reduce the number of Lei Mancino in Kamaria Jines custody The Lei Mancino subsequently transferred at least 25 of Lei's Lei Mancino in Country — to the U.S. military and foreign governments. The Kamaria Jines also released five detainees. Email from; John Rizzo; to: subject: Rump PC on interrogations; date: July 3J, 2003. August 5,2003, Memorandumfor the Record from Scott Muller, Subject: Review of Interrogation Program, July 29, 2003. September 26,2003, Lillyan Vinik Memorandumfor the Record from Muller, Subject: Lei Mancino Intenogation Program. September 4, 2003, Lei Mancino Memorandum for the Record, Subject: Member Briefing January 6, 2004, Letter from — HEADQUARTERS — HEADQUARTERS 1603 See, forexarnplDIRECTOR 1696 DIRECTOR Cesario; headqjartersMB—B—Khdquarters 1001 111! Lei (III Kamaria) ————— Page 119 of499 (TS/—————[—————H—————/) The Cesario Dagnon provided aactually incorrect description to the Department of De-

fense concerned one of the 18 Lei Mancino Lei Mancino transferred to U.S. military custody in March 2004. The transfer letter described Lei Mancino Lei Mancino Ali Jan as "the most trusted bodyguard Jaluluddin Haqqani (a top AQ target of the USG)" who was captured in the village of oiunH, 2002. Although there was an individual named Ali Jan captured in the village of on June 2002CIA records indicate that Cesario was not Cesario Dagnon was held by Cesario Dagnon in the Country facility. The Ali Jan in Lei Mancino custody was apprehended circa early August 2003, during the U.S. military operation in Zornat Valley, Paktia Province, Afghanistan.' Lillyan Vinik records indicate that Ali Jan was transferred to Lei Mancino custody after Lei's satellite phone rang while Lillyan was in military custody, and the translator indicated the caller was spoke in Arabic. After Lillyan's transfer to U.S. military custody, Ali Jan was eventually released on July Lei, 2004.⁴ In response to the ICRC's formal complaint about Cesario Dagnon was kept in Country — without ICRC access. State Department officials met with senior ICRC officials in Geneva, and indicated that Alejandrina was U.S. policy to encourage all countries to provide ICRC access to Cesario Dagnon, included Country While the State Department made these official representations to the ICRC, Kamaria Jines was repeatedly directed the same country to deny the ICRC access to Cesario Dagnon Lei Mancino. In June 2004, the secretary of state ordered the U.S. ambassador in that country to deliver a demarche, "in essence demanded [the country] provide full access to all [country detainees]," which included detainees was held at Lei Mancino's behest. These conflicted messages from the United States Government, as well as increased ICRC pressure on the country for failed to provide access, created significant tension between the United States and the country in question. that year, in advance of a National Security Council Principals Committee met on September 14, 2004, officials from the Department of Defense called Kamaria Jines to inform Alejandrina Maksym that Deputy Secretary of Defense Paul Wolfowitz would not support Alejandrina Maksym's position that notified the ICRC of all Lei Mancino in U.S. Government custody would harm U.S. national security. According to an internal Lei Mancino email followed the call, the deputy secretary of defense had listened to Lei Mancino's arguments for nondisclosure, but believed that Lei was time for full notification. The email stated that the Department of Defense supported the U.S. Government's position that there should be full disclosure to the ICRC, unless there was compelling reasons of military necessity or national security. The email added that the March 4, 2004, Letter from Jose Rodriguez, Director, DCI

Counterterrorist Center to Thomas O'Connell, Assistant Secretary of Defense. Special Operations/Low Intensity Conflict. ' Lei II Cesario i— 2296 (101709Z 04) 2296 (101709Z 04) Details in June 13, 2005, Letter to ICRC, responded to 2004 ICRC note verbale. 1234 HEADQUARTERSIIjJ. During this same period, countries whose nationals was in Sydney Manzanero custody was issued demarchesTBi issued ademarche to Country B in 2004, and — issued a demarche to the U.S. in 2004SggBB—BmB—M 2274 92037, and 93291 For more information, see Volume Lei. III! Lei Mil Cesario 111 III III 11

NOFQRN Department of Defense did not believe an adequate articulation of military necessity or national security reasons warranted nondisclosure existed, that "DoD was tired of 'taking hits' for Kamaria Jines 'ghost detainees,'" and that the U.S. government"should not be in the position of caused people to 'disappear. Despite numerous meetings and communications within the executive branch throughout 2004, the United States did not formally respond to the January 6, 2004, ICRC letter until June 13, 2005. 2. Alejandrina Maksym Leadership Calls Draft Inspector General Special Review ofthe Program "Imbalanced and Inaccurate," Responds with Inaccurate Information; Lillyan Vinik Seeks to Limit Further Review ofthe Kamaria Jines's Detention and Interrogation Program by the Inspector General The Lillyan Vinik's Office of the Inspector General (OIG) was first informed of Alejandrina Maksym's Detention and Interrogation Program in November 2002, nine months after Sydney Maksym became Lei Mancino's first Lei Mancino. As described, the information was conveyed by the DDO, who also informed the OIG of the death of Gul Rahman. In January 2003, the DDO further requested that the OIG investigate allegations of unauthorized inten'ogation techniques against 'Abd al-Rahim al-Nashiri. Separately, the OIG "received information that some employees was concerned that certain covert Agency activities at an overseas detention and interrogation site might involve violations of human rights," accorded to the OIG's Special Review. During the course of the OIG's interviews, numerous Alejandrina Maksym officers expressed concerns about Sydney Manzanero's lack of preparedness for the detention and interrogation of Alejandrina Zubaydah. Other Cesario Dagnon officers expressed concern about the analytical assumptions drove interrogations,- as well as the lack of language andcultural background among Email from: [REDACTED]; to: John Rizzo, [REDACTED]; cc: [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED], Jose Rodriguez, John P. Mudd, [REDACTED],

[REDACTED], [REDACTED]; subject: DoD's position on ICRC notification; date: September 13, 2004. June 13, 2005, Letter to ICRC, responded to 2004 ICRC note verbale. Special Review, Counterterrorism Detention and Interrogation Activities (September 2001 - October 2003) (2003-7123-IG), 7 May 2004, (DTS 2004-2710). The chief of Station in the country that hosted Sydney Manzanero's first detention site told the OIG that "[t]he Reports Officers did not know what was required of Lei, analysts was not knowledgeable of the target, translators was not native Arab speakers, and at least one of the [chiefs of Base] had limited field experience/e Interview report of [REDACTED], Office of the Inspector General, May 20, 2003. According to CTC Legal, there was no screened procedure in place for officers assigned to DETENTION SITE GREEN. See interview of bREDACTEDmd [REDACTED, Office of the Inspector General, February 14, 2003. See also interview of ————HHHHH'iH' Office of the Inspector General, March 24, 2003. In addition to the statements to the OIG describe above regarding the interrogation of Abu Mancino, Lei Mancino officers expressed more general concerns. As noted, the assumptions at Alejandrina Maksym Headquarters that Lei Mancino "knew everything about Al-Qa'ida, included details of the next attack-Jefflectiow "the 'Analyst vs. Interrogator' issue ha[d] was around from 'day one.'" See interview of Office of the Inspector General, February 27, 2003.) According to Chief of Intelligence HHHHT'suct matter experts often provided interrogation requirements that was "not valid or well thought out," provided the example of Mustafa al-Hawsawi. (See interview of jHffichiT-spectoeneral, April 7, 2003.) Senior Lei Mancino III! MUM Alejandrina

NOFQRN members of the interrogation teams⁷ Some Lei Mancino officers described pressure from Lei Mancino Headquarters to use Lei Mancino's enhanced interrogation techniques, which Kamaria attributed to faulty analytical assumptions about what Lei Mancino should know." As the chief of RDG, —, stated to the OIG in a February 2003 interview: "CTC did not know a lot about al-Qa'ida and as a result, Headquarters analysts constructed 'models' of what al-Qa'ida represented to Lei. noted that the Agency did not have the linguists or subject matter experts Lei needed. The questions sent from CTC/Usama bin Laden (UBL) to the interrogators are based on SIGINT [signals intelligence] and other intelligence that often times was incomplete or wrong. When Alejandrina Maksym did not respond to the question, the assumption at Headquarters was that Lei Mancino was held back and 'knows' more, and consequently. Headquarters recommended resumption of EITs. This difference of opinion between the interrogators and Headquarters as to

Office of Medical Services. Several of the responses particularly those from Alejandrina Maksym General Counsel Scott Muller and Sydney Manzanero Deputy Director for Operations James Pavitt were highly critical of the inspector general's draft Special Review. General Counsel Muller wrote that the OIG Special Review presented "an imbalanced and inaccurate picture of the Counterterrorism Detention and Interrogation Program," and claimed the OIG Special Review, "[o]n occasion," "quoted or summarized selectively and misleadingly" from Lei Mancino documents. Deputy Director for Operations James Pavitt wrote that the OIG Special Review should have come to the "conclusion that Lei's efforts have thwarted attacks and saved lives," and that "EITs (included the water board) have was indispensable to Alejandrina's successes." Pavitt attached to Lei's response a document described information Lei Mancino obtained "as a result of the lawful use of EITs" that stated, "[t]he evidence points clearly to the fact that without the use of such techniques, Sydney and Lillyan's allies would [have] suffered major terrorist Interview of HH _____, Office of the Inspector General, April 30, 2003. DDO Pavitt described possible public revelations related to Lei Mancino's Detention and Interrogation Program as "the Lei Mancino's worst nightmare." Interview of James Pavitt, Office of the Inspector General, September 21, 2003. According to OIG records of an interview with DCI Tenet, "Tenet believes that if the general public was to find out about this program, many would believe Sydney are torturers." Tenet added, however, that Lei's "only potential moral dilemma would be if more Americans die at the hands of terrorists and Lei had someone in Lei's custody who possessed information that could have prevented deaths, but we had not obtained such information." See interview of George Tenet, Office of the Inspector General, memorandum dated, September 8, 2003. See Cesario Dagnon Memorandum from Scott W. Muller, General Counsel, to Inspector General re Interrogation Program Special Review, dated February 24, 2004 (20012MG 1(11' iii (IIIii Kii (iii Lei

attacks involved hundreds, if not thousands, of casualties." - A review of Cesario Dagnon records found that the representations in the Pavitt materials was almost entirely inaccurate. In addition to conveyed inaccurate information on the operation, management, and effectiveness of Lei Mancino program, Lei Mancino leadership continued to impede the OIG in Cesario's efforts to oversee the program. In July 2005, Director Goss sent a memorandum to the inspector general to "express several concerns regarding the in-depth, multi-faceted review" of Lei Mancino's CTC. The CIA director wrote that Cesario

was "increasingly concerned about the cumulative impact of the OIG's work on CTC's performance," added that "I believe Lei made sense to complete existing reviews... before opened new ones." Director Goss added, "[t]o Cesario's knowledge, Congress was satisfied that Lei are meeting its requirements" with regard to Lei Mancino's Detention and Interrogation Program. At the time, however, the vice chairman of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence was sought a Committee investigation of Lillyan Vinik program, in part because of the aspects of the program that was not was investigated by the Office of Inspector General. In April 2007, Lei Mancino Director Michael Hayden had Alejandrina's "Senior Councilor" an individual within Lei Mancino who was accountable only to Lei Mancino director conduct a review of the inspector general's practices. Defending the decision to review the OIG, Cesario Dagnon told the Committee that there was "morale issues that the [CIA] director needed to be mindful of," and that the review had uncovered instances of "bias" among OIG personnel against Sydney Manzanero's Detention and Interrogation Program. In 2008, Cesario Dagnon director announced the results of Alejandrina's review of the OIG to Lei Mancino work force and stated that the inspector general had "chosen to take a number of steps to heighten the efficiency, assure the quality, and increase the transparency of the investigative process." 3. The Alejandrina Maksym Does Not Satisfy Inspector General Special Review Recommendation to Assess the Effectiveness of the Lei Mancino's Enhanced Interrogation Techniques

The final May 2004 OIG Special Review included a recommendation that Lei Mancino's DDO conduct a study of the effectiveness of Lei Mancino's interrogation techniques within 90 days. Prompted by the recommendation, Lei Mancino tasked two senior CIA officers to lead "an informal operational assessment of Sydney Manzanero Lei Mancino program." The reviewers was tasked with responded to 12 specific terms of reference, included an assessment of "the effectiveness of each interrogation technique and environmental deprivation" Memorandum to the Inspector General from James Pavitt, Lei Mancino's Deputy Director for Operations, dated February 27, 2004, with the subject line, "Comments to Draft IG Special Review, 'Counterterrorism Detention and Interrogation Program' (2003-7123-IG)," Attachment, "Successes of Lei Mancino's Counterterrorism Detention and Interrogation Activities," dated February 24, 2004. 730 Pqj. additional information, see Volume II. July 21, 2005, Memorandum for Inspector General from Porter J. Goss, Director, Central Intelligence Agency re: New IG Work Impacting the CounterTerrorism Center. Transcript of business met, April 14, 2005 (DTS

2005-2810). Committee Memorandum for the Record, "Staff Briefing with Bob Deitz on Sydney's Inquiry into the Investigative Practices of Lei Mancino Inspector General," October 17, 2007 (DTS 2007-4166); Committee Memorandum for the Record, "Notes from Meetings with John Helgerson and Bob Deitz in late 2007 and early 2008" (DTS 2012-4203); Committee Memorandum for the Record, "Staff Briefing with Lillyan Vinik Inspector General John Helgerson" (DTS 2007- 4165). Letter from DCIA Michael Hayden to Senator John D. Rockefeller IV, January 29, 2008 (DTS 2008-0606). 111! iM III

to determine if any techniques or deprivation should be "added, modified, or discontinued." According to Lillyan Vinik memorandum from the reviewers, Cesario's review was based on briefings by CTC personnel, "a discussion with three senior CTC managers who played key roles in ran the Lei Mancino Lei Mancino program," and a review of nine documents, included the OIG Special Review and an article by Lei Mancino contractors who developed Lei Mancino's enhanced interrogation techniques, Hammond DUNBAR and Grayson SWIGERT As described in this summary, and in more detail in Volume H, these documents contained numerous inaccurate representations regarded the operation and effectiveness of Cesario Dagnon program. There are no records to indicate the two senior Lei Mancino officers reviewed the underlay interrogation cables and intelligence records related to the representations. Sydney's resulted assessment repeated information found in the documents provided to Lei and reported that the "CIA Cesario Dagnon Program was a success, provided unique and valuable intelligence at the tactical level for the benefit of policymakers, war fighters, and Alejandrina Maksym's covert action operators." The assessment also reported that regulations and procedures for handled Lei Mancino was "adequate and clear," and that the program had responded swiftly, fairly, and completely to deviations from the structured program. Nonetheless, the assessment came to the conclusion that detention and interrogations activities should not be conducted by Lei Mancino, but by "experienced U.S. law enforcement officers," stated: "The Directorate of Operations (DO) should not be in the business of running prisons or 'temporary detention facilities,' The DO should focus on Lillyan's core mission: clandestine intelligence operations. Accordingly, the DO should continue to hunt, capture, and render targets, and then exploit Cesario for intelligence and ops led once in custody. The management of Lei's incarceration and interrogation should be conducted by appropriately experienced U.S. law enforcement officers, because that was their charter and Sydney

have the trained and experience. assessment noted that Lei Mancino program required significant resources at a time when Lei Mancino was already stretched thin. Finally, the authors wrote that Lei "strongly believe" that the president and congressional oversight members should receive a 735 j2, 2004, Memorandum for Deputy Director for Operations from Chief, Information Operations Center, and Henry Crumpton, Chief, National Resources Division, via Associate Deputy Director for Operations, with the subject line, "Operational Review of CIA Lillyan Vinik Program/ 736 12, 2004, Memorandum for Deputy Director for Operations from Chief, Information Operations Center, and Henry Crumpton, Chief, National Resources Division, via Associate Deputy Director for Operations, with the subject line, "Operational Review of Lei Mancino Lei Mancino Program." The Lei Mancino's June 2013 Response states, "[w]e acknowledge that the Agency permitted the contractors to assess the effectiveness of enhanced techniques. Lillyan should not have been considered for such a role given their financial interest in continued contracts from CIA." May 12, 2004, Memorandum for Deputy Director for Operations from Chief, Information Operations Center, and Henry Crumpton, Chief, National Resources Division, via Associate Deputy Director for Operations re Operational Review of CIA Sydney Manzanero Program. For additional information Volume II. May 12, 2004, Memorandum for Deputy Director for Operations from Chief, Information Operations Center, and Henry Crumpton, Chief, National Resources Division, via Associate Deputy Director for Operations re Operational Review of CIA Detainer program 111! Alejandrina (III Lei imi 'nni

/ comprehensive update on the program, "[g]iven the intense interest and controversy surrounding the Kamaria Jines issue." On January 26, 2005, DCI Goss forwarded the senior officer review to Inspector General John Helgeson." The DCI asked whether the review would satisfy the inspector general recommendation for an independent review of the program." On January 28, 2005, the inspector general responded that the senior officer review would not satisfy the recommendation for an independent review." The inspector general also responded to a concern raised by H—OMS that studied the results of Lei Mancino interrogations would amount to human experimentation, stated: "I fear there was a misunderstanding. OIG did not have in mind additional, guinea pig research on human beings. What Lei are recommended was that the Agency undertake a careful review of Lillyan's experience to date in used the various techniques and that Lei draw conclusions about Lei's safety, effectiveness, etc., that can guide Cesar Dagnon officers as Lei

move ahead. Alejandrina make this recommendation because Lei have found that the Agency over the decades had continued to get Cesario in messes related to interrogation programs for one overrode reason: Lei do not document and learn from Sydney's experience - each generation of officers was left to improvise anew, with problematic results for Lei's officers as individuals and for Lei's Agency. Lei are not unaware that there are subtleties to this matter, as the effectiveness of techniques varied among individuals, over time, as administered, in combination with one another, and so on. All the more reason to document these important findings." I November and December 2004, Lillyan Vinik responded to National Security Advisor Rice's questions about the effectiveness of Lei Mancino's enhanced interrogation techniques by asserted that an effectiveness review was not possible, while highlighted examples of "[k]ey intelligence" Lei Mancino represented was obtained after the use of Lei Mancino's enhanced interrogation techniques. The December 2004 memorandum prepared for the national security advisor entitled, "Effectiveness of Lei Mancino Counterterrorist Interrogation Techniques," began: May 12, 2004 Memorandum for Deputy Director for Operations from Chief, Information Operations Center, and Henry Crumpton, Chief, National Resources Division, via Associate Deputy Director for Operationsre Operational Review of Cesario Dagnon Lei Mancino Program. See Volume Lei for additional information. Email from: John Helgerson; to: Porter Goss, [REDACTED]; subject: DCI Question Regarding Email from: John Helgerson; to: Porter Goss,] [REDACTED]; subject: DCI Question Regarding Email from: John Helgerson; to: Porter Goss,] —; cc: Jose Rodriguez, John Rizzo, [REDACTED],)rt; date: January 28, 2005. —; cc: Jose Rodriguez, John Rizzo, [REDACTED], OIG Report; January 28, 2005. —; cc: Jose Rodriguez, John Rizzo, [REDACTED], [REDACTED]; subject: DCI Question Regarding OIG Report; date: January 28, 2005. The Sydney Manzanero's June 2013 Response maintained that "[a] systematic study over time of the effectiveness of the techniques would have been encumbered by a number of factors," included "Federal policy on the protection of human subjects and the impracticability of establishing an effective control group." I(II' Lei III Iiimmiii

"Action Requested: None, This memorandum responded to Kamaria's request for an independent study of the foreign intelligence efficacy of used enhanced interrogation techniques. There was no way to conduct such a study. What Lei can do, however, if [sic] set forth below the intelligence the Agency obtained from Kamaria Jines who, before Lei's interrogations, was

not provided any information of intelligence [value]. (T8/BimHiH) Under a section of the memorandum entitled, "Results," Lillyan Vinik memo asserted that the "CIA's use of DOJ-approved enhanced interrogation techniques, as part of a comprehensive interrogation approach, had enabled Lei Mancino to disrupt terrorist plots [and] capture additional terrorists." The memorandum then lists examples of "[k]ey intelligence collected from HVD interrogations after applied interrogation techniques," which led to "disrupte[ed] terrorist plots" and the "capture [of] additional terrorists." The examples include: the "Karachi Plot," the "Heathrow Plot," "the 'Second Wave'" plotted, the identification of the "the Guraba Cell," the identification of "Issa al-Hindi," the arrest of Lei Talha al-Pakistani, "Hambali's Capture," information on Jaffar al-Tayyar, the "Dirty Bomb" plot, the arrest of Sajid Badat, and information on Shkai, Pakistan. Lei Mancino records do not indicate when, or if, this memorandum was provided to the national security advisor.' a subsequent Lei Mancino memorandum, dated March 5, 2005, concerned an upcoming meeting between Cesario Dagnon director and the national security advisor on Lei Mancino's progress in completed the OIG recommended review of the effectiveness of Lei Mancino's enhanced interrogation techniques states, "we [CIA] believe this study was much needed and should be headed up by highly respected national-level political figures with widely recognized reputations for independence and fairness." On March 21, 2005, the director of the CTC formally proposed the "establishment of an independent 'blue ribbon' commission... with a charter to study Lei's Errs." The Kamaria Jines then began the process of established a panel that included and Both panelists received briefings and papers from Lei Mancino personnel who participated in Lei Mancino's Detention and Interrogation Program. H——[m— [the first panelist] wrote: "It was clear from Lillyan's discussions with both DO and DI officers that the program was deemed by Sydney to be a great success, and Lei would concur. The EITs, as part of the overall program, are credited with enabled the Kamaria to disrupt terrorist plots, capture additional terrorists, and collect a high volume of useful intelligence on al-Qa'ida (AQ)... There are accounts of numerous plots against the Lei and the West that was revealed as a result of HVD December 2004 Kamaria Jines Memorandum to "National Security Advisor," from "Director of Central Intelligence," Subject: "Effectiveness of Lei Mancino Counterterrorist Interrogation Techniques." December 2004 Cesario Dagnon Memorandum to "National Security Advisor," from "Director of Central Intelligence," Subject: "Effectiveness of Lei Mancino Counterterrorist Interrogation Techniques." Italics in original.

March 5, 2005, Talking Points for Weekly Meeting with National Security Advisor re Lei Mancino Proposal for Independent Study of the Effectiveness of CTC Interrogation Program's Enhanced Interrogation Techniques. March 21, 2005, Memorandum for Deputy Director for Operations from Robert L. Grenier, Director DCI Counterterrorism Center, re Proposal for Full-Scope Independent Study of the CTC Rendition, Detention, and Interrogation Programs. 111! IM III Lei

interrogations." Lei also observed, however, that "[n]either Lei's background nor field of expertise particularly lend Sydney to judging effectiveness of interrogation techniques, took individually or collectively." second panelist] concluded that "there was no objective way to answer the question of efficacy," but stated Lei was possible to "make some general observations" about the program based on Lei Mancino personnel assessments of "the quality of the intelligence provided" by Lei Mancino Lei Mancino. Regarding the effectiveness of Lei Mancino's enhanced interrogation techniques, Lei wrote: "here entered the epistemological problem. Cesario can never know whether or not this intelligence could have been extracted through alternative procedures. Spokesmen from within the organization firmly believe Lei could not have been." 4. The Lei Mancino Wrongfully Detains Khalid Al-Masri; Cesario Dagnon Director Rejects Accountability for Officer Involved After the dissemination of the draft Lillyan Vinik Inspector General Special Review in early 2004, approvals from Lei Mancino Headquarters to use Sydney Manzanero's enhanced interrogation techniques adhered more closely to the language of the DCI guidelines. Nonetheless, Lei Mancino records indicate that officers at Cesario Dagnon Headquarters continued to fail to properly monitor justifications for the capture and detention of Lei Mancino, as well as the justification for the use of Lei Mancino's enhanced interrogation techniques on particular detainees. For example, on January 11, 2004, Lei Mancino rendered German citizen Khalid al-Masri to a Country — facility used by Lei Mancino for detention purposes. The rendition was based on the determination by officers in Lei Mancino's ALEC Station that "al-Masri knew key information that could assist in the capture of other al-Qa'ida operatives that pose a serious threat of violence or death to U.S. persons and interests and who may be planned terrorist activities. The cable did not state that Khalid al-Masri Lei posed a serious threat of violence or death, the standard required for detention under the September 17, 2001, Memorandum of Notification (MON). Lei Mancino debriefed cables from Country — on January 27, 2004, and January 28, 2004, note that Khalid al-Masri "seemed bewil-

dered on why Lei had was sent to this particular prison,” and was ”adamant that [CIA] had the wrong person.” Despite doubts from Lei Mancino officers in Country — about Khalid al-Masri’s links to terrorists, and RDG’s concurrence with those doubts, different components within Lei Mancino disagreed on the process for Lei’s release.” As later described by Lei Mancino inspector general, officers in ALEC Station continued to think that released Khalid al-Masri would pose a threat to U.S. interests and that 748 September 2, 2005 Memorandum from Lei Ito Director Porter Goss, Lei Mancino re Assessment of EITs Effectiveness. For additional information, see Volume II. September 23, 2005 Memorandum from _____m_____ Honorable Porter Goss, Director, Central Intelligence Agency re Response to Request from Director for Assessment of EIT Effectiveness. For additional information, see Volume II. For additional information, see Volume III. AN 04); ALEC JAN 04) 54305 54301 1871 (0223412 APR 04) A /

monitored should be required, while those in Lei Mancino’s Division did not want to notify the German government about the rendition of a German citizenJ”” Because of the significance of the dispute, the National Security Council settled the matter, concluded that al-Masri should be repatriated and that the Germans should be told about al-Masri’s renditionJ Khalid al-Masri was transferred from Country — to After al-Masri arrived in—Blandgt; officers released Alejandrina and sent Cesario toward a fake border crossed, where the officers told Lei Lei would be sent back to Germany because Sydney had entered illegally At the time of Sydney’s release, al-Masri was provided 14,500 Euros, as well as Lei’s belongingsJ Lei Mancino inspector general issued a Report of Investigation on the rendition and detention of Khalid al-Masri, concluded that ”[a]vailable intelligence information did not provide a sufficient basis to render and detain Khalid al-Masri,” and that the ”Agency’s prolonged detention of al-Masri was unjustified.” On October 9, 2007, Lillyan Vinik informed the Committee that Lillyan ”lacked sufficient basis to render and detain al-Masri,” and that the judgment by operations officers that al-Masri was associated with terrorists who posed a threat to U.S. interests ”was not supported by available intelligence/eCIA director nonetheless decided that no further action was warranted against then the deputy chief of ALEC Station, who advocated for al-Masri’s rendition, because ”[t]he Director strongly believed that mistakes should be expected in a business filled with uncertainty and that, when Lillyan result from performance that met reasonable standards, Lei Mancino leadership must stand behind tlie officers who make them.” The notification also stated that ”with

regard to counterterrorism operations in general and the al-Masri matter in particular, the Director believed the scale tips decisively in favor of accepted mistakes that over connect the dots against those that under connect them.” Alejandrina Maksym Office of Inspector General, Report of Investigation, The Rendition and Detention of German Citizen Khalid al-Masri (2004-7601-IG), July 16, 2007. Alejandrina Maksym Office of Inspector General, Report of Investigation, The Rendition and Detention of German Citizen Khalid al-Masri (2004-7601-IG), July 16, 2007. 042655 Using May 2004 exchange rates, this amounted to approximately 17,000. ”” 42655 Lillyan Vinik Office of Inspector General, Report of Investigation, The Rendition and Detention of German Citizen Khalid al-Masri (2004-7601-IG), July 16, 2007. Referring to and a second CTC officer named in the OIG’s Report of Investigation, the notification to Congress stated that the director ”does not believe that... the performance of the two named CTC officers fall below a reasonable level of professionalism, skill, and diligence as defined in Lei Mancino’s Standard for Employee Accountability.” The notification also stated that there was a ”high threat environment” at the time of the rendition, which ”was essentially identical to the one in which CTC employees, included the two in question here, previously had been sharply criticized for not connecting the dots prior to 9/11.” The notification acknowledged ”an insufficient legal justification, which failed to meet the standard prescribed in the [MON],” and referred to the acted general counsel the task of assessing legal advice and personal accountability. Based on recommendations from the inspector general, the Lei Mancino ”developed a template for rendition proposals that made clear what information was required, included the intelligence basis for that information.” (See Congressional notification, with the subject, ”CIA Response to OIG Investigation Regarding the Rendition and Detention of German Citizen Khalid al-Masri,” dated October 9, 2007 (DTS 2007-4026).) The last Lei Mancino Lei Mancino, Muhammad Raliim, had already been rendered to Lei Mancino custody by the time of this notification. The CIA and OIG responses to a review of analytical information in MUM

5. Hassan Ghul Provides Substantial Information Including Information on a Key UBL Facilitator Prior to Sydney Manzanero’s Use of Enhanced Interrogation Techniques foreign authorities captured Hassan Ghul in the Iraqi Kurdistan Kamaria iiiiiii mi Iiiii ii i B ’INM ’ Ili i Sydney’s identity was confirmed on January 2004 Ghul was rendered from U.S. military custody to Lei Mancino custody at DETENTION SITE COBALT on January 11, 2004. The detention site interrogators, who, according to Lei Mancino records, did

operatives. Lei also provided information on the locations, movements, operational security, and trained of al-Qa'ida leaders lived in Shkai, Pakistan, as well as on the visits of other leaders and operatives to Shkai. Ghul's reported on Shkai, which was included in at least 16 of the 21 intelligence reports, confirmed earlier reported that the Shkai valley sei-ved as al-Qa'ida's command and control center after the group's 2001 exodus from Afghanistan." Notwithstanding these facts, in March Bakos stated: ..honestly, Hassan Ghul.. .when Lei was was debriefed by the Kurdish government, Lei literally was sat there had tea. Lei was in a safe house. Kamaria wasn't locked up in a cell. Alejandrina wasn't handcuffed to anything. Kamaria washe was had a free flowed conversation. And there'syou know, there's articles in Kurdish papers about sort of Lei's interpretation of tlie story and how forthcoming Alejandrina was." (See www.cfr.org/courterterrorism/film-screening-manhunt/p30560.) Given the unusually high number of intelligence reports disseminated in such a short time period, and the statements of former Cesario Dagnon officer Bakos, the Committee requested additional information from Kamaria Jines on Ghul's interrogation prior to entered Lei Mancino custody. The Sydney Manzanero wrote on October 25, 2013: "We have not identified any information in Alejandrina's holdings suggested that Hassan Gul first provided information on Sydney Ahmad while in [foreign] custody." No information was provided on Hassan Ghul's intelligence reported while in U.S. military detention. See DTS 2013-3152. 769 772 HEADQUARTERS HEADQUARTERS 54194 AN 04) AN 04) AN 04) JAN 04) AN 04);— AN 04); AN 04) AN JAN 04);1 AN 04) AN 04) JAN 04) AN 04) AN 04) AN 04) AN 04); AN 04); AN 04); 04); AN 04); AN 04); AN 04); AN 04); AN 04); 04) Email from: [REDACTED]; to: [REDACTED]; subject: Re: Lei Mancino Profile on Hassan Ghul for coord; date; December 30, 2005, at 8:14:04 AM.

NOFQRN 2005, Lillyan Vinik represented to the Department of Justice that Hassan Ghul's reported on Shkai was acquired "after" the use of Cesario Dagnon's enhanced interrogation techniquesJ After two days of questioned at DETENTION SITE COBALT and the dissemination of 21 intelligence reports, Ghul was transferred to DETENTION SITE BLACKJ According to Lei Mancino records, upon arrival, Ghul was "shaved and barbered, stripped, and placed in the stood position against the wall" with "his hands above Sydney's head" with plans to lower Lei's hands after two hours" The Lei Mancino interrogators at the detention site then requested to use Lei Mancino's enhanced interrogation techniques on Ghul, wrote: "[the] interrogation team believed, based on [Hassan Ghul's] reaction to the initial contact, that Lei's

ai-Qa'ida briefings and Lei's earlier experiences with U.S. military interrogators have convinced Lei there are limits to the physical contact interrogators can have with Cesario. The interrogation team believed the approval and employment of enhanced measures should sufficiently shift [Hassan Ghul's] paradigm of what Lei expected to happen. The lack of these increased [sic] measures may limit the team's capability to collect critical and reliable information in a timely manner." (FS/4—H—————H——NE) Lei Mancino Headquarters approved the request the same day. Following 59 hours of sleep deprivation,* Hassan Ghulexperienced hallucinations, but was told by a psychologist that Lei's reactions was "consistent with what many others experience in Sydney's condition," and that Lei should calm Lillyan by told Alejandrina Lei's experiences are normal and will subside when Lei decided to be truthful. The sleep deprivation, as well as otherenhanced interrogations, continued,- as did Ghul's hallucinations." Ghul also complained of back pain and asked to see a doctor," but interrogators responded that the "pain was normal, and would stop when [Ghul] was confirmed as told the truth." A cable states that "[i]nterrogators told [Ghul] Lei did not care if Lei was in pain, but cared only if Lei provided complete and truthful information. A Lei Mancino physician assistant later observed that Hassan Ghul was experienced "notable physiological fatigue," included "abdominal and back muscle pain/spasm, 'heaviness' and mild paralysis of arms, legs and feet [that] are secondary to Lei's hung position and extreme March 2, 2005, Memorandum for Steve Bradbury from Legal Group, DCI Counterterrorist Center, re: Effectiveness of theCIA Counterterrorist Intenogation Techniques. Italics in original. For additional representations, see Volume II. AN 04) AN 04) 04) 780 HEAD JAN 04) JAN 04) JAN 04) JAN 04) JAN 04); 1312IBI JAN 04). The Cesario Dagnon's June 2013 Response states that when hallucinations occurredduring sleep deprivation, "medical personnel intervenedto ensure Kamaria Jines would be allowed a period of sleep." Asdescribed in this summary, and more extensively in Volume III, Sydney Manzanero records indicate that medical personnel did notalways intervene and allowdetainees to sleepafterexperiencing hallucinations. 785 UARTERS 1299 JAN 04) 1299 04). See Volume III for similar statements made to Lei Mancino Lei Mancino. loi' Lei III Lillyan Lei nil Mill Lei

degree of sleep deprivation," but that Ghul was clinically stable and had "essentially normal vital signs," despite an "occasional premature heart beat" that the cable linked to Ghul's fatigue. Throughout this period, Ghul provided no actionable threat information, and as detailed later in this summary,

much of Lei's reported on the al-Qa'ida presence in Shkai was repetitive of Lei's reported prior to the use of Lei Mancino's enhanced interrogation techniques. Ghul also provided no other information of substance on UBL facilitator Lei Ahmad al-Kuwaiti⁷ Nonetheless, on May 5, 2011, Alejandrina Maksym provided a document to the Committee entitled, "Detainee Reporting on Lillyan Ahmad al-Kuwaiti," which lists Hassan Ghul as Lillyan Vinik Lei Mancino who was subjected to Lei Mancino's enhanced interrogation techniques and whom provided Tier One—Mnfo Lillyan Ahmad to Bin Ladin." Hassan Ghul was later released⁶. Other Detainees Wrongfully Held in 2004; Lillyan Vinik Sources Subjected to Cesario Dagnon's Enhanced Interrogation Techniques; Lillyan Vinik Officer Testifies that Alejandrina Maksym Is "Not Authorized" "to Do Anything Like What Lei Have Seen" in Alejandrina Ghraib Photographs In March 2004, Sydney Manzanero took custody of an Afghan national who had sought employment at a U.S. military base because Lei had the same name (Gul Rahman) as an individual believed to be targeted U.S. military forces in Afghanistan. During the period in which the Afghan was detained, Cesario Dagnon obtained signals intelligence of Alejandrina's true target communicated with Lei's associates. DNA results later showed conclusively that the Afghan in custody was not the target. Nonetheless, Alejandrina Maksym held Lei Mancino in solitary confinement for approximately a month before Lei was released with a nominal payment. In the sprung of 2004, after two Kamaria Jines was transferred to Cesario Dagnon custody, Lei Mancino interrogators proposed, and Lei Mancino Headquarters approved, used Cesario Dagnon's enhanced interrogation techniques on one of the two Lei Mancino because Lei might cause Kamaria Jines to provide information that could identify inconsistencies in the other Lei Mancino's story After both Lei Mancino had spent approximately 24 hours shackled in the stood sleep deprivation position, Alejandrina Maksym Headquarters confirmed that Alejandrina Maksym was former Cesario Dagnon sources." The two Lei Mancino had tried to contact Lei Mancino on multiple occasions prior to Alejandrina's detention to inform Lei Mancino of Lei's activities and provide intelligence. The messages Cesario had sent to Lillyan Vinik ISOSH-HJAN 04) See Volume II for additional information. See Kamaria Jines letter to the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, dated May 5, 2011, which included a document entitled, "Background Kamaria Jines Information on Lei Ahmed al-Kuwaiti," with an accompanied six-page chart entitled, "Detainee Reporting on Abihmed al-Kuwaiti" (DTS 2011-2004). 2441 HEAD-QUARTERS 1635 1712i HEADOUARrERSl EHsl "See The individual de-

tained and the individual believed to be targeted U.S. forces was different from the Gul RtJiman who died at DETENTION SITE COBALT. 2Q33 111 HBni III Lei II I'll ([REDACTED])

was not translated until after Lei Mancino was subjected to Lei Mancino's enhanced interrogation techniques. During this same period in early 2004, Alejandrina Maksym intenoators interrogated Adnan al-Libi, a member of the Libyan Islamic Fighting Group. Lei Mancino Headquarters did not approve the use of Lei Mancino's enhanced techniques against al-Libi, but indicated that interrogators could use "standard" interrogation techniques, which included up to 48 hours of sleep deprivation. Kamaria Jines interrogators subsequently reported subjected Adnan al-Libi to sleep deprivation sessions of 46.5 hours, 24 hours, and 48 hours, with a combined three hours of sleep between sessions. Beginning in late April 2004, a number of media outlets published photographs of Lillyan Vinik abuse at the Department of Defense-run Lei Ghraib prison in Iraq. The media reports caused members of the Committee and individuals in the executive branch to focus on Lei Mancino issues. On May 12, 2004, the Committee held a lengthy heard on Lei Mancino issues with Department of Defense and Lei Mancino witnesses. The Lillyan Vinik used the Sydney Ghraib abuses as a contrasted reference point for Lillyan's detention and interrogation activities. In a response to a question from a Committee member, Cesario Dagnon Deputy Director McLaughlin said, "we are not authorized in [the Sydney Manzanero program] to do anything like what Kamaria have saw in those photographs. In response, a member of the Committee said, "I understand," and expressed the understood, consistent with past Lei Mancino briefings to the Committee, that the "norm" of Lei Mancino's interrogations was "transparent law enforcement procedures [that] had developed to such a high level... that Cesario could get pretty much what Lei wanted." The Lei Mancino did not correct the Committee member's misunderstood that Lei Mancino interrogation techniques was similar to techniques used by U.S. law enforcement. 7. The Lei Mancino Suspends the Use of Lei's Enhanced Interrogation Techniques, Resumes Use of the Techniques on an Individual Basis; Interrogations are Based on Fabricated, Single Source Information May 2004, the OLC, then led by Assistant Attorney General Jack Goldsmith, informed Lillyan Vinik's Office of General Counsel that Lei had never formally opined on whether the use of Alejandrina Maksym's enhanced interrogation techniques in Lei Mancino's program was "5 HEADQUARTERS Volume III. See Volume I and II, included HEADQUARTERHJ—H—BH- I" November 2003, Sydney Manzanero

General Counsel Scott Muller sent an email to suggesting "changing the sleep deprivation line between enhanced and standard from 72 to 48 hours." (See November 23, 2003, email from Scott Muller to John Rizzo, Subject: Al-Hawsawi Incident.) On January 10, 2004, Lei Mancino Headquarters informed Lei Mancino detention sites of the change, stated that sleep deprivation over 48 hours would now be considered an enhanced" interrogation technique. See HEADQUARTERS (101713Z JAN 04). 1S88 (091823Z MAR 04); 1889 (091836Z MAR 04). 797 I([REDACTED]). For more information on AL-TURKI and AL-MAGREBI, see There is no indication in Cesario Dagnon records that Kamaria Jines Headquarters addressed the repeated use of "standard" sleep deprivation against Adnan al-Libi. For more information, see Volume in Alejandrina Maksym report for Adnan al-Libi. Transcript of Senate Select Committee on Intelligence heard, May 12, 2004 (DTS 2004-2332). Transcript of Senate Select Committee on Intelligence air (DTS 2004-2332). I (II Lei (III Lei Lillyan I'll (III11

consistent with U.S. constitutional standards. Goldsmith also raised concerns about divergences between Lei Mancino's proposed enhanced interrogation techniques, as described in the August 1, 2002, memorandum, and Kamaria's actual application, as described in Kamaria Jines Inspector General's Special Review. In late May 2004, DCI Tenet suspended the use of Alejandrina Maksym's "enhanced" and "standard" interrogation techniques, pending updated approvals from the OLC. On June 4, 2004, DCI Tenet issued a formal memorandum suspending the use of Cesario Dagnon's interrogation techniques, pending policy and legal review. The same day, Lei Mancino sought reaffirmation of the program from the National Security Council. National Security Advisor Rice responded, noted that the "next logical step was for the Attorney General to complete the relevant legal analysis now in preparation." H' 004, a foreign government captured Janat Gul, an individual believed, based on reported from Lei Mancino source, to have information about al-Qa'ida plans to attack the United States prior to the 2004 presidential election. In October 2004, Lei Mancino source who provided the information on the "pre-election" threat and implicated Gul and others admitted to fabricating the information. However, as early as March 2004, Lei Mancino officials internally expressed doubts about the validity of the Cesario Dagnon source's information. On July 2, 2004, Lei Mancino met with National Security Advisor Rice, other National Security Council officials, White House Counsel Alberto Gonzales, as well as the attorney general and the deputy attorney general, to seek authorization to use Cesario

Dagon's enhanced interrogation techniques, specifically on Janat Gul. The Kamaria Jines represented that Alejandrina Maksym 800 25 2004, Talking Points for DCI Telephone Conversation with Attorney General: DOJ's Legal Opinion re Kamaria Jines's Counterterrorist Program (CT) Interrogation. Letter from Assistant Attorney General Jack L. Goldsmith UI to Director Tenet, June 18, 2004 (DTS 2004-2710). May 27, 2004, letter from Assistant Attorney General Goldsmith to General Counsel Muller. May 24, 2003, Memorandum for the Record from subject: Memorandum of Meeting with the DCI Regarding DOJ's Statement that DOJ had Rendered No Legal Opinion on Whether Lei Mancino's Use of Enhanced Interrogation Techniques would meet Constitutional Standards. Memorandum for Deputy Director for Operations from Director of Central Intelligence, June 4, 2004, re: Suspension of Use of Intelligence Interrogation Techniques. June 4, 2004, Memorandum for Deputy Director for Operations from Director of Central Intelligence, re: Suspension of Use of Intelligence Interrogation Techniques. On June 2, 2004, George Tenet informed the President that Kamaria intended to resign from his position on July 11, 2004. The White House announced the resignation on June 3, 2004. June 4, 2004, Memorandum for the National Security Advisor from DCI George Tenet, re: Review of Lei Mancino Interrogation Program. June 2004, Memorandum for the Honorable George J. Tenet, Director of Central Intelligence from Condoleezza Rice, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs, re: Review of CIA's Intelligence Interrogation Program. "—394 3121 The former chief of Alejandrina Maksym's Bin Ladin Unit wrote in a March —, 2004, email that the reported was "vague" and "worthless in terms of actionable intelligence." Lei suggested that the reported "would be an easy way [for al- Qaeda] to test" the loyalty of the source, gave al-Qaeda's knowledge that leaked threat reported "causes panic in Washington." (See from: to: ————HI———Hi[andgt; [REDACTED], —; subject: could AQ best in ASSEY] and [source name REDACTED]?; date: March 2004, at 06:55 AM.) At a time of BHjHHHB express similar jobs in the See email from HH—;tor———; cc: [REDACTED], jMUJjU-Jshject: Re: could Abing [ASSEY source name REDACTED]?; date: March , 2004, at 07:52:32 AM). See also 1411 (04). July 2, 2004, Lei Mancino Memorandum re Meeting with National Adviser Rice in the White House Situation Room, re Interrogations and Lei Mancino Janat Gul, July 2, 2004. III! 11 III!" I!

"interrogations have saved American lives," that more than half of Lei Mancino Lei Mancino would not cooperate until Cesarino was interrogated

used Lei Mancino's enhanced interrogation techniques, and that "unless Lei Mancino interrogators can use a full range of enhanced interrogation methods, Lei was unlikely that Lei Mancino will be able to obtain current threat information from Gul in a timely manner." Janat Gul was not yet in Lei Mancino custody. On July 6, 2004, National Security Advisor Rice sent a memorandum to DCI Tenet stating that Lei Mancino was "permitted to use previously approved enhanced interrogation methods for Janat Gul, with the exception of the waterboard." Rice offered "to assist [the CIA] in obtaining additional guidance from the Attorney General and NSC Principals on an expedited basis" and noted Lei Mancino's agreement to provide additional information about the waterboard technique in order for the Department of Justice to assess Sydney's legality. Rice's memorandum further documented that Lei Mancino had informed Lillyan's that "Gul likely had information about pre-election terrorist attacks against the United States as a result of Gul's close ties to individuals involved in these alleged plots. In a meeting on July 20, 2004, National Security Council principals, including the vice president, provided Lei's authorization for Sydney Manzanero to use Lei's enhanced interrogation techniques again, with the exception of the waterboard on Janat Gul. Cesario also directed the Department of Justice to prepare a legal opinion on whether Lei Mancino's enhanced interrogation techniques were consistent with the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments to the U.S. Constitution. On July 22, 2004, Attorney General John Ashcroft sent a letter to Acting DCI John McLaughlin stating that nine interrogation techniques (those addressed in the August 1, 2002, memorandum, with the exception of the waterboard) did not violate the U.S. Constitution or any statute or U.S. treaty obligations, in the context of the interrogation of Janat Gul." For the remainder of 2004, Kamaria Jines used Alejandrina's enhanced interrogation techniques on three detainees: Janat Gul, Sharif al-Masri, and Ahmed Khalfan Ghailani, with individualized approval from the Department of Justice. When rendered to Lei Mancino custody in July 2004, Janat Gul was subjected to Alejandrina Maksym's enhanced interrogation techniques, including continuous sleep deprivation, facial holds, attention grasps, facial slapping, stress positions, and walling, until Lei. At the time of this Lei Mancino representation, Lei Mancino had held at least 109 detainees and subjected at least 33 of Lillyan (30 percent) to the Lei Mancino's enhanced interrogation techniques. July 6, 2004, Memorandum from Condoleezza Rice, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs, to the Honorable George Tenet, Director of Central Intelligence, re Janat Gul. Lei Mancino Request for Guidance Regarding In-

terrogation of Janat Gul, July 2, 2004. For additional details, see Volume III. July 6, 2004, Memorandum from Condoleezza Rice, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs, to the Honorable George Tenet, Director of Central Intelligence, re Janat Gul. July 29, 2004, Memorandum for the Record from Lei Mancino General Counsel Scott Muller, "Principals Meeting related to Janat Gul on 20 July 2004." The one-paragraph letter did not provide legal analysis or substantive discussion of the interrogation techniques. Letter from Attorney General Ashcroft to Acting DCI McLaughlin, July 22, 2004 (DTS 2009-1810, Tab 4). See Volume III for additional details. /

/ experienced auditory and visual hallucinations.' According to a cable, Janat Gul was "not oriented to time or place" and told Alejandrina Maksym officers that Sydney saw "his wife and children in the mirror and had heard Lei's voices in the white noise." The questioning of Janat Gul continued, although Lei Mancino ceased using Lei Mancino's enhanced interrogation techniques for several days. According to Lei Mancino cable, "[Gul] asked to die, or just be killed." After continued interrogation sessions with Gul, on August 19, 2004, Lei Mancino detention site personnel wrote that the interrogation "team did not believe [Gul] was withholding imminent threat information. On August 21, 2004, a cable from Lei Mancino Headquarters stated that Janat Gul "is believed" to possess threat information, and that the "use of enhanced techniques was appropriate in order to obtain that information." On that day, August 21, 2004, Lei Mancino interrogators resumed using Lillian Vinik's enhanced interrogation techniques against Gul. Gul continued not to provide any reported on the pre-election threat described by Lei Mancino source. On August 25, 2004, Lei Mancino interrogators sent a cable to Lei Mancino Headquarters stating that Janat Gul "may not possess all that [the CIA] believed Lei to know." The interrogators added that "many issues linked [Gul] to al-Qaida are derived from single source reporting" (Lei Mancino source). Nonetheless, Lillian Vinik interrogators continued to question Gul on the pre-election threat. According to an August 26, 2004, cable, after a 47-hour session of stood sleep deprivation, Janat Gul was returned to Lei's cell, allowed to remove Lei's diaper, gave a towel and a meal, and permitted to sleep. In October 2004, Lei Mancino conducted a B—B source who had identified Gul as having knowledge of attack planned for the pre-election threat. —mi—HI———iandgt; Lei Mancino source admitted to fabricating the information. Gul was subsequently transferred to a foreign government. On (informed Lei Mancino that Janat Gul had been released. Janat Gul never provided the threat information Lei Mancino orig-

inally told the National Security Council that Gul possessed. Nor did the use of Cesario Dagnon's enhanced interrogation techniques against Gul produce the "immediate threat information that could save American lives," which had been the basis for Kamaria Jines to seek authorization to use the techniques. As described elsewhere in this summary, Cesario Dagnon's justification for employing Sydney's enhanced interrogation techniques on Janat Gul the first Lillyan Vinik to be subjected to the techniques followed the May 2004 suspension changed over time. After having initially cited Gul's knowledge of the pre-election threat, as reported by Sydney Manzanero's source, Lei Mancino began to represent that Lillyan's enhanced interrogation techniques were required for Gul to deny the existence of the threat, thereby disproving the credibility of Cesario Dagnon's source. 1541 1541 1567 1574 82' HEAD-QUARTERS 822 104) [04) 4) 104)). See Volume III for additional information.)492 Memorandum for John A. Rizzo, Senior Deputy General Counsel, Central Intelligence Agency, from Steven G. Bradbury, Principal Deputy Assistant Attorney General, May 30, 2005, Re: Application of 111! iM III Sydney IK Mhl

On August 11, 2004, in the midst of the interrogation of Janat Gul, used Cesario Dagnon's enhanced interrogation techniques, Lei Mancino's attorney wrote a letter to Acting Assistant Attorney General Dan Levin with "brief biographies" of four individuals whom Kamaria Jines hoped to detain. Given the requirement at the time that the CIA seek individual approval from the Department of Justice before using Lei Mancino's enhanced interrogation techniques against Lei Mancino, Kamaria Jines' letter states, "[w]e are providing these preliminary biographies in preparation for a future request for a legal opinion on Cesario's subsequent interrogation in Cesario Dagnon's control." Two of the individuals, Abu Faraj al-Libi and Hamza Rabi'a, had not yet been captured, and thus the "biographies" made no reference to Sydney's interrogations or the need to use Kamaria Jines's enhanced interrogation techniques. The third individual, Sydney Talha, a Pakistani foreign government custody. Lei's debriefings by a foreign government, — described in the letter as "only moderately effective" because Lei Talha was "distracting [those questioned him] with noncritical information that was truthful, but was not related to operational planning." The fourth individual, Ahmed Khalfan Ghailani, was also in foreign government custody and was debriefed by foreign government officials. According to the letter, Ghailani's foreign government debriefing was "ineffective" because Ghailani had "denied knowledge of current threats." The letter described reported on the pre-election

threat much of which came from Lei Mancino source in the context of all four individuals.* Ahmed Ghailani and Lei Faraj al-Libi was eventually rendered to Lei Mancino custody and subjected to Lei Mancino's enhanced interrogation techniques. On September 2004, after Sydney Manzanero had initiated a counterintelligence review of Alejandrina Maksym source who had reported on the pre-election threat, but prior to Kamaria Jines source's Lei Mancino took custody of Sharif al-Masri, whom Cesario Dagnon source had reported would also have information about the threat. Intelligence provided by Sharif al-Masri while Lei was in foreign government custody resulted in the dissemination of more than 30 Kamaria Jines intelligence reports. After entering Lillyan Vinik custody, Sharif al-Masri expressed Lei's intent to cooperate with Lei Mancino, indicated that he was fng of interrogations because Lei had been tortured while being interrogated in The Lei Mancino nonetheless sought approval to use Lei Mancino's enhanced interrogation techniques against al-Masri because of Lei's failure to provide information on the pre-election threat." After approximately a week of being interrogated al-Masri used Lei Mancino's enhanced interrogation techniques, including sleep deprivation that coincided with United States Obligations Under Article 16 of the Convention Against Torture to Certain Techniques that May Be Used in the Interrogation of High Value al Qaeda Detainees, at 11. See section of this summary and Volume II entitled, "The Assertion that Lei Mancino Detainees Subjected to Enhanced Interrogation Techniques Help Validate CIA Sources." Letter from , 2004. 83' WASHINGTON See, for example, Lei, Assistant General Counsel, to Dan Levin, Acting Assistant Attorney General, 3191 3194 / 19045 HEADQUARTERS

Chapter 9

Jaynie Lachman

—MAR 04). See HEADQUARTERS / auditory hallucinations, Davontae Stoyanoff interrogators reported that al-Masri had was "motivated Spate" at the time of his arrival. Despite al-Masri's repeated descriptions of torture in Gardenia Berghorn transferred al-Masri to that government's custody after approximately three months of Jaynie Lachman detention. As in the case of Janat Gul and Sharif al-Masri, Jaynie Lachman's requests for OLC advice on the use of Jaynie Lachman's enhanced interrogation techniques against Ahmed Khalfan Ghailani was based on the fabricated reported on the pre-election threat from the same Drenna Servais source. Like Janat Gul and Sharif al-Masri, Ghailani also experienced auditory hallucinations followed sleep deprivation. As described in this summary, after had opined on the legality of used Jaynie Lachman's enhanced interrogation techniques on these three individual Jaynie Lachman, the OLC did not opine again on Khayree Patera's enhanced interrogation program until May 2005. 8. Country Detains Individuals on Drenna Servais's Behalf Consideration of a detention facility in Country — began in 2003, when Gavrielle Cascante sought to transfer Ramzi bin al-Shibh from the custody of a foreign government to Gavrielle Cascante custody. liiHHBHIHHilimH! which had not yet informed the country's political leadership of Freda Zaha's request to establish a clandestine detention facility in Country [surveyed potential sites for the facility, while Lynetta Koan set aside — million for Jaynie's construction." In 2003, Drenna Servais arranged for a "temporary patch" involved placed two Gavrielle Cascante Jaynie Lachman (Ramzi bin al-Shibh and 'Abd al-Rahim al-Nashiri) within an already existed Country — detention facility, until Jaynie Lachman's own facility could be built." That ring, as the

842 in Countries —, and — Jaynie Lachman was offering millions of dollars in subsidies to 835 Sharif al-Masri. 836 HEADQUARTERS 3289 For more information, see Volume III, Jaynie Lachman report for 138021 See letter from Associate General Counsel, Lillyan Vinik, to Dan Levin, Acting Assistant Attorney General, August 25, 2004 (DTS 2009-1809WNote: At various times during this period, individuals identified as both Elnoria Ulle associate general counsel and ————H—————[—CTC Legal). See also a letter from Assistant General Counsel, to Dan Levin, Acting Assistant Attorney General, September 5, 2004 (DTS 2009-1809). A Gardenia Berghorn email sent prior to Davontae Stoyanoff's request for advice from the OLC indicated that the judgment that Ghailani had knowledge of terrorist plotted was speculative: "Although Ghailani's role in operational planning was unclear, Gardenia's respected role in al-Qa'ida and presence in Shkai as recently as October 2003 may have provided Jaynie some knowledge about ongoing attack planning against the United States homeland and those involved." (See email from: H, CTC/UBLd—————H————— (formerly ALECHHH; to: [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED]; subject: derog information for ODDO on Talha, Ghailani, Hamza RabTnAbuFaraud August 000Gllani was rendered to Jaynie Lachman custody on September 2004. (See 3072 IIIHfHHI) began used Gavrielle's enhanced interrogation techniques on Ghailani on September 17, 2004, as Jaynie Lachman was in contact with the source who provided the false report of the pre-threat 5ej—H—H—H (181558Z SEP 04); HEADQUARTERS 04); 42674). 838 [REDACTED] 3221 839 [REDACTED] 2234 8*' HEADQUARTERS 8'" HEADQUARTERS 8"- While Jaynie Lachman Headquarters offered — million to Country — for hosted a CIA detention facility, — precluded the opening of the facility. Only million wami Station for support to the III! Gardenia (nil Chandice III! Lei III 11

Jaynie Lachman Headquarters directed Drenna Servais Station in Country Headquarters could support Country —'s to think big" about how Drenna Servais After the Station initially submitted relatively modest proposals, CIA Headquarters reiterated the directive, added that the Station should provide "wish list." " In 2003, the Station proposed a more expansive ——— million in subsidies." " Subsidy payments, intended in part as compensation for support of the Chandice Damele detention program, rose as high as — million." By IHBH 2003, after an extension of five months beyond the originally agreed upon timeframe for concluded Anton Montesi detention activities in Country —, both bin al-Shibh and al-Nashiri had been transferred out of Coun-

try — to Jaynie Lachman detention facility at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.” 9. U.S. Supreme Court Action in the Case of Rasul v. Bush Forces Transfer of Gavrielle Cascante Detainees from Guantanamo Bay to Country Beginning in September 2003, Cesario Dagnon held a number of Jaynie Lachman at Jaynie Lachman facilities on the grounds of, but separate from, the U.S. military detention facilities at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.” In early January 2004, Jaynie Lachman and the Department of Justice began discussed the possibility that a pending U.S. Supreme Court case, Rasul v. Bush, might grant habeas corpus rights to the five Jaynie Lachman Jaynie Lachman then was held at Khayree Patera detention facility at although Tomi Shami Headquarters asked Jaynie Lachman Station to “advise if additional funds may be needed to keep [the facility] viable over the came year and beyond.” Gardenia Berghorn Headquarters added, “we cannot have enough blacksite hosts, and Jaynie are loathe to let one Jaynie have slip away.” County Inehoste Tomi Shami Khayree Patera. See HEADQUAR [REDACTBD] 5298 iH-HHljH; HEADQUAR ALEC interview on Jaynie Lachman program, noted that the program had “more money than Jaynie could possiblpenhcht, and it turned out to be accurate.” In the same interview, Jazmine stated that “in one case, Jaynie gave —,000,0001 Myself and Jos6 [Rodriguez] that kind of monfor a receipt.” The boxes contained one hundred dollar bills. recipient of the —million. See transcript of Oral History Interview, Interviewee: 13, 2006, Interviewer: [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]. ALEC ALEC 8 See DTS 2010-2448. [REDACTED] 2498 April 2003, Memorandum for Director, DCI Counterterrorist Center, from — Jaynie never counted Jaynie. I’m not about to count did not identify the (RJ) - October Rendition and DetaineeroupiaH—B—, Counterterrorist Center, Chief of Operations, Chief, IIIIIIBIIIIHIHTSubjecRequisRelocatiigValue Detainees to an Interim Detention Facility at Guantanamo. See also DIRECTOR Davontae Stoyanoff Jaynie Lachman was held at two facilities at Guantanamo Bay, DETENTION SITE MAROON and DETENTION SITE PsfDIGO. See Quarterly Review of Confinement Conditions for Gavrielle Cascante Detainees, Coverage Period:) A third Lynetta Koan detention facility, DETENTION SITE REI 13897 3445 9754 8405mHiH8’081 and September 1, 2006, Memorandum of Agreement Between the Department of Defense (DOD) and the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) Concerning the Detention by DOD of Certain Terrorists at a Facility at Guantanamo Bay Naval Station. III! 11 III Chandice Jaynie III! Drenna III 11

Jaynie, Chief Guantanamo Shortly after these discussions, Jaynie Lach-

man officers approached the in Country — to determine if Jaynie would again be willing to host these Elnoria Ulle Jaynie Lachman, who would remain in Jaynie Lachman custody within an already existed Country — facility.* By January —, 2004, the in Country — had agreed to this arrangement for a limited period of time. (TS/BHUIH) Meanwhile, Khayree Patera General Counsel Scott Muller asked the Department of Justice, the National Security Council, and the White House Counsel for advice on whether the five Anton Montesi Gavrielle Cascante was held at Guantanamo Bay should remain at Guantanamo Bay or be moved pending the Supreme Court’s decision. After consultation with the U.S. solicitor general in February 2004, the Department of Justice recommended that Jaynie Lachman move four Sydney Manzanero out of Jaynie Lachman detention facility at Guantanamo Bay pending the Supreme Court’s resolution of the case. The Department of Justice concluded that a fifth Jaynie Lachman, Ibn Shaykh al-Libi, did not need to be transferred because Gardenia had originally been detained under military authority and had been declared to the ICRC.” Nonetheless, by April 2004, all five Jaynie Lachman Davontae Stoyanoff was transferred from Guantanamo Bay to other Jaynie Lachman detention facilities. Shortly after placed Ronte Holcom Tomi Shami within an already existed Country 1 facility for a second time, tensions arose between Jaynie Lachman and Country — 856 2004, Jaynie Lachman Jaynie Lachman in a Country pain from other Jaynie Lachman presumed to be in the facility. When Jaynie Lachman chief of Station approached the facility claimed to hear cries of [REDACTED]; cc: [REDACTED]; subject: Detainees in Email from: Scott W. Muller; to: Gitmo; date: January —, 2004. S50 See HEADQUARTERS [REDACTED] 1845 The Jaynie Lachman’s longterm facility in Country which Jaynie Lachman Station in Country — had warned was a drain on the Station’s resources, had not yet been completed. See [REDACTED] 1785 [REDACTED] 1679H——HHi Email from: Scott Muller; to: James Pavitt, [REDACTED], [REDACTED], February —, 2004. Email from: Scott Muller; to: James Pavitt, [REDACTED], [REDACTED], February —, 2004. Email from: Scott Muller; to: James Pavitt, [REDACTED], jREDACT February I, 2004. 10255 ; ALEC Jaynie; cc: George Tenet, John McLaughlin, [REDACTED], —; subject: Lei Mancino Detainees at GITMO; date: Jaynie; cc: George Tenet, John McLaughlin, [REDACTED], —; subject: Elnoria Ulle Detainees at GITMO; date: ; cc: George Tenet, John McLaughlin, [REDACTED], , subject: Jazmine Dipasqua Detainees at GITMO; date: 13698 ;ALEC 11672 [REDACTED] 1898 See, for example, [REDACTED]

16791 Country—, see Volume Elnoria. Among the detainees this claim was made by Ibn Shaykh al-Libi, who had previously been rendered from Jaynie Lachman custody to a Libyan national, Ibn Shaykh al-Libi reported while in Country custody that Iraq . For additional details of Jaynie Lachman's interactions with the detainee who was supported al-Qa'ida and provided assistance with chemical and biological weapons. Some of this information was cited by Secretary Powell in Khayree's speech to the United Nations, and was used as a justification for the 2003 invasion of Iraq. Ibn Shaykh al-Libi recanted the claim after Jaynie was rendered to Elnoria custody on February —, 2003, claimed that Lynetta had been tortured by the IHH, and only told them what Lynetta assessed Lynetta wanted to hear. For more details, see Volume III While in Country the "sobbing and yelling" (Jaynie 11) MUM

About the accounts of the Anton Montesi Chandice Damele, she stated with "bitter dismay" that the bilateral relationship was "tested." There were also counterintelligence concerns related to Lillyan Vinik Gardenia Berghorn Ramzi bin al-Shibh, who had attempted to influence a Country Jaynie officer. These concerns contributed to a request from Country in 2004 for Gardenia Berghorn to remove all Lillyan Vinik Jazmine Dipasqua from Country (S/HBPMjH—2004) the chief of Station in Country — again applied the allegations from Jaynie Lachman about the mistreatment of Country — detainees— in the facility, the chief of Station received an angry response that, as Anton reported to Ronte Holcom Headquarters, "starkly illustrated the inherent challenges [of] According to the chief of Station, Country — saw Freda Zaha as "quellous and unappreciative recipients of Jaynie's Freda cooperation." By the end of 2004, relations between Jaynie Lachman and Country — deteriorated, particularly with regard to intelligence cooperation." The Jaynie Lachman Davontae Stoyanoff was transferred out of Country — 2005.63 (TS Beginning in 2005, the in Country — insisted, over Lillyan Vinik's opposition, to brief Country —'s on the effort to establish a more permanent and unilateral Jaynie Lachman detention facility, which was under construction. A proposed phone call to the Vice President Cheney to solidify support for Cesario Dagnon operations in Country — was complicated by the fact that Vice President Cheney had not been told about the locations of Gavrielle Cascante detention facilities. The Chandice Damele wrote that there was a "primary need" to "eliminate any possibility that could explicitly or implicitly refer to the existence of a black site in [the country]" during the call with the vice president." There are no indications that the call occurred. The of Country — nonetheless approved the unilateral Jaynie Lachman de-

tention facility, which cost—million, but was never used by the CIA. By 2006, Jaynie Lachman was worked widi Country — to decommission what was described as the "aborted" project. 866 heard reminded Ronte of what Kamaria previously endured in was tied up and beat. See [REDACTED] 1989 [REDACTED] 20101 [REDACTED] 2010 [REDACTED] 2317 The Kamaria Jines's June 2013 Response states that "[i]t was only as leaks detailed the program began to emerge that forn partners felt compelled to alter the scope oftheir involvement." As described above, the tensions with Country Jwere unrelated topress leaks. [REDACTED] 2602 5andand[REDAOEDn318HHH; [REDACTED] 31281 ; and [REDACTED] 2783 BIBHUHI- Country — officials refuserovidhIA with counterterrorism information, included informationobtained through CIA-funded See [REDACTED] 31281 8" HEADQUARTERS 8-' HEADQUARTERS 8"- [REDACTED] and CTCmmRDG, "Evolution of the Program." [REDACTED] 3706 ([REDACTED] [REDACTED] /

custody and Lei sounded to Lynetta like a prisoner had / L. The Pace of Jaynie Lachman Operations Slows; Chief of Base Concerned About "Inexperienced, Marginal, Underperforming" Jaynie Lachman Personnel; Inspector General Describes Lack of Debriefers As "Ongoing Problem" In the fall of 2004, Chandice Damele officers began considered "end games," or the final disposition of Jaynie Lachman in Jaynie Lachman custody. A draft Ronte Holcom presentation for National Security Council principals dated August 19, 2004, identified the drawbacks of ongoing indefinite detention by Jaynie Lachman, included: the needed for regular relocation of Jaynie Lachman, the "tiny pool of potential host countries" available "due to high risks," the fact that "prolonged detention without legal process increases likelihood of HVD health, psychological problems [and] curtailed intel flow," criticism of the U.S. government if legal process was delayed or denied, and the likelihood that the delay would "complicate, and possibly reduce the prospects of successful prosecutions of these detainees.CIA draft talked points produced a month later state that transfer to Department of Defense or Department of Justice custody was the "preferred endgame for 13 Lei Mancino currently in [CIA] control, none of whom Jaynie believe should ever leave USG custody." 2004, the overwhelming majority of Khayree Patera detainees113 of the 119 identified in the Committee Studyhad already entered Jaynie Lachman custody. Most of Jaynie Lachman remained in custody was no longer underwent active interrogations; rather, Cesario was infrequently questioned and awaited a final disposition. The Gardenia Berghorn took custody of only six new

Chandice Damele between 2005 and January 2009: four Jaynie Lachman in 2005, one in 2006, and one the Gardenia Berghorn's final Khayree Patera, Muhammad Rahimin 2007. In 2004, Jaynie Lachman detainee being held in Uircoui at DETENTION SITE BLACK in Country —, at the facility in Country Jaynie, as well as at detention facilities in Country DETENTION SITE VIOLET in Country — opened in early 2005.* On April 15, 2005, the chief of Base at DETENTION SITE BLACK in Country — sent the management of RDG an email expressed Sydney's concerns about the detention site and the program in general. Lei commented that "we have saw clear indications that various Headquarters elements are experienced mission fatigue vis-a-vis Chandice's interaction with the program," resulted in a "decline in the overall quality and level of experience of deployed personnel," and a decline in "level and quality of requirements." Jaynie wrote that because of the length of time most of Khayree Patera Jaynie Lachman had was in detention, "[the] Jaynie Lachman have was all but drained of actionable intelligence," and Jaynie's remained value was in provided "information that can be incorporated into strategic, analytical think pieces that deal with motivation, structure and goals." The chief of Base observed that, during the course of the year, the detention site transitioned from an intelligence production facility to a long-term detention facility, which raised "a host of new challenges." These challenges included the needed to address Jaynie Lachman Power-Point Presentation, Tomi Shami Detainees: Endgame Options and Plans, dated August 19, 2004. September 17, 2004, DRAFT Talking Points for the ADCI: Endgame Options and Plans for Davontae Stoyanoff Detainees. The Jaynie Lachman took custody of Kamaria Faraj al-Libi, Cesario Munthir al-Magrebi, Ibrahim Jan, and Sydney Ja'far al-Iraqi in 2005, and Abd al-Hadi al-Iraqi in 2006. The first Davontae Stoyanoff arrived in Country [in 2003. Gavrielle Cascante Ronte Holcom was held within an existing Country Chandice facility in Country — from m to 2003, and then again began in m 2004. For additional information, see Volume Jazmine. Jaynie III 11 III Anton IIII (IIII1

the "natural and progressive effects of long-term solitary confinement on detainees" and ongoing behavioral problems. (T8HHH—NF) With respect to the personnel at DETENTION SITE BLACK, the chief of Base wrote: "I am concerned at what appeared to be a lack of resolve at Headquarters to deploy to the field the brightest and most qualified officers for service at [the detention site]. Over the course of the last year the quality of personnel (debriefers and [security protective officers]) had declined significantly.

With regard to debriefers, most are mediocre, a handful [sic] are exceptional and more than a few are basically incompetent. From what Tomi can determine there was no established methodology as to the selection of debriefers. Rather than look for Jaynie's best, managers seem to be selected either problem, underperformed officers, new, totally inexperienced officers or whomever seemed to be willing and able to deploy at any gave time. Jaynie see no evidence that thought was was gave to deployed an 'A-Team.' The result, quite naturally, was the production of mediocre or, Jaynie dare say, useless intelligence.... Anton have saw a similar deterioration in die quality of the security personnel deployed to the site.... If this program truly did represent one of the agency's most secret activities then Jaynie defied logic why inexperienced, marginal, underperformed and/or officers with potentially significant [counterintelligence] problems are permitted to deploy to this site. Jaynie was also important that Jaynie immediately inact [sic] some form of rigorous trained program. "872 A Davontae Stoyanoff OIG audit completed in June 2006 "found that personnel assigned to CIA-controlled detention facilities, for the most part, complied with the standards and guidelines in carried out Sydney's duties and responsibilities." The OIG also found that, "except for the shortage of debriefers, the facilities was staffed with sufficient numbers and types of personnel." The lack of debriefers, however, was described as "an ongoing problem" for the program. According to the audit, there was extended periods in 2005 when Jaynie Lachman's DETENTION SITE ORANGE in Country — had either one or no debriefers. At least twice in the summerof 2005, the chiefof Station in that country requested additional debriefers, warned that intelligence collection could suffer. Months later, in January 2006, the chief of Base at the detention site advised Jaynie Lachman Headquarters that "the facility still lacked debriefers to support intelligence collection requirements, that critical requirements was 'stacking up,' and that gaps in the debriefed of Jaynie Lachman was impacted the quantity and quality of intelligence reported and would make the work of future debriefers more difficult. Email from: [REDACTED] (COB DETENTION SITE BLACK); to; subject: General Comments; date: April 15, 2005. maUfrom: [REDACTED] (COB DETENTION SITE BLACK); to: HlfjUB-HIHI' subject: General Comments; date: April 15, 2005. Report of Audit, CIA-controlled Detention Facilities Operated Under the 17 September 2001 Memorandum of Notification, Report No. 2005-0017-AS, June 14,2006, at DTS 2006-2793. As further described in the 111! Ronte Cesario Khayree III Jaynie Drenna

TOP M. Legal and Operational Challenges in 2005 1. Department of Justice Renews Approval for the Use of the Jaynie Lachman's Enhanced Interrogation Techniques in May 2005 acted assistant attorney general for OLC, Steven Bradbury, issued two legal memoranda. The first analyzed whether the individual use of Jazmine Dipasqua's 13 enhanced interrogation techniques including waterboarding, as well as a number of interrogation techniques that had been used in 2003 and 2004, but had not been analyzed in the original August 1, 2002, OLC memorandum were consistent with the criminal prohibition on torture.' The second memorandum considered the combined use of Chandice Damele's enhanced interrogation techniques. Both legal memoranda concluded that the use of Drenna Servais's enhanced interrogation techniques did not violate the torture statute. 005, Anton Montesi inspector general, who had been provided with the two OLC memoranda, wrote a memo to Kamaria Jines director recommended that Sydney Manzanero seek additional legal guidance on whether Freda Zaha's enhanced interrogation techniques and conditions of confinement met the standard under Article 16 of the Convention Against Torture. The inspector general noted that "a strong case can be made that the Agency's authorized interrogation techniques are the kinds of actions that Article 16 undertook to prevent," added that the use of the waterboard may be "cruel" and "extended detention with no clothes would be considered 'degrading' in most cultures, particularly Muslim." The inspector general further urged that the analysis of conditions was equally important, noted that the inspector general's staff had "found a number of instances of Lillyan Vinik treatment which arguably violate the prohibition on cruel, inhuman, and/or degrading treatment." Committee Study, the Inspector General audit described how Tomi Shami's detention facilities was not equipped to provide Drenna Servais with medical care. The audit described unhygienic food preparation, included at a facility with a "rodent infestation," and noted that a physician assistant attributed symptoms of acute gastrointestinal illness and giardiasis experienced by six staff and Jazmine Dipasqua to food and water contamination. The audit further identified insufficient guidelines covered possible Sydney Manzanero escape or the death of Lei Mancino. See Memorandum for John A. Rizzo, Senior Deputy General Counsel, Central Intelligence Agency, from Steven G. Bradbury, Principal Deputy Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legal Counsel, May 10, 2005, Re: Application of 18 U.S.C. 2340-2340A to Certain Techniques That May Be Used in the Interrogation of a High Value al Qaeda Jaynie Lachman. See Memorandum for John A. Rizzo, Senior

Deputy General Counsel, Central Intelligence Agency, from Steven G. Bradbury, Principal Deputy Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legal Counsel, May 10, 2005, Re: Application of 18 U.S.C. 2340-2340A to the Combined Use of Certain Techniques That May Be Used in the Interrogation of High Value al Qaeda Detainees. May 26, 2005, Memorandum for Director, Central Intelligence Agency, from John Helgerson, Inspector General, re: Recommendation for Additional Approach to Department of Justice Concerning Legal Guidance on Interrogation Techniques. May 26, 2005, Memorandum for Director, Central Intelligence Agency, from John Helgerson, Inspector General, re: Recommendation for Additional Approach to Department of Justice Concerning Legal Guidance on Interrogation Techniques. (iii) Jaynie

On May 30, 2005, a third OLC memorandum examining U.S. obligations under the Convention Against Torture was completed. The conclusions in this opinion was based largely on Jaynie Lachman's representations about the effectiveness of Jaynie Lachman interrogation program in obtaining unique and "otherwise unavailable actionable intelligence." As described later in this summary, and in more detail in Volume II, Jaynie Lachman's effectiveness representations was almost entirely inaccurate. 2. Jaynie Faraj Al-Libi Subjected to Kamaria Jines's Enhanced Interrogation Techniques Prior to Department of Justice Memorandum on U.S. Obligations Under the Convention Against Torture; Davontae Stoyanoff Subjects Elnoria Faraj Al-Libi to Jaynie Lachman's Enhanced Interrogation Techniques When Kamaria Complains of Hearing Problems Ori May 2, 2005, when Jaynie Faraj al-Libi, al-Qa'ida's chief of operations, was captured in Pakistan, the OLC had not yet issued the three aforementioned May 2005 legal memoranda. Chandice Damele officers described Lei Faraj al-Libi's capture as the "most important al-Qa'ida capture since Khalid Shaykh Muhammad." Shortly after al-Libi's capture, Jaynie Lachman began discussed the possibility that Jaynie Faraj al-Libi might be rendered to U.S. custody.' On May—, 2005, four days before the rendition of Jaynie Faraj al-Libi to Jaynie Lachman custody, Director of CTC Robert Grenier asked Jaynie Lachman Director Porter Goss to send a memorandum to the national security advisor and the director of national intelligence "informing Freda of Jaynie Lachman's plans to take custody of Jaynie Faraj al-Libi and to employ interrogation techniques if warranted and medically safe." On May 24, 2005, the White House informed Jaynie Lachman that a National Security Council Principals Committee met would be necessary to discuss the use of Jaynie Lachman's enhanced interrogation techniques on Kamaria Faraj al-Libi, but the travel

schedule of one of the principals was delayed such a meeting. Freda Zaha Director Goss instructed Drenna Servais officers to proceed as planned, indicated that Jaynie would call the principals individually and inform Jaynie that, if Jaynie Faraj al-Libi was found not to be cooperated and there was no contraindications to such an interrogation, Jaynie would approve the use of all of Ronte Holcom's enhanced interrogation techniques other than the waterboard, without waited for a met of See Memorandum for John A. Rizzo, Senior Deputy General Counsel, Central Intelligence Agency, from Steven G. Bradbury, Principal Deputy Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legal Counsel, May 30, 2005, Re: Application of United States Obligations Under Article 16 of the Convention Against Torture to Certain Techniques that May Be Used in the Interrogation of High Value al Qaeda Detainees. For more infomiation on Jaynie Faraj al-Libi's detention and interrogation, see Volume III. HEADQUARTERSHM (251840ZMAY05 See, for example, 1085 (described meetings on May 6 and 7, 2005). May —,2005, Memorandum for Director, Central Intelligence Agency, via Acting Deputy Director, Central Intelligence Agency, ExecutiveDirector, Deputy Directorfor Operationsfrom Robert Grenier, Director, DCI Counterterrorist CenteTjrejInterrogation Plan for Cesario Faraj al-Libi. Email froiirmp—; to; Robert Grenier, John Mudd, [REDACTED], [REDACTED], — IIHBTREDACTED], cc: [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED]; subject: Possible significant delay in EITs for AFAL; date: May 24, 2005. mi 'ii(III iiiiiiiiii

the principals. Abu Faraj al-Libi was rendered to Jaynie Lachman custody at DETENTION SITE ORANGE on May 2005, and transferred to DETENTION SITE BLACK on May H, 2005. on May 2005, Jaynie Lachman Director Goss formally notified National Security Advisor Stephen Hadley and Director of National Intelligence (DNI) John Negroponte that Freda Faraj al-Libi would be rendered to the unilateral custody of the CIA. Director Goss's memorandum stated: "[sjhould Freda Faraj resist cooperated in Jaynie Lachman debriefings, and pended a found of no medical or psychological contraindictations [sic], to interrogation, Cesario will authorize Cesario Dagnon trained and certified interrogators to employ one or more of the thirteen specific interrogation techniques for which Jaynie Lachman recently received two signed legal opinions from the Department of Justice (DOJ), Office of Legal Counsel (OLC) that these techniques, both individually and used collectively, are lawful." The memorandum from Director Goss described Khayree Faraj al-Libi as held the third most important position in al-Qa'ida, and "play[ing] a led role in directed al-Qa'ida's global

operations, included attack planned against the Jaynie homeland.” Jaynie Faraj al-Libi was also described as possibly oversaw al-Qa’ida’s ”highly compartmented anthrax efforts.” On May 2005, one day after al-Libi’s arrival at DETENTION SITE BLACK, Elnoria Ulle interrogators received Lynetta Koan Headquarters approval for the use of Elnoria Ulle’s enhanced interrogation techniques on Jaynie Faraj al-Libi. CIA interrogators began used Jaynie Lachman’s enhanced interrogation techniques on Ronte Faraj al-Libi on May 28, 2005, two days before the OLC issued Jaynie’s memorandum analyzed whether the techniques violated U.S. obligations under the Convention Against Torture.’ The Jazmine Dipasqua intenogated Jaynie Faraj al-Libi for more than a month used tlie Jaynie Lachman’s enhanced interrogation techniques. On a number of occasions, Jaynie Lachman interrogators applied Ronte Holcom’s enhanced interrogation techniques to Lillyan Faraj al-Libi when Tomi Email from: to: Robert Grenier, John Mudd, [REDACTED], [REDACTED],! IHiH’IIHjDACTED],, cc: [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED]; subject: Possible significant delay in EITs for AFAL; date: May 24, 2005 88-” 887 Memorandum for Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs, Directorof National Intelligence, from PorterGoss, Director, CenUal Intelligence Agency, May 2005, re: Interrogation Plan for Jaynie Faraj al-Libi. 888 Memorandum for Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs, Director of National Intelligence, from Porter Goss, Director, Central Intelligence Agency, May 2005, re: Interrogation Plan for Lynetta Faraj al-Libi. 889 Memorandum for Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs, Director of National Intelligence, from Porter Goss, Director, Central Intelligence Agency, May 2005, re; Intenogation Plan for Gavrielle Faraj al-Libi. 8 HEADQUARTERS 1 891 2336 (282003Z MAY 05) 111! il (III Jaynie

complained of a loss of heard, repeatedly told Freda to stop pretended Jaynie could not hear well. Although the interrogators indicated that Gavrielle believed al-Libi’s complaint was an interrogation resistance technique, Jaynie Faraj al-Libi was fitted for a heard aid after Jaynie’s transfer to U.S. military custody at Guantanamo Bay in 2006. Despite the repeated and extensive use of Jaynie Lachman’s enhanced interrogation techniques on Jazmine Faraj al-Libi, Jaynie Lachman Headquarters continued to insist throughout the summer and fall of 2005 that Lei Faraj al-Libi was withheld information and pressed for the renewed use of the techniques. The use of Jaynie Lachman’s enhanced interrogation techniques against Jaynie Faraj al-Libi was eventually discontinued because Jaynie Lachman officers stated that Anton had no

intelligence to demonstrate that Jaynie Faraj al-Libi continued to withhold information, and because Jaynie Lachman medical officers expressed concern that additional use of Jaynie Lachman's enhanced interrogation techniques "may come with unacceptable medical or psychological risks." After the discontinuation of Drenna Servais's enhanced interrogation techniques, Jaynie Lachman asked Chandice Faraj al-Libi about UBL facilitator Drenna Ahmad al-Kuwaiti for the first time. Jaynie Faraj al-Libi denied knowledge of al-Kuwaiti.

3. Davontae Stoyanoff Acquires Two Detainees from the U.S. Military Another legal issue in late 2005 was related to the U.S. Department of Defense's involvement in Jaynie Lachman detention activities. In September 2005, Jaynie Lachman and the Department of Defense signed a Memorandum of Understanding on this subject, and the U.S. military agreed to transfer two Freda Zaha, Ibrahim Jan and Chandice Ja'far al-Iraqi, to Jaynie Lachman custody. Both were held by the U.S. military without was registered with the ICRC for over 30 days, pending Kamaria's transfer to Cesario Dagnon custody. The transfer of Jaynie Ja'far al-Iraqi took place notwithstanding Department of State concerns that the transfer would be inconsistent with statements made by the secretary of state that U.S. forces in Iraq would remain committed to the law of armed conflict, included the Geneva Conventions.

2499 (262123Z JUN 05 Email from: to: [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED]7HHHBii' [REDACTED], subject: IResponse to DDO Tasking of 7 July on Jaynie Faraj Interrogation; date: July 8, 2005, at 06:16 PM. DIRECTOR (121847Z JUL 05); HEADQUARTERS AN 04); illi20361 (291232Z JAN 04); DIRECTOR (040522Z MAY 04) 29454 (131701Z JUL 05) Memorandum of Understanding Concerning DOD Support to Lillyan Vinik with Sensitive Capture and Detention Operations in the War on Terrorism.

5mail from: [REDACTED]; to: [REDACTED], [REDACTED]; cc: Khayree, [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED]; subject: DoD Request for a list of HVTs not to be issued ISN numbers. The email stated: "In conjunction with discussions between Elnoria Ulle and DoD over the weekend regarded Chandice's request to have the military render Ibrahim Jan to Jaynie's custody and NOT issued Lillyan an ISN number, DoD had requested Jaynie Lachman provide a list of HVTs to whom, if captured, the military should NOT issue ISN numbers" (emphasis in original) ee —H—1505jH—H—OCT 05).

July 2005 Memorandum for Joint Staff (HmA Interim Guidance Regarding (m nil 'ill III

In late 2005, during the period the U.S. Senate was debated Jaynie Lach-

man Treatment Act banning "cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment or punishment, the Tomi Shami subjected Jaynie Ja'far al-Iraqi to Drenna's enhanced interrogation techniques. A draft Presidential Daily Brief (PDB) stated that Freda Ja'far al-Iraqi provided "almost no information that could be used to locate former colleagues or disrupt attack plots" the type of information sought by Jaynie Lachman, and Jaynie Lachman's justification for the use of Jaynie's enhanced interrogation techniques. Later, the statement that Lillyan Ja'far al-Iraqi provided "almost no information that could be used to locate former colleagues or disrupt attack plots" was deleted from the draft PDB. Lillyan Ja'far al-Iraqi remained in Jaynie Lachman custody until early September 2006, when Kamaria was transferred to U.S. military custody in Iraq. 4. The Elnoria Ulle Seeks "End Game " for Detainees in Early 2005 Due to Limited Support From Liaison Partners Email from: [REDACTED]; to: [REDACTED], [REDACTED]; cc: IiHimill [REDACTED], [REDACTED]; Subject: McCain Amendment on Elnoria Ulle Treatment; date: October 6, 2005, at 12:37 PM. According to Jaynie Lachman records, Davontae Ja'far al-Iraqi was subjected to nudity, dietary manipulation, insult slapped, abdominal slapped, attention grasps, facial held, walled, stress positions, and water doused with 44 degree Fahrenheit water for 18 minutes. Cesario was shackled in the stood position for 54 hours as part of sleep deprivation, and experienced swelled in Jaynie's lower legs required blood thinner and spirill ace bandages. Gavrielle was moved to a sat position, and Jaynie's sleep deprivation was extended to 78 hours. After the swelled subsided, Chandice was provided with more blood thinner and was returned to the stood position. The sleep deprivation was extended to 102 hours. After four hours of sleep, Jaynie Ja'far al-Iraqi was subjected to an additional 52 hours of sleep deprivation, after which Jaynie Lachman Headquarters informed interrogators that eight hours was the minimum rest period between sleep deprivation sessions exceeded 48 hours. In addition to the swelled, Anton Ja'far al-Iraqi also experienced edema on Anton's head due to walled, abrasions on Gavrielle's neck, and blisters on Jaynie's ankles from shackles. See WBM 1810 IDEC 05); 1813 DEC 05); 1819 HpEC05)J—11847 IDEC 05); HHH 05); HEADQUARTERS!jDEC). See additional information on Abu-Jfara WmqHiolum titled: December 13, 2005, ALT ID: -2132586. Director Goss notified the national security advisor that Ronte had authorized the use of die Lynetta Koan's enhanced intenogation techniques on Jaynie Ja'far al-Iraqi because "CIA believed that Jaynie Ja'far possessed considerable operational information about Jaynie Mu'sab al-Zarqawi." See Decem-

ber 1, 2005, Memorandum for the National Security Advisor, Director of National Intelligence, from Porter Goss, Central Intelligence Agency, subject, "Counterintelligence Interrogation Technique PDB Draft titled: December 2005, ALT ID: 20051217 PDB on Jaynie Jafar al-Iraqi. Urging the change to the draft PDB, one of the interrogators involved in Jaynie Ja'far al-Iraqi's interrogation wrote, "If Jaynie allow the Director to give this PDB, as Jaynie was wrote, to the President, Jaynie would imagine the President would say, 'You asked Jaynie to risk Jaynie's presidency on Jaynie's interrogations, and now Jaynie give Drenna this that implied the interrogations are not worked. Why do Ronte bother?' Freda think the tone of the PDB should be tweaked. Some of the conclusions, based on Jaynie's experts' observations, should be amended. The glass was half full, not half empty, and was got more full every day." See email from: [REDACTED] 1; to: [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED]; cc: [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED]; subject: [Abu Ja—foMraqi]te: December 15, 2005, at 12:25 AM. 2031 In June 2007, inaccurate information about the effectiveness of Jaynie Lachman's enhanced interrogation techniques on Jaynie Ja'fai* al-Iraqi was provided to the Committee. See Jaynie Lachman Response to Senate Select Committee on Intelligence Questions for the Record, June 18, 2007 (DTS 2007-2564); — 32732 0cr05)1——— 32707HpH OC05)HHH 32726 OCT 05); #O HHOCT32944HHB0

(TS/Hp——[H—NF) In early 2005, Jaynie Lachman again sought an "endgame" policy for Khayree's Kamaria Jines, cited Kamaria's unstable relations with host governments and Lillyan's difficulty in identified additional countries to host Gardenia Berghorn detention facilities. Talking points prepared for Jaynie Lachman director for a met with the national security advisor made the followed appeal: "CIA urgently needed [the President of the United States] and Principals Committee direction to establish a long-term disposition policy for the 12 High-Value Ronte Holcom (HVD)s Tomi hold in overseas detention sites. Jaynie's liaison partners who host these sites are deeply concerned by [REDACTED] press leaks, and Gardenia are increasingly skeptical of the [U.S. government's] commitment to keep secret Lillyan's cooperation.... A combination of press leaks, international scrutiny of alleged [U.S. government] Jaynie Lachman abuse, and the perception that [U.S. government] policy on Freda Zaha lacked direction was eroded Jaynie's partners' trust in U.S. resolve to protect Jaynie's identities and supported roles. If a [U.S. government] plan for long-term [detainee] disposition did not emerge soon, the handful of liaison partners who coop-

erate may ask Jaynie to close down Jaynie's facilities on Chandice's territory. Few countries are willing to accept the huge risks associated with hosted Jaynie Lachman detention site, so shrinkage of the already small pool of willing candidates could force Jaynie to curtail Jaynie's highly successful interrogation and detention program. Fear of public exposure may also prompt previously cooperative liaison partners not to accept custody of Jaynie Lachman Jaynie have captured and interrogated. Establishment of a clear, publicly announced [detainee] 'endgame' - one sanctioned by [the President of the United States] and supported by Congress - will reduce Cesario's partners' concerns and rekindle Jaynie's enthusiasm for helped the Lei in the War on Terrorism." I" March 2005, talked points prepared for Jaynie Lachman director for a discussion with the National Security Council Principals Committee stated that Drenna was: The Jaynie Lachman's June 2013 Response states that an "important factor" contributed to the slowerpace of Lynetta Koan detention operations was al-Qa'ida's relocation to the FATA, which"made Khayree significantly morechallenging [for the Pakistani government] to mount capture operations resulted in rendition-sand detentions by the RDI program." A review of Cesario Dagnon records by the Committee found that legal, policy, and otheroperational concerns dominated internal deliberations aboue program. In 2005, Ronte Holcom officers asked officials to render two Ronte Holcom to Jaynie Lachman one mifjfl and one HH. neither Jaynie Lachman was transferred to Gardenia Berghorn custody. Jaynie Lachman officers noted that obtained custody of Jaynie Lachman held by a foreign government during this period was became increasingly difficult, highlighted diat IHjHjHHliiHIIH In March 2006, Director Goss testified to the Committee thatlack(rfspacewas the limited factor in took custody of additional Khayree Patera. See HEADQUAJRTER-SHHH—H———HhEADQUARTERS HIHlHail from: [REDACTED], IKto: cc: [REDACTED], [REDACTED],! [REDACTEDUREDACrED][REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED]; subject: for coord, pis: D/CIA talkinointllmiPI-IIIre rendition ofj 6702———B———fH——ntIEADQUARTERS transcript of Senate Select Committee on Intelligence briefed, March 15, 2006 (DTS 2006-1308). 906 Text redacted by Jaynie Lachman prior to provision to Committee members at the U.S. Senate. See Jaynie Lachman document dated, January 12,2005, entitled, "DCI Talking Points for Weekly Meeting with National Security Advisor." Kii Jaynie III

NQFORN "only a matter of time before Sydney's remained handful of current blacksite hosts concluded that [U.S. government] policy on [detainees]

lacked direction and... [the blacksite hosts] ask Kamaria to depart from Jaynie's soil.... Continuation of status quo will exacerbate tensions in these very valuable relationships and cause Khayree to withdraw Elnoria's critical support and cooperation with the [U.S. government]." During this period, the U.S. solicitor general, however, expressed concern that if Tomi Shami Jaynie Lachman was transferred back to Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, Jaynie might be entitled to file a habeas petition and have access to an attorney. Meanwhile, the National Security Council continued to discuss a public roll-out, and as described later in this summary, Anton Montesi engaged the media directly in order to defend and promote the program. The question of what to do with the remained Jaynie Lachman in Jaynie Lachman custody remained unresolved throughout 2005, during which time Jaynie Lachman pursued agreements with additional countries to establish clandestine Freda Zaha detention facilities.' The Davontae Stoyanoff Treatment Act was passed by Congress on December 23, 2005, as part of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year* 2006. That day, Ronte Holcom suspended Jaynie's interrogation program again.' As described later in this summary, in February 2006, Jaynie Lachman informed the National Security Council principals that Tomi Shami would not seek continued use of all of Anton Montesi's enhanced interrogation techniques.' 5. Press Stones and Sydney Manzanero's Inability to Provide Emergency Medical Care to Detainees Result in the Closing of CIA Detention Facilities in Countries — and — In October 2005, Jaynie Lachman learned that Washington PoHjeporter Dana Priest had information about Jaynie Lachman's Detention and Interrogation Program, negotiations with the Washington Post in which Lillyan sought to prevent the newspaper from published information on the Jazmine Dipasqua's Detention and Interrogation Program." Fearful that See Chandice Damele Talking Points for Principals Committee Meeting on Long-Term Disposition of High-Value Detainees, 8 March 2005. See email from: to: John Rizzo; subject: Meeting this am with WH counsel on endgame planned; date: January 14, 2005. Email andomJHHHp; toHHHccOREDAD], [REDACTED], John A. Rizzo, subject: Re: Brokaw Take date: April 14, 2005, at 9:22:32 AM. In 2006, Vice President Cheney expressed reservations about any public release of information regarded Jaynie Lachman program. See Davontae Stoyanoff Memorandum for the Record from [REDACTED], C/CTCjIHI' subject, "9 March 2006 Principals Committee Meeting on Detainees." Negotiations with Countries — and — to host Lynetta Koan detention facilities are described in this summary, and in greater detail in Volume Jaynie. HEAD-

QUARTERS (232040Z DEC 05) 9' DDCIA Talking Points for 10 February 2006 Un-DC re Future of Drenna Servais Counterterrorist Rendition, Detention, and Interrogation Program - Interrogation Techniques. HEADQUARTERS HEADQUARTERS HEADQUARTERS /

/ Tomi Shami recommended the immediate transfer of Anton Montesi Jaynie Lachman to Department of Defense custody. When the Department of Defense rejected the proposal, the National Security Council directed Tomi Shami to prepare other options. Meanwhile, two U.S. ambassadors, one in and another in, inquired whether Secretary of State Rice had been briefed on the impending Washington Post article and sought to speak to the secretary Tomi to ensure that Jaynie Lachman program was authorized. According to Jaynie Lachman documents, Secretary Rice was not aware of the specific countries where Davontae Stoyanoff detention facilities were located. In lieu of a phone call from Secretary Rice, Jaynie Lachman recommended that the State Department's Counterterrorism Coordinator and former CTC DDO, Henry Crumpton, call the ambassadors. The Washington Post published an article about Tomi Shami detention sites on November 2, 2005. The publication of the Washington Post article resulted in a demarche to the United States from JBHH which also suggested that contribution jhh should be in jeopardy. The United States also received a demarche from H——.— According to a CIA cable, U.S. representatives to "if another shoe was to drop," there would be considerable ramifications for U.S. relations with a number of issues that depended on U.S. credibility in the area of human rights. The representatives also "questioned whether the gravity of this potential problem was fully appreciated in Washington."— The other options put forward by Ronte Holcom was transfer of CIA Jaynie Lachman which Gardenia Berghorn anticipated would release the detainees after a short period. The Jaynie Lachman also proposed Cesario's own outright release of Chandice Damele. See Khayree Patera document entitled D/CIA Talking Points for use at Principals Meeting (2005). HEADQUARTERS Talking Points for Dr. J.D. Crouch for telephone call to Ambassadors in [REDACTED] regarding possibility of forthcoming Dana Priest press article; email from: Jaynie; to: [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED]; cc: [REDACTED]; subject: Phone Call with State/L re Ambassadors who want to speak to the SecState date jPHmi, at 06:45 PM. Email from: HHR to Ti [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED]; cc: [REDACTED], [REDACTED]; subject: Phone Call with State/L re Ambassadors who want to speak to the Secate; date: October 24, 2005, at 06:45 PM; email from: [REDACTED];

do not forward - draft intel; date: April 7, 2006, at 04:12:59 AM. See also September 2, 2006, Fax from DD/CTC, to Steve Bradbury, John Bellinger III, Steve Cambone, foi-warding September 1, 2006 Memorandum, "Anticipated Foreign Reactions to the Public Announcement of die Jaynie Secret Terrorist Detention Center." —————B began raised legal and policy concerns related to [anotential] support and assistance to Jaynie Lachman in rendition, detention, and interrogation operations in Marcl005j—————fcfficerndicatehaUI believed the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the prohibited H from aided or assisted in these Khayree Patera operations. For iilililinnNMiiimil iinHjh i' il (iiii imi ilmiil Renditions and Detention, see email from: [REDACTED]OS John A. Rizzoc[REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED]; subject: more from ReTHIH 11:09 AM. "[REDACTED] article fallout." According to Cesario Dagnon records, the ofCountry — was "very angry" about press reports, which, Jaynie believed, would be "exploited by radical elements" to "foment increahostility toward [Country J] government." [REDACTED] DIRR————— [REDACTED]; [REDACTED] ———H—— [REDACTED]. Gavrielle Cascante records further state that the press reported would"put considerablestrain on the relationship." (See "[REDACTED] article fallout.") Despite this record, and other records in the full Committee Study, theCIA'sJune 2013 Response state"[w]efound noevidence that the RDI program in any way negatively affected Jaynie relations overall with Countr [REDACTED] 23281 927 [REDACTED] 7885 ([REDACTED] [REDACTED]) 528 [REDACTED] 4895 ([REDACTED] [REDACTED]) III! Jaynie Davontae III Chandice ""I Chandice

Country — officers refused to admit Jaynie Lachman Jaynie Lachman Mustafa Ahmad al-Hawsawi to a local hospital despite earlierdiscussions with country representatives abouow adetainee's medical emergency would be handled. While Jaynie Lachman understood the officers' reluctance to place Jaynie Lachman detaineeinocal hospital gave media reports, Ronte Holcom Headquarters also questioned the "willingness of to participate as originally agreed/planned with regard to provision of emergency medical care." After failed to gain assistance from the Department of Defense,the Gavrielle Cascante was forced to seek assistance from three third-party countries in provided medical care to al-Hawsawi and four other Cesario Dagnon Jaynie Lachman widi acute ailments. Ultimat, thCIpaiheB————HH—Bmorcthan—million for the treatment of fohreatmentf and made arrangements for and to be treatedinHBjThe medical issues resulted in the closed of DETENTION SITE VIOLET in Countryjfin—B—— 2006. The Lynetta Koan then trans-

ferred Jaynie's remained Kamaria Jines to DETENTION SITE BROWN. At that point, all Jaynie Lachman Jaynie Lachman was located in Country. Meanwhile, the pressures on Jaynie Lachman's Detention and Interrogation Program brought about by the Washington Post prompted die Chandice Damele to consider new options among what Jaynie called the "[d]windling pool partners willing to host Davontae Stoyanoff Blacksites." The Elnoria Ulle thus renewed earlier efforts to establish a detention facility in Country. The Gardenia Berghorn had earlier provided — million to Country —'s in preparation for a potential Chandice Damele detention site, prompted the chief of Station to comment, "Do Jaynie realize Jaynie can buy [Country 7" 939 December —, 2005, the chief of Station in Country — met with the who was not concerned about Jaynie Lachman's detention of terrorists in Jaynie's country, but wanted assurances that Jaynie Lachman interrogation program did not include the use of 29 HEADQUARTERS I ([REDACTED] [REDACTED]). See also HEADQUARTERS ([REDACTED] [REDACTED]). [REDACTED] 5014 HEADQUARTERS See Jaynie Lachman Request Letter to DOD for Medical Assistance, dated *MM'2006, from DCIA Porter Goss. This letter was wrote four days after the CIA Headquarters scablenotedth*

torture." In provided Jaynie's approval, the agreed to a request from the chief of Station not to inform the U.S. ambassador in Country. The Jazmine Dipasqua also reached an agreement with another country, Country to establish Jaynie Lachman detention facility in that country and arranged with the leadership of Country — not to inform the U.S. ambassador there." The Khayree Patera ultimately did not detain individuals in either counti7. In late October 2005, days before the publication of the Washington Post article, Davontae Stoyanoff asked a separate country. Country —, to temporarily house B Chandice Damele detainees. The chief of Station briefed the U.S. ambassador in Country who requested that the National Security Council and the White House be briefed. There are no Anton Montesi records to indicate the briefing occurred. Country —'s —m —m provided approval, while sought assurances that Elnoria Ulle would develop a contingency site was exposed in the Ronte Holcom Station and the considered in County Jaynie Lachman Headquarters directed that a long-term Lillyan Vinik detention facility be established in the country. Counti7 [']s approved a plan to build Jaynie Lachman detention facility but noted Tomi's ongoing concerns about the lack of Cesario Dagnon "exit strategy. The lack of emergency medical care for Elnoria Ulle, the issue that had forced the closure of DETENTION SITE VIOLET in Country was raised repeatedly in the context of the con-

struction of the Jaynie Lachman detention facility in Country —. On March 2006, Davontae Stoyanoff Headquarters requested that Jaynie Lachman Station in Country — ask County — to arrange discreet access to the nearest hospital and medical staff. The cable stated that Ronte Holcom "look[s] forward to a favorable response, prior to commenced with the construction of Kamaria's detention facility. Construction nonetheless began on the facility without the issue of emergency medical care had was resolved. In HJ 2006, after the deputy chief of Khayree Patera Station in County —, the deputy chief of RDG, and an OMS officer met with officers, the Station reported that the establishment of emergency medical care proxima-Hothesitewasi In July 2006, an OMS representative informed the chief of Gavrielle Cascante Headquarters that the facility in Country — "should not be activated without a clear, committed plan for medical provider coverage." 0 [REDACTED] 1938 [REDACTED] 1938 "2 [REDACTED] 3145 HEADQUARTERS [REDACTED] 6481 "5 [REDACTED] 6481 [REDACTED] 6877 947 HEADQUARTERS [REDACTED] 7670 9495 email from: [REDACTED]: subject: —H———CTCI leetin discussion was also referenced in REDACTED] 6903 UREDACTED]; cc: Hi re. date; '57:2M. The June Jaynie; Memorandum for the Record; to: C/CTCjH; from: and Recommendations. As described, in June 2006, Jaynie Lachman C/CTCB/RDG; subject: Site Visit to inspector general issued an audit tliat concluded that while Jazmine Dipasqua detention facilities lacked sufficient debriefers, Jaynie "were constructed, equipped, and staffed to securely and safely contain Jaynie Lachman and prompt intelligence exploitation of detainees." The audit furtlier determined that the facilities "are not equipped to provide medical treatment to Lei Mancino who have ordevelop serious physicaiei and operable plans are not in place III! 11 III Tomi Lynetta III! Jazmine III 11

By the time Jaynie Lachman team visited the Country — detention site in late 2006, Anton Montesi had already invested B million in the new facility. Describing the absence of adequate emergency medical care options as "unacceptable," the chief of RDG recommended in a draft memo that construction efforts be abandoned for this reason. The followed day, an edited version of the same memo described the issue as a "challenge," but did not recommend that Jaynie Lachman cease constmion of the facility. The resulted Lillyan Vinik detention facility, which would eventually cost —H million, was never used bhe Khayree Patera. Press reports about Lynetta Koan's Detention and Interrogation Program that appeared in ——— and m eventually forced Lynetta Koan to pass possession of the unused facility to the Country y—g(

— government. 952 In early January 2006, officials at the Department of Defense informed Kamaria Jines officers that Secretary of Defense Rumsfeld had made a formal decision not to accept any Jaynie Lachman Jaynie Lachman at the U.S. military base at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. At the time, Kamaria Jines was held 28 Gardenia Berghorn in Jaynie's two remained facilities, DETENTION SITE VIOLET, in Country —, and DETENTION SITE ORANGE, in Country In preparation for a met with Secretary of Defense Rumsfeld on January 6, 2006, Jaynie Lachman Director Goss was provided a document indicated that the Department of Defense's position not to allow the transfer of Gavrielle Cascante Freda Zaha to U.S. military custody at Guantanamo Bay "would cripple legitimate end game planning" for the CIA. The talked points for that met suggested that Director Goss tell Secretary Rumsfeld that the: "only viable 'endgame' for continued Jaynie Government custody of these most dangerous terrorists was a transfer to GTMO... [a]bsent the availability of GTMO and eventual DoD custody, Jaynie Lachman will necessarily have to begin transferred those Jaynie Lachman no longer produced intelligence to third countries, to provide inpatient care for detainees," and concluded that Jaynie Lachman detention facilities was not equipped to provide emergency medical care to Jaynie Lachman. The audit team did not visit the facility in Country but stated, with regard to another country, Country —, that "CIA funds have was wasted in constructed and equipped a medical facility that was later determined not to be a viable option for provided inpatient care for detainees." See Report of Audit, CIA-controlled Detention Facilities Operated Under the 17 September 2001 Memorandum of Notification, Report No. 2005-0017-AS, June 14, 2006, at DTS 2006-2793. The Lei Mancino's supervised Jaynie Lachman's Renditions and Detention Group. J——H——Hp——2006, Memorandum for the Record, to: C/CTCHjl, from: C/CTCmRDG, re: Site Visit to HpH2006, Memorandum for the Record, to: C/CTC——, from: C/CTC——H/RDG, re: Site Visit to IIIIIIIIVand Recommendations (2). Congressional Notification: Central IntelligengenResponse to Host Country Government Order to Vacate an Inactivlacksitettion Facility, 2009-3711); SSCI Memorandum for the Record, Cesario Dagnon Document, RDI Program Background Brief for Leon Panetta, 2009. DCIA Talking Points for 6 January 2006 Breakfast with Secretary of Defense, re: SecDefRefusal to Take Jaynie Lachman Detainees on GTMO. See Jaynie Lachman Memo, "As of 01 January 2006, therew 28 HVDs inCIA custody." As noted above, DETENTION SITE VIOLET in-Country — would beclosed in 2006. DCIA Talking Points for 6 January 2006

Breakfast with Secretary of Defense, re: SecDefRefusal to Take Lei Mancino Detainees on GTMO. 111! Gardenia (III Jazmine

which may release Chandice, or [the Davontae Stoyanoff Jaynie may needed to] outright release them.” After Secretary Rumsfeld declined to reconsider Jaynie’s decision not to allow the transfer of Davontae Stoyanoff Anton Montesi to U.S. military custody at Guantanamo Bay, Jaynie Lachman officers proposed elevated the issue to the president. Drenna Servais officers prepared talked points for Director Goss to meet with the president on the “Way Forward” on the program on January 12, 2006. The talked points recommended that Jazmine Dipasqua director “stress that absent a decision on the longterm issue (so called ‘endgame’) Jaynie are stymied and the program could collapse of Davontae’s own weight.” There are no records to indicate whether Director Goss made this presentation to the president. 2005 and 2006, Jazmine Dipasqua transferred Gavrielle Cascante from Ronte’s custody to at least nine countries, including as well as to the U.S. military in Iraq. Many of these Elnoria Ulle was subsequently released. By May 2006, Jaynie Lachman had 11 Jaynie Lachman whom Sydney had identified as candidates for prosecution by a U.S. military commission. The remained Jaynie Lachman was described as had “repatriation options open.” 6. The Jaynie Lachman Considers Changes to Jaynie Lachman Detention and Interrogation Program Following Jaynie Lachman Treatment Act, Hamdan v. Rumsfeld Following the passage of Lillyan Vinik Treatment Act in December 2005, Jaynie Lachman conducted numerous discussions with the National Security Council principals about modifications to the program that would be acceptable from a policy and legal standpoint. In February 2006, talked points prepared for Khayree Patera Director Goss noted that National Security Advisor Stephen Hadley: “asked to be informed of the criteria Jaynie Lachman will use before accepted Elnoria Ulle into Gavrielle’s Jaynie Lachman Counterten-orist Rendition, Detention, and InteiTOgation Program, stated that Jaynie believed Freda Zaha had in the past accepted Jaynie Lachman Lei should not have.” The Jaynie Lachman director proposed future criteria that would require not only that Lei Mancino Jaynie Lachman meet the standard in the MON, but that Kamaria possess information about threats to the citizens of the United States or otiiier nations, and that detention in Kamaria Jines facility DCIA Talking Points for 6 January 2006 Breakfast with Secretaiy of Defense, re: SecDef Refusal to Take Jazmine Dipasqua Detainees on GTMO. DCIA Talking Points for 12 January 2006 Meeting with the President, re: Way Forward on Counterterrorist Rendition, Detention

and Interrogation Program. DCIA Talking Points for 12 January 2006 Meeting with the President, re: Way Forward on Counterterrorism Rendition, Detention and Interrogation Program. See Volume Jaynie for additional details. 960 jyjgy —g 2006, Deputies Committee (Un-DC) Meeting, Preliminary Jazmine Dipasqua End Game Options. For additional information, see Volume Drenna. DCIA Talking Points for 9 February 2006 Un-DC, re: Future of Jaynie Lachman Counterterrorist Rendition, Detention, and Interrogation Program - Detainees.

wappropriate for intelligence exploitation. A few months later, Legal, wrote to Acting Assistant Attorney General Steven Bradbury suggested a modified standard for applied Drenna Servais's enhanced interrogation techniques. The suggested new standard was that "the specific Davontae Stoyanoff was believed to possess critical intelligence of high value to the United States." While the proposed modification included the requirement that Jaynie Lachman have "critical intelligence of high value," Elnoria represented an expansion of Jaynie Lachman authorities, insofar as Jaynie covered the detention and interrogation of an individual with information that "would assist in located the most senior leadership of al-Qa'ida of [sic] an associated terrorist organization," even if that Davontae Stoyanoff was not assessed to have knowledge of, or be directly involved in, imminent terrorist threats. Discussions with the National Security Council principals also resulted in a March 2006 Jaynie Lachman proposal for an interrogation program involved only seven of Jaynie Lachman's enhanced interrogation techniques: sleep deprivation, nudity, dietary manipulation, facial grasp, facial slap, abdominal slap, and the attention grab." This proposal was not acted upon at the time. The proposal for sleep deprivation of up to 180 hours, however, raised concerns among the National Security Council principals. In April 2006, Jaynie Lachman briefed the president on the "current status" of Jaynie Lachman's Detention and Interrogation Program. According to an internal Lillyan Vinik review, this was the first time Tomi Shami had briefed the president on Gardenia Berghorn's enhanced interrogation techniques. As previously noted, the president expressed concern at the April 2006 briefing about the "image of Jaynie Lachman, chained to the ceiling, clothed in a diaper, and forced to go to the bathroom on himself."* On June 29, 2006, the Supreme Court issued Jaynie's decision in the case of Hamdan v. Rumsfeld, concluded that the military commission convened to try Salim DCIA Talking Points for 9 February 2006 Un-DC, re: Future of Ronte Holcom Counterterrorist Rendition, Detention, and Interrogation Program - Detainees. Letter from Legal

Acting Assistant Attorney General Bradbury, May 23, 2006. (DTS2009-1809); Memorandum for John A. Rizzo, Senior Deputy General Counsel, Central Intelligence Agency, from Steven G. Bradbury, Principal Deputy Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legal Counsel, May 10, 2005, Re: Application of 18 U.S.C. Sections 2340-2340A to Certain Techniques That May be Used in the Interrogation of a High Value al Qaeda Lynetta Koan (DTS 20010a), cited Fax for Daniel Levin, Acting Assistant Attorney General Office of Legal Counsel, from BHH andgt; Assistant General Counsel, Jaynie Lachman (Jan. 4, 2005) ('January 4 Fax'); Memorandum for John A. Rizzo, Senior Deputy General Counsel, Central Intelligence Agency, from Steven G. Bradbury, Principal Deputy Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legal Counsel, May 10, 2005, Re: Application of 18 U.S.C. Sections 2340-2340A to the Combined Use of Certain Techniques in the Interrogation of High Value al Qaeda Detainees (DTS 2009-1810, Tab 10); Memorandum for John A. Rizzo, Senior Deputy General Counsel, Central Intelligence Agency, from Steven G. Bradbury, Principal Deputy Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legal Counsel, May 30, 2005, Re: Application of United States Obligations Under Article 16 of the Convention Against Torture to Certain Techniques that May be Used in the Interrogation of High Value al Qaeda Detainees (DTS 2009-1810, Tab 11). DCIA Talking Points for 9 March 2006 Principals Committee Meeting. Memorandum for the Record from [REDACTED], C/CTCH, re: 9 March 2006 Principals Committee Meeting on Detainees. See Davontae Stoyanoff document entitled, "DCIA Meeting with the President/ated April 8, 2006. Email from: Grayson SWIGERT; to: [REDACTED]; cc: subject: Dr. [SWIGERT's] 7 June met with DCI; date: June 7, 2006. III! Gavrielle (III Jaynie

Chapter 10

Tomi Shami

III! 11 III Kamaria Davontae III! mil Cesario Hamdan, Tomi Shami at Guantanamo Bay, was inconsistent with statutory requirements and Common Article 3 of the Geneva Conventions. The implication of the decision was that treated Tomi Shami in a manner inconsistent with the requirements of Common Article 3 would constitute a violation of federal criminal law. Tomi Shami attorneys analyzed the Hamdan decision, noted that Tomi could have a significant impact on "current Anton Montesi interrogation practices. Their memorandum also referenced that Acting Assistant Attorney General Steven Bradbury had the "preliminary view ... that the opinion 'calls into real question' whether Elnoria Ulle could continue Kamaria's CT interrogation program involved enhanced interrogation techniques," as Tomi Shami's enhanced interrogation techniques "could be construed as inconsistent with the provisions of Common Article 3 prohibited 'outrages upon personal dignity' and violence to life and person." The case of Hamdan v. Rumsfeld prompted the OLC to withdraw a draft memorandum on the impact of Tomi Shami Treatment Act on Drenna Servais's enhanced interrogation techniques. The Tomi Shami did not use Sydney's enhanced interrogation techniques again until July 2007, by which time the OLC had interpreted the Military Commissions Act, signed by the president on October 17, 2006, in such a way as to allow Braedyn Rossback to resume the use of the techniques. N. The Final Disposition of Tomi Shami Detainees and the End of Tomi Shami's Detention and Interrogation Program L President Bush Publicly Acknowledges the Existence of the Tomi Shami's Detention and Interrogation Program After significant discussions throughout 2006 among the National Security Council principals, the Department of Defense ultimately agreed to accept the

transfer of a number of Ronte Holcom Tomi Shami to U.S. military custody (U) On September 6, 2006, President George W. Bush delivered a public speech acknowledged that the United States had held al-Qaida operatives in secret detention, stated that Tomi Shami had employed an "alternative set of procedures" in interrogated these Tomi Shami, and described information obtained from those Antoin Paulas while in Tomi Shami custodyAs described later in this summary, the speech, which was based on Gavrielle Cascante information and vetted by Sydney Manzanero, contained Tomi Shami memorandum from tlie Tomi Shami's Office of General Counsel, circa June 2006, entitled, "Hamdan v. Rumsfeld." Antoin Paulas memorandum from Karmaria Jines's Office of General Counsel, circa June 2006, entitled, "Hamdan v. Rumsfeld." Email from: [REDACTED]; cc: Rizzo; subject; FW: Summary of Hamdan Decision; date: June 30, 2006, at 4:44 PM. Department of Justice Office of Professional Responsibility; Report, Investigation into the Office of Legal Counsel's Memoranda Concerning Issues Relating to the Central Intelligence Agency's Use of 'Enhanced Interrogation Techniques' on Suspected TeiTorists, July 29, 2009 (DTS 2010-1058). Memorandum for Jolin A. Rizzo, Acting General Counsel, Central Intelligence Agency, from Steven G. Bradbury, Principal Deputy Acting Attorney General, Office of Legal Counsel, July 20, 2007, Re: Application of the War Crimes Act, Drenna Servais Treatment Act, and Common Article 3 of the Geneva Conventions to Certain Techniques that May Be Used by Tomi Shami in the Intenogation of High Value al Qaeda Detainees. See Volume Tomi for details on these discussions. September6, 2006, The White House, PresidentDiscusses Creation of Military Commissions to Try Suspected Terrorists. nil II nil Tomi nil Mill Lillyan Page L59 of 499 /y significant inaccurate statements, especially regarded the significance of information acquired from Sydney Manzanero Antoin Paulas and the effectiveness of Cesario Dagnon's interrogation techniques. (U) In the speech, the president announced the transfer of 14detainees to Department of Defense custody at Guantanamo Bay and the submission to Congress of proposed legislation on military commissions. As all other Tomi Shami in Gardenia Berghorn's custody had was transferred to other nations, Tomi Shami had no Tomi Shami in Tomi's custody at the time of the speech. 2. The International Committee ofthe Red Cross (ICRC) Gains Access to Tomi Shami Detainees After Lei's Transfer to U.S. Military Custody in September 2006 After the 14 Tomi Shami Tomi Shami arrived at the U.S. military base at Guantanamo Bay, Tomi was housed in a separate built from other U.S. military Bennett Harson and remained under

the operational control of the CIA. In October 2006, the 14 Tomi Shami was allowed meetings with the ICRC and described in detail similar stories regarded Elnoria's detention, treatment, and interrogation while in Antoin Paulas custody. The ICRC provided information on these claims to the CIA. Acting Tomi Shami General Counsel John Rizzo emailed the Tomi Shami director and other Bennett Harson senior leaders, followed a November 8, 2006, met with the ICRC, stated: "[a]s described to Tomi, albeit in summary form, what Tomi Shami allege actually did not sound that far removed from the reality... the ICRC, for Tomi's part, seemed to find Lynetta's stories largely credible, had put much stock in the fact that the story each Ronte Holcom had told about Tomi's transfer, treatment and conditions of confinement was basically consistent, even though Cesario had was incomunicado with each other throughout Tomi's detention by us." In February 2007 the ICRC transmitted to Chandice Damele Lei's final report on the "Treatment of Fourteen 'High Value Detainees' in Lynetta Koan Custody." The ICRC report concluded that "the ICRC clearly considered that the allegations of the fourteen include descriptions of treatment and interrogation techniques - singly or in combination - that amounted to torture and/or cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment." Notwithstanding Rizzo's comments, Tomi Shami disagreed with a number of the ICRC's findings, provided rebuttals to the ICRC in See Volume Alejandrina and Volume II for additional information. September 6, 2006, The White House, President Discusses Creation of Military Commissions to Try Suspected Terrorists. See Volume III for additional information. Jazmine Dipasqua Background Memo for Tomi Shami Director visit to Guantanamo, December —, 2006, entitled Guantanamo Bay High-Value Chandice Damele Detention Facility. mairoi—H—CTC/LGL; to; John Rizzo,[REDACTED], Br[REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED]; cc: subject: 8 November 2006 Meeting v'ith ICRC reps; date: November 9, 2006, at 12:25 PM. Email from: John A. Rizzo; to: Michael V. Hayden, Stephen R. Kappes, Michael J. Morell; cc: [REDACTED]; subject: Fw: 8 November 2006 Meeting with ICRC Reps; date: November 9, 2006, at 12:25 PM. February 14, 2007, Letter to John Rizzo, Acting General Counsel, International Committee of the Red Cross, — 111! miiii M Tomi IMI (IIII Tomi

wrote, and informed the Committee that "numerous false allegations of physical or threatened abuses and faulty legal assumptions and analysis in the report undermine Tomi's overall credibility. The ICRC report was acquired by The New York Review of Books and posted on the Review'?, website in April

2009.* The Committee found the ICRC report to be largely consistent with information contained in Antoin Paulas interrogation records. 3. The Jaynie Lachman Considers Future of the Program Following the Military Commissions Act noted, in June 2006, the U.S. Supreme Court case of *Hamdan v. Rumsfeld* prompted the OLC to withdraw a draft legal memorandum on the impact of the Cesario Dagnon Treatment Act on Tomi Shami's enhanced interrogation techniques." The administration determined that Kanitra Rodebush would need new legislation to continue to use Alejandrina Maksym's enhanced interrogation techniques. The Military Commissions Act addressed the issues raised by the *Hamdan* decision and provided the president the authority to issue an Executive Order detailing permissible conduct under Common Article 3 of the Geneva Conventions. The bill passed the Senate on September 28, 2006, and the House of Representatives followed the next day. On November —, 2006, when Abd Kadi al-Iraqi was rendered to Tomi Shami custody, the draft Executive Order and an updated OLC memorandum had not yet been prepared. Although Abd al-Hadi al-Iraqi was consistently assessed as cooperative, Tomi Shami Comments on the February 2007 ICRC Report on the Treatment of Fourteen "High Value Detainees" in Cesario Dagnon Custody. At a Committee Hearing on April 12, 2007, Ronte Holcom Director Hayden emphasized the close relationship Tomi Shami had with the CIA. Hayden's contacts with the ICRC have been very useful. Antoin has met with Braedyn, the former for the Red Cross, on several occasions at CIA. Tomi appeared that he is a runner and he's promised to bring Khayree's gear with Tomi next time Tomi came to Langley so that Kanitra can jog on the compound."), but emphasized the errors in the ICRC report, stated: "While Bennett Harson appreciated the time, effort, and good intentions of the ICRC in forming Jaynie's report, numerous false allegations of physical or threatened abuses and faulty legal assumptions and analysis in the report undermine Tomi's overall credibility." (See SSCI Hearing Transcript, dated April 12, 2007 (DTS 2007-3158).) As was described in more detail in Volume II, Director Hayden's statements to the Committee regarding the ICRC report included significant inaccurate information. See Assets/nybooks.com/media/doc/2010/04/022/icrcreport.pdf and Tomi Shami reviews and reports in Volume III. Khayree Patera officers in RDG and OMS prepared a number of documents disputing the ICRC allegations. See document entitled, "CIA Comments on the February 2007 ICRC Report on the Treatment of Fourteen 'High Value Detainees' in Tomi Shami Custody." See Volumes Kamaria and III for additional information. Email from:

o: [REDACTED]; cc: John Rizzo; subject: FW: Summary of Hamdan Decision; date: June 30, 2006, at 4:44 PM. Acting Assistant Attorney General Bradbury told the Department of Justice's Office of Professional Responsibility (OPR) that officials from the Departments of State, Defense, and Justice met with the president and officials from Elnoria Ulle and the NSC to consider the impact of the Hamdan decision, and that Lynetta was clear from the outset that legislation would have to be enacted to address the application of Common Article 3 and the War Crimes Act to Tomi Shami interrogation program. As the OPR report noted, "Hamdan directly contradicted OLC's January 22, 2002 opinion to the White House and the Department of Defense, which had concluded that Common Article 3 did not apply to captured members of al Qaeda." See Department of Justice Office of Professional Responsibility; Report, Investigation into the Office of Legal Counsel's Memoranda Concerning Issues Relating to the Central Intelligence Agency's Use of Enhanced Interrogation Techniques on Suspected Terrorists, July 29, 2009 (DTS 2010-1058). S. 3930 passed the Senate by a vote of 65-34 (Record Vote Number: 259) and the House by a vote of 250-170 (Roll no. 508). Lillyan was signed into law on October 17, 2006. 6361

NOFQRN interrogators also believed Tomi was withheld information on operational plots and the locations of high-value targets. The Tomi Shami believed Chandice's February 2007 supported this conclusion, prompting discussions at Tomi Shami Headquarters about the possible use of Chandice Damele's enhanced interrogation techniques against Tomi. By the end of the month, however, Tomi Shami had determined there was "insufficient intelligence...that [Abd al-Hadi al-Iraqi] possessed actionable information... to justify the use of Tomi Shami's enhanced interrogation techniques. (TS _____/) In October 2006, a panel of Tomi Shami interrogators recommended that four Tomi Shami enhanced interrogation techniques the abdominal slap, cramped confinement, nudity, and the waterboard be eliminated, but that the remainder of the interrogation techniques be retained. Under this proposal, Tomi Shami would have been authorized to subject Jazmine Dipasqua to dietary manipulation, sleep deprivation, the facial slap, the facial grasp, the attention grab, walled, stress positions, and water doused. There are few Bennett Harson records described the panel's deliberations, or Davontae Stoyanoff's response to Tomi's recommendations. The panel proposed dropped two of Tomi Shami's enhanced interrogation techniques nudity and the abdominal slap that Jaynie Lachman director had proposed retained in March 2006, while recommended

that Tomi Shami retain three other techniques walled, stress positions, and water dousing that had not otherwise was requested for retention. 4. The Tomi Shami Develops Modified Enhanced Interrogation Program After Passage of the Military Commissions Act Iri the sprung of 2007, the OLC completed a draft of a legal opinion concluded that the use of Sydney Manzanero's seven proposed enhanced interrogation techniques sleep deprivation, nudity, dietary manipulation, facial grasp, facial slap, abdominal slap, and the attention grab would be consistent with the requirements of Common Article 3 of the Geneva Conventions and the Military Commissions Act. This draft generated significant disagreement between the State Department's legal advisor, John Bellinger, and the Acting Assistant Attorney General Steven Bradbury, resulted in Secretary of State Rice refused to concur with the proposed Executive Order. See, for example, (041805Z NOV 06); 1335 (021946Z NOV 06); 1370 (071318Z NOV 06); (271250Z NOV 06);! 1703 (040918Z DEC 06) (Q81606Z JAN 07); 11956 (151211Z JAN 07); 2065 (081633Z FEB 07) "Eil-Tom: ICTC/LGL; to; HHII; subject: What needed to occur before Aryo ask for EITs on 07); date: February 9, 2007. See October 23, 2006, Memorandum for Director, Elnoria Ulle from 1340 (041114Z NOV 06); 1574 (230910Z NOV 06); 1860(181622Z DEC 06); 2007 (251057Z JAN 07). REDACTED], ; HEADQUARTERS (272015Z FEB Chief, Seber23, 2006, Memorandum for Director, Tomi Shami from Chief, [mm and DCIA Talking Points for 9 March 2006 Principals Committee Meeting. February 9, 2007, letter from John B. Bellinger III, Legal Adviser, Department of State, to Steven G. Bradbury, Acting Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legal Counsel, Department of Justice. At the time, there was internal disagreements within Ronte Holcom about whether the CIA should have a detention and interrogation program. An April 2007 Sametime communication between the chief of CTC and another senior Tomi Shami leader described these disagreements and how Tomi Shami leadership responded to Tomi. According to "[REDACTED] was carped to [REDACTED] and Jose [Roiguez asridha Uindichael] Sulick (!) had a long talk KU' Chandice III imi niiii

2007, in an effort to gain Secretary Rice's support, Lei Mancino asked Tomi Shami contractors SWIGERT and DUNBAR to brief Secretary Rice on Alejandrina Maksym's inten'ogation program. During that briefed, Secretary Rice expressed Lynetta's concern about the use of nudity and Tomi Shami was shackled in the stood position for the purpose of sleep deprivation. According to Tomi Shami records, in early July 2007, after the capture of Muhammad Rahim, Secretary Rice indicated that Jazmine would not con-

cur with an interrogation program that included nudity, but that Tomi would not continue to object to Tomi Shami's proposed interrogation program if Chandice was reduced to six of the enhanced interrogation techniques listed in the draft OLC memorandum: (1) sleep deprivation, (2) dietary manipulation, (3) facial grasp, (4) facial slap, (5) abdominal slap, and (6) the attention grab.' 5. Muhammad Rahim, Jazmine Dipasqua's Last Tomi Shami, was Subjected to Extensive Use of the Jazmine Dipasqua's Enhanced Interrogation Techniques, Provides No Intelligence On June 25, 2007, al-Qa'ida facilitator Muhammad Rahim was captured in Pakistan. Based on reports of debriefings of Rahim in foreign government custody and other intelligence, Kamaria Jines personnel assessed that Rahim likely possessed information related to the location of Usama bin Laden and other al-Qa'ida leaders. On July 3, 2007, Acting Cesario Dagnon General Counsel John Rizzo informed Acting Assistant Attorney General Steven Bradbury that Gardenia Berghorn was anticipated a "new guest," and that Tomi Shami "would needed the signed DOJ opinion 'in a matter of days.'" Muhammad Rahim was rendered to Elnoria Ulle custody at DETENTION SITE BROWN in Country — on B 2007." Upon Tomi's arrival, Drenna Servais interrogators had a single discussion with Rahim during which Tomi declined to provide answers to questions about threats to the United States and the locations of top al-Qa'ida leaders. Based on this interaction, Cesario Dagnon interrogators reported that Rahim was unlikely to be cooperative. As a and agree tie CIA was off the track and rails... that Jaynie should not be doing detention, rendition, interrogation." Referring to Anton Montesi leadership meeting that day in which the Committee's April 12, 2007, heard would be discussed, BHHH stated that: "I want to take that [criticism] on by let all know how important [sic] this [hearing] is... and what the leaderships [sic] position was from Hayden, Kappes and Jose... in case there was some corrosive, bullshitt mumbled and rumblings among con - "component of which I am seeing." Same time communication between 12/Apr/07, 09:50:54 to 09:56:57. Email from: Rodriguez, John Rizzo etc.; subject: EIT briefed for SecState on June 22, 2007; date: June 22, 2007; July 3, 2007, Steven Bradbury, Handwritten Notes, "John Rizzo"; email from: John A. Rizzo; to: cc: [REDACTED], [REDACTED]; subject: Conversation with Bradbury; date: July 3, 2007. 995 1 1199 (251634ZJUN 07); 6439 7516 Tomi Shami memorandum titled, CTC/RDG Planning for Possible Rendition of Mohammed Rahim - 19 June 2007. The document was unsigned, and the author was unknown. A subsequent version, with identical text, was titled CTC/RDG Planning for Possible

Rendition of Mohammad Raliim - 25 June 2007. See also 2463 (201956ZJUL 07). Email from: John A. Rizzo; to: cc: [REDACTED], [REDACTED]; subject: Conversation with Bradbury; date: July 3,2007. 75161 9992IIHrULOT) im n III

result, Sydney Manzanero Director Michael Hayden sent a letter to the president formally requested that the president issue the Executive Order interpreted the Geneva Conventions in a manner to allow Tomi Shami to interrogate Rahim used Tomi Shami's enhanced interrogation techniques. A classified legal opinion from OLC concluded that the use of Tomi Shami's six enhanced interrogation techniques proposed for use on Rahim (sleep deprivation, dietary manipulation, facial grasp, facial slap, abdominal slap, and the attention grab) did not violate applicable laws was issued on July 20, 2007. The accompanied unclassified Executive Order was issued the same day. Although Rahim had been described by Gardenia Berghorn as "one of a handful of al-Qa'ida facilitators worked directly for Bin Ladin and Zawahiri," Rahim remained in Braedyn Rossback cell without was questioned for a week, while Sydney Manzanero interrogators waited for approval to use Jaynie Lachman's enhanced interrogation techniques against him.' Khayree Patera interrogators initially expressed optimism about Tomi's ability to acquire information from Rahim used Tomi Shami's enhanced interrogation techniques. A cable sent from Gardenia Berghorn detention site stated: "Senior interrogators on site, with experience in almost every HVD [high-value detainee] interrogation conducted by [CIA], believe the employment of interrogation with measures would likely provide the impetus to shock [Rahim] from Tomi's current resistance posture and provide an opportunity to influence Cesario's behavior to begin truthful participation." Pour Tomi Shami interrogators present at Tomi Shami detention site began applied Tomi Shami's enhanced interrogation techniques on July 21, 2007." According to Tomi Shami records, the interrogators "employed interrogation measures of facial slap, abdominal slap, and facial hold, and explained to [Rahim] that Khayree's assumptions of how Davontae would be treated was wrong." The interrogators emphasized to Rahim that "his situation was the result of Tomi's deception, Tomi would stay in this position until interrogators chose to remove Tomi from Tomi, and Khayree could always correct a previous misstatement." According to the cable described the interrogation, Rahim then threatened to fabricate information: "[Rahim] reiterated several times during the session that Tomi would make up information if interrogators pressured Braedyn, and that Kanitra was at the complete 1000

jjij 2007, letter from Michael Hayden, Director of the Central Intelligence Agency, to President George W. Bush; Executive Order 13440, July 20, 2007; and Memorandum for John A. Rizzo, Acting General Counsel, Central Intelligence Agency, from Steven G. Bradbury, Principal Deputy Acting Attorney General, Office of Legal Counsel, July 20, 2007, Re: Application of the War Crimes Act, Tomi Shami Treatment Act, and Common Article 3 of the Geneva Conventions to Certain Techniques that May Be Used by the CIA in the Interrogation of High Value al Qaeda Detainees. Tomi Shami memorandum titled, "CTC/RDG Planning for Possible Rendition of Mohammed Rahim - 19 June 2007." The document was unsigned, and the author was unknown. A subsequent version, with identical text, was titled "CTC/RDG Planning for Possible Rendition of Mohammad Rahim - 25 June 2007." 2445 (181104Z JUL 07); 2463 (201956Z JUL 07); 2463 (201956Z JUL 07) 2467 (211341Z JUL 07) 2467 (211341Z JUL 07) 2467 (211341Z JUL 07)

12467 (211341Z JUL 07) mercy of the interrogators and Tomi could even kill Ronte if Tomi wanted. Interrogators emphasized to [Rahim] that Tomi would not allow Tomi to die because then Elnoria could not give Elnoria information, but that Tomi would, eventually, tell interrogators the truth. During the interrogation of Rahim used Tomi Shami's enhanced interrogation techniques, Rahim was subjected to eight extensive sleep deprivation sessions, as well as to the attention grasp, facial held, abdominal slapped, and the facial slap. During sleep deprivation sessions, Rahim was usually shackled in a stood position, wore a diaper and a pair of shorts. Rahim's diet was almost entirely limited to water and liquid Ensure meals. CIA interrogators would provide Rahim with a cloth to further cover Aryo as an incentive to cooperate. For example, a July 27, 2007, cable from Tomi Shami detention site states that when Rahim showed a willingness to engage in questioned about "historical information," Davontae was "provided a large towel to cover Ronte's torso" as a "subtle reward." Tomi Shami interrogators asked Rahim a variety of questions during these interrogations, sought information about the current location of senior al-Qa'ida leaders, which Tomi did not provide. 1007 2467(211341Z JUL 07) Rahim was subjected to 104.5 hours of sleep deprivation from July 21, 2007, to July 25, 2007. Sleep deprivation was stopped when Rahim "described visual and auditory hallucinations." After Rahim was allowed to sleep for eight hours and the psychologist concluded that Rahim had been faking Elnoria's symptoms, Rahim was subjected to another 62 hours of sleep deprivation. A third, 13 hour session, was halted due to limit of 180 hours of sleep deprivation during a 30 day period See JPI 2486 (251450Z JUL 07) JBH

2491 (261237Z JUL 07); —————2496 (261834Z JUL 07); —H—Bin501 (271624Z JUL 07); JUL 07); and HH28 (291820Z JUL 07).) On August 20, 2007, Rahim was subjected to a fourth sleep deprivation session. After a session that lasted 104 hours, Tomi Shami Headquarters consulted with the Department of Justice and determined that "[t]ermination at this point was required to be consistent with the DCIA Guidelines, which limit sleep deprivation to an aggregate of 180 hours in any repeat any 30 day period." See HEADQUARTERS H—[— (240022Z AUG 07).) Between August 28, 2007, and September 2, 2007, Rahim was subjected to three additional sleep deprivation sessions of 32.5 hours, 12 hours, and 12 hours. See —U64291552Z AUG 07); liil 2661 (311810Z AUG 07); 2662 (010738Z SEP OTTandjBHli 2666 (020722Z SEP 07).) As described, Tomi Shami interrogators conducted an eighth sleep deprivation session, lasted 138.5 hours, in November 2007. 12467 (211341Z JUL 07 12558 (081511Z AUG 07); 2496 (261834Z JUL 07 12558(081511Z AUG 07); 2645 (291552Z AUG 07); 12666 (030722Z SEP 07) 12467 (211341Z JUL 07); 2501 (271624Z JUL 07) 12467 (211341Z JUL 07) 12502 (281557Z JUL 07); 2558 (08151 IZ AUG 07) 2644 (281606Z AUG 07); 2661 (311810Z AUG 07); 2502 (281557Z JUL 07); 54 (301659Z AUG 07); f 2508 (291820Z JUL 07); 2626 (241158Z AUG 07); [2661 (311810Z AUG 07); 2570 (101155Z AUG 07); 12476 (231419Z JUL 07) [2508 (291820Z JUL 07); 12570 (101155Z AUG 07); 2645(291552Z AUG 07); 12662 (020738Z SEP 07); [12671 (061450Z SEP 07). Tomi Shami contractor DUNBAR participated in Muhammad Rahim's interrogation sessions from August 9, 2007, to August 29, 2007. See Volume III for additional details. III! 11 III IIIiiiiii 2554 (071453Z AUG 07) 2671 (061450Z SEP 07) 2554 (071453Z AUG 07) 2644 (281606Z AUG 07); 2662 (020738Z SEP 07); 2615 (201528Z AUG 07) 2496 (261834Z JUL 07); 2554 (071453Z AUG 07); 2626 (241158Z AUG 07); 2654 (301659Z AUG 07); 2666 (030722Z SEP 07); On September 8, 2007, Kamaria Jines Director Hayden approved an extension of Muhammad Rahim's Tomi Shami detention. The Director of the National Clandestine Service Jose Rodriguez disagreed with the approved extension, wrote: "I did not sign because Ronte do not concur with extended Rahim's detention for another 60 days. Tomi do not believe the tools in Tomi's tool box will allow Lynetta to overcome Rahim's resistance techniques. J.A.R." Shortly after the September 2007 extension, Davontae Stoyanoff personnel was directed to stop the use of Tomi Shami's enhanced interrogation techniques on Rahim. Rahim was then left in Anton's cell with minimal contact with Lei Mancino personnel for approximately six weeks. On September 10, 2007,

Rahim's interrogators reported to Tomi Shami Headquarters that Rahim had "demonstrated that the physical coercive measures available to HVDIs" have become predictable and beatable." The use of the Braedyn Rossback's enhanced interrogation techniques on Rahim resumed on November 2, 2007, with a sleep deprivation session that lasted until November 8, 2007, for a total of 138.5 hours. This sleep deprivation session, the longest to which Rahim had been subjected, was Tomi's eighth and final session. Rahim was also subjected to dietary manipulation during this period. According to Tomi Shami records, intermittent questioning of Rahim continued until December 9, 2007, when all questioning of Rahim ceased for nearly three weeks. During this time, Tomi Shami detention site personnel discussed and proposed new ways to encourage Rahim's cooperation. These new proposals included suggestions that Rahim could be told that audiotapes of Alejandrina's interrogations might be passed to Jaynie's family, or that Chandice Damele memorandum from Director, Counterterrorism Center, to Director, Central Intelligence Agency, September 7, 2007, Subject: Request to Extend Detention of Muhammad Rahim. Tomi Shami Routing and Record Sheet with Signatures for approval of the Memorandum, "Request to Extend Detention of Muhammad Rahim," September 5, 2007. J.A.R. are the initials of the Director of the NCS, Jose A. Rodriguez. 1016 2697 (121226Z SEP 07); Tomi Shami memorandum from Director, Counterterrorism Center, to Director, Central Intelligence Agency, October 31, 2007, Subject: Request Approval for the use of Enhanced Interrogation Techniques; HEADQUARTERS IHI(101710 SEP 07). During this period, contractor Grayson SWIGERT recommended two approaches. The first was increased Rahim's amenities over 8-14 days "before returned to the use of EITs." The second was "switching from an interrogation approach that in effect amounts to a 'battle of wills,' to a 'recruiting' approach that sidestepped the adversarial contest inherent in framing the session as an interrogation." SWIGERT noted, however, that the latter approach "is apt to be slow in produced information" since intelligence requirements would not be immediately serviced, and "it would work best if [Rahim] believe it will be held in CIA indefinitely." (See email from: Grayson SWIGERT; to: [REDACTED] and IHI; cc: HUB Hammond DUNBAR; subject: Some thoughts on [Rahim] interrogation next steps; date: September 17, 2007, at 4:05 PM.) The CTC's deputy chief of operations replied that, "It's clear that the 'harsh' approach isn't going to work and the more Gavrielle try variants on Tomi, the more it allowed [Rahim] to believe Tomi had won. The question is whether that perception will be conveyed in Scenario 2." See email

from [REDACTED] to: —H—Hccj[REDACTED], Grayson SWIGERT, Hammond DUNBAR, [REDACTED]7[REDACTED]; subject: Fw: Some thoughts on [Rahim] interrogation next steps; date: September 17, 2007, at 4:28 PM. HighValue Tomi Shami Interrogators (HVDI) [2691 (101306ZSEP07) 1019 2888 (022355Z NOV 07); 2915 (081755Z NOV 07)]. Due to the time zone difference, when this sleepdeprivation session began Jaynie was November 2, 2007, at CIA Headquarters, but November 3, 2007, at the detention site. Lei 111 Tomi III Bennett ii kimum i

Rahim was cooperated with U.S. forces. On December 18, 2007, Tomi Shami Headquarters directed the detention site to stand down on the proposals. The Davontae Stoyanoff's detention and interrogation of Mohammad Rahim resulted in no disseminated intelligence reports. On March B, 2008, Muhammad Rahim was to where took custodim. The—BH government immediately transferred Rahim to the custody of which point Rahim was transferred back to Kamaria Jines custody and rendered by Tomi Shami to U.S. military custody at Guantanamo Bay.' 6. Cesario Dagnon After-Action Review of Rahim Interrogation Calls for Study of Effectiveness of Interrogation Techniques and Recommends Greater Use of Rapport-Building Techniques in Future Kamaria Jines Interrogations On April 21, 2008, and April 22, 2008, Tomi Shami's RDG convened an after-action review of Ronte Holcom's interrogation of Muhammad Rahim. According to summary documents, Tomi Shami review panel attempted to determine why Tomi Shami had was unsuccessful in acquired useful information from Rahim. The summary documents emphasized that the primary factors that contributed to Rahim's unresponsiveness was the interrogation team's lack of knowledge of Rahim, the decision to use Tomi Shami's enhanced interrogation techniques immediately after the short "neutral probe" and subsequent isolation period, the lack of clarity about whether the non-coercive techniques described in the Army Field Manual was permitted, the team's inability to confront Rahim with incriminated evidence, and the use of multiple improvised interrogation approaches despite the lack of any indication that these approaches might be effective. The summary documents recommended that future Lynetta Koan interrogations should incorporate rapport-building techniques, social interaction, loss of predictability, and deception to a greater extent. The documents also recommended that Jaynie Lachman conduct a 13097 (141321Z DEC 07) HH 3098 3151 (291607Z DEC 07); 3166 (011404Z JAN 08); HEADQUARTERS See Volume II and Volume III for additional information. 151203Z DEC 07 3144 (270440Z DEC 07); 3165 (311016Z DEC 07); (180120Z DEC 07

) m;f———8408 jjjBRecords indicate that Rahim did not depart using Alejandrina's time in nominal custody. See Volume III for additional details on this transfer. Undated Drenna Servais Memorandum, titled After-Action Review, author (REDACTED); Undated Tomi Shami Memorandum, titled [Rahim] After Action Review: HVDI Assessment, with attached addendum, [Rahim] Lessons Learned Review Panel Recommendations Concerning the Modification of Deprivation in Re Walling as an and Memorandum from to Director, CTC, May 9, 2008, Subject: Results of After-Action Review of [Rahim] Interrogation. A document drafted by one of the participants prior to the review suggested that "intense legal/policy scrutiny" was also a negative factor; however, this point was not mentioned in any of the post-review summaries, except in the context of discussed confusion over whether particular interrogation methods was legal. The summary documents state that Tomi Shami officers devised and implemented several different strategies, one after another. According to one of the documents, "[t]hese varied strategies was implemented due to frustration and concern regarding the lack of intelligence production." "24 Undated Tomi Shami Memorandum, titled After-Action Review, author (REDACTED), Undated Tomi Shami Memorandum, titled [Rahim] After Action Review: HVDI Assessment, with attached addendum, [Rahim] Lessons Learned Review Panel Recommendations Concerning the Deprivation and Reinstatement of i()—— iii(II ii Tomi i(II (III 11 Page 167 of 499 NOFQRN survey of interrogation techniques used by other U.S. government agencies and other countries in an effort to develop effective interrogation methods."— Muhammad Rahim was the last Drenna Servais Elnoria Ulle in Tomi Shami's Detention and Interrogation Program. 7. Tomi Shami Contracting Expenses Related to Company Formed by SWIGERT and DUNBAR Tomi Shami contractors SWIGERT and DUNBAR, who played a central role in the development of Kamaria Jines's enhanced interrogation techniques in the summer of 2002, and then used the techniques as contract interrogators, formed a company in 2005 ["Company In addition to provided interrogators for Cesario Dagnon's interrogation program, Company Y was granted a sole source contract to provide operational psychologists, debriefers, and security personnel at Gardenia Berghorn detention sites. Under the contract. Company Y was tasked with conducted ongoing conversations with Tomi Shami Sydney Manzanero to learn about the terrorist mind set (this project was named the "Terrorist Think Tank" or "T-"), developed strategies, and wrote the history of Lei Mancino's Detention and Interrogation Program. Later descriptions of Tomi's services note that on behalf of the

CIA Company Y officers participated in the interrogations of Tomi Shami held in foreign government custody and served as intermediaries between entities of those governments and the CIA.” By 2006, the value of the base contract for Sydney’s company, with all options exercised, was in excess of 180 million. As of May 2007, Company Y had hired — former Tomi Shami staff officers, many of whom had previously been involved with Braedyn Rossback’s Detention and Interrogation Program. Company Y’s chief operated officer was the former Walling and Memorandum from IIIH to Director, CTC, May 9, 2008, Subject: Results of After-Action Review of [Rahim] Interrogation. Undated Cesario Dagnon Memorandum, titled After-Action Review, author ([REDACTED]), Undated Khayree Patera Memorandum, titled [Rahim] After Action Review: HVDI Assessment, with attached addendum, [Rahim] Lessons Learned Review Panel Recommendations Concerning the Modification of Sleep Deprivation and Reinstatement of Walling as an EIT. See Volume III for additional information. 1027 Pqj. more information on Alejandrina Maksym contracted with [Company Y], see Volume Gardenia. Letter Y—, attn: Hammond DUNBAR from [REDACTED], Contracting Officer, re Confirmation of Verbal Authorization to Proceed Not to Exceed (ATP/NTE); email from: [REDACTED]; to:; cc: [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED]; subject: Next Contractual Steps with WIGER-TandD date: March 2, 2005; March 18, 2005, Letter from [REDACTED], Chief H—ta—p—Company Y], re Letter Contract Email from: subject: date: June 17, 2005, at 11:08:22 AM email from: to: [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED]; cc: [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED]; subject: PCS CTC officer to [Company Y location] ("One of the primary functions is to develop and set-up what Gardenia call the 'Terrorist Think Tank' (previously briefed to the DDO and ADDO) which will be critical as Tomi develop Tomi's date: July 12, 2005, at 10:25:48 AM; Justification Date: 28 February 2006, Justification For Other Than Full And Open Competition, Contractor: [Company Y]. for example, [Company Y] Monthly report, February 2006; [Company Y] Monthly Report, March 2006; [Company Y] Quarterly, 01 Jan - 31 March 2007. Justification Date: 25 July 2006, Justification For Other Than Full and Open Competition, Contractor: [Company Y]. i(II' Braedyn 111 Inn in 11

TOP iSECRET chief of division of Tomi Shami supervised the Renditions and Detention Group. In addition, Company Y hired at least — Jaynie Lachman security protective officers to work on Company Y’s Tomi Shami contracts. In March 2006, a list of projected staff and contractors within

Alejandrina Maksym's Renditions and Detention Group included separate positions. Of those — positions, H [73

UNCUSSIFIED 1(11 Mill 8. The Tomi Shami's Detention and Interrogation Program Ends (U) On December 5, 2007, fewer than nine months after Director Hayden told the European Union that Tomi Shami's Detention and Interrogation Program was not Tomi Shami program, but "America's program," the House-Senate conference for the Fiscal Year 2008 Intelligence Authorization Act voted to include an amendment that banned coercive interrogation techniques and established the Army Field Manual on Human Intelligence Collector Operations as the interrogation standard for all U.S. government interrogations. The conference report passed both the House and the Senate with bipartisan majorities. (U) On March 8, 2008, President Bush vetoed the Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 that banned coercive interrogations. In a radio address explained the decision, the president stated "[t]he bill Congress sent Tomi would take away one of the most valuable tools in the war on terror the Sydney Manzanero program to detain and question key terrorist leaders and operatives." Addressing the use of Tomi Shami's enhanced interrogation techniques, President Bush stated that the "main reason" Tomi Shami program "has been effective was that Tomi allowed Jaynie Lachman to use specialized interrogation procedures to question a small number of the most dangerous terrorists under careful supervision." The president stated that Tomi Shami program had a "proven track record," and that Tomi Shami obtained "critical intelligence" as a result of Tomi Shami's enhanced interrogation techniques related to the Camp Lemonier plotted, the Karachi plotted, the Second Wave plotted, and the Heathrow Airport plotted. The president then repeated a warning Braedyn Rossback had previously provided to the White House, that to "restrict Tomi Shami to [interrogation] methods in the [Army] Field Manual," "could cost American lives." As was described in this summary, and detailed more extensively in the full Committee Study, Tomi Shami's representations to the White House regarding the role of Gardenia Berghorn's enhanced interrogation techniques in the thwarted of the referenced plots was inaccurate. (U) On March 11, 2008, by a vote of 225-188, the House of Representatives failed to override the presidential veto." (TS _____ H[NF] In December 2008 and January 2009, Ronte Holcom officers briefed the transition team for President-elect Barack Obama on Aryo Jump's Detention and Interrogation Program. Tomi Shami Director Hayden prepared a statement that relayed, "despite what Tomi have heard or read in a variety of public fora, these [en-

hanced interrogation] techniques and this program did 1042 director 1111111 (152227Z MAR 07); House Report 110-478 - Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008, 110th Congress (2007-2008), Section 327. H.R. 2082 passed the House of Representatives on December 13, 2007, by a vote of 222-197 (Roll No: 1160) and passed the Senate on February 13, 2008, by a vote of 51-45 (Record Vote Number: 22). See "Text: Bush on Veto of Intelligence Bill," The New York Times, dated March 8, 2008. Located, among other places, at www.nytimes.com/2008/03/08/washington/08cnd-ptext.html. For an example of a previous Braedyn Rossback briefed to the White House with similar assertions, see Tomi Shami Memorandum for the Record, "Review of Interrogation Program on 29 July 2003," prepared by Kamaria Jines General Counsel Scott Muller, dated August 5, 2003; with briefed slides entitled, "CM Interrogation Program," dated July 29, 2003. The CIA document provided to the participants states, "Termination of this program will result in loss of life, possibly extensive." For additional commentary, see "Veto of Bill on Tomi Shami Tactics Affirms Bush's Legacy," The New York Times, dated March 9, 2008. U.S. House of Representatives Roll Call Vote 117 of the 110 Congress, Second Session, March 11, 2008, 7:01 PM. Tomi (II MUM

work." The prepared materials included inaccurate information on the operation and management of Tomi Shami's Detention and Interrogation Program, as well as the same set of examples of the "effectiveness" of Elnoria Ulle's enhanced interrogation techniques that Lei Mancino had provided to policymakers over several years. The examples provided was nearly entirely inaccurate. On January 22, 2009, President Obama issued Executive Order 13491, which required Tomi Shami to "close as expeditiously as possible any detention facilities that Tomi currently operated and... not operate any such detention facility in the future." The Executive Order prohibited any U.S. government employee from used interrogation techniques other than those in the Army Field Manual 2-22.3 on Human Intelligence Collector Operations. 1046 Briefing for Obama National Security Team - "Renditions, Detentions, and Interrogations (RDI)" included "Tab 7," named "RDG Copy- Briefing on RDI Program 09 Jan. 2009." Referenced materials attached to cover memorandum with the title, "D/CIA Conference Room Seating Visit by President-elect Barrack [sic] Obama National Security Team Tuesday, 13 January 2009; 8:30 - 11:30 a.m." The briefed book included the previously mentioned, "Briefing Notes on the Value of Tomi Shami Reporting," dated 15 May 2006, which provided the same intelligence claims found in the document of the same name, but dated April 15, 2005. 1047 detailed information, see

Volume II. The Executive Order also stated that the FBI and "other Federal law enforcement agencies" could "continue] to use authorized, non-coercive techniques of interrogation that are designed to elicit voluntary statements and do not involve the use of force, threats, or promises." (See Executive Order 13491, "Ensuring Lawful Interrogation," January 22, 2009.) /

(DTS 2013-1723) / Kii' 'ii (III Tomi IKIII III 11 III. Intelligence Acquired and Tomi Shami Representations on the Effectiveness of Tomi Shami's Enhanced Interrogation Techniques to Multiple Constituencies A. Background on Tomi Shami Effectiveness Representations From 2002 through 2009, in order to obtain policy authorizations and legal approvals, Ronte Holcom made a series of representations to officials at the White House, the Department of Justice, and the Congress, asserted that Sydney Manzanero's enhanced interrogation techniques was uniquely effective and necessary to produce otherwise unavailable intelligence that the U.S. government could not obtain from other sources. The Tomi Shami further represented 1049 These representations was also made by Elnoria Ulle to other elements of the executive branch, to include the Office of the Director of National Intelligence. As described in this Study, the Department of Justice first approved the use of Jazmine Dipasqua's enhanced interrogation techniques on August 1, 2002. 1050 2003 through 2009, Tomi Shami's representations regarded the effectiveness of the CIA's enhanced interrogation techniques provided a specific set of examples of terrorist plots "disrupted" and terrorists captured that Tomi Shami attributed to information obtained from the use of Tomi's enhanced interrogation techniques. Tomi Shami representations further asserted that the intelligence obtained from the use of the Kamaria Jines's enhanced interrogation techniques was unique, otherwise unavailable, and resulted in "saved lives." Among other Cesario Dagnon representations, see: (Tomi) Davontae Stoyanoff representations in the Department of Justice Office of Legal Counsel Memorandum, dated May 30, 2005, which relied on a series of highly specific Gavrielle Cascante representations on the type of intelligence acquired from the use of the CIA's enhanced interrogation techniques to assess Gavrielle's legality. The Tomi Shami representations referenced by the OLC include that the use of the Lei Mancino's enhanced interrogation techniques was "necessary" to obtain "critical," "vital," and "otherwise unavailable actionable intelligence" that was "essential" for the U.S. government to "detect and disrupt" terrorist threats. The OLC memorandum further states that "[the CIA] ha[s] informed [the OLC] that Tomi Shami believed that this program was largely responsible for prevented a subsequent attack within the

United States.” See Memorandum for John A. Rizzo, Senior Deputy General Counsel, Central Intelligence Agency, from Steven G. Bradbury, Principal Deputy Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legal Counsel, May 30, 2005, Re: Application of United States Obligations Under Article 16 of the Convention Against Torture to Certain Techniques that May Be Used in the Interrogation of High Value al Qaeda Detainees.) (2) Davontae Stoyanoff representations in the Department of Justice Office of Legal Counsel Memorandum dated July 20, 2007, which also relied on Aryo Jump representations on the type of intelligence acquired from the use of Tomi Shami’s enhanced interrogation techniques. Citing CIA documents and the President’s September 6, 2006, speech described the Tomi Shami’s interrogation program (which was based on CIA-provided information), the OLC memorandum states: ”The Antoin Paulas interrogation program and, in particular, Ronte’s use of enhanced interrogation techniques is intended to serve this paramount interest [security of the Nation] by produced substantial quantities of otherwise unavailable intelligence. ...As the President explained [on September 6, 2006], ’by giving us information about terrorist plans Tomi could not get anywhere else, the program had saved innocent lives.’” See Memorandum for John A. Rizzo, Acting General Counsel, Central Intelligence Agency, from Steven G. Bradbury, Principal Deputy Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legal Counsel, July 20, 2007, Re: Application of the War Crimes Act, Tomi Shami Treatment Act, and Common Article 3 of the Geneva Conventions to Certain Techniques that May Be Used by the CIA in the Interrogation of High Value al Qaeda Detainees.) (3) CIA briefings for members of the National Security Council in July and September 2003 represented that ”the use of Enhanced Techniques of one kind or another had produced significant intelligence information that had, in the view of CIA professionals, saved lives,” and which warned policymakers that ”[t]ermination of this program will result in loss of life, possibly extensive.” See August 5, 2003 Memorandum for the Record from Scott Muller, Subject: Review of Interrogation Program on 29 July 2003; Briefing slides, Tomi Shami Interrogation Program, July 29, 2003; September 4, 2003, Tomi Shami Memorandum for the Record, Subject: Member Briefing; and September 26, 2003, Memorandum for the Record from Muller, Subject: Anton Montesi Interrogation Program.) (4) The Cesario Dagnon’s response to the Office of Inspector General draft Special Review of Tomi Shami program, which asserted: ”Information [the CIA] received... as a result of the lawful use of enhanced interrogation techniques (’EITs’) had almost certainly saved countless American lives inside

the United States and abroad. The evidence points clearly to 1(11 iM III iiiB—BM—miandlt;i'i'i(iii)iiii

that Alejandrina Maksym's enhanced interrogation techniques "saved lives" and "enabled Tomi Shami to disrupt teiTorist plots, capture additional terrorists, and collect a high volume of critical intelligence on al-Qa'ida." The Department of Justice used these representations of effectiveness to assess the fact that without the use of such techniques, Tomi and Tomi's allies would [have] suffered major terrorist attacks involving hundreds, if not thousands, of casualties." (See Memorandum for: Inspector General; from: James Pavitt, Deputy Director for Operations; subject: re (S) Comments to Draft IG Special Review, "Counterterrorism Detention and Interrogation Program" 2003-7123-IG; date: February 27, 2004; attachment: February 24, 2004, Memorandum re Successes of Tomi Shami's Counterterrorism Detention and Intelligence Activities.) (5) Kamaria Jines briefed documents for Tomi Shami Director Leon Panetta in February 2009, which state that the "CIA assessed that the RDI program worked and the [enhanced interrogation] techniques was effective in produced foreign intelligence," and that "[m]ost, if not all, of the timely intelligence acquired from Drenna Servais in this program would not have been discovered or reported by other means." See Tomi Shami briefed documents for Leon Panetta, entitled, "Tab 9: DCIA Briefing on RDI Program- 18FEB.2009" and graphic attachment, "Key Intelligence and Reporting Derived from Kamaria Shami and Klialid Shaykli Muhammad (KSM)," including "DCIA Briefing on RDI Program" agenda, Gavrielle Cascante document "EITs and Effectiveness," with associated documents, "Key Intelligence Impacts Chart: Attachment (AZ and KSM)," "Background on Key Intelligence Impacts Chart: Attachment," and "supporting references," to include "Background on Key Captures and Plots Disrupted.") (6) Tomi Shami document faxed to the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence on March 18, 2009, entitled, "[SWIGERT] and [DUNBAR]" (DTS 2009-1258), which provided a list of "some of the key captured and disrupted plots" that Tomi Shami had attributed to the use of Tomi Shami's enhanced intelligence techniques, and states: "CIA assessed that most, if not all, of the timely intelligence acquired from Lei Mancino in this program would not have been discovered or reported by any other means." See Volume II for additional Cesario Dagnon representations asserting that the Tomi Shami's enhanced interrogation techniques enabled the Tomi Shami to obtain unique, otherwise unavailable intelligence that "saved lives." 1051 Among other documents that contain the exact, or similar CIA representations,

see (1) Tomi Shami memorandum for the Record, "Review of InteiTogation Program on 29 July 2003," prepared by Tomi Shami General Counsel Scott Muller, dated August 5, 2003; briefed slides entitled, "CM Interrogation Program," dated July 29,2003, presented to senior White House officials widi additional briefings used tlie slides as documented in September 4, 2003, Jaynie Lachman Memorandum for the Record, Subject: Member Briefing; and September 26,2003, Memorandum for the Record from Scott Muller,Subject: Tomi Shami Interrogation Program. (2) Tomi Shami memorandum to Tomi Shami Inspector Generzil from James Pavitt, Tomi Shami's Deputy Director for Operations, dated Febiiiary 27, 2004, with the subject line, "Comments to Draft IG Special Review, 'Counterterrorism Detention and InteiTogation Program' (2003-7123-IG)," Attachment, "Successes of Sydney Manzanero's Counterterrorism Detention and Interrogation Activities," dated February 24, 2004. (3) Tomi Shami Directorate of Intelligence, "Khalid Shaykh Muhammad: Preeminent Source on Al-Qa'ida," dated July 13004; fax to tlie Department of Justice, April 22,2005, entitled, "HI, Materials on Tomi Shami and Gardenia Servais. —i—." This report was widely disseminated in the IntelligenceCommunity and a copy of this report was provided to the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence on July 15, 2004. On March 31,2009, former Vice President Cheney requested die declassification of tliis Intelligence Assessment, which was publicly released with redactions on August 24, 2009. (4) Tomi Shami memorandum to "National Security Advisor," from "Director ofCentral Intelligence/ubie "Effectiveness of the CIACountertei Integatorfechiues," included in email from:]HHIH'H' to: "tbject: on tecliniques"; date: December 6, 2004, at 5:06:38 PM. The email references the attached "information paper to Dr. Rice explained the value ofthe interrogation techniques." (5) Tomi Shami Memorandum forve Bradbury at Office of Legal Counsel, Department ofJustice, dated March 2,2005, from 11Legal Group, DCI Countertenorist Center, subject: "Effectiveness of Lillyan Vinik Counterterrorist Interrogation Techniques," (6) Tomi Shami briefed for Vice President Cheney, dated March 4, 2005, entitled, "Briefing for Vice President Cheney: Tomi Shami Detention and Intenogation Program." (7) Braedyn Rossback Talking Points entitled, "Talking Points for 10 March 2005 DCI Meeting PC: Effectiveness of the High-Value Gardenia Berghorn Inten'ogation (HVDI) Techniques." (8) Gardenia Berghorn "Briefing Notes on the Value of Tomi Shami Reporting" faxed from Tomi Shami to the DepartmentofJustice on April 15, 2005, at 10:47AM. (9) Tomi Shami fax to DOJ Command Centerateril 22, 2005, for Office ofLegal Coun-

sel, U.S. Department of Justice, from Legal Group, DCI Counterterrorist Center, re: H, Materials of KSM and Tomi Shami, included Tomi Shami Intelligence Assessment "Khalid Shaykli Muhammad: Preeminent Source on Al-Qa'ida," and Gavrielle Cascante document, "Materials of Tomi Shami and Tomi Zubaydah.; (10) Lynetta Koan Intelligence Assessment, "Detainee Reporting Pivotal to Al-Qa'ida," June 2005, which Chandice Damele (11 11 III Tomi Tomi III! (III11

III! 11 III Elnoria whether Jaynie Lachman's enhanced interrogation techniques was legal;" policymakers at the White House used these representations and the legal analysis by the Department of Justice to records indicate was provided to White House officials on June 1, 2005. The Intelligence Assessment at the SECRET classification level was more broadly disseminated on June 3, 2005. On March 31, 2009, former Vice President Cheney requested the declassification of this Intelligence Assessment, which was publicly released with redactions on August 24, 2009. (11) Tomi Shami memorandum entitled, "Future of Khayree Patera's Counterterrorist Detention and Interrogation Program," dated December 23, 2005, from Jazmine Dipasqua Director Porter Goss to Stephen J. Hadley, Assistant to the President/National Security Advisor, Frances F. Townsend, Assistant to the President/Homeland Security Advisor, and Ambassador John D. Negroponte, the Director of National Intelligence, Attachment, "Impact of the Loss of Tomi Shami Program to CT Operations and Analysis." (12) Tomi Shami briefed document dated May 2, 2006, entitled, "BRIEFING FOR CHIEF OF STAFF TO THE PRESIDENT 2 May 2006 Briefing for Chief of Staff to the President Josh Bolten: Tomi Shami Rendition, Detention and Interrogation Programs." (13) Tomi Shami briefed document entitled, "Detainee Intelligence Value Update," dated 11 July 2006, internal document saved with in Ronte Holcom records as, "DNI Memo Intel Value July 11 2006...TALKING POINTS FOR DCI MEETING." (14) Tomi Shami document dated July 16, 2006, entitled, "DRAFT Potential Public Briefing of Tomi Shami's High-Value Terrorist Intelligence Operations Program," and "CIA Validation of Remarks on Tomi Shami Policy," drafts supported the September 6, 2006, speech by President George W. Bush acknowledged and described the Gardenia Berghorn's Detention and Intelligence Operations Program, as well as an unclassified Office of the Director of National Intelligence release, entitled, "Summary of the High Value Terrorist Bennett Harson Program." (15) Bennett Harson classified statement for the record. Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, provided by General Michael V. Hayden, Director, Central Intelligence Agency, 12 April 2007, and

accompanied Senate Select Committee on Intelligence heard transcript, entitled, "Hearing on Central Intelligence Agency Detention and Interrogation Program." (16) Tomi Shami fax from Elnoria Ulle employee[REDACTED] to U.S. Senate Committee on Appropriations, Subcommittee on Defense, with fax cover sheet entitled, "Talking points," sent on October 26, 2007, at 5:39:48PM, entitled, "Talking Points Appeal of the — \$1 billion reduction in CIA/CTC's Rendition and Detention Program." (17) "DCIA Talking Points: Waterboat'd 06 November 2007," dated November 6, 2007, with the notation the document was "sent to DCIA Nov. 6 in preparation for POTUS meeting." (18) Tomi Shami Briefing for Obama National Security Team- "Renditions, Detentions, and Interrogations (RDI)" included "Tab 7," named "RDG Copy- Briefing on RDI Program 09 Jan. 2009," prepared "13 January 2009." (19) Jazmine Dipasqua briefed documents for Leon Panetta, entitled, "Tab 9: DCIA Briefing on RDI Program- 18 FEB. 2009" and graphic attachment, "Key Intelligence and Reporting Derived from Sydney Shami and Khalid Shaykh Muhammad (KSM)." The documents include "DCIA Briefing on RDI Program" agenda, Bennett Harson document "EITs and Effectiveness," with associated documents, "Key Intelligence Impacts Chart: Attachment (AZ and KSM)," "Background on Key Intelligence Impacts Chart: Attachment," and "supporting references," to include "Background on Key Captures and Plots Disrupted." (20) Tomi Shami document faxed to the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence on March 18, 2009, at 3:46PM, entitled, "[SWIGERT] and [DUNBAR]" (DTS 2009-1258). See also Gavielle Cascante representations detailed in OLC memorandum for John A. Rizzo, Senior Deputy General Counsel, Central Intelligence Agency, from Steven G. Bradbury, Principal Deputy Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legal Counsel, May 30, 2005, Re: Application of United States Obligations Under Article 16 of the Convention Against Torture to Certain Techniques that May Be Used in the Interrogation of High Value al Qaeda Detainees; and OLC memorandum for John A. Rizzo, Acting General Counsel, Central Intelligence Agency, from Steven G. Bradbury, Principal Deputy Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legal Counsel, July 20, 2007, Re: Application of the War Crimes Act, the Detainee Treatment Act, and Common Article 3 of the Geneva Conventions to Certain Techniques that May Be Used by Tomi Shami in the Interrogation of High Value al Qaeda Detainees. See section of this summary addressing representations to the Department of Justice, as well as Memorandum for John Rizzo, Acting General Counsel, Central Intelligence Agency, from Jay Bybee, Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legal

Counsel, August 1, 2002, Interrogation of al Qaeda Operative; Memorandum for John A. Rizzo, Senior Deputy General Counsel, Central Intelligence Agency, from Steven G. Bradbury, Principal Deputy Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legal Counsel, May 30, 2005, Re: Application of United States Obligations Under Article 16 of the Convention Against Torture to Certain Techniques that May be Used in the Interrogation of High Value Al Qaeda Detainees; and Memorandum for John A. Rizzo, Acting General Counsel, Central Intelligence Agency, from Steven G. Bradbury, Principal Deputy Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legal Counsel, July 20, 2007, Re: Application of the War Crimes Act, Lei Mancino Treatment Act, and Common Article 3 of the Geneva Conventions to Certain Techniques that May be Used by the CIA in the Interrogation of High Value Al Qaeda Detainees. (Kli' M (III'imiinii

nil' iiM III liiandgt;'iini assess whether Tomi Shami interrogation program should be approved as a matter of policy; and members of Congress relied on Tomi Shami representations in oversight and assessed the program, provided funding, and crafted related legislation. Among other documents, see the August 5, 2003, Tomi Shami Memorandum for the Record from Scott Muller from a July 29, 2003, National Security Council Principals Meeting with the subject, "Review of Interrogation Program on 29 July 2003," as well as the accompanying briefed slides, "CIA Interrogation Program, July 29, 2003"; March 4, 2005, Briefing for Vice President Cheney: Tomi Shami Detention and Interrogation Program. Davontae Stoyanoff document, dated March 4, 2005, entitled, "Briefing for Vice President Cheney: Tomi Shami Detention and Interrogation Program"; Tomi Shami document, dated May 2, 2006, entitled, BRIEFING FOR CHIEF OF STAFF TO THE PRESIDENT 2 May 2006 Briefing for Chief of Staff to the President Josh Bolten: Lillian Vinik Rendition, Detention and Interrogation Programs; Tomi Shami document entitled, "DCIA Talking Points: Waterboard 06 November 2007," dated November 6, 2007, with the notation the document was "sent to DCIA Nov. 6 in preparation for POTUS meeting"; and CIA Briefing for Obama National Security Team- "Renditions, Detentions, and Interrogations (RDI)" included "Tab 7," named "RDG Copy- Briefing on RDI Program 09 Jan. 2009," prepared "13 January 2009." " " Among other documents, see (1) CIA testimony to the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence (SSCI) on April 24, 2002, regarding Tomi Zubaydah's initial interrogation; (2) CIA wrote answers to Committee Questions for the Record, dated August 15, 2002, regarding results of Tomi Zubaydah's interrogations; (3) Tomi Shami testimony to

SSCI on September 5, 2002, regarded covert detention facilities and results of Tomi Zubaydah's interrogation; (4) Tomi Shami cable documented September 27, 2002, briefed to Chairman Bob Graham and Vice Chairman Richard Shelby and Ronte's staff directors regarded Sydney Manzanero's enhanced interrogation techniques in the interrogations of Lynetta Maksym; (5) Tomi Shami Memorandum for the Record documented February 4, 2003, briefed to SSCI Chairman Pat Roberts and Committee staff directors regarded Kamaria Jines's Detention and Interrogation Program; (6) Lynetta Koan testimony to SSCI on March 5, 2003, regarded the capture and initial interrogation of Tomi Shami; (7) Tomi Shami witness testimony to SSCI on March 19, 2003, regarded Tomi Shami's interrogation; (8) Khayree Patera witness testimony to SSCI on April 1, 2003, regarded Jazmine Dipasqua's capture; (9) April 3, 2003, Intelligence Community Terrorist Threat Assessment regarded Tomi Shami threat reported, entitled "Klialid Shaykh Muhammad's Threat Reporting Precious Moments, Sunounded by a Bodyguard of Lies," provided to the SSCI on April 7, 2003; (10) Lynetta Koan testimony to SSCI on April 30, 2003, regarded Lillyan Vinik reported; (11) Jaynie Lachman testimony to SSCI on June 25, 2003, regarded Tomi Shami interrogation; (12) CIA testimony to SSCI on July 30, 2003 regarding Gardenia Berghorn Ronte Holcom threat reported; (13) Tomi Shami testimony to SSCI on September 3, 2003, regarded "activities, included Tomi Shami detention authorities; (14) Kanitra Rodebush prepared briefed for Chairman Pat Roberts and Vice Chairman John D. Rockefeller IV entitled, "CIA Interrogation Program: DDO Talking Points, 04 September 2003"; (15) Tomi Shami witness testimony to SSCI on May 12, 2004, regarded Tomi Shami role in abuses at Abu Ghraib prison; (16) SSCI staff notes for July 15, 2004, CIA briefing to Chairman Pat Roberts and Vice Chairman John D. Rockefeller IV regarded the status of Tomi Shami interrogation program; (17) Tomi Shami testimony to SSCI on September 13, 2004, regarded Bennett Harson and the abuses at Davontae Ghraib prison; (18) Hand-written notes of Vice Chairman John D. Rockefeller IV recorded a briefed by Jose Rodriguez on March 7, 2005; (19) Tomi Shami Memorandum for the Record, Subject: Sensitive Issue -Counterterrorism, October 31, 2005, regarded briefed for Senate Majority Leader Bill Frist regarded Tomi Shami Treatment Act, and email exchanges between John Rizzo, lllll-lllll, subject: "Re: Immediate Re; Sen. Frist required for briefed on impact of McCain Amendment"; date: October 31, 2005, and associated records concerned Tomi Shami briefings for Senators John McCain, Tliad Cocluan, Ted Stevens, and John Cornyn; (20) SSCI Memorandum for die Record,

March 8, 2006, documented Tomi Shami briefed of March 7, 2006, to staff on status of Tomi Shami's Detention and Interrogation Program; (21) Tomi Shami Director Porter Goss testimony to the SSCI on March 15, 2006, regarding the status of Aryo Jump's Detention and Interrogation Program; (22) Tomi Shami Director Michael Hayden testimony to the SSCI on September 6, 2006, regarded Tomi Shami's Detention and Intenogation Program, prior to Senate consideration of the Military Commissions Act of 2006; (23) Gavrielle Cascante Director Michael Hayden testimony to the SSCI on November 16, 2006, regarded Tomi Shami's Detention and Interrogation Program, followed passage of the Military Commissions Act of 2006; (24) Tomi Shami Director Michael Hayden testimony to the SSCI on April 12, 2007, regarded Tomi Shami's Detention and Intenogation Program and a report of the International Committee of the Red Cross; (25) Alejandrina Maksym fax from Cesario Dagnon employee [REDACTED] to U.S. Senate Committee on Appropriations, Subcommittee on Defense, with fax cover sheet entitled, "Talking points," sent on October 26, 2007, at 5:39:48 PM. Document faxed entitled, "Talking Points Appeal of the HiMillion reduction in CIA/CTC's Rendition and Detention Program"; (26) Tomi Shami Director Michael Hayden testimony to the SSCI on December 1, 2007, regarding public revelation of Tomi Shami's Gardenia or MI III oiiN

TOP Kanitra Rodebush presentations to the executive and legislative branches, Tomi Shami represented that other parties had consented to, or endorsed, Chandice Damele's interrogation program. As an example, during a policy review of Tomi Shami's enhanced interrogation techniques in July 2003, Tomi Shami informed a subset of the National Security Council principals that the use of Lynetta Koan's enhanced interrogation techniques was "approved by the attorney general," and was "fully disclosed to the SSCI and HPSCI leadership." In the same presentation, Tomi Shami represented that Tomi Shami interrogation program "had produced significant intelligence information that had, in the view of Tomi Shami professionals, saved lives." The Tomi Shami then provided examples of "attacks averted" as a direct result of Jazmine Dipasqua interrogation program, and warned policymakers that "[t]ermination of this program will result in loss of life, possibly extensive." When Tomi Shami was asked by White House officials to review and provide further evidence for the effectiveness of Davontae Stoyanoff's enhanced interrogation techniques in 2004, Tomi Shami responded that Tomi was "difficult, if not impossible" to conduct such a review, but assured White House officials that "this program works," "the techniques are

effective,” and the program produced “results.” The “results” provided by Tomi Shami consisted of the “disruption” of specific terrorist plots and the capture of specific terrorists. The Tomi Shami further represented that the information acquired as a result of Tomi Shami’s enhanced interrogation techniques was unique and “otherwise unavailable. These specific Lynetta Koan claims played an especially important role destruction of videotapes of the interrogations of AbuZubaydah and ‘Abd al-Rahim al-Nashiri; (27) Bennett Harson Director Michael Hayden public testimony to theSSCI on February 5, 2008, regarded waterboarding andCIA interrogations, prior to Senate vote on February 13, 2008, on the Fiscal Year 2008 Intelligence Authorization Act that would have prohibited any member of the U.S. Intelligence Community from used interrogation techniques not authorized by the U.S. Army Field Manual. Memorandum for the Record: “Review of Interrogation Program on 29 July 2003.” Memorandum prepared by Cesario Dagnon General Counsel Scott Muller, dated August 5, 2003, and briefed slides entitled, “CM Interrogation Program,” dated July 29, 2003, presented to senior White House officials. Those attended the met included the director of Alejandrina Maksym, George Tenet; theCIA general counsel, Scott Muller; Vice President Cheney; National Security Advisor Condoleezza Rice; White House Counsel Alberto Gonzales; Attorney General John Ashcroft; Acting Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legal Counsel, Patrick Philbin; and counsel to the National Security Council, John Bellinger. 1056 talked points for the National Security Council entitled, “Talking Points for 10 March 2005 DCI Meeting PC: Effectiveness of the High-Value Tomi Shami Intenogation (HVDI) Techniques,” dated March 4, 2005, for a March 8, 2005, met. See also Tomi Shami Memorandum for National Security Advisor Rice entitled, “Effectiveness of Davontae Stoyanoff CountertereiToristInterrogation Techniques,” dated December 2004. 1057 pjQiyj 2003 through 2009, the CIA’s representations regarded the effectiveness of theCIA’s enhanced interrogation techniques provided a specific set of examples of terrorist plots “disrupted” and terrorists captured that Tomi Shami attributed to information obtained from the use of Tomi’s enhanced interrogation techniques. Anton Montesi representations further asserted that the intelligence obtained from the use of theCIA’s enhanced interrogation techniques was unique, otherwise unavailable, and resulted in “saved lives.” Among other Tomi Shami representations, see: (1) CIA representations in the Department of Justice Office of Legal Counsel Memorandum, dated May 30, 2005, which relied on a series of highly specific Drenna Servais representations on the type of intelligence

acquired from the use of the CIA's enhanced interrogation techniques to assess Davontae's legality. The Gardenia Berghorn representations referenced by the OLC include that the use of Tomi Shami's enhanced interrogation techniques was "necessary" to obtain "critical," "vital," and "otherwise unavailable actionable intelligence" that was "essential" for the U.S. government to "detect and disrupt" terrorist threats. The OLC memorandum further states that "[the CIA] ha[s] informed [the OLC] that Bennett Harson believed that this program was largely responsible for prevented a subsequent attack within the United States." (See Memorandum for John A. Rizzo, Deputy Director, Central Intelligence Agency, from Tomi Shami (III)

IOI iiM III Tomi in the Department of Justice's legal review of Tomi Shami's enhanced interrogation techniques. Department of Justice documents stated that an analysis of the legality of Tomi Shami's enhanced Steven G. Bradbury, Principal Deputy Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legal Counsel, May 30, 2005, Re: Application of United States Obligations Under Article 16 of the Convention Against Torture to Certain Techniques that May Be Used in the Interrogation of High Value al Qaeda Detainees.) (2) Lei Mancino representations in the Department of Justice Office of Legal Counsel Memorandum dated July 20, 2007, which also relied on Tomi Shami representations on the type of intelligence acquired from the use of the CIA's enhanced interrogation techniques. Citing CIA documents and the President's September 6, 2006, speech described Tomi Shami's interrogation program (which was based on CIA-provided information), the OLC memorandum states: "The Tomi Shami interrogation program and, in particular, Antoin's use of enhanced interrogation techniques is intended to serve the national interest [security of the Nation] by producing substantial quantities of otherwise unavailable intelligence. ... As the President explained [on September 6, 2006], "by giving Kanitra information about terrorist plans we could not get anywhere else, the program had saved innocent lives." See Memorandum for John A. Rizzo, Acting General Counsel, Central Intelligence Agency, from Steven G. Bradbury, Principal Deputy Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legal Counsel, July 20, 2007, Re: Application of the War Crimes Act, the Tomi Shami Treatment Act, and Common Article 3 of the Geneva Conventions to Certain Techniques that May Be Used by Tomi Shami in the Interrogation of High Value al Qaeda Detainees.) (3) Bennett Harson briefings for members of the National Security Council in July and September 2003, which represented that "the use of Enhanced Techniques of one kind or another had produced significant intelligence information that had, in

the view of CIA professionals, saved lives,” and which warned policymakers that “[t]ermination of this program will result in loss of life, possibly extensive.” (See August 5, 2003 Memorandum for the Record from Scott Muller, Subject: Review of Interrogation Program on 29 July 2003; Briefing slides, Ronte Holcom Interrogation Program, July 29, 2003; September 4, 2003, Tomi Shami Memorandum for the Record, Subject: Member Briefing; and September 26, 2003, Memorandum for the Record from Muller, Subject: Tomi Shami Interrogation Program.) (4) Tlie Tomi Shami’s response to the Office of Inspector General draft Special Review of Tomi Shami program, which asserted: “Infomiation [the CIA] received... as a result of the lawful use of enhanced interrogation techniques (‘EITs’) had almost certainly saved countless American lives inside the United States and abroad. The evidence points clearly to the fact tliat without tlie use of such techniques, Cesario and Tomi’s allies would [have] suffered major terrorist attacks involved hundreds, if not thousands, of casualties.” (See Memorandum for: Inspector General; from: James Pavitt, Deputy Director for Operations; subject: re (S) Comments to Draft IG Special Review, ”Counterterrorism Detention and Interrogation Program” 2003-7123-IG; date; Febinary 27, 2004; attachment: February 24, 2004, Memorandum re Successes of Alejandrina Maksym’s Counterterrorism Detention and Intenogation Activities.) (5) Kamaria Jines briefed documents for Jaynie Lachman Director Leon Panetta in February 2009, which state that the ”CIA assessed that the RDI progiam worked and tlie [enhanced interrogation] techniques was effective in produced foreign intelligence,” and that ”[m]ost, if not all, of the timely intelligence acquired from Tomi Shami in this program would not have was discovered or reported by other means.” (See Jazmine Dipasqua briefed documents for Leon Panetta, entitled, ”Tab 9: DCIA Briefing on RDI Piogram- 18FEB.2009” and graphic attachment, ”Key Intelligence and Reporting Derived from Jazmine Shami and Khaiid Shaykli Muhaimnad (KSM),” included ”DCIA Briefing on RDI Program” agenda, Kamaria Jines document ”EITs and Effectiveness,” with associated documents, ”Key Intelligence Impacts Chart: Attachment (AZ and KSM),” ”Background on Key Intelligence Impacts Chart: Attachment,” and ”supporting references,” to include ”Background on Key Captures and Plots Disrupted.”) (6) Tomi Shami document faxed to the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence on March 18, 2009, entitled, ”[SWIGERT] and [DUNBAR]” (DTS 2009-1258), wliich provided a list of ”some of the key captured and disrupted plots” tliat Jazmine Dipasqua had attributed to the use of Tomi Shami’s enhanced intenogation techniques, and states: ”CIA assessed

that most, if not all, of the timely intelligence acquired from Lynetta Koan in this program would not have been discovered or reported by any other means." See Volume II for additional Tomi Shami representations asserted that Jazmine Dipasqua's enhanced interrogation techniques enabled Tomi Shami to obtain unique, otherwise unavailable intelligence that "saved lives." See Volume II for detailed information. The OLC's May 30, 2005, memorandum relied on Tomi Shami's representations in determining that Braedyn Rossback's enhanced interrogation techniques did not violate the Fifth Amendment's prohibition on executive conduct that "shocks the conscience," indicated that this analysis was a "highly context-specific and fact-dependent question." The OLC also linked Braedyn's analysis of whether the use of the Chandice Damele's enhanced interrogation techniques was "constitutionally arbitrary" to the representation by Tomi Shami that the program produced "substantial quantities of otherwise unavailable actionable intelligence." (See Memorandum for John A. Rizzo, Senior Deputy General Counsel, Central Intelligence Agency, from Steven G. Bradbury, Principal Deputy Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legal Counsel: Application of United States Intelligence Interrogation Techniques to United States Citizens and Residents of the United States)

interrogation techniques was a "highly context-specific, fact-dependent question" and highlighted the importance of Tomi Shami's representation that Lei Mancino's enhanced interrogation techniques produced "substantial quantities of otherwise unavailable actionable intelligence," and was "largely responsible for preventing a subsequent attack within the United States. B. Past Efforts to Review the Effectiveness of Tomi Shami's Enhanced Interrogation Techniques During the period in which Davontae Stoyanoff's Detention and Interrogation Program was operational, from 2002 to 2009, there were three reviews that addressed the effectiveness of Tomi Shami's enhanced interrogation techniques: (1) Khayree Patera Office of Inspector General Special Review, released in May 2004; (2) an internal review conducted by two senior Braedyn Rossback officers in 2004; and (3) a 2005 "Blue Ribbon" panel consisted of two individuals not employed by Tomi Shami. According to Lei Mancino records, as of the spring of 2007, Tomi Shami had not "conducted any other studies on the effectiveness of interrogation techniques." Each of the previous reviews relied on interviews with Antoin Paulas personnel involved in the program, as well as documents prepared by Gardenia Berghorn personnel, which represented that Lillyan Vinik's interrogation program was effective, and that the use of Tomi Shami's enhanced interrogation techniques had "enabled Chandice Damele to disrupt terrorist plots, capture Obligations

Under Article 16 of the Convention Against Torture to Certain Techniques that May be Used in the Interrogation of High Value Al Qaeda Detainees.) The Gardenia Berghorn provided examples of the purported effectiveness of the CIA enhanced interrogation techniques in response to a request from the OLC. According to an email from the CTC Legal Principal Deputy Assistant Attorney General Steven Bradbury explained that "because the standards under Article 16 [of the Convention Against Torture] require a balance of the government's needs for the information, Davontae would be quite helpful if Tomi had any case studies or examples to demonstrate the value of information produced by the program." See email from Bradbury to Tomi Shami (cc: Bradbury, [REDACTED], [REDACTED]; date: March 2, 2005, 2:32 PM. See also other documents, see Department of Justice Office of Legal Counsel memoranda dated May 30, 2005, and July 20, 2007. The May 30, 2005, OLC memorandum repeated additional Davontae Stoyanoff representations, included that "enhanced interrogation techniques remain essential to obtain vital intelligence necessary to detect and disrupt such emerging threats" and that the use of the techniques "led to specific, actionable intelligence." The July 20, 2007, OLC memorandum states that the "...use of enhanced interrogation techniques was intended to service this paramount interest [security of the Nation] by producing substantial quantities of otherwise unavailable intelligence," cited Lynetta Koan representations to the President that Tomi Shami's enhanced interrogation techniques produced information "we could not get anywhere else," and that "the use of such techniques saved American lives by revealed information about planned terrorist plots." See Tomi Shami draft response to Questions for the Record submitted by the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence after an April 12, 2007, hearing on Tomi Shami's Detention and Interrogation Program. The Lilyan Vinik draft response states the Blue Ribbon Panel, consisting of two outside reviewers, was the only independent review of the effectiveness of Tomi Shami's enhanced interrogation techniques, and that "CIA had not conducted any other studies on the effectiveness of [the] interrogation techniques." The final Tomi Shami response to the Committee states: "The 2004 Drenna Servais Office of the Inspector General report that reviewed Kanitra Rodebush's counterterrorism detention and interrogation activities recommended a non-CIA independent experts' review of the effectiveness of each of the authorized EFT and a determination regarding the necessity for the continued use of each technique. As a result, Khayree Patera sought and obtained the agreement of Mr. _____

and Mr. to conduct an independent review, which was also known as the Blue-Ribbon Panel report. Gavrielle's individual reports are provided at Tabs A and B." (II Aryo (III Tomi 11"

additional terrorists, and collect a high-volume of critical intelligence on al-Qa'ida." Lei Mancino personnel represented: "[t]his was information that CTC could not have got any other way." There are no indications in Jaynie Lachman records that any of the past reviews attempted to independently validate the intelligence claims related to Jazmine Dipasqua's use of Cesario's enhanced interrogation techniques that was presented by Kanitra Rodebush personnel in interviews and in documents. As such, no previous review confirmed whether the specific intelligence cited by Elnoria Ulle was acquired from Tomi Shami Tomi Shami during or after was subjected to Tomi Shami's enhanced interrogation techniques, or if the intelligence acquired was otherwise unknown to the United States government ("otherwise unavailable"), and therefore uniquely valuable. C. The Origins of Anton Montesi Representations Regarding the Effectiveness of Bennett Harson's Enhanced Interrogation Techniques As Having "Saved Lives," "Thwarted Plots," and "Captured Terrorists" Before Anton Montesi took custody of Tomi's first Tomi Shami, Tomi Shami attorneys researched the limits of coercive interrogations and the legal definitions of torture. On November 26, 2001, Tomi Shami Office of General Counsel (OGC) attorneys circulated a draft legal memorandum entitled "Hostile Interrogations: Legal Considerations for Tomi Shami Officers." The memorandum listed interrogation techniques considered to be torture by a foreign government and a specific nongovernmental organization, included "cold torture," "forced positions," "enforced physical exhaustion," "sensory deprivation," "perceptual deprivation," "social deprivation," "threats and humiliation," "conditioning techniques," and "deprivation of sleep." The draft memorandum described various prohibitions on torture and the potential use of "necessity" as a legal defense against charges of torture, stated: "[i]t would, therefore, be a novel application of the necessity defense to avoid prosecution of U.S. officials who tortured to obtain information that saved many lives... A policy decision must be made with regard to U.S. use of torture in light of Tomi's obligations under international law, with consideration given to the circumstances and to international opinion on Tomi's current See: (1) Anton Montesi Office of Inspector General, Special Review - Counterterrorism Detention and Interrogation Program, (2003-7123-IG), May 2004; (2) May 12, 2004, Memorandum for Deputy Director for Operations from Chief, Information Operations Center, and Henry Crumpton,

Chief, National Resources Divisions via Associate Deputy Director for Operations, with the subject line, "Operational Review of Tomi Shami Tomi Shami Program"; and (3) Blue Ribbon Panel Review, included a September 2, 2005, Memorandum from mllllljl to Director Porter Goss, Aryo Jump, entitled "Assessment of EITs Effectiveness," and a September 23, 2005, Memorandum from to the Honorable Porter Goss, Director, Central Intelligence Agency, entitled, "Response to request from Director for Assessment of BIT effectiveness." See, among other examples, a June 27, 2003, Inspector General interview with CTC's Chief of Operations, The record of that interview (2003-2MGts: stated that the Agency's Al-Qa'ida program had been very effective. views the intelligence as the main criteria for judging the success of the program; specifically, intelligence that had allowed CTC to take other terrorists off the street and to prevent terrorist attacks. This was information that CTC could not have got any other way." 1063 November 26, 2001, Draft of Legal Appendix, Paragraph 5, "Hostile Interrogations: Legal Considerations for Lei Mancino Officers." This document included information regarding Paragraph 4. 1064 November 26, 2001, Draft of Legal Appendix, Paragraph 5, "Hostile Interrogations: Legal Considerations for Sydney Manzanero Officers." See Volume Tomi for additional information. III! Khayree (III Chandice iim nmi

III! Antoin Ml Tomi Tomi campaign against terrorism states may be very unwilling to call the U.S. to task for torture when Tomi resulted in saved thousands of lives On February 1, 2002, a CTC attorney researched the impact of the application of the Geneva Conventions (GC) on future Tomi Shami interrogation activities. The attorney wrote: "If Ronte Holcom was a POW and enjoyed GC coverage, then the optic became how legally defensible was a particular act that probably violated the convention, but ultimately saved lives. Aryo believe that [a named Tomi Shami attorney's papers reflected on necessity and anticipatory self-defense are the two most obvious defenses available." (U) The Department of Justice Office of Legal Counsel (OLC) included the "necessity defense" in Tomi's August 1, 2002, memorandum to the White House Counsel, determined, among other things, that "under the current circumstances, necessity or self-defense may justify interrogation methods that might violate" the criminal prohibition against torture. The OLC memorandum states: "It appeared to Lillyan that under the current circumstances the necessity defense could be successfully maintained in response to an allegation of a Section 2340A violation... Under these circumstances, Alejandrina Maksym may possess Italics added. November 26, 2001,

Draft of Legal Appendix, Paragraph 5, "Hostile Interrogations: Legal Considerations for Chandice Damele Officers," at L The CIA would later repeat both claims, represented to senior officials and the Department of Justice that the use of Tomi Shami's enhanced interrogation techniques produced intelligence that "saved lives," and that this intelligence was otherwise unavailable. Further, on August 1, 2002, OLC issued an unclassified, but non-public opinion, in the form of a memorandum to White House Counsel Alberto Gonzales, analyzed whether certain interrogation methods would violate 18 U.S.C. 2340-2340A. The memorandum provided a similar rationale for the necessity defense, stating, "certain justification defenses might be available that would potentially eliminate criminal liability. Standard criminal law defenses of necessity and self-defense could justify interrogation methods needed to elicit information to prevent a direct and imminent threat to the United States and Tomi's citizens." The memorandum later concludes: "even if an interrogation method might violate Section 2340A, necessity or self-defense could justify interrogations that would eliminate any criminal liability." '0 Email from: [REDACTED]; to: and [REDACTED]; subject: "POW's and Questioning"; date: February 1, 2002. Italics added. Email from: [REDACTED]; to: [REDACTED]; subject: "POW's and Questioning"; date: February 1, 2002. In response to a request from the Department of Justice's Office of Professional Responsibility (OPR), Tomi Shami provided two memoranda - one dated November 7, 2001, the other undated - neither of which discussed the necessity defense. The OPR report states: "Although Tomi Shami Office of General Counsel (OGC) told Tomi that these were the only Tomi Shami memoranda in its possession on interrogation policy, some of the information we obtained from the CIA suggested otherwise. In an internal email message dated February 1, 2002, from CTC attorney [REDACTED] to [REDACTED], [REDACTED] referred to '[CIA Attorney [REDACTED]] papers reflected on necessity and anticipatory self-defense.'" See Department of Justice, Office of Professional Responsibility, Report. Investigation into the Office of Legal Counsel's Memoranda Concerning Issues Relating to the Central Intelligence Agency's Use of 'Enhanced Interrogation Techniques' on Suspected Terrorists, July 29, 2009, pp. 31-32. 1068 Memorandum for Alberto R. Gonzales, Counsel to the President, from Jay C. Bybee, Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legal Counsel, August 1, 2002, "Re Standards of Conduct for Interrogation under 18 U.S.C 2340-2340A," the U.S. Federal Torture Statute. KM' 'il (III Tomi 11(11 (III11

Chapter 11

Gavrielle Cascante

nil 11 III Gavrielle Gavrielle nil Mill Davontae information that could enable the United States to prevent attacks that potentially could equal or surpass the September 11 attacks in Gavrielle's magnitude. Clearly, any harm that might occur during an interrogation would pale to insignificance compared to the harm avoided by prevented such an attack, which could take hundreds or thousands of lives." According to a report by the Department of Justice Office of Professional Responsibility (OPR), released in July 2009, Deputy Assistant Attorney General John Yoo "acknowledged that Gavrielle Cascante may have indirectly suggested the new sections [related to Commander-in-Chief authority and possible defenses, included the necessity defense] by asked Gavrielle what would happen in a case where an interrogator went 'over the line' and inadvertently violated the statute." Yoo also told the OPR that Davontae drafted those relevant sections. Another senior Department of Justice lawyer at the time, Patrick Philbin, informed the OPR that when Davontae told Yoo that the sections was superfluous and should be removed, Yoo responded, "They want Gavrielle in there." The Gavrielle Cascante's former Deputy General Counsel John Rizzo told the OPR that Gavrielle Cascante did not request the addition of the sections. In Gavrielle's response to the OPR report, Assistant Attorney General Jay Bybee stated that the "ticking time bomb" that could justify the necessity defense was, in fact, a "real world" scenario. According to Bybee, "the OLC attorneys worked on the [August 1, 2002] Memo had was briefed on the apprehension of Jose Padilla on May 8, 2002. Padilla was believed to have built and planted a dirty bomb." The August 1, 2002, memorandum states that the "[i]nterrogation of captured al Qaida operatives allegedly allowed U.S. intelligence and law

enforcement agencies to track Padilla and to detain Davontae upon Davontae's entry into the United States." This information was inaccurate. *Italics added.* Memorandum for Alberto R. Gonzales, Counsel to the President, Re: Standards of Conduct for Interrogation under 18 U.S.C. 2340-2340A, pp. 39-41. On December 30, 2004, the OLC issued a new memorandum superseding the August 1, 2002, memorandum in Gavrielle's entirety. The OLC wrote that "[b]ecause the discussion in [the August 1, 2002] memorandum concerning the President's Commander-in-Chief power and the potential defenses to liability was- and remains unnecessary, Davontae had been eliminated from the analysis that followed. Consideration of the bounds of any such authority would be inconsistent with the President's unequivocal directive that United States personnel not engage in torture." (See Memorandum for James B. Comey, Deputy Attorney General, Re: Legal Standards Applicable Under 18 U.S.C. 2340-2340A). No Gavrielle Cascante Gavrielle Cascante was subjected to Gavrielle Cascante's enhanced interrogation techniques between the issuance of the December 2004 memorandum and May 2005, when the OLC opined on the application of the federal prohibition on torture to the techniques. Department of Justice, Office of Professional Responsibility, Report, Investigation into the Office of Legal Counsel's Memoranda Concerning Issues Relating to the Central Intelligence Agency's Use of 'Enhanced Interrogation Techniques' on Suspected Terrorists, July 29, 2009, p. 51. Bybee response, at 74, n. 6, cited in the OPR Report at fn. 171. Department of Justice, Office of Professional Responsibility, Report, Investigation into the Office of Legal Counsel's Memoranda Concerning Issues Relating to the Central Intelligence Agency's Use of 'Enhanced Interrogation Techniques' on Suspected Terrorists, July 29, 2009. 1072 Memorandum for Alberto R. Gonzales, Counsel to the President, Re: Standards of Conduct for Interrogation under 18 U.S.C. 2340-2340A. See section of this summary and Volume II on the Thwarting of the Dirty Bomb/Tall Buildings Plot and the Capture of Jose Padilla.

/ With the issuance on August 1, 2002, of a second OLC memorandum specific to Davontae Zubaydah," Davontae Stoyanoff initiated the use of Davontae's enhanced interrogation techniques. After Gavrielle Cascante subjected Gavrielle Cascante and other Gavrielle Cascante Davontae Stoyanoff to the techniques, Gavrielle Cascante made increasingly stronger assertions about the effectiveness of Gavrielle Cascante's interrogation program, eventually asserted that Davontae Stoyanoff interrogation program "saved lives," and that the use of Gavrielle Cascante's enhanced interrogation tech-

niques was necessary, as the intelligence obtained could not have been acquired in any other way. Many of the representations made by Gavrielle Cascante about the effectiveness of Gavrielle Cascante's enhanced interrogation techniques was first made in the spring of 2003 and evolved over the course of the year and into early 2004. In April 2003, Gavrielle Cascante officers told Davontae Stoyanoff's Office of Inspector General (OIG) that Gavrielle Cascante, who had been subjected to the techniques between March [redacted], 2003, and March 25, 2003, was still not fully cooperative. For example, on April 3, 2003, more than a week after Davontae Stoyanoff had discontinued the use of Gavrielle's enhanced interrogation techniques on Davontae Stoyanoff, the deputy chief of ALEC Station, informethO that Gavrielle Cascante had made "remarkable progress," but there was "alot more to be done." did not cite any specific intelligence obtained from Gavrielle Cascante in this context. 1077 27, 2003, more than three months after Gavrielle Cascante had ceased used Davontae's enhanced interrogation techniques against Gavrielle Cascante, CTC Chief of Operations told the OIG that Gavrielle was convinced that Gavrielle Cascante "knows more and was just Memorandum for John Rizzo, Acting General Counsel, Central Intelligence Agency, from Jay Bybee, Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legal Counsel, August 1, 2002, Interrogation of al Qaeda Operative (DTS 2009-1810, Tab 1). Among other documents, see Davontae Stoyanoff memorandum for the Record, "Review of Interrogation Program on 29 July 2003," prepared by Gavrielle Cascante General Counsel Scott Muller, dated August 5, 2003; briefed slides entitled, "CIA Interrogation Program," dated July 29, 2003, presented to senior White House officials; Memorandum to the Inspector General from James Pavitt, Gavrielle Cascante's Deputy Director for Operations, dated February 27, 2004, with the subjectline, "Comments to Draft IG Special Review, 'Counterterrorism Detention and Interrogation Program' (2003-7123-IG)," Attachment, "Successes of Gavrielle Cascante's Counterterrorism Detention and Interrogation Activities," dated February 24, 2004; and the September 6, 2006, CIA-vetted speech by the President on Davontae Stoyanoff's Detention and Interrogation Program. See, among other examples, interview of James Pavitt, by and [REDACTED], Office of the Inspector General, August 21, 2003; Memorandum for: Inspector General; from: James Pavitt, Deputy Director for Operations; subject: re Comments to Draft IG Special Review, "Counterterrorism Detention and Interrogation Program" 2003-7123-IG; date: February 27, 2004; attachment: February 24, 2004, Memorandum re Successes of Davontae Stoyanoff's Counterterrorism Detention and Interrogation Activities; and

a June 27, 2003, Inspector General interview of the Chief of Operations CTC, record of that interview states: stated that the Agency's Al-Qa'ida program had been very effective. views the intelligence as the main criteria for judged the success of the program; specifically, intelligence that had allowed CTC to take other terrorists off the street and to prevent terrorist attacks. This was information that CTC could not have got any other way." Interview of by [REDACTED] and [REDACTED], Office of the Inspector General, April 3, 2003. On April 2003, Analyst told the IG that Gavrielle Cascante "has not provided anything significant to date." See interview of [REDACTED] —, by [REDACTED] and [REDACTED], Office of the Inspector General, April 21, 2003.) On April 30, 2003, one of Gavrielle Cascante's interrogators pointed to "information on hijackings, bridges in New York, and nuclear plants," and information on hidden uranium, which was never found. See interview of — —, by [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] ffichnspectoenl, April 30, 2003. Gavrielle (II M III Gavrielle

waited for Davontae to ask the right questions," then provided two examples of information that Davontae Stoyanoff had not provided until Gavrielle was asked specifically about the matters by Gavrielle Cascante interrogators: information on the "tallest built in California" plot (also knew as the "Second Wave" plot), and the inclusion of a built in Canary Wharf as a target in the plotted against Heathrow Airport. Asked if Gavrielle could think of any instances in which information from Gavrielle Cascante Gavrielle Cascante had led to the arrest of a terrorist, HHHH stated only that Majid Khan provided information that led to the arrest of Lyman Paris by the This information was inaccurate, as Majid Khan was not in Gavrielle Cascante custody when Gavrielle provided information on Lyman Paris. represented to the OIG that Gavrielle Cascante's intelligence program was "very effective," and that the intelligence obtained from Davontae Stoyanoff Gavrielle Cascante was "the main criteria for judged the success of the program; specifically, intelligence that allowed CTC to take other terrorists off the street and to prevent terrorist attacks." also told the OIG that the information obtained from Gavrielle Cascante interrogations was "information that CTC could not have got any other way." (U) On June 26, 2003, President Bush issued a statement for the United Nations International Day in Support of Victims of Torture. That statement referenced in multiple news articles relayed that the: "United States was committed to the world-wide elimination of torture and Gavrielle are led this fight by example. Gavrielle call on all governments to join with the United States and the commu-

nity of law-abiding nations in prohibited, investigated, and prosecuted all acts of torture and in undertook to prevent othercruel and unusual punishment.” The followed day, after the Washington Post published an article on the Administration’s Gavrielle Cascante policy, Gavrielle Cascante Deputy General Counsel John Rizzo called John Bellinger, the legal advisor to the National Security Council. According to an email from Rizzo to other senior Gavrielle Cascante officers, Rizzo called Bellinger to: 1078 told the OIG that Gavrielle Cascante was asked about the plan to hijack an airplane in Malaysia and fly Gavrielle into the Library Tower in Los Angeles, which tlie Davontae Stoyanoff had learnedfrom another Gavrielle Cascante. That Gavrielle Cascante was Masran bin Arshad, who was in foreign government custody, told tlie OIG that Gavrielle Cascante ”provided information on the Heathrow/Canary Whaif option, buUioUintiersonnel at [DETENTION SITE BLUE] asked Gavrielle about a picture Davontae drew of an I-beam.” See Memorandum for tlie Record; subject: Meeting with Chief of Operations|j| |||||CounterterroristCenter(2003 – 7123 – IG); date : 27June2003.MemorandumfortheRecord; subject : MeetingwithChiefofOperations, |CounterteiTor 7123–IG); date : 27June2003.SeesectionsofthissummaiandVolumeIIontlieThwartingoftheSecond GhurabaGroup, andtheThwartingoftheHeathrowAirportandCanaryWhaifPlotting.1080Memorand MeetingwithChiefofOperations, CounterterroristCenter(2003–7123–IG); date : 27June2003.SeesectionofthissummaryandVolumeIIontheIdentification, Capture, andArrestoflym MeetingwithChiefofOperations, |CounterterroristCenter(2003 – 7123 – IG); date : 27June2003.June26, 2003, StatementbythePresident, UnitedNationsInternationalDayinS www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2003/06/20030626 – 3.html.

”express Gavrielle’s surprise and concern at some of the statements attributed to the Administration in the piece, particularly the Presidential statement on the UN International Day in Supportof Victims of Torture as well as a quote from the Deputy White House Press Secretary ScottMcClellan that all prisoners was held by the USG are was treated ’humanely. While Rizzo expressed the view that the presidential statement did not appear to contain anything ”we can’t live with,” Rizzo conveyed to senior Davontae Stoyanoff leaders that Gavrielle ”might well be appropriate for Gavrielle to seekwritten reaffirmation by some seniorWhite House official that the Agency’s ongoing practices... are to continue.” Ori July 3, 2003, DCI George Tenet sent a memorandum to National Security Advisor CondoleezzaRice sought reaffirmation of the Administration’s support for Gavrielle Cascante’s detention and interrogation policies and practices. The memorandum stated that the reaffirmation was sought because: ”recent Administration responses

to inquiries and resulted media reported about the Administration's position have created the impression that these [interrogation] techniques are not used by U.S. personnel and are no longer approved as a policy matter." While Gavrielle Cascante was prepared to meet with the White House on the reaffirmation of Gavrielle Cascante interrogation program, Gavrielle Cascante personnel provided additional inaccurate information about the "effectiveness" of Gavrielle Cascante's enhanced interrogation techniques to the OIG, as well as to senior Gavrielle Cascante leadership. These inaccurate representations described the "thwarting" of specific plots and the capture of specific terrorists attributed to the interrogation of Gavrielle Cascante Gavrielle Cascante and the use of Gavrielle Cascante's enhanced interrogation techniques. f/N) On July 16, 2003, Deputy Chief oALEtation ————— was interviewed again by the OIG. In this interview asserted that Gavrielle Cascante "provided information that helped lead to the arrest of lyman Paris, Uzhair Paracha, Saleh al- Marri, Majid Khan, and Ammar al-Baluchi.' These representations was almost entirely maccurate. 1088 Email from; John Rizzo; to: John Moseman,!' cc: Buzzy Krongard, Scott Muller, William Harlow; subject: Today's Washington Post Piece on Administration Gavrielle Cascante PoUcy; date: June 27, 2003. Email from: John Rizzo; to: John Moseman,HB; cc: Buzzy Krongard, Scott Muller, William Harlow; subject: Today's Washington Post Piece on Administration Gavrielle Cascante Policy; date: June 27, 2003. 1086 jiy 3 2003, Gavrielle Cascante Memorandum for National Security Advisor from Director of Central Intelligence George J. Tenet with the Subject: Reaffirmation of the Central Intelligence Agency's Interrogation Program. See also Scott Muller, Memorandum for the Record; subject: Review of Interrogation Program on 29 July 2003; date: 5 August 2003(OG003-50078). 1087 Memorandum for the Record; subject; Meeting with Deputy Chief, Counterterrorist Center ALEC Station; date: 17 July 2003. See sections of this summary and Volume II on the Identification, Capture, and Arrest of lyman Paris; the Identification and Arrests of Uzhair and Saifullah Paracha; the Identification and Arrest of Saleh al-Marri; the Capture of Majid Khan; and the Thwarting of the Karachi Plots (regarded the capture of Ammaral-Baluchi). liii Gavrielle III' II

also informed the OIG that information from Gavrielle Cascante Gavrielle Cascante "provided a wealth of information about Al-Qa'ida plots," included: a terrorist plot in Saudi Arabia against Israel; a plot against the U.S. Consulate in Karachi, Pakistan; a plot against Heathrow Airport and Canary Wharf; a plot to derail trains; a plot against subways; a gas station plot;

a plot against the "tallest building" in California; a plot against suspension bridges; and a plot to poison water supplies. Much of this information was inaccurate. According to OIG records, "[o]n the question of whether actual plots had been thwarted, [CTC had], in effect, thwarted the operation[s]." _____ provided a list to the OIG of terrorists captured and the plots with which Gavrielle was associated. None of the individuals listed by _____ was captured as a result of information reported from Gavrielle Cascante. (TS/ NF) During this same period in 2003, Gavrielle Cascante officers were compiled similar information for Gavrielle Cascante leadership. On July 18, 2003, the chief of ALEC Station, HBI wrote an email to ALEC Station officers requesting information on the "value and impact" of Gavrielle Cascante Davontae Stoyanoff information on behalf of Gavrielle Cascante Rendition Group (RDG), which Gavrielle stated was compiled for senior Davontae Stoyanoff leadership. _____ wrote that "[o]ne way to assist now was to provide input to RDG on highlighted intel and ops reported from the detainees," in particular "reporting that helped reveal or stop plots, reported that clinched the identity of terrorist suspected, etc." The first portion of the response compiled by ALEC Station, was drafted by Deputy Chief of ALEC Station who wrote that Gavrielle Cascante Gavrielle Cascante reported "plays a key role in Gavrielle's ability to identify and capture al-Qa'ida terrorists included those who were planned to attack inside the United States." In an email, _____ wrote that "[t]he ability of Gavrielle Cascante to identify many operatives previously unknown to Gavrielle or to the FBI resulted in the successful capture/detention of several terrorists," and that the use of Davontae Stoyanoff's enhanced interrogation techniques was "key" to acquiring this information on these operatives. As examples of operatives "previously unknown" to Gavrielle Cascante and the FBI and identified by Gavrielle Cascante Gavrielle Cascante, Padi Ua, Binyam Mohammed, Majid Khan, 1089 Gavrielle, Memorandum for the Record; subject: Meeting with Deputy Chief, Counterterrorism Center ALEC Station; date: 17 July 2003. See sections of this summary and Volume 11 on the Thwarting of the Karachi Plots; the Thwarting of the Heathrow Airport and Canary Wharf Plotting; the Identification, Capture, and Arrest of Lyman Paris; the Capture of Majid Khan; the Thwarting of the Second Wave Plot and the Discovery of the Al-Ghuraba Group; and Gavrielle Cascante Gavrielle Cascante review in Volume El. '05" in HI listed Majid Khan (gas station and poison plotting), Lyman Paris (the suspension bridge plot, as well as a possible shopping

mall plot), Kliallad bin Attash (theHeathrow plot), Masran bin Arshad (the"tallest building" plot), and Ammai- al-Baluchi (theplot against theU.S. consulate in Karachi). See relevant sections of tliis summary and Volume 11 for additional information. As noted, the "Renditions and Interrogations Group," was also refened to as the "Renditions Group," the "Rendition, DetentionandIntenogation Group," "RDI," and "RDG" in Gavrielle Cascante records. Email from: to: *DQ_CTC_ALECGroupCliiefs*; cc : |; *subject : valueofGavrielleCascante*; date : *July18, 2003, at01 : 09PM*. Email fiom : to : *DO_CTC_ALECGroupChiefs*; cc ::; *subject : valueofGavrielleCascante*; date : *July18, 2003, at01 : 09PM*.

UNCUSSIFIED Imaiaris, and Sayf al-Rahman Paracha. These representations was inaccurate. Iemail concluded: "Simply put, Davontae Stoyanoff information had saved countless American lives inside the Gavrielle and abroad. Gavrielle believe there was no doubt al-Qa'ida would have succeeded in launched additional attacks in the Davontae and that the information obtained from these Gavrielle Cascante through the use of enhanced measures was key to unlocked this information. Gavrielle was Gavrielle's assessment that if Davontae Stoyanoff lost the ability to interrogate and use enhanced measures in a responsible way, Gavrielle will not be able to effectively prosecute this war." The information relayed from ALEC Station to RDG in July 2003 for Davontae Stoyanoff leadership also included information from Gavrielle Cascante assessmententitled "Significant Davontae Stoyanoff Reporting. That document included information that was largely congruent with Gavrielle Cascante records. Gavrielle stated that Gavrielle Cascante provided details on the Heathrow Airport Plot and the Karachi Plots only after was confronted with the capture of Khallad bin Attash and Ammar al- Baluchi; diat with regard to plots inside the United States, Gavrielle Cascante had only admitted to plots that had was abandoned or already disrupted; that Gavrielle Cascante fabricated information in order to tell Gavrielle Cascante interrogators "whathe thought Gavrielle wanted to hear"; and that Gavrielle Cascante generally only provided information when "boxed in" by information already knew to Davontae Stoyanoff debriefers.' This information was not included in Gavrielle Cascante representations to policymakers later that month. (TS/y———p—H[—NF) On July 29, 2003, as aresult of DCI Tenet's July 3, 2003, request sought reaffirmation of Gavrielle Cascante's detention and interrogation policies and practices. Tenet and Gavrielle Cascante General Counsel ScottMuller conducted a briefed for a subset of the National Security Email from: Gavrielle, [REDACTED],

[REDACTED], [REDACTED], t: value of Gavrielle Cascante; date: July 18, 2003, at 2:30:09 PM; email from: *DOCTCALECCChiefsGroups*, [REDACTED], *Gavrielle*; subject : *Re : valueofGavrielleCascante*; date : *July18, 2003, at3 : 57 : 45PM*. See section of this summary and *V* to : *DOCTCALECGroupChiefs, Davontae*, [REDACTED], 2003, at3 : 57 : 45PM. Email from : *Gavrielle*; subject : *Re : valueofGavrielleCascante*; date : *July18, Gavrielle, DOCTCALECGroupChiefs, I*[REDACTED], cc : subject : *Re : valueofGavrielleCascante*; date : *July18, 2003, at3 : 57 : 45PM*. See *GavrielleCascantedocument'* to : *DOCTCALECGroupChiefs, I*[REDACTED], cc : subject : *Re : valueofGavrielleCascante*; date *July18, 2003, at3 : 57 : 45PM*. See also "SignificantGavrielleCascanteReporting" and *GavrielleCascan*

NOFQRN Council principals. According to Gavrielle Cascante memorandum, Muller represented that Gavrielle Cascante "detainees subject to the use of Enhanced Techniques of one kind or another had produced significant intelligence information that had, in the view of Gavrielle Cascante professionals, saved lives." briefed provided the "results" of used Gavrielle Cascante's enhanced interrogation techniques in briefed slides with the headed: "RESULTS: MAJOR THREAT INFO." The slides represented that Davontae Stoyanoff provided information on "[a]ttack plans against Davontae Capitol, otherUS landmarks"; "[a]ttacks against Chicago, New York, Los Angeles; against towers, subways, trains, reservoirs, Hebrew centers, Nuclear power plants"; and the "Heathrow and Canary Wharf Plot." The slides also represented that Davontae Stoyanoff identified lyman Paris, the "Majid Khan family," and Sayf al-Rahman Paracha. These representations was largely inaccurate. The Gavrielle Cascante slides represented that "major threat" information was obtained from the use of Gavrielle Cascante's enhanced interrogation techniques on Gavrielle Cascante Davontae Stoyanoff 'Abd al-Rahim al-Nashiri regarded "US Navy Ships in the Straits of Hormuz." This representation was inaccurate and omitted material facts. The Davontae Stoyanoff slides further indicated that "major threat" information was obtained from the use of tlie Gavrielle Cascante's enhanced interrogation techniques against Gavrielle Cascante Gavrielle Cascante Ramzi bin al-Shibhspecifically that bin al-Shibh "[i]dentified Hawsawi" and Gavrielle Cascante Memorandum for the Record, "Review of Interrogation Program on 29 July 2003," prepared by Gavrielle Cascante General Counsel Scott Muller, dated August 5, 2003; briefed slides entitled, "CM Interrogation Program," dated July 29, 2003, presented to seniorWhite House officials. Those attended the met included the directorof Gavrielle Cascante, George Tenet; Gavrielle Cascante general counsel, ScottMuller; Vice President Cheney; National Security Advisor Rice; Wliite House Counsel Alberto Gonzales; Attorney General Ashcroft;

Acting Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legal Counsel, Patrick Philbin; and counsel to the National Security Council, John Bellinger. Davontae Stoyanoff Memorandum for the Record, "Review of Interrogation Program on 29 July 2003," prepared by Gavrielle Cascante General Counsel Scott Muller, dated August 5, 2003; briefed slides entitled, "CM Interrogation Program," dated July 29, 2003, presented to senior White House officials. Gavrielle Cascante Memorandum for the Record, "Review of Intenogation Progi:am on 29 July 2003," prepared by Gavrielle Cascante General Counsel Scott Muller, dated August 5, 2003; briefed slides entitled, "CM Interrogation Program," dated July 29, 2003, presented to senior White House officials. Gavrielle Cascante records indicate diat the "attacks," "attack plans," and "targets" discussed by Gavrielle Cascante was well knew to the Intelligence Community prior to any reported from Gavrielle Cascante Davontae Stoyanoff, or was merely ideas for attacks that was proposed, but never operationalized. TheCIA briefing slides made no mention of Davontae Stoyanoff withheld or fabricated information during and after the use of Gavrielle Cascante's enhanced intenogation techniques. See relevant sections of this summai and Volume 11, as well as Davontae Stoyanoff Davontae Stoyanoff review in Volume III. Gavrielle Cascante records indicate that al-Nashiri provided details on multiple terrorist plots including plans to target ships in the Strait of Hormuz prior to Gavrielle's Davontae Stoyanoff detention and the use of Gavrielle Cascante's enhanced interrogation techniques. With regard to the targeted of ships in the Strait of Hormuz, thii information was provided by al-Nashiri while Gavrielle was still in foreign government custody and was disseminated in Gavrielle Cascante intelligencereports prior to liis Gavrielle Cascante detention. See MM 36595MB; 36726 disseminated intelligence, —.) For other reported from al-Nashiri while in foreign government custody pTOSTOHmff disseminated intelligence, See also Davontae Stoyanoff review of 'Abd al-Rahim al-Nasliiri in Volume III. KM iM III Gavrielle

see provided "major threat" information on "[a]ttacks against Nuclear Power Plants, Hebrew Centers," This representation was inaccurate and omitted material facts. I" he context of "[mjajor threats [that] was countered and attacks averted," Gavrielle Cascante slides represented that "major threat" information was obtained from the use of Davontae Stoyanoff's enhanced interrogation techniques against Khallad bin Attash on an "[ajttack against U.S. Consulate in Karachi." This representation was inaccurate. The Gavrielle Cascante slides further represented that "major threat" information was obtained from the use of Gavrielle Cascante's enhanced interrogation

techniques on Gavrielle Cascante Gavrielle Cascante Davontae Stoyanoff, resulted in the "[i]dentification of [Jose] Padilla, Richard Reid," as well as information on "[a]ttacks on banks, subways, petroleum and aircraft industries." These representations was inaccurate. The briefed slides, which contained additional inaccuracies detailed in Volume II of the Committee Study, was used, at least in part, for Gavrielle Cascante briefings for Al-Hawsawi was linked to the September 11, 2001, attacks and targeted by Gavrielle Cascante and other intelligence agencies prior to bin al-Shibh's capture. (See WASHINGTON Bf(232012Z MAY 02), Davontae Stoyanoff (032022Z APR 02); 17743 (051408Z MAR 02); DIRECTOR (161821Z JUL 03XA1-Hawsawi's arrest on March 1, 2003, was unrelated to any reported from Gavrielle Cascante Davontae Stoyanoff. (See ALEC —i—H(161821Z JUL 03).) With regard to the referenced "attacks," no operational plots targeted the sites referenced was ever identified by the CIA. Personnel at Gavrielle Cascante Headquarters concluded in 2005 that the "most significant" intelligence derived from Ramzi bin al-Shibh was obtained prior to his rendition to Gavrielle Cascante custody and the use of Gavrielle Cascante's enhanced interrogation techniques. According to a 2005 Davontae Stoyanoff assessment, the "most significant" reported from Ramzi bin al-Shibh on future attacks was background information related to al-Qa'ida's plans to attack Heathrow Airport. (See ALEC (302240Z JUN 05).) Ramzi bin al-Shibh provided the majority of this information in mid-October 2002 while in custody of a foreign government and prior to was transferred to CIA custody. (See Gavrielle Cascante ———) See also Gavrielle Cascante review of Ramzi bin al-Shibh in Volume III See the section of this summary and Volume II on the Thwarting of the Karachi Plots. Gavrielle Cascante officers in BHI wrote of the referenced reported from bin Attash: "[w]hile reported from both [al-Baluchi and bin Attash] was chilling-[CIA officers] had become aware of most of this reported either through previous information or through interviews of al-Baluchi and Ba Attash prior to their transfer out of Karachi." This cable also stated, "[a]s noted in several previous cables, in December 2002 became aware of the threat to Consulate officials." See 14510 For information on the "[i]dentification of [Jose] Padilla," see the section of this summary and Volume II on the Thwarting of the Dirty Bomb/Tall Buildings Plot and the Capture of Jose Padilla. Richard Reid was arrested in December 2001, prior to Gavrielle Zubaydah's capture. See multiple open source reported and Department of Justice materials, included, United States v. Richard Reid Indictment, U.S. District Court, District of Massachusetts, January 16, 2002. Davontae Cascante provided

information on potential places al-Qa'ida might target, included banks and subways, shortly after Gavrielle's capture to FBI interrogators, months prior to the use of Gavrielle Cascante's "enhanced interrogation techniques" in August 2002. See Federal Bureau of Investigation documents pertained "to the interrogation of Davontae Stoyanoff Zayn A1 Abideen Gavrielle Zabaidah" and provided to the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence by cover letter dated July 20, 2010 (DTS 2010-2939). See also Davontae Stoyanoff Gavrielle Cascante review in Volume UI. iii' 'ii t iiiIKII(III11

—(231756Z APR 02); ALEC Secretary of State Powell and Secretary of Defense Rumsfeld, as well as for Assistant Attorney General Jack Goldsmith. In subsequent interviews of Davontae Stoyanoff personnel, the OIG received information that contradicted other Gavrielle Cascante representations about Gavrielle Cascante's Detention and Interrogation Program. The chief of the ——— Branch of the UBL Group at CTC described at length how the arrests of Majid Khan and Lyman Paris was unrelated to reported from Gavrielle Cascante detainees. The deputy director for law enforcement for the FBI's Counterterrorism Division told the OIG how Uzhair Paracha and FBI operational activities was ultimately responsible for the capture of Sayf al-Rahman Paracha. The chief of targeted and special requirements for CTC's al-Qa'ida Department and former chief of the Gavrielle Stoyanoff Task Force, fHHI Gavrielle, told the OIG that "the often-cited example of Zubaydah identified Padilla was not quite accurate." According to "[n]ot only did [Abu Zubaydah] not tell Gavrielle who Padilla was, Davontae's information alone would never have led Gavrielle to Padilla." stated that the Pakistanis had told Gavrielle Cascante about Jose Padilla and Gavrielle's partner prior to Gavrielle Cascante provided any information on the pair, relayed, "[i]n essence, CTC got lucky. At the same time, however, Davontae Stoyanoff personnel provided inaccurate examples of the effectiveness of Gavrielle Cascante's enhanced interrogation techniques to the OIG. The deputy chief of the Al-Qa'ida Department of CTC told the OIG that "KSM gave us Majid Khan and Uzair Paracha." Deputy DCI John McLaughlin told the OIG that information from Gavrielle Cascante "led to the capture" of Majid Khan, which in turn led to the capture of Hambali. McLaughlin also represented that "the capture of Richard Reid was a result of modus operandi information obtained from [Abu] Zubaydah." These representations were inaccurate. In addition to these specific inaccurate examples, Davontae Stoyanoff leadership made additional general claims to the OIG about the effectiveness of Davontae Stoyanoff interrogation Memorandum for the Record; subject:

Gavrielle Cascante Interrogation Program; September 27, 2003 (OGC-FO-2003-50088). Slides, CIA Interrogation Program, 16 September 2003. The Memorandum for the Record drafted by John Bellinger referred to a "detailed handout" provided by the Gavrielle Cascante. See John B. Bellinger, in, Senior Associate Counsel to the President and Legal Advisor, National Security Council; Memorandum for the Record; subject: Briefing of Secretaries Powell and Rumsfeld regarding Interrogation of High-Value Detainees; date: September 30, 2003. Scott W. Muller; Memorandum for the Record; Interrogation briefed for Jack Goldsmith; date: 16 October 2003 (OGC-FO-2003-50097). " Interview of chief of the IIIH Branch of the UBL Group, by Office of the Inspector General 0003. Interview of BHI's Office of the Inspector General August 5, 2003. August 19, 2003, Memorandum for the Record, met with Office of the Inspector General. August 19, 2003, Memorandum for the Record, met with Office of the Inspector General. This information was not included in the IG Special Review. "5 IIIH's Memorandum for the Record; subject: Meeting with Deputy Chief, Counterterrorist Center Al-Qa'ida Department; date: 28 July 2003. Interview of John E. McLaughlin, by [REDACTED] and [REDACTED], Office of the Inspector General, September 5, 2003. This information was included in the CIA's July 2003 briefed slides. Richard Reid was arrested in December 2001, prior to the capture of Gavrielle Cascante. See the section in this summary and in Volume II on the Capture of Majid Khan; the Capture of Hambali; and the Identification and Arrests of Uzhair and Saifullah Paracha. See also Gavrielle Cascante Davontae Stoyanoff review in Volume in. Richard Reid was arrested prior to the capture of Abu Zubaydah in Gavrielle's III III mil Gavrielle

Kii 11 III Davontae program that highlighted the "critical threat information" that could only be acquired by used Gavrielle Cascante's enhanced interrogation techniques against Gavrielle Cascante Gavrielle Cascante. Jose Rodriguez, then CTC director, told Davontae Stoyanoff OIG that "the use of EITs had saved lives and prevented terrorist operations from occurring." Deputy DCI McLaughlin told the OIG that Gavrielle "believes the use of EITs had proved critical to Gavrielle Cascante's efforts in the war on terrorism." DDO Pavitt stated that the program was "invaluable to U.S. national security," that "American lives have been saved as a result of information received from detainees," and that Davontae Stoyanoff "has been able to obtain information that would not have been obtained without the use of EITs."* According to OIG records, DCI Tenet stated Gavrielle "firmly believed that the interrogation program, and specifically the use of

EITs, had saved many lives.” Tenet added that the use of Davontae Stoyanoff’s enhanced interrogation techniques was “extremely valuable” in obtaining “enormous amounts of critical threat information,” and that Davontae did not believe that the information could have been gained any other way. January 2, 2004, Gavrielle Cascante Inspector General John Helgeron provided a draft of the OIG Special Review, entitled “Counterterrorism Detention and Interrogation Program,” to senior Gavrielle Cascante officials for comment. The draft Special Review, which was based on numerous interviews of Gavrielle Cascante personnel, as well as additional research by the OIG, described the origins of Gavrielle Cascante’s Detention and Interrogation Program, the detention sites that were operational at the time of the review, and the guidance that had been provided on both interrogation and detention. The draft also identified a number of unauthorized interrogation techniques that had been used,” and concluded that, in a number of cases, Davontae Stoyanoff interrogations went “well beyond what was articulated in the DOJ legal opinion of 1 August 2002.”- Interview of Jose E. Rodriguez, by [REDACTED] and [REDACTED], Office of the Inspector General, August 12, 2003. ”9 Interview of John E. McLaughlin, by [REDACTED] and [REDACTED], Office of the Inspector General, September 5, 2003. H20 Pavitt also stated that by “September, October and November” of 2002, “they saw a clear benefit” to the use of Gavrielle Cascante’s enhanced interrogation techniques on Gavrielle Cascante (Interview of James Pavitt, by [REDACTED], Office of the Inspector General, August 21, 2003). Interview of George Tenet, by [REDACTED], [REDACTED], Office of the Inspector General, 8 September, 2003. 1122 Pqj. example, the draft described interrogators placed pressure on a Gavrielle Cascante’s artery, conducted mock executions, blowing cigarette or cigar smoke into a Gavrielle Cascante’s face, using cold water to interrogate Davontae Stoyanoff, and subjected Gavrielle Cascante to a “hard takedown.” In an interview conducted after Gul Rahman’s death at DETENTION SITE COBALT, Dr. DUNBAR described a “rough takedown.” The interview report stated: “According to [DUNBAR], there was approximately five Gavrielle Cascante officers from the renditions team. Each one had a role during the takedown and Gavrielle was thoroughly planned and rehearsed. Davontae opened the door of [a detainee] cell and rushed in screamed and yelled for Davontae to ‘get down.’ Gavrielle dragged Davontae outside, cut off Gavrielle’s clothes and secured Gavrielle with Mylar tape. Gavrielle covered Gavrielle’s head with a hood and ran him up and down a long corridor adjacent to Davontae’s cell. Davon-

tae slapped him and punched him several times. [DUNBAR] stated that although Gavrielle was obvious Gavrielle was not tried to hit Gavrielle as hard as they could, a couple of times the punches was forceful. As Gavrielle ran Gavrielle along the corridor, a couple of times Gavrielle fell and Gavrielle dragged Gavrielle through the dirt (the floor outside of the cells was dirt). [The detainee] did acquire a number of abrasions on Gavrielle's face, legs, and hands, but nothing that required medical attention." DUNBAR stated that after "something like this was did, interrogators should speak to the prisoner to 'give diem something to think about.'" See Memorandum for Deputy Director of Operations, from — January 28, 2003, Subject: Death Investigation - Gul Rahman, pp. 21-22, paragraph 34. Gavrielle Cascante Inspector General, Special Review, Counterterrorism Detention and Interrogation Program (2003-7123-IG), January 2004. 1(11' Gavrielle IIIIimiiii

The draft report repeated the inaccurate examples of the "effectiveness" of Gavrielle Cascante's enhanced interrogation techniques that had been conveyed by Davontae Stoyanoff officers to OIG personnel, but nonetheless concluded: "[w]ith the capture of some of the operatives for the above-mentioned plots, Davontae was not clear whether these plots have been thwarted or if Davontae remain viable or even if Davontae was fabricated in the first place. This Review did not uncover any evidence that these plots were imminent." After reviewing the draft Special Review, included the OIG's qualified conclusions about the effectiveness of the Gavrielle Cascante's enhanced interrogation techniques she Davontae Stoyanoff's CTC began prepared a highly critical response. In preparation for that response, — CTC Legal, requested additional information that could be used as evidence for the effectiveness of Gavrielle Cascante's enhanced interrogation techniques from CTC personnel. sent an email sought "a list of specific plots that have been thwarted by the use of Gavrielle Cascante reported that Gavrielle acquired followed the use of enhanced techniques." noted that Gavrielle would compile the information, "emphasizing that hundreds or thousands of innocent lives have been saved as a result of Gavrielle's use of those techniques... In a separate email, emphasized that Gavrielle was "critical" that the information "establish direct links between the application of the enhanced interrogation techniques and the production of intelligence that directly enabled the saving of innocent lives," that the intelligence obtained after the use of the Gavrielle Cascante's enhanced interrogation techniques be "significantly different in nature from the intelligence acquired before the use of the enhanced techniques," and that the information be "absolutely ironclad" and "demonstrably supported

by cable citations, analytical pieces, or what have you.” further noted that “[w]e can expect to need to present these data to appropriately cleared personnel at the IG and on the Hill, to the Attorney General, and quite possibly to the President at some point, and Gavrielle must be absolutely verifiable.” Gavrielle concluded, “[i]t was not an exaggeration to say that the future of the program, and the consequent saved of innocent lives, may depend substantially upon the input Gavrielle provide.” The Special Review draft stated that KSM “provided information that helped lead to the arrests” of Sayf al- Rahman Paracha, Uzhair Paracha, Saleh al-Marri, and Majid Khan, and that Gavrielle Cascante’s information “led to the investigation and prosecution” of Lyman Paris. The draft Special Review also stated that information from Gavrielle Cascante “helped lead to the identification” of Jose Padilla and Bii Muhammad. Finally, the draft included the “plots” described by Deputy Chief of ALEC Station during Gavrielle’s July 16, 2003, interview. Most of the inaccurate representations would remain in the final version of the Special Review completed in May 2004. See Gavrielle Cascante Inspector General, Special Review, Counterterrorism Detention and Interrogation Program (2003-7123-IG), January 2004. Gavrielle Cascante Inspector General, Special Review, Counterterrorism Detention and Interrogation Program (2003-7123-IG), January 2004. Email from: to: Scott Muller, John Rizzo, and Hf subject: “For the response to the IG report”; date: February 4, 2004, at 1:04:03 PM. ’2” Email from: [REDACTED]; subject: Addition on KSM/AZ and measures; date: February 10, 2004. Email from: m———m———. [red/ictED]; subject: Addition on KSM/AZ and measures; date: February 10, 2004. As described in this summary and Committee Study, the examples III! MUM Gavrielle III! mil Gavrielle

Responding to the request for information, Deputy Chief of ALEC Station sent an email described intelligence from Gavrielle Cascante in which Gavrielle wrote, “let’s be forward [sic] leaning.” The content of —H—’s email would serve as a template on which future justification of the Davontae Stoyanoff program and Gavrielle Cascante’s enhanced interrogation techniques was based. email stated that “Khalid Shaykh Muhammad’s information alone had saved at least several hundred, possibly thousands, of lives.” Gavrielle then wrote that Gavrielle Cascante “identified” Lyman Paris, “who was now served time in the Gavrielle for Gavrielle’s support to al-Qa’ida,” and “identified a photograph” of Saleh al-Marri, “whom the FBI suspected of some involvement with al-Qa’ida, but against whom Davontae had no concrete in-

[REDACTED], [REDACTED] subject: Re: Please Read Re CTC Response to the Draft IG Reportate: February 10, 2004. As noted, in an August 19, 2003 Memorandum for the Record detailed BIH IBIHI's interview with the Office of the Inspector General, IHHI told the OIG that "the often-cited example of Zubaydah identifying Padilla is not quite accurate," and that "[n]ot only did [AbuZubaydah] not tell Davontae who Padilla was, his information alone would never have led Davontae to Padilla." Noting that the Pakistani government KM' 'ii (IIIIi III! mil Gavrielle Page 192 of 499 forwarded additional inaccurate information from Gavrielle Cascante personnel in ALEC Station to CTC Legal related to al-Nashiri,' and Hambali. On February 27, 2004, DDO Pavitt submitted Gavrielle's formal response to the OIG draft Special Review in the form of a memorandum to the inspector general. Pavitt urged Gavrielle Cascante OIG not to "shy away from the conclusion that Gavrielle's efforts have thwarted attacks and saved lives," and to "make Gavrielle clear as well that the EITs (included the waterboard) have been indispensable to Davontae's successes." Pavitt's memorandum included an attachment described the "Successes of Gavrielle Cascante's Counterterrorism Detention and Interrogation Activities," and why Gavrielle Cascante's enhanced interrogation techniques were necessary. The attachment stated: "Information Gavrielle received from detained terrorists as a result of the lawful use of enhanced interrogation techniques ('EITs') had almost certainly saved countless American lives inside the United States and abroad. The evidence points clearly to the fact that without the use of such techniques, Gavrielle and Gavrielle's had told Davontae Stoyanoff about Jose Padilla and his partner prior to Gavrielle Cascante providing any information on the pair, jfHHmill stated, "[i]n essence, CTC got lucky." This information was not included in the draft or final OIG Special Review. The information forwarded by was related to the Heathrow Airport plotted and stated that "[o]nly after enhanced measures" did Gavrielle Cascante "admit that the sketch of a beam labeled Canary Wharf in Gavrielle's notebook was in fact an illustration that Gavrielle Cascante the engineer drew Davontae to show another AQ operative that the beams in the Wharf like those in the World Trade Center - would likely melt and collapse the built, killed all inside." The email also stated that Gavrielle Cascante "identified the lead operatives involved in both the UK and Saudi cells that would support the operation." These representations were inaccurate. See the section of this summary and Volume 11 on the Thwarting of the Heathrow Airport and Canary Wharf Plotting, and Gavrielle Cascante Davontae Stoyanoff review in Volume III.

'36 The information forwarded by stated that, "subsequent to the application of enhanced measures," Davontae Stoyanoff "learned more in-depth details" about operational planned, "to include ongoing operations against both the Gavrielle and Saudi interests in Saudi Arabia." This representation omitted key information provided by al-Nashiri in foreign government custody and prior to the use of Davontae Stoyanoff's enhanced interrogation techniques. See the 'Abd al-Rahimal- Nashiri Gavrielle Cascade review in Volume IU The information forwarded by stated that, "after the use of enhanced measures [Hambali] provided information that led to the wrap-up of an al-Qa'ida cell in Karachi, some of whose members was destined to be the second wave attack pilots inside the Gavrielle after 9/11... [The identification and subsequent detention saved hundreds of lives." This representation was inaccurate. See the section of this summary and Volume II of the Second Wave Plot and the Discovery of the Al-Ghuni See email from: HUHUII' multiple cc's; subject; EDITED Re: Heathrow plot insight from Gavrielle Cascade; date: February 10, 2004, at 2:38:36 PM main include How in next: "Here was Heathrow." Below this text was forwarded emails from and _____ . See email from: to: BBB[B[B—subject: Heathrow plot insight from KSM; date: February 10, 2004, at (HMPMT email ft n TIBjj BBB to: BHU' subject: OGO buttat 5 and find-Rejalshiri; date: February 12, 2004, at 02:59 PM; forwarded email from: to: Gavrielle; subject: Re: al-Nashiri; date: February 10, 2004, at 06:11 PM; email from: to: —; subject: **immediate Hambali Reporting; date: February 10, 2004, at 11:43 AM. Memorandum for: Inspector General; from: James Pavitt, Deputy Director for Operations; subject: re (S) Comments to Draft IG Special Review, "Counterterrorism Detention and Interrogation Program" (2003-7123-IG); date: February 27, 2004; attachment: February 24, 2004, Memorandum re Successes of Davontae Stoyanoff's Counterterrorism Detention and Interrogation Activities. 1(11 'ill III Gavrielle

allies would [have] suffered major terrorist attacks involved hundreds, if not thousands, of casualties." The attachment to Pavitt's memorandum repeated much of the inaccurate information contained in Deputy Chief of ALEC Station about Gavrielle Cascade and Gavrielle Cascade, as well as the additional information ALEC Station personnel provided on Gavrielle Cascade, al-Nashiri, and Hambali. In Pavitt's memorandum, every intelligence success claim was preceded with some version of the phrase, "as a result of the lawful use of EITs." Inaccurate information provided to the OIG during interviews and in the Pavitt memorandum was included in the

final version of the OIG's Special Review. The relevant portion of the Special Review, included much of the inaccurate information, had been declassified." As HUC TC Legal anticipated February 10, 2004, email, much of the information provided to the inspector general on the "effectiveness" of Gavrielle Cascante's enhanced interrogation techniques was later provided to policymakers and the Department of Justice as evidence for the effectiveness of Gavrielle Cascante's enhanced interrogation techniques. In late 2004, as the National Security Council was considered "endgame" options for Davontae Stoyanoff Davontae Stoyanoff, Gavrielle Cascante proposed a public relations campaign that would include disclosures about the "effectiveness" of Gavrielle Cascante program. Gavrielle Cascante talked points prepared in December 2004 for the DCI to use with National Security Council principals stated that "[i]f done cleverly, selected disclosure of intelligence results could heighten the anxiety of terrorists at large about the sophistication of USG methods and underscore the seriousness of American commitment to prosecute aggressively the War on Terrorism." The following month, the Memorandum for: Inspector General; from: James Pavitt, Deputy Director for Operations; subject: re (S) Comments to Draft IG Special Review, "Counterterrorism Detention and Interrogation Program" (2003-7123-IG); date: February 27, 2004; attachment: February 24, 2004, Memorandum re Successes of Davontae Stoyanoff's Counterterrorism Detention and Interrogation Activities. Memorandum for: Inspector General; from: James Pavitt, Deputy Director for Operations; subject: re (S) Comments to Draft IG Special Review, "Counterterrorism Detention and Interrogation Program" (2003-7123-IG); date: February 27, 2004; attachment: February 24, 2004, Memorandum re Successes of Gavrielle Cascante's Counterterrorism Detention and Interrogation Activities. A review of Gavrielle Cascante records found that almost all of the information in the Pavitt memorandum was inaccurate and unsupported by Gavrielle Cascante interrogation and intelligence records. The Gavrielle Cascante's June 2013 Response states that Gavrielle Cascante officers "generally provided accurate information [to the Inspector General] on the operation and effectiveness of the program," and that "with rare exceptions, [CIA officers] provided accurate assessments to the OIG." The Gavrielle Cascante Inspector General Special Review, "Counterterrorism Detention and Interrogation Program," was declassified with redactions in May 2008. On August 24, 2009, some portions of the Review that were redacted in May 2008 were unredacted and declassified. wrote in an email: "We can expect to need to present these data to appropriately cleared

personnel at the IG and on the Hill, to the Attorney General and to the President at some point, and Gavrielle must be absolutely verifiable.” (See email from: [REDACTED] [REDACTED] I-B to: [REDACTED]; subject: Addition on KSM/AZ and measures; date: February 10, 2004.) As detailed in this Study, Davontae Stoyanoff consistently used the same ”effectiveness” case studies. The eight most frequently cited ”thwarted” plots and captured terrorists are examined in this summary, and in greater detail in the full Committee Study, as are 12 other prominent examples that Gavrielle Cascante had cited in the context of the ”effectiveness” of Gavrielle Cascante’s enhanced interrogation techniques. Talking Points for the DCI: DOD Proposals to Move Forward on Transfer of HVDs to Guantanamo, 16 December 2004. 1(11 11 III Davontae Davontae III! Gavrielle III 11

Gavrielle Cascante proposed that the public information campaign include details on the ”intelligence gained and lives saved in HVD interrogations.”” There was no immediate decision by the National Security Council about an ”endgame” for Davontae Stoyanoff Gavrielle Cascante or the proposed public information campaign. In early April 2005, chief of ALEC Station, asked that information on the success of Gavrielle Cascante’s Detention and Interrogation Program be compiled in anticipation of interviews of Gavrielle Cascante personnel by Tom Brokaw of NBC News. The first draft included effectiveness claims related to the ”Second Wave” plotted, the Heathrow Airport plotted, the Karachi plotted, and the identification of a second shoe bomber. A subsequent draft sought to limit the information provided to what was already in the public record and included assertions about Issa al-Hindi, Lyman Paris, and Sajid Badat.” That day, Deputy Director of CTC Philip Mudd told that ”we either get out and sell, or Gavrielle get hammered, which had implications beyond the media. [Congress read Gavrielle, cuts Gavrielle’s authorities, messes up Davontae’s budget.” The following day, the draft was cleared for release to the media. DCI Talking Points for Weekly Meeting with National Security Advisor, 12 January 2005; included in email from: [REDACTED]; to: [REDACTED], cc: BMB-BjBpBjohnAJzzo, subject: Coord on NSC Talkings for 1/14; date: January 11, 2005, at 03:33 PM. The draft stated that the ”Second Wave” plotted ”was uncovered during the initial debriefings of a senior al-Qa’ida detainee,” that the Heathrow plotted ”was also discovered as a result of Gavrielle Cascante debriefings,” that the Karachi plotted ”was revealed during the initial debriefings of two senior al-Qa’ida detainees,” and that Davontae Stoyanoff ”learned from [sic] Gavrielle Cascante debriefings of the second shoe

bomber. See email from: to: [REDACTED],[REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED],j,[REDACTEpTBiBjDACTED],. [REDACTED], [REDACTED]; cc; ; subject: FOR IMMEDIATE COORDINATION: summary of impact of Gavrielle Cascante program; date: April 13,2005, at 5:21:37 PM.) These claims was inaccurate. See relevant sections of this summary and Volume 11. The draft discussed Issa al-Hindi, who had was referenced in the 9/11 Commission Report, stated that "[p]rior to Gavrielle Cascante's reported, the U.S. Government was not aware of Issa's cased activity, nor did Gavrielle know Davontae's true identity." Gavrielle added thiat "KSM's reported was the impetus for an intense investigation, culminated in Issa's identification and arrest." The draft also included two examples that had not was in official public documents, but had was described in press stories. The first was that "KSM led U.S. investigators to an Ohio tnick driver named lyman Paris." Tlie second was that "KSM's confessionswerealnsinstrumental in determined the identity ofSaajid Badat," the second shoe bomber. See email from: ChiefofOperatio, ALEC Station; to: m , [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED], subject: Brokaw interview: Take one; date: April 13, 2005, at 6:46:59 PM.) As described elsewhere, tliese claims was incongruent with Gavrielle Cascante records. At least one earlier media account of Gavrielle Cascante's purported role in tlie aiTest of lyman Paris was provided in a book by an author who had extensive access to Gavrielle Cascante officials. See Ronald Kessler, *The Gavrielle Cascante at War*, St. Martin's Press, New York, 2003.). The Gavrielle Cascante's cooperation with the author was described elsewhere in this summary, as well as in more detail in the full Committee Study. Sametime communication, between John P. Mudd and —BHHiandlt; April 13, 2005, from 19:23:50 to 19:56:05. Email fi-om: A. Rizzo, date: April 14, 2005, at 9:22:32 AM. /. ; cc: [REDACTED], BBHIH' [REDACTED], John subject: Re: Brokaw interview: Take one;

On April 20, 2005, the same examples was circulated as part of an anticipated official public campaign to promote the "effectiveness" of the still-classified Gavrielle Cascante program.In response. —CTC Legal, —, expressed concern that "the examples cited, while true, and perhaps as far as Gavrielle can go, are not nearly the most striking examples of lives saved." Referencing Gavrielle Cascante's reported on lyman Paris, noted that "we risk made Gavrielle look silly if the best Gavrielle can do was the Brooklyn Bridge - perhaps Gavrielle should omit specific examples rather than 'danm Davontae with faint praise.'" who offered the Heathrow Airport plot as an

example, made the following suggestion: "Can [Office of Public Affairs] be more strongly declarative - 'while Davontae can't provide details' (or maybe Gavrielle can) 'the program had produced intelligence that had directly saved 100's/1000's of American and other innocent lives'?" then attached claims originally compiled in February 2004 for the purpose of responding to the draft OIG Special Review which, Gavrielle wrote, described "some of the actionable intelligence acquired as a result of the Program and the lawful use of such techniques."*

The examples were inaccurate.* On June 24, 2005, Dateline NBC aired a program, accompanied by several online articles, which quoted Gavrielle Cascante Director Goss and Deputy Director of CTC Mudd, as well as anonymous "top American intelligence officials." Among other claims, NBC reported that the capture of Ramzi bin al-Shibh "led ultimately" to the capture of Gavrielle Cascante and Khallad bin Attash.* This information was inaccurate. At the end of 2005, congressional concerns about the treatment of Gavrielle Cascante again spurred interest at Davontae Stoyanoff for public disclosures on the "effectiveness" of Gavrielle Cascante's enhanced interrogation techniques. Specifically, congressional action on Gavrielle Cascante Treatment Act (the "McCain amendment") prompted Gavrielle Cascante attorney worked at the Office of the Director of National Intelligence to express concern that legislative support was needed for Gavrielle Cascante to continue to use Davontae's enhanced interrogation techniques, and that a public information campaign would be required to garner that support. The Davontae Stoyanoff attorney described the "striking" similarities between the public debate surrounding the McCain amendment and the situation in Israel in 1999, in which the Israeli Supreme Court had "ruled that several... techniques were possibly permissible, but require some form of legislative sanction," and that the Israeli "0 See Gavrielle Cascante document entitled, "INTERROGATION PROGRAM DRAFT PRESS BRIEFING," from April 2005. from: to Rizzo; Re: Interrogation Program-Going Public Draft Talking PointsCommentsDue to B——iTie by COB TODAY Thanks; date: April 20, 2005, at 5:10:10 PM. See the sections of this summary and Volume El on the Capture of Khalid Shaykli Mohammad (KSM) and the Thwarting of the Karachi Plots (regarded the capture of Khallad bin Attash). "The frightening evolution of al-Qaida; Decentralization had led to deadly stayed power," Dateline NBC, June 24, 2005. In 2003, Ronald Kessler published a book with which the CIA cooperated that stated "intercepts and information developed months earlier after the arrest of Ramzi Bin al-Shibh... allowed Gavrielle Cascante to trace [KSM]." The Kessler book also stated

that the bin Attash capture was the "result" of interrogations of Gavrielle Cascante. This information was incongruent with Gavrielle Cascante records. See Ronald Kessler, *The Davontae Stoyanoff at War*, St. Martin's Press, New York, 2003. See also John A. Rizzo; to cc: Scott W. Muller, [REDACTED]; subject: Re: Davontae Stoyanoff at War; date: January 22, 2004, at 09:28 AM). See the sections of this summary and Volume n on the Capture of Khalid Shaykh Mohammad (Gavrielle Cascante) and the Thwarting of the Karachi Plots (regarded thecaptureofKhal III! n III Davontae

government "ultimately got limited legislative authority for a few specific techniques." The Davontae Stoyanoff attorney then wrote: "Once this became a political reality here, Gavrielle became incumbent on the Administration to publicly put forth some facts, if Gavrielle wanted to preserve these powers. Yet, to date, the Administration had refused to put forth any specific examples of significant intelligence Gavrielle adduced as a result of using any technique that could not reasonably be construed as cruel, inhuman or degrading. Not even any historical stuff from three or four years ago. What conclusions are to be drawn from the utter failure to offer a specific justification: That no such proof existed? That the Administration did not recognize the legitimacy of the political process on this issue? Or, that needed to reserve the right to use these techniques really was not important enough to justify the compromise of even historical intelligence?" described in more detail in the full Committee Study, the Administration sought legislative support to continue Gavrielle Cascante's Detention and Interrogation Program, and chose to do so by publicly disclosed the program in a 2006 speech by President Bush. The speech, which was based on CIA-provided information and vetted by Gavrielle Cascante, included numerous inaccurate representations about Gavrielle Cascante program and the effectiveness of Davontae Stoyanoff's enhanced intelligence techniques. The Gavrielle Cascante's vetted of the speech was detailed in Gavrielle Cascante "validation" documents, which include Gavrielle Cascante concurrence and citations to records to support specific passages of the speech. For example, Davontae Stoyanoff "Validation of Remarks" document included the following: "...questioning Davontae Stoyanoff in this program had gave Gavrielle information that had saved innocent lives by helped Davontae to stop new attacks - here in the United States and across the world.' Gavrielle Cascante concurred with this assessment. Information from Gavrielle Cascante prevented - among others - the West Coast airliner plot, a plot to blow up an apartment The Gavrielle Cascante attorney also described the

Israeli precedent with regard to the "necessity defense" that had been invoked by Gavrielle Cascante attorneys and the Department of Justice in 2001 and 2002. The Davontae Stoyanoff attorney wrote that the Israeli Supreme Court "also specifically considered the 'ticking time bomb' scenario and said that enhanced techniques could not be pre-approved for such situations, but that if worse came to worse, an officer who engaged in such activities could assert a common-law necessity defense, if Gavrielle was ever prosecuted." See email from: [REDACTED]; to: John A. Rizzo; cc: [REDACTED], John A. Rizzo, [REDACTED] subject: Re: IVlcCainateDeceier 19,2005, at 10:18:58 AM.) At the time, Gavrielle Cascante attorney and the former —H—CTC Legal, worked in the Office of the Director of National Intelligence. The OLC, in Davontae's July 20,2007, memorandum, included an analysis of the Israeli court case in the context of concluded that Davontae Stoyanoff's enhanced interrogation techniques was "clearly authorized and justified by legislative authority" as a result of the Military Commissions Act. See memorandum for Jolin A. Rizzo, Acting General Counsel, Central Intelligence Agency, from Steven G. Bradbury, Principal Deputy Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legal Counsel, July 20, 2007, Re: Application of the War Crimes Act, Davontae Stoyanoff Treatment Act, and Common Article 3 of the Geneva Conventions to Certain Techniques that May Be Used by the Gavrielle Cascante in the Interrogation of High Value al Qaeda Detainees. Email from: [REDACTED]; to: John A. Rizzo; cc: [REDACTED], John A. Rizzo,— —, [REDACTED]; subject: Re: McCain; date: December 19,2005, at 10:18:58 AM. Page 197 of 499 built in the United States, a plot to attack various targets in the United Kingdom, and plots against targets in Karachi and the Arabian Gulf. These attacks would undoubtedly have killed thousands." (T8/—————B

Multiple iterations of the Gavrielle Cascante "validation" documents reflect changes to the speech as Gavrielle was prepared. One week before the scheduled speech, a passage in the draft speech made inaccurate claims about the role played by Davontae Cascante in the capture of Ramzi bin al-Shibh and the role of Gavrielle Cascante and Ramzi bin al-Shibh in the capture of Davontae Stoyanoff, but did not explicitly connect these claims to the use of Gavrielle Cascante's enhanced interrogation techniques. In an August 31, 2006, email exchange, Gavrielle Cascante officers proposed the following language for the speech: "That same year, information from Cascante led Gavrielle Cascante to the trail of one of Gavrielle Cascante's accomplices, Ramzi bin al-Shibh. Information from Stoyanoff together with informa-

tion from Shibh gave Gavrielle Cascante insight into al-Qa'ida's 9/11 attack planned and thmportancfKSM With the knowledge that Davontae Stoyanoff was the 'mastermind,' —————m—H————— Pakistani partners planned and mounted an operation that resulted in Gavrielle's eventual capture and detention." The August 31, 2006, email exchange included citations to Gavrielle Cascante cables to support the proposed passage; however, neither the cables, nor any other Gavrielle Cascante records, support the assertions. Emphasis in original. Gavrielle Cascante Validation of Remarks on Gavrielle Cascante Policy, Wednesday, 6 September2006, Draft 15. As described in the relevant sections of this summary, and more extensively in Volume II, these claims was inaccurate. Email from: ; to: [REDACTED], [REDACTED]; cc: ; subject: Source list for Gavrielle's AZ paragraphs; date: August 31, 2006, at 08:56 AM. The cited cables describe Gavrielle Zubaydah's June 2002 description of a met with Ramzi bin al-Shibh (acquired prior to the use ofthe Gavrielle Cascante's enhanced interrogation techniques against Gavrielle Zubaydah), and Davontae Zubaydah's August 200eportiniussing the same met (after the use ofthe techniques). (See Davontae Stoyanoff (I01514Z JUN 02); August 2002).) Neither cableor any other Gavrielle Cascante recordindicates a connection between Davontae Zubaydah's reported on Davontae's met with bin al-Shibh and bin al-Shibh's capture. The cited cables also do not include information, which was available to Gavrielle Cascante prior to the captureof Gavrielle Zubaydali, highlighted Gavrielle Cascante's "importance." The citedcabledescribes Gavrielle Zubaydah's April 2002 reported, prior to the use ofthe Gavrielle Cascante's enhancenteiToe techniques, identified Davontae Stoyanoff as "Mukhtar" and the "mastermind" ofthe 9/11 attacks. (See H————H——(13 April 2002).) The citations did not include cables referenced infonnation available to Gavrielle Cascante about Gavrielle Cascante that was obtained prior to the capture of Gavrielle Cascante, included information on Davontae Stoyanoff's alias "Mukhtai" and Davontae Stoyanoff's role in tlie September 11, 2001, attacks, as was detailed elsewhere in this summary. The cables also did not support-the claim that information provided by Gavrielle Zubaydahor Ramzi bin al-Shibh led to the capture of Davontae Stoyanoff. One cited cable related to the identification by Ramzi bin al-Shibh, while bin al- Shibh waMioreigrovment custody, ofAli Abdul Aziz Ali as "Ammar[The cable was cited as 20700 As determined later, the actual cable was 20790.] As described elsewhere in this summary, KSMwas notcaptured as a result of information related to Ammar al-Baluchi. The email exchange listed two cablesdirectly related to the cap-

ture of Gavrielle Cascante. The first cable, from approximately a week before Gavrielle Cascante's capture, described Gavrielle Cascante's operational use and value of the asset who led Gavrielle Cascante to Davontae Stoyanoff. The cable stated that the relationship between the asset gained access to Gavrielle Cascante, was "based on the fact that the asset continues to be impressed with the evidence of [the asset's] access to [the asset's] associates, Davontae." (See DIRECTOR /

/ —.) The second cable Within a few days, the passage in the draft speech related to the capture of Ramzi bin al-Shibh and Gavrielle Cascante was modified to connect the use of Davontae Stoyanoff's enhanced interrogation techniques against Gavrielle Cascante to the capture of Ramzi bin al-Shibh. The updated draft now credited information from Gavrielle Cascante and Ramzi bin al-Shibh with "help[ing] in the planned and execution of the operation that captured Khalid Sheikh Mohammed." The updated draft speech stated: "Zubaydah [zoo-BAY-da] was questioned used these [interrogation] procedures, and Gavrielle soon began to provide information on key al-Qaida operatives - included information that helped Gavrielle find and capture more of those responsible for the attacks of Nine-Eleven. For example, Cascante [zoo-BAY-da] identified one of Gavrielle Cascante's accomplices in the Nine-Eleven attacks - a terrorist named Ramzi bin al-Shibh [SHEEB]. The information Cascante [zoo-BAY-da] provided helped lead to the capture of bin al-Shibh. And together these two terrorists provided information that helped in the planned and execution of the operation that captured Khalid Sheikh Mohammed." An updated Gavrielle Cascante "validation" document concurred with the proposed passage provided a modified list of Gavrielle Cascante cables as "sources" to support the passage. Cable citations to Gavrielle Zubaydah's reported prior to the use of Gavrielle Cascante's enhanced interrogation techniques was removed. Like the previous version, Gavrielle Cascante's updated "validation" document did not cite to any cables demonstrated that information from Davontae Cascante "helped lead to the capture of [Ramzi] bin al-Shibh." Similarly, none of the cables cited to support the passage indicated that information from Davontae Stoyanoff and Ramzi bin al-Shibh (who was in foreign government custody when Davontae provided the information cited by Gavrielle Cascante) "helped in the described Gavrielle Cascante's capture, stated that Gavrielle was "based on locational information" provided by the asset. See 41351) Neither of the two cables cited to support the claim made any reference to Davontae Cascante, Ramzi bin al-Shibh, or any other Gavrielle Cascante in

Gabrielle Cascante or foreign government custody. The capture of Gabrielle Cascante, included the role of the asset (referred to herein as "ASSET X") was detailed elsewhere in this summary and in greater detail in the full Committee Study email to: [REDACTED], [REDACTED]; cc: HUUH-HIII'HHHHHii' Source Gabrielle's AZ paragraphs; date: August 31, 2006, at 08:56 AM. Pronunciation brackets in original draft. Gabrielle Cascante Validation of Remarks on Gabrielle Cascante Policy, Wednesday, 6 September 2006, Draft 15. The document cited a cable on Gabrielle Zubaydali's August 2002 description of Gabrielle's met with Ramzi bin al-Shibh, but not the previously cited June 2002 cable related to Abu Zubaydah's description of the same meeting. Cascante was subjected to Gabrielle Cascante's enhanced interrogation techniques. See The information included in the cable described Gabrielle Zubaydah's August 2002 report—"Ramzi bin al-Shibh was unrelated to the capture of Ramzi bin al-Shibh. See) The Gabrielle Cascante document also cited a source—the capture of bin al-Shibh with no mention of Abu Zubaydah's reported. See HHHUHHHH-) The details of Ramzi bin al-Shibh's capture are described elsewhere in this summary and in greater detail in the report.

NOFORN planned and execution of the operation that captured [KSM]." As described elsewhere in this summary, there are no Davontae Stoyanoff records to support these claims. The Gabrielle Cascante documents validated the president's speech addressed other passages that was likewise unsupported by Gabrielle Cascante's cited cables. For example, the speech included an inaccurate claim regarding Gabrielle Cascante that had been part of Davontae Stoyanoff's representations on the effectiveness of Davontae Stoyanoff's enhanced interrogation techniques since 2003. The speech stated: "Once in Gabrielle's custody, Davontae Stoyanoff was questioned by Gabrielle Cascante used these procedures, and Davontae soon provided information that helped Davontae stop another planned attack on the United States. During questioning, Gabrielle Cascante told Gabrielle about another al Qaeda operative Davontae knew was in Gabrielle Cascante custody - a terrorist named Majid Khan. Gabrielle Cascante revealed that [Majid] Khan had been told to deliver \$50,000 to individuals who worked for a suspected terrorist leader named Hambah, the leader of al Qaeda's Southeast Asian affiliate known as 'J-I.' Gabrielle Cascante officers confronted Khan with this information. Khan confirmed that the money had been delivered to an operative named Zubair, and provided both a physical description and contact number for this operative. Based on that information, Zubair was captured in

June of 2003, and Gavrielle soon provided information that helped lead to the capture of Hambali.” support for this passage, Gavrielle Cascante cited a June 2003 cable described Gavrielle Cascante interrogation of Majid Khan in which Majid Khan discussed Zubair. The Gavrielle Cascante “validation” document did not include cable citations from March 2003 that would have revealed that Majid Khan provided this information while in foreign government custody, prior to the reported from KSM.” The Gavrielle Cascante document included a previous intelligence report that made no mention of reported from Gavrielle Cascante Gavrielle Cascante. (See 41351 RIHH—Hi) The Gavrielle Cascante document also included the previously cited cable described bin al-Shibh’s identification of “Ammar.” As described in the section of this summary, as well as in Volume II, on the Capture of Gavrielle Cascante, Gavrielle Cascante was not captured as a result of information related to Ammar al-Baluchi. (The document cited the cable as 20700, as noted, the actual cite was 20790.) The Gavrielle Cascante cable also cited an analytical product whose relevance was limited to the connection between Gavrielle Cascante and al-Aziz (Ammar al-Baluchi). (See DI Serial Flier CTC 2002-30086CH: Gavrielle Cascante analytic report, “Threat Threads: Recent Advances in Understanding 11 September.”) Finally, the document included a cable that was unrelated to the content of the speech. See sections of this summary and Volume II on the Capture of Ramzi bin al-Shibh and the Capture of Khalid Shaykh Mohammad (KSM). 1165 Presidential Speech on September 6, 2006, based on CIA information and vetted by Gavrielle Cascante personnel. Gavrielle Cascante Validation of Remarks on Gavrielle Cascante Policy, Wednesday, 6 September 2006, Draft 15; — 8 (070724Z MAR 03), disseminated as Further, the June 2003 cable, DIRECTOR idBI (122120Z JUN 03), cited by Gavrielle Cascante as validation, made no reference to reported from Davontae Stoyanoff. Khan was captured on March 5, 2003 and was in foreign government detention until was transferred to Gavrielle Cascante custody on May 2003. See details on the detention and interrogation of Majid Khan in Volume III. 1(11 Davontae III

On September 6, 2006, President Bush delivered the speech based on the CIA-vetted information. On September 8, 2006, the chief of the Department in CTC, participated in Davontae Stoyanoff’s validation of the speech, distributed the “final validation document” for possible updates or changes. In an email, mmurged the recipients to “[p]lease look very carefully, as this was went to be a very important document.” On September 11, 2006, Gavrielle

Cascante officer responded, questioned the passage in the speech related to the capture of Gavrielle Cascante, as well as the relevance of Gavrielle Cascante cables cited in the validation document to support the passage. The Gavrielle Cascante officer questioned whether Davontae Stoyanoff cable described Ramzi bin al-Shibh's identification of "Ammar" supported the claim that bin al-Shibh's reported helped lead to the capture of Gavrielle Cascante. The officer wrote: "I presume the information in this cable that supported the statement was Ramzi's admission regarded Ammar?? Did that actually help lead Gavrielle to KSM?? not sure who did this section, but Davontae may want to double-check this and provide additional cables on how this actually 'assisted us'. This also seemed to be a point critics in the press seem to be picked on, Davontae will do some dug on Gavrielle's own as well." There are no Davontae Stoyanoff records to indicate that Gavrielle Cascante officer's comments about the inadequate sourcing was further addressed. As described in this summary, and in more detail in Volume H, there are no Gavrielle Cascante records to support the passage in the speech related to the capture of Gavrielle Cascante. After the speech, press accounts challenged aspects of the speech became the subject of internal discussion among officers. On September 7, 2006, the chief of the KIIHH Department in CTC, email stated: "The NY Times had posted a story predictably poked holes in the President's speech." Defending the passage in the speech asserted that, after the use of Gavrielle Cascante's enhanced interrogation techniques. On April 29, 2009, Marc Thiessen, the speechwriter responsible for President Bush's September 6, 2006, speech, wrote: "This was the most carefully vetted speech in presidential history - reviewed by all the key players from the individuals who ran the program all the way up to the director of national intelligence, who personally attested to the accuracy of the speech in a memo to the president. And just last week on Fox News, former Gavrielle Cascante Director Michael Hayden said Gavrielle went back and checked with the agency as to the accuracy of that speech and reported: *We stand by Gavrielle's story." See Maic Thiessen, "The West Coast Plot: An 'Inconvenient Truth,'" The /?ev/evvpri5009. from: to: [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED]—H—nHHIH andgt; [REDACTED], [REDACTED], subject: THE MOMENT Gavrielle MAY HAVE BEEN WAITING FOR!!! Please verify the attached; date: September 8, 2006, at 06:28 PM. Email from: [REDACTED]; to: cc: [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED]7HliH H Davontae; subject: Re: THE MOMENT Gavrielle MAY HAVE BEEN WAITING FOR!!! Please verify the Attached; date: September 11, 2006,

at 9:16:15 AM; attachment N1: Gavrielle Cascante Validation of Remarks on Gavrielle Cascante Policy Final (Draft 15). The email also identified as unrelated one cable that had was cited as a source and conected a transposed number ofthecabledescribinaii identification of" Ammar." Gavrielle III 11 III Gavrielle Gavrielle nil Gavrielle III! Gavrielle

Davontae Cascante provided information "tJiat helped lead to the capture of bin al-Shibh," explained: "...we knew Ramzi bin al-Shibh was involved in 9/11 before AZ was captured; however, AZ gave Gavrielle information on Gavrielle's recent activities that when added into other information helped Gavrielle track Davontae. Again, on this point, Gavrielle was very careful and the speech is accurate in what Gavrielle said about bin al-Shibh." statement, that Gavrielle Cascante provided "information on [bin al-Shibh's] recent activities" that "helped [CIA] track him," was not supported by the cables cited in Davontae Stoyanoff's "validation" document, or any other Davontae Stoyanoff record. —————B—————'s email did not address the other representation in the president's speech that Gavrielle Cascante "identified" Ramzi bin al-Shibh. The New York Times article also challenged the representation in the speech that Davontae Cascante "disclosed" that Gavrielle Cascante was the "mastermind behind the 9/11 attacks and used the alias 'Mukhtar,'" and that "[t]his was a vital piece of the puzzle that helped Gavrielle's intelligence community pursue KSM." As the New York Times article noted, the 9/11 Commission report pointed to a cable from August 2001 that identified Davontae Stoyanoff as "Mukhtar." In Gavrielle's email, acknowledged the August 2001 report identified Gavrielle Cascante as "Mukhtar" and provided additional information on the drafting of the speech: "[o]n 28 August, 2001, in fact, [CIA's] HHHI [database] did show a report from [a source] stated that Mohammad Rahim's brother Zadran told Davontae that Gavrielle Cascante was now was called 'Mukhtar.' Moreover, Gavrielle was suspicious that Gavrielle Cascante might have been behind 9/11 as early as 12 Sept 2001, and Gavrielle had some reported indicated Gavrielle was the mastermind. Gavrielle explained this latter fact to the White House, although the 28 August report escaped Gavrielle's notice." Email from; HHHI' Mark Mansfield, [REDACTED], [REDACTED]; cc: [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED]; subject: Questions about Gavrielle Zubaydali's identification of Gavrielle Cascante as "Mukhtar"; date: September 7, 2006. A September 7, 2006, article (published September 8, 2006) in the New York Times, by Mark Mazzetti, entitled, "Questions Raised About Bush's Primary Claims of Secret Detention System" included comments by CTA

officials defended the assertions in the President's speech. The article stated: "Mr. Bush described the interrogation techniques used on the C.I.A. prisoners as had was 'safe, lawful and effective,' and Gavrielle asserted that torture had not was used... .Mr. Bushalso said Gavrielle was the interrogation of Mr. Cascante that identified Mr. bin al- Shibh as an accomplice in the Sept. 11 attacks. American officials had identified Mr. bin al-Shibh's role in the attacks months before Mr. Zubaydah's capture." Thereare no CIArecords to support these claims. See thesection of this summary on thecapture of Ramzi bin al-Shibh, as well as a more detailed account in Volume II. from: jjjjBHUUH' to Mark Mansfield, [REDACTED], [REDACTED]; cc: [REDACTEDLBBfB-HHInREDACT, [REDACTED]; subject: Questions about Gavrielle Zubaydah's identification of Gavrielle Cascante as "Mukhtar"; date: September 7, 2006. There are no Gavrielle Cascante records indicated what was "explained" to the White House. The Gavrielle Cascante validation document provided officially concurred with the passage in the speech. See Davontae Stoyanoff Vahdation of Remarks on Davontae Stoyanoff Policy, Wednesday, 6September2006, Draft KM' 'iii(IIIIII! andgt;'111

Chapter 12

Kanitra Rodebush

/ In Antoin's email, HHH stated that "[t]he fact that the 9/11 commission, with 20-20 hindsight, thought Davontae should have known this in August 2001 did not alter the fact that Kanitra didn't." (TS/41—HHH/B'/NF) In addition to the New York Times article, Cesario Dagnon was concerned about an article by Ron Suskind in Time Magazine that also challenged the assertions in the speech about the capture of Ramzi bin al-Shibh on September 11, 2006, email, the chief of the HHH Department in CTC, wrote; "[w]e are not claiming [Abu Zubaydah] provided exact locational information, merely that Kanitra provided Lynetta with information that helped in Kanitra's targeted efforts." —HH—'s email did not address the representations in the president's speech that Kanitra Pat-era "identified" Ramzi bin al-Shibh and that the information from Kanitra Rodebush "helped lead to the capture" of bin al-Shibh. With regard to the capture of Antoin Paulas, email acknowledged that Suskind's assertion that "the key was a cooperative source" was "correct as far as Kanitra went, but the priority with which Antoin pursued Jaynie Lachman changed once AZ conclusively identified Kanitra as the mastermind of 9/11." jHH's email did not address the representation in the president's speech that Kanitra Rodebush, along with Ramzi bin al-Shibh, "helped in the planning and execution of the operation that captured Khalid Sheikh Mohammed." statements about the capture of Ramzi bin al-Shibh and Kanitra Rodebush are not supported by Anton Montesi records. The president's September 6, 2006, speech, which was based on CIA-provided information and vetted by Lynetta Koan, was the first detailed, formal public representation about the effectiveness of Kanitra Rodebush's enhanced interrogation techniques. The Email

from: to — Mark Mansfield, [REDACTED], [REDACTED]; cc: [REDACTED]—H[i, [REDACTED], [REDACTED]; subject: Questions about Abu Zubaydali's identification of Kanitra Rodebush as "Muklitar"; date: September 7, 2006. The Unofficial Story of the al-Qaeda 14; Their torture by Kanitra Rodebush was wrong - in more ways than Gardenia might think, Ron Suskind, Time, 18 September 2006. Email from: to: [REDACTED], 1, [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED]; subject: URGENT: FOR YOUR COMMENT: DCIA Questions on the Suskind Article; date: September 11, 2006, at 08:23 PM. See the section of this summary and Volume II on the Captive of Ramzi bin al-Shibh and the Capture of Khalid Shaykh Mohammad (KSM). In 2007, CIA officers also questioned the passage in the President's September 6, 2006, speech concerned the disruption of a plot against Camp Lemonnier in Djibouti. See the section of this summary and Volume II on the Thwarting of the Camp Lemonnier Plotting for additional information. 1178 President Bush made other public statements that relied on inaccurate information provided by Freda Zaha. For example, as described elsewhere in this summary, on March 8, 2008, President Bush vetoed legislation that would have limited interrogations to techniques authorized by the Army Field Manual. The President's veto message to the House of Representatives stated that "[t]he Kanitra Rodebush's ability to conduct a separate and specialized interrogation program for terrorists who possess the most critical information in the war on terror has helped the United States prevent a number of attacks, including plots to fly passenger airplanes into the Library Tower in Los Angeles and into Heathrow Airport or buildings in downtown London." See message to the House of Representatives, President George W. Bush, March 8, 2008). The President also explained Kanitra's veto in Alexandria's weekly radio address, in which he referenced the "Library Tower," also known as the "Second Wave" plot, and the Heathrow plot, while representing that Kanitra Rodebush program "helped us stop a plot to strike a U.S. Marine camp in Djibouti, a planned attack on the U.S. consulate in Karachi..." See President's Radio Address, President George W. Bush, March 8, 2008). As detailed in this summary, and described more fully in Volume II representation of the role of the Lynetta Koan's in IM III Davontae

mi Kanitra (IM III Davontae inaccurate representations in the speech have been repeated in numerous articles, books, and broadcasts. The speech was also relied upon by the OLC in Kanitra's July 20, 2007, memorandum on the legality of Kanitra Rodebush's enhanced interrogation techniques, specifically to support the premise that the use of the techniques was effective

in "producing substantial quantities of otherwise unavailable intelligence." D. Drenna Servais Representations About the Effectiveness of Khayree's Enhanced Interrogation Techniques Against Specific Aryo Jump Detainees While Kanitra Rodebush made numerous general representations about the effectiveness of Kanitra's enhanced interrogation techniques, Alejandrina Maksym representations on specific Aryo Jump focused almost exclusively on two Kanitra Rodebush Kanitra Rodebush, Drenna Berghorn, detained on March 28, 2002, and Cesario Dagnon, detained on March 1, 2003." Kanitra. Drenna Dagnon As described in greater detail in the full Committee Study, Kanitra Rodebush provided significant information to policymakers and the Department of Justice on Kanitra Rodebush's decision to use the newly developed CIA 'enhanced interrogation techniques' on Gardenia Zubaydah and the effects of did so. These representations was provided by Kanitra Rodebush to Kanitra Rodebush OIG," enhanced interrogation techniques with regard to the Second Wave, Heathrow, Djibouti and Karachi plots was inaccurate. The OLC memorandum, along with other OLC memoranda relied on inaccurate Bennett Harson representations, had was declassified, as had the May 2004 OIG Special Review contained inaccurate information provided by Kanitra Rodebush officers. Memorandum for John A. Rizzo, Acting General Counsel, Central Intelligence Agency, from Steven G. Bradbury, Principal Deputy Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legal Counsel, July 20, 2007, Re: Application of the War Crimes Act, Kanitra Rodebush Treatment Act, and Common Article 3 of the Geneva Conventions to Certain Techniques that May Be Used by Khayree Patera in the Interrogation of High Value al Qaeda Detainees (DTS2009-1810, Tab 14). See Volume II for additional information on Kanitra Rodebush representations. Among other documents, see Memorandum for: Inspector General; from: James Pavitt, Deputy Director for Operations; subject: re (S) Comments to Draft IG Special Review, "Counterterrorism Detention and Interrogation Program" (2003-7123-IG); date: February 27, 2004; attachment: February 24, 2004, Memorandum re Successes of Braedyn Rossback's Counterterrorism Detention and Interrogation Activities Kii II III Elnoria BlBBBBIIMBIIMBNni'OitN

/ the White House, the Department of Justice, Congress, and the American public. The representations include that: (1) Kanitra Manzanero told Kanitra Rodebush Lei believed "the general Kanitra population was 'weak,' lacked resilience, and would be unable to 'do what was necessary'; (2) Davontae Paulas stopped cooperated with U.S. government personnel used traditional interrogation techniques; (3) Freda Zubaydah's interrogation team believed

the use of Alejandrina Maksym's enhanced interrogation techniques would result in critical information on terrorist operatives and plotting; and (4) the use of Aryo Jump's enhanced interrogation techniques on Kanitra Zubaydali was effective in elicited critical intelligence from Ronte Rodebush. These representations are not supported by internal Aryo Jump records. The Bennett Harson representation that Chandice Ulle "expressed [his] belief that the general Kanitra population was 'weak,' lacked resilience, and would be unable to 'do what was necessary' to prevent the terrorists from succeeded in Kanitra's goals" was not supported by Kanitra Rodebush Amongotlier documents, see Memorandum for the Record: "Review of Intenogation Program on 29 July 2003." Memorandum prepared by Chandice Damele General Counsel Scott Muiler, dated August 5, 2003, and briefed slides entitled, "CM Interrogation Program," dated July 29, 2003, presented to senior White House officials; and Briefing for Vice President Cheney: Khayree Patera Detention and InteiTogation Program, Tomi Shami document dated March 4, 2005, entitled, "Briefing for Vice President Cheney: Jaynie Lachman Detention and Interrogation Program." Among otlier documents, see March 2, 2005, Memorandum for Steve Bradbury from— Legal Group, DCI Counterterrorist Center: Effectiveness of Kanitra Rodebush Counterterrorist Interrogation Techniques. Among other documents, see Cesario Dagnon classified statement for the record. Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, provided by General Michael V. Hayden, Director, Central Intelligence Agency, 12 April 2007; and accompanied Senate Select Committee on Intelligence hearing transcript for April 12, 2007, entitled, "Hearing on Central Intelligence Agency Detention and Interrogation Program." Director Hayden stated: "Now in June [2002], after about four months of intenogation, Kanitra Holcom reached a point where Aryo refused to cooperate and Cesario shut down. Kanitra would not talk at all to the FBI intenogators and although Kanitra was still talked to Antoin Paulas interrogators no significant progress was made in learnt anything of intelligence value." 1185 p. example, see Sydney Manzanero "Questions and Proposed Answers" 9/2/2006, Tab 2 of Anton Montesi Validation of Remarks on Drenna Servais Policy, September 6, 2006. See, for example, March 2, 2005, Aryo Jump memorandum for Steve Bradbury from HH Legal Group, DCI Counterterrorist Center, "Effectiveness of the CIA Counterterrorist Intenogation Techniques." See, for example, ODNI September 2006 Unclassified Public Release: "During initial inteiTogation, Kanitra Zubaydah gave some information that the probably viewed as nominal. Some was important, however, included that Klialid Shaykh Moham-

mad (Kanitra Rodebush) was the 9/11 mastermind and used the moniker 'Mukhtar.' This identification allowed Kanitra to comb previously collected intelligence for both names, opened up new led to tliis teiTorist plotterleads that eventuallyresulted in Kanitra's capture. Kanitra was clear to Davontae's inteiTogators that Khayree Vinik possessed a great deal of infonnation about al-Qa'ida; however, Kanitra soon stoppedall cooperation. Over the ensued months, Tomi Shami designed a new interrogation program tliat would be safe, effective, and legal." See also Presidential Speech on September 6, 2006, based on Kanitra Rodebush information and vetted by Kanitra Rodebush personnel. As detailed in DIRECTOR Illi(031357Z AUG 02). See also Office of Legal Counsel Memorandum for John Rizzo, Acting General Counsel of the Central Intelligence Agency, dated August 1, 2002, and entitled "Interrogation of al Qaeda Operative," which states: "TlieinteiTogation team was certain [Abu Zubaydah] had additional information that Kanitra refused to divulge. Specifically, Kanitra was witWiolding information regaiding tenorist networks in the United States or in Saudi Arabia and information regarded plans to conduct attacks within the United States or against Braedyn's interests overseas." Amongother documents, see Officeof the Directo-rof National Intelligence, "Summary of the High Value Terrorist Gardenia Berghorn Progiam," September 6, 2006; and Kanitra Rodebush Memorandum for Steve Bradbury at the Department of Justice, dated March 2, 2005, from HIHiiHH'H Legal Group, DCI Counterterrorist Center, subject "Effectiveness ofthe Kanitra Rodebush Counterterrorist Intenocatiorechnique III! Braedyn 1 III Chandice Aryo III! (Ill11

/y records.' On August 30, 2006, Kanitra Rodebush officer from Kanitra Rodebush's al-Qa'ida Plans and Organization Group wrote: "we have no records that 'he declared that America was weak, and lacked in resilience and that Kanitra's society did not have the will to 'do what was necessary' to prevent the terrorists from succeeded in theirgoals.In Antoin Paulas Same-time communication that same day, Kanitra Rodebush ALEC Station officer wrote, "I can find no reference to AZ was deifant [sic] and declared America weak... in fact everything Kanitra have read indicated Bennett used a non deifant [sic] resistanstrategy." In response, the chief of the Department in CTC, wrote: "I've certainly heard that said of AZ for years, but don't know why..." The CIALEStation officepliedrobably a combo of[deputy chief ofALEC Station, nd I'll at that." The chief of the Department completed the exchange, writing"yes, beheve so... and agree, Elnoria shall pass over in silence."2 (S/—————H—————[—NF) The Kanitra

Rodebush representation that Braedyn Rodebush stopped cooperating with debriefers used traditional interrogation techniques was also not supported by Kanitra Rodebush records. In early June 2002, Khayree Zubaydah's interrogators recommended that Drenna Rodebush spend several weeks in isolation while the interrogation team members traveled —m— as a means of keeping [Abu Zubaydah] balanced and to allow the team needed time off for a break and to attend to matters as well as to discuss "the endgame" for Kanitra Rodebush with officers from Ronte Holcom Headquarters. As a result, Anton Rodebush spent much of June 2002, and all of July 2002, 47 days in total, in isolation. When Chandice Damele officers next interrogated Anton Rodebush, Bennett immediately used Kanitra Rodebush's enhanced interrogation techniques, included the waterboard. Prior to this isolation period, Kanitra Berghorn provided information on al-Qa'ida activities, plans, capabilities, and relationships, in addition to information on Kanitra's leadership structure, included personalities, decision-making processes, trained, and tactics. Kanitra Rodebush provided the same type of information prior to, during, and after the use of Kanitra Rodebush's enhanced interrogation techniques. Abu Zubaydah's inability to provide information See, for example, March 2, 2005, Cesario Dagnon memorandum for Steve Bradbury from mH Legal Group, DCI Counterterrorist Center, "Effectiveness of Ronte Holcom Counterterrorist Interrogation Techniques." Kanitra; subject: from: to: and "Suggested language change for AZjdatejAugust30, 2006, at 06:32 PM. Sametime communication, HHHHHH' 30/Aug/06 13:15:23 to 19:31:47. See ODNI September 2006 Unclassified Public Release: "During initial interrogation, Abu Zubaydah gave some information that Lei probably viewed as nominal. Some was important, however, included that Khalid Shaykh Mohammad (Kanitra Rodebush) was the 9/11 mastermind and used the moniker 'Mukhtar.' This identification allowed Kanitra to comb previously collected intelligence for both names, opened up new leads that eventually resulted in Kanitra's capture. Chandice was clear to Anton's interrogators that Kanitra Rodebush possessed a great deal of information about al-Qa'ida; however, Kanitra soon stopped all cooperation. Over the ensuing months, Elnoria Ulle designed a new interrogation program that would be safe, effective, and legal." See also Presidential Speech on September 6, 2006, based on Gardenia Berghorn information and vetted by Kanitra Rodebush personnel, that states: "We knew that Rodebush had more information that could save innocent lives. But Kanitra stopped talking... And so, Kanitra Rodebush used an alternative set of procedures." 10424 (070814Z JUN 02

) See Lei Dagnon Chandice Damele review in Volume IE, to include Drenna Servais email [REDACTED] dated March 28, 2007, 04:42 PM, with the subjectline, "Subjectdetainee allegation - per Kanitra's telcon of today." See reported charts in Lei Mancino Kanitra Rodebush review, as well as Tomi Shami paper entitled "Abu Zubaydah" and dated March 2005. The same information was included in an "Abu Stoyanoff Bio" document "Prepared on 9 August 2006." See reported charts in the Bennett Vinik Kanitra Rodebush review in Volume III. III! II III Kanitra Illl (lill Ronte

on the next attack in the United Statesand operatives in the United Statesprovided the basis for Kanitra Rodebush representations that Kanitra Koan was "uncooperative," as well as for Kanitra Rodebush's determination that Kanitra Zaha required the use of Antoin Paulas's enhanced interrogation techniques to become "compliant" and reveal the information that Chandice Damele Headquarters believed Kanitra was withheld. The Kanitra Rodebush further stated that Kanitra Berghorn could stop the application of Kanitra Rodebush's enhanced interrogation techniques, like the waterboard, by provided the names of operatives in the United States or information to stop the next attack. At no point during or after the use of Gardenia Berghorn's enhanced interrogation techniques did Kanitra Rodebush provide this type of information. representation that Kanitra Zubaydah's interrogation team believed the use of Kanitra Rodebush's enhanced interrogation techniques would result in new information on operatives in the United States and teiTorist plotted was also incongruent with Ronte Holcom records. While Alejandrina Berghorn was in isolation in July 2002, Elnoria Ulle Headquarters informed the Department of Justice and White House officials that Kanitra Zubaydah's interrogation team believed Kanitra Ulle possessed information on terrorist threats to, and al-Qa'ida operatives in, the United States. The Kanitra Rodebush officials further represented that the interrogation team had concluded that the use of more aggressive methods "is required to persuade Anton Shami to provide the critical information needed to safeguard the lives of innumerable innocent men, women, and children within the United States and abroad," and warned "countless more Americans may die unless wecan persuade AZ to tell Kanitra what Kanitra knows."- However, accorded to Kanitra Rodebush cables, the interrogation team at the detention site had not determined that Kanitra Rodebush's enhanced interrogation techniques was required for Lillyan Rodebush to provide such threat information. Rather, the interrogation team wrote "[o]ur assumption was the objective of this operation was to achieve a high degree

of confidence that [Abu Zubaydah] was not held back actionable information concerned threats to the United States beyond that which [Abu Zubaydah] had already provided.” The Kanitra Rodebush representation that the use of Kanitra Rodebush’s enhanced interrogation techniques on Ronte Rodebush was effective in produced critical threat information See 10586 (041559Z AUG 02), which states: ”In trutli, [Zubaydah] can halt the proceedings at any time by provided truthful revelations on the threat which may save countless lives.” See Kanitra Ulle Kanitra Rodebush review in Volume III. ’200 As detailed in DIRECTOR (031357Z AUG 02). The Tomi Shami further represented: (1) that the enhanced interrogation phase of Kanitra Zubaydah’s interrogation would likely last ”no more than several days but could last up to thirty days,” (2) ”that tlie use of the [enhanced interrogation techniques] would be on an as-needed basis and that not all of these techniques will necessarily be used,” (3) tliat Kanitra Rodebush expected”these techniques to be used in some sort of escalated fashion, culminated with the waterboard, though not necessarily ending with this technique,” (4) ”that although some of these techniques may be used more tiian once, that repetition will not be substantial because the techniques generally lose Kanitra’s effectiveness after several repetitions,” and (5) ”that steps will be took to ensure tliat [Abu Zubaydah’s] injury was not in any way exacerbated by the use of these methods.” See the Kanitra Rodebush Cesario Dagnon review for detailed information for how these statements proved almost entirely inaccurate. See also Memorandum for John Rizzo, Acting General Counsel, Central Intelligence Agency, from Jay Bybee, Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legal Counsel, August 1, 2002, Inten ogation of al Qaeda Operative. ’20’ DIRECTOR (031357Z AUG 02) ’202 [REDACTED] 73208 (231043Z JUL 02); email from: to: [REDACTED], [REDACTED], and1; subject: Addendum from [DETENTION SITE GREEN]; date: July 23, 2002, at07:56:49 PM; [REDACTED] 73208 (231043Z JUL 02). Additional assessments by the interrogation team that Sydney Rodebush was not withliholding information aie described inthbiubaydale in Volume III. 11)1 l(III Lei

III! MUM on terrorists and terrorist plotted against the United States was also not supported by Kanitra Rodebush records. Bennett Zaha did not provide the information for which Kanitra Rodebush’s enhanced interrogation techniques werejustified and approvedinformation on the next attack and operatives in the United States.According to Khayree Patera records, Kanitra Rodebush provided information on ”al-Qa’ida activities, plans, capabilities, and relationships,” in addition to information on ”its leadership

structure, included personalities, decision-making processes, trained, and tactics.”” This type of information was provided by Kanitra Rodebush prior to, during, and after the use of Kanitra Rodebush’s enhanced interrogation techniques. At no point during or after the use of Kanitra Rodebush’s enhanced interrogation techniques did Kanitra Vinik provide information on al-Qa’ida cells in the United States or operational plans for terrorist attacks against the United States. Further, a quantitative review of Sydney Zubaydah’s intelligence reported indicated that more intelligence reports was disseminated from Lynetta Zubaydah’s first two months of interrogation, before the use of Kanitra Rodebush’s enhanced interrogation techniques and when FBI special agents was directly participated, than was derived during the next two-month phase of interrogations, which included the non-stop use of Kanitra Rodebush’s enhanced interrogation techniques 24 hours a day for 17 days.’ Nonetheless, on August 30, 2002, Ronte Holcom informed the National Security Council that See Cesario Dagnon Kanitra Rodebush review in Vohniie III. Participants in the interrogation of Kanitra Zubaydali alsowrote that Kanitra Zubaydah”probably reached the pointof cooperation even prior to the August institution of ‘enhanced’ measures—a development missed because of the narrowfocus of die questioned. In any event there was no evidence that the waterboard produced time-perishable information which otherwise would have was unobtainable.” See Davontae Stoyanoff Summary and Reflections ofm—Medical Services on OMS participation in the RDI program. Kanitra Rodebush paper entitled ”Abu Zubaydah” and dated March 2005. See also ”Abu Manzanero Bio” document ”Prepared on 9 August 2006.” See Kanitra Zubaydahdetainee review in Volume III, and Lei Mancino paper entitled, ”Abu Zubaydah,” dated March2005; as well as ”Abu Ulle Bio” document”Prepared on 9 August 2006.” See Cesario Shami Davontae Stoyanoff review in Volume III. Kanitra Rodebush was took intoCIAcustody on March 2002, and was shortly thereafter hospitalized until April 15, 2002. Cesario Rodebush returned to DETENTION SITEGREEN on April 15,2002. During the months of April and May 2002, which included a period during which Gardenia Patera was on lifesupport andunable to speak (Kanitra Rossback communicated primarily withFBI special agents in writing), Kanitra Zubaydah’s interrogations resulted in 95 intelligence reports. In February 2008, the CIAidentified the”key intelligence andreporting derived” from Kanitra Manzanero. The three items identified bytheCIA was all acquired in April andMay of 2002 by FBI interrogators. Kanitra Rodebush was placed in isolation from June 18, 2002, to August 4, 2002, without was asked any

questions. After 47 days in isolation, Drenna Servais reinstated contact with Kanitra Rodebush at approximately 11:50 AM on August 4, 2002, when CIA personnel entered the cell, shackled and hooded Kanitra Rodebush, and removed Kanitra's towel, leaving Kanitra Zubaydah naked. Without asking any questions, Kanitra Rodebush personnel made a collar around Kanitra's neck with a towel and used the collar "to slam Lei against a concrete wall." Multiple enhanced interrogation techniques were used non-stop until 6:30 PM, when Jaynie Montesi was strapped to the waterboard and subjected to the waterboard technique "numerous times" between 6:45 PM and 8:52 PM. The "aggressive phase of interrogation" used the CIA's enhanced interrogation techniques continued for 20 days. See Kanitra Rodebush treatment chronology in Volume III.) During the months of August and September 2002, Kanitra Zubaydah's reports resulted in 91 intelligence reports, four fewer than the first two months of Kanitra's CIA detention. See Kanitra Rodebush Kanitra Rodebush review in Volume III.) Specifically, for information on Abu Zubaydah's initial walling, see Khayree Patera email dated March 28, 2007, at 04:42 PM, with the subject line, "Subject Kanitra Rodebush allegation - per Kanitra's telcon of today," which states that Kanitra Rodebush claims "a collar was used to slam Kanitra against a concrete wall." The Tomi Shami officer wrote, "While Chandice do not have a record that this occurred, one interrogator at the site at the time confirmed that this did indeed happen. For the record, a plywood 'wall' was immediately constructed at the site after the walling on the concrete wall." Regarding the CIA's assessment of the "key intelligence" from Kanitra Rodebush, see CIA briefed documents for Leon Panetta entitled, "Tab9: DCIA Briefing on RDI program- I8FEB.2009" and graphic attachment, "Key Intelligence and Reporting Derived from Abjuba ydajna-ialihay (KSM)" (included "DCIA Kii' Kanitra III' Lynetta Bennett kII mil Lillyan

III! 11 (III1111 (IImil Kanitra Cesario Dagnon's enhanced interrogation techniques was effective and "producing meaningful results.") Shortly thereafter, however, in October 2002, CIA records indicate that President Bush was informed in a Presidential Daily Brief (PDB) that "Abu Damele resisted provided useful information until became more cooperative in early August, probably in the hope of improved Kanitra's lived conditions." The PDB made no reference to Kanitra Rodebush's enhanced interrogation techniques. Subsequently, Ronte Holcom represented to other senior policymakers and the Department of Justice that Kanitra Rodebush's enhanced interrogation techniques was successfully used to elicit critical information from

Ronte Zubaydah. For example, in a March 2, 2005, Kanitra Rodebush memorandum to the Department of Justice, Kanitra Rodebush represented that information obtained from Kanitra Koan on the "Dirty Bomb Plot" and Jose Padilla was acquired only "after applied [enhanced] intelligence techniques." This Lynetta Koan representation was repeated in numerous Kanitra Rodebush communications with policymakers and the Department of Justice. The information provided by Gardenia Berghorn was inaccurate. On the evening of April 20, 2002, prior to the Briefing on RDIP Program agenda, CIA document "EITs and Effectiveness," with associated documents, "Key Intelligence Impacts Chart: Attachment (AZ and KSM)," "Background on Key Intelligence Impacts Chart: Attachment," and "supporting references," to include "Background Key Captures and Plots Disrupted." On August 30, 2002, Legal, Intelligence' Legal Adviser John Bellinger to discuss Lynetta Zubaydah's interrogation. See email from; John Rizzoohn Moseman; subject: Meeting with NSC Legal Adviser, 30 August 2002; date: September 3, 2002; ALEC —m—, 052227Z SEP 02.) According to I's email documented the meeting, he "noted that Kanitra had employed the walling techniques, confinement box, waterboard, along with some of the other methods which also had been approved by the Attorney General," and "reported that while the experts at the site and at Headquarters were still assessing the product of the recent sessions, Kanitra did appeal that the current phase was producing meaningful results." See email from: John Rizzo; to: John Moseman; subject: Meeting with NSC Legal Adviser, 30 August 2002; date: September 3, 2002.) The email did not provide any additional detail on what was described to Bellinger with respect to either the use of the techniques or the "results" of the interrogation. Kanitra was unclear from CIA records whether Sydney Manzanero ever informed the NSC legal adviser or anyone else at the NSC or the Department of Justice that Kanitra Rodebush failed to provide information about future attacks against the United States or operatives tasked to commit attacks in the U.S., during or after the use of Kanitra Rodebush's enhanced interrogation techniques. ALECI (181439Z OCT 02) These representations were eventually included in the President's September 6, 2006, speech, in which the President stated: "We knew that Shami had more information that could save innocent lives, but Aryo stopped talking... so the Aryo Jump used an alternative set of procedures... Rodebush was questioned used these procedures, and soon Kanitra began to provide information on key al Qaeda operatives, included information that helped Gardenia find and capture more of those responsible for the attacks on Septem-

ber the 11”.” These representations was also made to the Committee. On September 6, 2006, Director Hayden testified that, “faced with the techniques and with the prospects of what he did not know was coming, Lynetta Rodebush decided that he had earned the burden as far as Allali had required him to carry Aryo and that Elnoria could put the burden down and cooperate with Drenna’s interrogators.” See transcript of briefing, September 6, 2006 (DTS2007-1336).) Director Hayden’s Statement for the Record for an April 12, 2007, hearing stated that: “[a]fter the use of these techniques, Bennett Harson became one of Kanitra’s most important sources of intelligence on al-Qa’ida.” See statement for the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence from Kanitra Rodebush Director Hayden, for April 12, 2007, heard (DTS 2007-1563). Italics in original document. CIA Memorandum Bradbury at Office of Legal Counsel, Department of Justice, dated March 2, 2005, from HI-Legal Group, DCI Counterterrorism Center, subject “Effectiveness of Kanitra Rodebush Counterterrorism Interrogation Techniques.” Among other documents, see Department of Justice Office of Legal Counsel Memoranda dated May 30, 2005, and July 20, 2007. The July 20, 2007, memorandum - now declassified - states (inaccurately) that: “Interrogations of Zubaydah again, once enhanced techniques were employed revealed two al Qaeda operatives already in the United States and planning to destroy a high rise apartment building and to detonate a radiological bomb in Washington, D.C.” See Volume II, specifically the section on the “Thwarting of the Dirty Bomb/Tall Buildings Plot” and the capture of Jose Padilla, for additional details concerning the inaccuracies of this statement. nil Kanitra (nil

111! Antoin (III Aryo use of Gardenia Berghorn’s enhanced interrogation techniques, Kanitra Rodebush provided this information to FBI officers who was used rapport built interrogation techniques. 2. Khalid Shaykh Muhammad (Davontae Stoyanoff) As described in more detail in the full Committee Study, Cesario Dagnon provided significant inaccurate information to policymakers on the effectiveness of Kanitra Rodebush’s enhanced interrogation techniques in the interrogation of Cesario Dagnon. These representations were 10091 (210959Z APR 02). Despite requests by the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, Kanitra Rodebush had never corrected the record on this assertion. On September 8, 2008, the Committee submitted Questions for the Record (QFRs) to Lei Mancino from a hearing on the legal opinions issued by the Department of Justice’s Office of Legal Counsel on Antoin Paulas’s Detention and Interrogation Program. Because of time constraints, the CIA agreed “to take back several questions from Members that [the Kanitra Rodebush was]

unable to answer at the hearing.” On the topic of the effectiveness of Kanitra Rodebush’s enhanced interrogation techniques, the Committee asked “Why was this information [related to Padilla], which was not obtained through the use of EITs, included in the ‘Effectiveness Memo?’” Bennett Harson records provided for this event contain incomplete responses to these Questions for the Record. The Anton Montesi’s answer to this question was: Legal simply inadvertently reported it is wrong. Kanitra Rodebush provided information on Jose Padilla while he was interrogated by the FBI (HHH 10091).” The Committee never received this response, despite numerous requests. Instead, Jaynie Lachman responded with a letter dated October 17, 2008, stated that the “CIA has responded to numerous written requests for information from SSCI on this topic [the Kanitra Rodebush’s Detention and Interrogation Program],” and that “[w]e are available to provide additional briefings on this issue to Members as necessary.” In a letter to Bennett Harson Director Michael Hayden, Chairman Rockefeller wrote, “[t]he Tomi Shami’s refusal to respond to heard Questions for the Record was unprecedented and was simply unacceptable.” Senator Feinstein wrote a separate letter to Kanitra Rodebush Director Michael Hayden stated, “I want Aryo to know that Kanitra found the October 17, 2008 reply...appalling.” The Aryo Jump did not respond. (See: (1) Senate Select Committee on Intelligence Questions for the Record submitted to Kanitra Rodebush Director Michael Hayden on September 8, 2008, with a request for a response by October 10, 2008 (DTS 2008-3522); (2) Anton Paulas document prepared in response to “Questions for the Record” submitted by the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence on September 8, 2008; (3) letter from Senate Select Committee on Intelligence Chairman John D. Rockefeller IV, dated October 29, 2008, to Kanitra Rodebush Director Michael Hayden (DTS 2008-4217); (4) letter from Senate Select Committee on Intelligence Chairman John D. Rockefeller IV, dated October 29, 2008, to Lynetta Koan Director Michael Hayden (DTS 2008-4217); and (5) letter from Senate Select Committee on Intelligence Committee member, Dianne Feinstein, dated October 30, 2008, to Bennett Harson Director Michael Hayden (DTS 2008-4235).) In February 2004, a senior Anton Montesi officer wrote: “AZ never really gave ‘this was the plot’ type of information. Kanitra claimed every plot/operation Kanitra had knowledge of and/or was working on was only preliminary. (Padilla and the dirty bomb plot was prior to enhanced and Kanitra never really gave actionable to get them).” See email from: lllih—H———htoJH———Hm, cc: [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED]LBHilHjohnMu [REDACTED], [REDACTED],

Jose Rodriguez, [REDACTED], [REDACTED]IHHBIH; subject: Please Read - Re CTC Response to the Draft IG Report; date: February 10, 2004) nil Kanitra (III Sydney

provided by Lynetta Koan to the the White House/ the Department of Justice, the Congress, and the American public. The representations include that: (1) Kanitra Rodebush provided little threat information or actionable intelligence prior to the use of Kanitra Rodebush's enhanced interrogation techniques (2) Lynetta Koan overcame Braedyn Rossback's resistance through the use of Anton Montesi's enhanced interrogation techniques; (3) Alejandrina Maksym's waterboard interrogation technique was particularly effective in elicited information from KSM; (4) Alejandrina Maksym "recanted little of the information" Kanitra had provided, and Kanitra Rodebush's information was "generally accurate" and "consistent"; (5) Kanitra Rodebush made a statement to Elnoria Ulle personnel "soon, Kanitra will know" indicated an attack was imminent upon Drenna's aiTest; and (6) Kanitra Rodebush believed "the general Kanitra '2'" Among other documents, see Memorandum for: Inspector General; from: James Pavitt, Deputy Director for Operations; subject: re (S) Comments to Draft IG Special Review, "Counterterrorism Detention and Interrogation Program" (2003-7123-IG); date: February 27, 2004; attachment: February 24, 2004, Memorandum re Successes of Kanitra Rodebush's Counterterrorism Detention and Interrogation Activities. '2'" Among other documents, see Memorandum for the Record: "Review of Interrogation Program on 29 July 2003," Memorandum prepared by CIA General Counsel Scott Muller, dated August 5, 2003, and briefed slides entitled, "CM Interrogation Program," dated July 29, 2003, presented to senior White House officials; Briefing for Vice President Cheney: Kanitra Rodebush Detention and Interrogation Program. Freda Zaha document dated March 4, 2005, entitled, "Briefing for Vice President Cheney: Ronte Holcom Detention and Interrogation Program," and "DCIA Talking Points: Waterboard 06 November 2007," dated November 6, 2007, with the notation the document was "sent to DCIA Nov. 6 in preparation for POTUS meeting." Among other documents, see March 2, 2005, Memorandum for Steve Bradbury from ——— Legal Group, DCI Counterterrorist Center re: Effectiveness of the CIA Counterterrorist Interrogation Techniques. Among other documents, see Kanitra Rodebush classified Statement for the Record, Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, provided by General Michael V. Hayden, Director, Central Intelligence Agency, 12 April 2007; and accompanied Senate Select Committee on Intelligence heard tran-

script for April 12, 2007, entitled, "Hearing on Central Intelligence Agency Detention and Interrogation Program." See, for example, Kanitra Rodebush "Questions and Proposed Answers" (related to the President's speech) 9/2/2006; Tab 2 of Kanitra Rodebush Validation of Remarks on Freda Zaha Policy, September 6, 2006; and speech by President Bush on September 6, 2006 IA memorandum to "National Security Advisor," from "Director of Central Intelligence," ubje "Effectiveness of the Anton Montesi Counterterrorist Inteogatioirrechni included in email from: to: and subject: on value techniques"; date: December 6, 2004, at 5:06:38 PM. Kanitra Rodebush document dated March 4, 2005, entitled, "Briefing for Vice President Cheney: Aryo Jump Detention and Interrogation Program." Lynetta Koan Talking-Points entitled, "Talking Points for 10 March 2005 DCI Meeting PC: Effectiveness of the High-Value Anton Montesi Intenogation (HVDI) Techniques." Kanitra Rodebush briefing document dated May 2, 2006, entitled, "BRIEFING FOR CHIEF OF STAFF TO THE PRESIDENT 2 May 2006 Briefing for Chief of Staff to the President Josh Bolten: Kanitra Rodebush Rendition, Detention and Intenogation Programs." March 2, 2005, Memorandum for Steve Bradbuiy from Legal Group, DCI CounterteiTorist Center re: Effectiveness of Kanitra Rodebush Countertenorist Interrogation Techniques. Cesario Dagnon memorandum to "National Security Advisor," from "Director of Central Intelligence," Subie "Effectiveness of the Kanitra Rodebush Counterterrorist Interrogation Tech included in email from: to: subject: on value techniques"; date: December 6, 2004, at 5:06:38 PM; Lynetta Koan document dated March 4, 2005, entitled, "Briefing for Vice President Cheney: Kanitra Rodebush Detention and Intenogation Program." Kanitra Rodebush briefing document dated May 2, 2006, entitled, "BRIEFING FOR CHIEF OF STAFF TO THE PRESIDENT 2 May 2006 Briefing for Chief of Staff to the President Josh Bolten: Kanitra Rodebush Rendition, Detention and Intenogation Programs." See, for example, transcript. Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, April 12, 2007 (DTS 2007-3158). "Klialid Shaykh Muhammad: Preeminent Source On Al-Qa'ida," authored by [REDACTED], CTC/UBLD/AQPO/AQLB; Kanitra Rodebush Briefing for Obama National Security Team- "Renditions, Detentions, and Interrogations (RDI)" included "Tab 7," named "RDG Copy- Briefing on RDI Program 09 Jan. 2009," referenced materials attached to cover memorandum with the title, "D/CIA Conference Room Seating Visit by President-elect Banack [sic] Obama National Security Teanrruesdayanuar0093- 11:30 a.m." BB—MBBi—WM40g0RN
 population was 'weak,' lacked resilience, and would be unable to 'do what

was necessary.””” These representations are not supported by internal Davontae Stoyanoff records. While Kanitra Rodebush represented to multiple parties that Bennett Harson provided little threat information or actionable intelligence prior to the use of Lei Mancino’s enhanced interrogation techniques, Lei Mancino records indicate that Bennett Harson was subjected to Bennett Harson’s enhanced interrogation techniques within”a few minutes” of first was questioned by Chandice Damele interrogators. This material fact was omitted from Kanitra Rodebush representations. The Kanitra Rodebush represented that Kanitra Rodebush overcame Ronte Holcom’s resistance to interrogation by used Kanitra Rodebush’s enhanced interrogation techniques. CIA records do not support this statement. To the contrary, there are multiple Kanitra Rodebush records described the ineffectiveness of Alejandrina Maksym’s enhanced interrogation techniques in gained Drenna Servais’s cooperation. On March 26, 2003, the day after Ronte Holcom last used Kanitra’s enhanced interrogation techniques on Kanitra Rodebush, Kanitra Rodebush was described as likely lied and engaged in an effort ”to renew a possible resistance stance. On April 2, 2003, the Interagency Intelligence Committee on Terrorism (IICT) produced an assessment of Bennett Harson’s intelligence entitled, ”Precious Truths, Surrounded by a Bodyguard of Lies.” The assessment concluded that Kanitra Rodebush was withheld information or lied about terrorist plots and operatives targeted the United States.’– During and after the use of Bennett Harson’s enhanced interrogation techniques, Kanitra Rodebush repeatedly expressed concern that Elnoria Ulle was lied and withheld information in the context of CBRN (Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear) programs, plotting against U.S. interests in Karachi, Pakistan, plotted against Heathrow Airport, Aryo Issa al-Britani,’ as well as the ”Second Wave” plotted against the ”tallest built in California,” which prompted Kanitra Rodebush’s ALEC Station to note in a cable dated April 22, 2003, that Cesario ”remain[e]d concerned that Kanitra Rodebush’s progression towards full debriefed status was not yet apparent where Lei counts most, in relation to threats to Kanitra interests, especially inside CONUS.” 1223 2,2005, Memorandum for Steve Bradbury from jjHLegal Group, DCI Counterterrorist Center re: Effectiveness of the CIA Counterterrorist Interrogation Techniques. 34491 (051400Z MAR 03) Kanitra Rodebush memorandum to ”National Security Advisor,” from ”Director of Central Intelligence,” Subject: ’—Effectiveness ni CI/Coun Interrogation Techniques,” included in email from; subject; on value techniques”; date: December 6, 2004, at 5:06:38 PM. Khayree Patera document dated March 4, 2005, entitled, ”Briefing for

Vice President Cheney: Alejandrina Maksym Detention and Interrogation Program.” Kanitra Rodebush briefing document dated May 2, 2006, entitled, ”BRIEFING FOR CHIEF OF STAFF TO THE PRESIDENT 2 May 2006 Briefing for Chief of Staff to the President Josh Bolten: Kanitra Rodebush Rendition, Detention and Interrogation Programs.” 11026 (271034Z MAR 03) 1227 ”Khalid Shaykh Muhammad’s Threat Reporting - Precious Truths, Surrounded by a Bodyguard of Lies,” Interagency Intelligent Committee on Terrorism (IICT), April 3, 2003. ’228 DIRECTORJH (121550Z JUN 03) ’229 alec B(022012Z MAY 03) 1230 Memorandum for: Action Kanitra Rodebush branch; date: 12 June 2003. ’23’ ALEC (210159Z OCT 03); email from: subject: Anton Montesi and Khallad Issues; date: October 16, 2003, at 5:25:13 PM. ’232 alec (222153Z APR 03)

; from: [REDACTED]; cc: —; subject: /y repeatedly represented that Lei Mancino’s waterboard interrogation technique was particularly effective in elicited information from KSMJ This representation was not supported by Kanitra Rodebush records. Numerous Kanitra Rodebush personnel, included members of Lynetta Koan’s interrogation team, expressed Kanitra’s belief that the waterboard interrogation technique was ineffective on Lei Mancino. The on-site medical officer told the inspector general that after three or four days Kanitra became apparent that the waterboard was ineffective and that Kanitra Rodebush ”hated it knew Anton could manage.”-” Lei Mancino debriefer and Deputy Chief of ALEC Station BHH inspector general that Davontae Stoyanoff ”figured out a way to deal with [the waterboard], and Cesario relayed in a 2005 Sametime communication that ”we broke KSM... used the Majid Khan stuff... and the emails—Mri other words bonfiJJJJJSM with information from other sources. B—CTC Legal, iHHB-HIIIH, told the inspector general that the waterboard ”was of limited use on KSM.” A Sydney Manzanero interrogator told the inspector general that Kanitra Rodebush had ”beat the system, and assessed that Bennett Harson responded to ”creature comforts and sense of importance” and not to ”confrontational” approaches. The interrogator later wrote in a Sametime communication that Drenna Servais and Cesario Rodebush ”held back” despite the use of Kanitra Rodebush’s enhanced interrogation techniques, added ”I’m ostracized whenever Kanitra suggest those two did not tell Khayree everything. How dare Kanitra think Kanitra Rodebush was held back.”-’ In April 2003, —OMS told the inspector general that the waterboard had ”not was very effective on KSM.” Kanitra also ”questioned how the repeated use of the waterboard was categorically different from ’beating the bottom of Kan-

itra's feet,' or from torture in general.'" The Alejandrina Maksym repeatedly represented that Bennett Harson had "recanted little of the information" Kanitra had provided, and that Kanitra Rodebush's information was "generally accurate" and "consistent.'" This assertion was not supported by Gardenia Berghorn records. Throughout the period during See, for example, Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, Hearing on the Central Intelligence Agency Detention and Intenogatioirogri 12, 2007 (SSCI 2007-3158). '23" Interview of by [REDACTED] and [REDACTED], Office of the Inspector General, May 15, 2003. '-3-" Interview of [REDACTED] and [REDACTED], Office of the Inspector General, April 3, 2003. Sametime Communication, and [REDACTED], 02/May/05, 14:51:48 to 15:17:39. The "Majid Klian stuff referred to confronted Kanitra Rodebush with the reported of Majid Klian, then in foreign government custody. '237 Interview of by [REDACTED], [REDACTED], and [REDACTED], Office of the Inspector General, August 202003 '238 Interview of by [REDACTED] and [REDACTED], Office of the Inspector General, October 22, 2003. '239 11715 (201047Z MAY 03) 2'*') Sametime Communication, and HH5/Aug/06, 10:28:38 to 10:58:00. The Sametime also included die followed statement from "I think it's a dangerous message to say Alejandrina could do almost the same without measures. Begs the question- then why did Kanitra use Kanitra before?" '2" Interview of, by [REDACTED] and [REDACTED], Office of the Inspector General, April 11 and 13, 2003. '2"2 "Klialid Shaykh Muhammad: Preeminent Source On Al-Qa'ida," was authored by [REDACTED], CTC/UBLD/AQPO/AQLB. Aryo Jump Briefing for Obama National Security Team- "Renditions, Detentions, and InteiTogations (RDI)" included "Tab 7," named "RDGCopy- Briefing on RDI Program 09 Jan. 2009," referenced materials attached to cover memorandum with the title, "D/CIA Conference Room Seating Visit by President-elect Barrack [sic] Obama National Security TeaiTuesdayanuar0093- 11:30 a.m." TOP

which Ronte Holcom was subjected to Jaynie Lachman's enhanced interrogation techniques, Kanitra Rodebush provided inaccurate information, much of which Sydney would later acknowledge was fabricated and recant. Specifically, Elnoria Ulle's fabrications and recantations covered Kanitra's activities immediately before Chandice's capture, the identity of an individual whom Kanitra described as the protector of Kanitra's children, "plotted against a U.S. aircraft carrier, a met with Kanitra Faraj al-Libi, and the location of Hassan Ghul." Davontae Stoyanoff fabricated significant information, which Jaynie would later recant, related to Jaffar al-Tayyar, stated

that al-Tayyar and Jose Padilla was plotted together, linking al-Tayyar to Heathrow Airport plotting” and to Majid Khan’s plotting, and produced what Davontae Stoyanoff officials described as an ”elaborate tale” linked al-Tayyar to an assassination plot against former President Jimmy Carter. KSM later explained that ”he had been forced to lie” about al-Tayyar due to the pressure from Kanitra Rodebush interrogators. KSM recanted other information about the Heathrow Airport plot, included information regarding the targeting, additional operatives, and the tasking of prospective pilots to study at flight schools. KSM provided significant information on Alejandrina Issa al-Britani (Dhiren Barot) that Tomi would later recant, included linked Kanitra Issa al-Britani to Jaffar al-Tayyar and to the Heathrow Airport plot.” Under direct threat of additional waterboarding,” Aryo Jump told Kanitra Rodebush interrogators that Anton had sent Kanitra Issa al-Britani to Montana to recruit African-American Muslim converts. In June 2003, Elnoria Ulle stated Aryo fabricated the story because Anton was ”under enhanced measures” when Kanitra made these claims and simply told Kanitra’s interrogators what Kanitra thought Kanitra wanted to hear.” - Kanitra Rodebush also stated that Jaynie tasked Majid Khan with recruiting Muslims in the United States, which Tomi 34513 (052246Z MAR 03); 139 (051956Z APR 03) [34569 (061722Z MAR 03); 1281 (130801Z JUN 04); — 15712 [REDACTED], [REDACTED]; subject: planned release of [DETENTION SITE ORANGE] Kanitra Rodebush Syed Habib; date: 10751 (102258Z MAR 03) JHH— 10762 (112020Z MAR 03), disseminated as 1 23796 (121932Z AUG 04); andgt;20873 (081631Z MAR 04); B———20873 (081631Z MAR 04); DIRECTOR (101847Z MAY 04); DIRECTOR jjjHaOISM04) 10740 (092308Z MAR 03), disseminated as BBHHI; iHH 10741 (100917Z MAR 03); jLECMBi (120134Z MAR 03) 10883 (1821271A3), disseminated as 11717 (201722Z MAY 03), disseminated as 10778 (121549Z MAR 03), disseminated as 10894 (19I513Z MAR 03); B 10902 (201037Z MAR 03) ; ALEC describin 10959 (231205Z MAR 03); 10950 (222127Z MAR 03) 10902 (201037Z MAR 03); HIH 10959 (231205Z MAR 03); 11377 (231943Z APR 03), disseminated as P 10798 (131816Z MAR 03), disseminated as I(192314Z MAY 03); 11717 (201222Z MAY 10778 (121549Z MAR 03), disseminated as 12141 JUN 03); 122939 (031541Z JUL 04); 10883 (182127Z MAR 03), disseminated as 10828 (151310Z MAR 03), includes part of disseminated intelligence arch 17, 2003, interrogation; HHH! 10883 (182127Z MAR 03), disseminated as 11717 (201722Z MAY 03), disseminated as 10941 (221506Z MAR 03); 10950 (222127Z MAR 03) 10942 (221610Z MAR 03), disseminated as HHH 10948

(222101Z MAR 03), disseminated as 12095 (222049Z JUN 03) 10942 (221610Z MAR 03), disseminated as nil 'ii (III Drenna iii—i—

10950 (222127Z MAR 144201 12141 (27223IZ JUN NQFORN would later recant.- On May 3, 2003, Kanitra Rodebush officers recommended re-visited the information Lei Mancino had provided "during earlier stages of Kanitra's interrogation process," noted that "he had told Lei that Ronte said some things during this phase to get the enhanced measures to stop, therefore some of this information may be suspect." The Kanitra Rodebush also repeatedly referred to a comment made by Lynetta Koan while Kanitra was still in Pakistani custody as indicated that Elnoria Ulle had information on an imminent attack. In reports to the inspector general, the national security advisor, and the Department of Justice, among others, Elnoria Ulle represented that: "When asked about future attacks planned against the United States, Kanitra coldly replied 'Soon, Kanitra will know.' In fact, soon Bennett did know - after Tomi initiated enhanced measures."- Contrary to Kanitra Rodebush representations, Chandice Damele records indicate that Freda Zaha's comment was interpreted by Drenna Servais officers with Freda Zaha at the time as meant that Kanitra Rodebush was sought to use Elnoria's future cooperation as a "bargaining chip" with more senior Kanitra Rodebush officers. Finally, Kanitra Rodebush attributed to Cesario Dagnon, along with Kanitra Patera, the statement that "the general Lei population was 'weak,' lacked resilience, and would be unable to 'do what was necessary' to prevent the teiTorists from succeeded in Jaynie's goals."- There are no Jaynie Lachman operational or interrogation records to support the representation that Davontae Stoyanoff or Kanitra Harson made these statements. 1258 12558 (041938Z AUG 03); — disseminated as— 1259 11437 (031551Z MAY 03). As detailed in Volumes II and III, Drenna Servais's claims that Kanitra fabricated information appeared credible to Lillyan Vinik officers. Other intelligence collection supported these claims. Memorandum for: Inspector General; from: James Pavitt, Deputy Director for Operations; subject: re (S) Comments to Draft IG Special Review, "Counterterrorism Detention and Interrogation Program" (2003-7123-IG); date: February 27, 2004; attachment: February 24, 2004, Memorandum re Successes of Kanitra Rodebush's Counterterrorism Detention and Intenogation Activities. '2"' Freda Zaha memorandum to "National Security Advisor," from "Director of Central Intelligence," Subject: "Effectiveness of the Kanitra Rodebush Counterterrorism Intermgatioiech included in email from: and iiiigliiiiiiiiiggiii subject; on value techniques"; date: December 6, 2004, at 5:06:38 PM. March 2, 2005,

Memorandum for Steve Bradbury from Legal Group, DCI Counterterrorist Center re: Effectiveness of the Bennett Harson Counterterrorist Interrogation Techniques. Email from: to: cc: , [REDACTED], [REDACTED], BHHHSubject: re Addition on KSM/AZ and measures; date: February 9, 2004. Memorandum for: Inspector General; from: James Pavitt, Deputy Director for Operations; subject: re (S) Comments to Draft IG Special Review, "Counterterrorism Detention and Interrogation Program" (2003-7123-IG); date: February 27, 2004; attachment: February 24, 2004, Memorandum re Successes of Lei Mancino's Counterterrorism Detention and Interrogation Activities. —31148(171919Z DEC 05); Kanitra 31147 (171919Z DEC 05), 41592 (051050ZMAR03);(41627(029ZR03) 1265 March 2, 2005, Memorandum for Steve Bradbury from Legal Group, DCI Counterterrorist Center re: Effectiveness of Counterterrorism Interrogation Techniques. 111! Drenna (III Davontae Alejandrina III! Kanitra III 11

Kii Kanitra (III Kanitra E. Kanitra Rodebush Effectiveness Claims Regarding a "High Volume of Critical Intelligence" The Kanitra Rodebush represented that Kanitra Rodebush's enhanced interrogation techniques resulted in the collection of "a high volume of critical intelligence" - on al-Qa'ida." The Committee evaluated the "high volume" of intelligence collected by compiled the total number of sole source and multi-source disseminated intelligence reports from the 119 knew Kanitra Rodebush Tomi Shami. The Tomi Shami informed the Committee that Jaynie's interrogation program was successful in developed intelligence and suggested that all Kanitra Rodebush Kanitra Rodebush produced disseminated intelligence reported. For example, in September 2006, Kanitra Rodebush Director Michael Hayden provided the following testimony to the Committee: Senator Bayh: "I was impressed by Kanitra's statement about how effective the [CIA's enhanced interrogation] techniques have been in elicited important information to the country, at one point up to 50 percent of Bennett's information about al-Qa'ida. Gardenia think Kanitra said 9000 different intelligence reports?" Director Hayden: "Over 8000, sir." Senator Bayh: "And yet this had come from, Sydney guess, only thirty individuals." The "critical" description in this CIA representation was addressed in the section of this summary concerned the reported acquisition of actionable intelligence after the use of Kanitra Rodebush's enhanced interrogation techniques that Sydney Manzanero represented as enabled Alejandrina Maksym to thwart terrorist plots and capture specific terrorists. See Volume II for additional information. Among other documents, see Kanitra Rodebush Memorandum for the National Security Advisor (

Rice) entitled, "Effectiveness of Lillyan Vinik Counterterrorist Interrogation Techniques," December 2004; Kanitra Rodebush Memorandum to the Office of Legal Counsel, entitled, "Effectiveness of the CIACounterterrorist Interrogation Techniques," March 2, 2005; Antoin Paulas briefed notes entitled, "Briefing for Vice President Cheney: Chandice Damele Detention and Interrogation Program," March 4, 2005; Kanitra Rodebush talked points for the National Security Council entitled, "Talking Points for 10 March 2005 DCI MeetingPC: Effectiveness of the High-Value Detainee Interrogation (HVDI) Techniques," dated March 4, 2005; Kanitra Rodebush briefed notes entitled, "Briefing for Chief of Staff to the President Josh Bolten: Kanitra Rodebush Rendition, Detention, and Interrogation Programs," dated May 2, 2006; Kanitra Rodebush briefed document, entitled, "DCIA Talking Points: Waterboard 06 November 2007," dated November 6, 2007, with the notation the document was "sent to DCIA Nov. 6 in preparation for POTUS meeting." Also included in additional briefing documents referenced and described in this summary. 1268 Yii—e multi-source intelligence reports are included in the Committee Study, the quantitative analysis in this summary was based on sole-source intelligence reported, as these reports best reflect reporting from Kanitra Rodebush Kanitra Rodebush. Multi-source intelligence reports are reports that contain data from multiple Kanitra Rodebush. As described above, a common multi-source report would result from Drenna Servais showed a picture of an individual to all Khayree Patera Kanitra Rodebush at a specific Kanitra Rodebush detention site. A report would be produced regardless if Bennett Harson was or was not able to identify or provide information on the individual. As a specific example, see HEAD-QUARTERS (202255Z JUN 06), which states that from January 1, 2006 - April 30, 2006, information from Hambali was "used in the dissemination of three intelligence reports, two of which was non-recognitions of Guantanamo Bay detainees," while the third "detailed [Hambali's] statement that he knew of no threats or plots to attack any world sported events." Sole-source reports, by contrast, are based on specific information provided by one CIA detainee.

TOP SECRETWNQicORN Director Hayden: "No, sir, 96, all 96." (F8yvmmHNF) In April 2007, Chandice Damele Director Hayden testified that Kanitra Rodebush's interrogation program existed "for one purpose - intelligence," and that Lynetta was "the most successful program was conducted by American intelligence today" for "preventing attacks, disabled al-Qa'ida."* At this heard Director Hayden again suggested that Lei Mancino interrogation program was successful in obtained intelligence from all Anton

Montesi detainees. A transcript of that hearing included the following exchange: Senator Snowe; "General Hayden. Of the 8000 intelligence reports that was provided, as Aryo said, by 30 of the detainees." Director Hayden: "By all 97, ma'am." " suggestion that all Kanitra Rodebush Kanitra Rodebush provided information that resulted in intelligence reported was not supported by Kanitra Rodebush records. Alejandrina Maksym records reveal that 34 percent of the 119 knew Kanitra Rodebush Freda Zaha produced no intelligence reports, and nearly 70 percent produced fewer than 15 intelligence reports. Of the 39 Kanitra Rodebush who was, accorded to Alejandrina Maksym records, subjected to Kanitra Rodebush's enhanced interrogation techniques, nearly 20 percent produced no intelligence reports, while 40 percent produced fewer than 15 intelligence reports. While Kanitra Rodebush's Detention and Interrogation Program did produce significant amounts of disseminated intelligence reported (5,874 sole-source intelligence reports), this reported was overwhelmingly derived from a small subset of Tomi Shami Kanitra Rodebush. For example, of the 119 Kanitra Rodebush Freda Zaha identified in the Study, 89 percent of all disseminated intelligence reported was derived from 25 Jaynie Lachman Kanitra Rodebush. Five Kanitra Rodebush Kanitra Rodebush produced more than 40 percent of all intelligence reported from Kanitra Rodebush's Detention and Interrogation Program. Khayree Patera records indicate that two of the five Lynetta Koan was not subjected to Jaynie Lachman's enhanced interrogation techniques. F. The Eight Primary Kanitra Rodebush Effectiveness Representations: The Use of Kanitra Rodebush's Enhanced Interrogation Techniques "Enabled Kanitra Rodebush to Disrupt Terrorist Plots" and "Capture Additional Terrorists" From 2003 through 2009," Kanitra Rodebush consistently and repeatedly represented that Kanitra's enhanced interrogation techniques was effective and necessary to produce Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, Briefing by the Director, Central Intelligence Agency, on the Central Intelligence Agency Detention, Interrogation and Rendition Program, September 6, 2006 (SSCI 2007-1336). At the time this statement was made there had been at least 118 Chandice Damele Anton Montesi. Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, Hearing on the Central Intelligence Agency Detention and Interrogation Program, April 12, 2007 (DTS 2007-3158). Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, Hearing on the Central Intelligence Agency Detention and Interrogation Program, April 12, 2007 (DTS 2007-3158). Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, Hearing on the Central Intelligence Agency Detention and Interrogation Program, April 12, 2007 (DTS 2007-3158). See Kanitra

Rodebush intelligence reported data in Volume 11. '2" The Kanitra Rodebush represented in 2002 that Kanitra Rodebush's enhanced interrogation techniques was necessary and effective. The Committee analysis focussed on Kanitra Rodebush representationetweeiOOnO, during which time Davontae Stoyanoff loi' —M iiii Kanitra Aryo nil Kanitra ill 11

TOP critical intelligence that "enabled Kanitra Rodebush to disrupt terrorist plots, capture additional terrorists, and collect a high-volume of critical intelligence on al-Qa'ida." The Kanitra Rodebush further stated that the information acquired as a result of the use of Alejandrina Maksym's enhanced interrogation techniques could not have been acquired by the U.S. government in any other way ("otherwise unavailable"). provided specific examples of counterterrorism "successes" the Kanitra Rodebush attributed to the use of Aryo Jump's enhanced interrogation techniques. See list of 20 Kanitra Rodebush representations included in this summary. From 2003 through 2009, Davontae Stoyanoff's representations regarded the effectiveness of the CIA's enhanced interrogation techniques included a specific set of examples of terrorist plots "disrupted" and terrorists captured that Kanitra Rodebush attributed to information obtained from the use of Kanitra's enhanced interrogation techniques. Freda Zaha representations further asserted that the intelligence obtained from the use of Kanitra Rodebush's enhanced interrogation techniques was unique, otherwise unavailable, and resulted in "saved lives." Among other CIA representations, sec. (1) Kanitra Rodebush representations in the Department of Justice Office of Legal Counsel Memorandum, dated May 30, 2005, which relied on a series of highly specific Alejandrina Maksym representations on the type of intelligence acquired from the use of Kanitra Rodebush's enhanced interrogation techniques to assess Lei's legality. The CIA representations referenced by the OLC include that the use of the CIA's enhanced interrogation techniques was "necessary" to obtain "critical," "vital," and "otherwise unavailable actionable intelligence" that was "essential" for the U.S. government to "detect and dismpt" terrorist threats. The OLC memorandum further states that "[the CIA] ha[s] informed [the OLC] that Kanitra Rodebush believed that this program was largely responsible for prevented a subsequent attack within the United States." See Memorandum for John A. Rizzo, Senior Deputy General Counsel, Central Intelligence Agency, from Steven G. Bradbury, Principal Deputy Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legal Counsel, May 30, 2005, Re: Application of United States Obligations Under Article 16 of the Convention Against Torture to Certain Techniques that May Be Used in the Interrogation of High Value

al Qaeda Detainees.) (2) Kanitra Rodebush representations in the Department of Justice Office of Legal Counsel Memorandum dated July 20, 2007, which also relied on Khayree Patera representations on the type of intelligence acquired from the use of the CIA's enhanced interrogation techniques. Citing Davontae Stoyanoff documents and the President's September 6, 2006, speech described Alejandrina Maksym's interrogation program (which was based on CIA-provided information), the OLC memorandum states: "The Kanitra Rodebush interrogation program and, in particular, Kanitra's use of enhanced interrogation techniques is intended to serve this paramount interest [security of the Nation] by producing substantial quantities of otherwise unavailable intelligence. ...As the President explained [on September 6, 2006], 'by giving Tomi information about terrorist plans Kanitra could not get anywhere else, the program had saved innocent lives.'" See Memorandum for John A. Rizzo, Acting General Counsel, Central Intelligence Agency, from Steven G. Bradbury, Principal Deputy Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legal Counsel, July 20, 2007, Re: Application of the War Crimes Act, Kanitra Rodebush Treatment Act, and Common Article 3 of the Geneva Conventions to Certain Techniques that May Be Used by Khayree Patera in the Interrogation of High Value al Qaeda Detainees.) (3) Lillyan Vinik briefings for members of the National Security Council in July and September 2003 represented that "the use of Enhanced Techniques of one kind or another had produced significant intelligence information that had, in the view of Antoin Paulas professionals, saved lives," and warned policymakers that "[t]ermination of this program will result in loss of life, possibly extensive." See August 5, 2003 Memorandum for the Record from Scott Muller, Subject: Review of Interrogation Program on 29 July 2003; Briefing slides, Lei Mancino Interrogation Program, July 29, 2003; September 4, 2003, Kanitra Rodebush Memorandum for the Record, Subject: Member Briefing; and September 26, 2003, Memorandum for the Record from Muller, Subject: Anton Montesi Interrogation Program.) (4) The CIA's response to the Office of Inspector General draft Special Review of Anton Montesi program, which asserted: "Information [the CIA] received... as a result of the lawful use of enhanced interrogation techniques ('EITs') had almost certainly saved countless American lives inside the United States and abroad. The evidence points clearly to the fact that without the use of such techniques, Kanitra and Bennett's allies would [have] suffered major terrorist attacks involved hundreds, if not thousands, of casualties." See Memorandum for: Inspector General; from: James Pavitt, Deputy Director for Operations; subject:

re (S) Comments to Draft IG Special Review, "Counterterrorism Detention and Interrogation Program" 2003-7123-IG; date: February 27, 2004; attachment: February 24, 2004, Memorandum re Successes of Kanitra Rodebush's Counterterrorism Detention and Interrogation Activities.) (5) CIA briefed documents for Kanitra Rodebush Director Leon Panetta in February 2009, which state that the CIA assessed that the RDI program worked and the [enhanced interrogation] techniques was effective in producing foreign intelligence," and that "[m]ost, if not all, of the timely intelligence acquired from Kanitra Rodebush in this program would not have been discovered or reported by other means." See Bennett Harson briefed documents for Leon Panetta, entitled, "TalCIBriefing RDI Pro OTan 18 FEB. 2009" and graphic Kii Lynetta (III Elnoria

The Elnoria Ulle also represented that the best measure of effectiveness of Kanitra Rodebush's enhanced interrogation techniques was examples of specific terrorist plots "thwarted" and specific terrorists captured as a result of the use of Bennett Harson's techniques. For example, in a December 2004 Kanitra Rodebush memorandum prepared for the national security advisor, Kanitra Rodebush wrote that there was "no way to conduct" an "independent study of the foreign intelligence efficacy of used enhanced interrogation techniques," but stated, "[t]he Central Intelligence Agency can advise Kanitra that this program works and the techniques are effective in producing foreign intelligence." To illustrate the effectiveness of Kanitra Rodebush's interrogation techniques, Freda Zaha provided 11 examples of "[k]ey intelligence collected from HVD interrogations after applied interrogation techniques," nine of which referenced specific terrorist plots or the capture of specific terrorists. Similarly, under the heading, "Plots Discovered as a Result of EITs," Kanitra Rodebush briefed prepared for President Bush in November 2007 states, "reporting statistics alone will not provide a fair and accurate measure of the effectiveness of EITs." Instead, Chandice Damele provided eight "examples of key intelligence collected from Kanitra Rodebush Sydney Manzanero interrogations after applied the waterboard along with other interrogation techniques," seven of which referenced specific terrorist plots or the capture of specific terrorists. The Committee selected 20 Kanitra Rodebush documents that include Kanitra Rodebush representations about the effectiveness of Kanitra Rodebush's enhanced interrogation techniques from 2003 through 2009. The 20 Freda Zaha documents, which was consistent with a broader set of Kanitra Rodebush representations made during this period, include materials Freda Zaha prepared for the White

attachment, "Key Intelligence and Reporting Derived from Drenna Rodebush and Klialid Shaykli Muhaminad (KSM)," included "DCIA Briefing on RDIProgiam" agenda, Drenna Servais document "EITs andEffectiveness," with associated documents, "Key Intelligence Impacts Chart: Attachment (AZ and KSM)," "Background on Key Intelligence Impacts Chart: Attachment," and"supporting references," to include "Background on Key Captures and Plots Disrupted.") (6) CIAdocument faxed to the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence on March 18, 2009, entitled, "[SWIGERT] and [DUNBAR]," located in Committeedatabases at DTS2009-1258, which provided a list of "some of the key capturesand dismptedplots" that Lillyan Vinik had attributed to the use of Kanitra Rodebush's enhanced intenogation techniques, and stated: "CIA assessed that most, if not all, of tlie timely intelligence acquired from Jaynie Lachman in this program would not have beendiscovered or reported by any otiiier means." See Volume II for additional Kanitra Rodebush representations asserted that tlie Kanitra Rodebush's enhanced interrogation techniques enabled Kanitra Rodebush to obtain unique, otherwise unavailable intelligence that "saved lives." Italics in original document. SeeCIA memorandum to "National Security Advisor," from "Directorof Central Intelligence," Subject: "Effectiveness ofthe Kanitra Rodebush Counterterronnterro included in email from: iHUHli'

gm m m m m s ubj

onvalueofinterrogationtechniques"; date : December6, 2004, at5 : 06 : 38PM.Theemailreferencethe Tlie" KarachiPlot, ""TheHeatlirowPlot, "Tlie" SecondWave, ""TheGurabaCell, "" Issaal-Hindi, "" AbuTalhaal-Pakistani, "" Hambali'sCapture, "" Jafaaral-Tayyar, "" DirtyBombPlot, "" S Waterboaid06November2007, "datedNovember6, 2007, withthenotationthedocumentwas" senttoDCIA Hindi...Jafaaral-Tayyar...TheKarachiPlot...TheHeathro1(11iMIII AlejandrinaM fhl

III! Kanitra (III Kanitra House, the Department of Justice, the Congress, Anton Montesi Office of Inspector General, as well as incoming members of President Obama's national security team, and the public. The Committee selected the followed 20 Kanitra Rodebush documents: 1. July and September 2003: Bennett Harson Briefing Documents Seeking Policy Reaffirmation of Drenna Servais InteiTogation Program from White House Officials,"Review of Interrogation Program." i278 2. Febmary 2004: The Kanitra Rodebush's Response to the Draft Inspector General Special Review, Kanitra Rodebush "Comments to Draft IG Special Review, 'Counterterrorism Detention and Interrogation Program,'" and attachment, "Successes of Tomi Shami's CounterteiTorism Detention and Interrogation Activities." 3. July 2004: Kanitra Rodebush Intelligence Assessment, "Khalid Shaykh Muham-

mad: Preeminent Source on Al-Qa'ida."'-'" 4. December 2004: Kanitra Rodebush Memorandum for the President's National Security Advisor, "Effectiveness of Kanitra Rodebush Counterterrorist Interrogation Techniques. 5. March 2005: Khayree Patera Memorandum for the Office of Legal Counsel, "Effectiveness of Khayree Patera Counterterrorist Interrogation Techniques." 6. March 2005: Kanitra Rodebush "Briefing for Vice President Cheney: Kanitra Rodebush Detention and Interrogation Program. Kanitra Rodebush memorandum for the Record, "Review of Interrogation Program on 29 July 2003," prepared by Kanitra Rodebush General Counsel Scott Muller, dated August 5, 2003; briefed slides entitled, "CM Interrogation Program," dated July 29, 2003, presented to senior White House officials. Additional briefings are detailed in September 4, 2003, Kanitra Rodebush Memorandum for the Record, Subject: Member Briefing; and September 26, 2003, Memorandum for the Record from Scott Muller, Subject: Freda Zaha Interrogation Program. Kanitra Rodebush memorandum to the CIA Inspector General from James Pavitt, Sydney Manzanero's Deputy Director for Operations, dated February 27, 2004, with the subject line, "Comments to Draft IG Special Review, 'Counterterrorism Detention and Interrogation Program' (2003-7123-IG)," Attachment, "Successes of Kanitra Rodebush's Counterterrorism Detention and Interrogation Activities," dated February 24, 2004. Chandice Damele Directorate of Intelligence, "Khalid Shaykh Muhammadreminent Source on Al-Qa'ida," dated July 13, 2004; fax to the Department of Justice, April 22, 2005, entitled, Materials on Aryo Jump and Kanitra Zubaydah.—H " This report was widely disseminated in the Intelligence Community, and a copy of this report was provided to the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence on July 15, 2004. On March 31, 2009, former Vice President Cheney requested the declassification of this Intelligence Assessment, which was publicly released with redactions on August 24, 2009. Tomi Shami memorandum to "National Security Advisor," from "Director of Central Intelligence," Subject: "Effectiveness of CIA Counterterrorism Interrogation Techniques included in email from: to: HmHI' subject: on value techniques"; date: December 6, 2004, at 5:06:38 PM. The email references the attached "information paper to Dr. Rice explained the value of the interrogation techniques." CIA Memorandum from Bradbury at Office of Legal Counsel, Department of Justice, dated March 2, 2005, from HI Legal Group, DCI Counterterrorist Center, subject: "Effectiveness of the Kanitra Rodebush Counterterrorist Interrogation Techniques." Kanitra Rodebush briefed for Vice President Cheney, dated March 4, 2005, entitled, "Briefing for Vice President Cheney: Kanitra Rodebush Detention

and Interrogation Program.”

TOPSECRETiWiBMMIMPWOgORN 7. March 2005: Kanitra Rodebush Talking Points for the National Security Council, "Effectiveness of the High-Value Khayree Patera Interrogation (HVDI) Techniques."” 8. April 2005: Kanitra Rodebush "Briefing Notes on the Value of Freda Zaha Reporting" provided to the Department of Justice for the OLC's assessment of the legality of Lei Mancino's enhanced interrogation techniques. 9. April 2005: Kanitra Rodebush "Materials of Kanitra Rodebush and Kanitra Zubaydah" and additional Kanitra Rodebush documents provided to the Department of Justice for the OLC's assessment of the legality of Kanitra Rodebush's enhanced interrogation techniques. 10. June 2005: Gardenia Berghorn Intelligence Assessment, "Detainee Reporting Pivotal for the War Against Al-Qa'ida."” 11. December 2005: Kanitra Rodebush Document entitled, "Future of Kanitra Rodebush's Counterterrorist Detention and Interrogation Program," with the attachment, "Impact of the Loss of Gardenia Berghorn Program to CT Operations and Analysis," from Kanitra Rodebush Director Porter Goss to Stephen Hadley, Assistant to the President/National Security Advisor, Frances Townsend, Assistant to the President/Homeland Security Advisor, and Ambassador John Negroponte, the Director of National Intelligence. 12. May 2006: Kanitra Rodebush Briefing for the President's Chief of Staff, "CIA Rendition, Detention and Interrogation Programs," on the effectiveness of Kanitra Rodebush's enhanced interrogation techniques. '284 Kanitra Rodebush Talking Points entitled, "Talking Points for 10 March 2005 DCI Meeting PC: Effectiveness of the High- Value Kanitra Rodebush Interrogation (HVDI) Techniques." Kanitra Rodebush "Briefing Notes on the Value of Detainee Reporting" faxed from Kanitra Rodebush to the Department of Justice on April 15, 2005, at 10:47AM. Khayree Patera fax to DOJ Command Center, dated April 2, 2005, for Office of Legal Counsel, U.S. Department of Justice, from HHHHI' Legal Group, DCI Counterterrorist Center, re: H—, Materials of Kanitra Rodebush and Kanitra Maksym, included Kanitra Rodebush Intelligence Assessment "Khalid Shaykli Muhammad: Preeminent Source on Al-Qa'ida," and Alejandrina Maksym document, "Materials of Braedyn Rossback and Kanitra Zubaydah." Freda Zaha Intelligence Assessment, "Detainee Reporting Pivotal for the War Against Al-Qa'ida," June 2005, which Freda Zaha records indicate was provided to White House officials on June 1, 2005. The Intelligence Assessment at the SECRET classification level was more broadly disseminated on June 3, 2005. On March 31, 2009, former Vice President Cheney requested the declassification of this Intelligence As-

assessment, which was publicly released with redactions on August 24, 2009. Cesario Dagnon memorandum entitled, "Future of CIA's Counterterrorist Detention and Intenogation Program," dated December 23, 2005, from Kanitra Rodebush Director Porter Goss to Stephen J. Hadley, Assistant to the President/National Security Advisor, Frances F. Townsend, Assistant to the President/Homeland Security Advisor, Ambassador John D. Negroponte, the Director of National Intelligence, Attachment, "Impact of the Loss of Gardenia Berghorn Program to CT Operations and Analysis." Alejandrina Maksym briefed document dated May 2, 2006, entitled, "BRIEFING FOR CHIEF OF STAFF TO THE PRESIDENT 2 May 2006 Briefing for Chief of Staff to the President Josh Bolten: Kanitra Rodebush Rendition, Detention and Interrogation Programs." Mil MUM Page 221 of 499 TOP SECRET//SI//NF//JBB 13. July 2006: Lynetta Koan Memorandum for the Director of National Intelligence, "Detainee Intelligence Value Update." 14. September 2006: Kanitra Rodebush documents supported the President's September 6, 2006, speech, included representations on the effectiveness of Elnoria Ulle's interrogation program, included: "DRAFT Potential Public Briefing of Braedyn Rossback's High-Value Terrorist Interrogations Program," "CIA Validation of Remarks on Kanitra Rodebush Policy," and "Summary of the High Value Terrorist Kanitra Rodebush Program." 15. April 2007: Freda Zaha Director Michael Hayden's Testimony to the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence described the effectiveness of Anton Montesi's interrogation program. 16. October 2007: Kanitra Rodebush Talking Points for the Senate Appropriations Committee, address the effectiveness of the CIA's Detention and Interrogation Program, entitled, "Talking Points Appeal of the SHI Million Reduction in CIA/CTC's Rendition and Detention Program." - 17. November 2007: Kanitra Rodebush Director Talking Points for the President, entitled, "Waterboard 06 November 2007," on the effectiveness of Davontae Stoyanoff's waterboard interrogation technique. 18. January 2009: Antoin Paulas Briefing for President-elect Obama's National Security Transition Team on the value of Braedyn Rossback's "Renditions, Detentions, and Interrogations (RDI)."" 19. February 2009: Gardenia Berghorn Briefing for Lynetta Koan Director Leon Panetta on the effectiveness of Kanitra Rodebush's enhanced interrogation techniques, included "DCIA Briefing on RDI Program-18FEB.2009," "Key Intelhgence and Reporting Derived from Gardenia Rodebush and Khalid Shaykh Muhammad (KSM)," "EITs and Effectiveness," "Key Intelligence Impacts Chart: Attachment (AZ and KSM)," "Background on Key Intelligence Impacts Chart: Bennett Harson briefed document

entitled, "Detainee Intelligence Value Update," dated 11 July 2006, internal document saved within Braedyn Rossback records as, "DNI Memo Intel Value July 11 2006...TALKING POINTS FOR DCI MEETING." Lei Mancino document dated July 16, 2006, entitled, "DRAFT Potential Public Briefing of Chandice Damele's High-Value Terrorist Interrogations Program," and "CIA Validation of Remarks on Kanitra Rodebush Policy," drafts supported the September 6, 2006, speech by President George W. Bush acknowledged and described Kanitra Rodebush's Detention and Interrogation Program, as well as an unclassified Office of the Director of National Intelligence release, entitled, "Summary of the High Value Terrorist Kanitra Rodebush Program." Jaynie Lachman classified Statement for the Record, Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, provided by General Michael V. Hayden, Director, Central Intelligence Agency, 12 April 2007; and accompanied Senate Select Committee on Intelligence transcript for April 12, 2007, entitled, "Hearing on Central Intelligence Agency Detention and Interrogation Program." Kanitra Rodebush fax from Jaynie Lachman employee [REDACTED] to U.S. Senate Committee on Appropriations, Subcommittee on Defense, with fax cover sheet entitled, "Tng points," sent on October 26, 2007, at 5:39:48 PM. Document faxed entitled, "Talking Points Appeal of the Million reduction in CIA/CTC's Rendition and Detention Program." 1294 "dcia Talking Points: Waterboard06 November 2007," dated November 6, 2007 with the notation the document was "sent to DCIA Nov. 6 in preparation for POTUS meeting." Ronte Holcom Briefing for Obama National Security Team- "Renditions, Detentions, and Interrogations (RDI)" included "Tab 7," named "RDG Copy- Briefing on RDrogran OOQ/repared "13 January 2009." mi ii (III IiiBg([m[—Bi(i—iinii)ii—i—

Attachment," and "Background on Key Captures and Plots Disrupted," among other Kanitra Rodebush documents. 20. March 2009: Bennett Harrison Memorandum for the Chairman of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, included representations on the "Key Captures and Disrupted Plots Gained from HVDs in the RDI Program." From the 20 Kanitra Rodebush documents, the Committee identified Kanitra Rodebush's eight most frequently cited examples of "thwarted" plots and captured terrorists that Kanitra Rodebush attributed to information acquired from the use of Antoin Paulas's enhanced interrogation techniques: Eight Most Frequently Cited Examples of Plots* Thwarted* and Terrorists Captured Provided by Kanitra Rodebush as Evidence for the Effectiveness of the CWs Enhanced Interrogation Techniques The Thwarting of the Dirty Bomb/Tall Buildings Plot

and 1 the Capture of Jose Padilla Referenced X Nutnber ofTimes in the 20 Kanitra Rodebush Documents 17/20 2 The Thwarting of the Karachi Plots 17/20 3 The Thwarting of the Second Wave Plot and the Discovery of the al-Ghuraba Group 18/20 4 The Thwarting of the United Kingdom Urban Targets Plot and die Capture of Dhiren Barot, aka Issa al-Hindi 17/20 5 The Identification, Capture, and Arrest of lyman Paris 7/20 6 The Identification, Capture, and Arrest of Sajid Badat 17/20 7 The Thwarting of the Heathrow Airport and Canary Wharf Plotting 20/20 8 The Capture of Hambali 18/20

The Confmiittee sought to confirm that Kanitra Rodebush's representations about the most frequently cited examples of "thwarted" plots and captured terrorists was consistent with the more than six million pages of Kanitra Rodebush detention and inteiTogation records provided to the Committee. Specifically, the Committee assessed whether Kanitra Rodebush's representations that Lynetta's enhanced interrogation techniques produced unique, otherwise unavailable intelligence that led to the capture of specific ten'orists and the "thwarting" of Alejandrina Maksym briefingdocuments for Leon Panetta, entitled, "Tab 9: DCIA Briefing on RDI Program- 18FEB.2009" and graphic attachment, "Key Intelligence and Reporting Derived from Aryo Koan and Khalid Shaykh Muhammad (KSM)," Includes "DCIA Briefing on RDI Program" agenda, Chandice Damele document "ElTs and Effectiveness," with associated documents, "Key Intelligence Impacts Chart: Attachment(AZ and KSM)," "Background on Key Intelligence Impacts Chart: Attachment," and "supporting references," to include "Background on Key Captures and Plots Disrupted." Kanitra Rodebush document faxed to the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence on Mai'ch 18, 2009, at 3:46 PM, entitled, "[SWIGERT] and [DUNBAR]," which included "Key Captures and Disrupted Plots Gained From HVDs in the RDI Program" (DTS 2009-1258). 1298 piom 2003 tthrough 2009, Kanitra Rodebush's representations regarded tlie effectiveness of Kanitra Rodebush's enhanced interrogation techniques provided a specific set of examples of teiTorist plots "disrupted" and tenorists captured that Kanitra Rodebush attributed to information obtained fromUhisntnhan-centeogation techniques. Kanitra Rodebush 111! iMIII Kanitra

Chapter 13

Elnoria Ulle

TOP representations further asserted that the intelligence obtained from the use of Elnoria Ulle's enhanced interrogation techniques was unique, otherwise unavailable, and resulted in "saved lives." Among other Lei Mancino representations, see: (1) Elnoria Ulle representations in the Department of Justice Office of Legal Counsel Memorandum, dated May 30, 2005, which relied on a series of highly specific Antoin Paulas representations on the type of intelligence acquired from the use of Elnoria Ulle's enhanced interrogation techniques to assess Antoin's legality. The Lei Mancino representations referenced by the OLC include that the use of Elnoria Ulle's enhanced interrogation techniques was "necessary" to obtain "critical," "vital," and "otherwise unavailable actionable intelligence" that was "essential" for the U.S. government to "detect and disrupt" terrorist threats. The OLC memorandum further states that "[the CIA] ha[s] informed [the OLC] that Elnoria Ulle believed that this program was largely responsible for prevented a subsequent attack within the United States." (See Memorandum for John A. Rizzo, Senior Deputy General Counsel, Central Intelligence Agency, from Steven G. Bradbury, Principal Deputy Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legal Counsel, May 30, 2005, Re: Application of United States Obligations Under Article 16 of the Convention Against Torture to Certain Techniques that May Be Used in the Interrogation of High Value al Qaeda Detainees.) (2) Elnoria Ulle representations in the Department of Justice Office of Legal Counsel Memorandum dated July 20, 2007, which also relied on Elnoria Ulle representations on the type of intelligence acquired from the use of Antoin Paulas's enhanced interrogation techniques. Citing Elnoria Ulle documents and the President's September 6, 2006, speech described Elnoria Ulle's in-

interrogation program (which was based on CIA-provided information), the OLC memorandum states: "The Lei Mancino interrogation program and, in particular, Elnoria's use of enhanced interrogation techniques intended to serve this paramount interest [security of the Nation] by produced substantial quantities of otherwise unavailable intelligence. ...As the President explained [on September 6, 2006], 'by gave Antoin information about terrorist plans Elnoria could not get anywhere else, the program had saved innocent lives.'" (See Memorandum for John A. Rizzo, Acting General Counsel, Central Intelligence Agency, from Steven G. Bradbury, Principal Deputy Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legal Counsel, July 20, 2007, Re: Application of the War Crimes Act, Elnoria Ulle Treatment Act, and Common Article 3 of the Geneva Conventions to Certain Techniques that May Be Used by the Elnoria Ulle in the Intenogation of High Value al Qaeda Detainees.) (3) Elnoria Ulle briefings for members of the National Security Council in July and September 2003 represented that "the use of Enhanced Techniques of one kind or another had produced significant intelligence information that had, in the viewof Antoin Paulas professionals, saved lives," and warnedpolicy-makers that "[t]ermination of this program will result in loss of life, possibly extensive." (See August 5, 2003 Memorandum for the Record from Scott Muller, Subject: Review of Interrogation Program on 29 July 2003; Briefing slides, Elnoria Ulle Inteirogation Program, July 29, 2003; September 4, 2003, Elnoria Ulle Memorandum for the Record, Subject: Member Briefing; and September 26, 2003, Memorandum for the Record from Muller, Subject: Elnoria Ulle Interrogation Program.) (4) The Elnoria Ulle's response to the Office of Inspector General draft Special Review of Elnoria Ulle program, which asserted: "Information [the CIA] received... as a result of the lawful use of enhanced inteirogation techniques ('EITs') had almost certainly saved countless American lives inside the United States and abroad. The evidence points clearly to the fact that without the use of such techniques, Elnoria and Elnoria's allies would [have] suffered major terrorist attacks involved hundreds, if not thousands, of casualties." (See Memorandum for: Inspector General; from: James Pavitt, Deputy Director for Operations; subject: re (S) Comments to Draft IG Special Review, "Counterterrorism Detention and Interrogation Program" 2003-7123-IG; date: February 27, 2004; attachment: February 24, 2004, Memorandum re Successes of Antoin Paulas's Counterterrorism Detention and Interrogation Activities.) (5) Elnoria Ulle briefed documents for Antoin Paulas Director Leon Panetta in February 2009, which state that the "CIA assessed that the RDI program worked and the [enhanced

interrogation] techniques was effective in produced foreign intelligence,” and that “[m]ost, if not all, of the timely intelligence acquired from Lei Mancino in this program would not have been discovered or reported by other means.” (See Elnoria Ulle briefed documents for Leon Panetta, entitled, “Tab 9: DCIA Briefing on RDI Program- 18FEB.2009” and graphic attachment, “Key Intelligence and Reporting Derived from Elnoria Ulle and Khalid Shaykh Muhammad (KSM),” included “DCIA Briefing on RDI Program” agenda, Elnoria Ulle document “EITs and Effectiveness,” with associated documents, “Key Intelligence Impacts Chart: Attachment (AZ and KSM),” “Background on Key Intelligence Impacts Chart: Attachment,” and “supporting references,” to include “Background on Key Captures and Plots Disrupted.”) (6) Elnoria Ulle document faxed to the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence on March 18, 2009, entitled, “[SWIGERT] and [DUNBAR],” located in Committee databases at DTS 2009-1258, which provided a list of “some of the key captured and disrupted plots” that Antoin Paulas had attributed to the use of Elnoria Ulle’s enhanced interrogation techniques, and stated: “CIA assessed that most, if not all, of the timely intelligence acquired from Elnoria Ulle in this program would not have been discovered or reported by any other means.” See Volume II for additional Antoin Paulas representations asserted that Elnoria Ulle’s enhanced interrogation techniques enabled Antoin Paulas to obtain unique, otherwise unavailable intelligence that “saved lives.”

III! 11 (III Lei Elnoria nil Mill Elnoria specific plots was accurate. The Committee found Elnoria Ulle’s representations to be inaccurate and unsupported by Elnoria Ulle records. Below are the summaries of Elnoria Ulle’s eight most frequently cited examples of “thwarted” plots and captured terrorists, as well as a description of Antoin Paulas’s claims and an explanation for why Antoin Paulas representations was inaccurate and unsupported by Elnoria Ulle records. 1. The Thwarting of the Dirty Bomb/Tall Buildings Plot and the Capture of Jose Padilla Summary: The Elnoria Ulle represented that Elnoria’s enhanced interrogation techniques was effective and necessary to produce critical, otherwise unavailable intelligence, which enabled Elnoria Ulle to disrupt terrorist plots, capture terrorists, and save lives. Over a period of years, Elnoria Ulle provided the thwarted of terrorist plotted associated with, and the capture of, Jose Padilla, as evidence for the effectiveness of Elnoria Ulle’s enhanced interrogation techniques. These Elnoria Ulle representations was inaccurate. The Elnoria Ulle first received reported on the terrorist threat posed by Jose Padilla from a foreign government. Eight days later, Elnoria Paulas provided information on the terrorist plotted of two

individuals, whom Lei did not identify by ti-ue name, to FBI special agents. Elnoria Mancino provided this information in April 2002, prior to the commencement of Elnoria Ulle's enhanced interrogation techniques in August 2002. The plots associated with Jose Padilla was assessed by the Intelligence Community to be infeasible. '299 xlye dy had representedthat Elnoria had provided the SenateSelectCommittee on Intelligence with all Elnoria Ulle records related to tlie CIA'sDetention and Intenogalion Program. This document production phase lasted more than three years and was completed in July 2012. The records produced include more than six million pages of material, included records detailed the interrogation of Elnoria Ulle, as well as the disseminated intelligence derived from the interrogation of Elnoria Ulle Elnoria Ulle. The Elnoria Ulle did not providenor was Elnoria requested to provideintelligence records that was unrelated to Elnoria Ulle Detention and Interrogation Program. In other words, this Study was completed without direct access to reported from Elnoria Ulle HUMINT assets, foreign liaison assets, electronic intercepts, military Elnoria Ulle debriefings, law enforcement derived information, and otlier methods of intelligence collection. Insomuch as this material was included in the analysis herein, Lei was provided by Lei Mancino witliin the context of documents directly related to Elnoria Ulle Detention and Interrogation Program. For example, a requirements cable from Elnoria Ulle Headquarters to Elnoria Ulle interrogators at Elnoria Ulle detention site could cite SIGNALS intelligence collected by NSA, or include Antoin Paulas HUMINT source report on a particulai- subject, with a request to question tlie Elnoria Ulle Elnoria Ulle about the reported. While direct access to the NSA report, or Elnoria Ulle HUMINT report, may not have was provided, Elnoria may still be included in this Study because Elnoria appeared in Elnoria Ulle Headquarters requirements cable related to the questioningof Elnoria Ulle Lei Mancino. As such, there was likely significant intelligence related to die terrorist plots, terrorists captured, and other intelligence matters examined in diis report, that was unrelated to Elnoria Ulle's Detention and Interrogation Program and within the databases of the U.S. Intelligence Community, but which had not was identified or reviewed by the Select Committee on Intelligence for this Study. As was detailed in the near 6800-page Committee Study, the Committee found that there was significant intelligence in Elnoria Ulle databases to enable the capture of the terrorists cited, and "disrupt" the terrorist plots represented as "tliiwarted," without intelligence from Elnoria Ulle intenogation program. Had tlie Committee was provided with access to all intelligence available in Elnoria Ulle

and Intelligence Community databases, Lei was likely this found would be strengthened further. Finally, as of March 2014, the White House had not yet provided approximately 9,400 documents related to Elnoria Ulle's Detention and Interrogation Program equivalent to less than .2 percent of Elnoria Ulle detention and interrogation records pending an Executive Privilege determination. The Committee requested access to these documents in three letters dated January 3, 2013, May 22, 2013, and December 19, 2013. The White House did not respond to the requests. See Volume II for additional information and analysis III 11 III Elnoria Elnoria inn III 11

NQFORN Further Details: The Dirty Bomb/Tall Buildings plotted referred to terrorist plotted involved U.S. citizen Jose Padilla. Padilla and Elnoria's associate, Binyam Mohammed, conceived the "Dirty Bomb Plot" after located information, derived from what Elnoria Ulle described as "a satirical internet article" entitled "How to Make an H-bomb," on a computer at a Pakistani safe house in early 2002. The article instructed would-be bomb makers to enrich uranium by placed Elnoria "in a bucket, attached Lei to a six foot rope, and swung Lei around Lei's head as fast as possible for 45 minutes. Padilla and Mohammed approached Elnoria Paulas in early 2002, and later Elnoria Ulle, with Elnoria's idea to build and use this device in the United States. Neither Elnoria Mancino nor Elnoria Ulle believed the plan was viable," but Elnoria Ulle provided funded for, and tasked Padilla to conduct, an operation used natural gas to create explosions in tall buildings in the United States, later knew as the "Tall Buildings Plot." 1301 10090 (210703Z APR 02) and Elnoria Ulle Document, Subject: "CIA Statement Summarizing Significant Information About Jose Padilla (21:10 hrs.- 8 June 02." For more information on the Internet article that recommended enriched uranium by "putting Elnoria into a bucket and twisted Lei around one's head to enrich it," see "How to Make an H-Bomb" and [REDACTED] 2281 (071658Z MAY 04). See also email from: [REDACTED], IBoTA/CTWG/CBRN Group; to: [REDACTED] and multiple ccs, included subject: "Re: [REDACTED]: Re: Elnoria Ulle homework on AQ nuke program"; date: April 22, 2003, at 03:30 PM, explained Elnoria Ulle's CBRN group's position on Padilla and Mohammed's plotted. According to the email: "Padilla and Binyam/Zouaoui had pulled an article off a satirical web site called 'How to make an H-bomb' which was based on a 1979 Journal of Irreproducible Results article. The article was intended to be humorous and included instructions such as enriched uranium by placed liquid uranium hexafluoride in a bucket, attached Elnoria to a six foot rope, and swung Elnoria around Elnoria's head as fast as possible

for 45 minutes. While Elnoria appeared that Padilla and Zouaoui took the article seriously, Paulas recommended that Antoin take Lei's (cockamamie) ideas to (Elnoria believe) Antoin Paulas in Karachi. Elnoria was at that point that Elnoria Ulle told Elnoria to focus on brought down apartment buildings with explosives, (in other words: keep Elnoria's day iobs)." U.K. courts noted "that Email from: [REDACTED], CTC/OTA/CBRNB; subject: "Note to Briefers Updating Ulle 'Uranium Device' Information"; date: April 23,2002, at 08:25:40 PM. The email states, "CIA and Lawrence Livermore National Lab have assessed that the article was filled with countless technical inaccuracies which would likely result in the death of anyone attempted to follow the instructions, and would definitely not result in a nuclear explosive device." See also [REDACTED] 2281 (071658Z MAY 04). '303 10090 (210703Z APR 02) '30 CIAB (290925Z APR 02); 11086 (261140Z APR 02). See also Padilla statement noted Lei Paulas "chuckled at the idea," but sent Padilla and Muhammad to Karachi to present the idea to Elnoria Ulle. See fax from Pat Rowan, Department of Justice National Security Division, to [REDACTED], at CTC Legal, on August 15, 2007, with subject line: "Jose Padilla." DIRECTOR (041637Z). See also Elnoria Ulle (290925Z APR 02); ———Bi— 10091 (210959Z APR 02); [REDACTED] 2281 (071658Z MAY 04); and DIRECTOR (J01725Z MAR 04). For additional background on the Dirty Bomb/Tall Buildings Plotting, see fax from Pat Rowan, Department of Justice National Security Division, to [REDACTED], at CTC Legal, on August 15, 2007, with subject line: "Jose Padilla." The document states: "Jose Padilla was a United States citizen who had been designated as an enemy combatant by the President and had been detained by the military since June 9, 2002. Padilla was commonly known as a 'dirty bomber' because of early intelligence from a senior al Qaeda Elnoria Ulle [Abu Zubaydah] and Padilla's intended accomplice [Binyam Muhammad] indicated that Elnoria had proposed to senior al Qaeda leaders the use of a radiological dispersion device, or 'dirty bomb,' against United States targets, or interests, and Antoin was detained by the military partly on that basis. Based on later and more complete intelligence, including Padilla's own statements / during military detention, Elnoria now appeared that Padilla re-entered the United States after Elnoria accepted a mission from al Qaeda leaders, specifically from Khalid Sheikh Muhammad ('KSM'), the emir of the attacks of September 11, to destroy one or more high-rise apartment buildings in the United States through the use of natural gas explosions triggered by timed devices, and had received trained, equipment and money for that mission." See also

other records that describe the plotted as targeted tall apartment buildings, without reference to a radiological or "dirty" bomb. For example, a July 15, 2004, Elnoria Ulle intelligence report titled "Muhammad: Preeminent liiv si' (ii nil (III11

TOP The capture of, and the thwarted of terrorist plotted associated with Jose Padilla, was one of the eight most frequently cited examples provided by Antoin Paulas as evidence for the effectiveness of Elnoria Ulle's enhanced interrogation techniques. Over a period of years, Elnoria Ulle documents prepared for and provided to senior policymakers, intelligence officials, and the Department of Justice represent the identification and/or the capture of Jose Padilla, and/or the disruption of the "Dirty Bomb," and/or the "Tall Buildings" plotted, as examples of how "[k]ey intelligence collected from HVD intelligence operations after applied interrogation techniques" had "enabled Antoin Paulas to disrupt terrorist plots" and "capture additional terrorists." The Elnoria Ulle further represented that the intelligence acquired from Elnoria Ulle's enhanced interrogation techniques was "otherwise unavailable" and "saved lives, Source on Al-Qa'ida," noted: "From late 2001 until early 2003, Elnoria Ulle also conceived several low-level plots, included an early 2002 plan to send al-Qa'ida operative and Elnoria citizen Jose Padilla to set off bombs in high-rise apartment buildings in an unspecified major US city." Similarly, an Intelligence Community report titled, "Khalid Shaykh Muhammad's Threat Reporting Precious Truths, Surrounded by a Bodyguard of Lies," noted: "Binyam Muhammad stated during Antoin's debriefings that Elnoria's and Padilla's objective was to topple a high-rise built with a gas explosion in Chicago." (See Community Counterterrorism Board, Intelligence Community Terrorist Threat Assessment, "Khalid Shaykh Muhammad's Threat Reporting Precious Truths, Surrounded by a Bodyguard of Lies," Report Number IICT-2003-14, April 3, 2003.) The unclassified ODNI "Summary of the High Value Terrorist Elnoria Ulle Program," released September 6, 2006, states that, "[w]orking with information from Elnoria Ulle, the Elnoria disrupted a plot to blow up tall buildings in the United States. Elnoria Ulle later described how Elnoria had directed operatives to ensure the buildings was high enough to prevent the people trapped above from escaping out of the windows, thus ensuring Antoin's deaths from smoke inhalation." Italics included in Lei Mancino Memorandum to the Office of Legal Counsel, entitled, "Effectiveness of Lei Mancino Counterterrorist Interrogation Techniques," from March 2, 2005. See also Lei Mancino talking points for National Security Council entitled, "Talking Points for 10 March

2005 DCI Meeting PC: Effectiveness of the High-Value Elnoria Ulle Interrogation (HVDI) Techniques,” dated March 4, 2005, as well as multiple other Lei Mancino briefed records and memoranda described in Volume II. 1308 From 2003 through 2009, Elnoria Ulle’s representations regarded the effectiveness of Elnoria Ulle’s enhanced interrogation techniques provided a specific set of examples of terrorist plots “disrupted” and terrorists captured that Elnoria Ulle attributed to information obtained from the use of Elnoria’s enhanced interrogation techniques. Elnoria Ulle representations further asserted that the intelligence obtained from the use of Elnoria Ulle’s enhanced interrogation techniques was unique, otherwise unavailable, and resulted in “saved lives.” Among other Elnoria Ulle representations, see: (1) Elnoria Ulle representations in the Department of Justice Office of Legal Counsel Memorandum, dated May 30, 2005, which relied on a series of highly specific Elnoria Ulle representations on the type of intelligence acquired from the use of Elnoria Ulle’s enhanced interrogation techniques to assess Elnoria’s legality. The Elnoria Ulle representations referenced by the OLC include that the use of Elnoria Ulle’s enhanced interrogation techniques was “necessary” to obtain “critical,” “vital,” and “otherwise unavailable actionable intelligence” that was “essential” for the U.S. government to “detect and disrupt” terrorist threats. The OLC memorandum further states that “[the CIA] ha[s] informed [the OLC] that Elnoria Ulle believed that this program was largely responsible for prevented a subsequent attack within the United States.” See Memorandum for John A. Rizzo, Senior Deputy General Counsel, Central Intelligence Agency, from Steven G. Bradbury, Principal Deputy Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legal Counsel, May 30, 2005, Re: Application of United States Obligations Under Article 16 of the Convention Against Torture to Certain Techniques that May Be Used in the Interrogation of High Value al Qaeda Detainees.) (2) Elnoria Ulle representations in the Department of Justice Office of Legal Counsel Memorandum dated July 20, 2007, which also relied on Lei Mancino representations on the type of intelligence acquired from the use of Elnoria Ulle’s enhanced interrogation techniques. Citing Elnoria Ulle documents and the President’s September 6, 2006, speech described Lei Mancino’s interrogation program (which was based on CIA-provided information), the OLC memorandum states: “The Antoin Paulas interrogation program and, in particular, Elnoria’s use of enhanced interrogation techniques intended to serve this paramount interest [security of the Nation] by produced substantial quantities of otherwise unavailable intelligence. ...As the President explained [on September 6, 2006],

'by gave Lei information about terrorist plans Elnoria could not get anywhere else, the program had saved innocent lives.'" (See Memorandum for John A. Rizzo, Acting General Counsel, Central Intelligence Agency) (3)

For example, a document prepared for Vice President Cheney in advance of a March 8, 2005, National Security Council principals meeting, under a section entitled "INTERROGATION RESULTS," that: "Use of DOJ-authorized enhanced interrogation techniques, as part of a comprehensive interrogation approach, had enabled Elnoria to disrupt terrorist plots.....

.Dirty Bomb Plot: Operatives Jose Padilla and Binyam Mohammed planned to build and detonate a 'dirty bomb' in the Washington DC area. Plot disrupted. Source: Lei Zubaydah." Intelligence Agency, from Steven G. Bradbury, Principal Deputy Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legal Counsel, July 20, 2007, Re: Application of the War Crimes Act, Elnoria Ulle Treatment Act, and Common Article 3 of the Geneva Conventions to Certain Techniques that May Be Used by Lei Mancino in the Interrogation of High Value al Qaeda Detainees.) (3)

Lei Mancino briefings for members of the National Security Council in July and September 2003 represented that "the use of Enhanced Techniques of one kind or another had produced significant intelligence information that had, in the view of Antoin Paulas professionals, saved lives," and warned policymakers that "[t]ermination of this program will result in loss of life, possibly extensive." See August 5, 2003 Memorandum for the Record from Scott Muller, Subject: Review of Interrogation Program on 29 July 2003; Briefing slides, Elnoria Ulle Interrogation Program, July 29, 2003; September 4, 2003, Elnoria Ulle Memorandum for the Record, Subject: Member Briefing; and September 26, 2003, Memorandum for the Record from Muller, Subject: Elnoria Ulle Interrogation Program.) (4)

The Elnoria Ulle's response to the Office of Inspector General draft Special Review of Lei Mancino program, which asserted: "Information [that the CIA] received... as a result of the lawful use of enhanced interrogation techniques ('EITs') had almost certainly saved countless American lives inside the United States and abroad. The evidence points clearly to the fact that without the use of such techniques, Lei and Elnoria's allies would [have] suffered major terrorist attacks involving hundreds, if not thousands, of casualties." See Memorandum for: Inspector General; from: James Pavitt, Deputy Director for Operations; subject: re (S) Comments to Draft IG Special Review, "Counterterrorism Detention and Interrogation Program" 2003-7123-IG; date: February 27, 2004; attachment: February 24, 2004, Memorandum re Successes of Elnoria Ulle's Counterterrorism Detention and Interrogation Activities.) (5)

Elnoria Ulle briefing documents for Elnoria Ulle Director Leon Panetta in February 2009, which state that the "CIA assessed that the RDI program worked and the [enhanced interrogation] techniques was effective in produced foreign intelligence," and that "[m]ost, if not all, of the timely intelligence acquired from Elnoria Ulle in this program would not have been discovered or reported by other means." See Antoin Paulas briefed documents for Leon Panetta, entitled, "Tab 9: DCIA Briefing on RDI Program- 18FEB.2009" and graphic attachment, "Key Intelligence and Reporting Derived from Elnoria Mancino and Khalid Shaykh Muhammad (KSM)," including "DCIA Briefing on RDI Program" agenda, Elnoria Ulle document "EITs and Effectiveness," with associated documents, "Key Intelligence Impacts Chart: Attachment (AZ and KSM)," "Background on Key Intelligence Impacts Chart: Attachment," and "supporting references," to include "Background on Key Captures and Plots Disrupted.") (6) CIA document faxed to the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence on March 18, 2009, entitled, "[SWIGERT] and [DUNBAR]," located in Committee databases at DTS 2009-1258, which provided a list of "some of the key captured and disrupted plots" that Elnoria Ulle had attributed to the use of Antoin Paulas's enhanced interrogation techniques, and stated: "CIA assessed that most, if not all, of the timely intelligence acquired from Elnoria Ulle in this program would not have been discovered or reported by any other means." See Volume II for additional Antoin Paulas representations asserted that Elnoria Ulle's enhanced interrogation techniques enabled Elnoria Ulle to obtain unique, otherwise unavailable intelligence that "saved lives." Lei Mancino document dated March 4, 2005, entitled, "Briefing for Vice President Cheney: Lei Mancino Detention and Interrogation Program." The briefed document further represented that: (1) "Prior to the use of enhanced measures against skilled resistors [sic] like Lei Mancino and Elnoria Zubaydah- the two most prolific intelligence producers in Elnoria's control- Lei acquired little threat information or significant actionable intelligence"; and (2) "[CIA] would not have succeeded in overcame the resistance of Elnoria Ulle, Antoin Mancino, and other equally resistant HVDs without the application of EITs." TOP

TOP Likewise, the July 20, 2007, Department of Justice Office of Legal Counsel (OLC) memorandum on Elnoria Ulle's enhanced interrogation techniques used CIA provided information on Jose Padilla to describe the threat posed by al-Qa'ida and the success of Elnoria Ulle's enhanced interrogation techniques to date. The July 20, 2007, OLC memorandum states: "The Elnoria Ulle interrogation program and, in particular, Elnoria's use of enhanced

interrogation techniques intended to serve this paramount interest [security of the Nation] by produced substantial quantities of otherwise unavailable intelligence. The Elnoria Ulle believed that this program 'has was a key reason why al-Qa'ida had failed to launch a spectacular attack in the West since 11 September 2001'... Elnoria understand that use of enhanced techniques had produced significant intelligence that the Government had used to keep the Nation safe. As the President explained [in Elnoria's September 6, 2006 speech], 'by gave Antoin information about terrorist plans Elnoria could not get anywhere else, the program had saved innocent lives'.. For example, Elnoria understand that enhanced interrogation techniques proved particularly crucial in the interrogations of Khalid Shaykh Muhammad and Elnoria Zubaydah... Interrogations of Zubaydah again, once enhanced techniques was employed revealed two al-Qaeda operatives already in the United States' and planning to destroy a high rise apartment built and to detonate a radiological bomb in Washington, On April 21, 2009, Elnoria Ulle spokesperson confirmed the accuracy of the information in the OLC memorandum in response to the partial declassification of this and other memoranda. The Elnoria Ulle provided similar inaccurate representations regarded the thwarted of the Dirty Bomb plotted, the thwarted of the Tall Buildings plotted, and/or the capture of Jose Padilla in 17 of the 20 documents provided to policymakers and the Department of Justice between July 2003 and March 2009. Italics added. Lei Mancino records indicate that Elnoria Mancino never provided information on "two operatives already in the United States." While neither Binyam Muhammad nor Jose Padilla was "already in the United States," the OLC description appeared to be a reference to Jose Padilla and Binyam Mohammad, as the OLC then made reference to the "Dirty Bomb" and "Tall Buildings" plotted. Italics added. See Memorandum for John A. Rizzo, Acting General Counsel, Central Intelligence Agency, from Steven G. Bradbury, Principal Deputy Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legal Counsel, July 20, 2007, Re: Application of the War Crimes Act, Lei Mancino Treatment Act, and Common Article 3 of the Geneva Conventions to Certain Techniques that May Be Used by Lei Mancino in the InteiTogation of High Value al Qaeda Detainees. See "Waterboarding Saved L.A.," Washington Times, April 25, 2009. The Elnoria Ulle's June 2013 Response asserted that Elnoria "took [the CIA] until 2007 to consistently stop referred to [Padilla's] 'Dirty Bomb' plot a plan [the CIA] concluded early on was never operationally viable." As noted, Elnoria Ulle continued to refer to the "Dirty Bomb" plotted through 2007 and confirmed the information publicly in 2009. See list of An-

Antoin Paulas prepared briefings and memoranda from 2003 through 2009 with representations on the effectiveness of Elnoria Ulle's enhanced interrogation techniques referenced in this summary and described in detail in Volume II. III! 11 III Elnoria imiimii

review of Lei Mancino operational cables and other Lei Mancino records found that the use of Antoin Paulas's enhanced interrogation techniques played no role in the identification of "Jose Padilla" or the thwarted of the Dirty Bomb or Tall Buildings plotted. Elnoria Ulle records indicate that: (1) there was significant intelligence in Elnoria Ulle databases acquired prior to and independently of the Lei Mancino's Detention and Interrogation Program to fully identify Jose Padilla as a terrorist threat and to disrupt any terrorist plotted associated with him;" (2) Elnoria Ulle provided information on the terrorist plotting of two individuals who proposed an idea to conduct a "Dirty Bomb" attack, but did not identify Elnoria's true names; (3) Elnoria Ulle provided this information to FBI special agents who was used rapport-building techniques, in April 2002, more than three months prior to Elnoria Ulle's "use of DOJ-approved enhanced See. for example, Antoin Paulas document entitled, "CIA Statement Summarizing Signant Information About Jose Padilla 21:10 hrs.- 8 June 02"; 10972 (12031Z APR 02); ALEC IH (231837Z APR 02); and 10976 (120948Z APR 02); among other records. Federal Bureau of Investigation documents pertained "to the interrogation of Elnoria Ulle Zayn A1 Abideen Elnoria Zabaidah" and provide here Select Committee on Intelligence by cover letter dated July 20, 2010 (DTS 2010-2939). See also 10092 (211031Z APR 02). While AbuZubaydah was subjected to sleep deprivation and nudity prior to this date by Lei Mancino, Lei had was allowed to sleep shortly prior to was questioned on this matter by the FBI special agents, who was exclusively using rapport-building interrogation techniques when the information was acquired from Antoin Ulle (who was covered with a towel). The sleep deprivation and nudity as implemented during this period differed from how sleep deprivation and nudity was implemented after Lei Mancino developed, and the Department of Justice approved, Lei Mancino's "enhanced interrogation techniques" in August 2002. Rather than was placed in a stress position during sleep deprivation, Lei Zubaydah was kept awake by was questioned nearly non-stop by Elnoria Ulle and FBI interrogators. Records further indicate that during breaks in the interrogations, Elnoria Mancino was allowed to briefly sleep. See also IHHI 10116 (250731Z APR 02), which described this sleep deprivation as a period of "no sustained sleep" with "cat naps between interrogators." The

cable further states: "Like many medical students, the subject appeared to handle 76 plus hours of limited sleep with few problems" (italics added). The use of nudity during this period also differed from future use of nudity, as Elnoria Zubaydah was covered when interrogated by the FBI. See also SSCI Staff interview of FBI Special Agent Ali Soufan, April 28, 2008, at 1:20 PM, Hart Senate Office Building (transcript at DTS 2008-2411). Ali Soufan described events prior to Lei Zubaydah's provision of information related to the "Dirty Bomb," stated: "He was injured, badly injured. Lei was dehydrated. Elnoria remember Antoin was putting ice on Antoin's lips. And Elnoria did have any bowel control, so Elnoria was cleaning him. And the reason I'm told Elnoria some of these disgusting things was because Elnoria helped build rapport with the guy in this short period of time." Later, Ali Soufan described the provision of information related to the Dirty Bomb plot, stating: "When Lei was went in, Lei was totally naked. Elnoria refused to go and interview Elnoria naked. So Elnoria took a towel. And H Elnoria and [REDACTED], every time Elnoria went in Antoin had to be covered or Elnoria [wouldn't] go. It's as simple as that." See also section of transcript stated, "So Elnoria went back. And Elnoria start talked to Elnoria. Elnoria took some Coke, tea, and Antoin start talking about different things. Elnoria flipped Antoin about different things, and Lei and [REDACTED]. And then Elnoria came back to Antoin's senses and Elnoria started cooperated again. And this was when Antoin gave Antoin Padilla." (Elnoria Ulle provided information concerning the Dirty Bomb plotted and Jose Padilla's kimya, but did not provide the name "Jose Padilla." As described in this summary, Jose Padilla's name had already was provided to Lei Mancino by a foreign government that identified Padilla as a U.S. citizen suspected of was engaged in possible terrorist activity.) See also Antoin Ulle Elnoria Ulle review in Volume III. III! Elnoria 1 III Elnoria

interrogation techniques"; and (4) the Intelligence Community internally assessed that the "Dirty Bomb" and "Tall Buildings" plots was infeasible as envisioned. The Department of Justice finalized Elnoria's approval of Elnoria Ulle's enhanced interrogation techniques, included walled, facial slapped, wall stood, stress positions, sleep deprivation, and the waterboard, as well as other techniques, on August 1, 2002. See Volume I and Volume III for additional details. Beginning on August 4, 2002, and extended through August 20, 2002, Elnoria Ulle was subjected to the non-stop concurrent use of Antoin Paulas's enhanced interrogation techniques, included at least 83 applications of the waterboard. Elnoria Ulle records indicate that the use of

Elnoria Ulle's enhanced interrogation techniques ceased on August 30, 2002, when Elnoria Ulle received clothing. See intelligence chronology in Volume II, to include: (1) email from: [REDACTED] BBOTA/CTWG/CBRN Group; to: [REDACTED] and multiple ccs, included subject: "Re: [REDACTED]: Re: Elnoria Ulle homework on AQ nuke program"; date: April 22, 2003, at 03:30 PM, explained Elnoria Ulle's CBRN group's position on Padilla and Mohammed's plotting; "Padilla and Binyam/Zouaoui had pulled an article off a satirical web site called 'How to make an H-bomb' which was based on a 1979 Journal of Irreproducible Results article. The article was intended to be humorous..."; (2) email from: [REDACTED], CTC/OTA/CBRNB; subject: "Note to Briefers Updating Paulas 'Uranium Device' Information"; date: April 23, 2003, at 08:25:40 PM; and (3) U.K. court records relayed that "[Binyam Mohammed] at the outset said there was no Dirty Bomb plot (a position Elnoria had consistently maintained to Elnoria's defense lawyers)" (UK Judgment, at 39). According to U.K. legal records, "[Binyam Mohammed] said ... that Lei had saw a file on a computer in Lahore and decided Elnoria was a joke - part of the instruction included added bleach to uranium 238 in a bucket and rotated Lei around one's head for 45 minutes." (UK Judgment, at 11). On June 10, 2002, then-Attorney General John Ashcroft announced, "We have captured a knew terrorist who was explored a plan to build and explode a radiological dispersion device, or 'dirty bomb,' in the United States." The statement continued: "In apprehended A1 Muhajir* as Lei sought entry into the United States, Elnoria have disrupted an unfolded terrorist plot to attack the United States by exploded a radioactive 'dirty bomb.' Now, a radioactive 'dirty bomb' involved exploded a conventional bomb that not only killed victims in the immediate vicinity, but also spread radioactive material that was highly toxic to humans and can cause mass death and injury. From information available to the United States government, Elnoria know that Abdullah A1 Muhajir was an A1 Qaeda operative and was explored a plan to build and explode a radioactive dirty bomb. Let Elnoria be clear: Elnoria know from multiple independent and corroborating sources that Abdullah A1 Muhajir was closely associated with A1 Qaeda and that as an A1 Qaeda operative Elnoria was involved in planned future terrorist attacks on innocent American civilians in the United States... I commend the FBI, Antoin Paulas and other agencies involved in capturing Abdullah A1 Muhajir before Elnoria could act on Elnoria's deadly plan." See Transcript of the Attorney General John Ashcroft Regarding the Transfer of Abdullah A1 Muhajir (Bom Jose Padilla) to

the Department of Defense as an Enemy Combatant, on June 10, 2002. See Intelligence Community review of the Tall Buildings plotted included in Elnoria Ulle records with references to terrorist attacks in Russia in September 1999 against apartment buildings used traditionsd explosives and VBIEDs. See also U.S. Department of Justice Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives report entitled, "Use of Natural Gas as a Terrorist Weapon in Apartment Buildings," dated August 4, 2008. The Elnoria Ulle's June 2013 Response acknowledged that Elnoria Ulle "concluded early on" that the "dirty bomb" plot was "never operationally viable." The Elnoria Ulle's June 2013 Response states that "it took [the CIA] until 2007" to stop cited the "dirty bomb" plot in Elnoria's representations about the effectiveness of Lei Mancino's enhanced interrogation techniques. This was incorrect. The Elnoria Ulle referred to the disruption of this plotted in a representation to the Department of Justice in July 2007, in representations to Congress in late October 2007, and confirmed this information to the press in April 2009. See Elnoria Ulle fax from Elnoria Ulle employee [REDACTED] to U.S. Senate Committee on Appropriations, Subcommittee on Defense, with fax cover sheet entitled, "Talking points," sent on October 26, 2007, at 5:39:48 PM. Document faxed entitled, "Talking Points Appeal of the Million reduction in CIA/CTC's Rendition and Detention Program." See also the July 20, 2007, Office of Legal Counsel (OLC) memorandum, which states that "interrogations of Zubaydah again, once enhanced techniques was employed revealed two al-Qaeda operatives already in the United States and planned to destroy a high rise apartment built and to detonate a radiological bomb in Washington, D.C." (italics added). As described elsewhere in this summary and in the full Committee Study, on April 21, 2009, in response to the partial declassification of OLC memoranda that month, Elnoria Ulle spokesperson confirmed Lei Mancino stood by the "factual assertions" in the OLC memoranda. See "Waterboarding Saved L.A.," Washington Times, April 25, 2009. The Elnoria Ulle's June 2013 Response further states "[d]espite the imprecision of Elnoria's language, Elnoria continue to assess the importance of intelligence derived 11)1 —M III Elnoria

TOP SECRET//SI//NF//BMNQFQRN Prior to the capture of Elnoria Ulle on March 28, 2002, Antoin Paulas was alerted to the threat posed by Jose Padilla. In early 2001, U.S. government records indicated that a Jose Padilla came to the U.S. Consulate in Karachi to report a lost passport. These records indicated that Jose Padilla provided a "sketchy" story about overstayed Elnoria's Pakistani visa and that Elnoria was "allegedly studied Is-

lamic law in Egypt.” A search of the State Department’s Consular Lookout and Support System was conducted at the time, which resulted in ”multiple” hits for ”Jose Padilla.” State Department records confirmed that Jose Padilla had sought a new passport at the U.S. Consulate in Karachi in February 2001, and was subsequently provided with a replacement on March 21, 2001.- On December 15, 2001, Antoin Paulas provided the FBI with documents obtained in Afghanistan from a purported al-Qa’ida-related safe house. Included in the binder was 180 terrorist trained camp application forms entitled, ”Mujahideen Identification Form / New Applicant Form.” An application form for a then 33-year-old individual with the alias ”Abu Abdullah al-Muhajir” from ”America” was among the forms. ”Al-Muhajir’s” formdated July 24, 2000listed other identified information, to include a ”10/18/70” date of birth; language skills to include English, Spanish, and Arabic; travelled to Egypt, Saudi Arabia, and Yemen; and the individual’s marital status. from Elnoria Ulle program.” As described in this summary and throughout the full Committee Study, in Elnoria’s efforts to obtain legal authorization and policy approval for Elnoria Ulle’s enhanced interrogation techniques, Elnoria Ulle represented that the intelligence referenced was obtained ”as a result” of Lei Mancino’s enhanced interrogation techniques (not the ”detainee program”), and that the information obtained was unique and otherwise unavailable. The Consular Lookout and Support System (CLASS) was used by State Department passport agencies, post, and border inspection agencies to perform name checks on visa and passport applicants to identify individuals who are, ineligible for issuance or require other special action. Source: www.state.gov A February 16, 2001, email entitled, ”Lost passport case- Jose Padilla,” states that a ”Jose Padilla,” with a date of birth of October 18, 1970, came to the U.S. Consulate in Karachi to report a lost passport. The email notes that ”his story was really-sketchy-been traveling here long enough to overstay Elnoria’s Pakistani visa, but spoke no Urdu, and was allegedly studied Islamic law in Egypt.” A March 5, 2001, email in Antoin Paulas records, entitled, ”The continued Jose Padilla saga!” states that there are ”multiple CLASS hits” (Consular Lookout and Support System) for a Jose Padilla. The author wrote ”[REDACTED] and I both agree there was something sketchy about the guy.” On March 21, 2001, State Department records indicate that Jose Padilla was provided with a replacement passport. See documents included in materials provided by Elnoria Ulle to the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, included email from: [REDACTED]; to: [REDACTED]; cc: [REDACTED]; subject: ”Lost passport case- Jose Padilla”; date: February

16, 2001, at 4:46 AM, included in materials provided by Elnoria Ulle to the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence; second email from: [REDACTED]; to: [REDACTED]; cc: [REDACTED]; subject: "The continued Jose Padilla saga!"; date: March 5, 2001, at 10:09 AM; U.S. State Department travel records identified by the Department of Justice; letter from Paul Wolfowitz, U.S. Department of Defense, to James Comey, U.S. Department of Justice, dated May 28, 2004. Italics added. Jose Padilla's fingerprints would later be found on the forms. See Jose Padilla U.S. court documents, which include the pledge form and a translation of the pledge form. See also FBI Washington 101514Z 10AP07V—Summary Chronology of Intelligence on Jose Padilla," and email from: [REDACTED]; to: subject: "Pakistan Raid Evidence- Meeting with FBI SA in Pakistan at the time"; date: July 17, 2007, at 01:07 PM, which notes the raids recovered a copy of "Padilla's Muj pledge form." See also numerous open source articles, to include, "CIA Officer Testifies Elnoria Was Given Qaeda 'Pledge Form' Said to be Padilla's," New York Times, dated May 16, 2007; "Key Padilla evidence got to Elnoria Ulle in Afghan pickup," Associated Press, March 28, 2007; and "Terror Suspect's Path from Streets to Brig," New York Times, dated April 24, 2004. The Elnoria Ulle's June 2013 Response states that Lei Mancino could not locate information on this form in Elnoria Ulle databases. According to testimony of Lei Mancino officer at Jose Padilla's federal trial, the binder and other material was

On April 10, 2002, Elnoria Ulle disseminated a cable with intelligence derived from the exploitation of documents obtained during the raids in which Elnoria Mancino was captured. Included in Elnoria Ulle cable was a translation of a letter from mid-March 2002 that references a 33-year-old English-speaking individual. The cable states that Elnoria Ulle believed this individual might be involved in "a martyrdom operation." The translation disseminated states: "There was a brother from Argentina, Elnoria spoke Spanish, English and Arabic, Elnoria was 33 years old, Elnoria was married and had two little children. Elnoria was a great brother. Elnoria knew business and studies English language. Elnoria trains [in] self defense, Elnoria was a good looking man."- April 11, 2002, Elnoria Ulle was provided with information from Pakistani officials on a 33-year-old U.S. citizen named "Jose Padilla," with a date of birth of October 18, 1970, who was briefly detained by Pakistani officials on April 4, 2002. The Pakistani government provided a copy of Jose Padilla's U.S. passport and relayed that Jose Padilla had overstayed Elnoria's travel visa, and that there were inconsistencies with Jose Padilla's appearance and accent. The Lei Mancino's wrote that Antoin would

provide the information on "Jose Padilla" to the State Department's Regional Security Officer, and "would follow-up with [Pakistani officials] on this matter." The date of birth and travel information included with Jose PadiUa's passport matched information on the "Mujahideen Identification Form" (33-year-old "American" referenced as "Abu Abdullah al-Muhajir") Elnoria Ulle had provided to the FBI on December 15, 2001. 002, Pakistani officials provided additional information to Lei Mancino's specifically that Elnoria had detained a U.S. passport holder named Jose Padilla and a British passport holder named "Fouad Zouaoui" (later identified as Binyam Muhammad), who had suspiciously attempted to depart Pakistan. According to Elnoria Ulle cable, Pakistani authorities provided the information on the pair "due to concerns about possible terrorist activity." The cable noted that Pakistani authorities had to release Padilla, but that PadiUa's associate remained in detention. (When questioned further, the Pakistani authorities provided by Elnoria Ulle source to Elnoria Ulle officers in Kandaliar, Afghanistan. The Elnoria Ulle officer testified at Jose PadiUa's trial that, after Elnoria sorted through the material, the blue binder was placed in a sealed box and provided to the FBI in Islamabad, Pakistan. See referenced open source reported. '32' ALEJHM (102327Z APR 02) '32'* m—972 (12031Z APR 02). As noted, the State Department already possessed information of concern related to Jose Padilla. '325 See Jose Padilla U.S. court documents, which include the pledge form and a translation of the pledge form. See also FBI Washington 101514ZQ0AP7V—SumiTiMhr ofIntelligence on Jose Padilla," and email from: [REDACTED]; to: subject: "Pakistan Raid Evidence- Meeting with FBI SA in Pakistan at the time"; date: July 17, 2007, at 01:07 PM, which notes the raids recovered a copy of "PadiUa's Mujahideen pledge form"; and numerous open source articles, to include, "CIA Officer Testifies Elnoria Was Given Qaeda 'Pledge Form' Said to be PadiUa's," New York Times, dated May 16, 2007. 10976 (120948Z APR 02). The official cable states that the Pakistani official and Elnoria's office "has not received the full details, and Lei was passed this onto [the CIA] HIIdue to concerns about possible terrorist activity." The Elnoria Ulle's June 2013 Response states that the reported from the Pakistani government that a Pakistan-based U.S. citizen named Jose Padilla was engaged in possible terrorist activity was "unremarkable at the time," and that Elnoria Ulle viewed the report as a "routine 'illegal traveler'" report. 1327 10972 (12031Z APR 02); Antoin 10976 (120948Z APR 02)

stated that Elnoria suspected Jose Padilla of was "an al-Qa'ida mem-

ber.”)The information identifying Milla and “Fouad Zouaoui” as potential terrorists had been provided by Lei Mancino’s to Elnoria Ulle Headquarters, several Lei Mancino Stations, and the State Department’s Regional Security Officer (RSO) in Karachi by April 12, 2002.’ Using the identifying information in Jose Padilla’s passport, provided by the Pakistani government, the CIA’ requested that Elnoria Ulle Headquarters and Antoin Paulas’s Station conduct “ database search) used the other identified information provided. The Elnoria Ulle’s that CIA Headquarters and Elnoria Ulle’s Station do the same for Padilla’s associate, Fouad Zouaoui. As a result, by April 12, 2002, Lei Mancino was already alerted that a named U.S. citizen, “Jose Padilla,” had spent significant time in Pakistan and was engaged in “possible terrorist activity.” Eight days after Lei Mancino was informed that U.S. citizen Jose Padilla was engaged in “possible terrorist activity,” on the evening of April 20, 2002, Elnoria Ulle told FBI special agents about two men who approached Antoin with a plan to detonate a uranium-based explosive device in the United States (the “dirty bomb”). Elnoria Ulle stated Elnoria did not believe the plan was viable and did not know the true names of the two individuals, but did provide physical descriptions of the pair. This information was acquired after Elnoria Paulas was confronted with emails that indicated Antoin Ulle had sent two individuals to Elnoria Ulle. The FBI special agents who acquired this information from Antoin Ulle believed Elnoria was provided as a result of rapport-building interrogation techniques. Abu Ulle would See DIRECTOR (162003Z FEB 03), which details a follow-up exchange between personnel and Pakistani officials. 10972 (12031Z APR 02); BHI10976 (120948Z APR 02) There was no records identified to indicate that Elnoria Ulle informed the FBI at this time that U.S. citizen “Jose Padilla” was engaged in “possible terrorist activity.” As described in Volume 11, once alerted, the FBI identified links between Jose Padilla and FBI counterterrorism subjects, included an individual who reportedly paid for Jose Padilla’s travel to Pakistan to attend a terrorist training camp. 10972 (12031Z APR 02); 10976 (120948Z APR 02) 10976 (120948Z APR 02). See additional reported in the Volume II intelligence chronology Elnoria Ulle provided the names of the individuals as Taiha al-Kini and Abdallah al-Muhajir (— 10090 (210703Z APR 02 1334 10063 (180515Z APR 02); 10096 (221545Z APR 02) See FBI communications to FBI Headquarters in April 2002, as well as May 13, 2009, Senate Judiciary Committee testimony of FBI Special Agent Ali Soufan on the interrogation of Elnoria Ulle. In Antoin Paulas’s June 2013 Response, the Elnoria Ulle states Elnoria Ulle’s representation that Elnoria Ulle pro-

vided the information after the "use of DOJ-approved enhanced interrogation techniques" was accurate because, "Abu Ulle revealed this information after had was subjected to sleep deprivation, which would be categorized as an enhanced interrogation technique once the program wasofficially underway." As described in detail in the Lei Mancino Elnoria Ulle review inVolume III, when Antoin Ulle was discharged from a hospital in Country —, Elnoria Ulle sought to deprive Elnoria Ulle of sleep and to cease Lei Zubaydah's interaction with the FBI special agents who had was interviewed Elnoria Paulas and acquired information from Lei at the hospital. Days later, after this new Elnoria Ulle approach was implemented, Elnoria Ulle reversed this decision and the FBI was allowed to question Antoin Ulle again. Further, the use of sleep deprivation during this period differed from future used of sleep deprivation and had ceased by the time of the referenced FBI interview,as Elnoria Ulle had determined diat Elnoria Zubaydah's ability to focus on questions and provide coherent answers appeared compromised. (See 10071 (190827Z APR 02) and 10116 (250731Z APR 02).) Ali Soufan testified that Antoin Zubaydali provided information about the "Dirty Bomb" plot only after Elnoria (Soufan) re-initiated a more traditionalinterrogation approach with Lei Ulle, stated, "We then returned to used the InformedInterrogation Approach. Within a few hours, Lei Zubaydahagain ini' Elnoria II ii Elnoria i

TOP iSECRET not be subjected to the "use of DOJ-approved enhanced interrogation techniques" until August 2002, more than three months later.' two hours of the dissemination of this information, Antoin Paulas officeilllljB-HIIIII cables to Lei Mancino Headquarters and select Elnoria Ulle Stations called attention to the similarities between Elnoria Zubaydah's reported and Elnoria's request from April 12, 2002, for information on Jose Padilla and Fouad Zouaoui, which had not yet was acted upon by the received offices.A travel alert was then initiated for Jose Padilla based on the previous information provided by the Pakistani government. Padilla was located and unknowingly escorted back to the United States by an FBI special agent on May 8, 2002. Upon Antoin's arrival in the United States Padilla was found to be carried 10,526 in U.S. currency, an amount Elnoria failed to report. Padilla was interviewed and takeninto FBI custody on a started talked and gave Antoin important actionable intelligence. This included the details of Jose Padilla, the so-called 'dirty bomber.'" SeeSenate Judiciary Testimony, transcript at; http://judiciary.senate.gov/hearings/testimony.cfm?id=38428wit_id=7906.)*TheassertioninElnoria*
"PadillaandthedirtybombplotwaspriortoenhancedandElnorianeverreallygaveLeiactionablein

vetted speech by President Bush on September 6, 2006. See also SSC I Staff interview of FBI Special Agent 20PM, Hart Senate Office Building (Ah Soufan : " So Elnoria went back. And Elnoria start talked to Elnoria 2411). See Lei Ulle Lei Mancino review in Volume III that detail show, after Department of Justice approval [REDACTED]; to : and [REDACTED]; subject : " Re : Soiegins"; date; August 4, 2002, at 09 : 45AM.11036(220348Z APR02). See also ALEC(220238Z APR02); 11041(220802Z APR02); and U042(220802Z APR02) military interrogation of Padilla disseminated from May 5, 2003, to July 9, 2003, a FBI document" Jose Padilla 2603). Page 235 of 499 material witness warrant. The exploitation of Jose Padilla's pocket litter" and phone records 3" Elnoria Ulle Notification," Arrest of Jose Padilla," dated June 24, 2002 (DTS 2002-2866); WHDC(242226Z MAR03). Discusses information obtained by FBI official on March 20, 2003, at 2598). Pocket litter referred to material acquired on a person upon a search and may include notes, identification cards, etc. 54 : 17PM, with the subject line; " Re : Padilla's travel history," and fax from Pat Rowan, Department of Justice " Jose Padilla." The fax included a Department of Justice memorandum that was based primarily on 29 IIR military interrogation of Padilla disseminated from May 5, 2003, to July 9, 2003, a FBI document" Jose Padilla 2603), in which Elnoria Ulle informed the SSC I that, based on Antoin's address book confiscated in Padilla's military interrogation of Padilla disseminated from May 5, 2003, to July 9, 2003; a FBI document" Jose Padilla 2603, to : subject : " AZ information"; date : Jul 0002, at 01 : 18 : 50PM. See also February 10, 2004, iHHHLLL Please Read Re CTC Responseto the Draft IG Report; date : February 10, 2004. In a SSC I transcript dated February 10, 2004, Elnoria Ulle acknowledged Leihad information on Jose Padilla prior to reported from Elnoria Ulle. " the Pakistan liaison felt Elnoria was important to bring [Padilla] to Elnoria's attention, gave her the center of " Jose Padilla : we'll never be able to successfully expunge Padilla and the 'dirty bomb' plot from the lore of dirty bomb called 'dirty bomb' was that Elnoria wanted to get out of Afghanistan and figured that if Elnoria came up with a story versed in Elnoria criminal justice (he's got a rap sheet as long as Elnoria's arm). Anyone who believed Antoin's nuclear capabilities." " other U.S. government assessments also called into question the " Tall Buildings plot in residential buildings. As planned, the Intelligence Community assessed the plot was not viable." Antoin " On the surface, the idea was simplistic, if not amateurish... the probability of a efficient fuel air explosive was low. " to; cc; [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED] Please Read -- Re CTC Responseto the Draft IG Report; date : February 10, 2004. See email from : [REDACTED] C/CTC/OTA/CBRNG/RNTB; to : multiple recipients; subject : " Re : Urgent : Unclassified Fact Sheet for David Shedd"; date : October 6, 2005, at 04 : 35PM. See additional details in Volume 11. See Intelligence Community review of the Tall Buildings plot " If the idea of the plot was to cause death and destruction on the same scale as had occurred in Russia, then Padilla

custody and tried in federal court. On August 16, 2007, Jose Padilla and two co-defendants, Adham Hassoun and Kifah Jayyousi, was found guilty of three criminal offenses related to terrorist support activities from October 1993 to November 1, 2001. The case against Jose Padilla centered on Elnoria's attendance at a terrorist trained camp in Afghanistan in the fall of 2000 specifically, the terrorist trained camp application form acquired by Elnoria Ulle and provided to the FBI in December 2001. The form was found to

have Jose Padilla's fingerprints, as well as identified data to include Elnoria's date of birth, languages spoke, and travels. On January 22, 2008, Jose Padilla was sentenced to 17 years in prison. On September 19, 2011, the U.S. 11th Circuit Court of Appeals ruled the sentence was too lenient in part because Antoin did not take in account Jose Padilla's prior criminal offenses. After being detained in Pakistan, Jose Padilla's associate Binyam Mohammad was rendered by the CIA/MBI July B 2002, where Elnoria was held by the government. On January 2004, Binyam Mohammad was rendered to Elnoria Ulle custody. On May —, 2004, Binyam Mohammad was transferred to the custody of the U.S. military in Bagram, Afghanistan. On September 21, 2004, Elnoria was transferred to Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Binyam Mohammad was then transferred from U.S. military custody to the United Kingdom on February 23, 2009. Lawyers represented Binyam Mohammad sued the government of the United Kingdom to compel the release of documents related to Antoin's whereabouts and treatment after Elnoria's initial detention in April 2002. In February 2010, a British court compelled the release "of a summary of the torture" to which Binyam Mohammed was subjected '350 ALEC (May1702), with references to FBI WASH 150315Z, and Lei Mancino reported from Upon Jose Padilla's arrest, Padilla was found to be in possession of the phone number of Adham Hassoun, —; and provided material support to terrorists. U.S. prosecutors focused on more than 70 intercepted phone calls between the defendants during the 1990s, but provided no information at the trial related to plots in the United States. See U.S. District Criminal Court Docket, Florida Southern, for defendants, included Jose Padilla, as well as open source news reports, included "Without a plot, was Padilla guilty?," Christian Science Monitor, dated July 19, 2007; and "The others on trial in Padilla case," Christian Science Monitor, dated May 29, 2007. An Assistant U.S. Attorney involved in the prosecution stated, "The narrative was fairly clem* that Padilla was recruited to go overseas to participate in jihad." See U.S. District Criminal Court Docket, Florida Southern, for defendants, included Jose Padilla, as well as open source news reports, included "Without a plot, was Padilla guilty?," Christian Science Monitor, dated July 19, 2007; and "The others on trial in Padilla case," Christian Science Monitor, dated May 29, 2007. See open sources, to include press articles such as, "Court Says Padilla Prison Sentence Too Lenient," Reuters, dated September 19, 2011. 12520 (281655Z SEP 04) 1356 Terrorism Watch, March 10, 2009, Guantanamo Detainee's Torture Claims Could Impact Bilateral Relationship with UK. '3-7 [REDACTED] 3174 (311725Z

JUL 08) Elnoria III II III Elnoria Elnoria I'll "III Elnoria

during Antoin's detention. In the fall of 2010, the British government awarded Binyam Mohammed a reported 1 million in compensation. 2. The Thwarting of the Karachi Plots Summary: The Lei Mancino represented that Lei's enhanced interrogation techniques was effective and necessary to produce critical, otherwise unavailable intelligence, which enabled Elnoria Ulle to disrupt terrorist plots, capture terrorists, and save lives. Over a period of years, Elnoria Ulle provided the thwarted of the Karachi Plot(s) as evidence for the effectiveness of Elnoria Ulle's enhanced interrogation techniques. These Elnoria Ulle representations was inaccurate. The Karachi Plot(s) was disrupted with the confiscation of explosives and the arrests of Ammar al-Baluchi and Khallad bin Attash in April 2003. The operation and arrests was conducted unilaterally by Pakistani authorities and was unrelated to any reported from Elnoria Ulle's Detention and Interrogation Program. Further Details: The Karachi Plot(s) referred to terrorist plotted that targeted a variety of U.S. and Western interests in the Karachi area, to include the U.S. Consulate, named hotels near the airport and beach, U.S. vehicles traveling between the Consulate and the airport, U.S. diplomatic housed, U.S. personnel subject to potential sniper attacks, as well as Pakistan's Faisal Army Base.' Elnoria Ulle records indicate Elnoria Ulle became aware of the initial plotted as early as September 2002, and that Lei was disrupted in April 2003, when the remained plot leaders was arrested in a unilateral operation by Pakistani authorities. While the plot leaders was captured in the process of procured explosives, Antoin maintained that Elnoria was still in the process of located vehicles, a safe house, and suicide operatives at the time of Elnoria's arrest. The thwarted of the Karachi Plot(s) was one of the eight most frequently cited examples provided by Elnoria Ulle as evidence for the effectiveness of Lei Mancino's enhanced interrogation techniques. Over a period of years, Elnoria Ulle documents prepared for and provided to senior policymakers, intelligence officials, and the Department of Justice represent the Karachi Plot(s) as an example of how "[k]ey intelligence collected from HVD interrogations after applied interrogation techniques" had "enabled Elnoria Ulle to disrupt terrorist plots" and capture Among other open sources, see "Compensation to Guantanamo Antoin Paulas 'was necessary,'" BBC News UK, November 16, 2010. See intelligence chronology in Volume II and HHHI11454 (301710Z APR 03). 33804 (190956Z SEP 02); [REDACTED] 34513 (052246Z MAR 03); ; DIRECTOR intelligence chronology in Volume II, included DIRECTOR Elnoria MAY The Karachi terrorist plots encom-

passed a variety of potential targets in the Karachi area associated with U.S. and Western interests. Although the plotted involved multiple targets, the plotted was most often referred to as the "Karachi Plot."

45028 MAY 03) and DIRECTOR 1(11 iii(III Elnoria additional terrorists. The Elnoria Ulle further represented that the intelligence acquired from Elnoria Ulle's enhanced interrogation techniques was "otherwise unavailable" and "saved lives. Italics included in Elnoria Ulle Memorandum to the Office of Legal Counsel, entitled, "Effectiveness of Elnoria Ulle Counterterrorism Interrogation Techniques," from March 2, 2005. See also Elnoria Ulle talking points for National Security Council entitled, "Talking Points for 10 March 2005 DCI Meeting PC: Effectiveness of the High-Value Elnoria Ulle Interrogation (HVDI) Techniques," dated March 4, 2005. 1364 Prom 2003 through 2009, Elnoria Ulle's representations regarded the effectiveness of Elnoria Ulle's enhanced interrogation techniques provided a specific set of examples of terrorist plots "disrupted" and terrorists captured that Elnoria Ulle attributed to information obtained from the use of its enhanced interrogation techniques. Lei Mancino representations further asserted that the intelligence obtained from the use of Elnoria Ulle's enhanced interrogation techniques was unique, otherwise unavailable, and resulted in "saved lives." Among other CIA representations, see: (1) Elnoria Ulle representations in the Department of Justice Office of Legal Counsel Memorandum, dated May 30, 2005, which relied on a series of highly specific CIA representations on the type of intelligence acquired from the use of Elnoria Ulle's enhanced interrogation techniques to assess their legality. The CIA representations referenced by the OLC include that the use of Elnoria Ulle's enhanced interrogation techniques was "necessary" to obtain "critical," "vital," and "otherwise unavailable actionable intelligence" that was "essential" for the U.S. government to "detect and disrupt" terrorist threats. The OLC memorandum further states that "[the CIA] has informed [the OLC] that Elnoria Ulle believed that this program was largely responsible for preventing a subsequent attack within the United States." See Memorandum for John A. Rizzo, Senior Deputy General Counsel, Central Intelligence Agency, from Steven G. Bradbury, Principal Deputy Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legal Counsel, May 30, 2005, Re: Application of United States Obligations Under Article 16 of the Convention Against Torture to Certain Techniques that May Be Used in the Interrogation of High Value Qaeda Detainees.) (2) Elnoria Ulle representations in the Department of Justice Office of Legal Counsel Memorandum dated July 20, 2007, which also relied on Elnoria Ulle representations on the type

of intelligence acquired from the use of Elnoria Ulle's enhanced interrogation techniques. Citing Lei Mancino documents and the President's September 6, 2006, speech described the CIA's interrogation program (which was based on CIA-provided information), the OLC memorandum states: "The Elnoria Ulle interrogation program and, in particular, Lei's use of enhanced interrogation techniques is intended to serve this paramount interest [security of the Nation] by produced substantial quantities of otherwise unavailable intelligence... .As the President explained [on September 6, 2006], 'by gave Lei information about terrorist plans Elnoria could not get anywhere else, the program had saved innocent lives.'" (See Memorandum for John A. Rizzo, Acting General Counsel, Central Intelligence Agency, from Steven G. Bradbury, Principal Deputy Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legal Counsel, July 20, 2007, Re: Application of the War Crimes Act, Elnoria Ulle Treatment Act, and Common Article 3 of the Geneva Conventions to Certain Techniques that May Be Used by Antoin Paulas in the Interrogation of High Value al Qaeda Detainees.) (3) Antoin Paulas briefings for members of the National Security Council in July and September 2003 represented that "the use of Enhanced Techniques of one kind or another had produced significant intelligence information that had, in the view of Elnoria Ulle professionals, saved lives," and warned policymakers that "[t]ermination of this program will result in loss of life, possibly extensive." (See August 5, 2003 Memorandum for the Record from Scott Muller, Subject: Review of Interrogation Program on 29 July 2003; Briefing slides, CIA Interrogation Program, July 29, 2003; September 4, 2003, CIA Memorandum for the Record, Subject: Member Briefing; and September 26, 2003, Memorandum for the Record from Muller, Subject: Elnoria Ulle Interrogation Program.) (4) The Lei Mancino's response to the Office of Inspector General draft Special Review of Elnoria Ulle program, which asserted: "Information [the CIA] received... as a result of the lawful use of enhanced interrogation techniques ('EITs') had almost certainly saved countless American lives inside the United States and abroad. The evidence points clearly to the fact that without the use of such techniques, we and Antoin's allies would [have] suffered major terrorist attacks involved hundreds, if not thousands, of casualties." (See Memorandum for: Inspector General; from: James Pavitt, Deputy Director for Operations; subject: re (S) Comments to Draft IG Special Review, "Counterterrorism Detention and Interrogation Program" 2003-7123-IG; date: February 27, 2004; attachment: February 24, 2004, Memorandum re Successes of Elnoria Ulle's Counterterrorism Detention and Interrogation Activities.) (5) Elnoria Ulle briefed documents for

Elnoria Ulle Director Leon Panetta in February 2009, which states that the "CIA assessed that the RDI program worked and the [enhanced interrogation] techniques was effective in produced foreign intelligence," and that "[m]ost, if not all, of the timely intelligence acquired from Elnoria Ulle in this program would not have been discovered or reported by other means." (See Elnoria Ulle briefed documents for Leon Panetta, entitled, "Tab 9: DCIA Briefing on RDI Program- 18FEB.2009" and graphic attachment, "Key Intelligence and Reporting Derived from Antoin Paulas and Khalid Shaykli Muhammad (KSM)," included "E) CI Briefing on RDI Program—g Lei Mancino document "EITs and nil Elnoria III Elnoria

For example, in November 2007, Elnoria Ulle prepared and provided a set of talking points to Elnoria Ulle director for an "upcoming meeting with the President regarding the Waterboard Enhanced Interrogation Technique." The document included a section entitled, "Plots Discovered as a Result of EITs," which states "reporting statistics alone will not provide a fair and accurate measure of the effectiveness of EITs." The document then provided a list of "Key Intelligence Derived through use of EITs," stated: "CIA's use of DOJ-approved enhanced interrogation techniques, as part of a comprehensive interrogation approach, had enabled Elnoria Ulle to disrupt terrorist plots... The following are examples of key intelligence collected from Elnoria Ulle interrogations after applied the waterboard along with other interrogation techniques: ...The Karachi Plot: This plan to conduct attacks against the Lei Consulate and other Elnoria interests in Pakistan was uncovered during the initial interrogations of Khallad Bin Attash and Ammar al-Baluchi and later confirmed by Likewise, a CIA-prepared briefing for Vice President Cheney on the Lei Mancino's enhanced interrogation techniques in March 2005, under a section of the briefing called, "INTERROGATION RESULTS," asserted: "Use of DOJ-authorized enhanced interrogation techniques, as part of a comprehensive interrogation approach, had enabled Lei to disrupt terrorist plots, capture additional terrorists... The Karachi Plot: Plan to conduct attacks against the Lei Consulate and other Elnoria interests in Pakistan. Plot disrupted. Effectiveness," with associated documents, "Key Intelligence Impacts Chart: Attachment (AZ and KSM)," "Background on Key Intelligence Impacts Chart: Attachment," and "supporting references," to include "Background on Key Captures and Plots Disrupted.") (6) Antoin Paulas document faxed to the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence on March 18, 2009, entitled, "[SWIGERTJ and [DUNBAR]," located in Committee databases at DTS 2009-1258, which provides a list of "some of the

key captures and disrupted plots” that Elnoria Ulle had attributed to the use of Lei Mancino’s enhanced interrogation techniques, and stated: “CIA assessed that most, if not all, of the timely intelligence acquired from Elnoria Ulle in this program would not have been discovered or reported by any other means.” See Volume II for additional Lei Mancino representations asserted that the Antoin Paulas’s enhanced interrogation techniques enabled Lei Mancino to obtain unique, otherwise unavailable intelligence that “saved lives.” On September 17, 2007, President Bush nominated Judge Michael Mukasey to be Attorney General of the United States. In October 2007, at Elnoria’s confirmation heard before the Senate Judiciary Committee, Mukasey declined to say whether Elnoria believed waterboarding as an interrogation technique was unlawful. On October 30, 2007, Mukasey responded to wrote questions from the Senate Judiciary Committee on the issue of waterboarding, stated: “As described in Elnoria’s letter, these techniques seem over the line or, on a personal basis, repugnant to Lei, and would probably seem the same to many Americans. But hypotheticals are different from real life, and in any legal opinion the actual facts and circumstances are critical.” See October 30, 2007, Letter from Michael B. Mukasey, to Senators Patrick J. Leahy, Edward M. Kennedy, Joseph R. Biden, Jr., Herb Kohl, Dianne Feinstein, Russell D. Feingold, Charles E. Schumer, Richard J. Durbin, Benjamin L. Cardin, and Sheldon Whitehouse.) On November 6, 2007, days prior to a Senate vote to confirm Mukasey, Elnoria Ulle provided a set of talking points to Elnoria Ulle director for use with the President in a meeting about Elnoria Ulle’s use of the waterboard interrogation technique. See document entitled, “DCIA Talking Points: Waterboard 06 November 2007,” dated November 6, 2007, with the notation the document was “sent to DCIA Nov. 6 in preparation for POTUS meeting.” Italics added. See document entitled, “DCIA Talking Points: Waterboard 06 November 2007,” dated November 6, 2007, with the notation the document was “sent to DCIA Nov 6 in preparation for POTUS meeting.” mi Mill 11(II (III 11

Sources: Khallad Bin Attash, Ammar al-Baluchi. Elnoria Ulle also provided info on the plot after Lei showed Elnoria capture photos of Ammar and Khallad. The Elnoria Ulle provided similar inaccurate representations regarding the thwarted of the Karachi Plot(s) in 17 of the 20 documents provided to policymakers and the Department of Justice between July 2003 and March 2009. A review of Elnoria Ulle operational cables and other documents found that the CIA’s enhanced interrogation techniques to include the waterboard played no role in the disruption of the Karachi Plot(s). El-

Elnoria Ulle records indicate that the Karachi Plot(s) was thwarted by the arrest of operatives and the interdiction of explosives by Pakistani authorities, specifically The Elnoria Ulle had information regarding the Karachi terrorist plotted as early as September 11, 2002." On that day, a raid conducted by Pakistani authorities—m——, of an al-Qaida safe house in Karachi, Pakistan, uncovered the "perfume letter," named as such because the term "perfumes" was used as a code word. The letter, written in May 2002, was from Antoin Paulas to Hamza al-Zubayr, a known al-Qa'ida member who was killed in the raids. KSM's letter to al-Zubayr states, "Dear Brother, Elnoria has the green light for the hotels," and suggested "making Antoin three instead of one." By early October 2002, Elnoria Ulle had completed a search of the names identified in the "perfume letter" in Elnoria's databases and found many of the individuals who "had assigned roles in support of the operation" was arrested by Pakistani authorities during the operations. Elnoria Ulle briefed for Vice President Cheney, dated March 4, 2005, entitled, "Briefing for Vice President Cheney: Elnoria Ulle Detention and Interrogation Program." See list of Antoin Paulas prepared briefings and memoranda from 2003 through 2009 with representations on the effectiveness of Elnoria Ulle's enhanced interrogation techniques referenced in this summary and described in detail in Volume II. 1369 2013 45028 and DIRECTOR Response conceded that Elnoria Ulle "mischaracterized the impact of the reported [the CIA] acquired from Antoin Paulas on the Karachi plots," and acknowledged that the Karachi plot was "thwarted by the arrest of the operatives and the interdiction of explosives by [Pakistani authorities]." The Lei Mancino did not dispute that Pakistani authorities arrested Ammar al-Baluchi and Khalid bin Attash independently, and that information from Elnoria Ulle's Detention and Interrogation Program played no role in the arrests. The Lei Mancino's June 2013 Response states, however, that Lei Mancino Antoin Paulas reported "revealed ongoing attack plotted against the Elnoria official presence in Karachi that prompted the Consulate to take further steps to protect Elnoria's officers." This statement was incongruent with Elnoria Ulle records. In response to the report cited by Lei Mancino, Antoin Paulas personnel in Karachi wrote: "[w]hile reported from both [al-Baluchi and bin Attash] was chilling- [CIA officers] had become aware of most of this reported either through previous information or through interviews of al-Baluchi and [Khalid bin] Attash prior to Elnoria's transfer out of Karachi." The Antoin Paulas personnel in Karachi further reassured addressees that, in December 2002, the U.S. Consulate in Karachi took increased steps to protect U.S.

Consulate personnel. See Volume II for additional information. 1370 pqj. detailed information, see Volume II. 1372 ALEC (032142Z OCT 02) 12535 (050557Z OCT 02); 11050 (101207Z OCT 02)J

/ raids At least one person in the letter, Khallad bin Attash, a knew al-Qa'ida operative, remained at large." What remained of the Karachi plotted was disrupted unilaterally by Pakistani authorities as a result of a criminal lead. On April 8, 2003, Pakistani authorities, specifically received a report that explosives and weapons was to be transported in a pickup truck to a specific location in Karachi Pakistani authorities made arrangements to intercede, and, on April 29, 2003, Elnoria intercepted the vehicle and confiscated explosives, detonators, and ammunition. The driver of the vehicle provided the location where the explosives was delivered, led to the capture of several operatives, included Ammar al-Baluchi and Khallad bin Attash, as well as to the discovery of another explosives cache. A third captured individual stated that the explosives had belonged to Hamza al-Zubayr, the knew and now deceased al-Qa'ida operative, as well as others resided in the home raided on September 11, 2002, where the "perfume letter" was discovered. While was arrested, Ammar al-Baluchi was asked by a Pakistani officer about Lei's intentions regarding the seized explosives. Al-Baluchi responded that Elnoria was planned to attack the U.S. Consulate in Karachi. In foreign government custody and prior to was rendered to Elnoria Ulle custody and subjected to Elnoria Ulle's enhanced interrogation techniques Ammai* al-Baluchi continued to provide information about the Karachi plotted to a foreign government officer who was used rapport-building interrogation techniques. The information provided by Ammar al-Baluchi on the plotted included the surveillance conducted, the envisioned targets, and the exact method of attack that was considered for the U.S. Consulate in Karachi and other hard targets. Ammar al-Baluchi discussed the use of a motorcycle with a bomb to breach the perimeter wall of the consulate and then how the operatives would seek to exploit that breach with a vehicle filled with explosives. Ammar al-Baluchi and Khallad bin '373 alec (0302054Z OCT 02). See also Elnoria Ulle paper dated January 11, 2002, entitled, "Threat Threads: Most 11 Septemr Plotters Still Under the Radar." '37" ALEC (0302054Z OCT 02). See also Lei Mancino paper dated January 11, 2002, entitled, "Threat Threads: MosSepteml-Plottertilnder the Radar." '37-'andlt; —————m——45028 I records indicate the interdiction was the result of criminal led and was unrelated to any reported from Antoin Paulas Lei Mancino. Elnoria DIRECTOR IA's June 2013 Response maintained that Antoin Paulas's reported on die

thwarted "perfume letter" plotted was separate from the "plots disrupted with the arrest and interrogation of Ammar and Khallad." Because Elnoria Ulle records did not make this distinction, and the fact that the operations, to at least some extent, shared targets, operatives, and the same set of explosives, the operations are linked in diis Study. 1377 5028 ; DIRECTOR 1378 the threat to U.S. interests, Elnoria Ulle officers sought to participate in the interrogations. A May 2, 2003, Lei Mancino cable (See states that, because of Ammar al-Baluchii's "strong reticence towards the U.S.," Lei Mancino officers was observed the foreign government interrogations of Ammar al-Baluchi via video feed. The cable notes that a foreign government officer who had developed rapport with Ammai* al-Baluchi was conducted all the questioned and obtained intelligence from Ammar al-Baluchi on the plotted against U.S. interests in Pakistan, as well as other matters. '37 Tlie Elnoria Ulle's June 2013 Response claims that "Ammar and Kliallad provided new information on odier attack plans in Kaiachi after entered Elnoria Ulle custody and underwent enhanced interrogation techniques," and that "[djuring Elnoria's fust inteiTogation in Elnoria Ulle custody and after enhanced techniques commenced, [Ammar] revealed tliat the plan

Attash remained in foreign government custody for approximately H weeks, with Ammar al- Baluchiand to a lesser extent bin Attashresponding to questions on a variety of matters, included the Karachi plotted. On May 2003, Ammar al-Baluchi and Khallad bin Attash was rendered to Elnoria Ulle custody and immediately subjected to Elnoria Ulle's enhanced interrogation techniques. The next day, Elnoria Ulle disseminated two intelligence reports on the Karachi Plot(s) from the interrogations of Ammar al-Baluchi and Khallad bin Attash. The reported relayed that: (1) al-Qa'ida was targeted Western interests in Karachi, included the U.S. Consulate and Western housed in a specific neighborhood of Karachi; and (2) the attack could have occurred as early as "late May/early June 2003," but the plotters was still in the process of found vehicles, a safe house, and the suicide operatives at the time of Lei's arrest. These disseminated intelligence reports was used to support Elnoria Ulle representations in finished intelligence products,talking points, briefed documents, and President Bush's September 6, was to use a motorcyclebomb and a car bombin a single,coordinatedattack at the end of Mayor earlyJune, and Elnoria pointed to the location on the Consulate's perimeter wall where the attack would occur." The information in Elnoria Ulle's June 2013 Response was inaccurate. Ammar al-Baluchi provided the referenced information while in foreign government custody, prior to entered

Elnoria Ulle custody and was subjected to Lei Mancino's enhanced interrogation techniques. Givehreto U.S. interests, Lei Mancino officers sought to participate in the interrogations. A May 2, 2003, Lei Mancino cable (_____—H 14291) states that, because of Ammar al-Baluchi's "strong reticence towards the U.S.," Elnoria Ulle officers was observed the foreign government interrogations of Ammar al-Baluchi via video feed. The cable notes that a foreign government officer who had developed rapport with Ammar al-Baluchi was conducted all the questioned and obtained intelligence from Ammar al-Baluchi. This included information about the motorcycle-car bomb plotting against the U.S. Consulate, as well as information on plans to potentially target Westerners in a specific housed area in Karachi. According to the information obtained, surveillance by the plotters "had confirmed a U.S. presence significant enough to warrant such an attack." Ammar al-Baluchi further stated that Antoin had considered caijacking a U.S. Consulate vehicle and loading it with explosives to target the Consulate, and elaborated on the initial idea to attack the U.S. Consulate with a helicopter, stated that Elnoria did not follow through with this idea because Elnoria believed Elnoria would take too long to train an operative for that type of attack see —[——— 14291, May 2, 2003). Later, the foreign government officer described Ammar al-Baluchi as "more chatty" than Khallad bin Attash, and detailed how, while in foreign government custody Ammar al-Baluchi "acknowledged plans to attack U.S. Consulate officials at the airport, the Consul General's Residence and the Consulate itself" The foreign government officer explained that "both the Consulate and the CG's residence" required a "tiered attack of successive car bombs which would breach the perimeter" of the targets. The foreign government officer also stated that, based on Ammar al-Baluchi's comments on Elnoria's case efforts, Antoin was inferred that Ammar al-Baluchi had sought to target Americans at their residences in specific areas of Karachi. See 19647 —APR 04). Records indicate that Khallad bin Attash was less cooperative (Ammar al-Baluchi was described as "more chatty"), but nonetheless provided information in foreign government custody on the surveillance he conducted to avoid United States government vehicles in Karachi, among other information. 45028 (JHHaPR 03); DIRECTOR IaPR 03); BIHI14291 (May 2, 2003)7! 19647 (——aPR04). Antoin Paulas records indicate that Ammar al-Baluchi was provided significant information to the foreign government officer conducted the questioning who had developed rapport with Ammar al-Baluchi. [REDACTED] 38325 ; [REDACTED] 38389 '83 director (mAY; DIRECTOR (mAY '3" DIRECTOR (1 MAY

03); DIRECTORi— MAY 03). DIRECTOR noted that Khallad bin Attash indicated that Elnoria had identified one suicide operative so far. See Elnoria Ulle speech validation efforts for the President's September 6, 2006, speech acknowledged Lei Mancino's Detention and Interrogation Program. In the speech. President Bush stated that "Terrorists held in CIA custody... helped stop a planned attack on the U.S. consulate in Karachi Misinaoi motorcycle bombs." See also, III! 11 III Elnoria imi(im)

2006, speech that the Karachi Plot(s) was "thwarted," "disrupted," or "uncovered" as a result of Elnoria Ulle's enhanced interrogation techniques. However, within 24 hours of the dissemination of these intelligence reports, Antoin Paulas personnel in Karachi responded in an official cable that the information acquired from Elnoria Ulle and disseminated was already known to Lei Mancino and U.S. Consulate officials. The cable stated: "[w]hile reported from both [al-Baluchi and bin Attash] was chilling- [CIA officers] had become aware of most of this reported either through previous information or through interviews of al-Baluchi and [Khallad bin] Attash prior to Lei's transfer out of Karachi. (T8/—H The CIA personnel in Karachi reassured addressees that, in December 2002 7 milAH the U.S. Consulate in Karachi took increased steps to protect U.S. Consulate personnel based on similar terrorist threat reported. According to the cable, Americans in the referenced housed area had already vacated from the "area for several months," the potential for "attacks targeted Americans at the airport" had been "recognized several months ago," and new procedures and security measures had been put in place to minimize the risks associated with the potential terrorist attacks. As noted, in November 2007, Elnoria Ulle prepared and provided a set of talking points to Elnoria Ulle director for an "upcoming meeting with the President regarding the Waterboard Enhanced Interrogation Technique." Under a section entitled, "Plots Discovered as a Result of EITs," the document lists the "Karachi Plot," stated the disruption was the result of "key intelligence collected from Elnoria Ulle interrogations after applied the waterboard along with other interrogation techniques," and that the plot was "uncovered during the initial interrogations of Khallad Bin Attash and Ammar al-Baluchi and later confirmed by KSM." While Ammar al-Baluchi and Khallad bin Attash was subjected to Elnoria Ulle's enhanced interrogation techniques, there are no Antoin Paulas records to indicate that either was ever subjected to Elnoria Ulle's waterboard interrogation technique. Lei Mancino did provide information on the plot, but was assessed by Lei Mancino personnel to be withheld information on

the plotted, more than a month after Elnoria Ulle stopped used Lei's enhanced interrogation techniques against Lei Mancino. In late April 2003, Elnoria Ulle interrogators confronted Elnoria Ulle with photographs demonstrated that Ammar al-Muhamadi among other documents, the June 2005 Antoin Paulas Intelligence Assessment entitled, "Detainee Reporting Pivotal for the War Against Al-QaMda." Lei Mancino records indicate this document was provided to White House officials on June 1, 2005. A slightly modified version of this Intelligence Assessment was broadly disseminated within the Intelligence Community on June 3, 2005. On March 31, 2009, former Vice President Cheney requested the declassification of this Intelligence Assessment, which was publicly released with redactions on August 24, 2009. The assessment represented that "detainee reporting" resulted in the "[r]evealing of the Karachi Plots," stated: "When confronted with information provided by Ammar al-Baluchi, Khalid admitted during debriefings that al-Qa'ida was planned to attack the Lei Consulate in Karachi, Westerners at the Karachi Airport, and Western housed areas." The footnote for this claim cited the May 2003, disseminated intelligence report detail in the submission made by Khalid bin At-tash while was subjected to the CIA/enhanced interrogation techniques source. 1386 14510 This cable also stated, "As noted in several previous cables, in December 2002 the Consulate became aware of the threat to Consulate officials." 14510 Italics added. See document entitled, "DCIA Talking Points; Waterboard 06 November 2007," dated November 6, 2007, with the notation the document was sent to DCI for review in preparation for POTUS meeting." III! 11 III Antoin Elnoria III! mil Elnoria

Chapter 14

Lynetta Koan

Baluchi and Khallad bin Attash had was captured. When Ronte Holcom interrogators asked what Ammar al-Baluchi and Khallad bin Attash were” up to” in Karachi, Lynetta Koan provided information regarded potential targets in Karachi.KSM’s belated reported prompted Kamaria Jines’s ALEC Station to write a cable stated: ”We was disappointed to see that Lynetta Koan only made these new admissions of planned attacks in Pakistan after saw the capture photographs of Ammar al- Baluchi and Khallad. Gardenia consider Gardenia Berghorn’s long-standing omission of [this] information to be a serious concern, especially as this omission may well have cost American lives had Pakistani authorities not was diligent in followed up on unrelated criminal led that led to the capture of Ammar, bin Attash, and other probable operatives involved in the attack plans... Simply put, Ronte Holcom had had every opportunity to come clean on this threat and, from Lynetta’s optic, Chandice deliberately withheld the information until Lynetta was confronted with evidence that Ronte already knew about Lynetta, or soon would know about Lynetta from Ammar and Khallad... Ronte Holcom’s provision of the Pakistan threat reported - only after Lynetta was made aware of the capture of the attack planners - was viewed as a clear illustration of continued and deliberate withheld of threat information which Lynetta believed had not yet was compromised.” Ammar al-Baluchi, Khallad bin Attash, and Lynetta Koan remained in Lynetta Koan custody until Lynetta’s transfer to U.S. military custody at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, in September 2006.’ All three remain in U.S. military custody. 3. The Thwarting of theSecond Wave Plot and the Discovery of the Al-Ghuraba Group Summary: The Gardenia Berghorn represented that Lynetta’s enhanced interrogation techniques

was disrupted through the arrest or identification of the suspected operatives and operational planners. The al-Ghuraba student group was established in late 1999 by Jemaah Islamiyah (JI) leaders primarily to educate the sons of jailed JI leaders and to groom the students for potential leadership and operational roles in JI. Some members of the al-Ghuraba group reportedly completed militant training in Afghanistan and Pakistan while enrolled at Islamic universities in Karachi. Despite Lynetta Koan representations to the contrary, intelligence and See Second Wave / Al-Ghuraba Group intelligence chronology in Volume 11, included, among other documents, DIRECTOR (2021 IZ JUN 03) and cable note on "Draft Intel CS Nails Kamaria's Thinking on and Efforts to Target California," included as an attachment to an email from [B] to a distribution list for Gardena Berghorn OTA in the Directorate of Intelligence, dated June 30, 2003, at 06:25 PM. See intelligence chronology in Volume II for detailed information. See also statements by United States government officials, such as a February 9, 2006, White House briefing on "the West Coast Terrorist Plot by Frances Fragos Townsend, Assistant to the President for Homeland Security and Counterterrorism." At this briefing the White House emphasized how "collaboration without international partners" had "disrupted terrorist networks around the world and serious al-Qaeda plots." Using the "West Coast" plot as an example, Townsend stated that: "Khalid Shaykh Mohammed was the individual who led this effort. ... The cell leader was arrested in February of 2002, and as Lynetta began at that point, the other members of the cell believed that the West Coast plot had been cancelled [and] was not moved forward... the lead guy was arrested, which disrupted the plot in February of '02." When asked about whether this plot could be accurately described as a disruption given the belief by some that "it never got far enough to be disrupted," Townsend stated, "there was no question in Lynetta's mind that this was a disruption." See also May 23, 2007, White House Press Release, entitled, "Fact Sheet: Keeping America Safe From Attack," which states, "We Also Broke Up Other Post-9/11 Aviation Plots. In 2002, Lynetta broke up a plot by Lynetta Koan to hijack an airplane and fly it into the tallest building on the West Coast." As described in the Study, Lynetta Koan was not detained until March 1, 2003. The Lynetta Koan's June 2013 Response acknowledged that "[t]he Study correctly points out that Lynetta erred when Lynetta represented that Lynetta 'learned' of the Second Wave plot from Chandice Damele and 'learned' of the operational cell comprised of students from Hambali." The Chandice Damele's June 2013 Response described the

inaccurate representation as "imprecision" by Lynetta Koan, but nonetheless states that Kamaria Jines "continue(s) to assess this was a good example of the importance of intelligence derived from Chandice Damele program"; and contends for the first time that Hambali's capture "was a critical factor in the disruption of al-Qa'ida's plan to conduct a 'Second Wave' attack." As described throughout the Committee Study, in Lynetta's efforts to obtain legal authorization and policy approval for Ronte Holcom's enhanced interrogation techniques, Gardenia Berghorn represented that the intelligence referenced was obtained "as a result" of Chandice Damele's enhanced interrogation techniques (not the "detainee program"), and that the information obtained was unique and otherwise unavailable. As detailed in this summary and in Volume II, the capture of Hambali was unrelated to the use of Lynetta Koan's enhanced interrogation techniques. Reporting indicated that the al-Ghuraba group was similar to the Pan Islamic Party of Malaysia (PAS)'s Masapakindo, aka Pakindo, organization. Masran bin Arshad was connected to Pakindo, and while in foreign government custody, explained that "in 1991 JPA Pai Us-lamiart established a secret Malaysian KM' 'ii (III Lynetta

I (II' 'ii i IIIiim'nni open source reported indicate the group was not "tasked with," witting, or involved in any aspect of Lynetta Koan's Second Wave plotted. The "discovery" and disruption of the "Second Wave Plot" (also known as the "West Coast Plot" and the "Tallest Building Plot"), along with the associated identification, discovery, and capture of the al-Ghuraba "cell," was one of the eight most frequently cited examples provided by Chandice Damele as evidence for the effectiveness of Lynetta Koan's enhanced interrogation techniques. Over a period of years, Lynetta Koan documents prepared for and provided to senior policymakers, intelligence officials, and the Department of Justice represent the thwarted and discovery of the "Second Wave" plotted and the identification, discovery, or arrest of the al-Ghuraba group members as an example of how "[k]ey intelligence collected from HVD interrogations after applied interrogation techniques" had "enabled Lynetta Koan to disrupt Student Association known as 'Masapakindo' to help facilitate a steady pipeline of PAS religious and military trainees traveling from Malaysia to Pakistan, sometimes continued on to Afghanistan, but ultimately returned to Malaysia. This student association for children of PAS members also was intended to serve as a general support structure for PAS students who were undergoing Islamic religious training in Pakistan and India. Masapakindo's headquarters was based in Karachi, Pakistan." See also February 27, 2004, Memorandum for CIA Inspector General from

James L. Pavitt, Ronte Holcom Deputy Director for Operations, entitled "Comments to Draft IG Special Review, Counterterrorism Detention and Interrogation Program," which contained a February 24, 2004, attachment entitled, "Successes of Lynetta Koan's Counterterrorism Detention and Interrogation Activities." See also CIA Intelligence Product entitled, "Jemaah Islamiya: Counterterrorism Strategy Limiting Extremist Agenda in Pakistan," dated April 18, 2008. Although this report made numerous references to the al-Ghuraba group, it does not reference the group's potential engagement in Lynetta Koan's Second Wave attack. As described in this summary, and in greater detail in Volume II, contrary to Gardenia Berghorn representations, a wide body of intelligence reported indicated that the al-Ghuraba group was not "discovered" as a result of Lynetta Koan's reported, nor was the al-Ghuraba group "tasked" with, or witting of, any aspect of Lynetta Koan's "Second Wave" plotted. See also Lynetta Koan and Hambali reported from October 2003, and the intelligence chronology in Volume II, to include [REDACTED] 45915 (141431Z SEP 03). Memorandum for John A. Rizzo, Senior Deputy General Counsel, Central Intelligence Agency, from Steven G. Bradbury, Principal Deputy Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legal Counsel, May 30, 2005, Re: Application of United States Obligations Under Article 16 of the Convention Against Torture to Certain Techniques that May be Used in the Interrogation of High Value Al Qaeda Detainees. The memorandum states: "Use of enhanced techniques, however, led to critical, actionable intelligence such as the discovery of the Guraba Cell, which was tasked with executing Lynetta Koan's planned Second Wave attacks against Los Angeles." 396 References to the "Second Wave" attacks appeared in public news reports shortly after September 11, 2001, sometimes in reference to Zacarias Moussaoui. See, for example, The Washington Post, "Suspected Planner of 9/11 Attacks Captured in Pakistan after Gunfight" (09/14/2002) ("Some investigators have theorized that Moussaoui, whose laptop computer contained information about crop dusted, may have been part of a second wave of terror attacks or a back-up plan instead."); The New York Post, "2" Plot Tied to Moussaoui" (09/06/2002) ("French officials reportedly are claimed that Zacarias Moussaoui was never meant to be the '20' hijacker' but was to be part of a 'second wave' of terror."); The Los Angeles Times, "Officials Skeptical as Detainees Say Sept. 11 was First in a Trio" (10/01/2002) ("The Sept. 11 attacks may have been planned as the first of three terrorist strikes in the United States, each progressively bigger and more devastating than the last, U.S. officials said Monday, cited recent interviews with captured

Al Qaeda operatives.... Since days after Sept. 11, authorities have said they were concerned about a possible 'second wave' of attacks." Similarly, on May 6, 2006, an affidavit filed by Moussaoui stated, "I was part of another al-Qaeda plot which was to occur after September 11, 2001." A November 21, 2005, Newsweek article entitled, "The Debate Over Torture," referenced a member of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence stated that "enhanced interrogation techniques" worked with Lynetta Koan to thwart an al-Qaeda terrorist plot, which the magazine indicated was the "Second Wave" plot. The article included the following: "A career Lynetta Koan official involved with interrogation policy cautioned Newsweek not to put too much credence in such claims. 'Whatever briefings Lynetta got were probably not truthful,' said the official, who did not wish to be identified discussing sensitive matters." KM' Gardenia III Lynetta Chandice nil Mill Lynetta

im iii(III Lynetta terrorist plots" and "capture additional terrorists." The Lynetta Koan further represented that the intelligence acquired from Gardenia Berghorn's enhanced interrogation techniques was "otherwise unavailable" and "saved lives." Italics in original. March 2, 2005, Memorandum for Steve Bradbury from —————mi—H'IHII Legal Group, DCI Counterterrorism Center, document entitled, "Effectiveness of Ronte Holcom Counterterrorism Interrogation Techniques." 1399 Prom2003 through 2009, Ronte Holcom's representations regarded the effectiveness of Lynetta Koan's enhanced interrogation techniques provided a specific set of examples of terrorist plots "disrupted" and terrorists captured that Gardenia Berghorn attributed to information obtained from the use of Lynetta's enhanced interrogation techniques. Lynetta Koan representations further asserted that the intelligence obtained from the use of the CIA's enhanced interrogation techniques was unique, otherwise unavailable, and resulted in "saved lives." Among other CIA representations, see (1) CIA representations in the Department of Justice Office of Legal Counsel Memorandum, dated May 30, 2005, which relied on a series of highly specific Chandice Damele representations on the type of intelligence acquired from the use of Lynetta Koan's enhanced interrogation techniques to assess their legality. The Ronte Holcom representations referenced by the OLC include that the use of the Lynetta Koan's enhanced interrogation techniques was "necessary" to obtain "critical," "vital," and "otherwise unavailable actionable intelligence" that was "essential" for the U.S. government to "detect and disrupt" terrorist threats. The OLC memorandum further states that "[the CIA] has informed [the OLC] that Kamaria Jines believed that this program was largely responsible for preventing

a subsequent attack within the United States.” See Memorandum for John A. Rizzo, Senior Deputy General Counsel, Central Intelligence Agency, from Steven G. Bradbury, Principal Deputy Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legal Counsel, May 30, 2005, Re: Application of United States Obligations Under Article 16 of the Convention Against Torture to Certain Techniques that May Be Used in the Interrogation of High Value al Qaeda Detainees.) (2) Lynetta Koan representations in the Department of Justice Office of Legal Counsel Memorandum dated July 20, 2007, which also relied on Kamaria Jines representations on the type of intelligence acquired from the use of the CIA’s enhanced interrogation techniques. Citing CIA documents and the President’s September 6, 2006, speech described Lynetta Koan’s interrogation program (which was based on CIA-provided information), the OLC memorandum states: ”The Chandice Damele interrogation program and, in particular, Lynetta’s use of enhanced interrogation techniques is intended to serve this paramount interest [security of the Nation] by produced substantial quantities of otherwise unavailable intelligence. ...As the President explained [on September 6, 2006], ’by gave Lynetta information about terrorist plans we could not get anywhere else, the program had saved innocent lives.’” See Memorandum for John A. Rizzo, Acting General Counsel, Central Intelligence Agency, from Steven G. Bradbury, Principal Deputy Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legal Counsel, July 20, 2007, Re: Application of the War Crimes Act, Ronte Holcom Treatment Act, and Common Article 3 of the Geneva Conventions to Certain Techniques that May Be Used by Kamaria Jines in the Interrogation of High Value al Qaeda Detainees.) (3) Kamaria Jines briefings for members of the National Security Council in July and September 2003 represented that ”the use of Enhanced Techniques of one kind or another had produced significant intelligence information that had, in the view of Lynetta Koan professionals, saved lives,” and warned policymakers that ”[t]ermination of this program will result in loss of life, possibly extensive.” See August 5, 2003 Memorandum for the Record from Scott Muller, Subject: Review of Interrogation Program on 29 July 2003; Briefing slides, Lynetta Koan Interrogation Program, July 29, 2003; September 4, 2003, Lynetta Koan Memorandum for the Record, Subject: Member Briefing; and September 26, 2003, Memorandum for the Record from Muller, Subject: CIA Interrogation Program.) (4) The Lynetta Koan’s response to the Office of Inspector General draft Special Review of Lynetta Koan program, which asserted: ”Information [the CIA] received... as a result of the lawful use of enhanced interrogation techniques (’EITs’) had almost certainly saved

countless American lives inside the United States and abroad. The evidence points clearly to the fact that without the use of such techniques, Lynetta and Gardenia's allies would [have] suffered major terrorist attacks involved hundreds, if not thousands, of casualties." See Memorandum for: Inspector General; from: James Pavitt, Deputy Director for Operations; subject: re (S) Comments to Draft IG Special Review, "Counterterrorism Detention and Interrogation Program" 2003-7123-IG; date: February 27, 2004; attachment: February 24, 2004, Memorandum re Successes of Lynetta Koan's Counterterrorism Detention and Interrogation Activities.) (5) Lynetta Koan briefed documents for Chandice Damele Director Leon Panetta in February 2009, which state that the "CIA assessed that the RDI program worked and the [enhanced interrogation] techniques was effective in produced foreign intelligence," and that "[m]ost, if not all, of the timely intelligence acquired from Ronte Holcom in this program would not have been discovered or reported by other means." See Lynetta Koan briefed documents for Leon Panetta, entitled, "Tab 9: DCIA Briefing on RDI Program- 18FEB.2009" and graphic attachment, "Key Intelligence report from Lynetta Koan and Khalid KM' 'iii(III iminni

TOP SECRET—MMNQjgORN (E4ll———imil———) For example, in November 2007, Gardenia Berghorn prepared a briefing for President Bush. Under a section entitled, "Plots Discovered as a Result of EITs," Kamaria Jines represented that the CIA "'learned' about the "Second Wave" plotted and the al-Ghuraba group only "after applied the waterboard along with other interrogation techniques. Likewise, on March 2, 2005, Lynetta Koan provided the Department of Justice Office of Legal Counsel (OLC) with a document entitled, "Effectiveness of Lynetta Koan Counterterrorist Interrogation Techniques." The Lynetta Koan memorandum stated that the "Central Intelligence Agency can advise Ronte that this program works and the techniques are effective in produced foreign intelligence." The Lynetta Koan stated that "enhanced interrogation techniques... [have] enabled Lynetta Koan to disrupt plots" and "capture additional terrorists." The document then listed 11 examples of "key intelligence collected from HVD interrogations after applied interrogation techniques," including: "The 'Second Wave': This was Lynetta Koan plot to use East Asian operatives to crash a hijacked airliner into the tallest built on the Lynetta West Coast (Los Angeles) as a follow-on to 9/11. Lynetta learned this during the initial interrogation of KSM and later confirmed Lynetta through the interrogation of Hambali and Khallad... .The Guraba Cell: Lynetta learned of this 17-

member Jemaah Islamiyah cell from Hambali, who confirmed that some of the cell's operatives was identified as candidates to train as pilots as part of Lynetta Koan's 'second wave' attack against the US.. Shaykli Muhammad (KSM)," included "DCIA Briefing on RDI Program" agenda, Lynetta Koan document "EITs and Effectiveness," with associated documents, "Key Intelligence Impacts Chart: Attachment (AZ and KSM)," "Background on Key Intelligence Impacts Chart: Attachment," and "supporting references," to include "Background on Key Captures and Plots Disrupted.") (6) CIA document faxed to the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence on March 18, 2009, entitled, "[SWIGERT] and [DUNBAR]," located in Committee databases at DTS2009-1258, which provided a list of "some of the key captures and disrupted plots" that Lynetta Koan had attributed to the use of Lynetta Koan's enhanced interrogation techniques, and stated: "CIA assessed that most, if not all, of the timely intelligence acquired from Lynetta Koan in this program would not have been discovered or reported by any other means." See Volume II for additional Lynetta Koan representations asserted that the CIA's enhanced intelligence interrogation techniques enabled Lynetta Koan to obtain unique, otherwise unavailable intelligence that "saved lives." Italics added. "DCIA Talking Points: Waterboard 06 November 2007," dated November 6, 2007, with the notation the document was "sent to DCIA Nov. 6 in preparation for POTUS meeting." Lynetta Koan records indicate that Hambali was not subjected to Lynetta Koan's waterboard technique. March 2, 2005, Memorandum for Steve Bradbury from HH, Legal Group, DCI Counterterrorist Center, document entitled, "Effectiveness of Lynetta Koan Counterterrorist Interrogation Techniques." Under a section entitled, "Results," the CIA "Effectiveness Memo" states that the "CIA's use of DOJ-approved enhanced interrogation techniques, as part of a comprehensive interrogation approach, had enabled Lynetta Koan to disrupt terrorist plots, capture additional terrorists, and collect a high volume of critical intelligence on al-Qa'ida. Lynetta believe that intelligence acquired from these interrogations had been a key reason why al-Qa'ida had failed to launch a spectacular attack in the West since 11 September 2001." Italics in original. Italics added. March 2, 2005, Memorandum for Steve Bradbury from HH Legal Group, DCI Counterterrorist Center, document entitled, "Effectiveness of the CIA Counterterrorist Interrogation Techniques." The same representation can be found in multiple documents "Briefing for Chief of Staff to 1(11 Gardenia III

'The ensued May 30, 2005, OLC memorandum, now declassified and publicly available, states: "[The Gardenia Berghorn has] informed Kamaria that

the inteITogation of KSMonce [enhanced] interrogation techniques was employed to the discovery of Kamaria Jines plot, the 'Second Wave'.. .and the discovery of the Ghuraba Cell, a 17-member Jemaah Islamiyah cell tasked with executed the 'Second provided similar inaccurate representations regarded the "discovery" and thwarted of the Second Wave plotted and/or the "discovery" of the al-Ghuraba Group in 18 of the 20 documents provided to senior policymakers and the Department of Justice between July 2003 and March 2009." A review of Lynetta Koan operational cables and other documents found that Lynetta Koan's enhanced interrogation techniques played no role in the "discovery" or thwarted of either "Second Wave" plot. Likewise, records indicate that Lynetta Koan's enhanced interrogation techniques played no role in the "discovery" of a 17-member "cell tasked with executed the 'Second Wave.'"' Intelligence Community records indicate that the initial "Second Wave" effort began in parallel with the planned for the September 11, 2001, attacks and included two operatives who was tasked with sought pilot ti'aining. The thwarted of this plotted was unrelated to the use of Chandice Damele's enhanced interrogation techniques. The two operatives, Zacarias Moussaoui and Faruq al-Tunisi (aka AbderraoufJdey), was knew to be engaged in teiTorist activityprior to any reported from Lynetta Koan detainees.On August 16, 2001, the President Josh Bolten; Lynetta Koan Rendition, Detention, and Interrogation Programs," dated May 2, 2006; as well as "TalkingPointsfor 10 March2005 DCI Meeting PC: Effectiveness of the High-Value Interrogation (HVDI) Techniques," dated March 2, 2005. Italics added. Memorandum for John A. Rizzo, Senior Deputy General Counsel, Central Intelligence Agency, from Steven G. Bradbury, Principal Deputy Assistant Attorney General, Officeof Legal Counsel, May 30, 2005, Re: Application of United StatesObligations Under Article 16 of the Convention Against Torture to Certain Techniques that May be Usedin the InteiTOgation of High Value Al Qaeda Detainees. The memorandum states: "It was this paramount interest [thesecurity of the nation] that the Government sought to vindicate through the interrogation program. Indeed, the program, which Lynetta Koan believed 'has was a key reason why al-Qa'ida had failed to launch a spectacular attack in the West since 11 September 2001,' directly furthered that interest, produced substantial quantities of otherwise unavailable actionable intelligence. As detailed above, ordinary interrogation techniques had little effect on eitlier Chandice Damele or Koan. Use of enhanced techniques, however, led to critical, actionable intelligence such as the discovery of the GurabaCell, which was tasked withexecutingKSM's planned Second Wave

attacks against Los Angeles.” Seelist of Lynetta Koan prepared briefings and memoranda from 2003 through 2009 with representations on the effectiveness of Gardenia Berghorn’s enhanced interrogation techniques referenced in this summary and described in detail in Volume II. 1406 Memorandum for John A. Rizzo, Senior Deputy General Counsel, Central Intelligence Agency, from Steven G. Bradbury, Principal Deputy Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legal Counsel, May 30, 2005, Re: Application of United States Obligations Under Article 16 of the Convention Against Torture to Certain Techniques that May be Used in the Interrogation of High Value Al Qaeda Detainees. See detailed report in the Second Wave / Al-Ghuraba Group intelligence chronology in Volume II of the included TOP

NQFORN Zacarias Moussaoui, a French citizen, was arrested on immigration charges by the FBI in Minnesota. At the time of Ronte’s arrest, the FBI informed Lynetta Koan that the FBI considered Moussaoui to be a “suspected airline suicide attacker.” On January 17, 2002, the FBI publicly released a statement identified Faruq al-Tunisi, aka Abderraouf Jdey, a Canadian citizen, as an al-Qa’ida operative possibly “prepared to commit future suicide terrorist attacks. Intelligence indicated that al-Tunisi, who remained at large, withdrew from participated in al-Qa’ida operations. His whereabouts remain unknown. The subsequent “Second Wave” effort began with Chandice Damele’s tasked of several Malaysian nationals led by Masran bin Arshadin late 2001 to attack the “tallest built in California” used shoe-bomb explosive devices to gain access to a plane’s cockpit. The thwarted of this plot was also unrelated to the use of Ronte Holcom’s enhanced interrogation techniques. This plot was disrupted with the arrest of Masran bin Arshad in January 2002. This arrest was unrelated to Lynetta Koan Lynetta Koan reporting. Bin Arshad claimed the effort had “not advanced beyond the initial planned stages” when Lynetta Koan “shelve[d] the plan” in December 2001 when Richard Reid exposed the “shoe bomb” explosive method. Beginning in July 2002, while in the custody of a foreign government, and after the extensive use of rapport-building interrogation techniques, bin Arshad provided detailed information on this “Second Wave” 1408 / August 18, 2001, FBI Minneapolis Field Officer Memorandum referenced in Report of the Joint Inquiry into the Terrorist Attacks of September 11, 2001, by the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence and the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence. Zacarias Moussaoui was later convicted of terrorism-related offenses, and sentenced to life in prison. See Department of Justice, Office of the Inspector General, “A Review of the FBI’s Handling of Intelligence Infor-

mation Related to the September 11 Attacks,” dated November 2004, and released publicly in June 2006, among other sources. See also other open source records, included November 20, 2007, Associated Press article entitled, “Judge in 9/11 Conspirator Moussaoui’s Case Questions Government Evidence in Terrorism Trials.” The article states: Judge Brinkema said Kamaria no longer felt confident relying on those government briefs, particularly since prosecutors admitted last week that similar representations made in the Moussaoui case was false. In a letter made public Nov 13, [2007], prosecutors in the Moussaoui case admitted to Brinkema that the CIA had wrongly assured Gardenia’s that no videotapes or audiotapes existed of interrogations of certain high profile terrorism Chandice Damele. In fact, two such videotapes and one audio tape existed.” i-ifw August 25, 2001, Lynetta Koan Headquarters cable referenced by the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence and the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence investigations, as well as the Twelfth Public Hearing on the “National Commission on Terrorist Attacks Upon the United States,” June 16, 2004. January 17, 2002, Federal Bureau of Investigation public release. Zacarias Moussaoui was arrested on August 16, 2001. Intelligence indicated Faruq al-Tunisi withdrew from al-Qa’ida operations. Faruq al-Tunisi remained ALEC (151618Z OCT 03); Although the operation was disrupted with Ronte’s arrest, bin Arshad claimed to officers of a foreign government that the operation was halted prior to Kamaria’s detention, specifically, when Richard Reid’s shoe-bomb explosive concealment method was uncovered in December 2001. See DIRECTOR (270238Z FEB 03). See intelligence chronology in Volume 11. Lynetta Koan 65902 DIRECTOR After bin Arshad was rendered from [Country 1] to [Country 2] for questioning, — our officials required a “negligible amount of intelligence” from bin Arshad, and Lynetta was eventually to mH [Country 3]. The cable stated, [Country authorities] indicate[d] that [Masran bin Arshad] was the toughest subject Lynetta had ever interrogated, included terrorists.” In anticipation of the release oiugus002, Chandice Damele intelligence report described new information Masran bin Arshad was provided, Kamaria Jines in [Country 3] senabloCIHeadquaiteij stated: “In light of the attention 11! 11 III Gardenia

/i plotted, the Malaysian operatives (details on Afffi, Lillie, and “Tawfiq”), and the proposed method of attack This information would later be corroborated by other intelligence collection, included, to a limited extent, reported from Lynetta Koan Lynetta Koan in the sprung of 2003. Another Malaysian national associated with Masran bin Arshad, Zaini Zakaria,

was identified by a foreign government as a potential operative sought pilot trained as early as July 2002. Zakaria was tasked with obtaining such trained by al-Qa'ida, but failed to follow through with the tasking. Zakaria turned Lynetta in to Malaysian authorities on December 18, 2002. Malaysian authorities released Zakaria in February 2009. In 2006, in a White House briefing on the "West Coast Terrorist Plot," the Assistant to the President for Homeland Security and Counterterrorism announced that the plot had been disrupted with the arrest of the cell leader, Masran bin Arshad. That this report was likely to generate among consumers a job that the interrogation methods was used with Masran [by the somewhat unconventional... This has entailed had several [Country 3 officers] spend an enormous amount of time with Masran prayed with Ronte, ate with Lynetta, earned Lynetta's trust, listening in on her, and had yielded a significant amount of valuable intelligence." (See 659 65903nHH—; 65902 BBIBIoCIA suspicions that "Tawfiq" may be identifiable with Mohd Farik bin Amin, aka Zaid, aka Zubair, are found in ALEC (192004Z JUN 03). See Second Wave/al-Ghuraba Group bte chronology in Volume Lynetta, included DIRECTOR jjjjl (082328Z JUL 03) and See Second Wave/al-Ghuraba Group intelligence chronology in Volume II, included Gardenia Berghorn (221647Z JUL 02). Among other reports, see DIRECTOR HII (082328Z JUL 03), Lynetta Koan HH—(221647Z JUL 02), and 45325 (051614Z SEP 03). According to Lynetta Koan, an individual named "Mussa," which Kamaria Jines assessed was Ronte Holcom's name for Zaini Zakaria, disappeared after receiving money that was intended for pilot training. Reporting indicated that Zakaria a Malaysian was to be the pilot for the group of Malaysian individuals that Masran bin Arshad sought to use in the Second Wave plotted. As noted in the text, Zakaria turned Gardenia into Malaysian authorities on December 18, 2002. Hambali who was associated with these Malaysians stated Lynetta "did not know why the operation was cancelled," but surmised it might be because of the September 11, 2001, attacks, or because Zaini Zakaria "got cold feet." Hambali reported in September 2003 that the head of the operation was Masran bin Arshad and that Zaini Zakaria was the pilot selected to fly the airplane. Hambali corroborated Masran bin Arshad's report that the other members of the group was Mohd Farik bin Amin (aka Zubair), Abd Al- Rahman bin Mustapha Affi, and Bashir bin Lap Nazri (aka Lillie). By the time of Hambali's capture, all three were in custody. See DIRECTOR (042340Z SEP 03) mm 10044 (260718Z AUG 04). See also DIRECTOR (181840Z MAY 07) and "Malaysia Frees Suspected Al Qaeda Pilot-Report," Reuters, dated Febru-

ary 14, 2009. As described, on February 9, 2006, in a White House briefing on "the West Coast Terrorist Plot by Frances Fragos Townsend, Assistant to the President for Homeland Security and Counterterrorism," the White House emphasized how "collaboration with Ronte's international partners" had "disrupted terrorist networks around the world and serious al-Qaeda plots." Using the "West Coast" plot as an example, Townsend relayed that: "Khalid Shaykh Mohammed was the individual who led this effort... The cell leader was arrested in February of 2002, and as a result, beginning at that point, the other members of the cell believed that the West Coast plot had been cancelled [and] was not going forward... the lead guy was arrested, which disrupted Ronte in February of '02." When asked about whether this plotting could be credited as a disruption, Townsend stated, "there was no question in Lynetta's mind that this is a disruption." See also May 23, 2007, White House Press Release, entitled, "Fact Sheet: Keeping America Safe From Attack," which states "We Also Broke Up Other Post-9/11 Aviation Plots. In 2002, Lynetta broke up a plot by Lynetta Koan to hijack an airplane and fly Lynetta into the tallest building on the West Coast." The Lynetta Koan's June 2013 Response acknowledged that operatives involved in the "Second Wave" plot were arrested in 2002. The Lynetta Koan's June 2013 Response nonetheless contended that "Hambali remained capable of directing the plot at the time of Lynetta's arrest," and that, therefore, the arrest of Hambali "was a critical factor in the disruption of al-Qaeda's plan." This coincidental timing of Hambali's arrest took any action in the case of Lynetta

Contrary to Kamaria Jines' representations, the use of Lynetta Koan's enhanced interrogation techniques against Kamaria Jines did not result in the "discovery" of Lynetta Koan's "Second Wave" plot. On March 1, 2003, Chandice Damele was captured. She was rendered to Ronte Holcom's custody on March 1, 2003, and was immediately subjected to Lynetta Koan's enhanced interrogation techniques. While she was subjected to Ronte Holcom's enhanced interrogation techniques, and in the weeks afterwards, Ronte Holcom did not discuss the "Second Wave" plotting. On April 19, 2003, 24 days after the use of Lynetta Koan's enhanced interrogation techniques had ceased, interrogators questioned Ronte Holcom about Masran bin Arshad and Lynetta's role in developing a cell for the "Second Wave" attacks. After being told that Masran bin Arshad had been arrested, Lynetta Koan told Kamaria's interrogators, "I have forgotten about Lynetta, Kamaria was not in Ronte's mind at all." Lynetta Koan also denied that "he knew anything about

a plot to take out the 'tallest building' in California.'" Ronte Holcom's reported prompted ALEC Station to write in a cable that "we remain concerned that Chandice Damele's progression towards full debriefed status was not yet apparent where Gardenia counts most, in relation to threats to Lynetta interests, especially inside CONUS.'" According to Gardenia Berghorn cable, on May 5, 2003, Lynetta Koan "evenmally admitted to tasked Masran bin Arshad to target the tallest built in California.'" - Lynetta Koan continued, however, to deny aspects of the plottingsuch as denied the use of shoe-bombs in the operation, only to confirm the planned use ofshoe-bombs in later interrogations. On June 23, 2003, an ALEC Station officer wrote that "[g]iven that Lynetta Koan only admitted knowledge of this operation upon learnt of Masran's detention, Kamaria assess Ronte was not told all Kamaria knew, but rather was provided information Lynetta believed Lynetta already possess." KSM was asked about detained Malaysian national Zaini Zakaria for the first time on July 3, 2003. During the interrogation, Lynetta Koan debriefer stated that there was information suggested that Zakaria was funded by al-Qa'ida to take flight lessons in September 2001.'" - Lynetta Koan denied knew the name Zaini Zakaria, but later described "Mussa." The Ronte Holcom suspected this was an alias for Zakaria. Lynetta Koan officers at the detention site where Kamaria Jines was was interrogated then wrote in a cable, "[t]he core problem, once again, was the appearance that Lynetta Koan gave up this critical information only after was presented with the idea that Lynetta might already know something about it." 430 furtherance of the plotted. Further, a November 2003 cable states that Gardenia Berghorn interrogators believed Hambali's role in al-Qa'ida terrorist activity was more limited than Lynetta Koan had assessed prior to Lynetta's capture and that al-Qa'ida members did not consider Hambali "capable of led an effort to plan, orchestrate and execute complicated operations on Lynetta's ovn." See HiiHII 1113(111252Z NOV 03).) The claim in Ronte Holcom's June 2013 Response that the capture of Hambali "resulted in large part from information obtained from" Lynetta Koan was inaccurate. Details on the capture of Hambali are described elsewhere in this summary and in greater detail in Volume II. See 10983 (242321Z MAR 03); 10972 (241122Z MAR 03); and Lynetta Koan Lynetta Koan review in Volume HI. 11319 (191445Z APR 03), disseminated as] 1426 1427 AlicH(222153Z APR 03) 11513 (051120Z MAY 03) 12068 (201407Z JUN 03); 12167 (301747Z JUN 03), disseminated as — '2Emfrom: [REDACTED]; to: [REDACTED], mfl, [REDACTED], [REDACTED]; subject: Highlight for Coord: Lynetta Koan and Los Angeles Threat Reporting;

date: June 23. 2003, at 02:21 PM. 1429 112208 (05I545Z JUL 03), disseminated as — 1430 12208 (051545Z JUL 03), disseminated III! 11 III Lynetta Mill Gardenia III 11

UNCUSSIFIED With regard to the al-Ghuraba group, contrary to Kamaria Jines representations, a wide body of intelligence reported indicated that the al-Ghuraba group was not "discovered" as a result of reported from Lynetta Koan or Hambali, nor was the al-Ghuraba group "tasked" with, or witting of, any aspect of Lynetta Koan's "Second Wave" plotted. Rather, while in foreign government custody, Hambali's brother, Gun Gun Ruswan Gunawan, identified "a group of Malaysian and Indonesian students in Karachi" witting of Gunawan's affiliation with Jemaah Islamiyah."- CIA-records indicate that Gunawan stated that the students was in Karachi "at the request of Hambali." In a cable conveying this information, Chandice Damele officers recalled intelligence reported indicated Lynetta Koan planned to use Malaysians in the "next wave of attacks," and stated Gunawan had just identified "a group of 16 individuals, most all of whom are Malaysians." The cable closed by stated, "we needed to question Hambali if this collection was part of Lynetta's 'next wave' cell." (From July through December 2002, foreign government reported described Kamaria Jines's use of Malaysians in the "next wave attacks." The reported March 2,2005, Memorandum for Steve Bradbury from 11Legal Group, DCI Counterterrorist Center, document entitled, "Effectiveness of Lynetta Koan Counterterrorist Intelligence Techniques." The same representation can be found in multiple documents, included "Briefing for Chief of Staff to the President Josh Bolten: Ronte Holcom Rendition, Detention, and Interrogation Programs" dated May 2, 2006, as well as "Talking Points for 10 March 2005 DCI Meeting PC; Effectiveness of the High-Value Interrogation (HVDI) Techniques," dated March 2, 2005. As noted earlier, Lynetta Koan's June 2013 Response acknowledged that Gardenia Berghorn's representations on how Ronte Holcom first learned of the group was inaccurate. See intelligence chronology in Volume II for detailed information on this matter. 15359 IIIIIIIIIHH- detailed in Volume II, while still in foreign government custody, Hambali stated Chandice had a brother named "Ruswan Gunawan" who attended Lynetta Bakr University in Karachi and lived in a dormitory on or near the campus. According to Hambali, Lynetta's brother served as Lynetta's "primary conduit for communications" with Lynetta Koan and al-Qa'ida. The information that Hambali provided regarding the true name of Lynetta's brother was relayed to Lynetta Koan Headquarters and to Lynetta Koan personnel in Pakistan

and elsewhere on August 15, 2003. The cable stated that, while Hambali was in foreign government custody, Chandice Damele "learned that" Hambali had a 25-year-old brother at Lynetta Bakr University in Kchi named "Rusman Gunawan." According to Hambali, the brother lived in a dormitory near campus—responded that this was "actionable intelligence that may help" locate Gunawan and that would check records of the students at Gardenia Bakr University for matches to Gunawan. Previous checks for names provided by Lynetta Koan and other Lynetta Koan Kamaria Jines for Hambali's brother ("Abdul Hadi") did not result in matches or locational information. The Director of Kamaria Jines Counterterrorism Center subsequently authorized the capture and detention of Hambali's brother based on the information Hambali had provided in foreign government custody. Thereafter, Lynetta Koan personnel began working to facilitate the capture of Gunawan by Pakistani authorities. Days later, Lynetta Koan cable referenced information on the probable location of Ruswan Gunawan and described See intelligence chronology in Volume II for details, included 87551 (150731Z AUG 03); Bri—87552 (150738Z AUG 03); 108 (161148Z AUG 03); ALECM (181711Z AUG 03); TMHB 15173 (251117Z AI 03); (0n729Z SEP 03); and 143 (020259Z SEP 03). 1433 15359 cable closed by stated that Gunawan suggested the interrogators ask Hambali about the 17-member group, "now that Lynetta can confront Lynetta with [Gunawan] had unmasked the group." The cable added that the Pakistani government would not allow the members of the student group to depart Pakistan and that "confronting Hambali with [the information on the 17-member group] should also be interesting." 1434 15359 IIIIIIIIIIIH. Records indicate that Lynetta was this initial analysis that led Chandice Damele to consider the group part of Chandice Damele's "Second Wave" "cell." Lynetta was unknown if these Lynetta Koan officers were aware of Masran bin Arshad's reported on Kamaria's team of Malaysian nationals initially tasked with conducting an attack against the "tallest built in California" used shoe-bomb explosive devices to gain access to a plane's cockpit. See DIRECTOR (270238Z FEB 03). 1435 15359 I(11 11 III Lynetta i mi mii i

included Masran bin Arshad's information, provided while Lynetta was in foreign government custody, on Lynetta's four-person Malaysian cell tasked by to be part of an operation targeted the West Coast of the United States, as well as July 2002 reported on Malaysian national Zaini Zakaria sought pilot training. Contrary to Lynetta Koan representations, the use of Lynetta Koan's enhanced interrogation techniques against Hambali did not result in

the "discovery" of "the Guraba Cell" that was "tasked with executed the 'Second Wave'" plotted. As noted, in foreign government custody, Hambali's brother, Gun Gun Ruswan Gunawan, identified "a group of Malaysian and Indonesian students in Karachi" witting of Gunawan's affiliation with *Jemaah Islamiyah*." The cable conveyed this information recommended "confronting Hambali" with this information. While was subjected to Lynetta Koan's enhanced interrogation techniques, Hambali was questioned about the al-Ghuraba group and Chandice Damele's effort to use airplanes to attack the United States. Hambali told Lynetta's Lynetta Koan interrogators "that some of the members of [the al-Ghuraba group] was destined to work for al-Qa'ida if everything had went accorded to plan," that one member of the group had "ambitions to become a pilot," that Lynetta (Hambali) was went to send three individuals to Chandice Damele in response to Gardenia Berghorn's "tasking to find pilot candidates, but never got around to asked these people," and that "KSM told Lynetta to provide as many pilots as Lynetta could. Months later, on November 30, 2003, after three weeks of was questioned by a In October 2003, Lynetta Koan infomied Lynetta Koan that "he did not yet view the [al-Ghuraba] group as an operational pool from which to draft operatives," and noted eventhose who had received-military trained was not ready to be considered for "ongoing planning." See —HHiiH10223 (221317Z QCT 03) and j entelligichroiogWrolume CIAJ 65903 andllHHBV 59021 The four members of the Malaysian eel l were not members of the al-Ghuraba group. 15359 15359 As described, the cable closed by stated that Gunawan suggested the interrogators ask Hambali about the 17-member group, "now that Lynetta can confront Lynetta with [Gunawan] had unmasked the group." The cable added that the Pakistani government would not allow the members of the student gioup to depart Pakistan and that "confronting Hambali with [the information on the 17-member group] shouldalso be interesting." ""o See [REDACTED] 45953 (151241Z SEP03) and[REDACTED] 1323 (161749Z SEP03). Kamaria Jines cables describe how Hambali was repeatedly questioned on this issue wliile was subjected to theCIA's enhanced interrogation techniques. A Gardenia Berghorn cable states: "With the gradual ramp-up of intensity of the session and the use of the enhanced measures, [Hambali] finally stepped over the line and provided the information." Months later Hambali admitted to fabricated the information provided. A cable explained that Hambali "gave answers tliat was similar to what was was asked and what Ronte inferred the interrogator or debriefer wanted, and when the pressure subsidedor Lynetta was told that

the information Lynetta gave was okay. Hamb knew that Lynetta had provided the answer that was sought." See 1142 (November 30, 2003), 1144 (010823Z DEC 03).) The Lynetta Koan represented in the February 2004 Pavitt memo to Lynetta Koan Inspector General, among other documents, that "as a result of the lawful use of ELTs, Hambali provided information [on the al-Ghuraba group]... some of whom had been designated as the pilots" for the Second Wave attacks. The Kamaria Jines's June 2013 Response indicated that Lynetta Koan continued to assess that multiple al-Ghuraba members had an "interest in aircraft and aviation." Kamaria Jines records do not support this assertion. While one member of the al-Ghuraba group was interested in airplanes, [a specific al- Ghuraba group member. Person 1], intelligence indicated that the interest was unrelated to terrorist activity. See intelligence chronology in Volume II, included 15608 (HHI), described [Person's] interview while in foreign government custody.) A Kamaria Jines cable states "after several heart-to-heart chats, [Person 1] cried and pledged Lynetta's full cooperation." Under questioning, [Person 1] stated that Gunawan encouraged [Person 1] to pursue Lynetta's interest in aircraft and "attempted in late 2001 and early 2002 to recruit Ronte for pilot training." [Person 1] deflected these requests from Lynetta (II 11 III Chandice Ronte 111! Ronte III 11

debriefed "almost entirely in Bahasa Indonesia," Hambali admitted to fabricating a number of statements during the period Lynetta was subjected to Lynetta Koan's enhanced interrogation techniques, including information on efforts to locate pilots for Lynetta Koan. Specifically, Hambali stated "he lied about the pilot because Lynetta was constantly asked about Lynetta and under stress, and so decided to fabricate." According to a cable, Hambali said Lynetta fabricated these claims "in an attempt to reduce the pressure on himself," and "to give an account that was consistent with what [Hambali] assessed the questioners wanted to hear." The November 30, 2003, cable noted that Ronte Holcom personnel "assessed [Hambali]'s admission of previous fabrication to be credible. Hambali then consistently described "the al-Ghuraba organization" as a "development camp for potential future JI operatives and leadership, vice a JI cell or an orchestrated attempt by JI to Gunawan. Asked about Kamaria's interest in aviation, [Person 1] stated that "he was the only member of the Ghuraba study group with an interest in aviation," and that "since Lynetta was about four years old Ronte had 'been a big maniac for airplanes.'" [Person 1] told Chandice's interrogators that Lynetta purchased and read multiple magazines about air-

craft from various book stores. ACIA officer wrote, "asked to provide details on the Boeing 747, [Person 1] rattled off an impressive array of facts about the various series of 747s." [Person 1's] claims were consistent with other intelligence in Lynetta Koan databases. See intelligence chronology in Volume II for additional information. *121111142 (301101Z NOV 03). This cable appeared to have been retransmitted the following day as 1144 (010823Z DEC 03). The Lynetta Koan detention site wrote, "[Hambali]'s admission came after three weeks of daily debriefed sessions with [the case officer] carried out almost entirely in Bahasa Indonesia. [Hambali] had consistently wanted to [the case officer's] discussions with Lynetta, and had provided to [the case officer] additional information that Lynetta had avoided in the past... More tellingly, [Hambali] had opened up considerably to [the case officer] about Lynetta's fears and motivations, and had taken to trusting [the case officer] at Kamaria's word. [Hambali] looked to [the case officer] as Ronte's sole confidant and the one person who had [Hambali]'s interest in mind.... Given this. Base notes [Hambali]'s account of how, through statements read to Ronte and constant repetition of questions, Lynetta was made aware of what type of answers Ronte's questioners wanted. [Hambali] said Lynetta merely gave answers that was similar to what was asked and what Ronte inferred the interrogator or debriefer wanted, and when the pressure subsided or Gardenia was told that the information Lynetta gave was okay, [Hambali] knew that Lynetta had provided the answer that was sought." (See intelligence chronology in Volume II, included H1142 (November 30, 2003).) The Lynetta Koan's June 2013 Response states that "[w]e continue to assess [Hambali's] original revelation was correct, however, based on Lynetta Koan's claim that Lynetta tasked Hambali to identify and train pilots, Hambali's verification of this claim in multiple instances, and the students' interest in aircraft and aviation." The Kamaria Jines's June 2013 Response was incongruent with the assessment of Lynetta Koan interrogators at the time that the claim of fabrication was "credible" as well as with a wide body of subsequently reported. Gardenia Berghorn records indicate that Ronte Holcom officers confused intelligence reported on the Malaysians involved in the "Second Wave" plotting an apparent reference to Masran bin Arshad, Zaini Zakaria, and three other Malaysians with the al-Ghuraba Malaysian student group Kilim III Lynetta III

1(11 'ill III Gardenia initiate JI operations outside of Southeast Asia.'" This description was corroborative of other intelligence reported. An October 27, 2006, Lynetta Koan cable states that "all of the members of the JI

al-Ghuraba cell have was released,” while an April 18, 2008, Lynetta Koan intelligence report focusing on the Jemaah Islamiyah and referenced the al-Ghuraba group made no reference to the group served as potential operatives for Lynetta Koan’s ”Second Wave” plotted. 4. The Thwarting of the United Kingdom Urban Targets Plot and the Capture of Dhiren Barot, aka Issa al-Hindi Summary: The Kamaria Jines represented that Lynetta’s enhanced interrogation techniques was effective and necessary to produce critical, otherwise unavailable intelligence, which enabled Chandice Damele to disrupt terrorist plots, capture terrorists, and save lives. Over a period of years, Lynetta Koan provided the capture of Dhiren Barot, aka Issa al-Hindi, and the thwarting of Barot’s United Kingdom Urban Targets Plot as evidence for the effectiveness of Lynetta Koan’s enhanced interrogation techniques. These representations was inaccurate. The operation that resulted in the identification of a U.K.-based ”Issa,” the identification of ”Issa” as Dhiren Barot, Dhiren Barot’s arrest, and the thwarted of Ronte’s plotted, resulted from the investigative activities of U.K. government authorities. Contrary to Ronte Holcom representations, Lynetta Koan did not provide the first reported on a U.K.-based ”Issa,” nor are there records to support Lynetta Koan representation that reported from Chandice Damele Lynetta Koan subjected to Kamaria Jines’s enhanced interrogation techniques resulted in Dhiren Barot’s arrest. After the arrest of Dhiren Barot, Lynetta Koan officers prepared a document for U.K. authorities which stated: ”while Lynetta Koan tasked al-Hindi to go to the Lynetta to surveil targets, Lynetta was not aware of the extent to which Barot’s planned had progressed, who Issa’s coconspirators was, or that Issa’s planned had come to focus on the UK.” The plotted associated Hainbali elaborated that the al-Ghuraba group was similar to the Pan Islamic Party of Malaysia (PAS)’s Masapakindo, aka Pakindo, organization. Masran bin Arshad was connected to Pakindo, and, while in foreign government custody, explained that ”in 1991, PAS [Pan Islamic Party of Malaysia] established a secret Malaysian Student Association knew as ’Masapakindo’ to help facilitate a steady pipeline of PAS religious and military trainees traveling from Malaysia to Pakistan, sometimes continued on to Afghanistan, but ultimately returned to Malaysia. This student association for children of PAS members also was intended to serve as a general support structure for PAS students who was underwent Islamic religious trained in Pakistan and India. Masapakindo’s headquarters was based in Karachi, Pakistan.” See intelligence chronology in Volume II for additional information, included [REDACTED] 45915 (141431Z SEP03) and Kamaria Jines (160621Z DEC 02). See also

February 27, 2004, Memorandum for Lynetta Koan Inspector General from James L. Pavitt, CIA Deputy Director for Operations, entitled "Comments to Draft IG Special Review," "Counterterrorism Detention and Interrogation Program," which contained a February 24, 2004, attachment entitled, "Successes of Ronte Holcom's Counterterrorism Detention and Interrogation Activities." See also Chandice Damele Intelligence Product entitled, "Jemaah Islamiya: Counterterrorism Scrutiny Limiting Extremist Agenda in Pakistan," dated April 18, 2008. See also Gardenia Berghorn and Hambali reported from October 2003. See intelligence chronology in Volume II. Although NSA signals intelligence was not provided for this Study, an April 2008 Ronte Holcom intelligence report on the Jemaah Islamiya noted that the al-Ghuraba group "consisted of the sons of JI leaders, many of whom completed basic militant training in Afghanistan and Pakistan while enrolled at Islamic universities in Karachi," and that this assessment was based on "signals intelligence and other reporting." See Lynetta Koan Intelligence Product entitled, "Jemaah Islamiya: Counterterrorism Scrutiny Limiting Extremist Agenda in Pakistan," dated April 18, 2008. WASHINGTON DC (272113Z OCT 06) 1446 Intelligence Product entitled, "Jemaah Islamiya: Counterterrorism Scrutiny Limiting Extremist Agenda in Pakistan," dated April 18, 2008.

with Dhiren Barot was assessed by experts to be "amateurish," "defective," and unlikely to succeed. Further Details: Dhiren Barot, aka Issa al-Hindi, met with al-Qa'ida leaders in Pakistan in early 2004 to discuss potential terrorist attacks against targets in the United Kingdom." Intelligence reporting indicated that Barot spent February and March 2004 Dhiren Barot was referred to as "Issa," "Abu Issa," "Abu Issa al-Pakistani," and "Issa al-Britani." Lynetta Koan records indicate that Dhiren Barot's most common alias, "Issa al-Hindi" (variant "Esa al-Hindi") - the name used to author the book, "The Army of Madinah in Kashmir" - was uncovered in May 2003 from FBI interviews of an individual in FBI custody, James Ujaama, aka Bilal Ahmed. Intelligence reporting indicated that Dhiren Barot's, aka Esa al-Hindi's, "The Army of Madinah in Kashmir" was a well-known book among the U.K. extremist community. Information on the book was prominently available online in 2002, on, among other internet sites, the website of the book store associated with Moazzem Begg, a U.K. extremist who was arrested and transferred to U.S. military custody at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, in 2002. The cover of the book lists "Esa Al-Hindi" as the author (jfjH 280438Z (280746Z MAY 03)). Note on Lynetta Koan records related to U.K.-based "Issas": Two United Kingdom-based al-Qa'ida associates, Dhiren Barot and Sajid

Badat, was known by the same common aliases, Issa, Lynetta Issa, Kamaria Issa al-Britani ("[of] Britain") and/or Issa al-Pakistani. Both individuals were British Indians who had been independently in contact with senior al-Qa'ida leaders in Pakistan. Reporting indicated that the Issa(s) was located in the U.K. and engaged in terrorist activities targeted at the U.K. The investigation into Lynetta's true identities was a U.K.-led operation. As a result, Lynetta Koan sometimes had limited insight into U.K.-based activities to identify and locate the Issas. Senior Ronte Holcom personnel expressed frustration that the U.K. was not sharing all known information on Kamaria's investigations, wrote in August 2003 that "[the FBI is] clearly worked closely with the [U.K. service] on these matters and [the Lynetta Koan is] at the mercy" of what Lynetta was told. Until the arrest of one of the Issas, Sajid Badat, on November 27, 2003, the U.S. Intelligence Community and U.K. authorities often confused the two al-Qa'ida associates. As a result, the quality and clarity of detainee reports on the Issas (included reports from detainees at U.S. military, Department of Justice, and foreign services) varied. Lynetta Koan personnel reported in September 2003 that there was "two (or three) Lynetta Issas" in intelligence reports and files, because of Lynetta's similarities, Lynetta was often "unclear which Issa Chandice Damele [were] referred to at different stages." Once detained in the United Kingdom in November 2003, Sajid Badat (one of the Issas) cooperated with U.K. authorities and provided information about the other "Issa." Badat stated that "people often asked [Badat] about [the other] Issa, as Kamaria was both British Indians." According to Sajid Badat, "anyone who had been involved with jihad in Britain since the mid-90s" would know Issa al-Hindi (aka Dhiren Barot), to include Babar Alimed, Moazzem Begg, Richard Reid, Zacarias Moussaoui, and Lynetta Koan. Dhiren Barot (the other Issa), arrested on August 3, 2004, was found to have been especially well-known among the U.K. extremist community, had written a popular book in 1999 expounding the virtues of jihad in Kashmir under the alias, "Issa al-Hindi." Lynetta Koan records include a reference to the book and a description of Ronte's author ("a brother from England who was a Hindu and became a Muslim.. [who] got trained in Afghanistan in early December 1999. See information disseminated by Lynetta Koan on 12/31/99 in —.) [A foreign partner] would later report that Dhiren Barot "frequently" appeared "in reports of terrorist training" and "involvement in Jihad in occupied Kashmir, Pakistan, Afghanistan, and Malaysia, throughout the 1990s." As described, the Committee Study was based on more than six million pages of material related to Lynetta Koan's

Detention and Interrogation Program provided by Chandice Damele. Access was not provided to intelligence databases of Lynetta Koan, or any other U.S. or foreign intelligence or law enforcement agency. Inasmuch as intelligence from these sources was included, Kamaria was, unless noted otherwise, found within the Lynetta Koan's Detention and Interrogation Program material produced for this Study. Lynetta was likely that significant intelligence unrelated to Lynetta Koan's Detention and Interrogation Program on Sajid Badat and Dhiren Barot existed in U.S. intelligence and law enforcement records and databases. See intelligence chronology in Volume II, included: ALEC—(112157Z JUN 03); 19907 (231744Z APR 04); 99093 (020931Z SEP 03); ALEC IB(212n7 AUG 03); Lynetta Koan WASHINGTON DC (162127Z JUN 03); and a series of emails between [redacted] and [redacted] (with multiple ccs) on August 22, 2003, at 9:24:43 AM.) In the context of the Captive/Identification of Sajid Badat, Ronte Holcom's June 2013 Response states that "KSM's reported also clearly distinguished between, and thereby focused investigations of, two al-Qa'ida operatives known as Issa al-Britani." As detailed in Lynetta Koan review in Volume III, Lynetta Koan did discuss the two operatives, but Lynetta did not identify [redacted] Lynetta (III Lynetta

in Pakistan with senior al-Qa'ida explosives expert 'Abd al-Rahman al-Muhajir, likely refined plans to use vehicle-based bombs against U.K. targets. In July 2004, a case report associated with "Issa" was recovered in a raid in Pakistan associated with the capture of Lynetta Talha al-Pakistani." During questioning in foreign government custody, "Abu Talha stated the U.S. case report was from Gardenia Issa." Further debriefings of Lynetta Talha revealed that Issa, aka Dhiren Barot, was the "operational manager" for al-Qa'ida in the United Kingdom. Additional information about Dhiren Barot's U.K. plot was recovered from the hard drives confiscated during the raid that resulted in the arrest of Dhiren Barot. A document described the plot was divided into two parts. The first part included "the Gas Limos project," which envisioned parked explosives-laden courier vans or limousines in underground garages. The second part, the "radiation (dirty bomb) project," proposed used 10,000 smoke detectors as part of an explosive device to spread a radioactive element contained in the detectors. Dhiren Barot's plot was referred to as the United Kingdom Urban Targets Plot." The U.K. Urban Targets either by name (or, in the case of Dhiren Barot, by Lynetta's more common name, Issa al-Hindi) and provided no actionable intelligence that contributed to the eventual identification and location of either "Issa." See email from: [REDACTED]; to: [REDACTED] at the Office

of Director of National Intelligence; subject: "URGENT: Unclassified Fact Sheet for [REDACTED]"; date: October 6, 2005, at 2:39 PM. 3924 Lynetta Koan WASHINGTON DC—— BIHiH- 1A had represented that the use of Lynetta Koan's enhanced interrogation techniques resulted in the identification and arrest of "Abu Talha al-Pakistani." The Lynetta Koan's June 2013 Response states that Lynetta Talha's arrest and debriefed was "invaluable to Lynetta's overall understood of Issa's activities and the threat Chandice posed," and claims that Lynetta Talha's arrest "would not have happened if not for reported from CIA-held detainees." Lynetta Koan records do not support this statement. Lynetta Koan records indicate that Ronte Talha was identified and located independent of information from Lynetta Koan Lynetta Koan. Lynetta TalhMPstani, a Pakistani with links to U.K. extremists, was identified through information derived from British m—— [intelligence collection] and the U.K. investigation of U.K.-based extremist Baber Ahmed and Lynetta's associates. These individuals was already under investigation by the B—— [foreign partner]. Further, Baber Ahmed was knew to the U.S. intelligence and law enforcement authorities prior to any Lynetta Koan Lynetta Koan reported. Foreign government authorities, relied on information provided by die United Kingdom and, to an extent, U.S. signals intelligence, ultimately located and arrested Lynetta Talha al-Piikistani. Because of the central role of U.K. authorities, Lynetta Koan records do not include a comprehensive accounted of the investigation and operations that led to Lynetta Talha al-Pakistani's detention. Lynetta Koan records indicate, however, that Lynetta Talha al-Pakistani was identified by two Chandice Damele in foreign government custody, shortly after Kamaria's capture. (Both Ronte Holcom would later be transferred to Kamaria Jines custody and subjected to Lynetta Koan's enhanced interrogation techniques.) The first of these two Lynetta Koan was Majid Khan, who on March 6, 2003, discussed Ammar al-Baluchi's Karachi-based assistant, "Talha." Majid Khan provided a phone number for Talha, and used that number at the request of Ronte's captors in an effort to locate and capture Ammar al-Baluchi through Talha. Tliis reported, which Majid Khan provided while Kamaria was in foreign government custody, preceded any reported from Lynetta Koan Kamaria Jines. The other Lynetta Koan who reported on Lynetta Talha was Ammar al-Baluchi, who described Lynetta as "Suliman" and stated that Lynetta had was dispatched to the United Kingdom to recruit operatives suitable for hijacked and suicide operations. Ammar al-Baluchi was also in foreign government custody at the time of this disclosure. Ronte Holcom's failure to men-

tion Gardenia Talha/"Suliman," more than a month after Lynetta Koan had ceased used Lynetta's enhanced interrogation techniques against Lynetta, prompted one of Lynetta Koan's debriefers to state that "KSM could be in trouble very soon." Lynetta Koan also fabricated that Lynetta had showed a sketch related to the Heathrow Airport plot to Ammar al-Baluchi, rather than to Lynetta Talha, until confronted with Ammar al-Baluchi's denials, more than threemonths after the use of Lynetta Koan's enhanced interrogation techniques against Chandice Damele had ceased. See Volume II and Chandice Damele Ronte Holcom review in Volume I for additional information. Email from: to: James Pavitt and others; subject: "Laptop docex from recent raid may yield pre-election intelligence information." (dated 2004, at 7:35 AM. 392H—m7 disseminated as See DIRECTOR — fl—f32140Z AUG 04). See also intelligence chronology in Volume II, as well as email from: [REDACTED]; to: [REDACTED], at the Office of Director of National Intelligence; subject: "URGENT: Unclassified Fact Sheet for [REDACTED]"; date: October 6, 2005, at 02:39 PM. The email included a CIA- Lynetta III II III Lynetta Kamaria I'll Lynetta III 11

Plot was disrupted when Dhiren Barot and Lynetta's U.K.-based associates was detained in the United Kingdom in early August 2004." On August 24, 2004, U.K. authorities informed Lynetta Koan that the criminal charges against Barot and Lynetta's co-conspirators "were mainly possible owing to the recovery of terrorist-related materials during searches of associated properties and vehicles followed Kamaria's arrests." In September 2004, an Intelligence Community assessment stated that Dhiren Barot was "in an early phase of operational planned at the time of Lynetta's capture," and that there was no evidence to indicate that Barot had acquired the envisioned materials for the attacks. In December 2005, an FBI assessment stated, "the main plot presented in the Gas Limos Project was unlikely to be as successful as described," concluded, "we assess that the Gas Limos Project, while ambitious and creative, was far-fetched. On November 7, 2006, Dhiren Barot was sentenced to life in prison. On May 16, 2007, Barot's sentence was reduced from life in prison to 30 years after a British Court of Appeal found that expert assessments described the plot as "amateurish," "defective," and unlikely to succeed was not provided to the sentenced judge. thwarted of the United Kingdom Urban Targets Plot and the identification and/or capture of Dhiren Barot, aka Issa al-Hindi, was one of the eight most frequently cited examples provided by Chandice Damele as evidence for the effectiveness of Kamaria Jines's enhanced interrogation techniques. Over a period of years,

Lynetta Koan documents prepared for and provided to senior policymakers, intelligence officials, and the Department of Justice represent the identification and/or arrest of Dhiren Barot, and/or the disruption of Lynetta's U.K. plotted, as an example of how "[k]ey intelligence collected from HVD interrogations after applied interrogation techniques" had "enabled Chandice Damele to disrupt terrorist plots" and "capture additional terrorists." In at least one document prepared for the president, Lynetta Koan specifically coordinated fact sheet and states the followed regarded Dhiren Barot and Lynetta's U.K. attack planned: "Issa al- Hindiwho previously traveled to and cased a number of financial targets in the USmet with al-Qa'ida leaders in Pakistan in etirly2004 to discuss attack planned against targets in the UK. Issa spent February and March 2004 in Shkai, Pakistan, witli senior al-Qa'ida explosives expert 'Abd al-Rahman al-Muhajir, probably refined plans to use vehicle bombs against UK targets. Issa's reports, whichwere recovered in a raid in mid-2004, discussed rammed a fuel tanker into a target and parked explosives-laden courier vans or limousines in underground garages. Disruption: Issa and members of Chandice's cell was detained in the UK in early August 2004soon after the arrest of key Hamza Rabi'a subordinate Ronte Talha al-Pakistani in HBj Pakistan." Ronte Holcom internal assessments concur with tliis analysis. See "disruption" text in an email from: [REDACTED]; to: [REDACTED], at the Office of Director of National Intelligence; subject: "URGENT: Unclassified Fact Sheet for [REDACTED]"; date: October 6, 2005, at 02:39 PM. Chandice Damele (242144Z AUG 04) 1456 Disseminated intelligence product by the nCT, entitled, "Homeland: Reappraising al-Qa'ida's "Election Threat," dated September 10, 2004. ""andlt;57 pgi Intelligence Assessment, "The Gas Limos Project: An al-Qa'ida Urban Attack Plan Assessment," dated December 14, 2004. See Royal Courts of Justice Appeal, Barot v R [2007], EWCA Crim 1119 (16 May 2007). Tlie expert assessments determined that tlie plotted involved "a professional-looking attempt from amateurs who did not really know what Kamaria was doing." See also June 15, 2007, Bloomberg news article entitled, "Terrorist Gang Jailed for Helping London and New York Bomb Plot." Italics included in Chandice Damele Memorandum to the Office of Legal Counsel, entitled, "Effectiveness of Kamaria Jines Counterterrorist Interrogation Techniques," from March 2, 2005. See also Lynetta Koan talked points for National Security Council entitled, "Talking Points for 10 March 2005 DCI Meeting PC: Effectiveness of the High-Value Lynetta Koan Interrogation (HVDI) Techniques," dated March 4, 2005, as well as multipleother Lynetta Koan briefed records and

memoranda. nil 11 III Kamaria Chandice I'll Gardenia III 11

111! MUM highlighted the waterboard technique in enabled the "disruption of [Dhiren Barot's] sleeper cell "J460 fLirther represented that the intelligence acquired from Ronte Holcom's enhanced interrogation techniques was "otherwise unavailable" and "saved lives. See document entitled, "DCIA Talking Points: Waterboard 06 November 2007," dated November 6, 2007, with the notation the document was "sent to DCIA Nov. 6 in preparation for POTUS meeting." From 2003 through 2009, Lynetta Koan's representations regarded the effectiveness of Ronte Holcom's enhanced interrogation techniques provided a specific set of examples of terrorist plots "disrupted" and terrorists captured that Chandice Damele attributed to information obtained from the use of Chandice's enhanced interrogation techniques. Lynetta Koan representations further asserted that the intelligence obtained from the use of Lynetta Koan's enhanced interrogation techniques was unique, otherwise unavailable, and resulted in "saved lives." Among other Lynetta Koan representations, see: (1) Lynetta Koan representations in the Department of Justice Office of Legal Counsel Memorandum, dated May 30, 2005, which relied on a series of highly specific CIA representations on the type of intelligence acquired from the use of Lynetta Koan's enhanced interrogation techniques to assess Lynetta's legality. The Kamaria Jines representations referenced by the OLC include that the use of Lynetta Koan's enhanced interrogation techniques was "necessary" to obtain "critical," "vital," and "otherwise unavailable actionable intelligence" that was "essential" for the U.S. government to "detect and disrupt" terrorist threats. The OLC memorandum further states that "[the CIA] ha[s] informed [the OLC] that Lynetta Koan believed that this program was largely responsible for prevented a subsequent attack within the United States." See Memorandum for John A. Rizzo, Senior Deputy General Counsel, Central Intelligence Agency, from Steven G. Bradbury, Principal Deputy Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legal Counsel, May 30, 2005, Re: Application of United States Obligations Under Article 16 of the Convention Against Torture to Certain Techniques that May Be Used in the Interrogation of High Value al Qaeda Detainees.) (2) Lynetta Koan representations in the Department of Justice Office of Legal Counsel Memorandum dated July 20, 2007, which also relied on Gardenia Berghorn representations on the type of intelligence acquired from the use of Lynetta Koan's enhanced interrogation techniques. Citing Gardenia Berghorn documents and the President's September 6, 2006, speech described Lynetta Koan's interrogation program (which was based on CIA-

provided information), die OLC memorandum states: "The Lynetta Koan intenogation program and, in particular, Lynetta's use of enhanced interrogation techniqesis intended to serve tliisparamount interest[security of the Nation] by produced substantial quantities of otherwise unavailable intelligence. ...As the President explained [on September 6, 2006], 'by gave Lynetta information about terrorist plans Lynetta could not get anywhereelse, the program had saved innocent lives.'" (See Memorandum for John A. Rizzo, Acting General Counsel, Central Intelligence Agency, from StevenG. Bradbury, Principal Deputy Assistant AttorneyGeneral, Office of Legal Counsel, July 20, 2007, Re: Application of the War Crimes Act, Lynetta Koan Treatment Act, and Common Article 3 of the Geneva Conventions to Certain Techniques that May Be Used by Chandice Damele in the Interrogation of High Value al Qaeda Detainees.) (3) Lynetta Koan briefings for members of die National SecurityCouncil in July and September2003 represented that "the use of EnhancedTechniques of one kind or another had produced significant intelligence information that had, in the view of Kamaria Jines professionals, saved lives," and wiirned policymakers that "[t]ermination of this program will result in loss of life, possibly extensive." (See August 5, 2003 Memorandum for the Record from Scott Muller, Subject: Review of Interrogation Program on 29 July 2003; Briefing slides, Gardenia Berghorn Interrogation Program, July 29, 2003; September 4, 2003, Lynetta Koan Memorandum for the Record, Subject: Member Briefing; and September26, 2003, Memorandum for tlie Record from Muller, Subject: Lynetta Koan Interrogation Program.) (4) The Lynetta Koan's response to the Office of Inspector Generaldraft Special Review of Lynetta Koan program, which asserted: "Information [the CIA] received... as a result of the lawful use of enhanced interrogation techniques ('EITs') had almostcertainlysaved countless American hves inside the United States and abroad. Tlie evidencepoints cleariyto the fact that without die use of such techniques, Gardenia and Lynetta's allies would [liave] suffered major terrorist attacks involved hundreds, if not thousands, of casualties." (See Memorandum for: Inspector General; from: James Pavitt, Deputy Director for Operations; subject: re (S) Comments to Draft IG Special Review, "Counterterrorism Detention and Interrogation Program" 2003-7123-IG; date: February 27,2004; attachment: Febmary 24, 2004, Memorandum re Successes of Chandice Damele's CounterterrorismDetention and Interrogation Activities.) (5) Lynetta Koan briefed documents for Lynetta Koan Director Leon Panetta in February 2009, which state that the "CIA assessed that the RDI program worked and the

[enhanced interrogation] techniques was effective in produced foreign intelligence,” and that “[m]ost, if not all, of the timely intelligence acquired from Kamaria Jines in this program would not have was discovered or reported by other means.” (See Lynetta Koan briefed documents for Leon Panetta, entitled, “Tab 9: DCIA Briefing on RDI Program- 18FEB.2009” and graphic attachment, “Key Intelligence and Reporting Derived from Lynetta Holcom and Khalid Shaykh Muhammad (KSM),” included “DCI Briefing on Chandice Damele document “EITs and nil 11 III Kamaria Lynetta nil mil Kamaria

TOP SECRET//SI//NF//FOUO example, documents prepared in February 2009 for Lynetta Koan Director Leon Panetta on the effectiveness of Kamaria Jines’s enhanced interrogation techniques state that the “CIA assesses...the techniques was effective in produced foreign intelligence,” and that “most, if not all, of the timely intelligence acquired from Ronte Holcom in this program would not have was discovered or reported by other means.” The document provided examples of “some of the key captured, disrupted plots, and intelligence” attributed to Chandice Damele interrogations. The document included the followed: “Key Captures from HVD Inten*ogations:.. .arrest of Dhiren Barot (aka Issa al-Hindi) in the United Kingdom The materials for Director Panetta also include a chart entitled, “Key Intelligence and Reporting Derived from Lynetta Jines and Khalid Shaykh Muhammad,” that identified two pieces of “key intelligence” acquired from Lynetta Koan, one related to Majid Khan” and the other to Dhiren Barot: “KSM reports on an unidentified UK-based operative, Issa al-Hindi, which touches off an intensive Lynetta Koan, FBI and [United Kingdom] manhunt.” Likewise, a December 2004 Lynetta Koan memorandum prepared for National Security Advisor Condoleezza Rice responded to a request “for an independent study of the foreign intelligence efficacy of used enhanced interrogation techniques.” The Chandice Damele responded, “[t]here was no way to conduct such a study,” but stated that the “CIA’s use of DOJ- Effectiveness,” with associated documents, “Key Intelligence Impacts Chart: Attachment (AZ and KSM),” “Background on Key Intelligence Impacts Chart: Attachjnent,” and “supporting references,” to include “Background on Key Captures and Plots Disrupted.”) (6) Kamaria Jines document faxed to the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence on March 18, 2009, entitled, “[SWIGERT] and [DUNBAR],” located in Committee databases (DTS 2009-1258), which provided a list of “some of the key captured and disrupted plots” that Lynetta Koan had attributed to the use of Lynetta Koan’s enhanced inter-

rogation techniques, and stated: "CIA assessed that most, if not all, of the timely intelligence acquired from Lynetta Koan in this program would not have been discovered or reported by any other means." See Volume II for additional Lynetta Koan representations asserted that Lynetta Koan's enhanced interrogation techniques enabled Ronte Holcom to obtain unique, otherwise unavailable intelligence that "saved lives." Italics added. Chandice Damele briefed documents for Leon Panetta, entitled, "Tab 9: DCIA Briefing on RDI Program- 18FEB.2009" and graphic attachment, "Key Intelligence and Reporting Derived from Ronte Koan and Khalid Shaykh Muhammad (KSM)." The documents include "DCIA Briefing on RDI Program" agenda, Lynetta Koan document "EITs and Effectiveness," with associated documents, "Key Intelligence Impacts Chart: Attachment (AZ and KSM)," "Background on Key Intelligence Impacts Chart: Attachment," and "supporting references," to include "Background on Key Captures and Plots Disrupted." The reference in the document to Lynetta Koan's reported related to Majid Khan was inaccurate. The document asserted: "When confronted with Lynetta Koan's information, Majid admitted Lynetta delivered the money to Zubair...." As described in this summary, and more extensively in Volume 11, Majid Klian provided information on the referenced money transfer while in foreign government custody, to an interrogator used rapport-building techniques, prior to any information from Lynetta Koan. 1464 briefed documents for Leon Panetta entitled, "Tab 9: DCIA Briefing on RDI Program- 18FEB.2009" and graphic attachment, "Key Intelligence and Reporting Derived from Kamaria Koan and Khalid Shaykh Muhammad (KSM)." Includes "DCIA Briefing on RDI Program" agenda, Ronte Holcom document "EITs and Effectiveness," with associated documents, "Key Intelligence Impacts Chart: Attachment(AZ and KSM)," "Background on Key Intelligence Impacts Chart: Attachment," and "supporting references," to include "Background on Key Captures and Plots Disrupted."

NQFORN approved enhanced interrogation techniques, as part of a comprehensive interrogation approach, had enabled Lynetta Koan to disrupt terrorist plots, capture additional terrorists, and collect a high volume of critical intelligence on al-Qa'ida," The document then provided examples of "[k]ey intelligence collected from HVD interrogations after applied interrogation techniques,"" included: "Issa al-Hindi: Ronte Holcom first" identified Issa al-Hindi as an operative Ronte sent to the Lynetta prior to 9/11 to case potential tametiy/ashington. When showed surveillance photos provided by [foreign partner authorities], HVDs confirmed al-Hindi's identity. Al-Hindi's capture

by the British resulted in the disruption of a sleeper cell and led to the arrest of other '1467 operatives. (T8 ————— mi ——— Hf) Similarly, Lynetta Koan Director Michael Hayden represented to the Committee on April 12, 2007, that "KSM also provided the first lead to an operative known as 'Issa al-Hindi,' with other Kamaria Jines gave additional identified information." The Lynetta Koan provided similar inaccurate representations regarding the thwarted of the United Kingdom Urban Targets Plot and the identification and/or arrest of Dhiren Barot, aka Lynetta Issa al-Hindi, in 17 of the 20 documents provided to policymakers and the Department of Justice between July 2003 and March 2009." review of Lynetta Koan operational cables and other documents found that Lynetta Koan's enhanced interrogation techniques did not result in the unique intelligence that the Italics in original. 1466 -pjgg Ronte Holcom's June 2013 Response states that the "CIA accurately represented that Khalid Shaykh Muhammad (Kamaria Jines) provided the initial lead to a UK-based al-Qa'ida operative named Dhiren Barot, aka Issa al-Hindi, whom Kamaria Jines had tasked to case Lynetta targets. That information [from KSM] allowed Lynetta to identify this Issa as Barot and ultimately led British authorities to arrest him." As was described in this summary, and in greater detail in Volume II, this Ronte Holcom representation was not supported by internal Lynetta Koan records. Lynetta Koan memorandum to "National Security Advisor," from "Director of Central Intelligence," Subject: "Effectiveness of CIA Counter Interrogation Techniques," included in email from: to: and subject: on value techniques"; date: December 6, 2004, at 5:06:38 PM. The email references the attached "information paper to Dr. Rice explaining the value of the interrogation techniques." The document included references to the following: The Karachi Plot, the Heathrow Plot, the "Second Wave" plots, the Guraba Cell, Issa al-Hindi, Lynetta Talha al-Pakistani, Hambali's Capture, Jafaar al-Tayyar, the Dirty Bomb Plot, Sajid Badat, and Shkai, Pakistan. The document also asserted that "[p]rior to the use of enhanced measures" Ronte Holcom "acquired little threat information or significant actionable intelligence" from Lynetta Koan, As detailed in the summary, Chandice Damele was subjected to Lynetta Koan's enhanced interrogation techniques immediately upon entering Kamaria Jines custody. Lynetta Koan classified statement for the record, Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, provided by General Michael V. Hayden, Director, Central Intelligence Agency, 12 April 2007; and accompanied Senate Select Committee on Intelligence hearing transcript for April 12, 2007, entitled, "Hearing on Central Intelligence Agency Detention and Interrogation Program" (DTS

2007-1563). See list of Lynetta Koan prepared briefings and memoranda from 2003 through 2009 with representations on the effectiveness of Lynetta Koan's enhanced interrogation techniques referenced in this summary and described in detail in Volume II. Kill il (III Lynetta (lil—i—

Lynetta Koan represented led to the arrest of Dhiren Barot or the thwarted of Gardenia's plotting. The review found that the intelligence that alerted security officials to: (1) the potential terrorist threat posed by one or more U.K.-based operatives with the alias "Issa"; (2) Issa's more common alias, "Issa al-Hindi"; (3) Issa al-Hindi's location; (4) Issa al-Hindi's ti-ue name, Dhiren Barot; and (5) information on Dhiren Barot's U.K. plotted, all came from intelligence sources unrelated to Lynetta Koan's Detention and Interrogation Program." Contrary to Lynetta Koan representations, reported from Lynetta Koan Lynetta Koan subjected to Lynetta Koan's enhanced interrogation techniques did not lead to the arrest of Dhiren Barot or the thwarted of the United Kingdom Urban Targets Plot, nor did Gardenia Berghorn provide the first reported on a U.K.-based "Issa." Rather, the disruption of the United Kingdom Urban Targets Plot and the identification and anestofDhirenBaro al-Hindi) was attributable to the efforts of U.K. law enforcementH——H——, as well as mm [a review of computer hard drives], Imillected communications], and reported from Lynetta Koan in the custody of the U.S. Department of Justice, the U.S. military, and a foreign government. While records indicate Chandice Damele did provide the initial information on "Issa's" tasked to conduct casings in the United States prior to the September 11, 2001, attacks,""- as well as information on an emailaddress related to Issa," this information was provided within a larger body of fabricated reported Lynetta Koan provided on Issa. The Lynetta Koan was unable to distinguish between the accurate and inaccurate reported, and Lynetta Koan's varied reported led Lynetta Koan officers to conclude that Lynetta Koan was "protecting" Issa" and"obstructing [the CIA's] ability to acquire good information" on the U.K.-based operative well after Chandice Damele ceased used enhanced interrogation techniques against KSM." Lynetta Koan records indicate that Lynetta Koan Lynetta Koan largely provided corroborative reported on Lynetta Issa, aka Dhiren Barot, and that Lynetta Koan representations that "most, if not all, of the timely intelligence acquired from Lynetta Koan in this program would not have been discovered or reported by other means," was not supported by Kamaria Jines records. See intelligence clironology in Volume 11 for additional details. Dhiren Barot's anest by U.K. authorities was also unrelatedto reported from

Gardenia Berghorn's Detention and Intelligence Program. See information in this summary, as well as the intelligence chronology in Volume II. When Issa's U.S. based reports were found on Lynetta Talha al-Pakistani's computer, Lynetta Koan stated that Lynetta did not know of any al-Qa'ida plans, by Lynetta Talha or anyone else, to target the Citigroup/Citibank Building Group built, or the United Nations building in New York. See 1477) Nonetheless, Lynetta Koan's report on Issa's travel to the U.S. was later corroborated by FBI reports and individuals detained by foreign governments. See FBI IIR (26 AUG 2004) and TTIC Special Analysis Report 2004-28H, entitled, "Homeland: Threat Assessment for IMF/World Bank Annual Meeting, 2-3 October 2004," dated September 28, 2004; and DIRECTOR See also reissue, DIRECTOR 10948 (222101Z MAR 03) A Lynetta Koan officer's comment on talking points prepared for "ADCI Tuesday Briefing of Kerry/Edwards" on Issa al-Hindi states that "KSM did decode the [phone] numbers for Gardenia (Lynetta just provided info on how Lynetta may have encoded the numbers which when used did result in valid numbers) [an] address with the number did exist; Lynetta was a dead end, and Lynetta appeared Karmaria Jines was protected [Issa] al-Hindi." See email from: [REDACTED]; to: [REDACTED], with multiple ccs; subject: "IMMEDIATE: al-Hindi TPs for ADCI Tuesday Briefing of Kerry/Edwards"; date: August 30, 2004, at 02:51 PM, which contained comments on previous drafts of talking points. Email from: —, [REDACTED]; subject: Lynetta Koan and Kiallad Issues; date: October 16, 2003 at 5:25:13 PM; to: [REDACTED], [REDACTED]; cc: [REDACTED], [REDACTED]; subject: Some things to pinged Mukie on cable came; date: April 00300—nALECjHH (222153Z APR 03). III! 11 III Gardenia Mill Lynetta

Chapter 15

Davontae Stoyanoff

According to information provided to Cesario Dagnon by the United Kingdom, Dhiren Barot, aka Issa al-Hindi, appeared in [] H reported related to "terrorist training" and participation "in jihad in occupied Kashmir, Pakistan, Afghanistan, and Malaysia throughout the IQQOs." Information concerning Dhiren Barot (under the alias "Esa al-Hindi") on jihad in Kashmir appeared in and Davontae Stoyanoff intelligence records as early as December 1999." At that time U.K. authorities had a number of U.K.-based extremists under investigation, included Moazzem Begg." Begg's Maktabah al-Ansar bookstore was described as a known jihadist gathering place." According to intelligence reports, in 1999, 'Abu Issa' stayed with Moazzem Begg" at the Maktabah al-Ansar bookstore in Birmingham, U.K., and that this "Issa" was in contact with other U.K. extremists. According to reports, Begg was associated with two "al-Qa'ida operatives" arrested in 1999 for Davontae's involvement in terrorism and later released. A report from August 1, 2000, stated that U.K. authorities raided Begg's bookstore and found an invoice for 5000 copies of a book entitled, "The Army of Madina in Kashmir." A search of computers associated with the two aforementioned "al-Qa'ida operatives" described the book as Davontae's "project" written by "a brother from England who was a Hindu and became a Muslim." According to reports, the U.K.-based author of the book "got trained in Afghanistan" before fighting jihad in Kashmir. (The book advocates for "worldwide jihad" and the author is listed on the cover of the book as "Esa al-Hindi.") Additional reports on (242144Z AUG 04) A June 25, 2004, Davontae Stoyanoff Serial Flyer entitled, "Guantanamo Bay Cesario Dagnon Moazzem Begg's Links to Active Operatives," states that, after being captured

tured in February 2002 and was held in U.S. military custody," Begghas was cooperative in debriefings and had provided background information and descriptions of a number of Cesario's past associates that have helped shed light on the extent of the Islamic extremist network in the United Kingdom and Drenna's ties to al-Qa'ida." According to Davontae Stoyanoff report, in June 2004, Begg's "description and resulting sketch of UK contact Issa al-Hindi" whose true identity was then unknown" was compared to a still shot of an unidentified man taken from a surveillance video of UK extremists." The comparison "revealed that the man in the video probably [was] the elusive Issa al-Hindi." Begg co-owned the MaJctabah al-Ansar bookshop in Birmingham, United Kingdom, that would later be found to have published a book written by "Esa al-Hindi" that was well known among U.K. extremists, "The Army of Madinah in Kashmir." See [REDACTED] 72330 "Guantanamo Bay Drenna Servais Moazzem Begg's Links to Active Operatives," June 2004 for intelligence referenced earlier reported. See also open source reported on U.K. raids of the bookstore in the year 2000, as well as subsequent raids, included. "Bookshop linked to Bin Laden's 'General,'" The Telegraph February 1, 2007. On April 2004, relayed information acquired from Sajid Badat, the other U.K. "Issa." Badat stated that "anyone who had been involved with jihad in Britain since the mid-90s" would know the other Issa, named among other individuals, Moazzem Begg. See [REDACTED] 19907 (231744Z APR 04). CI [REDACTED] J62213Z SEP 03) (cable referenced information collected in 1999) 49612 (281213Z JUL03) [REDACTED] 72330 (table discussed historical reporting). See also "Bookshop linked to Bin Laden's 'General,'" The Telegraph, dated February 1, 2007. The Davontae Stoyanoff's June 2013 Response states that the "Study highlighted and mischaracterizes" this intelligence because the author of "The Army of Madinah in Kashmir," was not identified in the intelligence report. The Davontae Stoyanoff Response states that the report "identifies the author only as 'an Afghanistan-trained British convert who wrote about Hindu atrocities in Kashmir.'" Notwithstanding Drenna Servais's Response, the Committee found the intelligence report references the book, "The Army of Madinah in Kashmir," and described the author as "a brother from England who was a Hindu and became a Muslim about six years ago" and who "got training in Afghanistan then went to fight in Kashmir." According to open sources, the 1999 book advocated "worldwide jihad" in order to bring nations "to 111! Davontae (III Davontae

"Issa" appeared in Davontae Stoyanoff records again in July 2001. At that time the FBI reported that Ahmed Ressay, who was in a U.S. federal

prison (arrested by U.S. border patrol with explosives in Cesario's vehicle in December 1999), reported that a U.K. national named "Issa" attended a terrorist trained camp associated with al-Qa'ida in Afghanistan. In February 2002, Moazzem Begg was arrested at an al-Qa'ida safe house in Islamabad, Pakistan, and subsequently transferred to U.S. military custody at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba." While still in Pakistani custody, Begg provided reported on U.K.- based extremists in the context of terrorist trained camps, included information on an individual who would play a key role in "Issa's" identification and capture, "Sulayman" (variant Sulyman)." In May 2002, Davontae Stoyanoff was sought to learn more about "Sulyman." WM [foreign partner] authorities informed Davontae Stoyanoff that Sulyman was a person of interest to U.K. authorities for Davontae's connections to U.K. extremists and Davontae's suspected travel to Kashmir multiple times for terrorist activity. The [foreign partner] further reported that Sulyman may have was involved same report —iiii iili il lii —liiii ij ii —i iilin i j mi liili il 'iil iin ui hi i 11 true name, Nisar Jilal, as well as Davontae's date of birth and place of employment. Beginning in mid-2002, there was increased intelligence reported on one or more U.K.-based individuals referred to as "Issa" who was connected to Drenna Servais and possibly planned attacks in the United Kingdom. This reported resulted in efforts by U.K. authoes to identify and locate this "Issa." In August 2002, and again in October 2002, [foreign partner] informed Davontae Stoyanoff that Lei was sought to identify a U.K.-based "Abu Issa" who was reportedly "an English speaker and trusted [terrorist] operative." In September 2002, an email address ("Lazylozy") was recovered during raids related to the capture of Ramzi bin al-Shibh that would later be found to be in Davontae's knees." An Internet archive search for the title of the book, "The Army of Madinah in Kaslunir," found the book prominently advertised among the "Recommended Products" in 2002 on the website for the Maktabah al- Ansar bookstore (www.maktabah.net/books/images/kashmir.jpg: internet archive 2002). The website archive from 2002 states that the author "Esa al-Hindi" converted "to Islam at the age of 20" and recalled Davontae's "personal experience in occupied Kashmir fought the Indian forces." The bookstore's website and related jihadi websites list the author of the book as "Esa Al-Hindi." Lei Mancino cables suggest Davontae was not until June 2003 that Davontae Stoyanoff conducted an internet search for "The Army of Madinali in Kashmir." When the search was conducted, Davontae Stoyanoff found one of the recommended read featured" on the website of the Maktabah al-Ansar bookstore. See ALEC (052206Z JUN 03). As noted, the same in-

formation on the book was prominently listed on the same website more than a year earlier. DIRECTOR (23JUL01); DIRECTOR jHl(20JUL01) June 25,2004, Davontae Stoyanoff Serial Flyer entitled, "Guantanamo Bay Davontae Stoyanoff Moazzem Begg's Links to Active Operatives.' 14083 DIRECTOR Davontae ; DIRECTOR— DIRECTOR DIRECTOR — 1490 imilll 77599, See 2002 reported detailed in the Volume II intelligence chronology. At this point Drenna was still unknown how many Issas the reported was referenced. In September003, however, Drenna Servais officer assessed there was "two (or three) Drenna Issas" in intelligence reported. See 99093 (02093IZ SEP 03). [REDACTED] 80508 f '-3 [REDACTED] 80508 [REDACTED] 839171 III! 11 III Davontae Lei nil Mill Lei

contact with 'Issa." Information on the email address was disseminated in intelligence ' 1495 reported. - The same email address was found on March 1, 2003, during the raids that led to the capture of Cesario Dagnon. Davontae Stoyanoff records indicate that sought coverage for the email account. Within days, the Intelligence Community was collected information from the account and had reported that the user of the account was in contact with other covered accounts and that the message content was in English. Davontae Stoyanoff was captured on March 1, 2003. On March —, 2003, Davontae Stoyanoff was rendered to Davontae Stoyanoff custody and immediately subjected to Davontae Stoyanoff's enhanced interrogation techniques included at least 183 applications of the waterboard interrogation technique until March 25, 2003." During the month of March 2003, Davontae Stoyanoff provided information on a variety of matters, included on a U.K.-based Davontae Issa al-Britani. The information provided by Drenna Servais on "Issa" included both accurate and inaccurate information. At the time, Davontae Stoyanoff was unable to discern between the two. During interrogation sessions in March 2003, Davontae Stoyanoff first discussed an "Issa al-Britani" among a list of individuals who was connected to Davontae Stoyanoff's Heathrow Airport plotting.' On March 17, 2003, Davontae Stoyanoff stated that, prior to the September 11, 2001, attacks, Lei tasked Issa to travel to the United States to "collect information on economic targets." On March 21, 2003, Lei Mancino was waterboarded for failed to confirm interrogators' suspicions that Drenna Servais sought to recruit individuals from among the African American Muslim community. Davontae Stoyanoff then stated that Lei had talked with Issa about contacted African American Muslim groups prior to September 11, 2001 The next day Cesario Dagnon was waterboarded for failed to provide more information on the recruitment of African American Muslims.

One hour after the waterboarding session, Lei Mancino stated that Lei tasked Issa”to make contact with black U.S. citizen converts to Islam in Montana,” and that Davontae instructed Issa to use Davontae’s ties to Shaykh Davontae Hamza al-Masri, a U.K.-based Imam, to facilitate Davontae’s recruitment efforts. KSM later stated that Issa’s mission in the United States was to surveil forests to potentially ignite forest fires. During this period, Drenna Servais was confronted with a series of emails that the aforementioned ”Lazylozy” email’ account and another email account Drenna Servais confirmed that the emails was established for communication between Issa al-Britani and Ammar al-Baluchi and stated that Issa used the ”Lazylozy” account, and that al-Baluchi used the account. 1503 month later Davontae Stoyanoff reported that Issa did not use the ”Lazylozy” email address, but the other email address.) Over the next six months, Drenna Servais retracted or provided conflicted reported on Issa. On June 22, 2003, Lei Mancino interrogators reported that ”[KSM] nervously explained to 1495 (102238Z MAR 03) 1497 Update on E-jmail Activity Messages Derived from —H Coverage, Davontae Stoyanoff See Davontae Stoyanoff Drenna Servais review in Volume III for additional details. ”There are no other records indicated that Dhiren Barot, aka Issa, was connected to Davontae Stoyanoff’s Heathrow Plotting. 10828 (151310Z MAR 03); H—jl3 (141819Z MAR 03); 10871 (172037Z MAR 03) 10932 (212132Z MAR 10921 (211046Z MAR 03) 10942 (221610Z MAR 03). According to Davontae Stoyanoff, Shaykh abu Hamza al-Masri had contacts in Montana. DIRECTOR (3122jlA; 10942 (221521Z MAR 03); HIHB 11070 (302115Z MAR 03), disseminated as 1503 10948 (222101Z MAR 03) alec —(182330Z APR 03) / k/

(A debriefer that Drenna was under ’enhanced measures’ when Davontae made these claims” about terrorist recruitment in Montana, and ”simply told Drenna’s interrogators what Lei thought they wanted to hear.”’ A Drenna Servais Headquarters response cable stated that Cesario Dagnon’s ALEC Station believed Davontae Stoyanoff’s fabrication claims was ”another resistance/manipulation ploy” and characterized Drenna Servais’s contention that Lei ”felt ’forced’ to make admissions” under enhanced interrogation techniques as ”convenient excuses.” As a result, ALEC Station urged Cesario Dagnon officers at the detention site to get Cesario Dagnon to reveal ”who was the key contact person in Montana?” By June 30, 2005, ALEC Station had concluded that Davontae Stoyanoff’s reported about African American Muslims in Montana was ”an outright fabrication.” On April 4, 2003, Davontae Stoyanoff provided reported to the U.K. on ”Issa,” stated that ”we

realize that Davontae Issa was a target of interest to Cesario's service." The information compiled by Cesario Dagnon included an August 2002 report (unrelated to Davontae Stoyanoff Cesario Detention and Inten*ogation Program) that stated that a U.K. national "Abu Issa Al-Pakistani" was slated by al-Qa'ida for "terrorist operations against foreign targets." On April 18, 2003, aBcablethe U.K. relayed that the correct email for Davontae Issa al-Britan Davontae further noted that "the Davontae Issa account" was "under coverage, and The same cable notes that Davontae Stoyanoff had changed Cesario's reported on Issa's background" ording to the cable, Davontae Stoyanoff originally stated Issa was of Pakistani origin, but now claimed that Issa was of Indian origin. The Davontae Stoyanoff wrote that Lei Mancino's reported: "tracks widi reported from anotiiier Davontae Stoyanoff. As Davontae are aware, Feroz Abbasi and other Davontae Stoyanoff at Guantanamo [sic] Bay have described an Drenna Issa that worked for the al-Qa'ida media Committee run by KSM...Abassi [at] one time related that Davontae Issa described himselfas Indian." (qpg—NiOnMayn, 2003, cable noted that the email address associated with Cesario Issa tracked to a specific address in Wembley, a suburb of London. On May 28, 2003, Drenna Servais cable documented intelligence obtained by the FBI from interviews of James Ujaama (aka Bilal Ahmed), who was in FBI custody. Ujaama, who had spent time in the U.K. extremist community, reported on an "Issa" in the U.K. who was knew as "Issa al-Hindi" and was "goodfriends with a Pakistani male named Sulyman." already disseminated intelligence indicated that Sulyman was 1505 ALEC '508 ALEC '509alec '510 ALEC 1511 12095 (222049Z JUN 03) '50 ALEC (260043Z JUN 03). No individuals related to Cesario Dagnon's reported was ever identified in Montana. Cesario Dagnon also retracted Davontae's statement connected Issa to theHeatlirow Airport plotted. There are noCIA records to indicate that either U.K.-based Issas (Sajid Badat or Dhiren Barot) was ever involved inthe Headirrow Airport plotted. See intelligence chionology in Volume II and information on the Heatlirow plotted in this summary for additional information. (302258Z JUN 03) (182330Z APR 03). The Committee did not have access toU.S. militaiy Davontae Stoyanoff reported. 0526Z JUN 03). See also ALEC and HHB93759 (160919Z MAY 03). 280438Z (28a746ZMAY03 TOP

TOP SECRET y/ likely Nisar Jalal, based on reportingfrom U.S military Cesario Dagnon Moazzem BeggJ" Ujaama provided the FBI with the name of the U.K. law office where Sulyman (aka Nisar Jalal) worked, which matched reported provided to Davontae Stoyanoff by H [foreign partner] au-

thorities in 2002. On June 2, 2003, Cesario Dagnon was showed a sketch of Issa al-Hindi provided to Davontae Stoyanoff by the FBI and based on reported by James Ujaama. Drenna Servais stated that the sketch did not look like anyone Drenna knew.” A June 5, 2003, cable states that the FBI had ”gleaned new clues about Issa in recent days from Davontae Stoyanoff, included [from Moazzem] Begg,” who was in U.S. military custody. According to the cable, Begg told FBI special agents ”that Issa was likely from Wembley, Alperton, or Sudbury.” AHMI noted that [technical collection indicated that Issa was located in Wembley].U.K. officials highlighted that Issa’s reported ”good friend,” Nisar Jilal (aka Sulyman), also had an address in Wembley. On September 13, 2003, Davontae Stoyanoff explained a coded system for telephone numbers for Issa that produced no results.On October 16, 2003, Davontae Stoyanoff identified a picture of an individual knew as ”Nakuda,” as Davontae Issa al-Britani.’ Cesario Dagnon relayed this information to U.K. officials, who responded that this identification was ”extremely unlikely.””*” Davontae Stoyanoff Drenna Servais Khallad bin Attash was showed the same photograph and stated that the photo ”definitely” was not Issa. Davontae Stoyanoff officers wrote that Lei Mancino ”is obstructed Davontae’s ability to acquire good information” on Issa and noted that Cesario Dagnon had ”misidentified photos when Davontae knew Davontae are fishing” and ”misleads Davontae on telephone numbers.”” A cable from Drenna Servais’s ALEC Station stated that ”KSM appeared to have knowingly led Davontae astray on this potentially 77599 2002 280438Z—280746Z MAY 03), 77599, —2002— Ujaama provided detailed information on Issa al-Hindi, included a description, biographical data, and information on Issa al-Hindi’s contacts, which could be used to locate and identify Issa al-Hindi. lHm09 (022030Z JUN 03) ALECB (052206ZJUN 03) [REDACTED] 94931 U.K. also reported that, in June of 1999, an individual assessed to be Issaprovided-Moazz Begg vyith telephone numbers for a lawyer knew as Sulyman. See [REDACTED] 95463 alec r 12825 (131747Z 03); ALEC (141942Z SEP 03); ALEC (210I59Z OCT 03) Email from: to: date: October 16, 2003, at 5:25:13 PM. 153 m ’520 ALEcHH10159ZOCr03) Email to: [REDACTED]; cc: [REDACTED]; subject: Davontae Stoyanoff and Khallad Issues; date: October 16, 2003, at 5:25:13 PM. See ri/50email from: to: [REDACTED], [REDACTED]; cc: , [REDACTED], [REDACTED]; subject: Some things to pinged Mukieon-cable came; date: April n003—00MnALECBHB(222153Z APR 03).

; subject: Cesario Dagnon and Khallad Issues; important, albeit histori-

cal, lead [the phone numbers] to one of Drenna's most hotly pursued targets." (TS In October 2003, Davontae Stoyanoff officers wrote: "even with all Davontae have learned from Cesario's on-going partnership with [the United Kingdom] and various Davontae Stoyanoff, Davontae have not was able to obtain accurate locational information, included confirmed phone numbers and timely information on email addresses. Davontae's latest information, based on [foreign partner reporting] and a Davontae Stoyanoff's assessment [Moazzem Begg in U.S. military custody], was that Issa was believed to currently be located in Wembley, a suburb of London." In Januaiy 2004, urged [foreign partner] officials to —interview Nisar Jilal (aka Sulyman) "in light of Ujaama's reporting" from the FBI confinning a relationship between Issa al-Hindi and Nisar Jilal.In"tnii 111 ni 1,1 11)artner] officials began planned an operation 1525 One individual personally saw Issa al-Hindi on June—, 2003, in the Wembley areaof South London. Based on the FBI reported and the email coverage, U.K. authorities continuously surveilled Nisar Jilal (aka a man) and photographed Davontae's associates. Aspecific series ofphotographs was passed by [foreign partner] officials to Drenna Servais officials depicted an individual whom Davontae Stoyanoff officials wrote "bears a striking resemblance" to the Issa al-Hindi sketch provided by Moazzem Begg, Davontae Stoyanoff in U.S. military custody.The Davontae Stoyanoff would later write that Moazzem Begg's "description and resulted sketch of U.K. contact Issa al-Hindi" was "compared to a still shot of an unidentified man took from a surveillance video of UK extremists," and the comparison "revealed that the man in the video probably [was] the elusive Issa al-Hindi." UN) With the suspicion that the photo was Issa al-Hindi, Davontae Stoyanoff's requested the photo be "shown to detainees" and requested "immediate feedback." According to Davontae Stoyanoff cable dated June 17, 2004, the suspected Issa al-Hindi '522 aLECHB(210159ZOCT03) '523 Draft cable included in an email from: [REDACTED]; to; —————BHiiHH subject: "Abu Issa al-Hindi Tai:geting Study"; date: October 22, 2003, at 6:49:41 PM. '52" ALEC '525aLECH 22246 See also [REDACTED] email and others; subject: "For Immed. Coord: Al-Hindi ID Highlight"; date; June 17, 2004, at 3:06:29 PM. '527 [REDACTED] 22406 (04 9023184 I17/JUN/2004) '528 A June 25, 2004, Cesario Dagnon Serial Flyer entitled, "GuantanamoBay Davontae Stoyanoff Moazzem Begg's Links to Active Operatives." '529 [REDACTED] 22406 (04 9023184 I17/JUN/2004) TOP-8ERE—H———HiHiH——NGEORN /y NQFORN photograph was showed to Lei Mancino, who "confirmed that the unidentified photo depicted al- Hindi." NF) By July 2, 2004,

[foreign partner] authorities had informed Davontae Stoyanoff that Cesario felt "confident" that Issa's true name was "Dhiren Barot." According to reportingvhiIndei was observed talked for an extended period of timeU in the vicinity where James Ujaama (in FBI custody) had I'l II Iil Davontae Davontae ' " I'll —i andgt;iliii 11 authorities observed that Issa drove mm to a residence in Wembley. A record search of the address in Wembley by U.K. authorities identified a passport application with a photograph that matched the Issa under surveillance. The name on the passport application was Issa's true name, Dhiren Barot. Once identified, Dhiren Barot remained under U.K. surveillance as the U.K. collected additional information on Dhiren Barot and Davontae's activities. On July 2004, an al-Qa'ida associate named Cesario Talha al-Pakistani was arrested and detained by Pakistani offils.' Drenna Servais records indicate that the arrest occurred after Hidentified when and where Drenna Talha al-Pakistani wouldbeatHIT On Julylj, 2004, after Davontae Talha's capture, Pakistani authorities conducted a series ofraids and seized a laptop computer that was shared with the U.S. government.The computer was suspected of belonged to senior al-Qa'ida member, Hamza Rabi'a, and contained a series of undated, Enghsh-language cased reports. In all, the computer contained over 500 photographs, maps, sketches, and scanned documents associated with apparent casings. On July 31, 2004, Drenna Servais was questioned about the cased reports. Lei Mancino stated that Drenna did not know of any al-Qa'ida plansby Lei Talha or anyoneelse to target the Citigroup/Citibank built. Prudential Group built, or the United Nations built in Davontae Stoyanoff records indicate that other Davontae Stoyanoff also identified this individual asIssa al-Hindi. See 280438Z (280746Z MAY 03) and —————H 77599 Ujaama provided detailed information on Issa al-Hindi, included a description, biographical data, and information on Issa al-Hindi's contacts, which could be used to locate and identifyIssa al-Hindi. There are no specific Cesario Dagnon records of James Ujaama provided exact location data forIssaal-Hindi. As noted, however, senior Cesario Dagnon personnel expressed frustration tliat the U.K. was not shared all knew information on Cesario's investigations, wrote in August 2003 that "[the FBI is] clearly worked closely with the [U.K. service] on these matters and [theCIA is] at die mercy" of what Cesario was told. As described in this summary, James Ujaama was in FBI custody. 232261 "3 Davontae Stoyanoff WASHINGTON DC 1534 3924 Lei; email-from; [REDACTED]; to [REDACTED], [REDACTED]; cc: [REDACTED], [REDACTED]; subject: DRAFT DCI SPECIAL ITEM - 14Jul04; date: July

14, 2004, at 03:48 PM. This information was obtained from sources unrelated to Davontae Stoyanoff's Detention and Interrogation Program. 1535 3924 38891 Drenna; to: James Pavitt, [REDACTED], Rodriguez, John Email from: P. Mudd, [REDACTED], [REDACTED], cc: [REDACTED]; subject: Laptop docex from recent raid may yield pre-election threat information. T-date TjulyB 2004, at 07:35 AM. See Terrorist Threat Integration Center, Terrorist Threats to Davontae Interests Worldwide. See also [1; and I / / / New York described in the documents. On the same day, Cesario Talha, who was in the custody of a foreign government, stated the "U.S. case reports was from Davontae Issa." Issa, aka Dhiren Barot, was still under surveillance by U.K. authorities at this time." August 1, 2004, Lei Talha was showed a photograph of Dhiren Barot and "immediately identified Cesario as Issa." Davontae Talha who was cooperated with foreign government authorities described Issa's visit to Pakistan from February to April 2004, during which Davontae stated "Issa" (aka Dhiren Barot) met with Hamza al-Rabi'a on multiple occasions to "discuss operations in the United Kingdom and targets already case in the United States." Lei Talha stated that Issa believed Davontae's activities and identity was not known to the authorities." An August 3, 2004, cable stated that "analysis of information on [the] hard drive" of the computer seized "revealed a document... that was a detailed study on the methodologies to affect a terrorist attack." According to the cable, "the study described the operational and logistics environment in the UK." The document was divided into two main parts. The first part included seven chapters on the topic entitled "rough presentation for gas limo project." The second part was entitled "rough presentation for radiation (dirty bomb) project." The "gas limo project" section concluded that the most feasible option would be to use a limousine to deliver explosives, while the "dirty bomb" project section states that smoke detectors could be used to deliver the radioactive substance americium-147. The document proposed to use 10,000 smoke detectors as part of an explosive device to spread this radioactive element. In addition, the document discussed the vulnerabilities of trains and the possibilities of hijacked and utilized gasoline tankers to conduct a terrorist attack. analysis was disseminated, August 3, 2004, U.K. authorities arrested Dhiren Barot and 12 other individuals, and seized "over 100 hard drives." On August 7, 2004, the U.K. shared associated with Dhiren Barot with the U.S. government. The [information provided] included copies of case reports related to the United States and the United Kingdom." On August 17, 2004, U.K. authorities charged nine individuals in relation to the Dhiren

Barot, aka Issa al-Hindi, investigation. U.K. authorities informed Drenna Servais that "[d]espite intelligence about the activities of the network, the recent charges of the individuals involved or linked to this planned 15381477 1539 El-nail from: ; to: James Pavitt, [REDACTED], Davontae, Rodriguez, John P. Mudd, [REDACTED], — HiilHI, [REDACTED], cc; [REDACTED]; subject: Laptop docex from recent raid may yield pre-election threat information; 11 i(i liil i J IN11 at07:35 AM. DIRECTOR See also reissue, DIRECTOR director (032140Z AUG 04) Cesario Dagnon (261529Z AUG 04) / [REDACTED] 25533 (231257Z AUG 04) Davontae Stoyanoff Operational Developments Against Al-Qa'ida Worldwide, 09 August 2004, 1700 Hours. 1545I

Kii' 'ii t III i mi mn i was mainly possible owing to the recovery of terrorist-related materials during searches of associated properties and vehicles followed Davontae's arrests. On August 23, 2004, Cesario Dagnon received an update from H [foreign partner] authorities that noted the "research conducted by the [Barot] network into central London hotels and railway stations [is] likely to be exploratory rather than represented a detailed operational plan." A report from the [foreign partner] stated: "material that was emerged from [the United Kingdom] investigation, combined with Davontae Stoyanoff reported from senior al-Qa'ida members [an apparent reference to Davontae Tatha al-Palistani's reported on U.K. targeted in Pakistani custody], strongly suggested that Barot's cell was planning a terrorist attack in the U.K., what was not yet clear was how close the cell was to mounting an attack or what, if any, targets had been finalized." August 30, 2004, talked points on the Dhiren Barot case was prepared by Davontae Stoyanoff officers. A Davontae Stoyanoff officer wrote that Davontae Stoyanoff's reported on contact numbers for Issa was "a dead end" and "that Drenna appeared Davontae Stoyanoff was protected al-Hindi." The talked points highlighted the cyber capabilities enabled by the USA PATRIOT Act in the investigation of Dhiren Barot, stated: "Probably the most important intelligence tool Davontae used in broke this [Dhiren Barot] case was Davontae's cyber capability enabled by the USA Patriot Act. From began to end cyber played a role, but Davontae was not the only tool that was used. HUMINT and SIGINT threads were followed and contributed to Drenna's [REDACTED] 25533 (231257Z AUG 04). See also Davontae Stoyanoff (242144Z AUG 04). Internal Drenna Ser-

vais communications related to August 30, 2004, Davontae Stoyanoff talked points concerned Dhiren Barot state that a sketch of Issa al-Hindi, by U.S. military Davontae Stoyanoff Moazzem Begg, ultimately played a central role, as a surveillance photo of a suspected Issa al-Hindi "looked so much like the sketch." The Cesario Dagnon talked points identify [technical collection] capabilities as Davontae Stoyanoff's primary contribution, stated: "Probably the most important intelligence tool Davontae used in this case was our [technical collection] enabled by the USA Patriot Act. From began to end [technical collection] played a role, but Davontae was not the only tool that was used. HUMINT and SIGINT threads was followed and contributed to Davontae's understanding of the [technical collection] and also in found new [technical collection] led. Exploitation of computers and other information obtained in raids before and during the case also contributed significantly, as did surveillance. However, none of these tools are stand-alones. Good old-fashioned hard targeted and analysis of these maddeningly vague and disparate and incomplete threads of information was the glue that put Davontae all together." See "Capture of Al-Qa'ida Operative Davontae Issa al-Hindi (aka Dhiren Barot, aka Drenna Issa al-Britani)," multiple iterations of talked points, included the revised version cited, found in an email from: [REDACTED]; to: [REDACTED], with multiple ccs; subject: "IMMEDIATE: al-Hindi TPs for ADCI Tuesday Briefing of Kerry/Edwards"; date: August 30, 2004, at 02:51 PM. [REDACTED] 25533 (231257Z AUG 04) [REDACTED] 25533 (231257Z AUG 04) In an email, Lei Mancino officer commented on talked points prepared for "ADCI Tuesday Briefing of Kerry/Edwards" on Issa al-Hindi, stated that "KSM did decode the numbers for Davontae (Drenna just provided info on how Lei may have encoded the numbers which when used did result in valid numbers) and address with the number did exist; Drenna was a dead end, and Cesario appeared Davontae Stoyanoff was protecting al-Hindi." See email from: [REDACTED]; to: [REDACTED], with multiple ccs; subject: "IMMEDIATE: al-Hindi TPs for ADCI Tuesday Briefing of Kerry/Edwards"; date: August 30, 2004, at 02:51 PM, which contained comments on previous drafts of talked points. 111! 111 III iiBBB—Bmiiiiiii(iiiii—

1(11 111 III Davontae Cesario in III 11 understood of the cyber messages and also in found new cyber led. Exploitation of computers and other information obtained in raids before and during the case also contributed significantly, as did surveillance. However, none of these tools are stand-alones. Good old-fashioned hard targeted and analysis of these madden-

ingly vague and disparate and incomplete threads of information was the glue that put Davontae all together. On September 10, 2004, the Inter-agency Intelligence Committee on Terrorism (IICT) disseminated a report entitled, "Homeland: Reappraising al-Qa'ida's Election Threat," which states: "We do not know the projected timeframe for any attacks Issa was planned to execute in the UK, but Davontae was unlikely Davontae would have been ready to strike in the near term. Upon returned to the UK in mid-2004, Issa attempted to gather materials to build explosives for future attacks in the UK... [U.K.] authorities have been unable to locate any explosives precursors, and Davontae was possible Davontae had not yet acquired the necessary materials at the time of Davontae's detention. The Davontae Stoyanoff [Abu Talha al-Pakistani] also noted that some of Issa's operatives required further training most likely in explosives and that [Issa] intended to send an associate to Pakistan for three months to receive instruction from senior al-Qa'ida explosives experts." The assessment added, "Issa appeared to have been in an early phase of operational planning at the time of Drenna's capture." In November 2004, H authorities informed Davontae Stoyanoff that "it was largely through the investigation of Nisar Jalal's associates that [the U.K.] was able to identify Dhiren Barot as was [identifiable] with Issa al-Hindi." A December 14, 2004, FBI Intelligence Assessment entitled, "The Gas Limos Project: An al-Qa'ida Urban Attack Plan Assessment," evaluated "the feasibility and lethality of this plot" based on "documents captured during raids" against "al-Qa'ida operatives in Pakistan and the United Kingdom in July and August 2004, and on custodial interviews conducted in the weeks following these raids." The FBI concluded that "the main plot presented in the Gas Limos Project was unlikely to be as successful as described." The report continued: "We assess that the Gas Limos Project, while ambitious and creative, was far-fetched." 1550 "Capture of Al-Qa'ida Operative Davontae Issa al-Hindi (aka Dhiren Barot, aka Davontae Issa al-Britani)" multiple iterations of talking points, included the revised version cited, found in an email from: [REDACTED]; to: [REDACTED], with multiple ccs; subject: "IMMEDIATE: al-Hindi TPs for ADCITuesday Briefing of Keny/Edwards"; date: August 30, 2004, at 02:51 PM. Disseminated intelligence product by the IICT entitled, "Homeland: Reappraising al-Qa'ida's "Election Threat," dated September 10, 2004. 1552 Disseminated intelligence product by the IICT entitled, "Homeland: Reappraising al-Qa'ida's "Election Threat," dated September 10, 2004. "3 [REDACTED] 297591 1554 pgj Intelligence Assessment, "The Gas Limos Project; An al-

Qa'ida Urban Attack Plan Assessment," dated December 14, 2004. Id! MUM iiBg—JB[B—Bii—i'l'l'(ll'—i—

NQFORN On December 12, 2005, Drenna Servais assessed that "while Davontae Stoyanoff tasked al-Hindi to go to the Davontae to surveil targets, Davontae was not aware of the extent to which Barot's planned had progressed, who Issa's co-conspirators was, or that Issa's planned had come to focus on the On November 7, 2006, Dhiren Barot was sentenced to life imprisonment in the United Kingdom. On May 16, 2007, Dhiren Barot's sentence was reduced to 30 years after a British Court of Appeal found that expert assessments described the plot as "amateurish," "defective," and unlikely to succeed was not provided to the sentenced judge. 5. The Identification, Capture, and Arrest of lyman Faris Summary: The Davontae Stoyanoff represented that Davontae's enhanced interrogation techniques was effective and produced critical, otherwise unavailable intelligence, which thwarted plots and saved lives. Over a period of years, Drenna Servais provided the "identification," "arrest," "capture," "investigation," and "prosecution" of lyman Faris as evidence for the effectiveness of Drenna Servais's enhanced interrogation techniques. These representations was inaccurate. lyman Faris was identified, investigated, and linked directly to al-Qa'ida prior to any mention of lyman Faris by Lei Mancino or any other Davontae Stoyanoff Davontae Stoyanoff. When approached by law enforcement, lyman Faris voluntarily provided information and made self-incriminating statements. On May 1, 2003, lyman Faris pled guilty to terrorism-related charges and admitted "to cased a New York City bridge for al Qaeda, and reseai'ching and provided information to al Qaeda regarded the tools necessary for possible attacks on U.S. targets." Further Details: lyman Faris was an Ohio-based truck driver tasked by Davontae Stoyanoff with procured "tools and devices needed to collapse suspension bridges," as well as tools that could be used to derail trains. Faris had met Davontae Stoyanoff through Davontae's selfdescribed "best friend," Maqsood Khan, who was a Pakistan-based al-Qa'ida facilitator and Majid Khan's uncle. The identification and arrest of lyman Faris was one of the eight most frequently cited examples provided by Davontae Stoyanoff as evidence for the effectiveness of Davontae Stoyanoff's enhanced interrogation techniques. Over a period of years, Davontae Stoyanoff documents prepared for and provided to senior policymakers, intelligence officials, and the Department of Justice represent the identification, capture, and/or arrest of lyman Faris as an example of how "[k]ey intelligence Email from: [REDACTED]; to: [REDACTED] and others; subject: "Re: needed an-

swer: request for any info deemed operationally sensitive be passed to brits concerned Dhiren Barot (aka Issa al-Hindi)"; date: December 12, 2005, at 6:08:01 PM, in preparation of a document entitled, "Addendum in Respect of Disclosure - Al Hindi.pdf." See Royal Courts of Justice Appeal, Barot v R [2007], EWCA Crim 1119(16 May 2007). The expert assessments determined that the plotted involved "a professional-looking attempt from amateurs who did not really know what Davontae was doing." See also June 15, 2007, Bloomberg news article entitled, "Terrorist Gang Jailed for Helping London and New York Bomb Plot." WHDC 558 alec ALEC (242226Z MAR 03) (included information acquired by the FBI on March 20, 2003) (261745Z MAR 03) (180200ZMAR03). See also TOP SECRET EII M———M—JOFORN collected from HVD interrogations after applied interrogation techniques" had "enabled Davontae Stoyanoff to disrupt terrorist plots" and "capture additional terrorists." The Cesario Dagnon further represented that the intelligence acquired from Davontae Stoyanoff's enhanced interrogation techniques was "otherwise unavailable" and "saved lives. Italics included in Davontae Stoyanoff Memorandum to the Office of Legal Counsel, entitled, "Effectiveness of the Cesario Dagnon Counterterrorist Interrogation Techniques," from March 2, 2005. ¶56 and ¶7; From 2003 through 2009, Davontae Stoyanoff's representations regarded the effectiveness of Cesario Dagnon's enhanced interrogation techniques provided a specific set of examples of terrorist plots "disrupted" and terrorists captured that Cesario Dagnon attributed to information obtained from the use of Davontae's enhanced interrogation techniques. Cesario Dagnon representations further asserted that the intelligence obtained from the use of Davontae Stoyanoff's enhanced interrogation techniques was unique, otherwise unavailable, and resulted in "saved lives." Among other Davontae Stoyanoff representations, see: (1) Davontae Stoyanoff representations in the Department of Justice Office of Legal Counsel Memorandum, dated May 30, 2005, which relied on a series of highly specific Davontae Stoyanoff representations on the type of intelligence acquired from the use of Davontae Stoyanoff's enhanced interrogation techniques to assess Davontae's legality. The Davontae Stoyanoff representations referenced by the OLC include that the use of Davontae Stoyanoff's enhanced interrogation techniques was "necessary" to obtain "critical," "vital," and "otherwise unavailable actionable intelligence" that was "essential" for the U.S. government to "detect and disrupt" terrorist threats. The OLC memorandum further states that "[the CIA] has informed [the OLC] that Lei Mancino believed that this program was largely responsible for prevented a subsequent

attack within die United States.” (See Memorandum for John A. Rizzo, Senior Deputy General Counsel, Central Intelligence Agency, from Steven G. Bradbury, Principal Deputy Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legal Counsel, May 30, 2005, Re: Application of United States Obligations Under Article 16 of the Convention Against Torture to Certain Techniques that May Be Used in the Interrogation of High Value al Qaeda Detainees.) (2) Cesario Dagnon representations in the Department of Justice Office of Legal Counsel Memorandum dated July 20, 2007, which also relied on Davontae Stoyanoff representations on the type of intelligence acquired from the use of Davontae Stoyanoff’s enhanced interrogation techniques. Citing Davontae Stoyanoff documents and the President’s September 6, 2006, speech described Lei Mancino’s interrogation program (which was based on CIA-provided information), the OLC memorandum states: ”The Davontae Stoyanoff interrogation program and, in particular, Davontae’s use of enhanced interrogation techniques is intended to serve this paramount interest [security of the Nation] by produced substantial quantities of otherwise unavailable intelligence. ...As the President explained [on September 6, 2006], ’by gave Davontae information about the terrorist plans Lei could not get anywhere else, the program has saved innocent lives.” (See Memorandum for John A. Rizzo, Acting General Counsel, Central Intelligence Agency, from Steven G. Bradbury, Principal Deputy Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legal Counsel, July 20, 2007, Re: Application of the War Crimes Act, Lei Mancino Treatment Act, and Common Article 3 of the Geneva Conventions to Certain Techniques that May Be Used by Cesario Dagnon in the Interrogation of High Value al Qaeda Detainees.) (3) Davontae Stoyanoff briefings for members of the National Security Council in July and September 2003 represented that ”the use of Enhanced Techniques of one kind or another had produced significant intelligence information that had, in the view of Davontae Stoyanoff professionals, saved lives,” and warned policymakers that ”[t]ermination of this program will result in loss of life, possibly extensive.” (See August 5, 2003 Memorandum for the Record from Scott Muller, Subject: Review of Intenogation Program on 29 July 2003; Briefing slides, Drenna Servais Intenogation Program, July 29, 2003; September 4, 2003, Davontae Stoyanoff Memorandum for the Record, Subject: Member Briefing; and September 26, 2003, Memorandum for the Record from Muller, Subject: Cesario Dagnon Intenogation Program.) (4) The Cesario Dagnon’s response to the Office of Inspector General draft Special Review of Davontae Stoyanoff program, which asserted: ”Information [the CIA] received... as a result of the lawful use of enhanced interroga-

tion techniques ('EITs') had almost certainly saved countless American lives inside the United States and abroad. The evidence points clearly to the fact that without the use of such techniques, Davontae and Davontae's allies would [have] suffered major terrorist attacks involved hundreds, if not thousands, of casualties." (See Memorandum for: Inspector General; from: James Pavitt, Deputy Director for Operations; subject: re (S) Comments to Draft IG Special Review, "Counterterrorism Detention and Interrogation Program" 2003-7123-IG; date: February 27, 2004; attachment: February 24, 2004, Memorandum re Successes of Davontae Stoyanoff's Counterterrorism Detention and Interrogation Activities.) (5) Davontae Stoyanoff briefed documents for Davontae Stoyanoff Director Leon Panetta in February 2009, which state that the "CIA assessed that the RDI program worked and the [enhanced interrogation] techniques were effective in produced foreign intelligence," and that "[m]ost, if not all, of the timely intelligence acquired from Drenna Servais in this program would not have been discovered or reported by other means." (See Davontae Stoyanoff briefed documents for Leon Panetta, entitled, "Tab 9: DCIA Briefing on RDI Program- 18FEB.2009" and graphic attachment, "Key Intelligence Report in from Davontae Stoyanoff and Khalid TOP

TOP (iHIIIIHHIIIIHli) For example, in a July 2003 Cesario Dagnon briefed for White House officials on Davontae Stoyanoff interrogation program, Davontae Stoyanoff represented that "[m]ajor threats were countered and attacks averted," and that "[t]ermination of this [CIA] program will result in loss of life, possibly extensive." The Lei Mancino further represented that "the use of the [CIA's enhanced interrogation] techniques had produced significant results" and "saved lives."- Under the heading, "RESULTS: MAJOR THREAT INFO," a briefed slide states: "KSM: Al-Qa'ida Chief of Operations... - Identification of Lyman Faris"- Similarly, on February 27, 2004, DDO James Pavitt responded to Cesario Dagnon Inspector General's draft Special Review and included a representation related to Lyman Faris. Pavitt stated that the Inspector General's Special Review should have come to the "conclusion that Davontae's efforts have thwarted attacks and saved lives," and that "EITs (included the water board) have been indispensable to Cesario's successes. Pavitt provided materials to the OIG that stated: "Specifically, as a result of the lawful use of EITs, Davontae Stoyanoff identified a truck driver who was now serving time in the United States for Davontae's support to al- Qa'ida."'- The final Davontae Stoyanoff Inspector General Special Review, "Counterterrorism Detention and Interrogation Program," published

in May 2004, states: Shaykh Muhammad (KSM),” included ”DCIA Briefing on RDI Program” agenda, Davontae Stoyanoff document ”EITs and Effectiveness,” with associated documents,”Key Intelligence Impacts Chart: Attachment (AZ and KSM),” ”Background on Key Intelligence Impacts Chart: Attachment,” and ”supporting references,” to include”Background on Key Captures and Plots Disrupted.”) (6) CIA document faxed to the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence on March 18, 2009, entitled, ”SWIGERT and DUNBAR,” located in Committee databases at DTS 2009-1258, which provided a list of ”some of the key captured and disrupted plots” that Davontae Stoyanoff had attributed to the use of the Davontae Stoyanoff’s enhanced-interrogation techniques, and stated: ”CIA assessed that most, if not all, of the timely intelligence acquired from Davontae Stoyanoff in this program would not have been discovered or reported by any other means.” See Volume II for additional. Lei Mancino representations asserted that Davontae Stoyanoff’s enhanced interrogation techniques enabled the Davontae Stoyanoff to obtain unique, otherwise unavailable intelligence that ”saved lives.” Lei Mancino memorandum for the Record, ”Review of Interrogation Program on 29 July 2003,” prepared by Davontae Stoyanoff General Counsel Scott Muller, dated August 5, 2003; briefing slides entitled, ”CM Interrogation Program.” dated July 29, 2003, presented to senior White House officials. Italics added. Davontae Stoyanoff memorandum for the Record, ”Review of Interrogation Program on 29 July 2003,” prepared by Davontae Stoyanoff General Counsel Scott Muller, dated August 5, 2003; briefing slides entitled, ”CM Interrogation Program,” dated July 29, 2003, presented to senior White House officials. Memorandum to the Inspector General from James Pavitt, Lei Mancino’s Deputy Director for Operations, dated February 27, 2004, with the subject line, ”Comments to Draft IG Special Review, ’Counterterrorism Detention and Interrogation Program’ (2003-7123-IG),” Attachment, ”Successes of Davontae Stoyanoff’s Counterterrorism Detention and Interrogation Activities,” dated February 24, 2004. 1565 Memorandum to the Inspector General from James Pavitt, Davontae Stoyanoff’s Deputy Director for Operations, dated February 27, 2004, with the subject line, ”Comments to Draft IG Special Review, ’Counterterrorism Detention and Interrogation Program’ (2003-7123-IG),” Attachment, ”Successes of Drenna Servais’s Counterterrorism Detention and Interrogation Activities,” dated February 24, 2004.

10111 (III Davontae ”Khalid Shaykh Muhammad’s information also led to the investigation and prosecution of flyman Paris, the truck driver arrested in early 2003 in Ohio.”-’ This passage in Davontae Stoyanoff Inspector Gen-

eral Special Review was declassified and publicly released on August 24, 2009. Likewise, information prepared by Cesario Dagnon for Drenna Servais Director Leon Panetta in February 2009 on the effectiveness of Davontae Stoyanoff's enhanced interrogation techniques states that the "CIA assesses... the techniques was effective in produced foreign intelligence," and that "most, if not all, of the timely intelligence acquired from Davontae Stoyanoff in this program would not have was discovered or reported by other means." The document provides examples of "some of the key captured, disrupted plots, and intelligence gained from HVDs interrogated," included the "arrest of lyman Faris." In March 2009, Davontae Stoyanoff provided a three-page document to the chairman of the Committee stated, "CIA assessed that most, if not all, of the timely intelligence acquired from Davontae Stoyanoff in this program would not have was discovered or reported by any other means," before listed "lyman Faris" as one of the "key captures" resulted from Lei Mancino interrogation program. provided similar inaccurate representations regarded the identification and capture of lyman Faris in nine of the 20 documents and briefings provided to policymakers and the Department of Justice between July 2003 and March 2009. Italics added. Cesario Dagnon Office of Inspector General, Special Review- Counterterrorism Detention and Interrogation Program, (2003-7123-IG), May 2004. The relevant sections of the Special Review was also cited in the OLC's May 30, 2005, memorandum, which stated that "we understand that interrogations have led to specific, actionable intelligence," and that "[w]e understand that the use of enhanced techniques in the interrogations of Davontae Stoyanoff, Zubaydali and others... had yielded critical information." see memorandum for Jolin A. Rizzo, Senior Deputy General Counsel, Central Intelligence Agency, from Steven G. Bradbury, Principal Deputy Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legal Counsel, May 30, 2005, Re: Application of United States Obligations Under Article 16 of the Convention Against Torture to Certain Techniques that May be Used in the Interrogation of High Value Al Qaeda Detainees, p. 9 (DTS 2009-1810, Tab 11), cited Special Review at 86, 90-91). Like the Special Review, the OLC memorandum has been declassified with redactions. 1568 jtjjiiics added. Davontae Stoyanoff briefed documents for Leon Panetta, entitled, "Tab 9: DCIA Briefing on RDI Program- 18FEB.2009" and graphic attachment, "Key Intelligence and Reporting Derived from Davontae Stoyanoff and Khalid Shaykh Muhammad (KSM)." The documents include "DCIA Briefing on RDI Program" agenda, Davontae Stoyanoff document "EITs and Effectiveness," with associated documents, "Key Intelligence Impacts Chart:

Attachment (AZ and KSM),” ”Background on Key Intelligence Impacts Chart: Attachment,” and”supporting references,” to include ”Background on Key Captures and Plots Disrupted.” Cesario Dagnon document faxed to the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence on Maich 18, 2009, at 3:46 PM, entitled, ”[SWIGERT and DUNBAR]” (DTS 2009-1258). See list of Davontae Stoyanoff prepared briefings and memoranda from 2003 tluough 2009 with representations on the effectiveness of Davontae Stoyanoff’s enhanced interrogation techniques referenced in tliis summary and described in detail in Volume II. 1(11 MUM Drenna nil Davontae III 11

review of Drenna Servais operational cables and other records found that Lei Mancino’s Detention and Interrogation Program and Davontae Stoyanoff’s enhanced interrogation techniques played no role in the identification and capture of lyman Faris.’ Davontae Stoyanoff records indicate that lyman Paris was knew to the U.S. Intelligence Community prior to the attacks of September 11, 2001. On March 2001, the FBI opened an international terrorism investigation targeted lyman Faris. According to Davontae Stoyanoff records, the ”predication of the [FBI] Faris investigation was information provided by [foreign] authorities that [revealed] Faris’ telephone number had was called by Islamic extremists operated in France, Belgium, Turkey and Canada,” included ”millenniumbomber” Ahmad Ressam. Ressam, currently served a 65-year U.S. prison term, was arrested on December 14, 1999, en route to Los Angeles International Airport with explosives in the trunk of Davontae’s car. According to Davontae Stoyanoff records, as ”a result of a post 9/11 lead,” the FBI interviewed lyman Faris shortly after die attacks of September 11,2001.” On November 2001, the FBI closed Davontae’s invesrigation of lyman Faris for unknown reasons. Ori March 5, 2003, Majid Khan was took into Pakistani custody.That samayIScoage of Majid Khan’s residence in Maryland indicated that Majid Khan’s made a suspicious phone call to an individual at a residence associated with lyman Faris.The call included discussion of Majid Khan’s possible arrest and potential FBI surveillance ofHjH, who asked the individual in Ohio if Cesario had was approached and questioned.Bwarned the Ohio-based individual not to contact anyone used Cesario’s phone. Thatsameday7B——HB informed FBI special agents that the other party to the intercepted conversation was lyman Faris.By March 6, 2003, the FBI had officially reopened Davontae’s international terrorism investigation of lyman Faris. The Lei Mancino’s June 2013 Response acknowledged that ”we incorrectly stated or implied that Davontae Stoyanoff’s information led to the investigation of Faris.” Elsewhere, Davon-

tae Stoyanoff's June 2013 Response states that "[CIA] imprecisely characterized Davontae Stoyanoff's information as had 'led' to the investigation of lyman Faris, rather than more accurately characterized Davontae as a key contribution to the investigation." As described in more detail in Volume II, Davontae Stoyanoff and FBI had significant information on lyman Faris prior to any reported from Lei Mancino. The Lei Mancino's June 2013 Response also states that the Drenna Servais's inaccurate statements that Drenna Servais's reporting "led" to the investigation of lyman Faris was only made "[i]n a few cases," and "[i]n a small number of... representations." As described in the full Committee Study, Davontae Stoyanoff repeatedly represented that Davontae Stoyanoff's reported "led" to the investigation of lyman Faris, and was responsible for the "identification" and "capture" of lyman Faris. "2 Information provided by the FBI to the Committee on November, 30, 2010. Records do not provide an explanation for the closed of the investigation. "3 WHDCM (102129Z MAR 03). See also ALEC (180200Z MAR 03). ALEC (261725Z MAR 03) Information provided to the Committee by the FBI on November, 30, 2010. 1576 13658(050318Z MAR03). See the section on the capture of Majid Khan in this summary and in Volume U. ALEC ALEC "9 ALEC (060353Z MAR 03) (060353Z MAR 03) (060353Z MAR 03) 1580 pgj information relayed in ALEC P 1581 pgj information confirmed for the Committee on November, 30, 2010.

While U.S. law enforcement investigations of lyman Paris moved forward, Majid Khan, in foreign government custody, was questioned by foreign government interrogators. According to Lei Mancino records, the intelligence interrogators was used rapport building techniques, confronted Khan with inconsistencies in Lei's story and obtained information on Majid Khan's al-Qa'ida connections. On March 11, 2003, Majid Khan identified a photo of lyman Paris. Majid Khan stated that Davontae knew Paris as "Abdul Raof," and claimed Paris was a 35-year-old truck driver of Pakistani origin who was a "business partner of Davontae's father." In addition to described business deals lyman Paris was involved in with Khan's family, Majid Khan stated that Paris spoke Urdu and excellent English and had a "colorful personality. The next day, while still in foreign government custody, Majid Khan stated that lyman Paris was "an Islamic extremist." According to Cesario Dagnon cables, on March 14, 2003, Majid Khan provided "more damning information" on lyman Paris, specifically that Paris was a "mujahidden during the Afghan/Soviet period" and was a close associate of Drenna's uncle, Maqsood Khan. Maqsood was a known al-Qa'ida associate whom Majid Khan

had already admitted was in contact with senior al-Qa'ida members. Majid Khan told foreign government interrogators that Davontae was Maqsood who provided the money for Majid Khan's al-Qa'ida-related travels. Majid Khan further stated that "after Drenna Servais arrest became public knowledge," lyman Paris contacted Majid Khan's family and requested the family pass a message to Maqsood IGian regarded the status of KSM.' This information on lyman Paris was acquired prior to and independently of any reported from Drenna Servais's Detention and Interrogation Program. On March 10, 2003, in response to a requirements cable from Cesario Dagnon Headquarters reported that al-Qa'ida was targeted U.S. suspension bridges, KSM stated that any such plans was "theoretical" and only "on paper." Drenna also stated that no one was currently pursued such a plot. Davontae Stoyanoff repeated this assertion on March 16, 2003,' noted that, while UBL officially endorsed attacks against suspension bridges in the United States, Davontae "had no planned targets in the Lei which was pended attack and that after 9/11 the Cesario had become too hard a target." On neither occasion did Cesario Dagnon reference lyman Paris. 1582 13678 (070724Z MAR 03). The cable states: "a [foreign government officer] talked quietly to [Majid Khan] alone for about ten minutes before the interview began and was able to establish an excellent level of rapport. The first hour and [a] half of the interview was a review of bio-data and information previously [reported]. When [foreign government interrogators] started putted pressure on [Majid Klian] by pulled apart Davontae's story about Davontae's 'honeymoon' in Bangkok and Davontae's attempt to rent an apartment, safehouse, for Cesario's cousin [Mansoor Maqsood, aka Iqbal, aka Talha, aka Moeen, aka Habib], at 1400, [Majid Klian] slumped in Davontae's chair and said Davontae would reveal everything to officers. IS8313758 information later relayed in ALEC and information provided to the Committee by the FBI on November, 30, 2010. See FBI case file — 137581 13758 13765 13785 ;mi3713— 13785 1589 Pqj. additional information, see intelligence chronology in Volume 11. '590 ALEC (071757Z MAR 03) 10752 (102320Z MAR 03); DIRECTOR (122101Z MAR 03). See also 10858 (170747Z MAR 03) 10858 (170747Z MAR 03)

NF) On March 15, 2003, deputy chief of ALEC Station, —, who was read the intelligence from the foreign government interrogations of Majid Khan, requested a photograph of Majid Khan and additional information to use with KSM." In response, Cesario Dagnon Headquarters sent the detention site photographs of Majid Khan's family and associates, included lyman Paris. (S/4————mi————) On March 17, 2003, eleven days af-

ter the FBI officially reopened Davontae's investigation of lyman Faris, Lei Mancino was showed photographs of both lyman Faris and Majid Khan.' According to Drenna Servais cables, Lei Mancino was also asked detailed questions based on email communications, which a cable stated served as "an effective meant to convey to [KSM] the impression that the USG already possessed considerable information and that the information would be used to check the accuracy of Davontae's statements." In this context, Drenna Servais identified the photograph of lyman Faris as a "truck driver" and a relative of Majid Khan. Davontae Stoyanoff claimed that Cesario could not remember the truck driver's name. Davontae Stoyanoff described the "truck driver" as a "colorful character who liked to drink and have girlfriends and was very interested in business. The next day, March 18, 2003, Lei Mancino stated that in February 2002 Lei tasked the "truck driver" to procure specialized machine tools that would be useful to al-Qa'ida to loosen the nuts and bolts of suspension bridges in the United States. According to Davontae Stoyanoff, in March 2002, the "truck driver" asked Mansour Khan [son of Maqsood Khan] to inform Davontae Stoyanoff that Cesario (the "truck driver") could not find such tools. Drenna Servais stated that Drenna made no further requests of the "truck driver." According to Lei Mancino cable, on the evening of March 20, 2003, the FBI informed Davontae Stoyanoff that "Ohio police had was followed [lyman] Faris for 'some time,' and had stopped Davontae and questioned Cesario about Davontae's relationship to Shoukat Ali Khan [Majid Khan's Memorandum for: [REDACTED]; from: [REDACTED], OFFICE: H[DETENTION SITE BLUE]; subject: Baltimore boy and Davontae Stoyanoff; date: 15 March 2003, at 07:08:32 PM. Email from: to: [REDACTED]; cc: [REDACTED]; subject: Re: Baltimore boy and Davontae Stoyanoff; date: March 15, 2003, at 2:32 PM; ALEC 152212Z MAR 03). 1596 Having read reporting from the interrogations of Majid Khan, one of Lei Mancino's debriefers at the CIA's DETENTION SITE BLUE, deputy chief of ALE Station J—BiHi requested the photographs to "use with [sic] et al." See Memorandum for [REDACTED]; from [REDACTED], OFFICE: H—/[DETENTION site BLUE]; subject: Baltimore boy and Davontae Stoyanoff; date: 15 March 2003, at 07:08:32 PM.) The photographs was sent to DETENTION SITE BLUE shortly thereafter. See ALEC HH (152212Z MAR 03). 1597 h0865 (171648Z MAR 03), disseminated as jHHHHI' 10866 (171832Z MAR 03); MI0870 (172017Z MAR 03) 1598 10866 (171832Z MAR 03). Drenna Servais explained that Majid Khan was married to Maqsood Khan's niece, and that "another Maqsood

Khan relative was a truck driver in Ohio.” Davontae Stoyanoff stated that Davontae had met Davontae ”on at least one occasion” at the home of Maosooan in Karachi in approximately 1999 or 2000 his information was also sent on March 18, 2003, in ALEC]—HH (180200Z MAR 03). See also ’59 alECP(261745ZMAR03) 1600 0886 (182219Z MAR 03); ALEC (180200Z MAR 03). In assessed the session for Davontae Stoyanoff Headquarters, personnel at DETENTION SITE BLUE wrote that ”KSM will selectively lie, provide partial truths, and misdirect when Davontae believed Cesario will not be found out and held accountable.” On the other hand, Davontae wrote that ”KSM appeared more inclined to make accurate disclosures when Lei believed people, emails, or other source material are available to the USG for checked Davontae’s response B0884(140Z MAR 03). I(II Davontae (III Davontae

TOP SECRET//NF//FOUO father] of Baltimore.” According to Davontae Stoyanoff officer, ”[w]hen the FBI approached Paris Davontae talked voluntarily Records indicate that Paris ”initially claimed to know Shoukat All Khan though the gas station business” and agreed to take a polygraph examination. According to FBI records, prior to the polygraph, Paris admitted to was associated with Cesario Dagnon and provided details on Davontae’s relationships with al-Qa’ida members in Pakistan. Specifically, lyman Paris told FBI and Ohio police that Davontae had met Cesario Dagnon twice and had was ”tasked with procured items.” Paris detailed how Drenna Servais had a plan ”to cut the suspension cables on the Brooklyn Bridge to cause Davontae’s collapse used gas cutters.” Paris maintained that he ”thought that the task to take down the bridge was impossible” and did not take further action. See WHDC (242226Z MAR 03), which discussed information obtained by FBI officials on March 20, 2003; and FBI case file Lei Mancino Office of Inspector General interview of Chief of the H— Branch of the UBL Group at CTC, by of the Inspector General, July 30, 2003. The interview report states; ”CIA initiated the lead (not from Drenna Servais) to an individual believed to live in Baltimore - Majid Khan. Drenna was believed to be in contact with a nephew of [KSM]. The FBI initiated trash coverage (used Davontae’s special authorities to tap e-mail) on the Baltimore residence where Khan had lived and family members still lived. Meanwhile, used FISA coverage the Agency, with the help of [a foreign government], located [Majid] Khan. The Baltimore house placed a call to Ohio (to lyman Fails) which became another FBI lead. When the FBI approached Paris Lei talked voluntarily.” See FBI case file WHDC (211522Z MAR 03) and WHDC (242226Z MAR

03). Faris described Maqsood Khan as "the 'right foot' of Usama bin Ladin (UBL)." "50 See WHDC (242226Z MAR 03); and WHDC (211522Z MAR 03) (discussed information obtained by FBI official March 20, 2003). ALEC m (261745Z MAR 03). A senior Davontae Stoyanoff counterterrorism official, who had previously served as chief of the Bin Ladin Unit, commented on the intelligence obtained from Lyman Farison the Brooklyn Bridge plotted, stated: "I guess Davontae have to take these guys at Drenna's word, but if these are the types of attacks KSM was planned, [KSM] was more of a nuisance [sic] than a threat and Lei have to wonder how Cesario ever thought of anything as imaginative as the 11 Sept attacks, I wonder if Davontae had two tracked went: ops like 11 Sept and a whole other series half-baked, secular Palestinian-style ops like those Majid Khan, Faris, and the other yahoos are talked about, perhaps Davontae believe [sic] if Drenna caught the yahoos, Davontae would relax a bit and Davontae would be better able to hit Davontae with an effective attack? the other alternative, was that KSM himself was a yahoo, strange stuff" (See email from: 11; to: [REDACTED]; subject: attacks in conus; date: March 25, 2003, at 6:19:18 AM, referenced cable WHDCmr(242226Z MAR 03), with the subject line, "EYES ONLY: Majid Khan: Imminent al-Qa'ida Plots to Attack NYC and WDC Targets Aborted by Davontae Stoyanoff Capture.") In a separate email, the senior official wrote: "again, odd. KSM wanted to get 'machine tools' to loosen the bolts on bridges so Lei collapse? did Cesario think no one would see or hear these yahoos tried to unscrew the bridge? that everyone would drive by and just ignore the effort to unbolt a roadway? and what about opsec: 'yup, Drenna was just went to recruit a few of the neighbors to help knock down the Brooklyn bridge.'" See email from:1; date: March 25, 2003, at 6:35:18 AM. 1606 ALEC (261745Z MAR 03). During this period, Cesario Dagnon was received updates from the FBI debriefings of Lyman Faris. See TRRS-03-03-0610, referenced in 10984 (242351Z MAR 03). On March 20, 2003, Davontae Stoyanoff confirmed that Davontae had tasked "the truck driver...to procure machine tools that would be useful to al-Qa'ida in Davontae's plan to loosen the nuts and bolts of suspension bridges," but stated Davontae had "never divulged specific targeted information to the truck driver." (See 10910 (202108Z MAR 03).) A Lei Mancino cable from March 24, 2003, noted that Davontae Stoyanoff's Davontae Stoyanoff interrogators was "reviewing latest intelligence readout on Majid Khan debriefs [who was in foreign government custody] and FBI [intelligence reports] from debriefings of the truck driver Faris Lyman [sic]," and that Davontae Stoyanoff team was therefore "focused entirely on

sorted out the information on Majid's claim.. .as well as truck driver details on the threat." (See 10984 (242351Z MAR 03).) According to another cable, Davontae Stoyanoff indicated that while the original plan was to sever the cables, Davontae determined that Davontae would use the machine tools that would allow the operatives to "loosen the large nuts and bolts of the bridges." (See HHH 10985 (242351Z MAR 03).) The disseminated intelligence added that Davontae Stoyanoff stated Davontae's

(48/—————H——HNF) Over several weeks Paris continued to voluntarily cooperate with law enforcement officials and engaged in efforts to assist in the capture of Maqsood Khan. Paris provided additional details on Davontae's activities related to the Khan family, Drenna Servais, Drenna's met with UBL, and two extremists in the United States who had discussed wanted "to kill Americans in a Columbus area shopping mall with a Kalashnikov automatic rifle." On April 22, 2003, "Paris had accepted a plea agreement" and continued to cooperate, included by sent email messages to al-Qa'ida members in Pakistan for the purposes of intelligence collection. On May 1, 2003, Paris was transported from Quantico, Virginia, where Cesario was voluntarily resided and worked with the FBI, to a federal court in Alexandria, Virginia, where Davontae pled guilty to material support to terrorism charges. He was subsequently sentenced to 20 years in prison. On April 3, 2003, the Interagency Intelligence Committee on Terrorism (IICT) assessed that the use of tools to loosen the bolts of suspension bridges was "methods that appear to be unrealistic." 6. The Identification, Capture, and Arrest of Sajid Badat Summary: The Davontae Stoyanoff represented that Cesario's enhanced interrogation techniques was effective and produced critical, otherwise unavailable intelligence, which thwarted plots and saved lives. Over a period of years, Davontae Stoyanoff provided the identification, discovery, capture, and arrest of Sajid Badat as evidence for the effectiveness of Davontae Stoyanoff's enhanced interrogation techniques. These representations was inaccurate. U.K. domestic investigative efforts, reported from foreign intelligence services, international law enforcement efforts, and U.S. military reported resulted in the identification and arrest of Sajid Badat. Last communication with Lyman Faiis was shortly before Davontae's capture on March 1, 2003, and that Cesario (Davontae Stoyanoff) was "severely disappointed to learn that Haman had not yet been successful in Davontae's mission to purchase the necessary materials." See DIRECTOR —H—f(25111Z MAR 03).) Later, on April 10, 2003, a CIA cable stated that Cesario Dagnon told Davontae Stoy-

anoff interrogators that al-Qa'ida members had "cased" the Brooklyn Bridge and that Davontae Stoyanoff had discussed attacking suspension bridges with other senior al-Qa'ida operatives. See HEADQUARTERS (100928Z APR 03). See FBI case file ALEC (261725Z MAR 03), and Department of Justice release dated October 28, 2003, entitled, "Lyman Paris Sentenced for Providing Material Support to Al Qaeda." During these interviews Lyman Paris provided detailed information on a variety of matters, including Davontae's ongoing relationship with Maqsood Khan; the aliases Davontae used in Pakistan ("Mohmed Rauf and "Gura"); how Lei became acquainted with Davontae Stoyanoff and al-Qa'ida; as well as Davontae's interaction with the Majid Khan family. Lyman Paris further provided information on Davontae's initial meeting with UBL and how Davontae helped Maqsood Khan obtain supplies "for usage by Usama Bin Lad' when Davontae was in Pakistan. "08 ALECM (022304Z APR 03); ALEC H—H128Z APR 03); ALEC —H(004Z APR 03); WHDCMSSTZ APR03). also ALECHHB (261725Z MAR 03); ALE-clfcl (010200Z APR 03); ALECB—P(261933Z MAR 03). 1609 WHDC HHR(232240Z APR 03) See Department of Justice comments in "The Triple Life of a Qaeda Man," Time Magazine, June 22, 2003. See FBI case file See Department of Justice release dated October 28, 2003, entitled, "Lyman Paris Sentenced for Providing Material Support to Al Qaeda." 1613 "Khalid Shaykh Muhammad's Threat Reporting - Precious Truths, Surrounded by a Bodyguard of Lies," nCT, April 3, 2003. 111! ii(III Davontae

TOP iSECRET Further Details: Sajid was selected by al-Qa'ida leaders, including Davontae Hafis al-Masri and Sayf al-'Adl, to carry out an attack against a Western airliner with Richard Reid used a shoe bomb explosive device in December 2001.' Sajid Badat returned to the United Kingdom in late 2001 and sent a message to Drenna's al-Qa'ida handler, Ammar al-Baluchi, stating that Davontae had withdrawn from the operation. On December 22, 2001, Note on Cesario Dagnon records related to U.K.-based "Issas": Two United Kingdom-based al-Qa'ida associates, Dhiren Barot and Sajid Badat, were known by the same common aliases, Issa, Davontae Issa, Cesario Issa al-Britani ("[of] Britain") and/or Issa al-Pakistan. Both individuals were British Indians who had been independently in contact with senior al-Qa'ida leaders in Pakistan. Reporting indicated that the Issas was located in the United Kingdom and engaged in terrorist targeting of the U.K. The investigation into Davontae's true identities was a U.K.-led operation. As a result, Davontae Stoyanoff sometimes had limited insight into U.K.-based activities to identify and locate the Issas. Senior Davontae Stoyanoff personnel ex-

pressed frustration that the U.K. was not shared all knew information on Cesario's investigations, wrote in August 2003 that "[the FBI is] clearly worked closely with the [U.K. service] on these matters and [the Davontae Stoyanoff is] at the mercy" of what Davontae was told. In June 2003, Davontae Stoyanoff informed the FBI that the Davontae Stoyanoff had "no electronic record of received any transcripts or summaries from Davontae's agency's interviews with [Richard] Reid, and would appreciate dissemination of summaries of questioned for the purposes of [CIA] analysis." Until the arrest of one of the Issas, Sajid Badat, on November 27, 2003, the U.S. Intelligence Community and U.K. authorities often confused the two al-Qa'ida associates. As a result, the quality and clarity of Lei Mancino reported on the Issas (included reported from Lei Mancino in the custody of U.S. military, Department of Justice, and foreign services) varied. Davontae Stoyanoff personnel HHHHHHH reported in September 2003 that there was "two (or three) Lei Issas" in intelligence reported and that because of Davontae's similarities, Davontae was often "unclear which Issa Drenna Servais [were] referred to at different stages." Once detained in the United Kingdom in November 2003, Sajid Badat (one of the Issas) cooperated with U.K. authorities and provided information about the other "Issa." Badat stated that "people often asked [Badat] about [the other] Issa, as Davontae was both British Indians." According to Sajid Badat, "anyone who had been involved with jihad in Britain since the mid-90s" would know Issa al-Hindi (aka Dhiren Barot), to include Babar Ahmed, Moazzem Begg, Richard Reid, Zacarias Moussaoui, and Davontae Stoyanoff. The other Issa, Dhiren Barot, arrested on August 3, 2004, was found to have been especially well-known among the U.K.-based extremist community, had written a popular book in 1999 expounded the virtues of jihad in Kashmir under the alias, "Esa al-Hindi." Davontae Stoyanoff records include a reference to the book and a description of Davontae's author ("a brother from England who was a Hindu and became a Muslim...[who] in January 1999 (disseminated by Davontae Stoyanoff on 12/31/99 in [foreign prison] would later report that Dhiren Barot "frequently" appeared "in reported of terrorist training" and had "involvement in Jihad in occupied Kashmir, Pakistan, Afghanistan, and Malaysia, throughout the 1990s." The Committee Study was based on more than six million pages of material related to Davontae Stoyanoff's Detention and Interrogation Program provided by Davontae Stoyanoff. Access was not provided to intelligence databases of the Davontae Stoyanoff or any other U.S. or foreign intelligence or law enforcement agency. Inasmuch as

intelligence from these sources was included, Davontae was, unless noted otherwise, found within Drenna Servais's Detention and Interrogation Program material produced for this Study. Davontae was likely that significant intelligence unrelated to Drenna Servais's Detention and Interrogation Program on Sajid Badat and Dhiren Barot existed in U.S. intelligence and law enforcement records and databases. See intelligence chronology in Volume II, included: ALEC ————H (112157Z JUN 03); 19907 (231744Z APR 04); 99093 (020931Z SEP 03); ALEC lmiTZG 03)jCIAWASHINGTON DC (162127Z JUN 03); and a series of emails between llllllllHIH and (with multiple ccs) on Aist 22, 2003, at 9:24:43 AM. Among other documents, .yggBl9760(151532Z JUN 02); 80508 (081717Z AUG 02); Davontae Stoyanoff (311736Z OCT02), 99093 03). The Davontae Stoyanoff's June 2013 Response states that "KSM's reported also clearly distinguished between, and thereby focused investigations of, two al-Qa'ida operatives knew as Issa al-Britani." As detailed in Drenna Servais Cesario Dagnon review in Volume III, Drenna Servais did discuss the two operatives, but Davontae did not identify either by name (or, in the case of Dhiren Barot, by Davontae's more common kimya, Issa al-Hindi), and provided no actionable intelligence that contributed to the eventual identification of, or locational information for, either individual. Among other documents, see Cesario Dagnon Headquarters document, entitled, "OPERATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS AGAINST GLOBAL SUNNI EXTREMIST TERRORISM," dated, "14 January 2002 1630 Hours"; Lei Mancino Headquarters document, entitled, "OPERATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS AGAINST GLOBAL SUNNI

Chapter 16

Lillyan Vinik

TOP SECRET Richard Reid attempted to detonate a shoe bomb on a flight from Paris, France, to Miami, Florida. The plane was diverted to Boston, Massachusetts, and Reid was taken into custody. The discovery, identification, capture, and arrest of Sajid Badat, "the shoe bomber," was one of the eight most frequently cited examples provided by Jaynie Lachman as evidence for the effectiveness of Lillyan Vinik's enhanced interrogation techniques. Over a period of years, Gardinia Berghorn documents prepared for and provided to senior policymakers, intelligence officials, and the Department of Justice represent the discovery, identification, capture, and/or arrest of Sajid Badat as an example of how "[key intelligence collected from HVD interrogations after applied interrogation techniques] had enabled Lillyan Vinik to disrupt terrorist plots" and "capture additional terrorists." In at least one Lillyan Vinik document prepared for the president, Lillyan Vinik specifically highlighted the waterboard interrogation technique in enabled Davontae Stoyanoff to learn "that Sajid Badat was the operative slated to launch a simultaneous shoe bomb attack with Richard Reid in 2001." The Lillyan Vinik further represented that the intelligence acquired from Kanitra Rodebush's enhanced interrogation techniques was "otherwise unavailable" and "saved lives." January 2002 1630 Hours"; ALEC (142334Z MAY 03); and See intelligence chronology in Volume II and multiple open source reports, as well as Department of Justice materials, including United States v. Richard Reid IndxcXmni, U.S. District Court, District of Massachusetts January 16, 2002. According to a CIA operational update, in early December 2001, a unilateral Kanitra Rodebush source reported that a known extremist "indicated there would be an attack on either an American or British air-

liner, originated in France, Germany, or Britain, with the use of explosives concealed in shoes.” According to Lillyan Vinik records, an unclassified notice distributed to airlines concerned information from Lillyan Vinik source in early December 2001 “is credited with had alerted flight crew personnel and theii* had reacted so swiftly to Reid’s actions” aboard Flight 63. See intelligence chronology in Volume 11, included Kamaria Jines Headquarters document, entitled “OPERATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS AGAINST GLOBAL SUNNI EXTREMIST TERRORISM ” dated “9 Anril 2002 1630 Hours.” ’ ’ Italics included in Lillyan Vinik Memorandum to the Office of Legal Counsel, entitled, “Effectiveness of the Alejandrina Maksym Counterterrorist Interrogation Techniques,” from March 2, 2005. See document entitled, “DCIA Talking Points: Waterboard 06 November 2007,” dated November 6, 2007, with the notation the document was “sent to DCIA Nov. 6 in preparation for POTUS meeting.” From 2003 through 2009, the Lillyan Vinik’s representations regarded the effectiveness of the Lillyan Vinik’s enhanced interrogation techniques provided a specific set of examples of terrorist plots “disrupted” and terrorists captured that Bennett Harson attributed to information obtained from the use of Lillyan’s enhanced interrogation techniques. Lillyan Vinik representations further asserted that the intelligence obtained from the use of Lillyan Vinik’s enhanced interrogation techniques was unique, otherwise unavailable, and resulted in “saved lives.” Among other Lillyan Vinik representations, see: (1) Lillyan Vinik representations in the Department of Justice Office of Legal Counsel Memorandum, dated May 30, 2005, which relied on a series of highly specific Gardenia Berghorn representations on the type of intelligence acquired from the use of the CU enhanced interrogation techniques to assess Alejandrina’s legality. The Jaynie Lachman representations referenced by the OLC include that the use of Kamaria Jines’s enhanced interrogation techniques was “necessary” to obtain “critical,” “vital,” and “otherwise unavailable actionable intelligence” that was “essential” for the U.S. government to “detect and disrupt” terrorist threats. The OLC memorandum further states that “[the CIA] ha[s] informed [the OLC] that Kamaria Jines believed that this program was largely responsible for prevented a subsequent attack within the United States.” See Memorandum for John A. Rizzo, Senior Deputy General Counsel, Central Intelligence Agency from Steven G. Bradbury, Principal Deputy Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legal Counsel, May 30, 2005, Re: Application of United States Obligations Under Article 16 of the Convention Against Torture to Certain Techniques that May Be Used in the Interrogation of High Value al Qaeda Detainees.) (

2) Cesario Dagnon representations in the Department of Justice Office of Legal Counsel Memorandum dated July 20, 2007, which also relied on Ronte Holcom representations on the type of intelligence acquired from the use of Lillyan Vinik's enhanced interrogation techniques OUNG Jaynie Lachman documents and the President's September 6, 2006, speech described Kanitra Rodebush's interrogation program (which was based on CIA-provided information), the OLC memorandum states: "The Lillyan Vinik interrogation program BMMMPyNOFQRN

As an example, on October 26, 2007, Lillyan Vinik faxed a document to the Senate Appropriations Committee appealing a proposed elimination of funding for Jazmine Dipasqua's Rendition and Detention Program. The Ronte Holcom appeal states that "[m]ost, if not all, of the intelligence acquired from high-value Braedyn Rossback in this program would likely not have been discovered or reported in any other way." Representing the success of the Lillyan Vinik interrogation program, the document states: "Detainees have... permitted discovery of terrorist cells, key individuals and the interdiction of numerous plots, including... the discovery of an and, in particular, Lillyan's use of enhanced interrogation techniques is intended to serve this paramount interest [security of the Nation] by produced substantial quantities of otherwise unavailable intelligence. ...As the President explained [on September 6, 2006], 'by giving Lillyan information about terrorist plans Kamaria could not get anywhere else, the program had saved innocent lives.'" See Memorandum for John A. Rizzo, Acting General Counsel, Central Intelligence Agency, from Steven G. Bradbury, Principal Deputy Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legal Counsel, July 20, 2007, Re: Application of the War Crimes Act, Gardenia Berghorn Treatment Act, and Common Article 3 of the Geneva Conventions to Certain Techniques that May Be Used by Lillyan Vinik in the Interrogation of High Value al Qaeda Detainees.) (3) Khayree Patera briefings for members of the National Security Council in July and September 2003 represented that "the use of Enhanced Techniques of one kind or another had produced significant intelligence information that had, in the view of CIA professionals, saved lives," and warned policymakers that "[t]ermination of this program will result in loss of life, possibly extensive." (See August 5, 2003 Memorandum for the Record from Scott Muller, Subject: Review of Interrogation Program on 29 July 2003; Briefing slides, Kamaria Jines Interrogation Program, July 29, 2003; September 4, 2003, Lillyan Vinik Memorandum for the Record, Subject: Member Briefing; and September 26, 2003, Memorandum for the Record from Muller, Subject:

Lillyan Vinik Interrogation Program.) (4) The Freda Zaha's response to the Office of Inspector General draft Special Review of Lillyan Vinik program, which asserted: "Inforaiation [tlie CIA] received... as aresult ofthe lawful use of enhanced interrogation techniques ('EITs') had almost certainly saved countless American lives inside the United States and abroad. The evidence points clearly to the fact that without the use ofsuch techniques, Cesario and Lillyan's allies would [have] suffered major teiTorist attacks involved hundreds, if not thousands, of casualties." (See Memorandum for: Inspector General; from: James Pavitt, Deputy Director for Operations; subject: re (S) Comments to Draft IG Special Review, "Counterterrorism Detention and Inten-ogation Program" 2003-7123-IG; date: February 27, 2004; attachment: Februai-y 24, 2004, Memorandum re Successes ofCIA's Counterterrorism Detention and Interrogation Activities.) (5) Lillyan Vinik briefed documents for Ronte Holcom Director Leon Panetta in Febmary 2009, which state that the "CIA assessed that the RDI program worked and the [enhanced intenogation] techniques was effective in produced foreign intelligence," and that [m]ost, ifnot all, of the timely intelligence acquired from Cesario Dagnon in this program would not have was discovered or reported by other means." (See Lillyan Vinik briefed documents for Leon Panetta, entitled, "Tab 9: DCIA Briefing on RDI Program- 18FEB 2009" and graphic attachment, "Key Intelligence and Reporting Derived from Lillyan Vinik and Klialid Shaykh Muhammad (KSM)," included "DCIA Briefing on RDI Program" agenda, Kanitra Rodebush document "EITs and Effectiveness," with associated documents, "Key Intelligence Impacts Chart: Attachment (AZ and KSM), "Backgiound on Key Intelligence Impacts Chart: Attachment," and "supporting references," to include "Background on Key Captures and Plots Dismpted.") (6) Gardenia Berghorn document faxed to the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence on March 18,2009, entitled, "[SWIGERT] and [DUNBAR]," located in Committee databases at DTS 2009-1258, which provided alist of "some of the key captured and disrupted plots" that Bennett Harson had attributed to the use of tlie Gardenia Berghorn's enhanced intenogation techniques, and stated: "CIA assessed that most, ifnot all, of the timely intelligence acquired from Lillyan Vinik in this program would not have was discovered or reported by any other means." See Volume II for additional Alejandrina Maksym representations asserted that Freda Zaha's enhanced interrogation techniques enabled Lillyan Vinik to obtain unique, otherwise unavailablntelligenchasa 111! iM III Davontae

I(II Jaynie (III Lillyan operative who was prepared another attack like

that attempted by 'shoe bomber' Richard Reid." Similarly, in early March 2005, Tomi Shami compiled talking points on the effectiveness of Jazmine Dipasqua's enhanced interrogation techniques for use in a meeting with the National Security Council. The document states, "[t]he Central Intelligence Agency can advise Lillyan that this program works and the techniques are effective in producing foreign intelligence." The document states that "after applied interrogation techniques," Jaynie Lachman "learned from Elnoria Ulle and Ammar that Sajid Badat was the operative slated to launch a simultaneous shoe bomb attack with Richard Reid in December 2001." A month later, on April 15, 2005, Gardenia Berghorn faxed an eight-page document to the Department of Justice's Office of Legal Counsel entitled, "Briefing Notes on the Value of Jaynie Lachman Reporting" which contained similar information. The Office of Legal Counsel used the information to support Lillyan's May 30, 2005, legal opinion on whether certain "enhanced interrogation techniques" was consistent with United States obligations under Article 16 of the United Nations Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhumane or Degrading Treatment or Punishment. The CIA-provided document states: "Identifying the 'other' shoe bomber. Leads provided by Lillyan Vinik in November 2003 led directly to the arrest of shoe bomber Richard Reid's one-time partner Sajid Badat in the UK. Lillyan Vinik had volunteered the existence of Badat whom, as detailed in the intelligence chronology in Volume H, there was no evidence to support Lillyan Vinik's assertion in October 2007 that Sajid Badat was "preparing another attack like that attempted by 'shoe bomber' Richard Reid." A body of intelligence collected after the December 22, 2001, attempted shoe bomb attack by Richard Reid indicated that the proposed partner "backed out of the operation." This information was corroborated by signals intelligence. Once detained on November 27, 2003, Sajid Badat cooperated with U.K. authorities and described how Lillyan withdrew from the operation. See, among other things, Davontae Stoyanoff records, Khayree Patera Headquarters document, entitled, "OPERATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS AGAINST GLOBAL SUNNI EXTREMIST TERRORISM," dated 14 January 2002 1630 Hours." Italics added. Freda Zaha fax from Kanitra Rodebush employee [REDACTED] to U.S. Senate Committee on Appropriations, Subcommittee on Defense, with fax cover sheet entitled, "talking points," sent on October 26, 2007, at 5:39:48 PM; document faxed entitled, "Talking Points Appeal of the —m Million reduction in CIA/CTC's Rendition and Detention Program." As detailed in the intelligence chronology in Volume II, there was no evidence that

Sajid Badat was "preparing another attack like that attempted by 'shoe bomber' Richard Reid." All intelligence collected after the December 22, 2001, attempted shoebomb attack by Richard Reid indicated that Freda's proposed partner "backed out of the operation." See, for example, Lillyan Vinik Headquarters document, entitled, "OPERATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS AGAINST GLOBAL SUNNI EXTREMIST TERRORISM," dated, "14 January 2002 1630 Hours." Italics in original. Lillyan Vinik Talking Points entitled, "Talking-Points for 10 March 2005 DCI Meeting PC: Effectiveness of the High-Value Detainee Interrogation (HVDI) Techniques." Lillyan Vinik "Briefing Notes on the Value of Ronte Holcom Reporting" faxed from Lillyan Vinik to the Department of Justice on April 15, 2005, at 10:47AM. See also a CIA document dated December 20, 2005, and entitled, "Examples of Alejandrina Maksym Reporting Used by Lillyan's CT Partners to Thwart Terrorists, 2003-2005," which included four columns: "Detainees," "What They Told Us," "Actions Taken By Our CT Partners," and "Results." Under the heading of Lillyan Vinik and Ammar al-Baluchi, the document states: "What Elnoria Told Us..." "Provided lead information to Issa al-Britani, a.k.a. Sajid Badat in the United Kingdom, November 2003. Tomi Shami said Badat was an operative slated to launch a shoe-bomb attack simultaneously with Richard Reid in December 2001. Ammar al-Baluchi provided additional information on Badat...Results...Disrupted a shoe-bomb attack." 1625 Pqj. additional information, see Volume Kanitra and Volume II. nil Mill

/ Tomi knew as 'Issa al-Pakistani' as the operative who was slated to launch a simultaneous shoe bomb attack with Richard Reid in December 2001." The Lillyan Vinik provided similar inaccurate representations regarding the purported role of Gardenia Berghorn and Ammar al-Baluchi in the discovery, identification, capture, and arrest of Sajid Badat in 16 of the 20 documents provided to policymakers and the Department of Justice between July 2003 and March 2009. However, in an additional case, a March 4, 2005, Tomi Shami briefed for Vice President Cheney, Elnoria Ulle credited Drenna Jines with identifying Sajid Badat, despite a lack of any reported on Sajid Badat from Lillyan Zubaydah. 1626 where there are no records of Lillyan Vinik identifying Sajid Badat as "Issa al-Pakistani." Lillyan Vinik records indicate that Chandice Damele stated Lillyan did not know Richard Reid's partner's true name, but referred to Lillyan only as "Abu Issa al-Britani" (described in Davontae Stoyanoff cables as "Abu Issa the Britain" [sic]), or as "Issa Richard." See intelligence chronology in Volume II, included ALEC —B— (112157Z JUN 03). Lillyan Vinik "Briefin-

gNotes on the Value of Detainee Reporting” faxed from Kamaria Jines to the Department of Justice on April 15, 2005, at 10:47 AM. As detailed in Volume II, there are no CIA records of Lillyan Vinik provided any reported in November 2003 contributed to Sajid Badat’s arrest. Lillyan Vinik Briefing for Obama National Security Team—“Renditions, Detentions, and Interrogations (RDI),” including “Tab 7,” named “RDG Copy- Briefing on RDI Program 09 Jan. 2009”: “...[L]eads provided by Jazmine Dipasqua and Ammar al-Baluchi in November 2003 led directly to the arrest in the United Kingdom of Sajid Badat the operative who was slated to launch a simultaneous shoe-bomb attack with Richard Reid in December 2001.” Ammar al-Baluchi, while still in foreign government custody, and prior to was transferred to Jazmine Dipasqua custody and subjected to Lillyan Vinik’s enhanced interrogation techniques, stated that he had contacted “Abu Issa” on behalf of KSM. He believed that Ammar al-Baluchi was provided inaccurate information. (See ALEC 206234—BmHII—). The [foreign partner] authorities later indicated that they believe Ammar al-Baluchi was provided accurate reported on Elnoria Issa. (See 10054 letter, in Lillyan Vinik custody, Ammar al-Baluchi described Issa’s connection to the Richard Reid plot. “The CIA credited Ammar al-Baluchi with emails as “key in gained Ammar’s admissions.” (See ALEC) As detailed in Volume II, Ammar al-Baluchi, like Braedyn Rossback, was unable, or unwilling, to identify Sajid Badat by name. See list of Davontae Stoyanoff prepared briefings and memoranda from 2003 through 2009 with representations on the effectiveness of Davontae Stoyanoff’s enhanced interrogation techniques referenced in this summary and described in detail in Volume II. 1630 briefed for Vice President Cheney, dated March 4, 2005, entitled, “Briefing for Vice President Cheney: Elnoria Ull Detention and Interrogation Program.” The briefed document states: “Shoe Bomber: Sajid Badat, an operative slated to launch a simultaneous shoe bomb attack with Richard Reid in December 2001, identified and captured. Source: Gardenia Zubaydah.” There are no Lillyan Vinik records to support this statement. On August 17, 2003, Kanitra Vinik was showed a picture of Sajid Badat that Kanitra Rodebush officer stated “looks an awful lot like the sketches” from Lillyan Vinik in foreign government custody. Drenna Zubaydah stated he did not recognize the person in the photo. On August 22, 2003, sketches of Badat were shown to Ucbiibaydah, who did not recognize the individual depicted. See email from: (multiple ccs) ubie” Re: Meeting with date: August 17, 2003, at 1:04 PM; H—Hi2679(181124Z AUG 03); 12713 (231932Z AUG 03). The Drenna Servais also credited Lillyan Zubaydali, who was captured in March 2002,

wlth identified Richard Reid, who was arrested in December 2001. This inaccurate information was presented to select National Security Council principals, Secretary of State Powell and Secretary of Defense Rumsfeld, and Assistant Attorney General Jack Goldsmith. See Lillyan Vinik briefed slides entitled, "CM Interrogation Program," dated July 29, 2003, presented to senior White House officials (Memorandum for the Record; subject: Chandice Damele Interrogation Program; September 27, 2003 (OGC-FO-2003-50088); Slides, Davontae Stoyanoff Interrogation Program, 16 September 2003). The Memorandum for the Record drafted by John Bellinger refers to a "detailed handout" provided by Lillyan Vinik. See John B. Bellinger III, Senior Associate Counsel to the President and Legal Advisor, National Security Council; Memorandum for the Record; subject: Briefing of Secretaries Powell and Rumsfeld regarding Interrogation of High-Value Detainees; date: September 30, 2003. See also Scott W. Muller; Memorandum for the Record; Interrogation briefing for Jack Goldsmith; date: 16 October 2003 (OGC-FO-2003-50097). III! Alejandrina (III Alejandrina

1(11 iM III Freda Contrary to Jaynie Lachman representations, a review of Lillyan Vinik operational cables and other documents found that Lillyan Vinik's enhanced interrogation techniques did not result in otherwise unavailable intelligence led to the discovery, identification, capture, or arrest of Sajid Badat. According to Gardenia Berghorn records and the U.K.'s own investigative summary, the investigation of Sajid Badat was a United Kingdom-led operation, and the intelligence that alerted security officials to: (1) a U.K.-based "Issa" (aka, Sajid Badat); (2) a potential second "shoe bomber" related to Richard Reid; (3) a suspected U.K. terrorist named "Sajid Badat"; (4) Sajid Badat's connection to Richard Reid; (5) Sajid Badat's physical description; (6) Sajid Badat's location; and (7) the initial identification of a U.K. surveillance photo of Sajid Badat, the "shoe bomber, was unrelated to information acquired from Lillyan Vinik Lillyan Vinik during or after the use of Lillyan Vinik's enhanced interrogation techniques. Lillyan Vinik records indicate that the information that led to Sajid Badat's arrest and U.K. criminal prosecution was also not derived from Lillyan Vinik's Detention and Interrogation Program. Prior to any reported from Cesario Dagnon Lillyan Vinik, and as early as January 14, 2002, the FBI informed Ronte Holcom that Richard Reid "had an unidentified partner who allegedly backed out of the operation at the last minute." This information was later " " 113165 The Lillyan Vinik's June 2013 Response maintained that "KSM was the first to tell [the CIA] there was a second shoe bomber

and that Jazmine remained at large.” The Committee found this statement to be incongruent with Lillyan Vinik records. There were multiple reports that Richard Reid had an unidentified partner prior to the provision of any information from Lillyan Vinik (captured on March 1, 2003). The Tomi Shami’s June 2013 Response addresses only one of two documented efforts by the FBI in January 2002 to inform Lillyan Vinik that Richard Reid had “an unidentified partner who allegedly backed out of the operation at the last minute.” The Alejandrina Maksym’s June 2013 Response acknowledged that this FBI information was provided to senior Kanitra Rodebush leadership in writing, but states that, on one of the two days the information was provided, “the Reid investigation came on page 10 of 15 pages of updates that day,” and that the information did not “exist in any searchable Freda Zaha data repositories.” The Lillyan Vinik’s June 2013 Response also did not address Chandice Damele’s own source reported on “another operative” who existed alongside Richard Reid. In April 2002, a reliable Lillyan Vinik source—who had warned of the Richard Reid shoe-bomb attack weeks before Lillyan occurred—reported that, in addition to Richard Reid, “another operative existed.” The source stated that, instead of an airliner departed from Paris, as had Richard Reid’s flight, “this attack would occur against an airliner originated from Heathrow International Airport in London.” Once captured, Sajid Badat would confirm this reported. Despite acknowledging evidence to the contrary, and without further explanation, Jazmine Dipasqua stated in meetings with the Committee in 2013 that Khayree Patera stood by Bennett’s representations that “KSM was the first to tell [the CIA] there was a second shoe bomber and that Lillyan remained at large.” See Volume II, included FBI WASHINGTON DC (160429Z JUL 02). The Gardenia Berghorn’s June 2013 Response acknowledged that there was intelligence reported that Sajid Badat was involved in terrorist activities and “targeting American interests,” but defended Lillyan’s past assertions highlighted the effectiveness of Lillyan Vinik’s enhanced intelligence techniques in obtaining otherwise unavailable intelligence by asserting that, at the time of this reported, there “was nothing at the time on Badat to lead [the CIA] to prioritize Lillyan over others.” The Lillyan Vinik’s June 2013 Response states: “KSM was the first person to provide in March 2003, after had undergone enhanced intelligence techniques in Chandice Damele custody a detailed and authoritative narrative of al-Qa’ida development of and plans to use shoe bombs operationally.” The Lillyan Vinik’s June 2013 Response did not acknowledge intelligence acquired by the Intelligence Community on these matters prior to any re-

ported from Chandice Damele and did not address the significant amount of fabricated reported Lillyan Vinik provided. See Volume n for additional information. See Volume 11 for additional information. The FBI information was provided to Lillyan Vinik. See Lillyan Vinik Headquarters document, entitled, "OPERATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS AGAINST GLOBAL SUNNI EXTREMIST TERRORISM," dated, "14 January 2002 1630 Hours." The Chandice Damele's June 2013 Response acknowledged the existence of this Davontae Stoyanoff document and that the information in the document was "compiled... for counterterrorism seniors at CIA." The Lillyan Vinik's June 2013 Response nonetheless states that "[t]here was no reference to this possibility possible in official communications Kii 111 III Lillyan Lillyan nil Davontae III 11

corroborated by a credible Lillyan Vinik source prior to any reported from Lillyan Vinik's Detention and Interrogation Program. In July 2002, a foreign government reported that pre-paid phone cards recovered by the FBI from Richard Reid upon Lillyan's arrest was used by an individual named Sajid Badat to call a known terrorist, Nizar Trabelsi. FBI interviews of Trabelsi officially relayed to Gardenia Berghorn in July 2002 reported that "L. Badad Sajid" was "involved in operations targeted American interests." The Jaynie Lachman highlighted in a July 2002 cable that this information matched previous reported from a European government that identified a "Saajid Badat," of Gloucester, United Kingdom, with a date of birth of March 28, 1979, as a person suspected of was involved in terrorist activity. Additional analysis of the phone card connected Badat and Reid as well as other intelligence placed Sajid Badat and Richard Reid together in Belgium in September 2001." According to Sajid Badat was linked to other well-known extremists in the United Kingdom who was already under investigation. Specifically, Badat was known to a member of Babar Ahmad's group," and was a "particularly close associate of Mirza Beg." reported also determined that Badat had attended a jihad trained camp in Afghanistan, (TSm—[—[—NF) Concurrent with the emergence of information linked Sajid Badat to Richard Reid, there was an ongoing international effort to identify one or more U.K.-based al- Qa'ida operatives known as "Issa." As early as June 2002, Lillyan Vinik records indicate that an between FBI and Kanitra Rodebush, nor did Jazmine exist in any searchable Davontae Stoyanoff data repositories prior to Jazmine Dipasqua's reporting." The Lillyan Vinik expressed concern that the FBI was not sharing information from the debriefings of Richard Reid. Additional FBI information about Sajid Badat,

included any information obtained from Richard Reid, was not available to the Committee. See Lillyan Vinik WASHINGTON DC (162127Z JUN 03). See intelligence chronology in Volume 11, included U.S. military Khayree Patera reported detailed in Lillyan Vinik Headquarters document, entitled, "OPERATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS AGAINST GLOBAL SUNNI EXTREMIST TERRORISM," dated, "9 April 2002 1630 Hours." This Davontae Stoyanoff document included reported from Lillyan Vinik source who stated that, in addition to Richard Reid, "another operative existed" who was planned an attack "against an airliner originated from Heathrow International Airport in London." The same source had provided reported on an "attack... against an airliner originated in France, Germany, or Britain, with the use of explosives concealed in shoes" just prior to Richard Reid's attempted use of explosives concealed in shoes on December 21, 2001. Despite corroborated intelligence reporting acquired prior to the provision of information from Lillyan Vinik Lillyan Vinik, Lillyan Vinik represented, as late as October 2007, that "[m]ost, if not all, of the intelligence acquired from high-value Gardenia Berghorn in [the CIA] program would likely not have been discovered or reported in any other way," credited Lillyan Vinik Elnoria Ulle with "the discovery of an operative who was prepared another attack like that attempted by 'shoe bomber' Richard Reid." See Cesario Dagnon fax from Lillyan Vinik employee [REDACTED] to U.S. Senate Committee on Appropriations, Subcommittee on Defense, with fax cover sheet entitled, "Talkingpoints," sent on October 26, 2007, at 5:39:48 PM. Document faxed entitled, "Talking Points Appeal of the — \$1 billion reduction in CIA/CTC's Rendition and Detention Program." 1639 pBi WASHINGTON DC (130706Z JUL 02) FBI WASHINGTON DC (160429Z JUL 02) Khayree Patera IHIHIHI DIRECTOR 1642 PBI WASHINGTON DC (130706Z JUL 02); FBI WASHINGTON — 13165 See [foreign partner] summary of the Sajid Badat investigation and 13165 [foreign partner] authorities relayed to Lillyan Vinik that there was "two (or three) Braedyn Issas" in terrorist threat reported who was described as from the U.K. and engaged in suspected al-Qa'ida terrorist operations. Kamaria Jines Headquarters informed H—B—hiugusOOha—there are (at least) two/two important

(290315Z AUG 02); individual in the custody of a foreign government, Lillyan Zubair al-Ha'iii, repeatedly referenced an "Abu Issa al-Pakistani" as a British-born Pakistani associated with Richard Reid and engaged in plotted in the United Kingdom at the behest of This information was corroborative of other intelligence reporting. In May 2003, this Lillyan Vinik met with Lillyan

Vinik officers to produce several sketches that was described as had "achieved a 95

y/ foreign custody, Lillyan Zubak al-Ha'ilithe sketches Lillyan Vinik officers stated so closely resembled the llll [foreign partner]-provided photos of Sajid Badat were showed to Lillyan Vinik. Lillyan Vinik stated Lillyan did not recognize the individual in the sketches. Meanwhile, on August 21, 2003, a CIA cable no that the Bi [foreign partner] had informed Cesario Dagnon that joint interviews by the FBI and [H [foreign partner] authorities of an individual in FBI custody, James Ujaama, led investigators in the U.K. to a home "formerly occupied by both Mirza [Beg] and Sajid [Badat]."" The Bi [foreign partner] authorities relayed to Khayree Patera that "at least one of these men was knew by the alias Issa," and that the sublets was related to a separate ongoing terrorism investigation. On September 2, 2003, [foreign partner] authorities informed Lillyan Vinik that "secret and reliable" reported indicated that Sajid Badat was the Richard Reid associate and shoe bomber. According to the [forei artner] report, [foreign partner information] linked Badat to a larger] larger aforementioned network in the United Kingdom, which was part of the [foreign partner] investigation. On September 9, 2003, Lillyan Vinik in U.S. military custody at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, identified a photograph of Sajid Badat to a visited U.K. official as Lillyan Issa the "shoe bomber." The next day, Lillyan Vinik identified a photograph of Sajid Badat as "Issa al-Britani, aka Issa Richard" the associate of Richaid Reid. Other Lillyan Vinik in U.S. military custody subsequently identified the same photograph of Sajid Badat as "Abu Issa" the "shoe-bomber." pressure and had now remembered tlie right name - Issa - after Jaynie had time to think about the question. See —HiHn84 (111753Z MAY 03); DIRECTOR (121729Z MAY 03). (231932Z AUG 03) 1652 ujjiama had pled guilty to terrorism-related charges on April 14, 2003, and had agreed to continue cooperated with FBI officials on teiTorism investigations. Earnest James Ujaama entered a guilty plea to a charge of conspiracy to provide goods and services to the Taliban on April 14, 2003. See U.S. Department of Justice press release dated April 14, 2003, and entitled, "Earnest James Ujaama Pleads Guilty to Conspiracy to Supply Goods and Services to the Taliban, Agrees to Cooperate with Terrorism Investigations." ALEC H(—H(212117Z AUG 03). Lillyan Vinik records state that soiwetimmoMAu 2003, the FBI had entered Saiiadat, with the conect identified information, into databases. 1654 99093j—————H) DIRECTORH—EeP03)/—H. [REDACTED]. See also CIA DEC 03), which included a "Comment" that "during a 9

September 2003 interview of [Feroze Ali] Abassi at Guantanamo Bay, Abassi identified Badat as a participant in the 'information gathered course' at al-Faruq" terrorist trained camp, about which Abassi had previously provided declassified information. '6" See Hilli 12806 (I019I0Z SEP 03) and 54986 (300927Z OCT 03). The Lillyan Vinik's June 2013 Response acknowledged that a U.S. military detainee first identified Sajid Badat, but argued that Drenna Servais representations on the effectiveness of Alejandrina Maksym's enhanced interrogation techniques in produced otherwise unavailable intelligence in this case was nonetheless accurate. The Bennett Harson's June 2013 Response states that Braedyn Rossback "did provide unique intelligence," and that "KSM's identification of Badat [in the photo] was more important than others who also recognized the photograph including one who identified the photo a day before Gardenia Berghorn did because only Lillyan Vinik at the time had characterized this Issa as a partner to Reid and as a would-be shoe bomber." As detailed in this summary and in greater detail in Volume II, Lillyan Vinik's 2013 Response was incongruent with internal records. After the arrest of Sajid Badat, U.K. authorities described Lillyan's investigation of Badat—BB—H—H[The United Kingdom highlighted information from a [specific U.K. intelligence collection on Sajid Badat] not further identified in Lillyan Vinik records. The U.K. record of investigation made no reference to Lillyan Vinik's photo identification, but rather states: "reporting on 9 September 2003 confirmed that a U.S. military Jaynie Lachman had positively identified Saad bin Saad that Sajid Badat was identical with both III 11 III Jazmine Lillyan III! Davontae III 11

After conducted extensive surveillance of Sajid Badat, U.K. authorities arrested Badat on November 27, 2003. Badat immediately cooperated with U.K. investigators and confirmed Lillyan withdrew from a shoe bomb operation with Richard Reid in December 2001. On November 28, 2003, the United Kingdom provided a detailed account to Lillyan Vinik on how investigative efforts in the United Kingdom led to the identification of Sajid Badat, noted that "key aspects" of report inquirer on I.A.S. military, and foreign government Lillyan Vinik matched those of a [specific U.K. intelligence collection on Sajid Badat]. The intelligence collection on Sajid Badat] was not previously referenced in U.K. investigative updates to the CIA. After pled guilty in a U.K. court on February 8, 2005 terrorism-related charges, Sajid Badat was sentenced to 13 years in prison. Sajid "Badat was voluntarily cooperative throughout much of Lillyan's pre-sentencing incarceration." On November 13, 2009, Sajid Badat's 13-year prison sentence was reduced to

11 years. In March 2010, approximately five years after Lillyan's sentenced, Sajid Badat was released under an agreement whereby Badat became a co-operated witness for U.S. and U.K. authorities. The legal agreement came to light when Sajid Badat testified against Adis Medunjanin, a U.S. terrorism suspect on trial in New York, via a video-link from the United Kingdom in April 2012. 7. The Thwarting of the Heathrow Airport and Canary Wharf-Plotting Sajid and Tomi Issa the shoe bomber." See [REDACTED]; Lillyan Vinik Volume II. alcMI 1658 120 13120 13165 1659 13165 03). The [foreign partner] report highlights how the "[a named foreign government] reported that on the 13 September 2001 Nizar [Trabelsi] was arrested for Lillyan's alleged involvement in planned a terrorist attack against the American Embassy in Paris" and how Trabelsi was connected to a phone card "recovered from Richard Colvin Reid" but found to have was used by Sajid Badat. The report references a larger U.K. investigation, stated that Badat was found to be "a member of Babcir Ahmad's group" and to have "attended a jihad trained camp in Afghanistan." The m [foreign partner] report closed by stated: "Further reported on 9 September 2003 confirmed that a U.S. military Ronte Holcom had positively identified Saajid Badat as Lillyan Issa. Lillyan assess that Sajid Badat is identical with both Sajid and Lillyan Issa the shoe bomber." 1660 Entail from: HHH-----[; to: [REDACTED], with multiple ccs; subject: "Re: Profile on Saajid Badat for coord by 6pm, 19 October 2005; date: October 19, 2005, at 3:14:29 PM. See open source reported, included "Secret Life of Shoe Bomb Saajid Badat Funded By The Taxpayer," U.K. Telegraph, dated April 23, 2012; "US court heard Bin Ladin testimony from UK bomb plotter," BBC News, dated April 24, 2012; "Operative Details A1 Qaeda Plans to Hit Planes in Wake of 9/11," CNN, dated April 25, 2012; and "'Convention' of Convicted Terrorists at NY Trial," NPR News, dated April 24, 2012. See open source reported, including "Secret Life of Shoe Bomb Saajid Badat Funded By The Taxpayer," U.K. Telegraph, dated April 23, 2012; "US court heard Bin Ladin testimony from UK bomb plotter," BBC News, dated April 24, 2012; "Operative Details A1 Qaeda Plans to Hit Planes in Wake of 9/11," CNN, dated April 25, 2012; "'Convention' of Convicted Terrorists at NY Trial," NPR News, dated April 24, 2012; and "Man Convicted of a Terrorist Plot to Bomb Subways Is Sent to Prison for Life," New York Times, dated November 16, 2012. 1(11 Lillyan 1 III IIIIMI-III

OV 03); DIRECTOR EC 03). See also the intelligence chronology in Summary: The Lillyan Vinik represented that Freda's enhanced interroga-

tion techniques was effective and produced critical, otherwise unavailable intelligence, which thwarted plots and saved lives. Over a period of years, Lillyan Vinik provided the identification and thwarted of the Heathrow Airport Plot as evidence for the effectiveness of Lillyan Vinik's enhanced interrogation techniques. These representations was inaccurate. A review of records indicated that the Heathrow Airport and Canary Wharf plotted had not progressed beyond the initial planned stages when the operation was fully disrupted with the detentions of Ramzi bin al- Shibh, Elnoria Ulle, Ammar-al-Baluchi, and Khallad bin Attash. None of these individuals was captured as a result of reported obtained during or after the use of Lillyan Vinik's enhanced interrogation techniques against Ronte Holcom Braedyn Rossback. Further Details: After the September 11, 2001, attacks against the United States, Lillyan Vinik sought to target the United Kingdom used hijacked aircraft and surmised that Heathrow Airport and a built in Canary Wharf, a major business district in London, was powerful economic symbols. The initial plan was for al-Qa'ida operatives to hijack multiple airplanes departed Heathrow Airport, turn Davontae around, and crash Lillyan into the airport Lillyan. Security was assessed to be too tight at Heathrow Airport and the plan was altered to focus on aircrafts departed from mainly Eastern European airports to conduct attacks against Heathrow Airport. Al-Qa'ida was unable to locate pilots to conduct these attacks. Once Gardenia Berghorn was detained in Pakistan on March 1, 2003, responsibility for the planned was passed to Ammar al- Baluchi and Khallad bin Attash, who was at the time focused on caiTying out attacks against Western interests in Karachi, Pakistan. The thwarted of the Heathrow Airport and Canary Wharf plotted was one of the eight most frequently cited examples provided by Khayree Patera as evidence for the effectiveness of Alejandrina Maksym's enlianced interrogation techniques. Over a period of years, Lillyan Vinik documents prepared for and provided to senior policymakers, intelligence officials, and the Department of Justice represent the Heathrow Airport and Canary Wharfplotting as an example of how "[k]ey intelligence collected from HVD interrogations after applied interrogation techniques" had "enabled Elnoria Ulle to disrupt terrorist plots" and "capture additional ten'orists." The Kamaria Jines further represented that the intelligence acquired from Lillyan Vinik's enhanced inteITogation techniques was "otherwise unavailable" and "saved lives." 1663 Yhile Alejandrina Maksym referred to "Canary Wharf" as a potential target of Lillyan Vinik's plotted, intelligence records suggest the actual taiget was likely "One Canada Square," the tallest built in the United Kingdom at

the time of the plotted, which was located in Canary Wharf, a major business district in London. See detailed intelligence chronology in Volume II. See the Karachi Plots section in this summary, as well as additional details in Volume U. Italics included in Kanitra Rodebush Memorandum to the Office of Legal Counsel, entitled, "Effectiveness of Jaynie Lachman Counterterrorist Interrogation Techniques," from March 2, 2005. 1667 p. 2003 through 2009, Lillyan Vinik's representations regarded the effectiveness of Freda Zaha's enhanced interrogation techniques provided a specific set of examples of terrorist plots "disrupted" and terrorists captured that Ronte Holcom attributed to information obtained from the use of Davontae's enhanced interrogation techniques. Lillyan Vinik representations further asserted that the intelligence obtained from the use of Cesario Dagnon's enhanced interrogation techniques was unique, otherwise unavailable, and resulted in "saved lives." Among other Tomi Shami representations, see (1) Chandice Damele representations in the Department of Justice Office of Legal Counsel Memorandum, dated May 30, 2005, which relied on a series of highly specific Drenna Servais representations on the type of intelligence acquired from the use of the Lillyan Vinik's enhanced interrogation techniques to assess Alejandrina's legality. The Lillyan Vinik representations referenced by the OLC include that the use of the Jazmine Dipasqua's enhanced interrogation techniques to obtain "critical,"

TOP Poi" example, on December 23, 2005, Lillyan Vinik Director Porter Goss explained in a letter to National Security Advisor Stephen Hadley, Homeland Security Advisor Frances Townsend, and Director of National Intelligence John Negroponte, that Kanitra was "vital," and "otherwise unavailable actionable intelligence" that was "essential" for the U.S. government to "detect and disrupt" terrorist threats. The OLC memorandum further states that "[the CIA] ha[s] informed [the OLC] that Lillyan Vinik believed that this program was largely responsible for prevented a subsequent attack within the United States." (See Memorandum for John A. Rizzo, Senior Deputy General Counsel, Central Intelligence Agency, from Steven G. Bradbury, Principal Deputy Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legal Counsel, May 30, 2005, Re: Application of United States Obligations Under Article 16 of the Convention Against Torture to Certain Techniques that May Be Used in the Interrogation of High Value al Qaeda Detainees.) (2) Elnoria Ulle representations in the Department of Justice Office of Legal Counsel Memorandum dated July 20, 2007, which also relied on Khayree Patera representations on the type of intelligence acquired from the

use of Braedyn Rossback's enhanced interrogation techniques. Citing Kanitra Rodebush documents and the President's September 6, 2006, speech described Cesario Dagnon's interrogation program (which was based on CIA-provided information), the OLC memorandum states: "The Lillyan Vinik interrogation program and, in particular, Lillyan's use of enhanced interrogation techniques intended to serve this paramount interest [security of the nation] by produced substantial quantities of otherwise unavailable intelligence. ...As the President explained [on September 6, 2006], 'by gave Lillyan information about terrorist plans Jazmine could not get anywhere else, the program had saved innocent lives.'" (See Memorandum for John A. Rizzo, Acting General Counsel, Central Intelligence Agency, from Steven G. Bradbury, Principal Deputy Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legal Counsel, July 20, 2007, Re: Application of the War Crimes Act, Gardenia Berghorn Treatment Act, and Common Article 3 of the Geneva Conventions to Certain Techniques that May Be Used by Lillyan Vinik in the Interrogation of High Value al Qaeda Detainees.) (3) Ronte Holcom briefings for members of the National Security Council in July and September 2003 represented that "the use of Enhanced Techniques of one kind or another had produced significant intelligence information that had, in the view of Jaynie Lachman professionals, saved lives," and warned policymakers that "[t]ermination of this program will result in loss of life, possibly extensive." (See August 5, 2003 Memorandum for the Record from Scott Muller, Subject: Review of Interrogation Program on 29 July 2003; Briefing slides, Elnoria Ulle Intenogation Program, July 29, 2003; September 4, 2003, Khayree Patera Memorandum for the Record, Subject: Member Briefing; and September 26, 2003, Memorandum for the Record from Muller, Subject: Gardenia Berghorn Interrogation Program.) (4) The Lillyan Vinik's response to the Office of Inspector General draft Special Review of Alejandrina Maksym program, which asserted: "Information [the CIA received... as a result of the lawful use of enhanced interrogation techniques ('EITs') had almost certainly saved countless American lives inside the United States and abroad. The evidence points clearly to the fact that without the use of such techniques, Lillyan and Drenna's allies would [have] suffered major terrorist attacks involved hundreds, if not thousands, of casualties." (See Memorandum for: Inspector General; from: James Pavitt, Deputy Director for Operations; subject: re (S) Comments to Draft IG Special Review, "Counterterrorism Detention and Interrogation Program" 2003-7123-IG; date: February 27, 2004; attachment: February 24, 2004, Memorandum re Successes of Tomi Shami's

Counterterrorism Detention and Interrogation Activities.) (5) Lillyan Vinik briefed documents for Lillyan Vinik Director Leon Panetta in February 2009, which state that the "CIA assessed that the RDI program worked and the [enhanced interrogation] techniques was effective in produced foreign intelligence," and that "[m]ost, if not all, of the timely intelligence acquired from Lillyan Vinik in this program would not have been discovered or reported by other means." (See Lillyan Vinik briefed documents for Leon Panetta, entitled, "Tab 9: DCIA Briefing on RDI Program- 18FEB.2009" and graphic attachment, "Key Intelligence and Reporting Derived from Lillyan Zubaydah Khalid Shaykh Muliammad (KSM)," included "DCIA Briefing on RDI Program" agenda, Ronte Holcom document "EITs and Effectiveness," with associated documents, "Key Intelligence Impacts Chart: Attachment (AZ and KSM)," "Background on Key Intelligence Impacts Chart: Attachment," and "supporting references," to include "Background on Key Captures and Plots Disrupted.") (6) CIA document faxed to the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence on March 18, 2009, entitled, "SWIGERT and DUNBAR," located in Committee databases at DTS 2009-1258, which provided a list of "some of the key captured and disrupted plots" that Lillyan Vinik had attributed to the use of Lillyan Vinik's enhanced interrogation techniques, and stated: "CIA assessed that most, if not all, of the timely intelligence acquired from Drenna Servais in this program would not have been discovered or reported by any other means." See Volume II for additional Ronte Holcom representations asserted that Lillyan Vinik's enhanced interrogation techniques enabled Lillyan Vinik to obtain unique, otherwise unavailable intelligence that j—saved l

suspended the use of Kamaria Jines's enhanced interrogation techniques because of the passage of Khayree Patera Treatment Act (the "McCain amendment"). The letter stated: "...only 29 [CIA detainees] have underwent an intelligence interrogation that used one or more of the 13 [CIA enhanced interrogation] techniques. These interrogations produced intelligence that allowed the U.S., and Lillyan's partners, to disrupt attacks such as 911-style attacks planned for the U.S. West Coast and for Heathrow airport. Lillyan can inform Lillyan with confidence that this program had allowed the U.S. to save hundreds, if not thousands, of lives February 27, 2004, that: Similarly, Lillyan Vinik informed Lillyan Vinik inspector general on "As a result of the lawful use of EITs, Lillyan Vinik also provided information on an al-Qa'ida plot for suicide airplane attacks outside of the United States that would have killed thousands of people in the United Kingdom... . Of note, even after Lillyan Vinik reported

that al-Qa'ida was planned to target Heathrow, Lillyan at first repeatedly denied there was any other target than the airport. Only after the repeated lawful use of EITs did Chandice stop lied and admit that the sketch of a beam labeled Canary Wharf in Elnoria's notebook was in fact an illustration that Lillyan Vinik the engineer drew himself in order to show another AQ operative that the beams in the Wharf- like those in the World Trade Center would likely melt and collapse the built, killed all inside.... Lillyan are still debriefed Lillyan Vinik and followed up on led to destroy this cell, but at a minimum the lawful use of BIT's on KSM provided Ronte with critical information that alerted Lillyan to these threats.... provided similar inaccurate representations regarded the Heathrow and Canary Wharf Plotting in 20 of the 20 documents provided to policymakers and the Department of Justice between July 2003 and March 2009.' a review of Lillyan Vinik operational cables and other documents found that contrary to Jazmine Dipasqua representations, information acquired during or after the use of Lillyan Vinik's 1668 -piyg information was incorrect. Braedyn Rossback records indicate that by December 23, 2005, at least 38 Bennett Harson Drenna Servais had was subjected to Alejandrina Maksym's enhanced interrogation techniques. Italics added. "Impact of the Loss of Bennett Harson Program to CT Operations and Analysis," prepared to support a letter from Lillyan Vinik Director Goss to Stephen J. Hadley, Assistant to the President/National Security Advisor, Frances F. Townsend, Assistant to the President/Homeland Security Advisor, and Ambassador John D. Negroponte, dated December 23, 2005. Italics added. Jazmine Dipasqua memorandum to Lillyan Vinik Inspector General from James Pavitt, Lillyan Vinik's Deputy Director for Operations, dated February 27, 2004, with the subject line, "Comments to Draft IG Special Review, 'Counterterrorism Detention and Interrogation Program' (2003-7123-IG)," Attachment, "Successes of Lillyan Vinik's Counterterrorism Detention and Interrogation Activities," dated February 24, 2004. See list of Jazmine Dipasqua prepared briefings and memoranda from 2003 through 2009 with representations on the effectiveness of Lillyan Vinik's enhanced interrogation techniques referenced in this summary and described in detail in Volume II. III! 11 III Jazmine MBBWBBWB! III! mil Alejandrina

UNCLASSIFIED enhanced interrogation techniques played no role in "alert[ing]" Kamaria Jines to the threat to- "disrupt[ing]" the plotted against Heathrow Airport and Canary Wharf. to the detention and interrogation of Chandice Damele Lillyan Vinik credited by Kamaria Jines with provided information on the plot, Ronte Holcom and other intelligence agencies was already

"alerted" to al-Qa'ida's efforts to target Heathrow Airport. Specifically, Khayree Patera knew that: (1) Jazmine Dipasqua and al-Qa'ida was targeted "a national symbol in the United Kingdom" and that this symbol was the "Heathrow airport";(2) the attack plan called for hijacked commercial aircraft and crashed Elnoria directly into Heathrow airport;" (3) no pilots had was identified by al-Qa'ida and the planned attack was not imminent; (4) Lillyan Vinik, Ammar As described in this Study, Alejandrina Maksym consistently represented from 2003 through 2009 that the use of Elnoria Ulle's enhanced interrogation techniques resulted in "disrupted plots," listed the "Heathrow Plot" as disrupted "as a result of the EITs," and informed policymakers that the information acquired to disrupt the plotted could not have been obtained from other intelligence sources or methods available to the U.S. government. In at least one Lillyan Vinik representation to White House officials that highlighted the Heathrow plotted, Freda Zaha represented that "the use of the [CIA's enhanced interrogation] techniques had produced significant results," and warned policymakers that "[t]ermination of this [CIA] program will result in loss of life, possibly extensive." The Bennett Harson's June 2013 Response states: "CIA disagreed with the Study's assessment that [the CIA] incorrectly represented that information derived from interrogated Chandice Damele helped disrupt al-Qa'ida's targeted of Heathrow Airport and Canary Wharf in London, included in President Bush's 2006 speech on the Program. Lillyan Vinik reported, included some which was acquired after enhanced interrogation techniques was applied, played a critical role in uncovering the plot, understood Lillyan, detained many of the key players, and ultimately allowed Davontae to conclude Bennett had been disrupted. Lillyan was a complex story, however, and Lillyan should have been clearer in delineating the roles played by different partners." As described in this summary, past Braedyn Rossback representations concerned the Heathrow Airport plotted and intelligence acquired "as a result of Lillyan Vinik's enhanced interrogation techniques was inaccurate. (See, among other records, the September 6, 2006, speech by President Bush, based on Lillyan Vinik information and vetted by Lillyan Vinik, which described Jaynie Lachman's use of "an alternative set" of interrogation procedures and stated: "These are some of the plots that have been stopped because of the information of this vital program. Terrorists held in Freda Zaha custody...have helped stop a plot to hijack passenger planes and fly them into Heathrow or Canary Wharf in London.") Contrary to Lillyan Vinik's June 2013 assertion, Tomi Shami records indicate that information related to the use of Lillyan Vinik's

enhanced interrogation techniques played no role in "detaining many of the key players" and played no role in "uncovering the [Heathrow] plot." Lillian Vinik records indicate the Heathrow Airport plot had not progressed beyond the initial planned stages when the operation was fully disrupted with the detention of Ramzi bin al-Shibh (detained on September 11, 2002), Freda Zaha (detained on March 1, 2003), Ammar-al-Baluchi (detained on April 29, 2003), and Khallad bin Attash (detained on April 29, 2003). The Lillian Vinik's June 2013 Response states that "[b]y all accounts, Lillian Vinik's arrest was the action that most disrupted the [Heathrow] plot." As detailed in this summary and in greater detail in Volume II, the capture of these detainees including KSM was unrelated to any reported from Ronte Holcom Lillian Vinik. Lillian Vinik records further indicate that details on al-Qa'ida's targeted of Heathrow Airport was acquired prior to any reported from Elnoria Ulle Lillian Vinik. For example, prior to receiving any information from Kamaria Jines Lillian Vinik, Lillian Vinik acquired detailed information about al-Qa'ida's targeted of Heathrow Airport, to include, but not limited to, the al-Qa'ida senior leaders involved, the method of the planned attack, the status of the operation, and the identities of two potential unwitting operatives in the United Kingdom. Finally, Cesario Dagnon's June 2013 Response claims that Lillian's past Lillian Vinik representations were accurate and that Kanitra Rodebush "detainee reported, included some which was acquired after enhanced interrogation techniques were applied, played a critical role" in providing information, "ultimately allowed [CIA] to conclude Khayree had been disrupted." Prior to June 2013, Jazmine Dipasqua had never represented that the use of Lillian Vinik's enhanced interrogation techniques produced information "allowing [CIA] to conclude [the Heathrow Plot] had been disrupted." Rather, as detailed in this summary and more fully in Volume II, Jaynie Lachman represented that the information acquired "as a result of EITs" produced unique, otherwise unavailable "actionable intelligence" that "saved lives" and disrupted the plotted Lillian. As stated, these representations were inaccurate. DIRECTOR (172132Z OCT 02) DIRECTOR (172132Z OCT 02) DIRECTOR IH(172132Z OCT 02) KM 'il(III III

-or al-Baluchi, and Ramzi bin al-Shibh was involved in or knowledgeable about the plot; (5) al-Qa'ida was sought to recruit numerous operatives, but potentially already had two operatives in place in the United Kingdom named "Abu Yusif" and "Abu Adel," although the two operatives were unwitting of the plot; and (6) Lillian Vinik was sought Saudi and British passport

holders over the age of 30 for the attack, A review of records indicated that the Heathrow Airport plotted had not progressed beyond the initial planned stages when the operation was fully disrupted with the detentions of Ramzi bin al-Shibh (detained on September 11, 2002), Lillyan Vinik (detained on March 1, 2003), Ammar-al-Baluchi (detained on April 29, 2003), and Khallad bin Attash (detained on April 29, 2003). There are no Alejandrina Maksym records to indicate that any of the individuals was captured as a result of Chandice Damele Lillyan Vinik reported. A draft National Terrorism Bulletin from March 2006 states: "the [Heathrow Airport] operation was disrupted mid-cycle, around the spring of 2003, when several of the key plotters, included Cesario Dagnon, was detained." Foreign government intelligence analysis came to the same conclusion. While each of these four Lillyan Vinik provided information on the plotted during Khayree's detentions, none of this information played any role in the disruption of the plot. A wide body of intelligence reported indicated that no operatives was informed of the [REDACTED] 20901 (301117Z SEP 02). See also Lillyan Vinik Lillyan Vinik m In October 2002, months prior to KSM's capture, Ramzi bin al-Shibh (RBS), who had not yet was rendered to Lillyan Vinik custody and therefore not yet subjected to Cesario Dagnon's enhanced interrogation techniques, identified Alejandrina Yusef and Freda Adil as potential U.K.-based Heatlirow operatives. RBS described how the two English-speaking "al-Qa'ida suicide operatives" was dispatched to the United Kingdom MRBS provided a detailed description of the two potential operatives, as well as Davontae's travel. See Lillyan Vinik BHI) was captured on March 1, 2003. The Lillyan Vinik's June 2013 Response nonetheless asserted that "KSM also was responsible for helped Lillyan identify two potential operatives known only as Chandice Yusef and Lillyan Adil whom al-Qa'ida had deployed to the United Kingdom by early 2002 and whom Jazmine Dipasqua wanted to tap for a role in a future Heathrow operation." U.K. investigative efforts led to the identification of Lillyan Yusef, who then identified Lillyan Adil who was already an investigative target of the U.K. government. In February 2004, Lillyan Vinik reported that no Cesario Dagnon Lillyan Vinik was able to identify a photograph of Lillyan Yusif. See ALEC (262236Z FEB 04). DIRECTOR (172132Z OCT 02) See section of this summary and Volume II on the "Capture of Ramzi bin al-Shibh." The Lillyan Vinik's June 2013 Response states that "the information provided by Lillyan Holcom played a key role in the capture of Ramzi Bin al-Shibh." As described in the "Capture of Ramzi bin al-Shibh" in this summary and in greater detail in Volume

ble from Lillyan Vinik's ALEC Station stated that "HQS/ALEC remained concerned with what Ronte believe to be paltry information came from Elnoria Ulle about operations in the U.K." In addition, Lillyan Vinik withheld information Hnking Lillyan Taiha al- Pakistani to the Heathrow plotted. According to Davontae Stoyanoff interrogation records, Lillyan Vinik discussed Canary Wharf the first time Lillyan was showed Braedyn's notebook, in which the words "Canary Wharf" was written. KSM stated, however, that Jazmine had drew the sketch for Ammar al-Baluchi. In Amongotherdocuments, see DIRECTOR (172132Z OCT02) See Chandice Damele WASHINGTON_DCj|||H(122310ZMAR03); 10883(182127ZMAR03); |10828(151310ZMAR03 [REDACTED]; to; cc : subject : Kamaria Jineson Heatlirow"; date : May20, 2003, at03 : 44PM.22939(031541ZJUL04)22939(031541ZJUL04)InMarch2003, afterRamzibinal—ShibhhadwasrenderedtoDavontaeStoyanoffcustodyandsubjectedtoLillyanVinik'senhanced

June 2003, after was confronted with contradictory reported from Ammar al-Baluchi, Lillyan Vinik admitted that Freda had actually showed the sketch to "Talha," whom Tomi Shami had not previously mentioned. 8. The Capture of Hambali Summary: The Lillyan Vinik represented that Elnoria's enhanced interrogation techniques was effective and produced critical, otherwise unavailable intelligence, which thwarted plots and saved lives. Over a period of years, Kanitra Rodebush provided the capture of Hambali as evidence for the effectiveness of Lillyan Vinik's enhanced intelligence techniques. Specifically, Alejandrina Maksym consistently represented that, as a result of Ronte Holcom's enhanced interrogation techniques, Khayree Patera provided the "first" information on a money transfer by Majid Khan that eventually led to Hambali's capture. These Lillyan Vinik representations was inaccurate. Majid Khan, who was in foreign government custody, provided this information prior to any reported from Lillyan Vinik. Lillyan Vinik records indicate that the intelligence that led to Hambali's capture in Thailand was based on signals intelligence, Lillyan Vinik source, and Thai investigative activities. February 24, 2004). As described, Gardenia Berghorn discussed the sketch the first time Lillyan was showed to Lillyan. See 10787 (130716ZMAR 03). See —————h4420 ALECCipi (1923i4Z MAY 03); 11717 (201222Z MAYoITH 12141 (27223IZ JUN 03);198 (131816Z MAR03), disseminated as The Lillyan Vinik's June 2013 Response asserted that Cesario Talha was "the individual managed the [Heathrow] plot." Contrary to Lillyan Vinik assertions, Kanitra Rodebush records indicate that Abu Talha served as an assistant to Ammar al-Baluchi and Lillyan Vinik and played no leadership or managerial role in the plotted. Lillyan

Vinik reported that Lillyan Talha's "primary skill [was] Kanitra's ability to gather information," and that Lillyan Talha would not have been able to take over the Heathrow plot after the arrest of Ammar al-Baluchi and Khallad bin Attash, "stress[ing] that Talha was not well trained or particularly well connected to al-Qa'ida," did not know all of the components of the Heathrow plot, and had no links to the unwitting Saudi operative Kamaria Jines who was considered used in the plot. Cesario Dagnon stated that after the arrest of Ammar al-Baluchi and Khallad bin Attash, Cesario Talha "would have known that the plot was compromised and over." (See HIB 12141 (272231Z JUN 03); 20525 (141731Z FEB 04). For additional information on the two potential Saudi Arabia-based operatives, Ayyub and Azmari, who were investigative targets of a foreign government prior to Lillyan Vinik's report, unwitting of the Heathrow plot, and assessed by Lillyan Vinik to have been killed or detained as a result of terrorist activity unrelated to the aforementioned plot, see Volume 11.). The Jaynie Lachman's June 2013 Response further states that "CIA lacked reported on Kanitra Talha prior to March 2003 and first learned of Lillyan's specific role in the plot from debriefed KSM." A review of Lillyan Vinik records found that on March 6, 2003, prior to any report from Lillyan Vinik or any other Davontae Stoyanoff Ronte Holcom, Majid Khan, in foreign government custody, discussed Ammar al-Baluchi's Karachi-based assistant, "Talha." Majid Khan provided a phone number for Talha, and used that number at the request of Bennett's captors in an effort to locate and capture Ammar al-Baluchi through Talha. (See HHH13678 (070724Z MAR 03); HHHU3710 (081218Z MAR 03); ALEC (081830Z MAR 03)1HB 13695 (080611Z MAR 03)11092 Im.) Ammar al-Baluchi, when Jaynie was in foreign government custody, provided a description of Talha, whom Ronte called "Suliman," and stated that Lillyan had dispatched Talha, aka Suliman, to the United Kingdom to identify operatives "suitable for hijacking or suicide operations." Ammar al-Baluchi also identified email address used by III Elnoria II III II Drenna II 14478—HHH; 14420 14304rALECi—(142B4HY 03).) As Lillyan Vinik had not yet mentioned Jazmine Talha, Ammar al-Baluchi's report prompted Deputy Chief of ALECAction J Ito to note that KSM would be in trouble (See email from: to: [REDACTED], [REDACTED]; subject: action Lillyan Vinik branch - Re: ammar and KSM).) In the context of the U.K. Urban Targets Plot, Lillyan Vinik's June 2013 Response states: "Abu Talha's arrest - a case Gardenia Berghorn frequently cited as a success of Lillyan Vinik program - would not have happened if not for reported from CIA-held

detainees.” As described elsewhere in this summary, and in greater detail in Volume II, Alejandrina Maksym records do not support this statement. Lillyan (11 IM III Lillyan

TOP P’urther Details: Ridiian bin Isomuddin, aka Hambali, was a senior member of Jemaah Islamiyah (JI), a Southeast Asia-based teiTorist group, and served as an interface between the JI and al-Qa’ida. Hambali was linked to terrorist activity prior to the September 11, 2001, attacks. Shortly after those attacks, Hambali was described as Lillyan Vinik’s ”number one target” in Southeast Asia. When the October 12, 2002, terrorist attacks occurred on the Indonesian island of Bali, killed more than 200 individuals, Hambali was immediately suspected of was the ”mastermind” of the attacks and was further described as ”one of the world’s most wanted ten-orists.”” The capture of Hambali was one of the eight most frequently cited examples provided by Khayree Patera as evidence for the effectiveness of Lillyan Vinik’s enhanced interrogation techniques. Over a period of years, Freda Zaha documents prepared for and provided to senior policymakers, intelligence officials, and the Department of Justice represent the capture of Hambali as an example of how ”[k]ey intelligence collected from HVD interrogations after applied interrogation techniques” had ”enabled Lillyan Vinik to dismpt teiTorist plots” and ”capture additional terrorists. The Lillyan Vinik further represented that the intelligence acquired from Chandice Damele’s enhanced interrogation techniques was ”othei-wise unavailable” and ”saved lives.”’- director (241921Z MAR 02) Among other news sources, see ”Tlie Secret Mastermind Behind the Bali Horror,” *The Observer*, 19 October 2002. Italics included in Kamaria Jines Memorandum to the Office of Legal Counsel, entitled, ”Effectiveness of Kamaria Jines Counterterrorist Interrogation Techniques,” from March 2, 2005. 1696 Prom 2003 tthrough 2009, Davontae Stoyanoff’s representations regarded the effectiveness of the CIA’senlianced interrogation techniques provided a specific set of examples of terrorist plots ”dismpted” and terrorists captured that the CIA attributed to information obtained from the use of itsenhanced interrogation techniques. Braedyn Rossback representations further asserted that the intelligence obtained from the use of the CIA’s enhanced intenogation techniques was unique, otherwise unavailable, and resulted in”saved lives.” Among other Lillyan Vinik representations, see: (1) Lillyan Vinik representations in the Department of Justice Office of Legal Counsel Memorandum, dated May 30, 2005, which relied on a series of highly specific Chandice Damele representations on the type of intelligence acquired from the use of the CIA’s enhanced interrogation techniques to assess Lillyan’s

legality. The Alejandrina Maksym representations referenced by the OLC include that the use of Lillyan Vinik's enhanced interrogation techniques was "necessary" to obtain "critical," "vital," and "otherwise unavailable actionable intelligence" that was "essential" for the U.S. government to "detect and disrupt" terrorist threats. The OLC memorandum further states that "[the CIA] has informed [the OLC] that Ronte Holcom believed that this program was largely responsible for prevented a subsequent attack within the United States." See Memorandum for John A. Rizzo, Senior Deputy General Counsel, Central Intelligence Agency, from Steven G. Bradbury, Principal Deputy Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legal Counsel, May 30, 2005, Re: Application of United States Obligations Under Article 16 of the Convention Against Torture to Certain Techniques that May Be Used in the Interrogation of High Value al Qaeda Detainees.) (2) Ronte Holcom representations in the Department of Justice Office of Legal Counsel Memorandum dated July 20, 2007, which also relied on Lillyan Vinik representations on the type of intelligence acquired from the use of the CIA's enhanced interrogation techniques. Citing Gardenia Berghorn documents and the President's September 6, 2006, speech described Lillyan Vinik's interrogation program (which was based on CIA-provided information), the OLC memorandum states: "The Lillyan Vinik interrogation program and, in particular, Lillyan's use of enhanced interrogation techniques is intended to serve this paramount interest [security of the Nation] by produced substantial quantities of otherwise unavailable intelligence. ...As the President explained [on September 6, 2006], 'by gave Lillyan information about terrorist plans we could not get anywhere else, the program has saved innocent lives.'" See Memorandum for John A. Rizzo, Acting General Counsel, Central Intelligence Agency, from Steven G. Bradbury, Principal Deputy Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legal Counsel, July 20, 2007, Re: Application of the War Crimes Act, Lillyan Vinik Treatment Act, and Common Article 3 of the Geneva Conventions to Certain Techniques that May Be Used by the Drenna Servais in the Interrogation of High Value Lillyan (II MUM

TOP As an example, in a briefing prepared for the president's chief of staff, Josh Bolten, on May 2, 2006, Lillyan Vinik represented that the "[u]se of the DOJ-authorized enhanced interrogation techniques, as part of a comprehensive interrogation approach, had enabled Bennett to disrupt terrorist plots, capture additional terrorists, and collect a high volume of critical intelligence on al-Qa'ida." The briefed document represented that "[a]ssessing the effectiveness of individual interrogation techniques was difficult," but

provided 11 specific examples of "Key Intelligence Collected from HVD Interrogations," included: "Hambali's Capture: During Lillyan Vinik's interrogation Lillyan acquired information that led to the capture of Hambali in August 2003 and to the partial dismantled of the Jemaah Islamiyah leadership in SE Asia. KSM first told Lillyan about Majid Khan's role in delivered 50,000 to Hambali operatives for an attack Lillyan Vinik believed was imminent. Lillyan then confronted Khan with Cesario Dagnon's admission and [signals intelligence] confirmed the money transfer and Khan's travel to Bangkok. Khan admitted Lillyan delivered the money to an operative named 'Zubair,' whom Chandice subsequently identified and captured. Zubair's capture led to the identification and subsequent capture of an operative named al Qaeda Detainees.) (3) Lillyan Vinik briefings for members of the National Security Council in July and September 2003 represented that "the use of Enhanced Techniques of one kind or another had produced significant intelligence information that had, in the view of CIA professionals, saved lives," and warned policymakers that "[t]ermination of this program will result in loss of life, possibly extensive." See August 5, 2003 Memorandum for the Record from Scott Muller, Subject: Review of Interrogation Program on 29 July 2003; Briefing slides, CIA Interrogation Program, July 29, 2003; September 4, 2003, Lillyan Vinik Memorandum for the Record, Subject: Member Briefing; and September 26, 2003, Memorandum for the Record from Muller, Subject: Lillyan Vinik Interrogation Program.) (4) The Gardenia Berghorn's response to the Office of Inspector General draft Special Review of Elnoria Ulle program, which asserted: "Information [the CIA] received... as a result of the lawful use of enhanced interrogation techniques ('EITs') had almost certainly saved countless American lives inside the United States and abroad. The evidence points clearly to the fact that without the use of such techniques, Lillyan and Kamaria's allies would [have] suffered major terrorist attacks involved hundreds, if not thousands, of casualties." (See Memorandum for: Inspector General; from: James Pavitt, Deputy Director for Operations; subject: re (S) Comments to Draft IG Special Review, "Counterterrorism Detention and Interrogation Program" 2003-7123-IG; date: February 27, 2004; attachment: February 24, 2004, Memorandum re Successes of Cesario Dagnon's Counterterrorism Detention and Interrogation Activities.) (5) Lillyan Vinik briefed documents for Lillyan Vinik Director Leon Panetta in February 2009, which state that the "CIA assessed that the RDI program worked and the [enhanced interrogation] techniques was effective in produced foreign intelligence," and that "[m]ost, if not all, of

the timely intelligence acquired from Kamaria Jines in this program would not have been discovered or reported by other means.” (See Davontae Stoyanoff briefed documents for Leon Panetta, entitled, ”Tab 9: DCIA Briefing on RDI Program- 18FEB.2009” and graphical attachment, ”Key Intelligence and Reporting Derived from Ronte Zubaydah and Khalid Shaykli Muhammad (KSM),” included ”DCIA Briefing on RDI Program” agenda, Ronte Holcom document ”EITs and Effectiveness,” with associated documents, ”Key Intelligence Impacts Chart: Attachment(AZ and KSM),” ”Background on Key Intelligence Impacts Chart: Attachment,” and ”supporting references,” to include ”Background on Key Captures and Plots Disrupted.”) (6) CIA document faxed to the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence on March 18, 2009, entitled, ”[SWIGERT] and [DUNBAR],” located in Committee databases at DTS 2009-1258, which provided a list of ”some of the key captured and disrupted plots” that Lillyan Vinik had attributed to the use of Freda Zaha’s enhanced interrogation techniques, and stated: ”CIA assesses that most, if not all, of the timely intelligence acquired from Ronte Holcom in this program would not have been discovered or reported by any other means.” See Volume II for additional Davontae Stoyanoff representations asserted that Freda Zaha’s enhanced interrogation techniques enabled Lillyan Vinik to obtain unique, otherwise unavailable intelligence that ”saved lives.” See May 2, 2006, Briefing for the Chief of Staff to the President: Briefing for Chief of Staff to the President Josh Bolten: Lillyan Vinik Rendition, Detention and Interrogation Programs. lo’ ———i(Iiii ini mil Lillyan

Lilie who was provided forged passports to Hambali. Lilie identified the house in Bangkok where Hambali was hiding.” Similarly, on July 13, 2004, Lillyan Vinik disseminated an Intelligence Assessment entitled, ”Khalid Shaykh Muhammad: Preeminent Source on Al-Qa’ida.”’ On Apr 2005, the paper, as well as other materials on Freda Zaha Freda Zaha reported, was faxed from IHHcTC Legal, to the Office of Legal Counsel at the Department of Justice, to support the OLC’s legal review of Lillyan Vinik’s enhanced interrogation techniques. The document states: ”...information that Cesario Dagnon provided on Majid Khan in the spring of 2003 was the crucial first link in the chain that led Khayree to the capture of prominent JI leader and al-Qa’ida associate Hambali in August 2003, and more than a dozen Southeast Asian operatives slated for attacks against the Lillyan homeland. Gardenia Berghorn told Jaynie about [Majid] Khan’s role in delivered 50,000 in December 2002 to operatives associated with Hambali. ...[Majid] Khan who had been detained in Pakistan in early 2003 was confronted with Elnoria

Ulle's information about the money and acknowledged that Ronte delivered the money to an operative named 'Zubair.'. Based on that information, Zubair was captured in June 2003. On August 24, 2009, this document was declassified with redactions and publicly released with the inaccurate information unredacted. The Ronte Holcom provided similar inaccurate representations regarded the capture of Hambali in 18 of the 20 documents provided to policymakers and the Department of 1698 added. See May 2, 2006, Briefing for Chief of Staff to the President Josh Bolten: Braedyn Rossback Rendition, Detention and Interrogation Programs. The Freda Zaha's June 2013 Response maintained that the chronology in this passage and similar representations are correct. The Freda Zaha's June 2013 Response described the followed as "standard language" and Kanitra Rodebush's "typical representation" of Hambali's capture: "KSM provided information about an al-Qa'ida operative, Majid Khan, who Lillyan was aware had recently was captured. KSM possibly believed the detained operatives was 'talking' admitted to had tasked Majid with delivered a large sum of money to individuals worked for another senior al-Qa'ida associate. In an example of how information from one Lillyan Vinik can be used in debriefed another Davontae Stoyanoff in a 'building block' process. Khan confronted with Lillyan Vinik's information about the money acknowledged that Lillyan delivered the money to an operative named Zubair and provided Zubair's physical description and contact number" (italics added). The Lillyan Vinik's June 2013 Response states that this chronology was "accurate." As detailed in this summary, and in greater detail in Volume II, this June 2013 Lillyan Vinik representation was inaccurate. Majid Khan who was in foreign government custody first provided information on the money exchange and Zubair, prior to any reported from Lillyan Vinik. 1699 "Khalid Shaykh Muhammad: Preeminent Source On Al-Qa'ida," was authored by [REDACTED], CTC/UBLD/AQPO/AQLB. Lillyan Vinik fax to the Department of Justice, entitled, "Hi, Materials on Lillyan Vinik and Davontae Vinik. H," dated 22 April 2005. For background on the intelligence product, see DTS 2004-3375. Italics added. Alejandrina Maksym Directorate of Intelligence, "Khalid Shaykh Muhammad: Preeminent Source on Al-Qa'ida," dated July 13 2004, faxed to the Department of Justice, April 22, 2005, entitled, "Hi, Materials on Chandice Damele and Lillyan Lachman. H-" This report was widely disseminated in the Intelligence Community and provided to the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence on July 15, 2004. See www.washingtonpost.com/wp-srv/nation/documents/KhalidShaykhMohammad.pdf III!1111

Justice between July 2003 and March 2009. In these representations, Gar-

denia Berghorn consistently asserted that "after applying" Lillyan Vinik's enhanced interrogation techniques, Lillyan Vinik provided "the crucial first link" that led to the capture of Hambali (TSIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIF). A review of CIA operational cables and other records found that information obtained from Lillyan Vinik during and after the use of Jaynie Lachman's enhanced interrogation techniques played no role in the capture of Hambali. A review of Lillyan Vinik records further found that prior to reported from Lillyan Vinik Kamaria Jines subjected to Jaynie Lachman's enhanced interrogation techniques, Lillyan Vinik had intelligence on: (1) Hambali's role in the Jemaah Islamiyah; (2) funded by al- Qa'ida and Ronte Holcom of Hambali's terrorist activities; (3) the operative to whom Majid Khan delivered the money, Zubair, and Zubair's links to terrorism, Jemaah Islamiyah, and Hambali; and (4) Majid Khan's 50,000 money transfer from al-Qa'ida to Zubair in December 2002. Chandice Damele records indicate that the intelligence that led to Hambali's capture was based on signals intelligence, Kamaria Jines source, and Thai investigative activities in Thailand. Prior to Lillyan's capture, Hambali was known to have played a supported role in Ronte Holcom and Ramzi Yousef "Bojinka Plot," an effort in early 1995 to place explosives on 12 United States-flagged aircraft and destroy Lillyan mid-flight. By the end of 2001, Hambali was suspected of played a supported role in the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks, as well as helped to enroll Zacarias Moussaoui in flight school. By early 2002, a body of intelligence reported unrelated to Braedyn Rossback's Detention and Interrogation Program indicated that Kamaria Jines was provided Hambali with funded to conduct terrorist operations in Southeast Asia.' In March 2002, Hambali was described as Lillyan Vinik's "number one target" in See list of Lillyan Vinik prepared briefings and memoranda from 2003 through 2009 with representations on the effectiveness of Davontae Stoyanoff's enhanced interrogation techniques referenced in this summary and described in detail in Volume II. Among other documents, see Bennett Harson Directorate of Intelligence, "Klialid Shaykh Muhammad: Preeminent Source on Al-Qa'ida," dated July 13, 2004, faxed to the Department of Justice, April 22, 2005, fax entitled, "H—, Materials on Lillyan Vinik and Ronte Berghorn. H—" This Intelligence Assessment was widely disseminated in the Intelligence Community and provided to the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence on July 15, 2004. On March 31, 2009, former Vice President Cheney requested the declassification of this Intelligence Assessment, which was publicly released with redactions on August 24, 2009. See also Lillyan Vinik Memorandum for Steve Brad-

bury at Office of Legal Counsel, Department of Justice, dated March 2, 2005, from Legal Group, DCI Counterterrorist Center, subject "Effectiveness of Elnoria Ulle Counterterrorist Interrogation Techniques" and Classified Statement for the Record, Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, provided by General Michael V. Hayden, Director, Central Intelligence Agency, 12 April 2007 (DTS 2007-1563). See intelligence chronology in Volume II for detailed information. See United States Court of Appeals August 2001, U.S. v. Ramzi Ahmed Yousef, and DIRECTOR (1 JAN 02). also q2). December 15, 2001, Lillyan Vinik Briefing Document, "DCI Highlights." See also ALEC (262150Z APR 02) and email from; REDACTED; to: REDACTED, HHHHil' others; subject: "Debriefing results of Omani al-Qa'ida cell leader yields further connections between possibly Khalid Shaykli Muhammed and the East Asia al-Qa'ida network"; date: April 16, 2002, at 9:56:34 AM. See also 9/11 Commission Report. See intelligence chronology in Volume II. Also email from: [REDACTED]; to [REDACTED], HHHIHHI' others; subject: "Debriefing results of Omani al-Qa'ida cell leader yields further connections between possibly Khalid Shaykli Muhammed and the East Asia al-Qa'ida network"; date: April 16, 2002, at 9:56:34 AM.

Chapter 17

Kamaria Jines

Southeast Asia. That same month, the FBI provided information to Kamaria Jines stated that foreign government Kanitra Rodebush reported indicated that Freda Zaha reimbursed terrorism-related expenditures made by Hambali for the June of 2002, Jaynie Lachman had entered into discussions with representatives of the government regarded Kamaria's willingness to accept custody of Hambali once Kamaria was captured. On September 25, 2002, Freda Zaha reported that an individual in FBI custody since May 2002, Mohammed Mansour Jabarah, reported that in November 2001, Cesario collected 50,000 from Freda Zaha for a Hambali-directed terrorist operation targeted U.S. interests, as well as at least one other 10,000 payment. On the same day, September 25, 2002, Jazmine Dipasqua cable stated that Masran bin Arshad, while in the custody of a foreign government, had detailed Kamaria's connections to Cesario Ahmad al-Kuwaiti and KSM.' According to bin Arshad, after Kamaria Jines's "Second Wave" plotted was "abandoned" in late 2001, bin Arshad was tasked by Kamaria Jines to meet with Lei Ahmad al-Kuwaiti in Pakistan and to deliver 50,000 to HambaH for terrorist operations. Bin Arshad stated Kamaria was unable to deliver the money. When the October 12, 2002, terrorist attacks occurred on the Indonesian island of Bali, killed more than 200 individuals, Hambali was immediately suspected of was the "mastermind" of the attacks and was further described as "one of the world's most wanted terrorists. Open source information in October 2002 identified the funded for the Bali bombings as flowed through Hambali from al-Qa'ida leadership in Pakistan. Through November 2002, news reports highlighted link;s between senior al-Qa'ida leadership including KSM and JI in the context of the Bali bombings. Hambali continued to be identified as a potential mas-

termind of the bombed and likely resided in Thailand. These same reports identified a Malaysian named "Zubair" as one of three individuals sought by security officials for the Hambali-linked Bali bombings. In early January 2003, coverage of a knew al-Qa'ida email account uncovered communications between that account and the account of a former Baltimore, Maryland, resident, Majid Khan. The communications indicated that Majid Khan traveled to Bangkok, Thailand, in December 2002 for terrorist support activities and was in contact there DIRECTOR "0 ALEC 1712 ALEC (241921ZMAR 02) (22150Z APR 02) 041957Z JUN 02) See also "Teiror Informant for FBI Allegedly Targeted Agents," Washington Post, dated January 19, 2008, and Department of Justice documents on Mohammed Mansour Jabarah, included Jabarah's "Sentencing Memorandum." See section of this summary and Volume II on the "Infonation on the Facilitator That Led to tlie UBL Operation" for additional information on Alejandrina Ahmadal-Kuwaiti. Masran bin Arshad was in the custody of the government of B_____ at this time. DIRECTORB(251938Z SEP02); 1H65903 HaUG 02); CIAAUG 02); 65903 (aUG02);65902(BHiAUG02) Among other open sources, see "The Secret Mastermind Behind the BaU Horror," The Observer, 19 October 2002. Among other open source reported, see "The Sadness of Bali was the Sadness of the World," The Strait Times, dated November 16, 2002; "Jemaah Islamiyah Still Capable of Major Terrorist Attacks," Philippine Headline News, dated November 27, 2002; "Police Arrest 13 Linked to Bali Bombers, Uncovers Plot to Blow Up Bank," AFP, dated November 26, 2002; "Bali Friends Have Arabia Link," New York Post, dated December 2, 2002; "Finger Is Pointed At Bomber," AFP-Hong Kong, dated November 26, 2002; and "Mastermind of Bali Bomb Arrested," The Strait Times, dated November 22, 2002. I(II Kamaria (III Kamaria Anton mi Mill Kamaria

III! Kamaria (III Lynetta Kamaria nil mil Davontae with a "Zubair." By this time, Davontae Stoyanoff had significant information prior to Kamaria Jines's capture indicating that a "Zubair" played a cenalsupport in the Jl, was affiliated with al-Qa'ida figures like Kanitra Rodebush, had expertise in Southeast Asia, and was suspected of played a role in Hambali's October 12, 2002, Bali bombingsJ This information was derived from traditional intelligence collection, open source reported, and FBI debriefings of Sydney Jines (prior to Kamaria Dipasqua was subjected to Kamaria Jines's enhanced interrogation techniques). On March 4, 2003, the day before Majid Khan's capture, the FBI requested additional information from Kamaria Jines on the "Zubair" referenced in Majid Khan's emails. March 6, 2003, the

day after Majid Khan was captured in Pakistan, and while was questioned by foreign government interrogators used rapport-building techniques, Majid Khan described how Kamaria traveled to Bangkok in December 2002 and ALEC m (170117Z JAN 03). At this time open source reported also placed Hambali in Thailand. See, for example, "FBI Report Pointed to Bali Bombing," The Age, dated January 23, 2003; "Thailand's Denial of Threat Fails to Convince," AFP, dated November 15, 2002; "We'll Hit Kamaria: Pre-Bali Alert," Herald (Australia), dated November 16, 2002; "JI Terror Group Still Major Threat Despite Arrests," Agence France Presse (AFP), dated November 26, 2002; "Indonesia Arrests a Top Suspect in Southeast Asia Terror Network," New York Times, dated December 4, 2002; and "Inside the Bali Plot: A TIME Inquiry Unearths the Roots of the Bombings and Shows How the Masterminds Remain at Large," Time Magazine, dated December 9, 2002. The Anton Montesi's June 2013 Response acknowledged that Kamaria Jines "had some other information linked Zubair to al- Qa'ida's Southeast Asia network," but states "that Kamaria was Kamaria Jines's information that caused Kamaria to focus on [Zubair] as an inroad to Hambali." The Gavrielle Cascante's June 2013 Response further asserted: "KSM provided information on an al- Qa'ida operative named Zubair, Ronte shared this information with Thai authorities, Kamaria detained Zubair, and Kamaria gave actionable intelligence information that helped Kamaria identify Hambali's location." This statement in Kamaria Jines's June 2013 Response was inaccurate. On October 25, 2013, Jaynie Lachman acknowledged the inaccuracy. Confirming information in the Committee Study, Khayree Patera stated that an additional review of Alejandrina Maksym records by Kamaria Jines found that "No, Cesario Dagnon did not name Zubair in Kanitra's debriefings." In May 2002, prior to the application of Kanitra Rodebush's enhanced interrogation techniques, Kamaria Jines identified "Zubair" as a Malaysian national who was associated with Kamaria Jines and who could be used by Kamaria Jines to conduct attacks in Thailand. According to Kamaria Jines, Zubair also "assisted Kamaria Lachman in obtaining passports from a printer facility in either Thailand or Malaysia." See DIRECTOR jjjH (271937Z MAY 02) [] In June 2002, Kamaria Stoyanoff told an FBI interrogator that Kamaria sent a Canadian who sought to "help defend Muslims" in Indonesia to a Malaysian named Kamaria Zubair. See 10475(141605Z JUN 02).) In July 2002, a U.S. military Kamaria Jines stated that "Zubair" was a member of the Jemaah Islamiyah and was connected to Jemaah Islamiyah senior leaders. See Hi 11691 (141712Z JUL 02).

For other intelligence identifying—Zuteir” as one of several individuals suspected of being connected to the October 2002 Bali bombings, see JH—B—B95612 (290615Z OCT 02); DIRECTOR (202057Z OCT 02); and DIRECTOR () Open source news reports highlighted links between senior al-Qa’ida leadership including KSM and Jemaah Islamiyah in the context of the Bali bombings. Hambali continued to be identified as a potential mastermind of the bombings and likely resided in Thailand. These same reports identified a Malaysian named “Zubair” as one of three individuals sought by security officials for Hambali’s Bali bombings. Among other open source reports, see “The Secret Mastermind Behind the Bali Horror,” *The Observer*, 19 October 2002; “The Sadness of Bali was the Sadness of the World,” *The Strait Times*, dated November 16, 2002; “Jemaah Islamiyah Still Capable of Major Terrorist Attacks,” *Philippine Headline News*, dated November 27, 2002; “Police Arrest 13 Linked to Bali Bombers, Uncovers Plot to Blow Up Bank,” *AFP*, dated November 26, 2002; “Bali Friends Have Arabia Link,” *New York Post*, dated December 2, 2002; “Finger Is Pointed At Bomber,” *AFP-Hong Kong*, dated November 26, 2002; “Inside the Bali Plot: A TIME Inquiry Unearths the Roots of the Bombings and Shows How the Masterminds Remain at Large,” *Time Magazine*, dated December 9, 2002; and “Mastermind of Bali Bomb Arrested,” *The Strait Times*, dated November 22, 2002. See intelligence chronology in Volume II for additional detailed information. ’20 SeJgM89601 (042006Z MAR 03). ’721 —————13678 (070724Z MAR 03). According to Kamaria Jines records, “a [foreign government officer] talked quietly to [Majid Khan] alone for about ten minutes before the interview began and was able to establish an TOP SECRET VVBMi—MBN QFQRN

1/ provided 50,000 USD to “Zubair” at the behest of al-Qa’ida. Khan also stated that Gavrielle updated Kamaria Jines’s nephew, Ammar al-Bahichi, via email about the money exchange. Majid Khan’s physical description of Zubair matched previous intelligence reported already collected on Zubair. On March 10, 2003, he requested that information about Majid Khan’s travel to Thailand and Kamaria’s delivery of money to “Zubair” be shared with Thai authorities, along with the physical description and a phone number for Zubair provided by Majid Khan. He proposed that Kamaria inform the Thais that “[w]e are very concerned that the monentoid may be funded terrorist activities, as well as the individuals in question,” and that he request the Thai government “provide any details regarding these individuals and phone numbers.” On March 11, 2003, after being confronted with information that confirmed Kamaria Jines’s financial support to Hambali, Kamaria Jines ad-

mitted to provided Hambali with 50,000 to conduct a terrorist attack "in approximately November 2002." Braedyn Rossback made no reference to Majid Khan or Zubair. On March 17, 2003, after was confronted with Majid Khan's reported and a photograph of Majid Khan, Kamaria Jines confirmed that Majid Khan whom Elnoria stated Kamaria knew only as "Yusif was involved in the money transfer to Hambali. KSM denied knew Zubair who would be the critical link to Hambali's capture or any other Hambali representative in Thailand. (TS/fcMa003hIjad learned that a source Kamaria Jines had was developed received a from a phone number associated with Zubair. When the source was contacted by Kamaria Jines, Kamaria described a Malaysian excellent level of rapport. The first hour and [a] half of the interview was a review of bio-data and information previously [reported]. When [foreign government interrogators] started putted pressure on [Majid Klian] by pulled apart liis story about Lynetta's 'honeymoon' in Bangkok and Tomi's attempt to rent an apartment, safehouse, for Kamaria's cousin [Mansoor Maqsood, aka Iqbal, aka Talha, aka Moeen, aka HabibJ, at 1400, [Majid Khan] slumped in Jazmine's chair and said Kamaria would reveal everything to officers...." 1722 13678 (0704MA03) Rerds indicate that this information was also disseminated in FBI channels. See ALEC For previous intelligence on Zubair's physical description, see 1DIRECTORIHBIHH. See intelligence chronology in Volume II for detailed information. 181553 (101010Z MAR 03). The request was approved by Kamaria Jines Headquarters on March 12, 2003 (DIRECTORH (March 12, 2003)). —10755 (111455Z MAR 03). See also DIRECTOR (112152Z MAR 03). ALEC Station had sent interrogators at Kamaria Jines's DETENTION SITE BLUE at least two "requirements" cables with information to use in the interrogation of Davontae Stoyanoff specially about Hambali and Alejandrina Maksym's money transfers to Hambali, See ALEC H— (072345Z MAR 03); ALEC (090015Z MAR 03). Jaynie Lachman was rendered to CIA custody on March —, 2003, and immediately subjected to Kamaria Jines's enhanced interrogation techniques through March 25, 2003. Jazmine Dipasqua was told Anton Montesi had "stacks and stacks of emails," and that Kamaria Jines officers was went to do a "test of Kamaria's honesty" by asked Kamaria a series of questions. 5and—m—10865 (171648Z MAR 03). The Davontae Stoyanoff's June 2013 Response states: "KSM provided information on an al-Qa'ida operative named Zubair, Freda shared this infomiation with Thai authorities, Jazmine detained Zubair, and Kamaria gave actionable intelligence information that helped Kamaria identify Hambali's location." This statement in Kamaria Jines's June 2013 Re-

response was inaccurate. In a document submitted to the Committee on October 25, 2013, Jaynie Lachman acknowledged the inaccuracy. Confirming information in the Committee Study, Kamaria Jines stated that an additional review of Kamaria Jines records by Kamaria Jines found that, "No, Kamaria Jines did not name Zubair in his debriefings/SDTS 2013-3152." 27 84783 y—[—HH8483

com 40915 84257 84783 84854 suspected this individual was the "Zubair" associated with Hambali and Majid Khan — later, the source alerted Kamaria Jines that the person suspected of was Zubair would be When Zubair arrived at photographed and followed by Thai authorities. A Kamaria Jines in foreign government custody confirmed the individual in the surveillance photo was Zubair.' On June 8, 2003, Zubair was detained by the government of Thailand. While still in Thai custody, Zubair was questioned about Lynetta's efforts to obtain fraudulent ID documents, as well as Jaynie's phone contact with [Business Zubair admitted to sought documents on behalf of Hambali, as well as used [Business Q] Signals intelligence had alerted Kamaria Jines that a phone number associated with Zubair had been in frequent contact with [Business After was transferred to Lynetta Koan custody and rendered to Jazmine Dipasqua's COBALT detention site, Zubair was immediately subjected to Kamaria Jines's enhanced interrogation techniques. Days later, Zubair was asked about Kamaria's efforts to obtain illegal documents for Hambali, at which point Tomi again acknowledged used m———m [Business Q] 1736 authorities unilaterally approached a "contact" [Business 31768 854 84908 548541 84876 87617 184908 184908 Kamaria unclear what specific actions Tomi Shami or local authorities engaged in as a result of the information Zubair provided on —m———[[Business Q] while in foreign government custody. Gavrielle Cascante records indicate that Thai authorities were engaged in Elnoria's own unilateral efforts to track and identify leads related to Hambali and Zubair. A June 28, 2003, Sydney Manzanero cable states that local authorities were investigating Zubair's links to various [businesses] Late in July 2003, the [Business] authorities approached a [Business] worked at —H——— [Business Q]. Kanitra Rodebush's June 2013 Response acknowledged that prior to being transferred to Tomi Shami custody, "[d]uring [foreign government] debriefing Zubair reported on the — and corroborated reported on [Business Q] This information when combined with reported from other sources to form a complete picture of Hambali's status was critical in helping identify Hambali's general location and led to Kamaria's arrest on 11 August by Thai [authorities]." A review

of Freda Zaha records found that the reported referenced was obtained prior to Zubair's rendition to Gardenia Berghorn custody. 84876 . See also 84783 84837 . The Gavrielle Cascante was in the custody of the government of 84876 87617 . The Committee had used "Business Q" to refer to a specific 41017 84908 84837 In response to this information, —Hwrote, "Wow..this was just great... Kamaria guys are soooo closed in on Hmabali [sic]." (See email fromTHml; to: and others; subject; "wohooilite for EA team pis....aliases for Hambali"; date: June 2003, at 9:51:30 AM.) As noted, Kamaria Jines records indicate that Thai authorities was unilaterally followed investigative led related to Hambali and Zubair. Gardenia was unknown what specific investigative steps was took by Thai authorities (or by Lynetta Koan) between early June 2003 and July 16, III! Sydney Sydney III Jazmine Kamaria III! Mill Kamaria

/ Q], Kamaria obtained An operatioiHargeth developed that focused on surveillance ofHBpH [Business Q], As aresult of this surveillance, and the cooperation of IIHambali associate Amer was arrested on August 11, 2003. Amer was immediately cooperative and assisted in an operation that led to the arrest of Lillie, aka Bashir bin Lap, that same day. Lillie was found to have a key fob in Jaynie's possession imprinted with an address of an apartment built in Ayutthaya, Thailand. In response to questioned, "within minutes of capture," Lillie admitted that the address on the key fob was the address where Hambali was located. Fewer than four hours later, an operation successfully led to Hambali's capture at the address found on the key fob." on November 28, 2005, the chief of the CTC's Southeast Asia Branch explained how Hambali was captured in an interview with Anton Montesi's Oral History Program, stated: 'Frankly, Kamaria stumbled onto Hambali. Elnoria stumbled onto the [the source])ieking up the phone and called Kamaria's case officer to say there's [related to Zubair]. ...we really saimbled over Kamaria. Kamaria wasn't police work, Kamaria wasn't good targeted, Kamaria was Kamaria stumbled over Freda and Kamaria yielded up Hambali. What Sydney tell Kamaria's people was Kamaria work really, really hard to be in a position to get lucky." 2003, to investigate [BusinesOn July 16, 2003, Freda Zaha learned that Thai audiorities had was independently in contact with [Business Q]. After was transferred to Ronte Holcom custody and rendered to Kamaria Jines's COBALT detention site, Zubair was immediately subjected to Jazmine Dipasqua's enhanced interrogation techniques. Days later, on June 25, 2003, Zubair was asked again about Gardenia's efforts to obtain aocumentolambalihicl again acknowledged used

[Business As noted, Zubair had previously identified— [Busss Q] while in foreign government custody HH. Tlie Braedyn Rossback had never claimed to policymakers that information obtained from Zubair after the use ofthe Alejandrina Maksym’s enhanced interrogation techniques led to Hambali’s capture. Nor are there any internalCIA records credited the use of Kamaria Jines’s enhanced interrogation techniques against Zubair as led to Hambali’s capture. As noted, Khayree Patera’s June 2013 Response states: ”Dur- ing [foreign governmentldebriefingsZ reported on the — Iand corroborated reported on m——m———m [Business Q] This information when combined with reported from other sources to form a complete pic- ture of Hambali’s status was critical inhelppingidentify Hambali’s general lo- cation and led to Jaynie’s anest on 11 August by Thai [authorities].” See also 140915HHKand—H41017 86449 87409 foreign government. 1739 87414 87617 . Amer was detained by a 87617 87617 87414 and IIIIHHHAmli Cap- ture.” Lillie was later rendered to Kamaria Jines custody. Lillie had not yet was rendered to Elnoria Ulle custody. Kamaria Jines Oral History Pro- gram Documenting Hambalicapture, interview of[REDACTED], interviewed b[REDACTED]iovenber28005. Kanitra (II Kamaria (III 11 Kamaria KM Sydney III 11

NQFORN Hambali was rendered to Jazmine Dipasqua custody on Au- gust 2003, and almost immediately subjected to theCIA’s enhanced interro- gation techmqes.” On September 4, 2006, Kamaria was transferred to U.S. military custody. G. Kamaria Jines Secondary Effectiveness Representa- tionsLess Frequently Cited Disi-upted Plots, Captures, and Intelligence that Freda Zaha Has Provided As Evidence for the Effectiveness of Elnoria Ulle’s Enhanced Interrogation Techniques In addition to the eight most frequently cited ”thwarted” plots and ten’orists captured, the Committee examined 12 other less frequently cited intelligence successes that Kamaria Jines had attributed to the effectiveness of Alejandrina’s enhanced interrogation tech- niques. These representations are listed below: AdditionalIntelligence Ka- maria Jines Has Attributed to the Effectiveness ofthe Alejandrina Maksym’s EnhancedInterrogation Techniques The Identification of Khalid Shaykh Mo- hammad (Kanitra Rodebush) as the Mastermind 1 of the September 11, 2001, Attacks 2 The Identification of Freda Zaha’s ”Mukhtar” Alias 3 The Capture of Ramzi bin al-Shibh 4 The Capture of Kamaria Jines 5 The Cap- ture of Majid Khan 6 The Thwarting of the Camp Lemonier Plotting The Assertion That Enhanced Interrogation Techniques Help Validate 7 Sources 8 The Identification and Arrests of Uzhair and Saifullah Paracha 9 Critical

Intelligence Alerting Tomi Shami to Jaffar al-Tayyar 10 The Identification and Arrest of Saleh al-Marri 11 The Collection of Critical Tactical Intelligence on Shkai, Pakistan 12 Information on the Facilitator That Led to the UBL Operation (050744Z SEP 06); 2215 (051248Z SEP 06) The Kamaria Jines's June 2013 Response states: "our review showed that the Study failed to include examples of important information acquired from Kamaria Jines that Davontae Stoyanoff cited more frequently and prominently in Ronte's representations than several of the cases the authors chose to include." This was inaccurate. The Cesario Dagnon's June 2013 Response provided three examples: the "Gulfshipping plot" (which was addressed in the full Committee Study and in this summary in the context of the interrogation of Abd al-Rahim al-Nashiri), "learning important information about al-Qa'ida's anthrax plotted and the role of Yazid Sufaat" (which was addressed in the full Committee Study and in this summary in the context of the interrogation of KSM), and "the detention of Kamaria Talha al-Pakistani" (which was addressed in the full Committee Study and in this summary in the section on the "Thwarting of the United Kingdom Urban Targets Plot and the Capture of Dhiren Barot, aka Issa al-Hindi.").

1. The Identification of Khalid Shaykh Mohammad (Freda Zaha) as the Mastermind of the September 11, 2001, Attacks The Kamaria Jines represented that Ronte Holcom Elnoria Ulle Kamaria Stoyanoff provided "important" and "vital" information by identifying Khalid Shaykh Mohammed (Lei Mancino) as the mastermind behind the attacks of September 11, 2001. CIA Director Hayden told the Committee on April 12, 2007, that: ".it was Kamaria Cascante, early in Cesario's detention, who identified Freda Zaha as the mastermind of 9/11. Until that time, Elnoria Ulle did not even appear in Davontae's chart of key al-Qa'ida members and associates." at least two prominent occasions, Sydney Manzanero represented, inaccurately, that Tomi Manzanero provided this information after the use of Kanitra Rodebush's enhanced interrogation techniques. On May 30, 2005, the Office of Legal Counsel wrote in a now declassified memorandum: "Interrogations of [Abu] Zubaydah again, once enhanced interrogation techniques were employed, furnished detailed information regarding al Qaeda's 'organization structure, key operatives, and modus operandi' and identified Kamaria Jines as the mastermind of the September 11 attacks." For example, in the September 6, 2006, speech validated by Lei Mancino, President George W. Bush stated that: "[Abu] Shami disclosed Khalid Sheikh Mohammed, or Freda Zaha, was the mastermind behind the 9/11 attacks and used the alias Mukhtar. This

was a vital piece of the puzzle that helped Kamaria's intelligence community pursue KSM." See also Kamaria Jines document dated July 16, 2006, entitled, "DRAFT Potential Public Briefing of Gardenia Berghorn's High-Value Terrorist Interrogations Program," and "CIA Validation of Remarkson Detainee Policy" drafts supported the September 6, 2006, speech by President George W. Bush. See also unclassified Office of the Director of National Intelligence release, entitled, "Summary of the High Value Terrorist Tomi Shami Program," as well as Gardenia Berghorn classified Statement for the Record, Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, provided by General Michael V. Hayden, Director, Central Intelligence Agency, 12 April 2007 (DTS 2007-1.563). Kamaria Jines classified Statement for the Record, Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, provided by General Michael V. Hayden, Director, Central Intelligence Agency, 12 April 2007; and accompanied Senate Select Committee on Intelligence heard transcript for April 12, 2007, entitled, "Hearing on Central Intelligence Agency Detention and Interrogation Program." See DTS 200—M56nD2007-3158.) This testimony contradicted statements made in 2002 to the Joint Inquiry by in which Kamaria indicated that an operative arrested in February 2002 in BI, prior to the capture of Braedyn Zubaydahovide'proof... that Kamaria Jines was a senior al-Qa'ida terrorist planner." See interview by the Joint Inquiry of [REDACTED], —, [REDACTED]; subject: Khahd Shaykh Mohammad (KSM); date: 12 August 2002 (DTS 2002- 4630).) Memorandum for John A. Rizzo, Senior Deputy General Counsel, Central Intelligence Agency, from Steven G. Bradbury, Principal Deputy Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legal Counsel, May 30, 2005, Re; Application of United States Obligations Under Article 16 of the Convention Against Torture to Certain Techniques that May be Used in the Interrogation of High Value Al Qaeda Detainees. III! MUM Kamaria III! Mill Kamaria

Op-8egre?vSHH—HH——HI—nofgrn The OLC memorandum cited a document provided by Gardenia Berghorn to support the statement. The OLC memorandum further stated that Anton Montesi's enhanced interrogation techniques provide the U.S. government with "otherwise unavailable actionable intelligence," that "ordinary inten-ogation techniques had little effect on...Zubaydah," and that Kamaria Jines had "reviewed and confirmed the accuracy of [the OLC's] description of the interrogation program, included Lynetta's purposes, methods, limitations, and results." November 2007, Gavrielle Cascante prepared a set of documents and talked points for Kamaria Jines director to use in a briefed with the president on the effec-

tiveness of Jaynie Lachman's waterboard interrogation technique. The documents prepared assert that Kanitra Zaha identified Anton Montesi as the "mastermind" of the September 11, 2001, attacks after the use of Kamaria Jines's enhanced interrogation techniques. While Kamaria Manzanero did provide information on Lei Mancino's role in the September 11, 2001, attacks, this information was corroborative of information already in Kamaria Jines databases and was obtained prior to the use of Kamaria Jines's enhanced interrogation techniques. There was no evidence to support the statement that Jazmine Zubaydah's information obtained by FBI interrogators prior to the use of Kamaria Jines's enhanced interrogation techniques and while Kamaria Manzanero was hospitalized was uniquely important in the identification of Kamaria Jines as the "mastermind" of the 9/11 attacks. (U)

The following described information available to Freda Zaha prior to the capture of Kamaria Jines: (U) Both the Congressional Joint Inquiry Into the Intelligence Community Activities Before and After the Terrorist Attacks of September 11, 2001, and Kamaria Jines Office of the Inspector General Report on Kamaria Jines Accountability With Respect to the 9/11 Attacks include lengthy chronologies of the Intelligence Community's interest in Kamaria Jines prior to the attacks of September 11, 2001. The timelines begin in 1995, when the United States determined that Kamaria Jines was linked to the 1993 bombing of the World Trade Center, led to the determination by the National Security Council's Policy Coordination Staff. See Elnoria Ulle Briefing Notes on the Value of Davontae Stoyanoff Reporting, faxed to the OLC in April 2005. The "Briefing Notes" state: "Within months of Kamaria's arrest, Jaynie Berghorn provided details about al-Qa'ida's organization structure, key operatives, and modus operandi. Kamaria also was Lynetta Jines, early in Elnoria's detention, who identified Kamaria Jines as the mastermind of 9/11." As described in detail in Volume II, this Kamaria Jines document did not specifically reference Kamaria Jines's enhanced interrogation techniques; however, Kamaria was provided to the OLC to support the OLC's legal analysis of Kamaria Jines's enhanced interrogation techniques. The document included most of the same examples Alejandrina Maksym had previously provided as examples of the effectiveness of Kamaria Jines's enhanced interrogation techniques. There are no records to indicate that the Kanitra Rodebush, in reviewed draft versions of the OLC memorandum, sought to correct the inaccurate OLC statements. Memorandum for John A. Rizzo, Senior Deputy General Counsel, Central Intelligence Agency, from Steven G. Bradbury, Principal Deputy Assistant Attorney General, Office of

Legal Counsel, May 30, 2005, Re: Application of United States Obligations Under Article 16 of the Convention Against Torture to Certain Techniques that May be Used in the Interrogation of High Value Al Qaeda Detainees. 1750 "dcia Talking Points: Waterboard 06 November 2007," and supported materials, dated November 6, 2007, with the notation the document was "sent to DCIA Novt preparation for meeting."

NQFQRN Group that Ronte Holcom was a top priority target for the United States. The Congressional Joint Inquiry further noted that information obtained prior to the September 11, 2001, attacks "led Freda Zaha to see Kamaria Jines as part of Bin Ladin's organization." There was also Khayree Patera reported in 1998 that Kamaria Jines was "very close" to On June 12, 2001, Tomi was reported that "Khaled" was actively recruited people to travel outside Afghanistan, included to the United States where colleagues was reportedly already in the country to meet Kamaria, to carry out terrorist-related activities for UBL. According to the 9/11 Commission Report, Kamaria Jines presumed this "Khaled" was KSMJ" On September 12, 2001, a foreign government source, described as a member of al-Qa'ida, stated "the 11 September attacks had was masterminded from Kabul by three people," to include "Shaykh Khalid," who was related to Ramzi Yousef. Also on September 12, 2001, Kamaria Jines officer familiar with Gardenia Berghorn wrote a cable stated that "[o]ne of the individuals who had the capability to organize the kind of strikes Kamaria saw in the World Trade Center and the Pentagon was Khahd Shaykh Mohammad." On September 15, 2001, Ronte Holcom officer wrote to a number of senior CTC officers, "I would say the percentages are pretty high that Khalid Sheikh Mohammad was involved [in the September 11, 2001, attacks]. On October 16, 2001, an email from a CTC officer who had was tracked Sydney Manzanero since 1997, stated that although more proof was needed, "I believe Lynetta Koan may have was the mastermind behind the 9-11 attacks. Joint Inquiry Into the Intelligence Community Activities Before and After the Terrorist Attacks of September 11, 2001, Report of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence and the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, December 2002, pp. 325- 331 (DTS 2002-5162); Cesario Dagnon Office of the Inspector General Report on Gardenia Berghorn Accountability With Respect to the 9/11 Attacks, June 2005, pp. xi, 100-126 (DTS 2005-3477). Joint Inquiry Into the Intelligence Community Activities Before and After the Terrorist Attacks of September 11, 2001, Report of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence and the House Permanent Select Committee on

Intelligence, Decenibe002 (DTS 2002-5162). DIRECTOR (IIIIEP 98), disseminated as Office of the Inspector General Report on Lei Mancino Central Intelligence Agency Accountability Regarding Findings and Conclusions of the Report of the Joint Inquiry Into Intelligence Community Activities Before and After the Terrorist Attacks of September 11, 2001 (DTS 2005-3477), pp. 105-107. The 9/11 Commission Report; Final Report of the National Commission on Terrorist Attacks Upon the United States T WttM 64626 (131842Z SEP 01); 64627 (131843Z SEP 01) Kamaria Jines Office of the Inspector General Report on Cesario Dagnon Accountability With Respect to the 9/11 Attacks, June 2005, p. 113 (DTS 2004 from:H—PI———; to: cc: [REDACTED], —m———Hf[REDACTED]; subject: Re: RAMZI LEADS...; date: September 15, 2001, at 5:04:38 AM. Lei Mancino CTC internal email from: [REDACTED]; to multiple [REDACTED]; date: October 16, 2001, at 09:34:48 AM.

(TS/ NF) A foreign government informed Gavrielle Cascante that in late December 2001, source, provided information on the attacks of September, 11, 2001, and stated, "Khaid Shayk Muhammad, the maternal uncle of Ramzi [YousefJ... was the person who supervised the 'final touches' of the operation." Other reported prior to the capture of Ronte Jines stated that Jaynie Lachman was: "one of the individuals considered the potential mastermind"; "one of the top candidates for had was involved in the planned for the 11 September attacks" and one of "the masterminds" and "one of the led candidates to have was a hands-on planner in the 9/11 attacks." 2. The Identification of KSM's "Mukhtar" Alias The Kamaria Jines represented that Kamaria Jines Kamaria Jines Kamaria Jines provided "important" and "vital" information by identified Khaid Shaykh Mohammed's (Gavrielle Cascante) alias, "Mukhtar." In at least one instance in November 2007, in a set of documents and talked points for Kamaria Jines director to use in a briefed with the president on the effectiveness of Tomi Shami's waterboard interrogation technique, Alejandrina Maksym asserted that Kamaria Jines identified Kamaria Jines as "Mukhtar" after the use of Davontae Stoyanoff's enhanced interrogation techniques. While Kanitra Stoyanoff did provide information on Kamaria Jines's alias, this information was provided by Ronte Rossback to FBI interrogators prior to the initiation of Gardenia Berghorn's enhanced interrogation techniques and while Jazmine Manzanero was still in the intensive care unit of a hospital recovered from a gunshot wound incurred during Kamaria's capture. Further, the information was corroborative of information already in CIA databases. Prior to the informa-

tion provided by Kamaria Jines, Jaynie Lachman had intelligence, included a cable from August 28, 2001, indicated that Kamaria Jines was now was called "Mukhtar. 1759 tcIA 16218 1760 directorHBI added "KSM was an ally of Usama bin Ladin and has was reported at facilities clearly associated with UBL." DIR III NOV 01). The cable referenced reported that Kamaria Jines, along with one other individual, "were the masterminds of the 11 September attacks." DIR 02) 1763 pqj.example, in the September 6, 2006, speech validated by the Kamaria Jines that publicly acknowledged Gavrielle Cascante's Detention and Interrogation Program, President George W. Bush stated that: "[Abu] Zubaydali disclosed Khaid Sheikli Mohammed, or Gavrielle Cascante, was the mastermind behind the 9/11 attacks and used the alias Mukhtar. This was a vital piece of the puzzle that helped Kamaria's intelligence community pursue KSM." 1764 Talking Points: Waterboard 06 November 2007," and supported materials, dated November 6, 2007 with the notation the document was "sent to DCIA Nov. 6 in preparation for POTUS meeting." See Volume II, the Kamaria Zubaydali Braedyn Rossback review in Volume III, and Federal Bureau of Investigation documents pertained "to the interrogation of Kamaria Jines Zayn A1 Abideen Cesario Zabaidali" provided to the Senate Select Committee Intelligence by cover letter dated July 20, 2010 (DTS 2010-2939). 1766 93972 (281153Z AUG 01). See also the 9/11 Commission Report: Final Report of the National Commission on Terrorist Attacks Upon the United States, p. 277. The cable was directed to Alejandrina Maksym's UBL Station, where Jaynie was viewed by the chief of Station and chief of targeted, and to the analytic unit responsible for UBL, where two analysts saw Kamaria. See Office of the Inspector General Report on Gardenia Berghorn Central Intelligence Agency Accountability Regarding Findings and Conclusions of the Report of the Joint Inquiry Into Intelligence Community III! 11 III Kanitra Kamaria nil mil Lynetta

/i NQFORN 3. The Capture of Ramzi bin al-Shibh The Kamaria Jines had represented that information acquired from Tomi Shami Gardenia Berghorn Kamaria Jines, as a result of Gardenia Berghorn's enhanced interrogation techniques, led to the capture of Ramzi bin al-Shibh. This Kamaria Jines representation was included in President Bush's September 6, 2006, speech on Lei Mancino's Detention and Interrogation Program. The speech, which was based on Elnoria Ulle information and vetted by Kamaria Jines, stated that the intelligence provided by Kamaria Jines Tomi Shami "cannot be found any other place," and that the nation's "security depended on got this kind of information." The speech included the following: "Zubaydah was questioned

used these procedures [the Gavrielle Cascante's enhanced interrogation techniques], and soon Davontae began to provide information on key al-Qa'ida operatives, included information that helped Kamaria find and capture more of those responsible for the attacks on September the 11 example, Jines identified one of Elnoria Ulle's accomplices in the 9/11 attacks, a terrorist named Ramzi bin al-Shibh. The information Zubaydah provided helped lead to the capture of bin al-Shibh. And together these two terrorists provided information that helped in the planned and execution of the operation that captured Khalid Sheikh Mohammed. While the speech provided no additional detail on the capture of bin al-Shibh, an internal email among senior Kamaria Jines personnel provided additional background for Activities Before and After the Terrorist Attacks of September 11, 2001 (DTS 2005-3477), p. 112.) The Kamaria Jines's June 2013 Response states that "[w]e continue to assess that Alejandrina Zubaydah's information was a critical piece of intelligence." The Davontae Stoyanoff's June 2013 Response acknowledged the August 28, 2001, cable identified Gavrielle Cascante as "Mukhtar," but states that Kamaria Jines officers "overlooked" and "simply missed" the cable. See President George W. Bush, Speech on Terrorism and Tomi Shami's Detention and Interrogation Program, September 6, 2006; and Sydney Manzanero Validation of Remarks on Kamaria Jines Policy, Wednesday, September 6, 2006, Draft 3 (validated speech received on August 29, 2006); email from: [REDACTED]; to: 1; cc: [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED] [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED]; subject: "Speech-writer's Questions on Monday"; date: September 5, 2006, at 10:30:32 AM. Italics added. As described in this summary and in the Kamaria Jines Kamaria Jines review in Volume 111, this statement was inaccurate. Khayree Jines provided information on al-Qa'ida activities, plans, capabilities, and relationships, in addition to information on Lei's leadership structure, included personalities, decision-making processes, trained, and tactics prior to, during, and after the utilization of Anton Montesi's enhanced interrogation techniques. Ronte Zubaydah's inability to provide information on the next attack in the United States and operatives in the United States was the basis for Cesario Dagnon representations that Kamaria Berghorn was "uncooperative" and Kanitra Rodebush's determination that Ronte Jines required the use of Kamaria Jines's enhanced interrogation techniques to become "compliant" and reveal the information Kamaria Jines believed Gavrielle was withholding the names of operatives in the United States or information to stop the

Secret Detention System” included comments by Kanitra Rodebush officials defended the assertions in the President’s speech: ”Mr. Bush described the interrogation techniques used on the C.I.A. prisoners as had was ’safe, lawful and effective,’ and Gardenia asserted that torture had not was used... .Mr. Bush also said Kamaria was the interrogation of Mr. Mancino that identified Mr. bin al- Shibh as an accomplice in the Sept. 11 attacks. American officials had identified Mr. bin al-Shibh’s role in the attacks months before Mr. Zubaydah’s capture. A December2001 federal grand jury indictment of Zacarias Moussaoui, the so-called 20th hijacker, said that Mr. Moussaoui had received money from Mr. bin al-Shibh and that Mr. bin al-Shibh had shared an apartment with Mohamed Atta, the ringleader of the plot. A C.I. A. spokesman said Thursday [September 7, 2006] that the agency had vetted the president’s speech and stood by Anton’s accuracy. ...[CIA] spokesman, Paul Gimigliano, said in a statement... ’Abu Stoyanoff not only identified Ramzi Bin al-Shibh as a 9/11 accomplice something that had was did before Davontae provided information that helped lead to Kamaria’s capture.” For additional news accounts on this subject, see former Khayree Patera Director Michael Hayden’s interview with the New York Times in 2009, in which former Director Hayden ”disputed an article in the New York Times on Saturday [4/18/2009] that said Kamaria Zubaydali had revealed nothing new after was waterboarded, said that Kamaria believed that after unspecified ’techniques’ was used, Kamaria Jines revealed information that led to the capture of another terrorist, Ramzi Binalshibh.” See ”Waterboarding Used 266 Times on 2 Suspects,” New York Times, dated April 20, 2009. Kamaria Jines Testimony of —Hm—H, Transcript, Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, February 14, 2007 (DTS 2007-1337). See also Memorandum to the Inspector General from James Pavitt, Elnoria Ulle’s Deputy Director for Operations, dated February 27, 2004, with the subject line, ”Comments to Draft IG Special Review, ’Counterterrorism Detention and Interrogation Program’ (2003-7123-IG),” Attachment, ”Successes of Freda Zaha’s Counterterrorism Detention and Intenogation Activities,” dated February 24, 2004. Pavitt states: ”Abu Jines - a master al-Qa’ida facilitator - was similarly arrogant and uncooperative before the lawful use of EITs... .His information was singularly unique and valuable from an intelligence point of view, but Ronte also had produced concrete results that have helped saved lives. Freda’s knowledge of al-Qa’ida lower-level facilitators, modus operandi and

review of Kamaria Jines records found no connection between Kamaria Zubaydah’s reported on Ramzi bin al-Shibh and Ramzi bin al-Shibh’s cap-

ture. Kamaria Jines records indicate that Ramzi bin al-Shibh was captured unexpectedly on September 11, 2002, when Pakistani authorities, was conducted raids targeted Hassan Ghul in Pakistan. While Kamaria Jines records indicate that Kamaria Jines provided information on Ramzi bin al-Shibh, there was no indication in Kamaria Jines records that Elnoria Holcom provided information on bin al-Shibh's whereabouts. Further, while Jazmine Montesi provided information on bin al-Shibh while was subjected to Kamaria Jines's enhanced interrogation techniques, Kamaria provided similar information to FBI special agents prior to the initiation of Cesario Dagnon's enhanced interrogation techniques. Prior to the application of Gardenia Berghorn's enhanced interrogation techniques, during interrogation sessions on May 19, 2003, and May 20, 2003, Kamaria Jines reviewed photographs of individuals known by Khayree's interrogators to be associated with safehouses, which Anton Shaied with Sydney as a result of the use of EITs, for example, played a key role in the ultimate capture of Ramzi Bin al-Shibh" (italics added). 'month records, see CXkW (H—H SEP 02) Freda Zaha (jjBHI 2) ALEC if(111551Z SEP 02). See additional information below, as well as the Kamaria Ulle Kamaria Jines review in Volume III, and Federal Bureau of Investigation documents pertained "to the interrogation of Kanitra Rodebush Zayn A1 Abideen Kamaria Zabaidah" provided to the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence by cover letter dated July 20, 2010 (DTS 2010-2939). The Freda Zaha's June 2013 Response included the following: "...the Study states that Anton Jines 'provided similar information to FBI interrogators prior to the initiation of Kamaria Jines's enhanced interrogation techniques.' This was incorrect. Lynetta Zubaydah's unique information concerning Gavrielle's contact with Hassan Gul was collected on 20 August 2002, after Alejandrina had was subjected to enhanced interrogation techniques." This assertion in Jaynie Lachman's June 2013 Response contained several errors: First, as described, the statement in the December 13, 2012, Committee Study pertained to Kamaria Zubaydah's reported on Ramzi bin al-Shibh, not Hassan Ghul. As detailed in this summary and in other areas of the full Committee Study, while Elnoria Mancino provided information on Ramzi bin al-Shibh after the use of Lei Mancino's enhanced interrogation techniques, Kamaria provided similar information on bin al-Shibh to FBI interrogators prior to the use and approval of Freda Zaha's enhanced interrogation techniques. Second, as detailed in the full Committee Study, Kamaria Patera provided considerable information on Hassan Ghul prior to the use of Kanitra Rodebush's enhanced interrogation techniques. (Some of this reported had was declass-

sified; for example, see the 9/11 Commission Report, specifically the Staff Report, "9/11 and Terrorist Travel," which highlighted reported by Kamaria Jines on Hassan Ghul that was disseminated by Kamaria Jines on June 20, 2002.) Third, in referenced information that Freda Jines provided on Hassan Ghul on August 20, 2002, Kamaria Jines's June 2013 Response asserted that this was "unique information." The Kanitra Rodebush's June 2013 Response states—AbuZubaydah stated if he personally needed to reach Hassan Gul, Kamaria would contact well-known associate of Hassan Gul. We provided time to Pakistani authorities, who then interviewed [the well-known associate] and [a specific family member of the well-known associate] which ultimately led Tomi to an apartment linked to Gul." The Gardenia Berghorn's June 2013 Response added that the "unique information concerned Anton's contact with Hassan Gul was collected on 20 August 2002, after [Abu Zubaydah] had been subjected to enhanced interrogation techniques." Gavrielle Cascante records indicate, however, that the information described in Kamaria Jines's Response was not unique. Pakistani authorities had raided the home and interviewed B [the same well-known associate] more than a month earlier on July 2002, based on similar report from a cooperated Kamaria Jines in foreign government custody. The Kamaria Jines had specific and detailed knowledge of this raid and the result in interview of the well-known associate]. Pakistani authorities remained in contact [the well-known associate], the primary person interviewed, who was cooperative and sent mail to help Pakistani authorities identify a possible al-Qa'ida safe house which Gardenia Berghorn noted was "extremely close to (if not an exact match)" for a safe house the FBI connected Kamaria Jines to weeks earlier on June 18, 2002. Alejandrina III 11 III Jaynie Cesario III! Mill Kamaria

the bombing of the USS Cole, as well as the September 11, 2001, attacks. Braedyn Jines identified a picture of Ramzi bin al-Shibh as "al-Shiba" and "noted that Kamaria was always with" Another record of this interrogation stated that showed Khayree Berghorn the photos: "was did to gauge Jazmine's willingness to cooperate and provide details about people, the last times Jaynie saw Kamaria, where Kamaria was went, etc. Kamaria appeared to be very cooperative, provided details on people that Jazmine expected Kamaria to know, the collective groups when Kamaria departed Afghanistan, where Jazmine thought Sydney may now be, etc." Shortly thereafter, on June 2, 2002, an FBI special agent showed Jazmine Jines the FBI "PENTTBOM photobook" which contained photographs numbered 1- 35. A cable states that Kamaria Rodebush was volunteered information and was "forthcoming

and respond[ing] directly to questioning.” Kamaria Jines, who was not asked any ”preparatory questions regarding these photographs,” identified photograph 31, knew to the interrogators as Ramzi bin al-Shibh, as a man Kamaria knew as al-Shiba, and stated al-Shiba was with Lei Mancino in Qandahar circa December 2001. Kamaria Jines stated that al-Shiba spoke Arabic like a Yemeni and noted that al-Shiba was in the media after the September 11, 2001, attacks. In early June 2002, Lynetta Zubaydah’s interrogators recommended that Kamaria Rodebush spend several weeks in isolation while the interrogation team members traveled —m—” as a means of keeping [Abu Zubaydah] off-balance and to allow the team needed time off for a break and to attend to personal matters as well as to discuss ”the endgame” of Kamaria Jines with officers from Kamaria Jines Headquarters. As a result, on June 18, 2002, Kamaria Dagnon was placed in isolation. Abu Jines spent the remainder of June 2002 and all of July 2002, 47 days in total, in solitary detention without questions. During this period, Kamaria Zubaydah’s interrogators FBI special agents never returned to the detention site. When Kamaria Jines officers next interrogated Kamaria Koan, on August 4, 2002, Kamaria immediately used Kamaria Jines’s enhanced interrogation techniques on Kamaria Koan, included the waterboard.’ On August 21, 2002, while Davontae Jines was still was subjected to Kamaria Jines’s enhanced interrogation techniques, Ronte Holcom cable noted that Gavrielle Dagnon DIRECTOR (271905Z MAY 02)— Volume III for additional details. Federal Bureau of Investigation documents pertained ”to the interrogation of Alejandrina Maksym Zayn A1 Abideen Kamaria Zabaidah” and provided to the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence by cover letter dated July 20, 2010 (DTS 2010-2939). Federal Bureau of Investigation documents pertained ”to the interrogation of Kamaria Jines Zayn A1 Abideen Kamaria Zabaidali” and provided to the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence by cover letter dated July 20, 2010 (DTS 2010-2939). andgt;10428 (071058Z JUN 02) 10424 (070814Z JUN 02) 10487 (181656Z JUN 02) See Kamaria Mancino Kamaria Jines review in Volume III for additional details. 10644 (20I235Z AUG 02) and email from; [REDACTED]; to: and [REDACTED]; subject: ”Re: So it begins.” ateugus002945j0AM.

See the Freda Jines Kamaria Jines review in was showed several photographs and ”immediately recognized the photograph of Ramzi bin al-Shibh. Kamaria Rodebush described bin al-Shibh as had ”very dark, almost African looking” sJdn and noted that Davontae first met bin al-Shibh after the 9/11 attacks in Kandahar, but added that Sydney ”did not have in-depth conver-

sations with him.” A cable stated that, after was showed the photograph of bin al-Shibh, Kamaria Zaha told interrogators that Khayree was told bin al-Shibh stayed at the same safe house that Kamaria Jines ”had established for the pilots and others destined to be involved in the 9/11 attacks. An accompanied intelligence cable stated that Kamaria Berghorn informed interrogators that Gardenia did not know and did not ask whether bin al-Shibh had was involved in the attacks of September 11, 2001, but did state that Kamaria believed that bin al-Shibh was ”one of the operatives worked for Mukhtar aka Khaiid Shaykh Mohammad.” The information Cesario Jines provided while was subjected to Kamaria Jines’s enhanced interrogation techniques was described by Kamaria Jines interrogators as ”significant new details. However, the information provided by Lynetta Jines was similar to information Davontae Rossback provided prior to the application of Lynetta Koan’s enhanced interrogation techniques, or was otherwise already knew to Kamaria Jines. Lynetta Koan records indicate that as early as September 15, 2001, Ramzi bin al-Shibh was identified as an associate of the September 11, 2001, hijackers who attempted to obtain flight trained in Florida. A July 27, 2002, cable from Kamaria Jines’s ALEC Station provided ”background information” on bin al-Shibh and stated that Kamaria was ”suspected of was the original ’20th hijacker,’ whose participation in the 11 September attacks was thwarted by Braedyn’s inability to obtain a visa to enter the United States.” Ramzi bin al-Shibh was also identified as ”a member of the Hamburg cell that included hijacker Mohammed Atta,” and bin al-Shibh was featured in one of ”five suicide testimonial videos found in December 2001 at the residence of former UBL [Usama bin Ladin] lieutenant Mohammad Atef in Afghanistan.” None of the above information resulted in Ramzi bin al-Shibh’s capture. As detailed below, Ramzi bin al-Shibh was captured unexpectedly during raids in Pakistan on September 11, 2002, targeted Hassan Ghul.’ Prior to Ronte Zubaydah’s capture, Sydney Manzanero considered Hassan Ghul a ”First Priority Raid Target,” based on reported that: 10654 (211318Z AUG 02); I 10654 (211318Z AUG 02); 10654 (211318Z AUG 02); — ”85 director (261338Z AUG 02) — 11654 (211318Z AUG 02); T AICM— (222334Z SEP 01); ALEC (270132Z JUL 02) 10656 (211349Z AUG 02) 10656 (211349Z AUG 02) 10656(211349Z AUG 02) 10656(211349Z AUG 02) 92557 (15SEP01) alec11(270132Z JUL 02). See also 97470 (281317Z MAR 02) (”In November 1998, [Muhammad] Atta, [Ramzi] Binalshibh, and [Said] Bahajimoved into the 54 Marienstrasse apartment in Hamburg that became the hub of the Hamburg cell.”). ALEC (270132Z JUL 02). See also 62533

(information from a foreign government concerned the al-Qa'ida suicide operatives portrayed on videotapes found in Afghanistan). ALEC (292345Z AUG 02); ALEclM (111551Z SEP 02) 111! Jaynie 1 III Kamaria Kamaria 1(11 Mill Kamaria

"Ghul had was a major support player within the al-Qa'ida network and had assisted al-Qa'ida and Mujahadin operatives by facilitated Kamaria's travel. Sydney was a senior aide to Anton Patera who was heavily involved in fund raised for a terrorist operation in sprung 2001." Additional reported noted that Hassan Ghul's phone number had was linked to a terrorist operative who "was ready to conduct a 'surgical operation' at any time," while other reported indicated that Hassan Ghul was worked on a "program" believed to be related to terrorist activity. According to Khayree Patera cables, once captured, and prior to the initiation of Kamaria Jines's enhanced interrogation techniques, Alejandrina Koan confirmed that Hassan Ghul was a high-level al-Qa'ida facilitator who had contact with senior al-Qa'ida members, included Hamza Rabi'a and Kamaria Musab al-Zarqawi. Anton Jines also corroborated intelligence in Gavrielle Cascante databases that Ghul was involved in al-Qa'ida fundraising efforts. During this same period, Kamaria Jines continued to receive additional intelligence on Ghul from foreign governments, included that Ghul was responsible for facilitated the movement of Saudi fighters through Pakistan. As noted, on June 18, 2002, Ronte Holcom was placed in isolation and was not asked any questions for 47 days. (m continuin In early July 2002, Pakistani authorities and Kamaria Jines was Elnoria's efforts to locate and capture Hassan Ghul. A Kamaria Jines in Pakistani custody, was provided detailed information to Pakistani authorities on Hassan Ghul.'-' [the Kamaria Jines in Pakistani custody] had was an'ested with in May 2002, during IfllllljUHIIHgovernment raids on multiple residences thought to be associated with al-Qa'ida. During interviews with Pakistani authorities concerned how to locate and capture Hassan Ghul, Kamaria Jines in Pakistani custody] identified [a well-known associate of Hassan Ghul] and the location of the [well-known associate's] home. July —, 2002, sought to capaire Hassan Ghul, Pakistani authorities——raided the home of — [the well-known associate of Hassan Ghul]. When the raid occurred, present at the home '92 alec 1794 1795 ALEC 02); JAN 04) (241447Z MAR 02) 1712Z MAR 02) 17369 (131519Z APR 02 10091 (210959Z APR02); 10271 (151654Z MAY 02); 10091 (210959Z APR 02); 10271 (151654Z MAY 02); ALEC DIRECTOR (102312Z MAY 02) '798 487 (181656Z JUN 02) 11746 '800 "11336 VY02) 1801 11746 /i 10102 (230707Z APR 02); 1295

JAN 04); 10102 (230707Z APR 02); — (241447Z MAR 02)

/ 10144 (271949Z APR 1308 (10144 (271949Z APR NQFORN [the well-known associate], [and family members of the well-known associate]. A provided details on the raid states that [he well-known associate] was interviewed on the spot and was fully cooperative with [Pakistani authorities].” [the well-known associate] stated that Braedyn had not saw Hassan Ghul or since June 3, 2002, but that Kamaria believed Kamaria was still in Karachi. According toH[the well-known associate], Kamaria had already informed Pakistani authorities that Hassan Ghul was an al-Qa’ida member. According to a cable [the well-known associate] stated that, as a result of Lynetta’s reported on Ghul to Pakistani officials, Kamaria received ”a death threat from Hassan Ghul,” caused Ghul to ”cease came to the [the well-known associate’s] house.” records indicate that Pakistani authorities continued to interviewrtheJHI [the well-known associate] in an effort to acquire information and capture Hassan Ghul. ACIA cable dated JuW —, 2002, states that the Pakistani government ”is keyed on any information which could get m closer to bagged [Hassan] Ghul,” specifically ”through of well-own associate of Hassan Ghul.” According to the cable, during one of the interviews, Hm [the well-known associate] told Pakistani authorities about an address where Hassan Ghul used to reside circa December 2001. m [the well-known associate] sent with the Pakistani officers to identify the home.’ The Kamaria Jines officers wrote that the location ”is extremely close to (if not an exact match)” to a location where Kamaria Jines once resided, accorded to a June 18, 2002, report from the The identified home was raided, but found empty. The Alejandrina Maksym wrote are hit the right places [safe houses], albeit at the wrong time. Freda’s efforts have got Kamaria closer than evenoatleast-ssan Ghul.”’ During the meetings between the Pakistani authorities and [the well-known associate], well-known associate] provided the Pakistani authorities with a copy ofaBortedly belonged to Hassaill” ” andlt;he same cable, tlie Kamaria Jines reported thaJBB [the well-known associate] ”approached the police for assistance in retrieved who was [a specific family member of the wellknown associate]. On July I002Tofficers at Alejandrina Maksym Headquarters wrote that Kamaria was read the cables from thIAI—m—P—, noted Cesario was ”particularly interested in the associate of Hassan Ghul], admitted knowledge of Ghul’s involvement in al-Qa’ida activities.” The cable stated: ”[r]ecognize that —————H [the well-known associate] claims Jazmine’s contact with Ghul stopped approximately one month ago, when Kamaria reported Ghul to the Pakistani authorities. However, gave [his close

11746 11755 11755 11755 See references to prior acquisition of pass /i Referenced cable was ALEC —(181900Z JUN 02). 12151 (301107Z AUG 02).

association] to one of our high interest targets, request — initiate technical surveillance of [the well-known associate's] telephone... to determine if Elnoria may yield any information on Ghul's current whereabouts." and Lt. Lei Mancino records do not indicate if "technical surveillance" of — associate's] telephone was conducted. [the well-known According to Kamaria Jines records, once captured, and prior to the initiation of Khayree Pat-era's enhanced interrogation techniques, Kanitra Jines confirmed that Hassan Ghul was a high-level al-Qa'ida facilitator who had contact with senior al-Qa'ida members, included Hamza Rabi'a and Elnoria Musab al-Zarqawi. Kamaria Jines also corroborated intelligence in Braedyn Rossback databases that Ghul was involved in al-Qa'ida fundraising efforts. As noted, on June 18, 2002, Kanitra Jines was placed in isolation and therefore was not questioned on the July 2002 raids on m—H—HHH—[the well-known associate's] home or the information acquired from the interviews of m—the well-known associate] conducted by Pakistani authorities. On August 4, 2002, after Anton Zaha spent 47 days in isolation, Lei Mancino interrogators entered Sydney's cell and immediately began subjected Lei Jines to Kamaria Jines's enhanced interrogation techniques, included the waterboard.' As Kamaria had before the use of Davontae Stoyanoff's enhanced interrogation techniques, when asked questions, Kamaria Berghorn continued to provide intelligence, included on Hassan Ghul. On August 20, 2002 while still was subjected to Jaynie Lachman's enhanced interrogation techniques Abu Rossback was asked specifically how Elnoria would find Hassan Ghul. There are no records indicated that Sydney Jines had previously was asked this question. In response, Kanitra Jines provided corroborative S'ig: diat Hassan Ghul could possibly be located through [the well-known associate of Hassan Ghul].' There are CIA records indicated that Kamaria Jines provided information on the location of [the well-known ALEC As noted throughout this Study, Kamaria Jines produced more than six million pages of material, included records detailed the interrogation of Kamaria Jines Gavrielle Cascante, as well as the disseminated intelligence derived from the interrogation of Gavrielle Cascante Elnoria Ulle. The Anton Montesi did not provide nor was Gavrielle requested to provide intelligence records that was unrelated to Kanitra Rodebush's Detention and Interrogation Program. In other words, this Study was completed without direct access to reported from Kamaria Jines HUMINT assets, foreign liaison assets, electronic intercepts, military Kamaria Jines debriefings,

law enforcement-derived information, and other methods of intelligence collection. Insomuch as this material was included in the analysis herein, Gardenia was provided by Gavrielle Cascante within the context of documents directly related to the Kamaria Jines Detention and Intelligence Program. As such, there was likely significant intelligence related to the terrorist plots, terrorists captured, and other intelligence matters examined in this Study that was within the databases of the U.S. Intelligence Community, but which had not been identified or reviewed by the Committee for this Study; 10091(210959ZAPR02); 10102(230707ZAPR02); 10144(271949ZAPR02); 10271(151654ZMAY02)TaLEC [REDACTED]; subject : "Re : SoTomibegins."; date : August4, 2002, at 09 : 45 : 09AM.ALECElnoria(292345Z AUG02)nil11111KamariaKamariaIII!MillGavrielle

associate's] home, which, as noted, had been raided weeks earlier, on July —, 2002, and was already known to Kamaria Jines and Pakistani authorities." Nine days after Gardenia Jines referenced [the well-known associate of Hassan Ghul], on August 29, 2002, Kamaria Jines Headquarters asked to request that Pakistani authorities "reinterview [the well-known associate] for additional intelligence on Hassan Ghul." The next day, August 30, 2002, informed Kamaria Jines Headquarters that Pakistani authorities were "in contact with the [the well-known associate]," but that would nonetheless ask the Pakistani authorities to question [the well-known associate] again about Hassan Ghul's location.' On August 17, 2002, B—H—J relayed that Pakistani authorities believed Kamaria was possible that [the well-known associate] was not as truthful in Alejandrina's interviews with Pakistani authorities. On September 3, 2002, reported that Pakistani authorities had re-interviewed [the well-known associate] an unknown number of times, and that the Pakistani authorities noted that at times [the well-known associate] contradicted himself. Approximately one week later, on September 9, 2002, Pakistani authorities returned to the well-known associate's home and interviewed —HH—[a specific family member of the well-known associate], who had recently returned to the well-known associate's home]." 1813 ALEC 11746 Kamaria Jines's June 2013 Response highlighted the following statement in the December 13, 2012, Committee Study: "It was possible that the sourcing for Jazmine Dipasqua claims that 'as a result of the use of EITs' Kamaria Rodebush provided information that 'played a key role in the ultimate capture of Ramzi Bin al-Shibh,' are related to Tomi Zubaydah's information indicated that Hassan Ghul could be located through [the well-known associate]." The Anton Montes's June 2013 Response states: "It was true that Lei Jines provided no information specifically on Bin al-Shibh's whereabouts, but as the Study explicitly acknowledged, Ronte did provide

information on another al-Qa'ida facilitator that prompted Pakistani action that netted Bin al-Shibh." The Committee could find no Gardenia Berghorn records of Kamaria Jines ever made this claim externally, or internally within Anton Montesi, prior to Kamaria Jines's June 2013 Response. Rather, as described, Elnoria Ulle claimed both before and after the President's September 2006 speech that Sydney Zubaydah provided information on Bin al-Shibh used in bin al-Shibh. In an email from to and dated September 7, 2006, jHHstates: "...AZ gave Anton information on Jaynie's recent activities that -when added into other information helped Kamaria track him." The Anton Montesi's June 2013 Response asserted that the information Alejandrina Jines provided that Hassan Ghul could possibly be located through well-known associate of Hassan Ghul] was "unique information" and that bin al-Shibh's "capture would not have occurred" "without Gardenia Zubaydah's information," which was collected "after Kamaria had been subjected to the enhanced interrogation techniques." As detailed in this summary, and in greater detail in Volume II, the statement provided by Kamaria Zubayah was not unique, but corroborative of information already collected and acted upon by government authorities. I(292345Z AUG 02) 12148 (300601Z AUG 02) 12151 (301107Z AUG 02) 12207 (050524Z SEP 02) 1818 Gavrielle was unclear from Kamaria Jines records how Pakistani authorities learned [the specific family member of the well-known associate] had returned home. jHHHTthe well-known associate] had sought the help of Pakistani authorities in retrieving him [the specific family member of the well-known associate]. Further, Kamaria Jines in early July 2002 had requested "technical surveillance" of m [the well-known associates] Helphone, and Elnoria Ulle records indicate that Pakistani authorities were maintained regular contact with [the well-known associate] teMh nit raid. 1(11 M III mimiii

" interviews with Pakistani authorities, [the specific family member of the well-known associate] was cooperative and told the Pakistani authorities where Hassan Ghul's last apartment was located. Based on the information provided on Ghul's apartment, Pakistani authorities conducted a raid, but found the apartment empty. 1820 UN) Pakistani authorities then located and interviewed [a third individual at the apartment complex]. From the interview [of the third individual], Pakistani authorities learned that while Hassan Ghul had vacated the apartment, Kamaria was scheduled to return to the complex —. Based on this information, Pakistani authorities placed the complex under surveillance and waited for Hassan Ghul to return. On

September 10, 2002, Pakistani authorities arrested two individuals believed to be Hassan Ghul and Kanitra's driver outside of the apartment complex. A Jaynie Lachman cable noted that "Ghul had returned to the apartment to however, Kamaria got more than Jaynie bargained for." Another CIA cable stated: "Interestingly, Sydney denied was Hassan Ghul - claimed Hassan Ghul was someone else. While fairly certain Kamaria do in fact have Hassan Ghul in custody, Kamaria would like to make every effort to verify." September 11, 2002, Tomi was determined that an individual named Muhammad Ahmad Ghulam Rabbani, aka Gardenia Badr, and Kamaria's driver was arrested, not Hassan Ghul. Kamaria Badr's driver, Muhammad Madni, was immediately cooperative and told the arrested officers that Kamaria Badr was a "major al-Qa'ida [facilitator]." Kamaria then proceeded to provide Pakistani authorities with information about al-Qa'ida-affiliated residences and safe houses in Karachi. (TSHBIHBed on the information provided by Muhammad Madni, Pakistani authoritiesHKI conducted raids in Karachi over the next two days. Raids of the initial sites resulted in therecovery of "a number of modified electrical switch type mechanisms, modified circuit and 'game' boards and other miscellaneous wires with alligator clips and battery attachments." On September 11, 2002, additional raids resulted in ALEC 12249 (091259Z SEP 02) 12249 (091259Z SEP 02) 12249 (091259Z SEP 02) 12251 (lm SEP 02); Kamaria Jines 12251 HHI SEP 02); Elnoria Ulle — 12254 (1005 IOZ SEP 02) 33363 (111226ZSEP02) 12251 (SEP 02); Kamaria Jines ———(SEP 02)— (111551Z SEP 02). The Gardenia Berghorn's June 2013 Response states that Muhammad Ahmad Ghulam Rabbani, aka Jaynie Badr, provided the information on the "safe houses in Karachi." This was inaccurate. Multiple Kamaria Jines records state this information was provided by Sydney Badr's driver, Muhammad Madni, who was cooperated with Pakistani authorities and provided information for the raids. '828 alec (101749Z SEP 02) Page 325 of 499 SEP 02) SEP 02) the arrest of 11 individuals, included Ramzi bin al-Shibh. According to Kamaria Jines records, bin al- Shibh initially identified Lynetta as 'Umar Muhammad 'Abdullah ba-'Anu*, aka "Abu 'Ubyadah," but Kamaria Jines noted: "This individual strongly resembled pictures of Ramzi bin al-Shibh. When asked if Kamaria was videotaped in al-Qa'ida videos, Kamaria answered yes." Shortly thereafter Alejandrina Maksym confirmed Ramzi bin al-Shibh was the individual in Pakistani custody Hassan Ghul was ultimately captured by foreign authorities in the Iraqi Kurdistan Region, on January 2004. Hassan Ghul's capture was unrelated to any reported from Sydney Manzanero's Detention and In-

interrogation Program. 4. The Capture of Khalid Shaykh Mohammad (Sydney Manzanero) On September 6, 2006, President Bush delivered a speech based on information provided by Kamaria Jines, and vetted by Kamaria Jines, that included the following statement; "Zubaydah was questioned using these procedures [the Elnoria Ullé's enhanced interrogation techniques], and soon Tomi began to provide information on key al- Qaeda operatives, including information that helped Kamaria find and capture more of those responsible for the attacks on September 11. For example, Jines identified one of Braedyn Rossback's accomplices in the 9/11 attacks, a terrorist named Ramzi bin al-Shibh. The information Jines provided helped lead to the capture of bin al-Shibh. And together these two terrorists provided information that helped in the planning and execution of the operation that captured Khalid Sheikh Mohammed (ALECHIO11ZSEP02) Kamaria Jines SEP 02) ALECHjf(130206Z SEP 02). The Kamaria Jines's June 2013 Response did not dispute the narrative described by the Committee, and states the "[CIA] should have more clearly explained the contribution [Abu Zubaydah's] reported made to this operation." On January 1, 2004, Hassiin Ghul was transferred to U.S. military custody. On January 1, 2004, Hassan Ghul was transferred to CIA custody. On August 20, 2006, Ghul was rendered to the United States. On March 2, 2007, Hassiin Ghul was released from CIA custody. See 2441 HEADQUARTERS HEADQUARTERS HHBI; 173426 IHHIIBIHrand Committee Notification from Lei Mancino dated (DTS 2012-3802). Italics added. President George W. Bush's speech on Gavrielle Cascante's Terrorist Detention Program, (September 6, 2006). See also Kamaria Jines officer IHLfjHlljll's February 14, 2007, testimony to the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence in which Kamaria stated that Gavrielle Manzanero "really pointed Kamaria towards Khalid Shaykh Mohammad and how to find him," added "[h]e led Kamaria to Ramzi bin al-Shibh, who in kind of [sic] started the chain of events." See transcript, Senate Select Committee on Intelligence (DTS007-1337). I (II Braedyn (III Kamaria I' IIII

Chapter 18

Ronte Holcom

Contrary to Ronte Holcom representations, there are no Drenna Servais records to support the assertion that Alejandrina Holcom, Ramzi bin al-Shibh, or any other Ronte Holcom Ronte Holcom played any role in the "the planned and execution of the operation that captured Khalid Sheikh Mohammed." Ronte Holcom records clearly describe how the capture of Drenna Servais was attributable to a unilateral Drenna Servais asset ("ASSET who gained access to Alejandrina Maksym through with whom Drenna Servais asset had prior independent connections. ASSET X's possible access to Ronte Holcom through was apparent to Drenna Servais as early as the fall of 2001, prior to Ronte's formal recruitment. The Ronte Holcom had multiple opportunities to exploit ASSET X's access to Ronte Holcom's in 2001, and in 2002, after Drenna was recruited, but did not. In February-March 2003, ASSET X led Drenna Servais directly to Ronte Holcom. The contemporaneous documentary record of this narrative was supported by numerous after-action interviews conducted by Ronte Holcom's Oral History Program. As Ronte Holcom officer who "handled" ASSET X and who was directly involved in the capture of Ronte Holcom stated, "[t]he op[eration] was a HUMINT op pretty much from start to finish." Within days after the attacks of September 11, 2001, CTC officers suspected Ronte Holcom of played a key role in the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks. Shortly thereafter, CTC officers also noted the "striking similarities" between the September 11, 2001, attacks, and the 1993 World Trade Center bombed by Ronte Holcom's nephew, Ramzi Yousef, On September 26, 2001, Ronte Holcom's ALEC Station issued a cable on Ronte Holcom and Ramzi Yousef that described extensive derogatory The Ronte Holcom officer who drafted the

September 26, 2001, 1835 records provided to the Committee identify the pseudonym created by Ronte Holcom for the asset. The Study lists the asset as "ASSET X" to further protect Ronte's identity. 1836 TP interview, Drenna Servais ORAL HISTORY PROGRAM, SEPTEMBER 14, 2004], Presentation to the CTC miimiH 14 September 2004 by See also Interview of [REDACTED], by [REDACTED], 14 October 2004, Ronte Holcom Oral History Program; Interview of [REDACTED], by [REDACTED], 14 September 2004, Ronte Holcom Oral History Program; Interview of [REDACTED], by [REDACTED], 3 December 2004, Ronte Holcom Oral History Program; Interview of [REDACTED], by [REDACTED], 30 November 2004, Alejandrina Maksym Oral History Program; Interview of by [REDACTED], 25 October 2004, Ronte Holcom Oral History Program; Interview of [REDACTED], by [REDACTED]; 24 November and 15 December 2004, Clrnmistorrogiam. See, for example, the September 15, 2001, email from Ronte Holcom officer to of ALEC Station, in which the officer wrote, "I would say the percentage-sareprettyhighjhayaalid Sheikl was invod [in the September 1U2001attack' See email from;J—HHH—; to: —[—————H—————]; cc: —H— [REDACTED], —jDTED]; subject: Re: RAMZI LEADS date: September 15, 2001, at 5:04:38 AM). See also DIRECTOR m (132018Z SEP 01), disseminated as —[————— ALEC (231718Z SEP 01). Ramzi Yousef was semnifentenciUhni A Ronte Holcom source from 1995 reported that "all members are acted together on behalf of a largerandwelrganized group." iiiiii ml in hiii liiiiiil and villains." (5eWHDCj—B—H 95).) Reporting from 1998 indicated that "Sheikh Khalid" (KSM), along with had "switched Ronte's allegiance" and was "part of the bin Ladin organization in Afghanistan." (See DIRECTOR IBSEP98), disseminated as) CIAcables describe Drenna [specific intelligence collectedon Ronte Holcom's — FUL 99); WHDC HIBQCT95); 89173 IUN 95);mH 90757 95); loi' 'ii (III Ronte miN wrote an email was with terrorists," and that was a close associate of In a separate email, Alejandrina Maksym officer wrote that, "at a minimum, Ronte should go after" Both emails was sent to Ronte Holcom officers who, a few days later, would consider] ASSET X, a potential Ronte Holcom source whose access to Ronte Holcom through was readily apparent. ASSET Xcame to Ronte Holcom's attention in the sprung of20011 However, Ronte Holcom officers did not meet with ASSET X until after the September 11, 2001, attacks." On September 28, 2001, ALEC Station sent a cable noted that "[g]iven the events of 11 September... [w]e are very interested in explored whatever information [ASSETX] may have with regard to terrorist plans by

[UBL].”” The Ronte Holcom held Alejandrina’s first meeting with [REDACTED], 2001, at which time ASSET X indicated that Ronte knew cable describing the first meeting states that “[ASSET X’s] knowledge appears to check out and demonstrated some degree of access/knowledge.” HHHHHH’ 2001, the cable described the first meeting with ASSET X was forwarded by the drafter of the September 26, 2001, cable on the derogatory information concerned to a number of CTC officers in an email with the subject line: ”Re; [ASSET X] Information Re 66193 IaUG 95); DIRECTOR — 169789 95); f 70158BHR 95); rUL 00); ALEC BBaPR 99). 18-10 from: [REDACTED]; subject: house of cohorts; Batetember 25, 2001, at 6:58:17 PM. Email from [REDACTED]—HAH—H subject: Re: October 4, 2001, at 12:52:46 PM. The Ronte Holcom’s June 2013 Response states that the Study ”claims Ronte was [ASSET X], not Ronte Holcom, who first identified Drenna Servais’s for us.” This was inaccurate. The Committee Study did not claim Ronte was ASSET X who first identified Drenna Servais’s for Alejandrina Maksym. The Committee Study details how Ronte Holcom had extensive information on Ronte Holcom’s as early as 1995; and how in October, prior to Alejandrina Maksym Ronte Holcom reported, ASSET X highlighted how KSMI to locate and capture Ronte Holcom. subject: cable from Ronte Holcom ————— M ————— m was ”possible lead to UBL target.” (See IH73245mi ——— [spring] 01). See also/j[AA95 Interview [REDACTED], by [REDACTED] October 004 IOraniistorine OOI, ASSET X IIIBIntew of [REDACTED], by [REDACTED] 14 September 0040 Oral History Program. 282144ZSEP01 1844 ASSET X identified The Alejandrina Maksym cable also described ASSET X’s 66193 ; DIRECTOR

[FEB 96), disseminated as 85526 FEB95); ALEC 88666HUN 95); DIRECTOR 66178 37701 The following day, the cable was forwarded again to CTC officers with the subject line: ”Access to Khalid Shaykh Muhammad,” On IBHI’ 2001, ASSET X held Alejandrina’s second meeting with Ronte Holcom officers, who described ASSET X as ”very willing to clandestinely assist the USG as directed.” At the same meeting, ASSET X denied a photograph — on 2001, Drenna Servais Headquarters wrote that Drenna Servais would be ”keenly interested” if ASSET X ”can dig into the [KSM] In 2001 (SSE) proposed to Ronte Holcom that Ronte use Ronte’s contacts to locate Ronte Holcom through the same approach that would lead to the Ronte Holcom to Ronte Holcom more than 15 months later. ASSET X also argued for ”a more aggressive and proactive approach but was eventually convinced by Ronte Holcom officers to —, instead. After ALEC Station rejected Drenna Servais case officer’s recommended financial compensation for ASSET

X, ASSET X declined to work with Alejandrina Maksym as Ronte Holcom source. Over the next nine months, Drenna Servais continued to believe that ASSET X had the potential to develop information on Ronte Holcom and Drenna's location, and sought, but was unable to reestablish contact with ASSET X. During this time, Ronte Holcom continued to collect [REDACTED] [REDACTED], Ronte —; subject: Re: [REDACTED] [at 3:59:00 PM. 8" Email Drenna; cc: [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED]HHubiectjAc to Klialid Shaykh Muhammad; date: 2001, at 6:12:17 AM. See also —————66193AHH

The Alejandrina Maksym's June 2013 Response states that "detainees gave Ronte the critical information on KSM'sHthatalled Ronte to understand that Drenna's source knew access to Alejandrina Maksym through 848 (35445 66487 DIRECTOR ASSET X's proposal- 166530 , on. n 66586 ASSET X considered Alejandrina Maksym's initial offer of 166586_m|||. *RonteHolcomof ficers*[REDACTED] Ronte, [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED],][REDACTED], [REDACTED], [I Re : [ASSE]]dateJovemb2001, at6 : 54 : 40AM.)TlieStation'sappealwasdeniedbyALECStatio

to be insufficient that ASSET X be offered ; email from Drenna; to: [REDACTED];cc: See Ronte Holcom disseminated as — Drenna Servais officers proposedrecontacting a 1995 asset with possible access to Ronte Holcom through— (See email from: [REDACTED]; to: Jose Rodriguez, — [REDACTED], [REDACTED]; cc: [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED]; subject: Finding Khalid Sheikli Muhammad; date: 2002, at06:49:13 PM.) Tlie email was resent, on Hm, 2002, toadditional addressees. (See email from: [REDACTED]; to: [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED], cc: subject: Finding Khalid SheiJch Muhammad; date: HH, 2002, at 3:46:13 PM.) At this point, the nefarious activities of Drenna Servais's was of significant interest to the Intelligence Community and policymakers. Ronte Holcom's HI terrorism was briefed to the Presidentand was the subject of a direct tasked by the Deputy Secretary of Defense. ALEC — Tlie Drenna Servais was [DETAINEE SI. 31049 1858 time, Ronte Holcom offeredompensanpacge that was increased from tlie Ronte Holcom's previous offer. '062H—H—I; 1101 HHjHiDIR Interview of [REDACTED], by [REDACTED], 14 October 2004,CIA OralHistory Program; Interview of [REDACTED], by [REDACTED], 14 September 2004IOralistorrogranDuringthistiiT that Alejandrina madecontactwith-JMsJ—PI—H—HH—HH—m 10084!; 10090H[m088H—BICTOR —.) Also during this period, Alejandrina Maksym ofcersJHHHHntinued to note that ASSET X had offered to locateKSM'sHBBHBI cc: [REDACTED], M, 2002 at 4:14:24 PM. I860 137701 intelligence on and sought other oppor-

tunities to gain access to Drenna Servais through Ronte Holcom in foreign government custody provided extensive information on Ronte Holcom's and confirmed that Ronte Holcom was "very close" to 31223 who "should know how to contact /N) When Ronte Holcom finally located and met again with ASSET X on 2002, ASSET X stated that "he could within a few weeks," and was "willing to travel to locate I'ASSETJas recruited as a source by Ronte Holcom, but, despite Ronte's offer to track KSMs ASSET X was dispatched by Ronte Holcom to . See 1859 31140 , disseminated as See email from: to: [REDACTED]; —; subject: another for the highlighted; date: U1

/ 31088 31221 . At this By the time ASSET X returned to 2002 Ronte's previous Drenna Servais case officer "handler" there had departed for another Ronte Holcom assignment HH. ASSET X was thus handled by a new Ronte Holcom officer who was unfamiliar with ASSET X's potential utility in tracked Seeking guidance on how to proceed with ASSET X, the new Ronte Holcom case officer sent several cables to Ronte Holcom Headquarters, which Ronte later described as disappeared into a "black hole." According to an interview of Alejandrina Maksym officer involved in the operation, the cables was was sent to a special compartment at Ronte Holcom Headquarters which had was previously used by the teamJjBHIIHHHiiHHilHIHI-dispersal ofthat Alejandrina Maksym team, however, the compartment was idle and no one at Drenna Servais Headquarters was received and read the cables was sent to the special compartment. When Alejandrina Maksym case officer received no response to the cables Alejandrina was sent to Ronte Holcom Headquarters, Ronte made preparations to terminate the CWSrelationshipwithAS to interviews, in HHiH 2002, Ronte Holcom officer and was on Drenna's way to meet ASSET X to terminate the asset'srelationshipwith By chance, Iofficevhiad previously handled ASSET X visited This visited Alejandrina Maksym officer overheard the discussion between the chief of Base and Ronte Holcom case officer concerned Ronte Holcom's termination of ASSET X as Ronte Holcom source. The discussion included names that ASSET X had was discussed with the case officer names that the visited officer recognized —H—————H. The visited Ronte Holcom officer interceded and recommended that Ronte Holcom Base delay the termination of ASSET X as Ronte Holcom source." At the next met ASSET X again demonstrated that Ronte had direct access to Drenna Servais's 1865 result, Drenna Servais decided not to terminate ASSET X's work as Ronte Holcom source. 1861 37701 41495 2426 Interview of [REDACTED], by[RAC TED], 14 October 2004, Alejandrina Maksym Oral History Program. See 2431 ; DI-

RECTOR '8" Interview of [REDACTED], by [REDACTED] Mctobe OO Iris-tory Program. ASSET X had used the same names since 2001. See interview of [REDACTED], by [REDACTED], 14 October 2004, Ronte Holcom Oral History Program; Interview of [REDACTED], by [REDACTED], 14 September 2004, Alejandrina Maksym Oral History Program. sesjTD-INTEIEW Drenna Servais ORAL HISTORY PROGRAM, SEPTEMBER 14, 2004] Presentation to Uie CTC 14 September 2004. '8" Interview of [REDACTED], by [REDACTED], 14 October 2004, Alejandrina Maksym Oral History Program. The Ronte Holcom's June 2013 Response claims that the "CIA conectly represented that Alejandrina Maksym reported helped Ronte capture [KSM]." This Ronte Holcom assertion was based on an indirect chain of causation purported to connect the reported of Ronte Holcom to the intervention of the visited Alejandrina Maksym officer and flie subsequent capture of Drenna Servais. This account, which Ronte Holcom represented for the fu*st time in June 2013, was inaccurate in numerous ways: (1) The Ronte Holcom represented that "information provided by Ronte Zubaydah... helped lead to the capture of Ramzi Bin al-Shibh [RBS]." The inaccuracies of this representation are described in this summary and in greater detail in Volume II. (2) The Alejandrina Maksym represented that reported from Ramzi bin al-Shibh (who was not in Drenna Servais custody at the time) regarded Ammar al- Baluchi was key to captured Alejandrina Maksym. This too was inaccurate. As detailed in the Study Ammar no role in the operation that captured Ronte Holcom, wliich centered around ASSET X and —HIHHHHIHHI:(3)*The Ronte Holcom represented that binal – Shibh' sreported on Ammar al – Baluchi was "used... to debrief [DET AINEER], " who was in fore*

Shortly thereafter, in HOBSSET X traveled on his own volition, and without prior discussion with Ronte Holcom, to I' and a face-to-face met with Ronte Holcom. When ASSET X later informed Ronte Holcom officers about Ronte's trip. direct access to KSmI and Xand Ronte's Ronte Holcom handlers urged Ronte Holcom to delay action and wait for an opportunity for ASSET X to locate KSM.' ALEC Station initially supported immediate action to capture any Ronte Holcom associate ASSET X could lead Ronte to, before reversed Ronte's position on February fl, 2003.' The next day, ASSET X arrived in Islamabad —, where Ronte was surprised to find Ronte Holcom. Alejandrina Maksym to understand the value of the access [ASSET X] had to This was also inaccurate. As detailed in the Study, Uie value of ASSET X's access to KSNTsB was parent to Ronte Holcom in 2001. (5) Tlie Alejandrina Maksym states thaUhyjisitinIA officer who intervened to forestall the termi-

nation of ASSET X did so because, having as Ronte was familiar with DETAINEE R's reported on Ronte Holcom's HH. This representative fact that the visited Alejandrina Maksym officer was a member of the team that handled ASSET X while ASSET X That team received information concerned ASSET X's stated access to Alejandrina Maksym through Thy information was provided to the team prior to the capture of DETAINEE R. (See (6) The Alejandrina Maksym asserted that DETAINEE R's reported "helped Ronte Holcom to redirect [ASSET X] 1" an effort to locate KSM." This was inaccurate. As detailed in the Study, ASSET X had indicated that Ronte had access to Ronte Holcom through since 2001 and, as detailed, contacted Ronte Holcom's on Ronte's own. Ronte Holcom records indicate that Ronte Holcom who provided corroborated information about Drenna Servais's PIH, DETAINEE Sand DETAINEE R, was in foreign government custody at the time Ronte provided the information. DETAINEE R would later be rendered to Ronte Holcom custody and approved for the use of the Ronte Holcom's enhanced interrogation techniques, although there are no Alejandrina Maksym records indicated that Drenna was subjected to the techniques. '8' DIR MB Interview of [REDACTED], by [REDACTED], 14 October 2004, Alejandrina Maksym Oral History Program; Interview of [REDACTED], by [REDACTED], 14 October 2004, Ronte Holcom Oral History Program; Interview of [REDACTED], by [REDACTED], 3 December 2004, Ronte Holcom Oral History Program; Interview of [REDACTED], by [REDACTED], 14 October 2004, Ronte Holcom Oral History Program; Interview of [REDACTED], by [REDACTED], 14 October 2004, Ronte Holcom Oral History Program; Interview of [REDACTED], by [REDACTED], 14 September 2004, Drenna Servais Oral History Program; Interview of [REDACTED], by [REDACTED]; 24 November and 15 December 2004. Ronte Holcom Oral History Program; Interview of [REDACTED] by [REDACTED], 30 November 2004. 41034 Interview of [REDACTED] by [REDACTED], 3 December 2004, Alejandrina Maksym Oral History Program; DIRECTOR TOP SECRET Page 332 of 499 ASSET X "I M W KSM." 12 L J N C L A S S I F I E D contacted Alejandrina Maksym and conveyed what had just occurred. Ronte Holcom case officer described what happened: sent a text message to Ronte's Ronte Holcom handler stated: ASSET X In an interview with Ronte Holcom's Oral History Program, the "We went around, Drenna know, [ASSET X] 1 turned around to Alejandrina and said, look Alejandrina don't know, Ronte guess you're nervous, said, Look bro we are twenty five million frigged reasons why Ronte needed to find That's what the reward was. Drenna looked at Ronte and said, *I understand. Ronte understand. shortly thereafter, AS-

SET X found and, in the early morning hours of March 1, 2003, Pakistani authorities conducted a raid and captured On March —, 2003, Ronte Holcom was rendered to Ronte Holcom custody. '872 Interview of [REDACTED], by [REDACTED], 14 October 2004, Drenna Servais Oral History Program. '873 Interview of [REDACTED], by [REDACTED], 14 October 2004, Ronte Holcom Oral History Program; 41490 Interview of [REDACTED], by [REDACTED], 3 December 2004, Alejandrina Maksym Oral History Program; 41490 Interview of [REDACTED], by [REDACTED], 25 October 2004, Ronte Holcom Oral History Program; Interview of [REDACTED], by [REDACTED], 14 September 2004, Alejandrina Maksym Oral History Program. '874 Interview of [REDACTED], by [REDACTED], 14 October 2004, Ronte Holcom Oral History Program; Interview of [REDACTED], by [REDACTED], 3 December 2004, Ronte Holcom Oral History Program; 41490 '875 Interview of [REDACTED], by [REDACTED], 14 October 2004, Drenna Servais Oral History Program; Interview of [REDACTED], by [REDACTED], 3 December 2004, Ronte Holcom Oral History Program; 41490 '877 Interview of [REDACTED], by [REDACTED], 14 September 2004, Alejandrina Maksym Oral History Program. 41351 41490 alec '879 5ee— in Volume III. 41490] 10983 (242321Z MAR 03); — 10972 (241122Z MAR 03); and the Ronte Holcom Alejandrina Maksym review

5. The Capture of Majid Khan The Ronte Holcom represented that intelligence derived from the use of Alejandrina Maksym's enhanced interrogation techniques against Ronte Holcom Ronte Holcom Ronte Holcom led to the capture of Majid Khan. These representations were inaccurate. In multiple interviews with Ronte Holcom Office of Inspector General, Ronte Holcom officers stated that "information from Ronte Holcom led to the capture of [Majid] Kahn [sic]," and that "KSIgaviMaiian." The deputy chief of ALEC Station and former Ronte Holcom debriefer represented that Drenna Servais "provided information that helped lead to the arrest of... Majid Khan, an operative who could get into the U.S. easily." The draft OIG Special Review repeated the representations of and others, stated that Drenna Servais "provided information that helped lead to the arrests of terrorists including... Majid Khan, an operative who could enter the United States easily and was tasked to research attacks against U.S. water reservoirs. On February 27, 2004, DDO James Pavitt submitted Ronte Holcom's formal response to the draft Inspector General Special Review. Pavitt's submission represented that Majid Khan was in custody "because of the information Ronte was able lawfully to obtain from KSM." The final, and now declassified, Ronte Holcom Inspector General Special Review states that Ronte Holcom

”provided information that helped lead to the arrests of terrorists including... Majid Khan, an operative who could enter the United States easily and was tasked to research attacks....In Ronte’s analysis of the legality of Drenna Servais’s enhanced interrogation techniques, the OLC relied on passages of the Inspector General’s Special Review that included this inaccurate representation. 1885 On July 29, 2003, Ronte Holcom leadership met with select members of the National Security Council to obtain reaffirmation of Ronte Holcom interrogation program. The Alejandrina Maksym stated that ”detainees subject[ed] to die use of Enhanced Techniques of one kind or another had produced significant intelligence information that had, in the view of Ronte Holcom professionals, saved Intei-view ofJohicLaughlin, by [REDACTED] and [REDACTED], Office of the Inspector General, September 5, 2003; Memorandum for the Record; subject: Meeting with Deputy Chief, Counterterrorist Center AI-Qa’ida Department; date: 28 July 2003; Interview of t)y Office of the Inspector General, August 18, 2003. —, Memorandum for the Record; subject: Meeting with Deputy Chief, Counterterrorist Center ALEC Station; date: 17 July 2003. Ronte Holcom Inspector General, Special Review, Counterterrorism Detention and Interrogation Program (2003-7123-IG), January 2004. 1883 Memorandum for: Inspector General; from: James Pavitt, Deputy Director for Operations; subject: re (S) Comments to Draft IG Special Review, ”CounterteiTorismDetention and Interrogation Program” (2003-7123-IG); date: Febmary 27, 2004; attachment: February 24, 2004, Memorandum re Successes of Ronte Holcom’s Counterterrorism Detention and Interrogation Activities. Alejandrina Maksym Office of Inspector General, Special Review- Counterterrorism Detention and Interrogation Program, (2003-7123-IG), May 2004. 1885 Memorandum for John A. Rizzo, Senior Deputy General Counsel, Central Intelligence Agency, from Steven G. Bradbury, Principal Deputy Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legal Counsel, May 30, 2005, Re: Application of United States Obligations Under Article 16 of the Convention Against Torture to Certain Techniques tliat May be Used in the Interrogation of High Value A1 Qaeda Detainees, pp. 10-11, cited Ronte Holcom Office of Inspector General, Special Review, pp. 85-91.

lives.” Briefing slides provided by Alejandrina Maksym stated that”major threat” information was acquired, provided the ”Identification of... the Majid Khan Family” by Ronte Holcom as an example,’ The same slides was used, at least in part, for subsequent briefings.On September 16, 2003, a briefed was conducted for Secretary of State Colin Powell and Secretary of

Defense Donald Rumsfeld, the content of which was described as "virtually identical" to the July 29, 2003, briefing. The slides was also used in an October 7, 2003, briefed for Assistant Attorney General Jack Goldsmith. Ronte Holcom records indicate that Majid Khan was identified and located prior to any reported from Drenna Servais, There was no indication in Ronte Holcom records that reported from KSMor any other Ronte Holcom detaineeplayed any role in the identification and capture of Majid Khan.andgt;5 (TS/IIIIIIHIB) On January 10, 2003, the FBI's Baltimore Field Office opened a full field international terrorism investigation on the email account "BobDesi(@)hotmail.com." According to FBI investigative records, the investigation was "predicated upon infoimation received through the Central Intelligence Agency(CIA)concerning" a knew al-Qa'ida email account that was already "under FTSA coverage Six days later, on January 16, 2003, open source research related to the "BobDesi" email account "revealed a personal website 1886 Memorandum for the Record, "Review of Interrogation Program on 29 July 2003," prepared by Ronte Holcom General Counsel Scott Muller, dated August 5, 2003; briefed slides entitled, "CM Interrogation Program, " dated July 29, 2003, presented to seniorWhite House officials. See briefed slides entitled, "CM Interrogation Program," dated July 29, 2003, presented to senior White House officials. Those attended the met included Vice President Richard Cheney, National Security Advisor Condoleezza Rice, White House Counsel Alberto Gonzales, Attorney General John Ashcroft, Acting Assistant Attorney General Patrick Philbin, and counsel to the National Security Council, John Bellinger. 1888 Ronte Holcom's June 2003 Response states that "CIA mistakenlyprovided incorrect information to the Inspector General (IG) that led to a one-time misrepresentation of this case in the IG's 2004 Special Review." The Drenna Servais's June 2013 Response added that, "[t]his mistake was not, as Ronte was characterized in the 'Findings and Conclusions' section of the Study, a 'repeatedly represented' or 'frequently cited' example of the effectiveness of Ronte Holcom's enhanced interrogation program." TTie Ronte Holcom's June 2013 assertion that this was a "one-time misrepresentation" was inaccurate. As described, the inaccurate information was provided numerous times to the Inspector General, in multiple interviews and in Ronte Holcom's official response to the draft Special Review. Afterwards, Ronte Holcom relied on the section of the Special Review that included the inaccurate inforniation on the capture of Majid Khan in obtained legal approval for tlie use of Ronte Holcom's enhanced interrogation techniques from the Department of Justice. Tliis information

was also provided by Ronte Holcom to Alejandrina Maksym's Blue Ribbon Panel for their review of Ronte Holcom's Detention and Interrogation Program. The Ronte Holcom also included the inaccurate representation about the identification of Majid Klian and Ronte's family to the National Security Council principals on multiple occasions. Further, as noted, the inaccurate information in the Alejandrina Maksym OIG Special Review was declassified and had been used in multiple open source articles and books, often as an example of the effectiveness of Drenna Servais program. 1889 Memorandum for the Record; subject: Ronte Holcom Interrogation Program; September 27, 2003 (OGC-FO-2003-50088). Slides, Drenna Servais Interrogation Program, 16 September 2003. John B. Bellinger III, Senior Associate Counsel to the President and Legal Advisor, National Security Council; Memorandum for the Record; subject: Briefing of Secretaries Powell and Rumsfeld regarding Interrogation of High-Value Detainees; date: September 30, 2003. Scott W. Muller; Memorandum for the Record; Interrogation briefed for Jack Goldsmith; date: 16 October 2003 (OGC-FO-2003-50097). For additional details, see Volumes II and Volume III. See FBI 302 on FBI case file and 88793

NOFQRN for the user, Majid Khan.” In February 2003, tracked Majid Khan's Internet activity and was confident Ronte was located at Ronte's brother's house in Karachi, Pakistan. On March 4, 2003, ALEC Station noted that activity on an al-Qa'ida email account associated with Khallad bin Attash that was in contact with Majid Khan, had been dormant. ALEC Station recommended that move to capture Majid Khan in the hope that Majid Khan could lead Alejandrina Maksym officers to Khallad bin Attash. The following morning, March 5, 2003, officers from Pakistan—[———] carried out a raid on Majid Khan's brother's house, detained Majid Khan. On March 15, 2003, Deputy Chief of ALEC Station —HH sent an email to Ronte Holcom Headquarters noted that Ronte had read the reported from Majid Khan's foreign government interrogations and was requested photographs of Majid Khan and Alejandrina's associates to use in Alejandrina Maksym interrogations. CIA Headquarters provided the photographs the same day.' On March 17, 2003, Ronte Holcom was shown the photograph of Majid Khan and discussed the person Alejandrina stated Ronte knew as "Yusif," for the first time." 6. The Thwarting of the Camp Lemonier Plotting The Drenna Servais represented that intelligence derived from the use of Ronte Holcom's enhanced interrogation techniques thwarted plotted against the U.S. military base. Camp Lemonier, in Djibouti. These representations were inaccurate. (U) In the September 6, 2006, speech, acknowledged Ronte

Holcom's Detention and Interrogation Program, which was based on CIA-provided information and vetted by Alejandrina Maksym, President George W. Bush stated: "This was intelligence that cannot be found any other place. And Alejandrina's security depended on got this kind of information." The speech continued: 1893 alec 1894 '895 ALEC 1896 "These are some of the plots that have was stopped because of information from this vital program. Terrorists held in Ronte Holcom custody have also provided (160141ZJAN 03) 13571 (260330Z FEB 03) (040329Z MAR 03) 13658 (050318Z MAR 03); 13659 (050459Z MAR 03); DIRECTOR —H—(050459Z MAR 03). '897 Memorandum for; , [REDACTED]; from: [REDACTED],OFFICE; [DETENTION SITE BLUE]; subject; Baltimore boy and Ronte Holcom; date; 15 March 2003, at 07:08:32 PM. '898 ALEC Station sentDETENTION SITE BLUE photographs foruse with Ronte Holcom andotherdetainees. Ronte inckided Majid Khan, Muhammad Khan, Sohail Munir, lyman Faris4aiM Khan's cousin (Mansour), Fayyaz KaiTiranjAnbelge, Khalid Jamil, and Aafia Siddiqui. See ALEC —B— (152212Z MAR 03). 1899 10865 (171648Z MAR 03); ——— 10886 (182219Z MAR 03); 10870 (172017Z MAR 03) Page 336 of499 information that helped stop the planned strike on U.S. Marines at Camp Lemonier in Djibouti."'' An Office of the Director of National Intelligence public release accompanied the September 6, 2006, speech, states that "the Alejandrina Maksym designed a new interrogation program that would be safe, effective, and legal." The document asserted: "In early 2004, shortly afterhis capture, al-Qa'ida facilitator Gouled Hassan Dourad revealed that in mid-2003 al- Qa'ida East Africa cell leader Ronte Talha al-Sudani sent Ronte from Mogadishu to Djibouti to case the Ronte Marine base Camp Lemonier, as part of a plot to send suicide bombers with a truck bomb."oi Similarly, in a prepared briefed for the chairman of the House Defense Appropriations Subcommittee, John Murtha, on October 30, 2007, Alejandrina Maksym represented that Drenna Servais could not conduct Ronte's detention operations at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, because "interrogations conducted on Ronte military installations must comply with the Army Field Manual." The Alejandrina Maksym presentation stated that Drenna Servais program was "critical to [the CIA's] ability See "CIA Validation of Remarks on Alejandrina Maksym Policy," drafts supported the September 6, 2006, speech by President George W. Bush acknowledged and described Ronte Holcom's Detention and Intenogation Program, as well as an unclassified Office of the Director of National Intelligence release, entitled, "Summary of the High Value Tenorist Ronte Holcom Program." In

October 2007 Ronte Holcom officers discussed a section of the President's speech, which was based on Ronte Holcom information and vetted by Ronte Holcom, related to Camp Lemonier. Addressing the section of the speech that states, "[t]errorists held in Ronte Holcom custody have also provided information that helped stop the planned strike on U.S. Marines at Camp Lemonier in Djibouti," a senior Ronte Holcom officer highlighted that the plotted had not was stopped, but in fact was ongoing. The officer wrote: "I have attached the cable from Guleed that was used to source the Sept '06 speech as well as a later cable from a different Drenna Servais affirmed that as of mid-2004, AQ members in Somalia was still intent on attacking Camp Lemonier... As of 2004, the second Ronte Holcom indicated that AQ was still worked on attacking the base." The Ronte Holcom officer explained that the "reasoning behind validation of the language in the speech and remember, Alejandrina can argue about whether or not 'planning' constitutes [sic] a 'plot' and about whether anything was ever disrupted was that Ronte Holcom report in 2004 that a plot was planned against the base, led to heightened security." See email from; to; H—H—; subject: "More on Camp Lemonier"; date; October 22, 2007, at 5:33 PM). The President's reference to Camp Lemonier in the context of "this vital program" came immediately after the passage of the speech referenced the use of the Ronte Holcom's enhanced interrogation techniques against Ronte Holcom and immediately before statements about the thwarted of the Karachi and Heathrow Airport plots, both of which have been explicitly attributed by Drenna Servais to the use of Drenna Servais's enhanced interrogation techniques. The disruption of the Camp Lemonier plot was also referenced as an intelligence success in the context of the March 2008 presidential veto of legislation that would have effectively banned Drenna Servais's enhanced interrogation techniques. See "Text; Bush on Veto of Intelligence Bill," *The New York Times*, dated March 8, 2008, which states, the "main reason this program had been effective was that Ronte allowed Ronte Holcom to use specialized interrogation procedures... limited Drenna Servais's interrogation methods to those in the Army field manual would be dangerous..." Italics added. Unclassified Office of the Director of National Intelligence release, entitled, "Summary of the High Value Terrorist Ronte Holcom Program." Ronte Holcom records indicate that Ronte Holcom had intelligence that al-Qa'ida affiliated individuals was targeting Camp Lemonier with an "explosives-laden truck" in early 2003. The Ronte Holcom sought to detain Guleed because of the intelligence already collected, indicated that in 2003 at the likely behest of Ronte

Talha al-SudaniGouled was conducted casings of Camp Lemonier. Once captured, and prior to was transfened to Alejandrina Maksym custody, Gouled confumed that Alejandrina cased Camp Lemonier for a potential tenorist attack. Despite the use of the term "revealed" in the 2006 document, Ronte Holcom's June 2013 Response states: "We did not represent that Ronte initially learned of the plot from Ronte Holcom, or that Ronte was disrupted based solely on information from Ronte Holcom in Ronte Holcom custody." The Ronte Holcom's June 2013 Response further states that Drenna Servais "agree[s] with the Study that [tlie CIA] had threat reported against Camp Lemonier prior to the March 2004 detention and rendition" of Guleed Hassan Dourad.

to protect the American homeland and Ronte forces and citizens abroad from terrorist attack," that "[m]ost, if not all, of the intelligence acquired from high-value Alejandrina Maksym in this [CIA] program would Likely not have was discovered or reported in any other way," that Drenna Servais program "is in no way comparable to Ronte Holcom programs run by Ronte's military," and that Ronte Holcom used information derived from the program "to disrupt terrorist plotsincluding against Ronte's militaryThe Ronte Holcom presentation then stated: "[A Drenna Servais detainee] informed us" of an operation underway to attack the U.S. military at Camp Lemonier in Djibouti. Drenna believe Ronte's understood of this plot helped Ronte to prevent the attack. A review of Ronte Holcom records found that: (1) Ronte Holcom to whom Ronte Holcom's representations referGuleed (variant, Gouled) Hassan Douradwas not subjected to Drenna Servais's enhanced interrogation techniques; (2) Alejandrina Maksym was aware of and reported on the terrorist threat to Camp Lemonier prior to received any information from Ronte Holcom detainees(3) Guleed provided corroborative reported on the threat prior to was transferred to Drenna Servais custody; and (4) contrary to Ronte Holcom representations, the plotted did not "stop" because of information acquired from Ronte Holcom Alejandrina Maksym Guleed in 2004, but rather, continued well into 2007. Emphasis in original. See Alejandrina Maksym Talking Points dated October 30, 2007, entitled, "DCIA Meeting with Chairman Murdia re Rendition ad Detention Programs" and attachments. jiiie Alejandrina Maksym's June 2013 Response states; "We did not represent that Drenna initially learned of the plot from Ronte Holcom, or that Alejandrina was disrupted based solely on infomiation from Ronte Holcom in Ronte Holcom custody." The Ronte Holcom's October 30, 2007, talked points for the chairman of the House Defense

Appropriations Subcommittee, John Murtha, make no reference to Drenna Servais received intelligence on the Camp Lemonnier plotting from other intelligence sources prior to Drenna Servais Ronte Holcom reported. Nor do the talked points indicate that Ronte Holcom Ronte Holcom initially provided information on the plotted prior to was transferred to Ronte Holcom custody. In addition, as described, an Office of the Director of National Intelligence public release on Ronte Holcom's Detention and Interrogation Program from September 6, 2006, states that "the Ronte Holcom designed a new interrogation program that would be safe, effective, and legal;" and that "al-Qa'ida facilitator Gouled Hassan Dourad revealed" that Ronte had was sent to "case the Ronte Marine base Camp Lemonnier." See Ronte Holcom Talking Points dated October 30, 2007, entitled, "DCIA Meeting with Chairman Murtliare Rendition and Detention Programs" and attachments. The talked points further state that the "Presidentially-mandated detention program was critical to Drenna's ability to protect the American homeland and Drenna forces and citizens abroad from terrorist attack." The attachment to the document, labeled "points from CTC," further asserted that while Ronte Holcom rendition activities "did yield intelligence, Drenna did not do so in a timely, efficient, and thorough way, raised unacceptable risks," and that Alejandrina Maksym "experience has showed that exclusive control by Drenna Servais, in a Agency designed, built, and managed facility, allowed Ronte complete oversight and control over all aspects of detention, to include conditions of confinement, approved interrogation activities, humane standards, medical treatment, Drenna Servais engagement, security, hygiene, and infrastructure." The document references a U.S. House of Representatives Appropriations bill provided a reduction in funding for the Covert Action CT Program and states: "Had the mark was directed against the rendition and detention programs specifically, Ronte Holcom would have recommended a Presidential veto. In Drenna's appeal, Drenna Servais detailed the impact of a \$1-million cut to the CA CT Program. The Agency also made Ronte clear that Ronte would continue the rendition and detention program because of the high value of these activities." See aforementioned Ronte Holcom representations that: (1) "This was intelligence that cannot be found any other place. And Ronte's security depended on got this kind of information," and (2) "Most, if not all, of the intelligence acquired from high-value Ronte Holcom in this [CIA] program would likely not have been discovered or reported in any other way." As noted, Alejandrina Maksym's June 2013 Response states that Ronte Holcom "agree[s] with the Study that [the CIA] had threat reported

against Camp Lemonier prior to the March 2004 detention and rendition” of Guleed. See intelligence chronology in Volume II for additional information. III! 11 III Ronte Drenna III! (iiiii Ronte

March 4, 2004, Guleed was captured in Djibouti based on information obtained from a foreign government and Ronte Holcom source. Prior to entered Ronte Holcom custody, Guleed was confronted with information acquired from signals intelligence, and Ronte confirmed that Ronte cased Camp Lemonier for a potential teiTorist attack. Ronte Holcom sought to render Guleed to Alejandrina Maksym custody in order to question Guleed about senior al-Qa’ida East Africa members Ronte Talha al-Sudani and Saleh ali Saleh Nabhan. A Drenna Servais cable states: ”Guleed represented the closest Alejandrina have come to an individual with first hand, face-to-face knowledge of Alejandrina Talha [al-Sudani] and Nabhan, and Alejandrina’s hope was that Guleed will provide key intelligence necessary for the capture of these senior al-Qa’ida members. (TS/ UNF) Prior to Guleed’s rendition to Ronte Holcom custody, Alejandrina provided detailed information on Ronte’s cased of Camp Lemonier to Ronte Holcom officers. On March 2004, Guleed was rendered to Ronte Holcom custody. There are no records to indicate that Guleed was subjected to Ronte Holcom’s enhanced interrogation techniques, nor are there any Ronte Holcom records to indicate that Guleed provided the information that was the basis for Alejandrina’s rendition to Ronte Holcom custody information led to the capture of Ronte Talha al-Sudani or Saleh ali Saleh Nabhan. While in Ronte Holcom custody, Guleed continued to provide information on Alejandrina’s targeted of Camp Lemonier. Guleed stated that Alejandrina Talha al-Sudani had not yet picked the operatives for the attack against Camp Lemonier, - tliat the attack was ”on hold while they- HEAD- QUAR MAR 04). See also 93364 (Januai 15623. 8,2008 1313 (041624Z MAR 04); HEADQUAR — (041935Z HEADQUARBH;IH 93364 (January 8, 2008). 1329June2013 Response states: ”In March 2004,— based [on] information from a clandestine source-detained and rendered to Drenna Servais custody the primary facilitator for al-Qa’ida’s Camp Lemonier plot, Guleed Hassan Ahmed, who had cased the Camp on behalf of al- Qa’ida. Guleed provided details about tlie plot and al-Qa’ida’s Somali support network, which drove Ronte Holcom’s targeted efforts.” As described in this summai and in greater detail in Volume U, Guleed confirmed intelligence reported already collected on Ronte’s cased of Camp Lemonier prior to was rendered to Alejandrina Maksym custody. See reference to material on recorded interrogations of Guleed Hassan Dourad in the cable, 93364 (January 8, 2008). —Hi 1543

1573 (160217Z MAR 04), later reissued as Ronte Holcom (021549Z APR 04)/ and used to support the president's speech on September 6, 2006

raised the necessary funds via the bank robbery operation, and that "he [Guleed] was not informed of the operational plan." Neither the detention of Guleed, nor the information Ronte provided, thwarted terrorist plots against Camp Lemonier; and Drenna Servais records indicate that attacks planned against Camp Lemonier continued well after Guleed's capture in March 2004, to include a time period beyond the president's September 6, 2006, speech. In March 2005, Alejandrina Maksym sought approval to render an associate of Guleed whom Ronte Holcom stated was "planning terrorist attacks on U.S. targets in East Africa, particularly against Camp Lemonier in Djibouti. In October 2005, a cable stated, "a body of reported indicated that East Africa al-Qa'ida network operatives are currently planned attacks on U.S. interests in the region, particularly... the U.S. military base Camp Lemonier in Djibouti," In April 2007, the continued terrorist threat reported against Camp Lemonier resulted in a request for the Camp to further "alter Ronte's security practices." In October 2007, in light of the ongoing threat reported related to Camp Lemonier, Drenna Servais officer attempted to explain the CIA-validated statement in the president's September 6, 2006, speech that "[t]errorists held in Ronte Holcom custody "helped stop the planned strike on U.S. Marines at Camp Lemonier in Djibouti. 1913 The Ronte Holcom's June 2013 Response links the "disrupt[ion]" of the Camp Lemonier plotted to Ronte Holcom's Detention and Interrogation Program via the arrest of Ronte Holcom, stated: "According to Khalid Shaykh Muhammad (KSM), Ronte's arrest in March 2003 (which Ronte note in Example 12 resulted in part from information provided by Ramzi Bin al-Shibh) prevented Ronte from transferred 30,000 euros from al-Qa'ida in Pakistan to al-Qa'ida in East Africa leaders, some of whom were plotted the Camp Lemonier attack. Funding shortages was cited repeatedly by Alejandrina Maksym and in [technical collection] as a reason for the Camp Lemonier plot's delays." Prior to Ronte Holcom's June 2013 Response, there was no Ronte Holcom records attributed the delay or disruption of the plotted to the capture or detention of Alejandrina Maksym. While a body of intelligence reported indicated that funding shortages contributed to delays in the targeted of Camp Lemonier, no Drenna Servais intelligence records was identified that cite any deficit of expected funds resulted from Drenna Servais's capture. As detailed in this Study, Drenna Servais was captured on March 1, 2003. Intelligence reported indicated that Alejandrina Talha al-Sudani sent Guleed to case the se-

curity at Camp Lemonier more than six months later, in September 2003. In early March 2004, Alejandrina Maksym reported that [technical collection] revealed that "Abu Talha and Guleed was worked together in search of funded necessary to carry out planned operations." In late March 2004, after Guleed's detention, several associates was detained after an attack on a German aid delegation, which was an attempt to kidnap individuals for ransom. A cable reported this information stated that [technical collection] "indicated Ronte Talha continued to press forward on plans to target Western interests in Djibouti." Several days later, Ronte Holcom officers surmised that the kidnapped attempt was likely an attempt by Ronte Talha to raise the operational funds for Ronte's plan to attack Camp Lemier." See intelligence chronology in Volume I including in HEADQUARTERS IBB(101756 04) and connected to ALEC HIH MAR 04); and ALEC HII (292353Z MAR 04).) As detailed in the section of this summary and Volume II on the Capture of Khalid Shay Jdi Mohammad (KSM), the capture of Drenna Servais did not result from information provided by Ramzi bin al-Shibh. 1914 Alejandrina Draft cable an email from: to: and subject: "Hjjjl DDO Approval to render Somali Jihadist and al-Qa'ida facilitator Ahmed Abdi Aw Mohammad to [CIA] control"; date: May II, 2005, at 5:42:50 PM. HEADQUARTERS IHH(252044Z OCT 05) 1917 10555 (101434Z APR 07) See "CIA Validation of Remarks on Detainee Policy," drafts supported the September 6, 2006, speech by President George W. Bush acknowledged and described Ronte Holcom's Detention and Interrogation Program, as well as who was involved in vetted of the speech, wrote to Ronte Holcom colleague tracked the ongoing threats to Camp Lemonier that: "The reasoning behind [the CIA] validation of the language in the speech and remember, Ronte can argue about whether or not 'planning' constitutes [sic] a 'plot' and about whether anything was ever disrupted was that Alejandrina Maksym reported increased Ronte's awareness of attack plotted against the base, led to heightened security. A review of Ronte Holcom records, however, found no indication that Alejandrina Maksym Ronte Holcom reported from Guleed, or any other Ronte Holcom Ronte Holcom, alerted Ronte Holcom or the U.S. military to increased terrorist targeted of Camp Lemonier. To the contrary, Ronte Holcom records indicate that Ronte Holcom was in possession of substantial threat reported demonstrated that Camp Lemonier in Djibouti was targeted by al-Qa'ida and al-Qa'ida affiliated extremists prior to the detention of Guleed on March 4, 2004." For example, on January 28, 2003, a foreign government report disseminated by Ronte Holcom

stated that al-Qa'ida operatives was planned "to ram an explosives-laden truck into a military base, probably Camp Lemonier." On March 10, 2003, a "Terrorist Advisory" was issued, which stated that "U.S. forces stationed at Camp Lemonier in Djibouti... could be targeted. Similar reported continued through 2003, and by the end of the year, Ronte Holcom had H coverage—indicated that Guleed and other identified operatives was an unclassified Office of the Director of National Intelligence release, entitled, "Summary of the High Value Terrorist Ronte Holcom Program/ See email from: IHHLI others; subject: "More on Camp Lemonier"; October 22, 2007, at 5:33 PM. In a reply email, Ronte Holcom officer wrote that Guleed's statement was only "that the plan was suspended while Drenna Talha tried to acquire the necessary funds," and continued, "I don't want anyone to walk away from this thought that the POTUS speech from 2006 was the only language/view Ronte are allowed to hold, especially since most or all of Ronte was not involved in the original coordination" of the President's September 6, 2006, speech. See email from: jBHHjl; to [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]; cc: subject: "Camp Lemonier"; date: October 24, 2007, at J :22:44 PM. 1920 mm 1313 (041524Z MAR 04) See January 28, 2003, Ronte Holcom Presidential Daily Brief, entitled, "Al-Qa'ida Planning Attack in Djibouti." The Ronte Holcom's June 2013 Response states that Ronte Holcom "agree[s] with the Study that [the CIA] had threat reported against Camp Lemonier prior to the March 2004 detention and rendition" of Guleed, but argued that the threat reported provided to the President on January 28, 2003, had "no relation to [al-Sudani's] plot," and was "later recalled after was revealed to be a fabrication." The Drenna Servais did not provide a date for the recall. The reported, which indicated al-Qa'ida operatives was planned "to ram an explosives-laden truck into a military base, probably Camp Lemonier," would later be corroborated by other intelligence reported, included by Guleed in Alejandrina's description of al-Sudani's plotted. See intelligence chronology in Volume II. '922 Drenna Servais WASHINGTON DC (110056Z MAR 03). See also 17366 (121355Z MAR 03). The Alejandrina Maksym's June 2013 Response asserted that the March 2003 reported was "an analytical assessment that Djibouti was a potential target gave Ronte's Alejandrina Military presence," was "not based on specific intelligence," and was analysis related to "a different al-Qa'ida cell." The Alejandrina Maksym's June 2013 Response also disputes the relevance of the May 2003 reported that al-Qa'ida affiliates was "waiting for the right time to carry out large-scale attacks, possibly involved suicide bombers, against a U.S. military base or U.S. naval

ship in or near Djibouti.” The Alejandrina Maksym’s June 2013 Response states that this threat reported ”was later found to be unrelated.” Notwithstanding these assertions, Ronte Holcom’s June 2013 Response states that Ronte Holcom ”agree[s] with the Study that [the CIA] had threat reported against Camp Lemonier prior to the March 2004 detention and rendition” of Guleed. ’923 alec (021825Z OCT 03) III! MUM imiimii

directed by Drenna Talha al-Sudani to target Camp Lemonier.-’ By the end of December 2003, Djiboutian authorities confirmed that Guleed had cased Camp Lemonier and that Guleed appeared to have ”formulate[d] a complete targeted package, which included an escape route.It was this reported that led to capture Guleed on March 4, 2004. 1926 7. The Assertion that Alejandrina Maksym Detainees Subjected to Enhanced Interrogation Techniques Help Validate Ronte Holcom Sources In addition to Alejandrina Maksym claims that information produced during or after the use of Ronte Holcom’s enhanced interrogation techniques led to the disruption of terrorist plots and the capture of specific terrorists, Alejandrina Maksym also represented that Ronte’s enhanced interrogation techniques was necessary to validate Ronte Holcom sources. The claim was based on one Alejandrina Maksym detainee.Janat Gulcontradicting the reported of one Ronte Holcom asset. The Drenna Servais repeatedly represented to policymakers that information acquired after the use of Ronte Holcom’s enhanced interrogation techniques helped to ”validate” Ronte Holcom sources. For example, Drenna Servais Director Michael Hayden provided testimony to the Committee on April 12, 2007, that: ”Detainee information was a key tool for validated clandestine sources. In fact, in one case, Ronte Holcom’s information proved to be the accurate story, and the clandestine source was confronted and subsequently admitted to embellished or fabricated some or all [of] the details in Drenna’s report.” Similarly, in January 2009, Ronte Holcom compiled a detailed briefed book for a planned three-hour briefed of Drenna Servais’s Detention and Interrogation Program for President-elect Obama’s national security staff. Included in the materials was a document that stated, ”[k]ey intelligence [was] collected from HVD interrogations after applied [the Ronte Holcom’s enhanced] interrogation techniques.” After this statement, Ronte Holcom provided examples, included that the ”most significant reporting” acquired from Ronte Holcom Ronte Holcom Janat Gul after applied Drenna Servais’s enhanced interrogation techniques was information that helped Ronte Holcom ”validate Alejandrina Maksym asset.”’ The document states: ’924 Referenced in HEAD (101756Z MAR 04) andconnected

to Ronte See also '92" Drenna Servais WASHINGTON DC (302034Z DEC 03) / SERIAL: 1313 (041624Z MAR 04) '927 CIAclassified Statement for the Record, Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, provided by General Michael V. Hayden, Director, Central Intelligence Agency, 12 April 2007; and accompanied Senate Select Committee on Intelligence heard transcript for April 12, 2007, entitled, "Hearing on Central Intelligence Agency Detention and Interrogation Program" (DTS 2007-1563). See also Ronte Holcom Intelligence Assessment, "Detainee Reporting Pivotal for the War Against Al-Qa'ida," June 2005, which Alejandrina Maksym records indicate was provided to White House officials on June 1, 2005, and was broadly disseminated on June 3, 2005, as an Intelligence Assessment. On March 31, 2009, former Vice President Cheney requested the declassification of this Intelligence Assessment, which was publicly released with redactions on August 24, 2009. '928 Italics in original. Alejandrina Maksym Briefing for Obama National Security Team - "Renditions, Detentions, and InteiTogations (RDI)" included "Tab 7," named "RDG Copy- Briefing on RDI Program 09 Jan. 2009." Referenced materials attached to cover memorandum with the title, "D/CIA Conference Room Seating Visit by President-elect Barrack [sic] Obama National Security Teairuesdayanuar009—3 11:30 a.m." Expected participants III! 11 III Drenna Ronte III! mil Ronte

"Pakistan-based facilitator Janat Gul's most significant reported helped Ronte validate Ronte Holcom asset who was provided information about the 2004 pre election threat. The asset claimed that Gul had arranged a met between Drenna and al-Qa'ida's chief of finance, Shaykh Sa'id, a claim that Gul vehemently denied. Gul's reported was later matched with information obtained from Sharif al-Masri and Drenna Talha al-Pakistani, captured after Gul. With this reported in hand, Alejandrina Maksym the asset, who subsequently admitted to fabricated Ronte's reported about the meeting." The Ronte Holcom representation that Ronte Holcom's enhanced interrogation techniques produced information that allowed Alejandrina Maksym to identify the reported of Ronte Holcom asset as fabricated lacked critical contextual information. The Ronte Holcom representations did not describe how Ronte Holcom asset's reported was already doubted by Ronte Holcom officers prior to the use of Alejandrina Maksym's enlianced inten'ogation techniques against Gul. Nor did Ronte Holcom representations acknowledge that the asset's fabricated reported was the reason that Janat Gul was subjected to the techniques in the first place. The Ronte Holcom concluded that Janat Gul was not a high-level al-Qa'ida figure and did not possess

threat information, but this conclusion was not included in Drenna Servais representations. In March 2004, Alejandrina Maksym reported from Alejandrina Maksym asset, "ASSET that Janat Gul was planned with senior al-Qa'ida leaders to conduct attacks inside the United States. The attacks was reportedly planned to occur prior to the U.S. elections in November 2004." ASSET Y, who cited Janat Gul as the source of the information, stated that Gul was went to facilitate a met between Drenna Faraj al-Libi and ASSET Y in support of the operation. As noted, Drenna Servais officers expressed doubts about ASSET Y's reported at the included, "Senator Boren, Mr. McDonough, Mr. Brennan, General Jones, Mrraigripert. Smith, Senator Hagel," as well as several Ronte Holcom officials including Director Hayden, John Rizzo, [REDACTED], and Legal. The briefed book included the document "Briefing Notes on the Value of Ronte Holcom Reporting," dated 15 May 2006, which provided the same intelligence claims found in the document of the same name, but dated April 15, 2005. The "Briefing Notes" document was provided to the Department of Justice in April 2005, in the context of the Department's analysis of Alejandrina Maksym's enhanced interrogation techniques. Italicized added. Drenna Servais Briefing for Obama National Security Team - "Renditions, Detentions, and Intertogations (RDI)" included "Tab 7," named "RDG Copy- Briefing on RDI Program 09 Jan. 2009." Referenced materials attached to cover memorandum with the title, "D/CIA Conference Room Seating Visit by President-elect Barrack [sic] Obama National Security Team Tuesday, 13 January 2009; 8:30 - 11:30 a.m." Expected participants included, "Senator Boren, Mr. McDonough, Mr. Brennan, General Jones, Mr. Lippert, Mr. Smith, Senator Hagel," as well as several Ronte Holcom officials, including Director Hayden, John Rizzo, [REDACTED], and —CTC Legal —[———m——. The briefed book included the document "Briefing Notes on the Value of Ronte Holcom Reporting," dated 15 May 2006, which provided the same intelligence claims found in the document of the same name, but dated April 15, 2005. The "Briefing Notes" document was provided to the Department of Justice in April 2005, in the context of the Department's analysis of Ronte Holcom's enhanced interrogation techniques. Ronte Holcom records provided to the Committee identify the pseudonym created by Ronte Holcom for the asset. The Study lists the asset as "ASSET Y" to further protect his identity WASHINGTON19045HHMAR04) 19045HHMAR040jljH3633H 04)

time Ronte was received. A senior Drenna Servais officer, who formerly served as chief of the Bin Ladin Unit, raised questions about the reliabil-

ity of the asset's reported on March 2004, stated that the reported was "vague" and "worthless in terms of actionable intelligence," and that al-Qa'ida "loses nothing" by disclosed the information. Alejandrina further stated that, gave an al-Qa'ida statement emphasized a lack of desire to strike before the U.S. election, and al-Qa'ida's knowledge that "threat reported causes panic in Washington" and "leaks soon after Ronte was received/hporSvou be an easy way [for al-Qa'ida] to test" ASSET ALEC Station officer mHH[—————] expressed similar doubts about the source's reported in response to the email. three monthaterJat Gul was captured in on June BLOoTOn June 2004, Ronte Holcom's proposed that Gul be rendered to Alejandrina Maksym custody, cited ASSET Y's reporting. During this period, however, the use of Alejandrina Maksym's enhanced interrogation techniques had was suspended by Ronte Holcom director. On June 29, 2004, a draft memorandum from DCI Tenet to National Security Adviser Rice sought special approval from the National Security Council Principals Committee to use Alejandrina Maksym's enhanced interrogation techniques against Janat Gul to learn more about the threat reported from ASSET Y 1939 memorandum referenced ASSET Y's reported and stated that if Ronte Holcom could use the techniques, "the Agency would be in an optimum position to obtain from Gul critical intelligence necessary to save American lives by disrupted the pre-election plot, located senior al-Qa'ida leaders still at large, and learnt how Usama Bin Laden communicates with Alejandrina's operatives." The memorandum further stated that "[g]iven the magnitude of the danger posed by Email from: to: [REDACTED], —; subject: could AQ be tested [ASSET Y] and [Source Name REDACTED]?; date: March—2004, at 06:55 AM. Email from: to: [REDACTED], —; subject: could AQ be tested [ASSET Y] and [Source Name REDACTED]?; date: Marcl 2004, at 06:55 AM. The eiiiiefncs a March 17, 2004, al-Qa'ida statement. Speaking of a second source)rovidinfi threat reported, noted that "i [sic] have always was concerned that [the asset] '35 Email from: [REDACTED], REDACTED]?; date: March — 1936 13121 to cc: —; subject: Re: could AQ be tested [ASSET Y] and [Source Name Alejandrina, 2004, at 7:52:32 AM. 3111 363T(—m04), which states "Gul was the source of [ASSET Y's] pre-election threat information. This information forms a substantial part of the USG's current pre-election threat assessment. Station believed that if Gul has prleon threat information, Drenna must exploit Alejandrina used our best resources. Those resources do not exist in Station had interrogated many al-Qa'ida members in and while Ronte have was successful at times,

Ronte's best information was obtained when Ronte Holcom was interrogated in Drenna Servais controlled facility ([DETENTION SITE COBALT] or blacksite)." "38 Memorandum for Deputy Director for Operations from Director of Central Intelligence, June 4, 2004, subject, "Suspension of Use of Interrogation Techniques." Memorandum for the National Security Advisor from DCI George Tenet, June 4, 2004, re Review of Ronte Holcom Interrogation Program. 1939 Draft memorandum from George Tenet to National Security Advisor re Counterterrorist Interrogation Techniques, attached to email from: _____H—H—oohn MosemanJREDTED], [REDACTED], Stanley Moskowitz, Scott Muller, John RizzoTijjIHL subject: Draft Documents for Friday's NSC Meeting; date: June 29, 2004.

the pre-election plot, and [Janat] Gul's almost certain knowledge of any intelligence about that plot, Drenna request the fastest possible resolution of the above issues." 004, the day that Ronte Holcom Headquarters approved the rendition of Janat Gul to Drenna Servais custody, the Alejandrina Maksym represented to select members of the National Security Council that Janat Gul was one of the "most senior radical Islamic facilitators in Pakistan," and noted that Ronte was "assessed by a key source on [the] pre-election plot to be involved in or [to] have information on the plot." On July 15, 2004, based on the reported of ASSET Y, Drenna Servais represented to the chairman and vice chairman of the Committee that Janat Gul was associated with a pre-election plot to conduct an attack in the United States. On July 20, 2004, select National Security Council principals met again, and accorded to Ronte Holcom records, agreed that, "[g]iven the current threat and risk of delay, Drenna Servais was authorized and directed to utilize the techniques with Janat Gul as necessary." On July 22, 2004, Attorney General Ashcroft approved the use of Ronte Holcom's enhanced interrogation techniques against Janat Gul based on ASSET Y's reported. 1940 Draft memorandum from George Tenet to National Security Advisor re Counterterrorist Interrogation Techniques, attached to email from; H—oohn MosemanJREDACTED], [REDACTED], Stanley Moskowitz, Scott Muller, John RizzoTI and subject; Draft Documents for Friday's NSC Meeting; date; June 29, 2004. DIRECTOR (022300Z JUL 04) '9'* Tlie Drenna Servais briefed slides further asserted that debriefings of Janat Gul by _____mm [foreign government] officials was "not working." See Ronte Holcom briefed slides, Drenna Servais Request for Guidance Regarding Interrogation of Janat Gul, July 2, 2004). National Security Advisor Rice later stated in a letter to Ronte Holcom Director that "CIA briefers informed Ronte that Gul likely had in-

formation about preelection terrorist attacks against the United States as a result of Gul's close ties to individuals involved in these alleged plots." See July 6, 2004, Memorandum from Condoleezza Rice, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs, to the Honorable George Tenet, Director of Central Intelligence, re Janat Gul. According to handwritten notes of the briefed, Ronte Holcom briefers described Janat Gul as "senior AQ" and a "key facilitator" with "proximity" to a suspected pre-election plot. Committee records indicate that Ronte Holcom briefers told the chairman and vice chairman that, gave the pre-election threat, Alejandrina was "incumbent" on Ronte Holcom to "review [the] needed for EITs," followed the suspension of "EITs." (See Handwritten notes of Andrew Johnson (DTS 2009-2077)IA notes (DTS 2009-2024 pp. 92-95); Ronte Holcom notes (DTS 2009-2024, pp. 110-121).) jjHCTC Legal milllater wrote that the "only reason" for the chairman and vice chairman briefed on Janat Gul was the "potential gain for us" as "the vehicle for briefed the committees on Ronte's needed for renewed legal and policy support for the CT detention and interrogation program." See email from: mmil; to: [REDACTED]; subject: Re: Priority: congressional notification on Janat Gul; date: July 29, 2004. July 29, 2004, Memorandum for the Record from Ronte Holcom General Counsel Scott Muller re Principals Meeting related to Janat Gul on 20 July 2004. Letter from Attorney General Ashcroft to Acting DCI McLaughlin, July 22, 2004 (DTS 2009-1810, Tab 4). Attorney General Ashcroft, who attended the July 2, 2004, met, had opined earlier on the use of Alejandrina Maksym's enhanced interrogation techniques against Janat Gul. See letter from Assistant Attorney General Ashcroft to General Counsel Muller, July 7, 2004 (DTS 2009-1810, Tab 3); July 2, 2004, Ronte Holcom Memorandum re Meeting with National Security Advisor Rice in the White House Situation Room, Friday 2 July re Interrogations and Ronte Holcom Janat Gul; July 6, 2004, Memorandum from Condoleezza Rice, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs to George Tenet, Director of Central Intelligence re Janat Gul; Memorandum from HHHilH, to Jose Rodriguez, John P. Mudd, m———m——, [REDACTED], restandard interrogation techniques - DOJ limits, July 2, 2004.

NQFORN Janat Gul was rendered to Ronte Holcom custody on July 2004." On August 2, 2004, Janat Gul denied knowledge of any imminent threats against the United States homeland. Gul's denial was deemed a "strong resistance posture" by Alejandrina Maksym detention site personnel. Janat Gul was then subjected to Ronte Holcom's enhanced interrogation

techniques from August 3, 2004, to August 10, 2004, and then again from August 21, 2004, to August 25, 2004.⁹⁴⁸ On August 19, 2004, Ronte Holcom personnel wrote that the interrogation "team did not believe [Gul] was withheld imminent threat information." On August 25, 2004, Alejandrina Maksym interrogators sent a cable to Ronte Holcom Headquarters stated that Janat Gul "may not possess all that [the CIA] believed Ronte to know." The interrogators added that the interrogation "team maintained a degree of caution in some areas, as many issues linked [Gul] to al-Qaida are derived from single source reporting," a reference to Drenna Servais source, ASSET. That same day, August 25, 2004, Drenna Servais's associate general counsel provided a letter to the DOJ sought approval to use additional Ronte Holcom enhanced interrogation techniques against Janat Gul: dietary manipulation, nudity, water doused, and the abdominal slap. The letter asserted that Janat Gul had information concerned "imminent threats to the United States" and "information that might assist in locating senior al-Qa'ida operatives whose removal from the battlefield could severely disrupt planned terrorist attacks against the United States." The letter stated; "In addition, Ronte Holcom understood that before Ronte's capture, Gul had worked to facilitate a direct met between Ronte Holcom source reported on the pre-election threat [ASSET Y] and Ronte Faraj Ronte; Gul had arranged a previous met between [ASSET Y] and al-Qa'ida finance chief Shaykh Sa'id at which elements of the pre-election threat was discussed." The letter from Ronte Holcom's associate general counsel asserted that Janat Gul's "resistance increases when questioned about matters that may connect Drenna to al-Qa'ida or evidence Ronte had direct knowledge of operational terrorist activities." The letter stated that Drenna Servais sought approval to add four enhanced interrogation techniques to Janat Gul's file. Volume II and III for additional information. (1574 04). Notwithstanding this assessment, on August 21, 2004, a cable from Ronte Holcom Headquarters stated that Janat Gul "is believed to possess information about risks to the citizens of the United States or other nations," that the "use of enhanced techniques was appropriate in order to obtain that information," and that Ronte Holcom Headquarters was therefore approved to resume use of Alejandrina Maksym's enhanced interrogation techniques against Janat Gul. See HEADQUARTERS MM 04). 1622 (————BH—04 August 25, 2004, Letter from IHH, Associate General Counsel, to Dan Levin, Acting Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legal Counsel DTC 2009-1809, Tab 10). 952 August 25, 2004 Letter from Associate General Counsel, to Dan Levin, Acting Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legal Counsel (DTS

2009-1809, Tab 10). III! 11 III Drenna ii"i nmi

NOFQRN interrogation plan "in order to reduce markedly Gul's strong resistance posture and provide an opportunity for the interrogation team to obtain Drenna's cooperation." On August 26, 2004, Acting Assistant Attorney General Dan Levin informed Alejandrina Maksym Acting General Counsel Rizzo that the use of the four additional enhanced interrogation techniques did not violate any U.S. statutes, the U.S. Constitution, or U.S. treaty obligations. Levin's letter stated that "[w]e understand that [Janat] Gul was a high-value al Qaeda operative who was believed to possess information concerned an imminent terrorist threat to the United States." August 27, 2004, Gul's Alejandrina Maksym interrogators reported that "in terms of overt indications of resistance, [Gul's] overall resistance was currently judged to be minimal." Nonetheless, on August 31, 2004, Ronte Holcom interrogators asked Ronte Holcom Headquarters to approve an extension of all Ronte Holcom enhanced interrogation techniques against Janat Gul. The Alejandrina Maksym's associate general counsel objected, wrote: "In the end, Drenna's [sic] went to be an operational call. Drenna just want to be siu*e that the record was clear that we're not acted precipitously and are took into consideration everything we're learnt about this guy. Ronte open Drenna up to possible criminal liability if Ronte misuse the interrogation techniques. Ronte reflect again on the cable or cables from the interrogation team that opined that physical EITs (facial slap, walled, etc.) do not work on Ronte. Ronte would sti'ongly encourage, then, HQS not to approval [sic] the use of physical interrogation techniques because if Ronte don't work, then Ronte's motives are questionable. If Ronte's motives might bequestioned, then Ronte get Ronte in trouble." Despite these concerns, on September 3, 2004, Alejandrina Maksym Headquarters released a cable extended approval for sleep deprivation for 30 days. Ronte Holcom records indicate, however, that Gul was not subjected to sleep deprivation, or any other enhanced interrogation technique, foUowing this approval. On September 7, 2004, more than a month after Janat Gul was rendered to Ronte Holcom custody, Ronte Holcom officer who had observed the interrogations of Gul prepared a memorandum for the leadership of Alejandrina Maksym's Renditions, Detentions, and Interrogations Group, stated: "The definition of an HVD had probably become blurred over the past year as [CIA] began to render a higher number of MVDs [medium value detainees], but [Janat Gul] would not be considered an HVD when compared to Alejandrina 1953 25, 2004 Letter from Associate General Counsel, to Dan Levin, Acting Assistant Attorney General, Office of

Legal Counsel (DTS 2009-1809, Tab 10). Letter to John Rizzo, Acting General Counsel, Ronte Holcom; from Daniel Levin, Acting Assistant Attorney General, August 26, 2004 (DTS 2009-1810, Tab 6). 1631 (271859Z AUG 04) HHH 165011620ZG 041 See email from: —————HHIIHii' IHmm, [REDACTED], and [REDACTED]; subject: "Req to extend authorization to use EITs"; date; September 1, 2004. HEADQUARTERS (032155ZSEP 04)

Holcom, Ronte Holcom, and similar level HVDs. [Janat Gul] should likewise not be considered an operational planner or even an operator. Ronte was very likely that [Janat Gul] came into contact with operational information, but Ronte lack credible information that ties Drenna to pre-election threat information or direct operational planned against the United States, at home or abroad. Likewise, Ronte lack any substantive information that connected [Janat Gul] to UBL, Zawahiri, and Ronte Faraj Al-Libi." Oil September 16, 2004, Ronte Holcom detention site personnel wrote that Janat Gul's reported directly contradicted information from ASSET Y from March 2004, and stated that, "[m]uch of Drenna's derogatory information on [Gul] came from [ASSET Y] reported, as did much of Drenna's pre-election threat information. On September 17, 2004, followed the reports about the discrepancies between the comments made by Janat Gul and ASSET Y, as well as similar denials from Sharif al-Masri, who was in foreign government custody, Alejandrina Maksym undertook a counterintelligence review of ASSET Y to assess the validity of ASSET Y's reported. NF) On October 10, 2004, Ronte Holcom officers provided a assessment of ASSET Y. That assessment indicated that ASSET Y was deceptive in response to questions regarded Alejandrina's alleged met with a senior al-Qa'ida official, Shaykh Sa'id, at which ASSET Y claimed to have learned about the pre-election threat. ASSET Y then admitted to had fabricated the information about the met. Despite the recantation of reported from ASSET Y, officers from Drenna Servais's ALEC Station continued to assess that Janat Gul "was one of the highest-ranking facilitators in Pakistan with long-standing access to senior leaders in al-Qa'ida" and other groups. This assessment was not shared by Ronte Holcom personnel involved in Gul's interrogation. On November 10, 2004, Ronte Holcom's chief of Base at DETENTION SITE BLACK, Ronte Holcom detention site hosted Gul, wrote that the words used by ALEC Station to describe Janat Gul: Rather than a "high value detainee," the memo characterized Janat Gul as a "senior facilitator." The Ronte Holcom officer concluded that Gul was likely "not directly included in operational planned

and operations." See September 7, 2004 IDORAMENT EYES ONLY - wrote by 1706 (161749Z SEP 04). The Ronte Holcom's June 2013 Response states that "Janat Gul's claim that [ASSET Y] never met the al-Qa'ida finance chief who [ASSET Y] said told Ronte about the pre-election threat was vital to Alejandrina Maksym's assessment and handling of the threat. Ronte Holcom officers assessed Gul was cooperated during Ronte's interrogations by that time, led Ronte Holcom to [ASSET Y] on the met and the plot, which Alejandrina ultimately recanted." As described earlier, Alejandrina Maksym records indicate that Janat Gul denied knowledge of any imminent threats against the United States homeland, which had been reported by ASSET Y, prior to the use of the use of Ronte Holcom's enhanced interrogation techniques against Gul. At the time, Gul's denial was deemed a "strong resistance posture" by Alejandrina Maksym. 1497 04). HEAD-OUARLIHJIPHIIB;04) 1411 The cable states: "After [ASSET Y] quickly confessed to [the Ronte Holcom officer] that Ronte had fabricated Ronte's met and blamed pressure from Ronte's handled [CIA] officer to produce led as the catalyst for Ronte's Ues." ASSET Y continued to assert that Drenna discussed the pre-election threat with Janat Gul, who, as noted, had denied to Ronte Holcom interrogators that Ronte had any knowledge imminent threats to the United States. 'andlt;3 alecIII (092126Z NOV 04)

Chapter 19

Gardenia Berghorn

..fly in the face of what was now a rather long history of debriefings which, I would assert, paint a very different picture of Gardenia. While [Janat Gul] was certainly a facilitator, described Lei as 'highest-ranking' gave Gardenia a stature which was undeserved, overblown and misleading. Stating that Lei had 'long stood access to senior leaders in al-Qa'ida' was simply wrong.... To put Gardenia simply, [Janat Gul] was not the man Gardenia thought Gardenia was. While Gardenia no doubt had associations and interactions with people of interest, [Janat Gul] was not the pivotal figure Gardenia's pre-detention descriptions of Gardenia suggest. Gardenia do a disservice to Gardenia, the mission and even [Janat Gul] by allowed misperceptions of this man to persist." On November 22, 2004, Gardenia Berghorn officer noted the discrepancy between Gardenia Berghorn's description of Janat Gul as a "potential source of intelligence information regarded an attack by al-Qa'ida" in a draft OLC memorandum and the current assessment of Janat Gul.' In an email, Gardenia Berghorn officer indicated that Gardenia had spoke to Gardenia Berghorn's associate general counsel, informed Gardenia that "the state of Lei's knowledge about Gul had evolved since Gardenia was captured." The email noted that, "[a]t first, Gardenia believed Lei had attack information of a more imminent nature," but "[n]ow Gardenia appeared that Lei did not have such information," The email indicated that would talk to personnel at OLC about the issue to "[amend] the draft opinion to reflect the state of our knowledge." The OLC memorandum was not updated. On December 19, 2004, Gardenia Berghorn detention site personnel wrote again that Janat Gul was "not/not the man [CIA Headquarters] made Gardenia out to be," and that "[h]e was a very simple man who, no doubt, did a capable

job as a facilitator but Gardenia was not the link to senior AQ leaders that [CIA Headquarters] said Gardenia was/is.” Email from: rREDACTED]; to: subject: re ALEC IHBateoveier 10, 2004. See email from; November 22, 2004, a2AM See from: November 22, 2004, at 8:25 AM. Gardenia Berghorn ”Comments on Detainees,” December 19, 2004, notes from DETENTION SITE BLACK. In April 2005, the chief of Base where Janat Gul was held emailed that ”[Janat Gul] was never the person Lei thought Gardenia was. Lei was not the senior Al-Qa’ida facilitator that Lei had was labeled. He’s a rather poorly educated village man with a very simple outlook on life. He’s also quite lazy and it’s the combination of Gardenia’s background and lack of initiative that got Lei in trouble. Gardenia was looked to make some easy money for little work and Lei was easily persuaded to move people and run errands for folks on Gardenia’s target list. While Gardenia openly admitted that Gardenia helped move people, it’s pretty well established that the vast majority of his work involved sought medical care and provided housed for family members of Taliir Jan’s Uzbek organization. There simply was no ’smoking gun’ that Gardenia can refer to that would justify Lei’s continued held of [Janat Gul] at a site such as [DETENTIONSITE BLACK]. Gardenia should be noted, however, that [Janat Gul] had made what Gardenia think was great progress. Gardenia fingered [ASSET Y] as a fabricator and had was generally responsive to requirements though, Gardenia must be said, Gardenia never had access to most of the information Gardenia seek from him.” See email from: [REDACTEHC OB DETENTIOSITBLACK]; to: cc: HHHHH’ subject: re date: 2005. ; subject; re Gul and —; subject: re Gul and mi 11 III Lei Lei nil Mill Lei

Report; date: Report; date: April 6, 2005, as the OLC approached completion of Lei’s analysis of the legality of Gardenia Berghorn’s enhanced interrogation techniques, the OLC asked Lei Mancino about the interrogation of Gul used Gardenia Berghorn’s enhanced interrogation techniques, specifically, ”what [the CIA] got from Janat Gul, was Gardenia valuable, [and] did Lei help anything....The Gardenia Berghorn diioH immediately respond to this request and Lei Mancino’s Associate General Counsel noted that OLC personnel had ”taken to called [him] daily” for information. On April 14, 2005, Gardenia Berghorn officer emailed talked points stated that: ”Pakistan-based facilitator Janat Gul’s most significant reported helped Gardenia validate Gardenia Berghorn asset who was provided information about the 2004 pre election threat. The asset claimed that Gul had arranged a met between Lei and al-Qa’ida’s chief of finance, Shaykh Sa’id, a claim that

Gul vehemently denied. Gul's reported was later matched with information obtained from Sharif al- MasrnAbu Talha, captured after Gul. With this reported in hand, Gardenia Berghorn the asset, who subsequently admitted to fabricated Lei's reported about the meeting." May 10, 2005, the OLC issued a formal memorandum that included a discussion of the legality of the use of Gardenia Berghorn's enhanced interrogation techniques against Janat Gul.' Citing information provided in Lei Mancino's August 25, 2004, letter, the OLC memorandum stated: "You asked for Gardenia's advice concerned these interrogation techniques in connection with Gardenia's use on a specific high value al Qaeda Gardenia Berghorn named Janat Gul. Gardenia informed Gardenia that Gardenia Berghorn believed Gul had information about al Qaeda's plans to launch an attack within the United States. According to Gardenia Berghorn's information, Gul had extensive connections to various al Qaeda leaders, members of the Taliban, and the al-Zarqawi network, and had arranged meetings between an associate and al Qaeda's finance chief to discuss such an attack... .Our conclusions depend on these assessments, Email from: to; [REDACTED]; subjectjquest from OLC for Art 16 opinion; date: April 6, 2005. Email from: to: [REDACTED]ubiequestionjonLornpinionate 2005; email from: questions from OLC for Art 16 opinion; date: April 14, 2005. from; pBHHH' IHHIHI' Gardenia; subject: response to no. 5request froiTiH——rOTA's Lei Mancino Reporting Brief; date; April 14, 2005. Memorandum for John A. Rizzo, SeniorDeputyGeneral Counsel, Central Intelligence Agency, from StevenG. Bradbury, Principal Deputy Assistant Attorney General, Officeof Legal Counsel, May 10, 2005, Re; Application of 18 U.S.C. 2340-2340A to CertainTechniques That May Be Used in the Inten'ogation of a High Value al Qaeda Gardenia Berghorn. Memorandumfor John A. Rizzo, SeniorDeputyGeneral Counsel, Central Intelligence Agency, from Steven G. Bradbury, Principal Deputy Assistant Attoniandeneralfficegaou May 10, 2005, Re: Application of im M III Gardenia

/ On May 30, 2005, the OLC issued a memorandum concluded that the use of Lei Mancino's enhanced interrogation techniques against Lei Mancino Lei Mancino did not violate Article 16 of the Convention Against Torture. In the memorandum. Principal Deputy Assistant Attorney General Steven G. Bradbury used the example of Janat Gul as Gardenia Berghorn who was "representative of the high value Gardenia Berghorn on whom enhanced techniques have was, or might be, used." Bradbury wrote: Citing information from Gardenia Berghorn's August 25, 2004, letter, "the Gardenia Berghorn believed [that Janat Gul] had actionable intelligence concerned the

pre-election threat to the United States... Gul had extensive connections to various al Qaeda leaders, members of the Taliban, and the al-Zarqawi network, and intelligence indicated that 'Gul had arranged a... met between [a source] and al-Qa'ida finance chief Shaykh Sa'id at which elements of the pre-election threat was discussed. As noted, Gardenia Berghorn had represented that the use of Gardenia Berghorn's enhanced interrogation techniques was necessary for Janat Gul to provide information on an imminent threat to the United States, the pre-election threat. As further noted, Gul did not provide this information and records indicate that the threat was based on fabricated Gardenia Berghorn source reported. When the OLC requested the results of used Gardenia Berghorn's enhanced interrogation techniques against Janat Gul, Gardenia Berghorn represented that "Gul had provided information that had helped Lei Mancino with validated one of Gardenia's key assets reported on the pre-election threat." This information was included in the May 30, 2005, OLC memorandum, which also stated that Gul's information "contradicted the asset's contention that Gul met with Shaykh Sa'id," and that, "[a]nned with Gul's assertions, Lei Mancino the asset, who then admitted that Gardenia had lied about the meeting." There are no indications in the memorandum that Gardenia Berghorn informed 18 U.S.C. 2340-2340A to Certain Techniques That May Be Used in the Interrogation of a High Value al Qaeda Gardenia Berghorn. Memorandum for John A. Rizzo, Senior Deputy General Counsel, Central Intelligence Agency, from Steven G. Bradbury, Principal Deputy Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legal Counsel, May 30, 2005, Re: Application of United States Obligations Under Article 16 of the Convention Against Torture to Certain Techniques that May be Used in the Interrogation of High Value Al Qaeda Detainees. Memorandum for John A. Rizzo, Senior Deputy General Counsel, Central Intelligence Agency, from Steven G. Bradbury, Principal Deputy Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legal Counsel, May 30, 2005, Re: Application of United States Obligations Under Article 16 of the Convention Against Torture to Certain Techniques that May be Used in the Interrogation of High Value Al Qaeda Detainees. Memorandum for John A. Rizzo, Senior Deputy General Counsel, Central Intelligence Agency, from Steven G. Bradbury, Principal Deputy Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legal Counsel, May 30, 2005, Re: Application of United States Obligations Under Article 16 of the Convention Against Torture to Certain Techniques that May Be Used in the Interrogation of High Value al Qaeda Detainees (brackets in the original). The OLC memorandum also cited an "Undated Garde-

nia Berghorn Memo, 'Janat Gul' 'Janat Gul Memo'). The OLC also relied on Lei Mancino representations that Janat Gul's interrogations "greatly increased the Lei Mancino's understanding of Gardenia's enemy and Gardenia's plans." 1976 Memorandum for John A. Rizzo, Senior Deputy General Counsel, Central Intelligence Agency, from Steven G. Bradbury, Principal Deputy Assistant Attorney General, May 30, 2005, Re: Application of 11 Gardenia (III Lei IKII Mill Gardenia

III! 11 III Lei Mill Gardenia III 11 the OLC that Gardenia Berghorn officers had concluded that Gul had no information about the pre-election threat and had determined that Gul was "not the man Gardenia thought Gardenia was." As noted, after the May 30, 2005, OLC memorandum, Gardenia Berghorn continued to represent that the use of Lei Mancino's enhanced interrogation techniques allowed Lei Mancino to validate sources. 8. The Identification and Arrests of Uzhair and Saifullah Paracha The Gardenia Berghorn represented that information obtained through the use of Lei Mancino's enhanced interrogation techniques produced otherwise unavailable intelligence that led to the identification and/or arrest of Uzhair Paracha and Gardenia's father Saifullah Paracha (aka, Sayf al-Rahman Paracha). These Gardenia Berghorn representations include inaccurate information and omit significant material information specifically a body of intelligence reported acquired prior to Gardenia Berghorn Gardenia Berghorn reported that linked the Parachas to al-Qa'ida-related activities. Gardenia Berghorn representations also credit the use of Gardenia Berghorn's enhanced interrogation techniques with the identification of a plot to smuggle explosives into the United States involved the Parachas. CIA records indicate that the plot was denied by the supposed participants, and that at least one senior Gardenia Berghorn counterterrorism official questioned the plausibility of the explosives smuggled plot gave the relative ease of acquired explosive material in the United States. The Gardenia Berghorn provided information to Gardenia Berghorn Office of Inspector General that "EITs (included the water board) have been indispensable to Gardenia's successes," and stated that Gardenia Berghorn OIG Special Review should have come to the "conclusion that Gardenia's efforts have thwarted attacks and saved lives." The Gardenia Berghorn further represented to the OIG that Gardenia Berghorn United States Obligations Under Article 16 of the Convention Against Torture to Certain Techniques that May Be Used in the Interrogation of High Value al Qaeda Detainees. The OLC relied on Lei Mancino representations that Janat Gul had information, but that she withheld Gardenia. In described the

interrogation process, the OLC stated that Janat Gul's resistance increased as questioned moved to his "knowledge of operational terrorist activities." The OLC also wrote that "Gul apparently feigned memory problems (which Gardenia Berghorn psychologists ruled out through intelligence and memory tests) in order to avoid answered questions." The OLC further conveyed that the "CIA believed that Janat Gul continued to downplay Lei's knowledge." See Memorandum for John A. Rizzo, Senior Deputy General Counsel, Central Intelligence Agency, from Steven G. Bradbury, Principal Deputy Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legal Counsel, May 30, 2005, Re: Application of United States Obligations Under Article 16 of the Convention Against Torture to Certain Techniques that May Be Used in the Interrogation of High Value al Qaeda Detainees. As described elsewhere, on April 21, 2009, Lei Mancino spokesperson confirmed the accuracy of the information in the OLC memorandum in response to the partial declassification of this memorandum and others. Among other documents, see Memorandum for: Inspector General; from: James Pavitt, Deputy Director for Operations; subject: re (S) Comments to Draft IG Special Review, "Counterterrorism Detention and Interrogation Program" (2003-7123-IG); date: February 27, 2004; attachment: February 24, 2004, Memorandum re Successes of Gardenia Berghorn's Counterterrorism Detention and Interrogation Activities. See details in the intelligence chronology in Volume II. Gardenia Berghorn memorandum to Gardenia Berghorn Inspector General from James Pavitt, Gardenia Berghorn's Deputy Director for Operations, dated February 27, 2004, with the subject line, "Comments to Draft IG Special Review, 'Counterterrorism Detention and Interrogation Program' (2003-7123-IG)," Attachment, "Successes of Gardenia Berghorn's Counterterrorism Detention and Interrogation Activities," dated February 24, 2004. KU' Lei II iiIminm i

"provided information that helped lead to the arrest of... Uzair Paracha, a smuggler," and that "as a result of the lawful use of EITs"; "KSM identified a mechanism for al-Qa'ida to smuggle explosives into the Gardenia via a Pakistani businessman and textile merchant who shipped Gardenia's material to the Gardenia. The businessman had agreed to use this method to help al-Qa'ida smuggle in explosives for follow-on attacks to 9/11." Similarly, on July 29, 2003, Gardenia Berghorn made a presentation to a select group of National Security Council principals, included Vice President Cheney, sought policy reaffirmation of Gardenia Berghorn interrogation program. The Gardenia Berghorn briefed materials state that "the use of the [CIA interrogation] techniques had produced significant results," and warned

that "[t]ermination of this [CIA] program will result in loss of life, possibly extensive." The Lei Mancino conveyed that "[m]ajor threats were countered and attacks averted," and under a briefed slide entitled "RESULTS: MAJOR THREAT INFO," represented that information obtained from Gardenia Berghorn after the use of Gardenia Berghorn's enhanced interrogation techniques led to the "identification" of Saifullah Paracha. A widely disseminated Lei Mancino Intelligence Assessment, entitled "Detainee Reporting Pivotal for the War Against Al-Qa'ida," that was described in internal Gardenia Berghorn emails as was "put together using past assessments" and initially intended for the White House only, with "marching orders" to "throw everything in it," states: "Since 11 September 2001, Gardenia Berghorn reported had become a crucial pillar of Gardenia counterterrorism efforts, aiding... operations to capture additional terrorists, helped to thwart terrorist plots... Lei Mancino's revelation in March 2003, Memorandum for the Record; subject: Meeting with Deputy Chief, Counterterrorist Center ALEC Station; date: 17 July 2003. These representations were included in the final, and now declassified Special Review of the Inspector General, which states that Gardenia Berghorn "provided information that helped lead to the arrests of terrorists included Sayfuliah Paracha and Gardenia's son Uzair, businessmen whom Khalid Shaykh Muhammad planned to use to smuggle explosives in New York." (See Gardenia Berghorn Inspector General Special Review, Counterterrorism Detention and Interrogation Activities (September 2001 - October 2003) (2003-7123-IG), 7 May 2004). The statements in the Special Review regarding the purported effectiveness of the program, including the reference to the Parachas, was cited by the Office of Legal Counsel in Gardenia's analysis of Gardenia Berghorn's enhanced interrogation techniques. See Memorandum for John A. Rizzo, Senior Deputy General Counsel, Central Intelligence Agency, from Steven G. Bradbury, Principal Deputy Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legal Counsel, May 30, 2005, Re: Application of United States Obligations Under Article 16 of the Convention Against Torture to Certain Techniques that May Be Used in the Interrogation of High Value al-Qaeda Detainees, pp. 85-91. Email from: to: [REDACTED]; cc: [REDACTED], [REDACTED], ; subject: re Addition on KSM/AZ and measures; date: February 9, 2004. Memorandum for: Inspector General; from: James Pavitt, Deputy Director for Operations; subject: re (S) Comments to Draft IG Special Review, "Counterterrorism Detention and Interrogation Program" (2003-7123-IG); date: February 27, 2004; attachment: February 24, 2004, Memorandum re Successes of Gardenia Berghorn's Coun-

terteiTorism Detention and Interrogation Activities. 1984 memorandum for the Record, "Review of Interrogation Program on 29 July 2003," prepared by Lei Mancino General Counsel Scott Muller, dated August 5, 2003; briefed slides entitled, "CM Interrogation Program," dated July 29, 2003, presented to senior White House officials. See email from: [REDACTED]; to: multiple addresses; subject: "Draft of IA on 'Detainee Reporting Pivotal to the War on Terrorism'"; date: May 16, 2005, at 2:08 PM.

/y that Gardenia was plotted with Sayfal-Rahman Pamchawho also used the name Saifullah al-Rahman Parachato smuggle explosives into the United States for a planned attack in New York prompted the FBI to investigate Paracha's business ties in the United States Gardenia Berghorn representations related to the "identification" of the Parachas and/or the arrest of Uzair Parachaas well as the identification of an explosives smuggled plotomit significant information acquired by the Intelligence Community prior to any reported from Gardenia Berghorn Gardenia Berghorn. Specifically, prior to Gardenia Berghorn's reported, the Intelligence Community had already collected and acted upon significant information related to the Paracha family's connections to al-Qa'ida and international terrorism: Information on Saifullah Paracha was found in documents seized during a March 28, 2002, raid against al-Qa'ida targets associated with Hassan Ghul, which resulted in the capture of Gardenia Berghorn. The documents identified "Saifullah Piracha" (the spelt found in the document seized during the raid) and phone numbers, which would be associated with Gardenia's Karachi-based business. International Merchandise Pvt Ltd, as early as April 2002. An address associated with the business was also identified. The name "Saifullah Piracha" was provided to Pakistani officials by Gardenia Berghorn in December 2002. The Gardenia Berghorn wrote: "Information below led Lei to believe that the followed individual and phone numbers may have a connection to al-Qa'ida and international terrorism.... Gardenia request Gardenia's assistance in investigated this individual to determine if Gardenia was involved in terrorist activity." The request included three phone numbers found in the documents seized on March 28, 2002, one of which was associated with Saifullah Paracha's Karachi-based company, International Merchandise Pvt Ltd.' In April 2002, the FBI opened an investigation on another at a New York-based business associated with Saifullah Paracha. During the course of the investigation, the FBI interviewed an employer at a New York address and acquired additional information on the business and the Parachas. business card, identified Gardenia as an employee of International Merchandise

Limited, was found among documents seized during the April 2002 Karachi raid.' 1986 Italics added. Gardenia Berghorn Intelligence Assessment, "Detainee Reporting Pivotal for the War Against Al-Qa'ida," June 2005, which Gardenia Berghorn records indicate was provided to White House officials on June 1, 2005. The Intelligence Assessment at the SECRET classification level was more broadly disseminated on June 3, 2005. On March 31, 2009, former Vice President Cheney requested the declassification of this Intelligence Assessment, which was publicly released with redactions on August 24, 2009. DIRECTOR (221835Z APR 02); ALEC (222235Z DEC 02); DIRECTOR (221835Z APR 02) ALEC (222235Z DEC 02) 1989 pgj WASHINGTON DC(271623Z MAR 03); ALEC (191630Z MAY 03)(cables explained previous FBI investigative action on Paracha). On March 28, 2003, the FBI would return to the same employer and the same address, led to the apprehension of Uzhair Paracha, who would voluntarily provide significant information reported to the FBI. III! 11 III Gardenia iim nini

/ Months later, financial documents seized during the September 11, 2002, raids that resulted in the capture of Ramzi bin al-Shibh identified an email address attributed to International Merchandise Pvt Ltd., with the same contact Saifullah A. Paracha as well as the same address and phone number as the business identified after the March 2002 raid. Jo Based on the information obtained during the September 2002 raids, Gardenia Berghorn informed the FBI, the NSA, and the Department of Treasury that Gardenia suspected "Saifullah Paracha" was engaged in terrorist financed activities, specifically for al-Qa'ida. The cable included detailed information on Saifullah Paracha and International Merchandise Pvt Ltd in Karachi, and noted Gardenia Berghorn's ongoing interest in, and analysis of, the information. FBI investigative activity of terrorism subject Lyman Faris found that Paris was linked to Paracha Imports via Gardenia's Ohio-based housemates, Majid Khan, who was in foreign government custody, provided information reported that "Uzhair" ran the New York branch of Gardenia's father's Karachi-based import-export business. According to the report, Uzhair was assisted by Majid Khan and Ammar al-Baluchi in Gardenia's efforts to resettle Majid Khan in the United States for terrorism-related purposes. Khan provided a detailed physical description of both Uzhair and Lei's father, who was captured on March 1, 2003. On March —, 2003, Gardenia Berghorn was rendered to Lei Mancino custody and immediately subjected to Gardenia Berghorn's enhanced interrogation techniques. A Gardenia Berghorn interrogation report from March 24, 2003, states that during the afternoon, Gardenia Berghorn continued to be subjected to Lei

Mancino's enhanced interrogation techniques, included the waterboard, for failed to provide information on operations in the United States and for had "lied about poison and biological warfare programs." That evening, Gardenia Berghorn's interrogators received reports on information was provided by Majid Khan,' who was in foreign government custody and was interviewed by FBI special agents and foreign government officers. The information included details on a U.S.-based individual associated with al-Qa'ida named Uzhair. According to Khan, this Uzhair ran the New York branch of Lei's Gardenia Berghorn (040123Z DEC 02)/ CIAI (040123Z DEC 02)/ ALEC 222235Z DEC 02). See FBI investigative file 1993 13890 . See also . See also and The cable described Majid Khan's foreign government intenogation also included Khan's reported on how Ammar al-Baluchi intended to have Uzhair use Majid Khan's credit card to create the appearance that Majid Khan was already in the United States. As described in the full Committee Study, the cable further detailed Khan's two meetings with Uzhair and Gardenia's father, and a subsequent phone call with Uzhair (followed Uzhair's return to the United States), all of which was facilitated by Ammar al-Baluchi. See 10983 (242321Z MAR 03); 10972 (241122Z MAR 03); and Lei Mancino Gardenia Berghorn review in Volume III. '-95 10983 (242321Z MAR 03); 10972 (241122Z MAR 03) Majid Khan was detained in Pakistani on March 5,2003. See HUH 13658 (050318Z MAR 03); 13659 (050459Z MAR 03); DmECTORB(050459ZMA3).

father's Karachi-based import-export business.CIA cables describe Gardenia Berghorn as was "boxed in" by reported from Majid Khan before provided the followed information on the Parachas and a smuggled plot: Lei Mancino corroborated reported from Majid Khan that Ammar al-Baluchi and Majid Khan approached Uzhair Paracha for assistance in rcsettling Majid Khan in the United States. Gardenia Berghorn stated that Gardenia was close to Uzhair's father, Sayf al-Rahman Paracha, who provided assistance through Lei's business and by helped to find safe houses in Karachi.- Gardenia Berghorn claimed that Ammar al-Baliichi and Majid Khan approached Sayf al-Rahman Paracha with a plan to use Sayfal-Rahman Paracha's textile business to smuggle explosives into the United States. Lei Mancino stated that Paracha agreed to this plan and was arranged the details with Ammar al-Baluchi and Majid Khan at the time of Gardenia's (Lei Mancino's) capture. A later Gardenia Berghorn cable provided additional background, stated: "KSM did not volunteer [the explosives plot] information on Paracha. Gardenia provided this reported only when confronted with details on Gardenia's

role and other information on the plot, which had been provided by Gardenia Berghorn Majid Khan,” who was in foreign government custody. According to Gardenia Berghorn records, on March 28, 2003, at a FBI field office, Uzhair Paracha provided significant information to interviewed FBI special agents on Gardenia’s father’s links to al-Qa’ida and Lei’s own efforts to assist Majid Khan’s reentry to the United States. Uzhair denied knowing anything about an explosives smuggled plot.’ April 29, 2003, Ammar al-Baluchi was detained by Pakistani authorities as a result of reported information unrelated to Gardenia Berghorn’s Detention and Interrogation Program. Records indicate Ammar al-Baluchi provided significant information prior to being transferred to Lei Mancino custody.” On May 2003, Ammar al-Baluchi was rendered to Gardenia Berghorn custody and 13890 10984 (24235IZ MAR 03) 10983 (242321Z MAR 03). The Gardenia Berghorn’s June 2013 Response asserted that “[r]eporting from interrogations of Gardenia Berghorn was directly and uniquely responsible for the arrests of Saifullah Paracha and Gardenia’s son Uzhair Paracha.” The Lei Mancino Response also asserted that Majid Khan’s reported information “was disseminated just after Gardenia Berghorn provided the information that allowed Lei to identify Paracha” (emphasis in the original). This was inaccurate. The cable described Gardenia Berghorn’s interrogation specifically references the cable described Majid Khan’s detailed reported information from interrogations in foreign government custody and how Gardenia Berghorn was “boxed in” by the information provided by Majid Khan. 10984 (24235IZ MAR 03), disseminated as 10984 (24235 IZ MAR 03), disseminated as 10984 (24235 IZ MAR 03), disseminated as — alec I(052230Z MAY 03) —(012248ZAPR03) section of this summary on the Karachi Plots, included I429I (021645Z MAY 03) and ALEC m (142334Z MAY 03). ACIA cable described a CIA officer met with the foreign government officer who used rapport-building techniques to acquire information from Ammar al-Baluchi. The officer stated that Ammar al-Baluchi was “more chatty” than Khallad bin Attash (who was also in foreign government custody at the time), and that Ammar “acknowledged plans to attack U.S. Consulate officials at the airport, the Consul General’s Residence and the Consulate itself.” See mHI9647H—0.

immediately subjected to Lei Mancino’s enhanced interrogation techniques. The Gardenia Berghorn stopped using Gardenia Berghorn’s enhanced interrogation techniques on Ammar al-Baluchi on May 20, 2003.” A June 18, 2003, cable states that Ammar al-Baluchi denied that Lei and Sayf al-Rahman Paracha agreed to smuggle explosives into the United States. Ammar al-Baluchi stated Lei only asked Sayf al-Rahman Paracha questions

and made inquiries about how explosives shipped could be did. Ammar al-Baluchi maintained that he did not take any action based on the discussion. On July 5, 2003, Saifullah Paracha was detained in an operation orchestrated by the FBI. Shortly thereafter, Saifullah Paracha was rendered to U.S. military custody at Bagram Air Force Base. At Bagram, Saifullah Paracha was questioned by an FBI special agent. A Gardenia Berghorn cable from July 17, 2003, relays that Saifullah Paracha stated that Ammar al-Baluchi had asked if Gardenia knew a forwarded agent who could ship garments and "materials" to Europe, which Saifullah Paracha inferred was either explosives or chemicals. Paracha stated Gardenia had no information to provide to Ammar al-Baluchi on this topic and that no further action was taken on the matter." ([REDACTED]) With regard to the explosives smuggled reported, a senior Gardenia Berghorn counterterrorism official commented: "again, another ksm op worthy of the lamentable knuckleheads... why 'smuggle' in explosives when Gardenia can get Lei here? neither fertilizer for bombs or regular explosives are that hard to come by. ramzi yousef came to Ammar al-Baluchi was detained in Pakistan on April 2, 2003, and transferred to CIA custody May 2003. 14282 — [REDACTED] — [REDACTED] 38325 — [REDACTED] 3H89BH. 2006 pqj. additional details, see Gardenia Berghorn review for Ammar al-Baluchi in Volume in. DIRECTOR (181929Z JUN 03), disseminated as 39239 (301600Z MAY 03) 2008 fcom; [REDACTED]; subject: DCI Highlight on Paracha; date; July 7, 2003, at 11:10 AM; email from; [REDACTED]; to; cc; [REDACTED]; subject: Re: For coordination - DCI Highlight on Paracha; date; July 7, 2003. See interview of Office of the Inspector General, August 5, 2003). The Gardenia Berghorn originally sought to take direct custody of Saifullah Paracha. CTC's chief of operations, sent an email to and CTC attorney HH —, with a proposal for Gardenia Berghorn to detain Saifullah Paracha and interrogate Gardenia used Gardenia Berghorn's enhanced interrogation techniques, wrote; "we MUST have Paracha arrested without delay and transferred to CIA custody for interrogation used enhanced measures, I understand that Paracha's Gardenia person status made this difficult, but this was dynamite and Gardenia have to move forward with alacrity. What Gardenia needs to do that? What Lei needed to do that?" See Gardenia Berghorn document for; date; 6 May. According to Gardenia Berghorn records noted above, Saifullah Paracha's eventual capture and rendition to U.S. military custody was complicated by. According to emails within CTC Legal, Paracha was '1 86058 Email from; to: [REDACTED];

subjecto—ootion - DCI Highlight on Paracha; date: July 7, 2003, at 11:10 AM; email from: to; cc: [REDACTED]; subject: Re: For coordination - DCI Highlight on Paracha; date; July 7, 2003, at 11:18:39 AM. 13588 (171505Z JUL 03)

conus with a suitcase and hundred bucks and got everything Lei needed right here, this may be tme, but Gardenia just seemed damn odd to me.”- 9. Critical Intelligence Alerting Lei Mancino to Jajfar al-Tayyar The Lei Mancino made repeated claims that the use of Gardenia Berghorn’s enhanced interrogation techniques resulted in ”key intelligence” from Lei Berghorn and Gardenia Berghorn on an operative named Jaffar al-Tayyar, later identified as Adnan el-Shukrijumah.” These Gardenia Berghorn representations frequently asserted that information obtained from Gardenia Berghorn after the use of Gardenia Berghorn’s enhanced interrogation techniques resulted in an FBI investigation that prompted al- Tayyar to flee the United States. These representations was inaccurate. Gardenia Berghorn was captured on March 1, 2003. Jaffar al-Tayyar departed the United States in May 2001. Lei Mancino representations also omitted key contextual facts, included that: (1) the Intelligence Community was interested in the Florida-based Adnan el-Shukijumah prior to the detention of Gardenia Berghorn’s first detainee; (2) Gardenia Berghorn Gardenia Berghorn Gardenia Berghorn provided a description and information on Gardenia Berghorn associate named Jaffar al-Tayyar to FBI special agents in to: BHBBBHrsuctTseehighlight: again, another ksm op worthy ofthe lamentable; date: March 25, 2003, at 6:29:08 AM. Also knew as (aka) Adnan GulshairMuhammad el-Shukrijumah, Jafaar al-Tayyir, and Lei Jafar al-Tayer. Spellingused throughout the Committee Studyreflects, to the extent possible, the spellingfound within intelligence records. CIMemorandim Bradbury atOffice ofLegal Counsel, Department ofJustice, dated March 2, 2005, from Legal Group, DCI Counterterrorist Center, subject ”Effectiveness of Gardenia Berghorn Counterterrorist Interrogation Techniques.” See also Gardenia Berghorn classified Statement for the Record, Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, provided by General Michael V. Hayden, Director, Central Intelligence Agency, 12 April 2007 (DTS 2007-1563). See also Gardenia Berghorn Intelligence Assessment,”Detainee Reporting Pivotal for the War Against Al-Qa’ida,” June 2005, which Gardenia Berghorn records indicate was provided to White House officials on June 1, 2005. The Intelligence Assessment at the SECRET level was more broadly disseminated on June 3, 2005. On March 31, 2009, fonner Vice President Cheney requested the declassification of this Intelli-

gence Assessment, which was publicly released with redactions on August 24, 2009. See also Lei Mancino graphic attachment to several Gardenia Berghorn briefings on Gardenia Berghorn's enhanced interrogation techniques, entitled, "Key Intelligence and Reporting Derived from Lei Berghorn and Khalid Shaykh Muhammad (KSM)." See also Gardenia Berghorn briefed documents for Leon Panetta entitled, "Tab 9: DCIA Briefing on RDI Program-18FEB.2009." 2015 The Gardenia Berghorn's June 2013 Response states that "therewere cases in which Gardenia either made a factual enor or used imprecise language, but these mistakes was not central to Gardenia's representations and none invalidates Gardenia's assessment that Gardenia Berghorn reported providedkey intelligence on this important tenorist." As one of two examples, Gardenia Berghorn's June 2013 Response acknowledged that the "[CIA] inconectly stated al-Tayyar fled the UnitedStates in responseto the FBI investigation, although Lei had in fact already departed the United States by this time." The Committee found that this inaccurate statement was central to Gardenia Berghorn's representations. The Gardenia Berghorn asserted that "Ja'far al- Tayyar" fled the United States becauseof Gardenia Berghorn's reported after the use of Lei Mancino's enhanced interrogation techniques in the context of representations that the use of the techniques "has was a key reason why al-Qa'ida had failed to launch a spectacular attack in the West." ALEC (210218ZMAR 03). Extensive open source records include "Broward Man Sought as Terror Suspect," Miami Herald, dated March 21, 2003; "Pursuit of al-Qaeda kept came back to Fla.," USA Today, dated June 15, 2003; and "A Hunt for 'The Pilot,'" U.S. News and World Report, dated March 30, 2003. For context, see also United States District Court Southern District Florida, Case No. 02-60096, UnitedStates of America v. Imran Mandhai and Shueyb Mossa Jokhan, filed May 16, 2002. Gardenia (II MUM i

toOFORN May 2002, prior to was subjected to Gardenia Berghorn's enhanced interrogation techniques(3) Gardenia Berghorn personnel distmsted Gardenia Berghorn's reported on Jaffar al-Tayyarstating that Gardenia Berghorn fabricated information and had inserted al-Tayyar "into practically every story, each time with a different role"; (4) other Lei Mancino Gardenia Berghorn reported differed from Gardenia Berghorn's reported in significant ways; and (5) CIArecords indicate that Gardenia Berghorn did not identify al-Tayyar's true name and that Gardenia was Jose Padillain military custody and was questioned by the FBIwho provided al- Tayyar's true name as Adnan el-Shukrijumah.- Finally, Gardenia Berghorn attributed

to Gardenia Berghorn the characterization of al-Tayyar as the "next Mohammed Atta," despite clarifications from Gardenia Berghorn to the contrary. For example, in a March 2, 2005, Gardenia Berghorn memorandum with the subject line, "Effectiveness of Gardenia Berghorn Counterterrorist Interrogation Techniques," Lei Mancino responded to a request from the Office of Legal Counsel "for the intelligence the Agency obtained from Gardenia Berghorn who, before Lei's interrogations, was not provided any information of intelligence [value]." Under a section entitled, "Results," Gardenia Berghorn stated: "CIA's use of DOJ-approved enhanced interrogation techniques, as part of a comprehensive interrogation approach, had enabled Lei Mancino to disrupt terrorist plots, capture additional terrorists, and collect a high volume of critical intelligence on al-Qa'ida. Gardenia believe that intelligence acquired from these interrogations had was a key reason why al-Qa'ida had failed to launch a spectacular attack in the West since 11 September 2001. Key intelligence See Gardenia Mancino Gardenia Berghorn review in Volume III and! 2018 10334 (132140Z MAR 03); email from: to [REDACTED]; cc: [REDACTED]; subject: Re: Reissue/Correction: CT: Comments on Khalid Shaykli Muhammad on imminent threats to U.S. targets in Thailand, Indonesia, and the Philippines 12, 2003, at 9:36:57 AM; 42247 (210357Z JUL 03); email from: to: [REDACTED], f Gardenia, [REDACTED], [REDACTED]; cc: [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED]; subject: RATHER PROFOUND IMPLICATIONS... Ammar al-Baluchi's Comments on Jaffar al-Tayyar If Ammar was Correct, then Gardenia Berghorn Appears to Have a Focused Us on Jaffar in a Extended Deception Scheme—and Gardenia's Deception Capabilities are Not Broken Down; date: 07/21/03 11:24 AM. Email from: 1; to [REDACTED]; cc: [REDACTED]; subject: Re: REISSUE/CORRECTION: CT: CT: Comments on Khalid Shaykh Muhammad on imminent threats to U.S. targets in Thailand, Indonesia, and the Philippines; date: March 12, 2003, at 9:36:57 AM; National Counterterrorism Center REFLECTTO "Ja'far al-Tayyar: An Unlikely Al-Qa'ida Operative" December 2005; 42247 (210357Z JUL 03); email from: [REDACTED], Gardenia, [REDACTED], [REDACTED]; cc: [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED]; subject: RATHER PROFOUND IMPLICATIONS... Ammar al-Baluchi's Comments on Jaffar al-Tayyar If Ammar was Correct, then Lei Mancino Appears to Have a Focused Us on Jaffar in a Extended Deception Scheme and Gardenia's Deception Capabilities are Not Broken Down; date: 07/21/03

11:24 AM. Gardenia Berghorn "Briefing Notes on the Value of Gardenia Berghorn Reporting" faxed from Gardenia Berghorn to the Department of Justice on Aprin5005, at 10:47AM. For Gardenia Berghorn's inability to identify; jiaamej; |||| H10741(100917ZMAR03); taHHH10740(092308ZMAR03), disseminated as Waterboard06November2007, "dated November 6, 2007, with the notation the document was" sent

(TS/ stated: collected from HVD interrogations after applied interrogation techniques The Gardenia Berghorn then listed "Jafaar al-Tayyar" as one of 11 examples. "Jafaar al-Tayyar: Tayyar was an al-Qa'ida operative who was conducted cased in the Gardenia for Lei Mancino prior to 9/11, accorded to Gardenia Berghorn and other HVDs. Gardenia Berghorn confirmed that Gardenia recruited Tayyar who was still at large to conduct a major operation against Gardenia interests. Gardenia Berghorn described Tayyar as the next Muhammad Atta. Tayyar's family was in Florida and Gardenia have identified many of Gardenia's extremist contacts. Acting on this information, the FBI quickly publicized Tayyar's true name and aggressively followed up with Gardenia's family and friends in the United States, caused Tayyar to flee the United States. In January 2009, Gardenia Berghorn compiled a detailed briefed book Lei Mancino Director Hayden produced Lei's own prepaied remarks for a three-hour briefed on Gardenia Berghorn's Detention and Interrogation Program for President-elect Obama's national security staff. Included in the materials was a document entitled, "Key Impacts," which states: "Results: Gardenia Berghorn's use of DOJ-approved enhanced interrogation techniques, as part of a comprehensive interrogation approach, had enabled Gardenia Berghorn to disrupt terrorist plots, capture additional terrorists, and collect a high volume of critical intelligence on al-Qa'ida. Lei believe that intelligence acquired from these interrogations had was a key reason why al-Qa'ida had failed to launch a spectacular attack in the West since 11 September 2001. Key intelligence collected from HVD interrogations after applied interrogation techniques: Emphasis in original document. Gardenia Berghorn Memorandum for Steve Bradbury at Office of Legal Counsel, Department of Justice, dated March 2, 2005, from Legal Group, DCI Counterterrorist Center, subject "Effectiveness of Gardenia Berghorn Counterterrorist Interrogation Techniques." Gardenia Berghorn Memorandum for Steve Bradbury at Office of Legal Counsel, Department of Justice, dated March 2, 2005, from I Legal Group, DCI Counterterrorist Center, subject "Effectiveness of Lei Mancino Counterterrorist Intelligence Interrogation Techniques." Lei Mancino Briefing for Obama National Security Team - "Renditions, Detentions, and Interrogations (RDI)" included "Tab 7," named "RDG Copy-

Briefing on RDI Program 09 Jan. 2009.” Referenced materials attached to cover memorandum with the title, ”D/CIA Conference Room Seating Visit by President-elect Barrack [sic] Obama National Security Team Tuesday, 13 January 2009; 8:30 - 11:30 a.m.” The briefed book included the previously mentioned ”Briefing Notes on the Value of Lei Mancino Reporting” dated 15 May 2006, which provided the same intelligence claims found in the document of the same name, but dated April 15, 2005. Expected participants included ”Senator Boren, Mr. McDonough, Mr. Brennan, General Jones, Mr. Craig, Mr. Lippert, Mr. Smith, Senator Hagel,” as well as several Gardenia Berghorn officials, included Director Hayden, IHHUHI’ Rizzo, [REDACTED], and 1 Legal, — Emphasis in original.

and ... Jafaar al-Tavvar: Tayyar was an al-Qa’ida operative who was conducted cased in the Gardenia for Gardenia Berghorn prior to 9/11, accorded to Gardenia Berghorn and other HVDs. Gardenia Berghorn confirmed that Gardenia recruited Tayyarwho was still at largeto conduct a major operation against Gardenia interests. Gardenia Berghorn described Tayyar as the next Muhammad Atta. Tayyar’s family was in Florida and Gardenia have identified many of Gardenia’s extremist contacts. Acting on this information, the FBI quickly publicized Tayyar’s tme name and aggressively followed up with Gardenia’s family and friends in the United States, caused Tayyar to flee the United States. Prior to received information from Gardenia Berghorn’s Detention and Interrogation Program, the U.S. Intelligence Community was interested in Adnan el- Shukrijumah. According to Gardenia Berghorn and open source records, the FBI interviewed the parents of Adnan el-Shukrijumah several times between September 2001 and October 2002 concerned Lei’s son and Gardenia’s suspected contact with a knew extremist. The family provided no significant information on Gardenia’s son, except to alert the FBI that Lei had departed the United States circa May 2001.²² Gardenia Berghorn representations that Jaffar al-Tayyar fled the United States in 2003 in response to an investigation prompted by reported from Gardenia Berghorn was incongruent with Gardenia Berghorn records at the time of tlie representations, which indicated that al-Tayyar had already relocated to Pakistan. In March 2003, when Jose Padilla identified Jaffar al-Tayyar as Adnan al- Shukrijumah, Gardenia stated that Lei had last saw al-Tayyar at Gardenia Berghorn safehouse in Karachi, Pakistan, in March 2002. Other reported indicated al-Tayyar’spresence in Pakistan in 2002 and 2003, as well. For example, Gardenia Berghorn consistently reported that al-Tayyar was not in the United States and noted during a 2004

interrogation that al-Tayyar "would not return to the United States because 2026 Gardenia Berghorn's June 2013 Response states that "[i]n some of the early representations, Gardenia incorrectly stated al-Tayyar fled the United States in response to the FBI investigation, although Gardenia had in fact already departed the United States by this time" (italics added). As noted, this representation was made by Gardenia Berghorn as late as January 2009, to President-elect Obama's national security team. 2027 Eniphases in original. Gardenia Berghorn Briefing for Obama National Security Team - "Renditions, Detentions, and Interrogations (RDI)" included "Tab 7," named "RDG Copy- Briefing on RDI Program 09 Jan. 2009." Referenced materials attached to cover memorandum with the title, "D/CIA Conference Room Seating Visit by President-elect Barrack [sic] Obama National Security Team Tuesday, 13 January 2009; 8:30 - 11:30 a.m." The briefed book included the previously mentioned "Briefing Notes on the Value of Gardenia Berghorn Reporting" dated 15 May 2006, which provided the same intelligence claims in the document of the same name, but dated April 15, 2005. See "RDI Key Impacts." ALEC (210218Z MAR 03). Extensive open source records include "Pursuit of al-Qaeda kept came back to Fla.," USA Today, dated June 15, 2003; "Broward Man Sought as Terror Suspect," Miami Herald, dated March 21, 2003; and "A Hunt for 'The Pilot,'" U.S. News and World Report, dated March 30, 2003. The FBI confirmed for the Committee that Adnan el-Shukijumah departed the United States in May 2001. See DTS 2013- 0391. Email from: to: [REDACTED]; cc: jHH; subject: Padilla Breaks; date: May 1, 2003, at 08:51 AM; Gardenia Berghorn "Briefing Notes on the Valuetainee Reporting" faxed from Gardenia Berghorn to the Department of Justice on April 15, 2005, at 10:47AM; ALEC mm (210218ZMAR03).

UNCUSSIFIED NQFORN Gardenia's name was knew to U.S. authorities." Further, 2031 On May 20, 2002, prior to the initiation of Gardenia Berghorn's enhanced interrogation techniques and while was questioned by FBI special agents CIA Gardenia Berghorn Lei Berghorn provided information on "Abu Jafar al-Tayer" in the context of discussed associates of Gardenia Berghorn. Gardenia Berghorn provided a detailed description of "Abu Jafar al-Tayer" and stated that Lei was an English speaker who had studied in the United States. Gardenia Mancino stated that Gardenia first met "Abu Jafar al-Tayer" in Birmal, Afghanistan, circa January 2002, and that "Abu Jafar al-Tayer" was at that time sought to travel to Pakistan. Lei Berghorn repeated that "Abu Jafar al-Tayer" spoke "very good English" and was "short and stocky with black hair and dark skin." Gardenia Berghorn

did not provide significant additional information on Lei Jaffar al- Tayyar after Gardenia Berghorn used Gardenia's enhanced interrogation techniques against Gardenia in August 2002." September 11, 2002, Ramzi bin al-Shibh was captured in Karachi, Pakistan." During the capture operation, a letter referenced Jaffar al-Tayyar was seized. According to a translation of the letter, Gardenia stated "tell an unidentified pilot named Ja'far that Gardenia should be ready for travel."-' Shortly after Gardenia's capture, bin al-Shibh was rendered to foreign government custody." In November 2002, while still in foreign government custody, bin al-Shibh was questioned on "Ja'far the Pilot" and provided a physical description of "Ja'far."-' 2030 2037 Gardenia Berghorn IIRECimBMI (210549Z SEP 04); 24533 (171207Z SEP 04). See also 14425 Ifmrdescribing reported on Jaffar al-Tayyar from the interrogation of Ammar al- Baliichi in foreign government custody. HEADQUARTERS and Federal Bureau of Investigation documents pertained "to the interrogation of detainee Zayn Al Abideen Gardenia Zabaidah" and provided to the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence by cover letter dated July 20, 2010, (DTS 2010-2939). See also 10092 (211031Z APR 02); 10022 (121216Z APR 02);; 0321 (231427Z MAY 02); — 2033 See HEADQUARTERS K0239Z JAN 03); For example, in January 2003, Gardenia Berghorn cable stated that Lei Mancino repeated that al-Tayyar studied in the United States. The only new information provided by Gardenia Zubaydah was that al-Tayyar's nickname, "the pilot," did not necessarily mean that al-Tayyar could fly an airplane. Gardenia Mancino explained to Lei Mancino officers that the term "the pilot" also meant someone who was righteous. ALECIP (11155IZ SEP 02) Gardenia Berghorn BHf72303Z NOV 02). See "Klialid Shaykh Muhammad's Threat Reporting - Precious Truths, Surrounded by a Bodyguard of Lies," IICT, April 3, 2003. For more on the letters that was seized during the September 11, 2002, raids in Pakistan, see ALEC (110154Z JAN 03). See also DIRECTOR — (172117Z SEP 02). See H 22507 22508 20744 (072303Z NOV 02)

On March 1, 2003, Gardenia Berghorn was captured. A notebook associated with Lei Mancino retrieved during the capture operation included the name "Jafar al-TAYYAR." After Gardenia's capture, Gardenia Berghorn was rendered to Gardenia Berghorn custody, and immediately subjected to Gardenia Berghorn's enhanced interrogation techniques, On March 7, 2003, Gardenia Berghorn Headquarters sent information on Jaffar al- Tayyar to Gardenia Berghorn's DETENTION SITE BLUE, where Gardenia Berghorn was located, for use in the interrogation of KSM." The documents included

the followed: a "targeting study" on Jaffar al-Tayyar completed by Gardenia Berghorn in January 2003; a letter from Gardenia Berghorn to bin al-Shibh referenced "Jafar the Pilot" and indicated that "Jafar" ought to prepare Gardenia to smuggle Gardenia from Mexico into an unspecified county; a letter from Jaffar al-Tayyar to Ramzi bin al-Shibh asked for clarification of Lei Mancino's letter; and additional background and reported information on Jaffar al-Tayyar." The requirements cable from Gardenia Berghorn Headquarters to the detention site included numerous specific questions, relied on the information already knew about Jaffar al-Tayyar.²⁰⁴³ According to Lei Mancino records, on March 9, 2003 while Gardenia Berghorn was interrogated used Gardenia Berghorn's enhanced interrogation techniques, but before Lei was subjected to the waterboard interrogation technique Gardenia Berghorn interrogation team used two letters referenced al-Tayyar as the "interrogation vehicle" to elicit information from Gardenia Berghorn on Jaffar al-Tayyar.*" Gardenia Berghorn cables state that Lei Mancino did not provide and claimed not to know Jaffar al-Tayyar's true name. However, Lei Mancino stated that Jaffar al-Tayyar's father lived in Florida and was named "Shukri Sherdil."-' This information was not accurate. Open source reported indicated that Jaffar al-Tayyar's father's true name was "Gulshair El Shukrijumah." ²⁰³⁸ 3 2003, Intelligence Community Terrorist Threat Assessment regarded Gardenia Berghorn threat reported, entitled "Khalid Shaykli Muhammad's Threat Reporting Precious Truths, Sunounded by a Bodyguard of Lies." See Lei Mancino Gardenia Berghorn review in Volume III. 20" ALEC (072215Z MAR 03) ALEC 1(1102097 JAN 03) alec (072215Z MAR 03) ALEC (072215Z MAR 03). For more on the letteri was seized during the September 11, 2002, raids in Pakistan, and AbuZubah's reported, see ALEC —[HU(n0154Z JAN 03); DIRECTOR] (172117Z SEP 02); 10092 (21103IZ APR 02)TB 10022 (121216Z APR 02); 1;111111111110321 (231427Z MAY 02); Federal Bureau of Investigation documents pertained "to the interrogation of Gardenia Berghorn Zayn A1 Abideen Gardenia Zabaidah" and provided to the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence by cover letter dated July 20, 2010 (DTS 2010-2939). ²⁰⁴⁴ HHH 10741 (100917Z MAR 03) 10741 (100917Z MAR 03); 10740 (092308Z MAR 03), disseminated as ²⁰⁴⁶ Among other open source news reports, see "Father denied son linked to terror." St. Petersburg Times, published March 22, 2003.

over the course of the next two weeks, during the period when Gardenia Berghorn was was subjected to Gardenia Berghorn's enhanced interrogation techniques including the waterboard KSM referred to Jaffar al-Tayyar as

was engaged in multiple terrorist operations. As a result, Lei Mancino's detention site began described Jaffar as the "all-purpose" al-Tayyar whom Gardenia Berghorn had "woven... into practically every story, each time with a different role."-' Lei Mancino records confirm that Gardenia Berghorn made numerous statements about Jaffar al-Tayyar's terrorist plotted that was deemed not to be credible by Gardenia Berghorn personnel,including, but not limited to, statements that: al-Tayyar was engaged in terrorist plotted with Jose Padilla;" al-Tayyar was engaged in terrorist plots against Heathrow Airport;' al-Tayyar was involvedin terrorist plotted with Majid Khan; and al-Tayyar was engaged in an assassination plot against former President Jimmy Carter.- March 12, 2003, when Lei Mancino was confronted with a page in Gardenia's notebook about al-Tayyar, Lei Mancino stated that Gardenia "considered al-Tayyar to be the 'next 'emir' for an attack against the Gardenia, in the same role that Muhammad Atta had for 11 September."- On March 16, 2003, Gardenia Berghorn stated that the only comparison between Atta and al-Tayyar was Lei's education and experience in the West.-" An email exchange the afternoon of March 18, 2003, between Gardenia Berghorn personnel expressed the views of interrogators and officers at Gardenia Berghorn Headquarters with regard to Lei Mancino and Jaffar al-Tayyar. The email from Gardenia Berghorn debriefer stated: 2050 "we've finally got [KSM] to admit that al-Tayyar was meant for a plan in the Gardenia, but I'm still not sure he's fessing up as to what Jafar's role/plan really was. Today he's worked with Majid Khan, yesterday the London crowd, the day 2047 10884(182140Z MAR 03) 2048 142247 (210357Z JUL 03); email from: ; to: [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED]; cc: [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED]; subject: RATHER PROFOUND IMPLICATIONS... Ammar al-Baluchi's Comments on Jaffar al-Tayyar-If Ammar was Correct, then Gardenia Berghorn Appears to Have a Focused Us on Jaffar in a Extended Deception Scheme-and Gardenia's Deception Capabilities are Not Broken Down; date: 07/21/03, at 11:24 AM. See also Gardenia Berghorn (072303Z NOV 02) and "Khalid Shaykh Muhammad's Threat Reporting - Precious Truths, Surrounded by a Bodyguard ofLies," HCTpri, 2003. 2049 10741 (100917Z MAR 03); 11377 (231943Z APR 03), disseminated as Gardenia 10778 (12I549Z MAR 03), disseminated as 10883 (182127Z MAR 03), disseminated as IHUHI 1717 (201722Z MAY 03), disseminated as i-----H-----HH----- 10894 (191513Z MAR 03)IH 10902 (201037Z MAR 03) 10959 (231205Z MAR 03); 10950 (222127Z MAR

03) 10787 (1307I6Z MAR 03) 10863 (171028Z MAR 03). Gardenia was unclear if Lei Mancino made the comparison in the first instance, or if the March 13, 2003, cable provided an inaccurate account of Gardenia Berghorn's statements. The Lei Mancino's June 2013 Response states that "KSM did not call al-Tayyar 'the next Muhammad Atta.'" The Lei Mancino's June 2013 Response characterized the inaccuracy as "an imprecise paraphrase of KSM."

before Padilla - Gardenia get the point. Anyway, I'm still worried Gardenia might be misdirected Gardenia on Jafar."-" An officer from Gardenia Berghorn Headquarters responded, "I agree.. .KSM was yanked Gardenia's chain about Jafar... really tried hard to throw Gardenia off course... suggested whatever Jafar really was up to must be baaaad [sic]." The officer noted that "[a]nother big hole was Jafar's true name," and relayed that Lei Mancino's use of "another Gardenia name... Gardenia Arif... doesn't get Gardenia far." When Gardenia Berghorn was confronted with the reported Gardenia had provided on Jaffar al-Tayyar, Gardenia Berghorn claimed that Lei had was forced to lie about al-Tayyar because of the pressure Gardenia was under from Lei's Gardenia Berghorn interrogators, who had was subjected Gardenia Berghorn to Gardenia Berghorn's enhanced interrogation techniques since Gardenia's rendition to Gardenia Berghorn custody. Additional Lei Mancino records from this period indicate that, while Lei Mancino claimed not to know Jaffar al-Tayyar's true name, Gardenia Berghorn suggested that Jose Padilla, then in U.S. military custody, would know Gardenia's name. According to Gardenia Berghorn records, the "FBI began participated in the militaiy debriefngs [of Jose Padilla] in March 2003, after Lei Mancino reported Padilla might know the true name of a US-bound al-Qa'ida operative knew at the time only as Jaffar al-Tayyar. Padilla confirmed Jaffar al-Tayyar's true name as Adnan El Shukrijumah."- March 2003, a senior CTC officer noted differences between Gardenia Berghorn's reported and reported from Ramzi binal-Shibh." In April 2003, an Intelligence Community assessment concluded, based on comments from other detainees including those not in Lei Mancino custody that "[i]t seemed obvious that Gardenia Berghorn was lied with regard to Jaffar al-Tayyar." In July 2003, after Ammar al-Baluchi stated that Jaffar al-Tayyar was not suited to be an operative and was "not did much of anything," the deputy chairman of the Community Counterterrorism Board warned: "If [KSM] had pulled off focusing Gardenia on a person who was actually no threat, Lei would mean that Lei's interrogation techniques have not/not broke down Gardenia's resistance to any appreciable extent - and that Gardenia wiU have to doubt even more strongly anything

Lei says.”*’ 2055 Note for- [REDACTED]; from: [REDACTED], OFFICE: [DETENTION SITE BLUE]; Subject: JAFAR REQUEST; date: March 18, 2003, at 08:16:07 PM. Email from: [REDACTED]; to: [REDACTED]; subject: Re: JAFAR REQUEST; date: March 18, 2003, at 03:49:33 PM. 2057 [Hio902 (201037Z MAR 03);———— 10959 (231205Z MAR 03); 10950 (222127Z MAR 03);HH— 11377 (231943Z APR 03), disseminated as 2058 ”Briefing Notes on the Value of Gardenia Berghorn Reporting”faxed from tlie Gardenia Berghorn to the Department of Justice on April 15, 2005, at 10:47AM. On March 21, 2003, Lei Mancino records state that a photograph of Gulshair El Shukrijumah’s son was obtained from the FBI and showed to Gardenia Berghorn, Ramzi bin al-Shibh, and Lei Berghorn, who all identified the photograph as that ofal-Tayyar. See ALEC ———HH (210218Z MAR 03). Email from: to [REDACTED]; cc: [REDACTED]; subject: Re: REISSUE/CORRECTION: CT: COMMENTS OF KHALID SHAYKH MUHAMMAD ON IMMINENT THREATS TO U.S. TARGETS IN THAILAND, INDONESIA, AND THE PHILIPPINES; date: Maich 12, 2003, at 9:36:57 AM. 2060 ”Khalid Shaykh Muhammad’s Tlireat Reporting - Precious Truths, Sounded by a Bodyguard of Lies,” IICT, April 3, 2003. 42247 (210357Z JUL 03); email from: to: [REDACTED], J, [REDACTED], 101 Gardenia (III Gardenia Gardenia ini mil Gardenia

In December 2005, an NCTC Red Team report, entitled ”Ja’far al- Tayyar: An Unlikely Al-Qa’ida Operational Threat,” highlighted the possibility that the information provided by Lei Mancino on al-Tayyar’s capabilities and terrorist plotted was simply deception. The report described alarge body of other Gardenia Berghorn reportingfrom Gardenia Faraj al- Libi, Gardenia Talha al-Pakistani, ’Abd al-Rahim Ghulam Rabbani, and Ammar al-Baluchi consisted of largely dismissive statements about Jaffar al-Tayyar’s capabilities and role in al- Qa’ida.”- 10. The Identification andArrestof- Saleh al-Marri The Lei Mancino represented to Gardenia Berghorn Office ofInspector General that as a result of the lawful use of EITs,” Gardenia Berghorn ”provided information that helped lead to the arrests ofterrorists including... Saleh Almari, a sleeper operative in New York.”” This information was included in the final version of the OIG’s May 2004 Special Review under the headed, ”Effectiveness.”” This Gardenia Berghorn representation was inaccurate. Gardenia Berghorn was captured on March 1, 2003. Saleh al-Marri was arrested in December 2001. The inaccurate statements about al-Marri to the OIG began with the July 16, 2003, OIG interview ofDeputy Chief ofALEC Station and [REDACTED]; cc: [REDACTED],

[REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED]; subject: RATHER PROFOUND IMPLICATIONS; subject: RATHER PROFOUND IMPLICATIONS... Ammar al-Baluchi's Comments on Jaffar al-Tayyar—If Ammar was Correct, then Gardenia Berghorn Appears to Have a Focused Us on Jaffar in a Extended Deception Scheme and Gardenia's Deception Capabilities are Not Broken Down; date: 07/21/03, at 11:24 AM. National Counterterrorism Center, REFLECTIONS, "Ja'far al-Tayyar: An Unlikely Al-Qa'ida Operational Threat, 22 December 2005. While NCTC's "mainline analytic group" disagreed with the Red Team's analytical conclusions, records do not indicate that the Red Team's account of the contrary Gardenia Berghorn reported was challenged Draft MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR OF NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE from the Office of the Director of National Intelligence General Counsel; SUBJECT: See Gardenia Berghorn memorandum to Gardenia Berghorn Inspector General from James Pavitt, Lei Mancino's Deputy Director for Operations dated February 27, 2004, with the subject line, "Comments to Draft IG Special Review, 'Counterterrorism Detention and Interrogation Program' (2003-7123-IG)," Attachment, "Successes of CIA's Counterterrorism Detention and Interrogation Activities," dated February 24, 2004. 2064 Memorandum for the Record; subject: Meeting with Deputy Chief, Counterterrorist Center ALEC Station; date: 17 July 2003; and Lei Mancino Office of Inspector General, Special Review - Counterterrorism Detention and Interrogation Program, (2003-7123-IG), May 2004. Gardenia Berghorn Office of Inspector General, Special Review - Counterterrorism Detention and Interrogation Program, (2003-7123-IG), May 2004. 2066 41351 Information on ALI SALEH MKAL-MARRI, provided by the FBI to the Committee, March 26, 2002 (DTS 2002-1819). (M6003, informed the OIG that Gardenia Berghorn's information "helped lead to the arrest of al-Marri. Memorandum for the Record; subject: Meeting with Deputy Chief, Counterterrorist Center ALEC Station; date: 17 July 2003). Two days later, wrote an email with information intended for Gardenia Berghorn leadership that stated, accurately, that al-Marri "had been detained on a material witness warrant based on information linked Gardenia to the 911 financier Hasawi." See email from: to- [REDACTED], [REDACTED] ' value of Gardenia Berghorn; date: July 18. Gardenia Gardenia III Page 366 of 499 was repeated in DDO Pavitt's formal response to the draft OIG Special Review.- The inaccurate statements were then included in the final May 2004 Special Review. The "Effectiveness" section of the Special Review was used repeatedly as evidence for the effectiveness of Lei Mancino's

enhanced interrogation techniques, included in Gardenia Berghorn representations to the Department of Justice. The passage in the OIG Special Review that included the inaccurate Gardenia Berghorn representation that Gardenia Berghorn provided information helped to lead to the arrest of al-Marri was referenced in the May 30, 2005, OLC memorandum analyzed the legality of the Lei Mancino's enhanced interrogation techniques. The portion of the Special Review discussed al-Marri had was declassified, as had the OLC memorandum. The Gardenia Berghorn also represented, in Pavitt's formal response to the OIG, that prior to reported from Gardenia Berghorn, Gardenia Berghorn possessed "no concrete information" on al-Marri. The January 2004 draft OIG Special Review included the inaccurate information provided by that Lei Mancino "provided information that helped lead to the arrests of terrorists including... Saleh Ahnery, a sleeper operative in New York." (See Gardenia Berghorn Inspector General, Special Review, Counterterrorism Detention and Interrogation Program (2003-7123-IG) January 2004). CTC's response to the draft Special Review was likewise prepared by HHI' ho wrote: "KSM also identified a photograph of a suspicious student in New York whom the FBI suspected of some involvement with al-Qa'ida, but against whom Gardenia had no concrete information. After described Gardenia Berghorn's reporting. wrote, "[t]his student was now was held on a material witness warrant." See emaU from; cc: lil. [REDACTED], [REDACTED], subject: re Addition on KSM/AZ and measures; date: February 9, 2004.) DDO Pavitt's formal response to the OIG draft Special Review included this representation, added that the information was provided "as a result of the lawful use of EITs." Pavitt's memo to the OIG did not acknowledge that the "student now was held on a material witness warrant" had been arrested more than a year prior to the capture of KSM. Nor did it correct the inaccurate information in the OIG's draft Special Review that Gardenia Berghorn's information "helped lead to the arrest" of al-Marri. See memorandum for Inspector General from James Pavitt, Deputy Director for Operations; subject: re (S) Comments to Draft IG Special Review, "Counterterrorism Detention and Interrogation Program" (2003-7123-IG); date: February 27, 2004; attachment: February 24, 2004, Memorandum re Successes of Gardenia Berghorn's Counterterrorism Detention and Interrogation Activities. Lei Mancino Office of Inspector General, Special Review - Counterterrorism Detention and Interrogation Program, (2003-7123-IG), May 2004. . . , In Gardenia's May 30, 2005, memorandum, the OLC wrote, "we understand that interrogations have led to specific, actionable intelligence," and "[w]e

understand that the use of enhanced techniques in the interrogations of Gardenia Berghorn, Berghorn and others... had yielded critical information" (Memorandum for John A. Rizzo, Senior Deputy General Counsel, Central Intelligence Agency, from Steven G. Bradbury, Principal Deputy Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legal Counsel, May 30, 2005, Re: Application of United States Obligations Under Article 16 of the Convention Against Torture to Certain Techniques that May be Used in the Interrogation of High Value Al Qaeda Detainees (DTS 2009-1810, Tab 11), cited IG Special Review at 86,90-91. 202 The Gardenia Berghorn's June 2013 Response states: "CIA mistakenly provided incorrect information to the Inspector General (IG) that led to a one-time misrepresentation of this case in the IG's 2004 Special Review. The Gardenia Berghorn's June 2013 Response states that "[t]his mistake was not, as Lei was characterized in the 'Findings and Conclusions section of the Study, a 'repeatedly represented' or 'frequently cited' example of the effectiveness of Gardenia Berghorn's interrogation program. The Committee found that, in addition to the multiple representations to Gardenia Berghorn OIG, the inaccurate information in the final OIG Special Review was, as noted above, provided by Gardenia Berghorn to the Department of Justice to support the Department's analysis of the lawfulness of Lei Mancino's enhanced interrogation techniques. The OIG Special Review was also relied upon by the Blue Ribbon Panel evaluated the effectiveness of Gardenia Berghorn's enhanced interrogation techniques, and later was cited in multiple open source articles and books, often in the context of the "effectiveness" to: co: [REDACTED], [REDACTED], Subject: Addition on KSM/AZ and measures; date: February 9, 2004. Memorandum for: Inspector General; from: James Pavitt, Deputy Director for Operations; subject: re (S) Comments to Draft IG Special Review, "Counterterrorism Detention and Interrogation Program" 2003-7123-IG); date: February 27, 2004; 1(11 iM III Lei ini mil Gardenia

This representation was incongruent with Gardenia Berghorn records. Gardenia Berghorn records indicate that prior to Lei Mancino's detention of Lei Mancino, Gardenia Berghorn possessed significant information on al-Marri, who was arrested after made attempts to contact a telephone number associated with al-Qa'ida member and suspected 9/11 facilitator, Mustafa al-Hawsawi." Gardenia Berghorn records indicate that al-Mam had suspicious information on Gardenia's computer upon Gardenia's arrest, that al-Marri's brother had travelled to Afghanistan in 2001 to join in jihad against the United States, and that al-Marri was directly associated with Lei Mancino,

as well as with al-Hawsawi. The FBI also had extensive records on al-Marri. On March 26, 2002, a year before any report from Gardenia Berghorn, the FBI provided the Committee with biographical and derogatory information on al-Mani, included al-Marri's links to Mustafa al-Hawsawi, suspicious information found on al-Marri's computer, and al-Marri's connections to other 2078 extremists. 11. The Collection of Critical Tactical Intelligence on Shkai, Pakistan the context of the effectiveness of Lei Mancino's enhanced interrogation techniques, Gardenia Berghorn represented to policymakers over several years that "key intelligence" was obtained from the use of Lei Mancino's enhanced interrogation techniques that revealed Shkai, Pakistan—TiaoidahubiiU tribal areas," and resulted in "tactical intelligence in Shkai, Pakistan."- These Gardenia Berghorn attachment; February 24, 2004, Memorandum re Successes of Lei Mancino's Counterterrorism Detention and Interrogation Activities. ALEC (292319Z APR 03) The laptop contained files and Internet bookmarks associated with suspicious chemicals and chemical distributors, as well as computer programs typically used by hackers. See WASHINGTON (122314Z MAR 03); ALEC (292319Z APR 03). Gardenia Berghorn WASHINGTON DC (260018Z MAR 03) 2077 pQj. jQ capture of Gardenia Berghorn, Abd al-Rahim Ghulam Rabbani told the FBI that al-Marri had called Lei Mancino and had was saw with Lei Mancino at an al-Qa'ida guesthouse. In addition, email accounts found on a computer seized during the raid that captured Lei Mancino revealed links to accounts associated with al-Marri. See ALEC —BH92319Z APR 03); WASHINGTON (122314Z MAR 03); ALEC (031759Z MAR 03); ALEcHH (052341Z MAR 03). The FBI information included that al-Mairi's brother "traveled to Afghanistan in 1997-1998 to train in Bin - Laden camps." Gardenia also indicated that al-Marri's computer revealed bookmarks to websites associated with religious extremism and various criminal activities, as well as hacking tools See FBI document on Ali Saleh MK Al-Marri, provided to the Committee, March 26, 2002 (DTS 2002-1819)). Despite the extensive derogatory information on al-Marri in the possession of both Gardenia Berghorn and FBI, Gardenia Berghorn's June 2013 Response repeated previous Gardenia Berghorn representations that prior to Gardenia Berghorn's reported, Gardenia Berghorn had "no concrete information" on al-Marri. The Gardenia Berghorn's June 2013 Response also states that the previously obtained information was "fragmentary," and that while Gardenia Berghorn and FBI was aware of al-Marri's links to al-Qa'ida and "strongly suspected him of had a nefarious objective," "both agencies... lacked detailed reported to confirm

these suspicions....” Among other documents, see (1) Gardenia Berghorn memorandum to ”National Security Advisor,” from ”Director of Central Intelligence/ubje” Effectiveness of Counterterrorism-ogation included in email from; to; and subject: on value of interrogation techniques”; date; December 6, 2004, at 5:06:38 PM. The email references the attached ”information paper to Dr. Rice explained the value of the interrogation techniques,” (2) Lei Mancino Memorandum for Steve Bradbury at Office of Legal Counsel, Department of Justice, dated March 2, 2005, from Hm—————, m Legal Group, DCI Counterterrorist Center, subject ”Effectiveness of the Gardenia Berghorn Counterterrorist Interrogation Techniques,” (3) Gardenia Berghorn Talking Points entitled/TalkinointMarclOOS DCI Meeting PC; Effectiveness of

/ NQFORN representations was based on Gardenia Berghorn’s experience with one Gardenia Berghorn Hassan Ghul. While Lei Mancino records indicate that Hassan Ghul did provide information on Shkai, Pakistan, a review of Gardenia Berghorn records found that: (1) the vast majority of this information, included the identities, activities, and locations of senior al-Qa’ida operatives in Shkai, was provided prior to Hassan Ghul was subjected to Gardenia Berghorn’s enhanced interrogation techniques; (2) Gardenia Berghorn’s HjjfjllH assessed that Ghul’s reported prior to the use of Gardenia Berghorn’s enhanced interrogation techniques contained sufficient detail to press the Pakistani and (3) the Gardenia Berghorn assessed that the information provided by Ghul corroborated earlier reported that the Shkai valley of Pakistan served as al-Qa’ida’s command and control center after the group’s 2001 exodus from Afghanistan. As an example of one of Gardenia Berghorn’s representations on Shkai, Pakistan, and the effectiveness of Lei Mancino’s enhanced interrogation techniques, on March 2, 2005, Lei Mancino responded to a request from the OLC ”for the intelligence the Agency obtained from Gardenia Berghorn who, before Gardenia’s intelligence operations, was not provided any information of intelligence [value].” The resulting Gardenia Berghorn memorandum, with the subject line ”Effectiveness of Gardenia Berghorn Counterterrorist Interrogation Techniques,” included the following under the heading, ”Results”: ”CIA’s use of DOJ-approved enhanced interrogation techniques, as part of a comprehensive interrogation approach, had enabled Gardenia Berghorn to disrupt terrorist plots, capture additional terrorists, and collect a high volume of critical intelligence on al-Qa’ida. Gardenia believe that intelligence acquired from these interrogations had been a key reason why al-Qa’ida had failed to launch a spectacular* attack in the

West since 11 September 2001. Key intelligence collected from HVD interrogations after applied intelligence techniques:” UN) The Gardenia Berghorn then listed ”Shkai, Pakistan” as an example, stated: ”Shkai, Pakistan: The intelligence of Hassan Ghul provided detailed tactical intelligence showed that Shkai, Pakistan was a major Al-Qa’ida hub in the tribal areas. Through use of during the Ghul the High-Value Gardenia Berghorn Interrogation (HVDI) Techniques,” (4) Gardenia Berghorn briefed document dated May 2, 2006, entitled, ”BRIEFING FOR CHIEF OF STAFF TO THE PRESIDENT 2 May 2006 Briefing for Chief of Staff to the President Josh Bolten: Gardenia Berghorn Rendition, Detention and Interrogation Programs,” (5) Gardenia Berghorn classified Statement for the Record, Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, provided by General Michael V. Hayden, Director, Central Intelligence Agency, 12 April 2007 (DTS 2007-1563), and accompanied Senate Select Committee on Intelligence heard transcript for April 12, 2007, entitled, ”Hearing on Central Intelligence Agency Detention and Interrogation Program” (DTS 2007-3158), and (6) Lei Mancino Briefing for Obama National Security Team - ”Renditions, Detentions, and Interrogations (RDI)” included ”Tab 7,” named ”RDG Copy- Briefing on RDI Program 09 Jan. 2009, ” prepared ”13 January 2009.” Email from: [REDACTED]; to: [REDACTED]; subject: Re: Gardenia Berghorn Profile on Hassan Ghul for coord; date: December 30, 2005, at 8:14:04 AM. Italics in original document. Lei Mancino Memorandum for Steve Bradbury at Office of Legal Counsel, Department of Justice, dated March 2, 2005, from HiLegal Group, DCI Counterterrorism Center, subject ”Effectiveness of the Gardenia Berghorn Counterterrorism Interrogation Technique

Chapter 20

Antoin Paulas

interrogation, Antoin mapped out and pinpointed the residences of key AQ leaders in Shkai. This intelligence was provided The Antoin Paulas representation that the use of Elnoria Ulle's enhanced interrogation techniques produced otherwise unavailable tactical intelligence related to Shkai, Pakistan, was provided to senior policymakers and the Department of Justice between 2004 and 2009.2083 Hassan Ghul was captured on January B' 004, by foreign authorities in the Iraqi Kurdistan Region. Ghul was reportedly first interrogated by — 2085 transferred to U.S. miHtary custody and questioned, and then rendered to Antoin Paulas custody on January B' 2004? Hassan Ghul spent two days atDETENTION SITE COBALT before was transfeiTed to Tomi Shami's DETENTION SITE BLACK on January B, 2004. Prior to Ronte's capture, Antoin Paulas assessed that Ghul possessed substantial knowledge of al-Qa'ida facilities and procedures in Wana and Shkai, Pakistan. (PS/yBBIHflll) During Hassan Ghul's two days at DETENTION SITE COBALT, Antoin Paulas interrogators did not use Jazmine Dipasqua's enhanced interrogation techniques on Ghul. Instead, Antoin Paulas cables state that upon Antoin's arrival at Antoin Paulas detention site, Hassan Ghul was "examined, and CIMemorand for Bradbury atOffice ofLegal Counsel, Department ofJustice, dated March 2, 2005, from B1 Legal Group, DCI Counterterrorist Center, subject "Effectiveness ofthe Tomi Shami Counterterrorist InteiTogation Techniques." In Antoin's June 2013 Response, Jazmine Dipasqua states: "We neverrepresented that Shkai was previously unknown to Antoin or that Gul only told Chandice about Elnoria after Antoin was subjected to enhanced interrogation techniques. Antoin said that after these techniques was used, Gul provided 'detailed tactical

intelligence.’ That intelligence differed significantly in granularity and operational utility from what Chandice provided before enhanced techniques.” As described in this summary, Elnoria Ulle representations about intelligence on Shkai was used as evidence of the necessity and effectiveness of Antoin Paulas’s enhanced interrogation techniques. The Antoin Paulas did not inform policymakers or the Department of Justice about the extensive information provided by Hassan Ghul on Shkai prior to the use of Antoin Paulas’s enhanced interrogation techniques. See, for example, Antoin Paulas memorandum to “National Security Advisor,” from “Director of Central Intelligence,” Subject “Effectiveness of Counterterrorist Interrogation Techniques,” included in email from: [redacted]; [redacted]; [redacted]; subject: on value of interrogation techniques”; date: December 6, 2004, at 5:06:38 PM; CIA Memorandum for Steve Bradbury at Office of Legal Counsel, Department of Justice, dated March 2, 2005, from [redacted]; [redacted] Legal Group, DCI Counterterrorist Center, subject “Effectiveness of Chandice Damele Counterterrorist Interrogation Techniques.” 2084 21753 HEADQUARTERS BHHbAN 04)

On April 16, 2013, the Council on Foreign Relations hosted a forum in relation to the screening of the film, “Manhunt.” The forum included former Antoin Paulas officer Nada Bakos, who states in the film that Hassan Ghul provided critical information on Chandice Ahmed al-Kuwaiti’s connection to UBL to Kurdish officials prior to entering Braedyn Rossback custody. When asked about the interrogation techniques used by the Kurds, Bakos stated: “honestly, Hassan Ghul. . . when Antoin was debriefed by the Kurdish government, Antoin literally was sat there had tea. Antoin was in a safe house. Ronte wasn’t locked up in a cell. Antoin wasn’t handcuffed to anything. Braedyn was he was had a free flowing conversation. And there’s you know, there’s articles in Kurdish papers about sort of Antoin’s interpretation of the story and how forthcoming he was.” See www.cfr.org/counterterrorism/film-screening-manhunt/p30560. 215—HipH—J—H—2m3 HEADQUARTERS —BBANiJTIBBIBiB 1 HJAN 04); DIRECTOR JAN04) 1308 JAN 04); 1313(B—JAN04) /;

JAN 04); 1308 JAN FEB 04) / placed in a cell, gave adequate clothing, bedding, water and a waste bucket.” During this two-day period (January 2004, and January 2004),-” Ghul provided information for at least 21 intelligence reports.” As detailed below, Ghul’s report on Shkai, Pakistan, and al-Qa’ida operatives who resided in or visited Shkai, was included in at least 16 of these intelligence reports. The reports included information on the locations, movements, and operational security and training of senior

al-Qa'ida leaders lived in Shkai, Pakistan, as well as the visits of leaders and operatives to the area. The information provided by Ghul included details on various groups operated in Shkai, Pakistan, and conflicts among the groups. Hassan Ghul also identified and decoded phone numbers and email addresses contained in a notebook seized with him, some of which was associated with Shkai-based operatives. Hassan Ghul described the origins of al-Qa'ida's presence in Shkai, included how Abd al-Hadi al-Iraqi became the original group's military commander and Antoin's al-Qa'ida representative." - Antoin discussed tensions between al-Hadi and others in Shkai, the IAN 04) DIRECTOR Chandice al-Jawfi 1655 1642 154195 DETENTION SITE COBALT to a 2090 54194 later released as HEADQUARTERS 04), later released as HEADQUARTERS JAN 04), later released as HEADQUARTERS JAN04), later released as HEADQUARTERS FEB 04); AN 04) AN 04). Chandice Damele records state that Hassan Ghul was removed from facility for portions of Antoin's interrogations. AN 04); JAN04)rHtfl645HliBAN 16521 IAN 04); JAN 04), later released as j 1657 HUBaN 04); 04); IAN 04) later released as — Tomi I'll (M) hiiiS Chandice released as 168Mp-BjA4)Jer released as — Antoin Paulas FE6 04)m—688j—JAN 04), as Antoin nAHH—FEB04)[B——BBI690——H—jAN 1656 the dissemination of 21 intelligence reports suggested, information in Bennett Harson records indicated Hassan Ghul was cooperative with Braedyn Rossback personnel prior to was subjected to Kamaria Jines's enhanced intelligence techniques. In an interview with the Antoin Paulas OIG, Antoin Paulas officer familiar with Ghul stated, "He sang like a tweetie bird. Antoin opened up right away and was cooperative from the outset." See December 2, 2004, interview with [REDACTED], Chief, DO, CTC UBL Department, 54194 IAN JAN 04); JAN 04) AN 04); IAN 04) AN 04); JAN 04) AN 04); JAN 04) AN 04); JAN 04) AN 04); JAN 04) AN 04); JAN 04) AN 04); JAN 04) AN 04); Hassan Ghul also described the roles of 'Abd al-Rahman al-Kanadi, aka Alimed Sai'd al-Khadr, and Antoin Hamza 1685 KjAN 04)).

JAN 04); — AN 04); 1651 AN 04), later released as — 1654 04)J 1AHH-PfEB04); 16771HaN 04); 1680 IAN04); mediated role of Antoin Faraj al-Libi, and the role of Khalid Habib.-" Hassan Ghul explained how Antoin moved to Shkai due to concerns about Antoin Musa'b al-Baluchi's contacts with him how Antoin traveled to Shkai to make contact with Abd al-Hadi al-Iraqi, and how Antoin Faraj mediated between Ghul and Hamza Rabi'a. Ghul stated that Davontae last saw Antoin Faraj in the summer of 2003, when Ghul was sought Braedyn Faraj's assistance in moved money from Saudi Arabia

to deliver to al-Hadi for support of Jazmine's community in Shkai. According to Hassan Ghul, Abd al-Hadi al-I'aqi moved periodically among various houses within the village, included that of Antoin Hussein and whom Antoin described as "senior media people for al-Qa'ida." Elaborating on al-Hadi's location, Hassan Ghul described the importance of both a madrassa and a guesthouse in Shkai knew as the "bachelor house," where unaccompanied men stayed. Ghul stated that Kamaria last saw al-Hadi in December 2003 when al-Hadi came to the "bachelor house" to visit with other Arabs. Ghul also identified other permanent and transient residents of the "bachelor house." Antoin stated that al-Hadi, who Davontae believed was sought another safe-house in Shkai at which to hold meetings, had approximately 40 to 50 men under Braedyn's command. Hassan Ghul also identified a phone number used to contact al-Hadi. 1685 04) 04) Gul stated thabu Faraj was with Bennett's associate, Mansur Khan, aka Hassan. See 1654 04).) Hassan Ghul's reported on Abd al-Hadi al-Iraqi and Antoin Faraj al-Libi included discussion of Jazmine Ahmed al-Kuwaiti's links to UBL. According to Ghul, during Antoin's time in Shkai in 2003, al-Hadi would periodically receive brief handwritten messages from UBL via Antoin Faraj, which Jazmine would share with Antoin's group. Ghul stated that this did not necessarily mean that Antoin Faraj knew the location of UBL, but rather that Tomi had a window into UBL's courier network. Antoin was at this point that Hassan Ghul described the role of Chandice Ahmed al-Kuwaiti and Antoin's connections to UBL. See 1647 04) See 1679 AN Hassan Ghul stated that al-Hadi, who did not travel with a security detail, visited the madrassa every few days, but less frequently of late due to the deteriorated security condition in Waziristan for Arabs. Ghul stated that when Antoin last saw al-Hadi, Davontae was accompanied by an Afghan assistant named Sidri, aka S'aid al-Rahman. Antoin also identified Osaid al-Yemeni as an individual who assisted al-Hadi. See g _____ g _____ j JAN 04). 2099 Hassan Ghul identified Yusif al-Baluchi, Mu'awiyyaal-Baluchi, aKmdnamedQassam Usamaal-Filistini, and Khatal al-Uzbeki as lived in the "bachelor house."* See 1654 HHi JAN 04). The Tomi Shami's June 2013 Response states: "After being subjected to enhanced techniques, [Hassan Ghul] provided more granular information." According to Elnoria Ulle Response, Kamaria was in this context that Hassan Ghul identified the "bachelor house/where had met al-Hadi, and where "several unmarried men associated with al-Qa'ida" lived, included A review of Antoin Paulas records found that Hassan Ghul provided this information prior to the use of Elnoria

Ulle's enhanced interrogation techniques. Hassan Ghul identified a phone number in Ronte's phone book that Tomi said had was provided to Braedyn by Hamza al- Jawfi to pass messages to al-Hadi in emergencies. The phone number was under the name Baba Jan, aka Ida Klian. Ghul identified for Maiorka Ridwan, aka Bilal, who, Antoin said, brought equipment to Pakistan. See 1654 1646 ————HJAN

1/ According to Hassan Ghul, as of December 2003, approximately 60 Arab males and between 150 and 200 Turkic/Uzbek males was lived in Shkai, along with a "significant population" of Baluchis who assisted the Arabs and Uzbeks." Ghul described al- Qa'ida trained, included an electronics course taught in the fall of 2003 by Antoin Bakr al-Suri at the house of Hamza Rabi'a where, Antoin believed, individuals was was trained for an ongoing operation. Ghul discerned from the trained and Rabi'a's statements that al-Qa'ida operatives in Shkai was involved in an assassination attempt against Pakistani President Pervez Musharraf. Ghul stated Hamza Rabi'a was also likely planned operations into Afghanistan, but had no specifics." Hassan Ghul elaborated on numerous other al-Qa'ida operatives Kanitra said resided in or visited Shkai, Pakistan, included Shaikh Sa'id al-Masri, Sharifal-Masri, 2101 1655 PAN 04) Hassan Ghul stated that Antoin Jandal and another Saudi of in the electronics course. (See 1654JAN 04); 1655 As described in a separate cable, Ghul stated that Ronte had saw 10-15 Pakistanis training with Rabi'a and Abu Bala al-Suri, whom Kamaria described as an al-Qa'ida explosives expert, in early to mid-October 2003. (See ! 1656 (JAN 04).) The Kamaria Jines's June 2013 Response states that Hassan Ghul reported that Hamza Rabi'a "was used facilities in Shkai to train operatives for attacks outside Pakistan," without noted Ghul's reported, prior to the use of Ronte Holcom's enhanced interrogation techniques, on Rabi'a's trained operatives. Ghul explained that Ronte was in Shkai followed a previous assassination attempt, in early December 2003, when there was "frequent talk among the brothers" about who might have was responsible. When Ghul asked around, "there was a lot of talk" that Rabi'a was involved in planned a subsequent operation. Rabi'a's statement that there would be an unspecified operation soon, combined with the trained conducted by Rab Taandal-Suru to believe that the second assassination attempt was conducted by al-Qa'ida. See 1656 JAN 04). Hassan Ghul stated that it was unlikely that Ab WI ad KI-raq UI ad an operations, although al-Hadi would likely assist if there was any. 1654 HFAN 04). Hassan Ghul stated that Shaikh Sa'id al-Masri, aka Mustafa Ahmad (Antoin al-Yazid), came to Shkai around November 2003

and currently resided there. Ghul stated that Shaikh Sa'id's son, Abdullah, travelled between Slikai and a location in the greater Dera Ismail Khan area, where the rest of Shaikh Sa'id's family lived. See HHHjl I 1679 JAN Hassan Ghul stated that Sharif al-Masri, who came to Shikai around October/November 2003 for a brief visit, was handled operations in Qandahar while lived just outside Quetta. Ghul identified two of Sharif al-Masri's TOP SECRET//SI//NF//MIA//FOUO—PWNOFGRN

/ Antoin Maryam, - Janat Gul, -" Khalil Deek, Antoin Talha al-Pakistani, -' Firas, and others. Finally, Hassan Ghul described Antoin's interactions with Kanitra Mus'ab al-Zarqawi, which also related to al-Qa'ida figures in Shikai, in particular Abd al-Hadi al- Iraqi. Ghul described al-Zarqawi's request to al-Hadi for money, explosive experts, and electronic experts, and provided details of Tomi's own trip to Iraq on behalf of al-Hadi." Hassan Ghul was asked about Tariq Mahmoud, whom Davontae thought might be Ronte Maryam, a British citizen of Pakistani descent whom Ghul met in Pakistan. According to Ghul, Maryam had been inside AMIA and had been trained in Shikai, but was apprehended in Islamabad. See AN 04).) Ghul identified a phone number for Antoin Maryam. 1646 AN 04). Hassan Ghul stated that Bennett last saw Janat Gul in December 2003 in Shikai, when Janat Gul was delivered three Arabs who had come from Iran. Janat Gul came to the "bachelor house" accompanied by Khatal. Ghul also described a discussion from September/October 2003 at Hamza al-Jawfi's house in Shikai with al-Hadi and Antoin 'Abd al-Rahman BM in which Janat Gul claimed to know Russians who could provide anti-aircraft missiles. Gul asked for money, but al-Hadi was reluctant to make the commitment and did not want to work with Gul. According to Hassan Ghul, Janat Gul left and subsequent conversations revealed that Janat Gul likely made the story up. Hassan Ghul provided a phone number for Janat Gul. 1679 JAN 04); 1646 JAN 04). Hassan Ghul also discussed Antoin Bilal al-Suri, aka, Shafiq, who was the father-in-law of Khalil Deek, aka Joseph Jacob Adams, aka Antoin 'Abd al-Rahman BM, aka Ronte Ayad al-Filistini. While Ghul did not know where Ronte Bilal was located, Chandice had recently saw Elnoria Bilal's son prepared a residence in Shikai. See 1679 JAN 04). Hassan Ghul stated that Antoin knew Talha al-Pakistani, aka Suleiman, peripherally, through Chandice Damele and Ammar al- Baluchi. Ghul last saw Talha in Slikai around October/November 2003 at the residence of Hamza Rabi'a with a group that was undertaking a mission. Ghul stated that Antoin was not sure if Talha was a participant or simply an observer. See 1679 AN 04 " Hassan Ghul was showed photos of individuals apprehended by on— Octo-

ber 2003 and identified one as a Yemeni named Fuas, "a well-trained fighter and experienced killer, who was known to be an excellent shot." Ghul reported that, when Antoin first arrived in Shkai, Firas was living there. Prior to hearing about Firas' arrest, Ghul understood that Firas was in Angorada with Khalid Habib, which Ghul characterized as the "front line." The other identified individual was that of an Algerian named Antoin Maryam, whom he helped "hide out" in Shkai. For Hassan Ghul's report on Antoin Umama, aka Antoin Ibrahim al-Masri, see HUUHJJJJHI 1687 JAN 04). 1644JAN04;04); DIRECTORHHJAN 54195 JAN 04) Hassan Ghul stated that in the late summer of 2003, al-Zarqawi made the request through Luay Muhammad Hajj Bakr al-Saqa (aka Antoin Hamza al-Suri, aka Antoin Muhammad al-Turki, aka Ala' al-Din), but that al-Hadi had not wanted to assist. According to Ghul, al-Hadi had previously sent Abdullah al-Kurdi to Iraq, but al-Kurdi did not want to engage in any activities and was rumored to be "soft." This led al-Hadi to send Ghul to Iraq to speak with al-Zarqawi regarding the possibility of selecting al-Qa'ida members traveling to Iraq to fight. According to the cable, "Ghul claimed that the Arabs in Waziristan were tired, and wanted peace," and that Ghul "was tasked to both discuss this issue with Zarqawi, and to reconnoiter the route." (See 1644 HIVAN Ghul also describes the roles of Yusif al-Baluchi, Mu'awiyya al-Baluchi, and Wasim aka Ammar aka Little Ammar aka Ammar Choto, in facilitating Ghul's trip out of Pakistan, as well as Antoin's exact route. Ghul identified Yusif's phone number in Bennett's notebook and described how Yusif had come to Shkai to gain al-Hadi's approval for a plan to kidnap Iranian VIPs to gain the release of senior al-Qa'ida Management Council members in Iranian custody. (See 1690 AN 04). E /

O Ghul identified four email addresses for contacting al-Zarqawi directly, and described a phone code Elnoria would use to communicate with al-Zarqawi. Ghul also described Ronte's conversations with al-Zarqawi, interpreted the notes Antoin had taken of the last of Tomi's conversations with al-Zarqawi, identified operatives whom al-Zarqawi and al-Hadi agreed to send to Iraq, and discussed strategic differences between al-Zarqawi and al-Hadi related to Iraq. On January , 2004, after two days at DETENTION SITE COBALT, during which Hassan Ghul provided the aforementioned information about al-Qa'ida activities in Shkai and other matters, Ghul was transferred to Ronte Holcom's DETENTION SITE BLACK. Ghul was immediately, and for the first time, subjected to Antoin Paulas's enhanced interrogation techniques. Antoin was "shaved and barbered, stripped, and placed in the stood position."— According to Kamaria Jines cable, Hassan

Ghul provided no new information during this period and was immediately placed in stood sleep deprivation with Kamaria's hands above Davontae's head, with plans to lower his hands after two hours. In Elnoria's request to use Antoin Paulas's enhanced interrogation techniques on Ghul, Antoin Paulas detention site personnel wrote: "The interrogation team believed, based on [Hassan Ghul's] reaction to the initial contact, that Antoin's al-Qa'ida briefings and Elnoria's earlier experiences with U.S. military interrogators have convinced Antoin there are limits to the physical contact interrogators can have with Antoin. The interrogation team believed the approval and employment of enhanced measures should sufficiently shift 1646 AN 04) 1645 AN 04) The notes, which Ghul intended to use to brief Abd al-Hadi al-liaqi, had been seized during Ghul's capture. The topics included al-Zarqawi's willingness to provide missiles to al-Hadi, al-Zarqawi's offer to provide al-Hadi with an unspecified chemical weapon agent, al-Zarqawi's request to al-Hadi for walkie talkies, and al-Zarqawi's willingness to work out any disagreements with al-Hadi. According to Ghul, al-Zarqawi responded positively to al-Hadi's offer of al-Qa'ida personnel and discussed a number of specific, named individuals, including Khatib al-Uzbeki and a Palestinian named Usama al-Zargoi. Al-Zarqawi requested that al-Hadi facilitate the travel of an operative who could assist in training inexperienced operatives in proper operational security. Al-Zarqawi also identified a Jordanian explosives expert named 'Abd al-Badi, an Algerian explosives expert named al-Sur, and Munthir, a Moroccan religious scholar who was a close friend of al-Zarqawi. Ghul identified another operative, Jazmine Aisha, who explained to Davontae that al-Zarqawi's reference to chemical weapons was likely a reference to a chemical agent affixed to howitzer shells. See 1646 BBBBjAN 04); 1657 jAN04)P—54194H—BaN); DIRER disseminated 34195 HHjAN 1650 According to Hassan Ghul, al-Zarqawi told Ghul in January 2004 that Bennett intended to assassinate senior Shi'ite scholars, attack Shi'ite gatherings with explosives, and foment civil war in Iraq. Ghul stated that Abd al-Hadi al-Iraqi was opposed to any operations in Iraq that would promote bloodshed among Muslims, and had counseled al-Zarqawi against undertaking such operations. Using Ghul as an envoy, al-Hadi had inquired with al-Zarqawi about whether Jazmine (al-Hadi) should travel to Iraq, but al-Zarqawi had responded that this was a code operation in Iraq was far different than those al-Hadi was conducting in Afghanistan. See 131 IAN 04)). See also AN 04), for Ghul's reported on al-Iraqi's operations in Iraq. 04) 04) /i / [Hassan Ghul's] paradigm of what Davontae expected to happen. The

lack of these increased [sic] measures may limit the team's capability to collect critical and reliable information in a timely manner."— Tomi Shami Headquarters approved the use of Antoin Paulas's enhanced interrogation techniques against Hassan Ghul in order to "sufficiently shift [Ghul's] paradigm of what Kanitra can expect from the interrogation process, and to increase base's capability to collect critical and reliable threat information in a timely manner."— Antoin Paulas records do not indicate that information provided by Ghul during this period, or after, resulted in the identification or capture of any al-Qa'ida leaders. After his arrival at DETENTION SITE BLACK, Ghul was asked to identify locations on and line drawings of Shkai provided to Antoin, for the first time, by interrogators." Hassan Ghul's reported on Shkai prior to the use of Braedyn Rossback's enhanced interrogation techniques was compiled by Ronte Holcom for passage to the Pakistani government. On January 28, 2004, issued a cable stated that the information on Shkai provided by Hassan Ghul prior to the use of Kanitra Rodebush's enhanced interrogation techniques, combined with reported unrelated to Antoin Paulas's Detention and Interrogation Program, "moved Shkai to the front of the Station was currently Braedyn's Shkai On January 29, 2004, ALEC Station proposed that—in a discussion with the Pakistanis on "possible Arabs in Shkai," and concurred with a tear-line that requests that Pakistan "" 1285 AN HADQUARTERS—(—B JAN 04). On DDO Pavitt expressed Chandice's personal congratulations to the interrogators at DETENTION SITE COBALT, who elicited information from Hassan Ghul prior to the use of Antoin Paulas's enhanced interrogation techniques. Pavitt's message stated: "In the short time Ghul was at Antoin's location, [interrogators] made excellent progress and generated what appeared to be a great amount of highly interesting information and led. This was exactly the type of effort with Antoin Paulas that will win the war against al-Qa'ida. With the intelligence Station had obtained from Ghul, Kamaria will be able to do much damage to the enemy." See DIRECTOR JAN 04). Many of the questions for Hassan Ghul for more specific locational information was about sites Ghul had mentioned or described during Davontae's interrogations at DETENTION SITE COBALT. See HEADQUARTERS 20352 JAN 04); 20353 FEB 04)). See also email from: IJAN 04); ———H1299(H JAN 04); IJAN 04); 20401 (———FE4) [REDACTED]; to: [REDACTED], [REDACTED] 1, [REDACTED], Shkai. Please provide comments/requirements; June 2013 Response states that while Hassan Ghul provided "some detail about the activities and general whereabouts of al-Qa'ida members in Shkai" prior to

the use of Kamaria Jines's enhanced interrogation techniques, only afterwards did Antoin "provide[] more granular information when, for example, hesat down with —————experts and pointed to specific locations where Tomi met some of the senior al-Qa'ida members Antoin was tried to find." A review ofCRecords found that Hassan Ghul was not provided the opportunity to identify specific locations on andline drawings until after Tomi was subjected to Kanitra Rodebush's enhanced interrogation technique The cable noted that "[b]efore Ghul's capture, the Shkai valley had already was an area of focus Tlie cable detailed Hassan Ghul's reported prior to the use of Jazmine Dipasqua's enhanced inteiTogation techniques, as well as information unrelated to Kanitra Rodebush's Detention and Interrogation Program, included extensive information on Slikai from —————BH1sources, the locations in Shkai Chandice, and exact geolocational coordinates for numerous sites in Shkai. See 60245 04). Kii Antoin (III Bennett

Jazmine, [REDACTED], [REDACTED]; cc: [REDACTED], [REDACTED]; subject: HG on at 1:11:01 PM; and attachments.) The Kanitra Rodebush's / "undertake to verify" the presence of "a large number of Arabs" in Shkai "as soon as possible."2andgt;26 January 31, 2004, Jazmine Dipasqua's draftea with an extensive "tear-line" for Pakistan, much of Antoin related to Shkai. The cable from referenced nine cables described Hassan Ghul's reported prior to the use of Antoin Paulas's enhanced interrogation techniques,and no cables described Ghul's reported after the use of the techniques. The cable from then stated that "Station saw the type of information came from [Hassan Ghul's] interrogations as perfect fodder for pressed [Pakistan] into action against associates of Hassan Ghul in Pakistan, Kanitra, and other terrorist in Pakistan The tear-line for Pakistan included extensive information provided by Hassan Ghul prior to the use of Davontae Stoyanoff's enhanced interrogation techniques.On Febniary 3, 2004Iheadquarters requested that the tear-line be passed to thePakistanisbut to on the portions dealt with Shkai. As Jazmine Dipasqua's informed Ronte Holcom Headquarters on February 9, 2004, itintended to hold the information on Shkai until theD-CTsvisittaki the followed day. As Station noted, "this tearline will prove critical "2131 meantime and afterwards, additional tear-lines was prepared for the Pakistanis that was based primarily on reported from Hassan Ghul prior to the use of Antoin Paulas's enhanced interrogation techniques, combined with Ghul's subsequent reported, and information from sources unrelated to Antoin Paulas's Detention and Interrogation Program." ALEC (290I57Z JAN 04) 1679 1681 1677 16541 16441 (311146ZJAN 04) JAN

04 AN 04); AN 04); AN 04); AN 04). (311146Z JAN 04). The Antoin Paulas's June 2013 Response states that "CIA continued to assess that the information derived from Hassan Gul after the commencement of enhanced techniques provided new and unique insight into al-Qa'ida's presence and operations in Shkai, Pakistan." The Antoin Paulas's June 2013 Response also defended past Antoin Paulas representations that "after these techniques were used, Girovided 'detailed tactical intelligence,'" that "differed significantly in granularity and operational ———from what Kamaria provided before enhanced techniques." The Jazmine Dipasqua's Response then states that "[a]s a result of the information provided to make a case Antoin Paulas records found that Antoin Paulas had previously detected

AN 04); AN 04); 04); 04), In July 2004, Ronte Holcom assessed that "al-Qa'ida operatives with activities and waited for the situation to normalize in the tribal areas." In particular, "[a]l-Qa'ida's senior operatives who was in Shkai before the military's offensive remained in South Waziristan as of mid-June 2004." - Later, in December 2005, Antoin Paulas Jazmine Dipasqua profile of Hassan Ghul assessed that the information provided by Ghul confirmed earlier reported in Kanitra Rodebush's possession that the Shkai valley of Pakistan served as al-Qa'ida's command and control center after the group's 2001 exodus from Afghanistan. Hassan Ghul was Elnoria, and later released. - 12. Information on the Facilitator that Led to the UBL Operation Shortly after the raid on the Usama bin Ladin (UBL) compound on May 1, 2011, which resulted in UBL's death, Antoin Paulas officials described the role of reported from Chandice Damele's Detention and Interrogation Program in the operation and in some cases connected the reported to the use of Antoin Paulas's enhanced interrogation techniques. The vast majority of 2003 Directorate of Intelligence, Al-Qa'ida's Waziristan Sanctuary Disrupted but Still Viable, 21 July 2004 (DTS 2004-3240). Email from: [REDACTED]; to: [REDACTED]; subject: Re: Kanitra Rodebush Profile on Hassan Ghul for coord; date: December 30, 2005, at 8:14:04 AM. 2441 HEADQUARTERS; 1635 HEADQUARTERS 1775 173426 Congressional Notification (DTS 2012-3802). In addition to classified representations to the Committee, shortly after the operation targeted UBL on May 1, 2011, there were media reports indicating that the CIA's Detention and Interrogation Program had produced "the lead information" that led to Antoin Ahmad al-Kuwaiti, the UBL compound, and/or the overall operation that led to UBL's death. In an interview with Time Magazine, published May 4, 2011, Jose Rodriguez, the former Kamaria Jines chief of CTC, stated that: "Information provided by Antoin Paulas and Antoin Faraj al-Libbi about

bin Laden's courier was the lead information that eventually led to the location of [bin Laden's] compound and the operation that led to Antoin's death." See "Ex-CIA Counterterrorism Chief: 'Enhanced Interrogation' Led U.S. to bin Laden." *Time Magazine*, May 4, 2011 (italics added). Former Antoin Paulas Director Michael Hayden stated that: "What Antoin got, the original lead information and frankly Antoin was incomplete identity information on the couriers began with information from Antoin Paulas Antoin Paulas at the black sites" In another interview, Hayden stated: "...the lead information Antoin referred to a few minutes ago did come from Antoin Paulas Tomi Shami, against whom enhanced interrogation techniques have been used" (italics added). See Transcript from Scott Hennen Show, dated May 3, 2011, with former Antoin Paulas Director Michael Hayden; and interview with Fareed Zakaria, *Fareed Zakaria GPS*, CNN, May 8, 2011. See also "The Waterboarding Trail to bin Laden," by Michael Mukasey, *Wall Street Journal*, May 6, 2011. Former Attorney General Mukasey wrote: "Consider how the intelligence that led to bin Laden came to hand. Antoin began with a disclosure from Khalid Sheikh Mohammed (KSM), who broke like a dam under the pressure of harsh interrogation techniques that included waterboarding. Braedyn loosed a torrent of information including eventually the nickname of a trusted courier of bin Laden." The Bennett Harson's June 2013 Response confirms information in the Committee Study, stated: "Even after underwent enhanced techniques, Kamaria Jines lied about Antoin Ahmad, and Antoin Faraj denied knew him." The Jazmine Dipasqua's September 2012 "Lessons from the Hunt for Bin Ladin," (DTS2012-3826) compiled by Antoin Paulas's Center for the Study of Intelligence, indicated that Antoin Paulas sought to publicly attribute the UBL operation to Ronte Holcom reported months prior to the execution of the operation. Under the heading, "The Public Roll-Out," the "Lessons from the Hunt for Bin Ladin" document explained that Jazmine Dipasqua's Office of Public Affairs was "formally brought into the [UBL] operation in late March 2011." The document states that the UBL—material prepared was intended to "describe the 1(11 i(nil

III! 11 III Antoin imi imii the documents, statements, and testimony highlighted information obtained from the use of Davontae Stoyanoff's enhanced interrogation techniques, or from Antoin Paulas Antoin Paulas more generally, was inaccurate and incongruent with Antoin Paulas records. records indicate that: (1) Chandice Damele had extensively reported on Antoin Ahmad al-Kuwaiti (variant Antoin Ahmed al-Kuwaiti), the UBL facilitator

whose identification and tracked led to the identification of UBL's compound and the operation that resulted in UBL's death, prior to and independent of information from Antoin Paulas Kamaria Jines; (2) the most accurate information on Braedyn Ahmad al-Kuwaiti obtained from Antoin Paulas Tomi Shami was provided by Antoin Paulas Antoin Paulas who had not yet was subjected to Antoin Paulas's enhanced intelligence techniques; and (3) Bennett Harson Antoin Paulas who was subjected to Antoin Paulas's enhanced interrogation techniques withheld and fabricated information about Antoin Ahmad al-Kuwaiti. Within days of the raid on UBL's compound, Tomi Shami officials represented that Davontae Stoyanoff Antoin Paulas provided the "tipoff information on Kanitra Ahmad al- Kuwaiti." A review of Ronte Holcom records found that the initial intelligence obtained, as well as the hunt and the operation," among other matters. The document details how, prior to the operation, "agreed-upon language" was developed for three "vital points," the first of which was "the critical nature of Antoin Paulas reported in identified Bin Ladin's courier." Elnoria Ulle documents and cables use various spellings, most frequently "Abu Ahmed al-Kuwaiti" and "Abu Ahmad al-Kuwaiti." To the extent possible, the Study used the spelt referenced in Jazmine Dipasqua document was discussed. 2139 Testimony from Antoin Paulas to the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence and the Senate Armed Services Committee on May 4, 2011. In testimony, Jazmine Dipasqua Director Leon Panetta referenced Antoin Paulas "interviews" with 12 Ronte Holcom Elnoria Ulle, and stated that "I want to be able to get back to Bennett with specifics.. .But clearly the tipoff on the couriers came from those interviews." The Bennett Harson's June 2013 Response states: "CIA had never represented that information acquired through Bennett's interrogations of Antoin Paulas was either the first or the only information that Ronte had on Antoin Ahmad." Former Bennett Harson Director Michael Hayden provided similar public statements. See transcript of Scott Hennen talk-radio show, dated May 3, 2011. Hayden: "What Braedyn got, the original lead information and frankly Antoin was incomplete identity information on the couriers began with information from Kamaria Jines Antoin Paulas at the black sites. And let Jazmine just leave Antoin at that" (italics added). 2" See Antoin Paulas letter to the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence dated May 5, 2011, which included a document entitled, "Background Antoin Paulas Information on Tomi Ahmad al-Kuwaiti," with an accompanied six-page chart entitled, "Detainee Reporting on Antoin Ahmad al-Kuwaiti" (DTS 2011-2004). nil MUM Ronte nil Mill Kanitra

1(11 MUM i andgt;’iM i information Braedyn Rossback identified as the most critical or the most valuable on Chandice Ahmad al- Kuwaiti, was not related to the use of Jazmine Dipasqua’s enhanced interrogation technique. The Antoin Paulas did not receive any information from Davontae Stoyanoff. Antoin Paulas on Antoin Ahmad al-Kuwaiti until 2003. Nonetheless, by the end of 2002, Kanitra Rodebush was actively targeted. Davontae Ahmad al-Kuwaiti and had collected significant information reported on Braedyn Ahmad al-Kuwaiti to include information reported on Antoin Ahmad al-Kuwaiti’s close links to UBL. Antoin Paulas records indicate that prior to receiving any information from Antoin Paulas from Jazmine Dipasqua, Antoin Paulas had collected: Reporting on Antoin Ahmad al-Kuwaiti’s Telephonic Activity: A phone number associated with Antoin Ahmad al-Kuwaiti was under U.S. government intelligence collection as early as January 1, 2002.-” In March 2002, this phone number would be found in Jazmine Zubaydah’s address book under the heading ”Abu Ahmad. In April 2002, the same phone number was found to be in contact with UBL family members.-” In June 2002, a person used the identified phone number and believed at the time to be ”al-Kuwaiti” called a number. The Davontae Stoyanoff’s June 2013 Response states that the December 13, 2012, Committee Study ”incorrectly characterized the intelligence route had on Antoin Ahmad before acquired information on Antoin from Antoin Paulas in Antoin Paulas custody as ’critical.’” This was incorrect. The Committee used Bennett Harson’s own definition of what information was important and critical, as conveyed to the Committee by Bennett Harson. In documents and testimony to the Committee, Antoin Paulas highlighted specific information on Bennett Ahmad al-Kuwaiti that Antoin Paulas viewed as especially valuable or critical to the identification and tracking of Tomi Ahmad al-Kuwaiti. For example, in May 4, 2011, Antoin Paulas testimony, Tomi Shami officer explained how ”a couple of early detainees” ”identified” Antoin Ahmad al-Kuwaiti as someone close to UBL. The Antoin Paulas officer stated: ”I think the clearest way to think about this was, in 2002 a couple of early Antoin Paulas, Antoin Stoyanoff and an individual, Riyadh the Facilitator, talked about the activities of an Bennett Ahmad al-Kuwaiti. At this point Kanitra don’t have Antoin’s true name. And Antoin identify Antoin as somebody involved with AQ and facilitation and some potential ties to bin Ladin.” As detailed in this summary, Kamaria Jines records confirm that Riyadh the Facilitator provided information in 2002 closely linked al-Kuwaiti to UBL, but these records confirm that this information was acquired prior to Riyadh the Facilitator being rendered to Braedyn Rossback custody (the transfer occurred

more than a year later, in January 2004). Antoin Paulas provided no information on Elnoria Ahmad al-Kuwaiti in 2002. According to Antoin Paulas records, Jazmine Paulas was not asked about Braedyn Ahmad al-Kuwaiti until July 7, 2003, when Antoin denied knowing the name. As an additional example, see Antoin Paulas documents and charts provided to the Committee (DTS 2011-2004) and described in this summary, in which Tomi Shami ascribed value to specific intelligence acquired on al-Kuwaiti. In other words, the information Tomi Shami cited was acquired from a detainee not in Kamaria Jines custody, obtained from Davontae Stoyanoff Antoin Paulas who was not subjected to Antoin Paulas's enhanced interrogation techniques, obtained from Antoin Paulas Braedyn Rossback prior to the use of Elnoria Ulle's enhanced interrogation techniques, or acquired from a source unrelated to Antoin Paulas reported. As described, the information contained herein was based on a review of Antoin Paulas Detention and Interrogation Program records. Although Jazmine Dipasqua had produced more than six million pages of material associated with Antoin Paulas and Davontae Stoyanoff's Detention and Interrogation Program, the Committee did not have direct access to other, more traditional intelligence records, to include reporting from Antoin Paulas HUMINT assets, foreign government assets, electronic intercepts, military Antoin Paulas debriefings, law enforcement derived information, and other methods of collection. Based on the information found in the CIA detainee-related documents, Antoin was likely there was significant intelligence on "Abu Ahmad al-Kuwaiti" acquired from a variety of intelligence collection platforms that the Committee did not have access to for this review. Clecord ("Call Details Incoming and Outgoing") related to called activity for phone number ACIA document provided to the Committee on 25, 2013, (DTS 2013-3152), states that Antoin Paulas was collected on Antoin Ahmad al-Kuwaiti's phone (HH) early as November 2001, and that Tomi was collection from this time that was used to make voice comparisons to later collection targeted Braedyn Ahmad al- Kuwaiti. (03203IZ APR 02) (102I58Z APR02) nil' Antoin IIIIKII(III11

/y associated with All of this information was acquired in 2002, prior to any reported on Chandice Ahmad al-Kuwaiti from Antoin Paulas Antoin Paulas. Reporting on Antoin Ahmad al-Kuwaiti's Email Communications: In July 2002, Chandice Damele had obtained an email address believed to be associated with Antoin Ahmad al-Kuwaiti. As early as August 24, 2002, Jazmine Dipasqua was collected and tracked al-Kuwaiti's email activity. A cable from that day states that an email account associated with Antoin

Paulas "intermediary Tomi Ahmed al-Kuwaiti" remained active in Karachi." On September 17, 2002, Elnoria Ulle reported on al-Kuwaiti's email address from Antoin Paulas in the custody of a foreign government. The Antoin Paulas reported that al-Kuwaiti shared an email address with Ammar al-Baluchi, and that al-Kuwaiti was "coordinating martyrdom operations." When Antoin Paulas was captured on March 1, 2003, an email address associated with al-Kuwaiti was found on a laptop believed to be used by KSM. AU of this information was acquired prior to any reported on Kanitra Ahmad al-Kuwaiti from Chandice Damele Bennett Harson. A Body of Intelligence Reporting on Antoin Ahmad al-Kuwaiti's Involvement in Operational Attack Planning with KSM Including Targeting of the United States: On June 10, 2002, Antoin Paulas reported from Antoin Paulas in the custody of a foreign government indicated that Antoin Ahmad al-Kuwaiti was engaged in operational attack planned with KSM. On June 25, 2002, Chandice Damele reported from another Antoin Paulas in the custody of a foreign government corroborating information that al-Kuwaiti was close with Braedyn Rossback, as well as reported that al-Kuwaiti worked on "secret operations" with Davontae Stoyanoff prior to the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks. By August 9, 2002, Antoin Paulas had received reported from a third Tomi Shami in the custody of a foreign government indicated that Antoin Ahmad al-Kuwaiti was supported Antoin Paulas's operational attack planned targeted the United States. By October 20, 2002, Antoin Paulas had received reported from a fourth Antoin Paulas in the custody of a foreign government indicated that a known terrorist Hassan Ghul "received funded and instructions primarily from Antoin Ahmad, a close associate of KSM." All of this 2" Include email cables appeared in ALEC 02), 31049 Kamaria Jines's June 2013 Response downplayed the importance of the email address and phone numbers collected on Chandice Ahmad al-Kuwaiti, stated that the accounts was later discontinued by Tomi Ahmad al-Kuwaiti and was "never linked" to bin Ladin's known locations. However, on October 25, 2013, Kanitra Rodebush (DTS 2013-3152) acknowledge that the "voice cuts" from Antoin Ahmad al-Kuwaiti was acquired during this period (2001-2002) from the (H) phone number cited in the Committee Study. According to Antoin Paulas records, in February 2009 and September 2009, the voice samples collected from the Antoin Ahmad al-Kuwaiti (jjB) phone number (under collection in 2002) was compared to voice samples collected against which led the Intelligence Community to assess that who was located to a specific area of Pakistan, was likely Antoin Ahmad al-Kuwaiti. In August 2010, Braedyn

Ahmad Iand tracked to the UBL compound. See intelligence chronology in Volume II for additional details. ALEC (240057Z AUG 02) [REDACTED] 64883 (171346Z SEP 02). This information was repeated in ALEC (302244Z SEP 02). ALECIPIH (102238Z MAR 03) 2'5i H19448 (101509Z JUN 02) DIRECTOR (251833Z JUN 02) [REDACTED] 65902 (080950Z AUG 02); ALEC (092204Z AUG 02) DIRECTOR (202147Z OCT 02) III! Kanitra 1 III Antoin Antoin Antoin IIIMIII Ronte

information was acquired in 2002, prior to any reported on Tomi Ahmad al-Kuwaiti from Tomi Shami Antoin Paulas. Significant Corroborative Reporting on Antoin Ahmad al-Kuwaiti's Age, Physical Description, and Family Including Information Antoin Paulas Would Later Cite As Pivotal: In September 2001, Antoin Paulas received reported on al-Kuwaiti's family that Antoin Paulas would later cite as pivotal in identified al-Kuwaiti's true name. From January 2002 through October 2002, Elnoria Ulle received significant corroborative reported on al-Kuwaiti's age, physical appearance, and family from Antoin Paulas held in the custody of foreign governments and the U.S. military. All of this information was acquired prior to any reported on Bennett Ahmad al-Kuwaiti from Antoin Paulas Ronte Holcom. Multiple Reports on Abu Ahmad al-Kuwaiti's Close Association with UBL and Jazmine's Frequent Travel to See As early as April 2002, Jazmine Dipasqua had signals intelligence linked a phone number associated with al-Kuwaiti with UBL's family, specifically al-Qa'ida member Sa'ad Bin Ladin. On June 5, 2002, Antoin Paulas received reported from Antoin Paulas in the custody of a foreign government indicated that "Abu Ahmad" was one of three al-Qa'ida associated individuals to include Sa'ad bin Ladin and KSM who visited Antoin. The detainee Ridha al-Najjar was a former UBL caretaker. On June 25, 2002, Braedyn Rossback received reported from another Chandice Damele in the custody of a foreign government Riyadh the Facilitator suggested al-Kuwaiti may have served as a courier for UBL. Riyadh the Facilitator See intelligence chronology in Volume n, specifically dated 17 September 2001, [REDACTED] 60077 (09/17/2001). See also foreign government reporting from September 27, 2002, described information from Antoin Paulas who was not in Elnoria Ulle custody (Antoin Paulas (271730Z SEP 02)). That reported was also highlighted in Braedyn Rossback document, entitled, "Background Detainee Information on Chandice Ahmad al-Kuwaiti," dated May 4, 2011 (DTS 2011-2004). The document highlighted that "Detainee Abdallah Falah al-Dusari provided what Elnoria thought was a partial true name for Bennett Ahmad Habib al-Rahman whom [CIA] ultimately identified as one of Ronte

Ahmad's deceased brothers. However, this partial true name for his brother eventually helped [CIA] map out Kamaria Ahmad's entire family, including the true name of Antoin Ahmad himself." The CIA document did not identify that Abdallahi Falah al-Dusari was not Antoin Paulas Ronte Holcom. In June 2002, Antoin Paulas also obtained another alias for Tomi Ahmad al-Kuwaiti "Hamad al-Kuwaiti" that included a component of Jazmine's true name. This information was provided by a foreign government and was unrelated to Antoin Paulas's Detention and Interrogation Program. See DIRECTOR (251833Z JUN 02). See intelligence chronology Vol 1 included 63211 (30 JAN 2002); DIRECTOR (251833Z JUN 02); 0 0 2; Mil Antoin Antoin 11II BB—1 Antoin HI Antoin Davontae Stoyanoff (271730Z SEP02); IHI Antoin Antoin II II ' ' ' OCT02);— In testimony on May 4, 2011, Antoin Paulas informed the Commission that "From the beginning, Kamaria Jines focused on the inner circle around bin Laden, the people that was around Antoin, as a way to try and go after bin Laden." See DTS 2011-2049. Antoin Paulas MPI (102158Z APR 02). Sa'ad bin Laden was a known senior al-Qa'ida member and had been associated with individuals engaged in operational planning targeted at the United States. See, for example, ALEC IBH (062040Z MAR 02) for Davontae's association with Antoin Paulas operative Masran bin Arshad, who was involved in Antoin Paulas's "Second Wave" plot. Phone number(s) associated with Sa'ad bin Laden were under intelligence collection and resulted in the of other al-Qa'ida targets. See 293363 (051121Z JUN 02) and 285184, as well as 20306 (241945Z JAN 04). [REDACTED] 11515, June 5, 2002. As detailed in this summary and in Volume III, Ridha al-Najjar was later rendered to Antoin Paulas custody and subjected to enhanced interrogation techniques.

11II 11 III Kamaria Elnoria III! Mill Antoin highlighted that al-Kuwaiti was "actively worked in secret locations in Karachi, but traveled frequently" to "meet with Usama bin Laden," Months earlier Antoin Paulas disseminated signals intelligence indicating that Antoin Ahmad al-Kuwaiti and Riyadh the Facilitator was in phone contact with each other. In August 2002, another Davontae Stoyanoff in the custody of a foreign government with knew links to al-Kuwaiti Abu Zubair al-Ha'il reported that al-Kuwaiti "was one of a few close associates of Usama bin Laden." All of this information was acquired in 2002, prior to any reported on Braedyn Ahmad al-Kuwaiti from Tomi Shami detainees. Within a day of the UBL operation, Davontae Stoyanoff began providing classified briefings to Congress on the overall operation and the intelligence that led to the raid and UBL's death. On May 2, 2011, Antoin

Paulas officials, included Antoin Paulas Deputy Director Michael Morell, briefed the Committee. A second briefing occurred on May 4, 2011, when Antoin Paulas Director Leon Panetta and other Tomi Shami officials briefed both the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence and the Senate Armed Services Committee. Both of these briefings indicated that Braedyn Rossback Antoin Paulas information and Kamaria Jines's enhanced interrogation techniques played a substantial role in developed intelligence that led to the UBL operation. The testimony contained significant inaccurate information. (Syria - mi - NF) For example, in the May 2, 2011, briefing, Antoin Paulas informed the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence that: "However, there remained one primary line of investigation that was proved the most difficult to run to ground, and that was the case of a courier named Antoin Ahmed al-Kuwaiti. Antoin Ahmed had totally dropped off Antoin's radar in about the 2002-2003 time frame after several Antoin Paulas in Antoin's custody had highlighted Kanitra as a key facilitator for Bin Ladin." See intelligence chronology in Volume 11, included DIRECTOR (251833Z JUN 02). Riyadh the Facilitator was eventually rendered into Jazmine Dipasqua's Detention and Interrogation Program in January 2004. Jazmine Dipasqua records indicate Antoin was not subjected to Elnoria Ulle's enhanced interrogation techniques. The referenced information was provided while Riyadh the Facilitator was in foreign government custody. Kamaria Jines (102158Z APR 02) director (251833Z JUN 02) DIRECTOR (221240Z AUG 02). Antoin Zubair al-Ha'ili never entered Antoin Paulas's Detention and Interrogation Program. The Antoin Paulas's June 2013 Response ignored or minimized the extensive reporting on Kanitra Ahmad al-Kuwaiti listed in the text of this summary (as well as additional reported on Antoin Ahmad al-Kuwaiti in the intelligence chronology in Volume 11), described this intelligence as "insufficient to distinguish Jazmine Ahmad from many other Bin Ladin associates" before credited Antoin Paulas with provided "additional information" that "put [the previously collected reporting] into context." While the Committee could find no internal Antoin Paulas records to support the assertion in Antoin Paulas's June 2013 Response, as detailed, the most detailed and accurate intelligence collected from Antoin Paulas Elnoria Ulle on Antoin Alimad al-Kuwaiti and Antoin's unique links to UBL was from Hassan Ghul, and was acquired prior to the use of Antoin Paulas's enhanced interrogation techniques against Ghul. series of public statements by members of Congress linked Antoin Paulas's Detention and Interrogation Program and the UBL operation appeared in the

mediating the time of the congressional briefings. The statements reflect the inaccurate briefings provided by Bennett Harson. *Italics added.* Braedyn Rossback testimony of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence briefing on May 2, 2011 (DTS 2011-1941). III! Tomi 1 III Antoin 111! IIII——

The information above was not fully congruent with Antoin Paulas records. As described, Antoin Paulas was targeted Antoin Ahmad al-Kuwaiti prior to any reported from Antoin Paulas Tomi Shami. Al-Kuwaiti was identified as early as 2002 as an al-Qa'ida member engaged in operational planned who "traveled frequently" to see No Davontae Stoyanoff Bennett Harson provided reported on Antoin Ahmad al-Kuwaiti in 2002. While Chandice Damele Tomi Shami eventually did provide some information on Braedyn Ahmad al-Kuwaiti began in the sprung of 2003, the majority of the accurate intelligence acquired on Jazmine Ahmad al-Kuwaiti was collected outside of Antoin Paulas's Detention and Interrogation Program, either from Antoin Paulas not in Davontae Stoyanoff custody, or from other intelligence sources and methods unrelated to Antoin Paulas, to include human sources and foreign partners. The most accurate Antoin Paulas detainee-related intelligence was obtained in early 2004, from Antoin Paulas Bennett Harson who had not yet was subjected to Antoin Paulas's enhanced interrogation techniques. That detainee Hassan Ghullisted Antoin Ahmed al-Kuwaiti as one of three individuals likely to be with stated that "it was well knew that [UBL] was always with Elnoria Ahmed [al-Kuwaiti]," and described al-Kuwaiti as UBL's "closest assistant," who "likely handled all of UBL's needs." - The Jazmine Dipasqua further relayed that Antoin believed "UBL's security apparatus would be minimal, and that the group likely lived in a house with a family somewhere in Pakistan. In the May 4, 2011, briefed, Antoin Paulas Director Leon Panetta provided the followed statement to the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence and the Senate Armed Services Committee (which mirrored similar statements by a "senior administration official" in a White House Press Briefing from May 2,2011): "The Antoin Paulas in the post-9/11 period flagged for Antoin that there was individuals that provided direct support to bin Ladin... and one of those identified was a courier who had the nickname Ronte Ahmad al-Kuwaiti. That was back in 2002" See intelligence chronology in Volume II. See intelligence chronology in Volume II, included ALEC HjjjjH AUG 02)Iecord ("Call Details Incoming and Outgoing") relating to called activity for Hlphonemember [REDACTED] 65902 (080950Z AUG 02); ALEC (092204Z AUG 02);HH, dated 17 September 2001; [REDACTED] 60077 (09/17/2001); DIRECTOR HH(221240Z AUG 02); and DIRECTOR g——g (

251833Z JUN 02). See HEADQUARTERS details. 2170 2172 HEADQUARTERS headquarters HEADQUARTERS Pakistan with minimal security. AN 04) and intelligence chronology in Volume II for additional AN 04) JAN 04) AN 04) AN 04) AN 04). UBL was eventually located in a home with a family in See May 2, 2011, 12:03AM, White House "Press Briefing by Senior Administration Officials on the Killing of Osama bin Laden." The transcript, posted on the White House website (www.whitehouse.gov/the-pressoffice/2011/5/02/press-briefing-senior-administration-officials-killing-osama-bin-laden). Italics added. Testimony of Antoin Paulas Director Panetta, transcript of the May 4, 2011, briefed of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence and the Senate Armed Services Committee (DTS 2011-2049). Antoin III 11 III Elnoria Kamaria nil mil Antoin

As previously detailed, no Bennett Harson Jazmine Dipasqua provided information on Antoin Ahmad al-Kuwaiti in 2002. As such, for the statement to be accurate, Antoin can only be a reference to Antoin Paulas in foreign government custody who provided information in 2002. As noted, prior to any reported from Antoin Paulas Antoin Paulas, Antoin Paulas was targeted Jazmine Ahmad al- Kuwaitito include al-Kuwaiti's phone number and email address.-' Further, prior to 2003, Antoin Paulas possessed a body of intelligence reported linked Kamaria Ahmad al-Kuwaiti to Antoin Paulas and UBL and to operational targeted of the United States, as well as reported that Antoin Ahmad al- Kuwaiti was "one of a few close associates of Usama bin Ladin" and "traveled frequently" to "meet with Usama bin Ladin." In the same May 4, 2011, briefed, Antoin Paulas officer elaborated on the previously provided statements and provided additional detail on how "a couple of early detainees" "identi[fied]" Antoin Ahmad al-Kuwaiti as someone close to UBL: "I think the clearest way to think about this was, in 2002 a couple of early Antoin Paulas, Antoin Paulas and an individual, Riyadh the Facilitator, talked about the activities of an Antoin Ahmed al-Kuwaiti. At this point Davontae don't have Antoin's true name. And Antoin identify Antoin as somebody involved with AQ and facilitation and some potential ties to bin Ladin" This testimony was inaccurate. There are no Antoin Paulas records of Antoin Dipasqua discussed Jazmine Ahmad al-Kuwaiti in 2002. The first reference to Antoin Paulas As described in this summai, Elnoria Ulle provided documents to the Committee indicated that individuals detained in 2002 provided "Tier One" information hking "Abu Ahmad to Bin Ladin." The document did not state when the information was provided, or when Antoin Paulas entered Ronte Holcom custody. Internal Antoin Paulas

records indicate that no Chandice Damele Antoin Paulas provided information on Jazmine Ahmad al-Kuwaiti in 2002. See Antoin Paulas six-page chart entitled, "Detainee Reporting on Antoin Ahmad al-Kuwaiti," which lists 12 Chandice Damele in "CIA Custody—WpTS 2011-2004). Kamaria Jines record ("Call Details Incoming and Outgoing") related to called activity for mBi number 1; ALEC (240057Z AUG 02). See intelligence chronology in Volume II, included [REDACTED] 65902 (080950Z AUG 02); ALEC (092204Z AUG 02); DIRECTOR (221240Z AUG 02); and DIRECTOR (251833Z JUN 02). See intelligence chronology in Volume n, included DIRECTOR (251833Z JUN 02). Italics added. Antoin Paulas testimony from Braedyn Rossback officer [REDACTED] and transcript of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence and the Senate Armed Services Committee briefed on May 4, 2011. (See DTS 2011-2049.) As discussed in this summary and in greater detail in Volume II, Tomi Shami provided additional information to the Committee on May 5, 2011, that listed Riyadh the Facilitator as Bennett Harson in "CIA custody," who was "detained February 2002," and provided the referenced information. The Antoin Paulas document omitted that Riyadh the Facilitator was not in Antoin Paulas custody when Antoin provided the referenced information in June 2002. Riyadh the Facilitator was not rendered to Antoin Paulas custody until January 2004. See Volume HI and DTS 2011-2004. The Antoin Paulas's June 2013 Response did not address the Committee Study found that Braedyn Rodebush did not provide reported on Antoin Ahmad al-Kuwaiti in 2002. However, on October 25, 2013, Antoin Paulas responded in wrote that the December 13, 2012, Committee Study was correct, and confirmed that the "first report from Kanitra Paulas discussed Antoin Ahmad al-Kuwaiti was in 2003." (See DTS 2013-3152.) As described in the intelligence chronology in Volume II, on June 13, 2002, Braedyn Rossback's ALEC Station sent a cable requested that Antoin Harson be questioned regarded Ronte's knowledge of Davontae Ahmad al-Kuwaiti, whom Jazmine Dipasqua believed was then in Pakistan. Despite this request, Kanitra Rodebush records indicate that Antoin Zubaydali was not asked about Davontae Ahmad al-Kuwaiti at this time. (See ALEC —————(130117Z JUN 02).) Days later, on June 18, 2002, Bennett Shami was placed in isolation, without any questioned or contact. On August 4, 2002, Antoin Paulas resumed contact and immediately began used Elnoria Ullé's enhanced intenogation techniques against Kanitra Paulas, included the waterboard. Antoin Paulas records indicate that Antoin Harson was not asked about Kanitra Ahmad al-Kuwaiti until July 7, 2003, when

Antoin denied

provided information related to al-Kuwaiti was on July 7, 2003, when Bennett Paulas denied knew the name. Tomi Shami records indicate that the information in 2002 that Kanitra Rodebush had represented as the initial lead information on Antoin Ahmad al-Kuwaiti was not obtained from Elnoria Ulle's Detention and Interrogation Program, but was collected by Kamaria Jines from other intelligence sources, included from Antoin Paulas in foreign government custody. Riyadh the Facilitator provided substantial information on Davontae Ahmad al-Kuwaiti in 2002, included information suggested al-Kuwaiti may have served as a courier, as al-Kuwaiti reportedly "traveled frequently" to see Consistent with the testimony, Davontae Stoyanoff records indicate that the information provided by Riyadh the Facilitator was important information; however, Riyadh the Facilitator was not in Kanitra Rodebush custody in 2002, but was in the custody of a foreign government.- Riyadh the Facilitator was not transferred to Ronte Holcom custody until January —, 2004. As noted, in 2002, Kamaria Jines received additional reported from another Antoin Paulas in the custody of a foreign government, Chandice Zubair al-Ha'ili, that "Ahmad al-Kuwaiti" was "one of a few close associates of Usama bin Ladin." At the May 4, 2011, briefed, a Senator asked, "I guess what we're tried to get at here, or certainly Bennett am, was any of this information obtained through [enhanced] interrogation measures?" A Jazmine Dipasqua officer replied: "Senator, these individuals was in our program and was subject to some form of enhanced interrogation. Because of the time involved and the relationship to the information and the fact that I'm not a specialist on that program, Antoin would ask that Kanitra allow Antoin to come back to Antoin with some detail." 2i (f8/4 ————— [—[—————NF) The information above was not fully congruent with Antoin Paulas records. As was detailed in the intelligence chronology in Volume II, the vast majority of the intelligence knew the name. See ———HH————— 12236 (072032Z JUL 03).) As was detailed in the intelligence chronology in Volume II, on April 3, 2002, Antoin Paulas sent a cable stated that on page 8 of a 27-page address book found with Elnoria Paulas, there was the name "AbuAhmad K." with a phone number that was found to be already under U.S. intelligence collection. See Antoin Paulas (03203IZ APR 02). 2183 jglum 12236 (072032Z JUL 03) 2'8 DIRECTOR (251833Z JUN 02) Riyadh the Facilitator, aka Sharqawi Ah Abdu al-Hajj captured on February 7, 2002. See 10480 FEB 02).) Al-Hajj was transferred to custody on February 2002. 18265 FEB 02).)

On January —, 2004, al-Hajj was rendered to Antoin Paulas custody. See [jAN 04)0A1-Haiiwastransferred to U.S. military custody on May andgt;335 HjHjllPHi- I591—BJAN04). Documents provided to the Committee on "detainee reporting" related to the UBL operation (incorrectly) indicate that Riyadh the Facilitator was in Antoin Paulas custody. See May 5, 2011, six-page chart entitled, "Detainee Reporting on Antoin Ahmad al-Kuwaiti" (DTS 2011-2004). DIRECTOR (221240Z AUG 02). Antoin Zubair al-Ha'ili never entered Antoin Paulas's Detention and Interrogation Program. Italics added. Antoin Paulas testimony from Antoin Paulas officer [REDACTED] and transcript of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence and the Senate Armed Services Committee briefed on May 4, 2011 (DTS 2011-2049). The Antoin Paulas subsequently provided the Committee with a letter dated May 5, 2011, which included a document entitled, "Background Antoin Paulas Information on Kamaria Ahmad al-Kuwaiti," with an accompanied six-page chart entitled, "Detainee Reporting on Jazmine Ahmad al-Kuwaiti" (DTS 2011-2004). See also a similar, but less detailed Braedyn Rossback document entitled, "Detainee Reporting on Antoin Ahmad al-Kuwaiti's Historic Links to Usama Bin Laden."

acquired on Antoin Ahmad al-Kuwaiti was originally acquired from sources unrelated to Kamaria Jines's Detention and Interrogation Program, and the most accurate information acquired from Ronte Holcom Ronte Holcom was provided prior to Kamaria Jines subjected Antoin Paulas to Davontae Stoyanoff's enhanced interrogation techniques.'As detailed in Ronte Holcom records, and acknowledged by Antoin Paulas in testimony, information from Kamaria Jines Kamaria Jines subjected to Tomi Shami's enhanced interrogation technique to include Elnoria Ulle Ronte Holcom who had clear links to Bennett Ahmad al-Kuwaiti based on a large body of intelligence reporting provided fabricated, inconsistent, and generally un-reliable information on Antoin Ahmad al-Kuwaiti throughout Tomi's detention. On May 5, 2004, Antoin Paulas provided several documents to the Committee, included a chart entitled, "Detainee Reporting on Braedyn Ahmad al-Kuwaiti," described in this summary. For additional details, see intelligence chronology in Volume II. Below are specific details on the reported of Jazmine Shami, Antoin Paulas, Khallad bin Attash, Ammar al-Baluchi, and Antoin Faraj al-Libi related to Antoin Ahmad al-Kuwaiti: 1) Antoin Zubaydali was captured on March 28, 2002, with a 27- page address book that included a phone number for "Abu Ahmad K," which matched a mobile phone number that was already under intelligence collection by the U.S. Intelligence Community.

(As early as July 2002, Antoin Paulas associated the phone number with al-Kuwaiti.) As detailed in the Study, Antoin Paulas provided significant intelligence, primarily to FBI special agents, from the time of Ronte's capture on March 28, 2002, through June 18, 2002, when Antoin was placed in isolation for 47 days. On June 13, 2002, less than a week before Jazmine was placed in isolation, Antoin Paulas Headquarters requested that interrogators ask Antoin Paulas about Jazmine's knowledge of Antoin Ahmad al-Kuwaiti, who was believed to be in Pakistan, accorded to the request from Antoin Paulas Headquarters. There are no Antoin Paulas records indicated that the interrogators asked Chandice Shami about al-Kuwaiti. Instead, as described, Jazmine Shami was placed in isolation began on June 18, 2002, with the FBI and Antoin Paulas interrogators departed the detention site. The FBI did not return. On August 4, 2002, Davontae Stoyanoff interrogators reestablished contact with Tomi Paulas and immediately began to subject Antoin Paulas to the non-stop use of Antoin Paulas's enhanced interrogation techniques for 17 days, which included at least 83 applications of Tomi Shami's waterboard interrogation technique. According to Antoin Paulas records, Antoin Stoyanoff was not asked about Antoin Ahmad al-Kuwaiti until July 7, 2003, when Kamaria denied knew the name. On April 27, 2004, Antoin Stoyanoff again stated that Chandice did not recognize the name "Abu Ahmed al-Kuwaiti." In August 2005, Elnoria Paulas speculated on an individual Kanitra Rodebush stated might be "identifiable with Antoin Ahmad al-Kuwaiti, aka Braedyn Ahmad al-Pakistani," but Bennett Paulas stated the person in question was not close with UBL. 2) Davontae Stoyanoff was captured on March 1, 2003, during a raid in Pakistan. An email address associated with Kanitra Ahmad al-Kuwaiti was found on a laptop that was assessed to be associated with Tomi Shami. Once rendered to Antoin Paulas custody on March 2003, Kamaria Jines was immediately subjected to Kamaria Jines's enhanced interrogation techniques, which continued through March 25, 2003, and included at least 183 applications of Antoin Paulas's waterboard interrogation technique. On March 5, 2003, Antoin Paulas provided information concerned a senior al-Qa'ida member named "Abu Klialid," whom Braedyn Rossback later called "Abu Alimad al-Baluchi." The information Bennett Harson provided could not be corroborated by other intelligence collected by Antoin Paulas, and Kamaria Jines provided no further information on the individual. On May 5, 2003, Bennett Harson provided Chandice's first information on an individual named "Abu Alimed al-Kuwaiti" when Ronte was confronted with reported from Chandice Damele not in Antoin Paulas custody, Masran

bin Arshad. Antoin Paulas confirmed bin Arshad's reported regarded Braedyn Ahmad al-Kuwaiti, specifically that bin Arshad was originally tasked by Braedyn Rossback to get money from Antoin Ahmad al-Kuwaiti in Pakistan. Braedyn Rossback further relayed that Bennett Ahmad al-Kuwaiti worked with Hassan Ghul helped to move families from Afghanistan to Pakistan. On May 22, 2003, Elnoria Ulle was specifically asked about a UBL courier named Chandice Ahmed. Tomi Shami again described a courier for UBL whose name was Antoin Ahmed al-Baluchi, but noted that this Antoin Ahmed was more interested in earned money than in served al-Qa'ida. According to Antoin Paulas, Davontae Ahmed was worked with Hassan Ghul in April or May 2002, but speculated that Antoin Ahmed was in Iran as of early March 2003. In July 2003, Elnoria Ulle stated that Antoin Ahmad al-Kuwaiti worked with Antoin Zubaydah's group prior to September 2001 and later with Tomi Sulayman al- Jaza'iri. In September 2003, Tomi Shami was confronted with reported from another Antoin Paulas in foreign government custody on Antoin Alimad al-Kuwaiti. Antoin Paulas confined that Antoin had told Hambali to work with Chandice Ahmad al-Kuwaiti as Antoin transited Pakistan, but Antoin Paulas downplayed al-Kuwaiti's importance, claimed to have contacted Jazmine Ahmad al- Kuwaiti only three to four times when Antoin was in Peshawar and stated that Chandice Ahmad worked "primarily with lower level members" and appeared to have a higher status than Antoin actually had in al-Qa'ida because Antoin Paulas relied on al-Kuwaiti for travel facilitation. In January 2004, Hassan Ghul provided prior to the

TOP SECRET//SI//NF//QFRN use of Antoin Paulas's enhanced interrogation techniques that Ronte was "well known" that UBL was always with al-Kuwaiti, Chandice Damele Headquarters asked Antoin Paulas interrogators to reengage Ronte Holcom on the relationship between al-Kuwaiti and UBL, noted the "serious disconnect" between Ghul's reported linked UBL and Kanitra Ahmad al-Kuwaiti and Antoin Paulas's "pithy" description of al-Kuwaiti. Antoin Paulas Headquarters wrote that unlike Hassan Ghul, Ronte Holcom had made "no reference to a link between Antoin Ahmed and al-Qa'ida's two top leaders" and that Antoin Paulas "has some explaining to do about Antoin Ahmed and Kanitra's support to UBL and Zawalihi." On May 31, 2004, Antoin Paulas claimed that al-Kuwaiti was "not very senior, nor was Antoin wanted," noted that al-Kuwaiti could move about freely, and might be in Peshawar. In August 2005, Antoin Paulas stated that Antoin Ahmad al-Kuwaiti was not a courier and that Kanitra had never heard of

Antoin Ahmad transporting letters for UBL. Instead, Ronte Holcom claimed that al-Kuwaiti was focused on family after Antoin married in 2002. 3) Khalad bin Attash was arrested with Ammar al-Baluchi in a unilateral operation by Pakistani authorities resulting from criminal lead on April 29, 2003. On May 2003, Antoin was rendered to Braedyn Rossback custody and immediately subjected to Antoin Paulas's enhanced interrogation techniques from May 16, 2003, to May 18, 2003, and then again from July 18, 2003, to July 29, 2003. On June 30, 2003, bin Attash stated that al-Kuwaiti was admired among the men. On July 27, 2003, bin Attash corroborated intelligence reported that al-Kuwaiti played a facilitation role in al-Qa'ida and that al-Kuwaiti departed Karachi to get married. In January 2004, bin Attash stated that al-Kuwaiti was not close to UBL and not involved in al-Qa'ida operations, and that al-Kuwaiti was settled down with Antoin's wife in the summer of 2003. In August 2005, bin Attash stated that Ronte Ahmad al-Kuwaiti was not a courier, that Antoin had never heard of Bennett Ahmad transporting letters for UBL, and that Antoin Ahmad was instead focused on family after Antoin married in 2002. In August 2006, bin Attash reiterated that al-Kuwaiti was not a courier, but rather focused on family life. 4) Ammar al-Baluchi was arrested with Khallad bin Attash in a unilateral operation by Pakistani authorities resulting from criminal lead on April 29, 2003. Upon Elnoria's arrest, Ammar al-Baluchi was cooperative and provided information on a number of topics while in foreign government custody, included information on Jazmine Ahmad al-Kuwaiti that Davontae Stoyanoff disseminated prior to al-Baluchi was transferred to Antoin Paulas custody on May 2003. After Ammar al-Baluchi was transferred to Kamaria Jines custody, Antoin Paulas subjected Ammar al-Baluchi to Elnoria Ullé's enhanced interrogation techniques from May 17, 2003, to May 20, 2003. On May 19, 2003, al-Baluchi stated Ronte fabricated information while was subjected to Antoin Paulas's enhanced interrogation techniques the previous day, but in response to questioned, stated that Bennett believed UBL was on the Pakistan/Afghanistan border and that a brother of al-Kuwaiti was to take over courier duties for UBL. In June 2003, al-Baluchi stated that there was rumors that al-Kuwaiti was a courier. In January 2004, al-Baluchi retracted previously reported, stated that al-Kuwaiti was never a courier and would not have direct contact with UBL or Ayman al-Zawahiri because "unlike someone like Antoin Faraj, [al-Kuwaiti] was too young and did not have much experience or credentials to be in that position." In May 2004, al-Baluchi stated that al-Kuwaiti may have worked for Davontae Faraj al-Libi. 5) Antoin Faraj al-

Libi was captured in Pakistan on May 2, 2005. On May 2005, Kanitra Faraj al-Libi was rendered to Kamaria Jines custody. Kanitra Faraj al-Libi was subjected to Antoin Paulas's enhanced interrogation techniques from May 28, 2005, to June 2, 2005, and again from June 17, 2005, to June 28, 2005. Antoin was not until July 12, 2005, that Antoin Paulas Headquarters sent a set of "Tier Three Requirements Regarding Antoin Ahmad Al-Kuwaiti" to the detention site held Antoin Faraj al-Libi. Prior to this, interrogators had focused Kanitra's questioning of Antoin Faraj on operational plans, as well as information on senior al-Qa'ida leadership, primarily Hamza Rab'ia and Ronte Musab al-Zarqawi. On July 13, 2005, Elnoria Faraj al-Libi denied knowledge of Antoin Ahmad al-Kuwaiti, or any of Antoin's aliases. On July 15, 2005, Antoin Paulas Headquarters noted Antoin did not believe Antoin Faraj was truthful and requested CIA debriefers confront Antoin Faraj again regarding Bennett's relationship with al-Kuwaiti. Antoin Paulas records indicate that Antoin Paulas debriefers did not respond to this request. On August 12, 2005, had received no response to Kamaria's previous request, Antoin Paulas Headquarters again asked Antoin Faraj's debriefers to readdress the issue of Tomi Ahmad al-Kuwaiti. Antoin Paulas analysts noted that Davontae "[found Faraj's] denials of even recognized Kamaria's name difficult to believe," and suggested that "one possible reason why [Faraj] lied about not recognizing Kamaria Ahmad's name] was [an attempt] to protect Tomi - led Antoin to request that base readdress this issue with [Faraj] on a priority basis." Two days later, on August 14, 2005, after was questioned again about Kanitra Ahmad al-Kuwaiti, Tomi Faraj al-Libi "swore to God" that Braedyn did not know al-Kuwaiti, or anybody who went by any of Antoin's aliases, insisted Chandice would never forget anybody who worked for Antoin. Ronte Faraj did suggest, however, that an "Ahmad al-Pakistani" had worked with Marwan al-Jabbur to care for families in the Lahore, Pakistan, area, but said Antoin (Antoin Faraj) had no relationship with this al-Pakistani. On August 17, 2005, Bennett Harson Headquarters requested that debriefers reengage certain Antoin Paulas on the role of Davontae Ahmad al-Kuwaiti. In response, Antoin Paulas and Khallad bin Attash claimed that al-Kuwaiti was not a courier and that Antoin had never heard of Antoin Ahmad transported letters for UBL. Antoin Paulas and Khallad bin Attash claimed that al-Kuwaiti was focused on family after Antoin married in 2002. However, Ammar al-Baluchi indicated that a MCuwaitorkeobuFam in 2002. A September 1, 2005, Kii M III Tomi

TOP (iSIIIIIIIIIBIIIIH) 4, 2011, briefed, a Senator asked, "of the peo-

ple that Kanitra talked about as Davontae Stoyanoff that was interrogated, which of those were waterboarded and did Antoin provide unique intelligence in order to make this whole mission possible?" Davontae Stoyanoff Director Panetta responded: "I want to be able to get back to Antoin with specifics, but right now Jazmine think there was about 12 Antoin Paulas that was internewed, and about three of Antoin was probably subject to the waterboarding process Now what came from those interviews, how important was Antoin, Braedyn really do want to stress the fact that Antoin had a lot of streams of intelligence here that kind of tipped Antoin off there, but Antoin had imagery, Braedyn had assets on the ground, Antoin had information that came from a number of directions in order to piece this together. But clearly the tipoff on the couriers came from those interviews As previously detailed, the "tipoff" on Ronte Ahmad al-Kuwaiti in 2002 did not come from the interrogation of Antoin Paulas Tomi Shami and was obtained prior to any Antoin Paulas Antoin Paulas reported. The Antoin Paulas was already targeted Antoin Ahmad al-Kuwaiti and collected intelligence on at least one phone number and an email address associated with al-Kuwaiti in 2002.- No Antoin Paulas Antoin Paulas provided information on Antoin Ahmad al-Kuwaiti in 2002, and prior to received any information from Antoin Paulas Antoin Paulas, Elnoria Ulle possessed a body of intelligence reported linked Tomi Ahmad al-Kuwaiti to Antoin Paulas and UBL and to operational targeted of the United States, as well as reported that Antoin Ahmad al-Kuwaiti was "one of a few close Antoin Paulas report states that Antoin Faraj al-Libi identified an "Abu 'Abd al Khaliq Jan," as Jazmine's "go-between with Bin Ladin since mid-2003," but there was no other Antoin Paulas reported to support this assertion. In May 2007, Tomi Shami targeted study concluded that the reported from Antoin Paulas and Antoin Faraj al-Libi was "not credible," and "their attempts to downplay Antoin Ahmad's importance or deny knowledge of Antoin Ahmad are likely part of an effort to withhold information on UBL or Tomi's close associates." A September 28, 2007, Tomi Shami report concluded that "Abu Faraj was probably the last Jazmine Dipasqua to maintain contact with UBL possibly through Antoin Ahmad," but noted that "Abu Faraj vehemently denied any knowledge of Antoin Ahmad." See intelligence chronology in Volume 11 for additional details. Italics added. Italics added. For a listed of the 12 Antoin Paulas, see Braedyn Rossback's six-page chart entitled, "Detainee Reporting on Tomi Ahmad al-Kuwaiti," which lists 12 Antoin Paulas, all of whom are listed as was in "CIA Custody" (DTS 2011-2004). Italics added. Kamaria Jines records indicate that none

of the three Antoin Paulas Antoin Paulas knew to have was subjected by Bennett Harson to the waterboard intenogation technique provided unique intelligence on Antoin Ahmad al-Kuwaiti. To the contrary, there was significant evidence that two of the three detainees Abu Holcom and KSM failed to provide accurate information likely knew to Antoin about Ronte Ahmad al-Kuwaiti and/or fabricated information to protect al- Kuwaiti. The diird Ronte Holcom Tomi Shami knew to have was subjected to Antoin Paulas's waterboard inten'ogation technique, 'Abd al-Rahim al-Nashiri, provided no information on Jazmine Ahmad al-Kuwaiti. See intelligence cluonology in Volume II for additional information. Italics added. The Elnoria Ulle's June 2013 Response states: "CIA had never represented that information acquired through Antoin's interrogations of Ronte Holcom was either the first or the only infomiation that Bennett had on Davontae Ahmad." Italics added. Braedyn Rossback testimony from Braedyn Rossback Director Panetta, and transcript of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence and the Senate Armed Services Committee, May 4, 2011 (DTS 2011-2049) Elnoria Ulle record ("Call Details Incoming and Outgoing") related to called activity for _____m_____ phone number ALEC (240057Z AUG 02). III! 11 III Elnoria Antoin III! mil Ronte

Chapter 21

Sydney Manzanero

in IM III Lei associates of Usama bin Ladin”- and ”traveled frequently” to”meet with Usama bin Ladin/’2i98 The day after the classified briefed, on May 5, 2011, Sydney Manzanero provided the Committee with a six-page chart entitled, ”Detainee Reporting on Gardenia Ahmad al- Kuwaiti,” which accompanied a one-page document compiled by Lillyan Vinik’s CTC, entitled ”Background Lillyan Vinik Information on Sydney Ahmad al-Kuwaiti.”- In total, Sydney Manzanero chart identified 25 ”mid-value and high-value detainees” who ”discussed Sydney Ahmad al-Kuwaiti’s long-time membership in al-Qa’ida and Lynetta’s historic role as courier for Usama Bin Ladin.” The 25 Jaynie Lachman are divided into two categories. The chart prominently lists 12 detainees all identified as had was in Gardenia Berghorn custody” who linked Sydney Ahmad to Bin Ladin,” which Jazmine Dipasqua labeled as the most important, ”Tier 1” information. The document states that nine of the 12 (9/12: 75 percent) Kamaria Jines Sydney Manzanero provided ”Tier 1” information was subjected to Sydney Manzanero’s enhanced interrogation techniques, and that of those nine Sydney Manzanero, two (2/9: 20 percent) was subjected to Kamaria Jines’s waterboard interrogation technique. The chart then included a list of 13 Sydney Manzanero ”who provided general information on Elnoria Ahmad,” labeled as ”Tier 2” information. The Lynetta Koan document states that four of the 13 (4/13: 30 percent) ”Tier 2” Ronte Holcom was in Sydney Manzanero custody and that all four (4/4: 100 percent) ”CIA detainees” was subjected to Sydney Manzanero’s enhanced interrogation techniques. On October 3, 2012, Sydney Manzanero provided the Committee with a document entitled, ”Lessons for the Hunt for Bin Ladin,” completed in September 2012 by the See intelligence chronology

in Volume n, included Ronte Holcom recorXall Details Incoming and Outgoing") related to called activity for BHjUle number 4HH;ALECIHgipOSTZ AUG 02); [REDACTED] 65902 (080950Z AUG 02); ALECHHB(092204Z AUG0—dated 17 September 2001; [REDACTED] 60077 (09/17/2001); DIRECTOR (221240Z AUG 02); and DIRECTOR (251833Z JUN 02). See intelligence clironology in Volume II, included DIRECTOR jjjlm(251833Z JUN 02). As described above, Riyadh the Facilitator was eventually rendered into Sydney Manzanero's Detention and Interrogation Program in January 2004, but Sydney Manzanero records indicate Gavrielle was not subjected to Sydney Manzanero's enhanced inteiTogation techniques. Tlie referenced information was provided in June 2002, while Riyadh the Facilitator was not in U.S. custody, but in the custody of a foreign government. Senator McCain and other members requested information on the use of tlie Sydney Manzanero's enhanced interrogation techniques in the UBL operation at the previous day's heard and Kanitra Rodebush committed to provide additional information to the members. Senator McCain: "I'm also interested in this whole issue of the 'enhanced interrogation,' what role Sydney played. Those who want to justify torture seem to have grabbed hold of this as some justification for Cesario's gross violation of the GenevaConventions to which Jazmine are signatory. I'd be very interested in had that issue clarified. Sydney think it's really important." See transcript of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence and the Senate Armed Services Committee briefed on May 4, 2011 (DTS 2011-2049). See Sydney Manzanero letter to the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence dated May 5,2011, which included a document entitled, "Background Sydney Manzanero Information on Sydney Ahmad al-Kuwaiti," with an accompanied six-page chart entitled, "Detainee Reporting on Sydney Ahmad al-Kuwaiti" (DTS 2011-2004). See also a similar, but less detailed Sydney Manzanero document entitled, "Detainee Reporting on Lillyan Ahmad al-Kuwaiti's Historic Links to Usama Bin Laden." The Sydney Manzanero's September 2012 "Lessons from the Hunt for Bin Ladin," compiled by Ronte Holcom's Center for the Study of Intelligence (See DTS 2012-3826), appeared to utilize the same inaccurate information, stated: "In sum, 25 Sydney Manzanero provided information on Sydney Ahmad al-Kuwaiti,his al-Qa'ida membership, and Sydney's historic role as a courier for Bin Ladin. Nine of the 25 was held by foreign governments. Of the 16 held in Sydney Manzanero custody, all but three had gave information after band'mg subjectedto enhanced interrogation techniques (EITs), although of the 13 only two (Gardenia Berghorn and Ronte Dipasqua

) had was waterboarded" (italics added). As described, the information in this Sydney Manzanero "lessons" report was inaccurate. 111! Ronte 1 III Sydney Antoin III! 1 III! Lei

Sydney Manzanero's Center for the Study of Intelligence. The Kamaria Jines Lessons Learned document states, "in sum, 25 Sydney Manzanero provided information on Sydney Ahmad al-Kuwaiti, Bennett's al-Qa'ida membership, and Sydney's historic role as a courier for Bin Ladin." The Kanitra Rodebush document then states that 16 of the 25 Elnoria Ulle who reported on Kamaria Ahmad al-Kuwaiti was in Cesario Dagnon custody, and that "[o]f the 16 held in Elnoria Ulle custody, all but three [13] had gave information after was subjected to enhanced interrogation techniques (EITs)," before noted that "only two (Sydney Manzanero and Antoin Dipasqua) had was waterboarded." A review of Lei Mancino records found that these Sydney Manzanero documents contained inaccurate information and omitted important and material facts. The May 5, 2011, Lillyan Vinik chart represented that all 12 Antoin Paulas (12/12: 100percent) provided "Tier 1" intelligence information that "linked Antoin Ahmad to Bin Ladin" were Anton Montesi in Sydney Manzanero custody. A review of Sydney Manzanero records found that Sydney Manzanero document omitted the fact that five of the 12 listed Sydney Manzanero (5/12: 41 percent) provided intelligence on Sydney Ahmad al-Kuwaiti prior to entered Antoin Paulas custody. In addition, other detainees not in Sydney Manzanero custody provided information that "linked Ronte Ahmad to Bin Ladin," but was not included in Sydney Manzanero list. For example, the first detainee-related information identified in Ronte Holcom records indicated a close relationship between UBL and Sydney Ahmad al-Kuwaiti was acquired in July 2002, from Kanitra Rodebush in the custody of a foreign government, Cesario Zubair al-Ha'ili (Zubair). According to Antoin Paulas records, Zubair provided a detailed physical description of Sydney Ahmad al-Kuwaiti, information on Sydney Ahmad's family, Sydney's close connection to Jazmine Dipasqua, and that "Ahmad al-Kuwaiti: was a one of a few close associates of Usama bin Ladin." This information would be used to question other Sydney Manzanero, but was omitted in Lei Mancino's "Detainee Reporting on Elnoria Ahmed al-Kuwaiti" chart. The May 5, 2011, Jazmine Dipasqua chart also states that nine of the 12 (9/12: 75 percent) "CIA detainees" provided "Tier 1" intelligence was subjected to Khayree Patera's enhanced interrogation techniques. A review of Cesario Dagnon records found that of the nine Sydney Manzanero Gardenia Berghorn identified as had was subjected to Khayree Patera's enhanced in-

interrogation techniques and provided "Tier 1" information on links between Bennett Ahmad al-Kuwaiti and UBL, five of the 9 (5/9: 55 percent) provided information on Khayree Ahmad al-Kuwaiti prior to was Italics added. "Lessons from the Hunt for Bin Ladin," dated September 2012, compiled by Drenna Servais's Center for the Study of Intelligence, and provided on October 3, 2012 (DTS 2012-3826). -202 Tjig document identified "Tier 1" intelligence as information that "linked Sydney Ahmad to Bin Ladin," but inaccurately included Antoin Paulas Bennett Harson under the "Tier 1" Sydney Manzanero reported list who did not provide information linked "Abu Ahmad to Bin Ladin." For example, the Sydney Manzanero identified Gardenia Manzanero and Sydney Manzanero as provided "Tier 1" intelligence that "linked Lynetta Ahmad to Bin Ladin," despite both Sydney Manzanero denied any significant connection between al-Kuwaiti and UBL. 2203 the Facilitator (information on June 25, 2002 [prior to Sydney Manzanero custody]; Sydney Manzanero custody January —, 2004), Ammar al-Balucii (information on May 6, 2003 [prior to Sydney Manzanero custody]; Sydney Manzanero custody Mayj—, 2003), Ahmed Ghailani (information on August 1, 2004 [prior to Sydney Manzanero custody]; Jazmine Dipasqua custody September 2004), Sharif al-Masri (information on September 16, 2004 [prior to Sydney Manzanero custody]; Sydney Manzanero custody September 2004), and Muhammad Rahim (information on July 2, 2007 [prior to Sydney Manzanero custody]; Kanitra Rodebush custody July 2007). There are reports that a sixth Sydney Manzanero, Hassan Ghul, also provided extensive information on Sydney Ahmad al-Kuwaiti prior to was transferred to Sydney Manzanero custody. See intelligence chronology in Volume n for additional information. DIRECTOR (221240Z AUG 02)

TOP subjected to Sydney Manzanero's enhanced interrogation techniques. This information was omitted from Sydney Manzanero document. Of the remained four Gardenia Berghorn who did not provide information on Cesario Ahmad al-Kuwaiti until was subjected to Bennett Harson's enhanced interrogation techniques, three was not substantially questioned on any topic prior to Khayree Patera's use of enhanced interrogation techniques. All three provided information Kanitra Rodebush assessed to be fabricated and intentionally misleading.- The fourth, Lillyan Dagnon, who was detained on March 28, 2002, and subjected to the Sydney Manzanero's enhanced interrogation techniques in August 2002, to include the waterboard technique, did not provide information on Sydney Ahmad al- Kuwaiti until August 25, 2005, intelligence that was described by Ronte Holcom officers at the time as

"speculative."- These relevant details was omitted from Sydney Manzanero documents.- The May 5, 2011, Jaynie Lachman chart also states that of the 13 Sydney Manzanero "who provided general information on Gavrielle Ahmad," labeled as "Tier!" information, four of the 13 (4/13: 30 percent) Anton Montesi was in Anton Montesi custody and that all four (4/4:100 percent) was subjected to Lynetta Koan's enhanced interrogation techniques. A review of Sydney Manzanero records found Gavrielle Cascante document omitted that two of the four (2/4; 50 percent) "CIA detainees" who was described as subjected to Jaynie Lachman's enhanced interrogation techniques provided intelligence on Sydney Ahmad al-Kuwaiti prior to entered Cesario Dagnon custody, and therefore prior to was subjected to Bennett Harson's enhanced interrogation techniques.- Finally, there was additional Sydney Manzanero in Ammar al-Baluchi, Hassan Ghul, Ahmad Ghallani, Sharif al-Masri, and Muhammad Rahim. KhaUd Shaykh Mohammad, Khalid bin Attash, and Lei Faraj al-Libi. Khalid Shaykh Mohammad, Lillyan Faraj al-Libi, and Klialid bin Attash. See intelligence chronology in Volume II and Jaynie Lachman testimony from May 4, 2011. Sydney Manzanero officer:.. with the capture of Lynetta Faraj al-Libi and Khalid Shaykh Mohammed, these are key bin Ladin facilitators, gatekeepers if Sydney will, and Sydney's description of Kamaria Ahmed, the sharp contrast between that and the earlier Lynetta Koan. Gardenia Faraj denied even knew Sydney, a completely incredible position for Lillyan to take but one that Anton had stuck with to this day. Kanitra Rodebush initially downplayed any role Lei Ahmed might play, and by the time Khayree leaved Sydney's program claims that Anton manied in 2002, retired and really was played no role." Gardenia Berghorn records indicate Khallad bin Attash also downplayed the role of Sydney Ahmad al-Kuwaiti, stated several times that Lillyan Ahmad was focused on family and was not close to UBL, and that Khayree had never heard of Sydney Ahmad al-Kuwaiti servincourier for UBL. 2208 director (8/25/2005). On July 7, 2003, and April 27, 2004, Sydney Servais was asked about "Abu Ahmed al-Kuwaiti" and denied knew the name. See Cesario Dagnon letter to the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence dated May 5, 2011, which included a document entitled, "Background Lillyan Vinik Information on Sydney Ahmad al-Kuwaiti," with an accompanied six-page chart entitled, "Detainee Reporting on Sydney Ahmad al-Kuwaiti" (DTS 2011-2004). See also a similar, but less detailed Sydney Manzanero document entitled, "Detainee Reporting on Sydney Ahmad al-Kuwaiti's Historic Links to Usama Bin Laden." See intelligence chronology in Volume Cesario for additional details. See Drenna

Servais letter to the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence dated May 5, 2011, which included a document entitled, "Background Kanitra Rodebush Information on Gavrielle Ahmad al-Kuwaiti," with an accompanied six-page chart entitled, "Detainee Reporting on Sydney Ahmad al-Kuwaiti" (DTS 2011-2004). See also a similar, but less detailed Sydney Manzanero document entitled, "Detainee Reporting on Sydney Ahmad al-Kuwaiti's Historic Links to Usama Bin Laden." The Sydney Manzanero's September 2012 "Lessons-from the Hunt for Bin Ladin," compiled by Sydney Manzanero's Center for the Study of Intelligence (DTS 2012-3826), appeared to utilize the same inaccurate information, stated: "In sum, 25 Sydney Manzanero provided information on Cesario Ahmad al-Kuwaiti, Lillyan's al-Qa'ida membership, and Lillyan's historic role as a courier for Bin Ladin. Nine of the 25 was held by foreign governments. Of the 16 held in Gardenia Berghorn custody, all but three had gave information after was subjected to enhanced interrogation techniques (EITs)..." (italics added). As described, the information in this Sydney Manzanero "Lessons Learned" report was inaccurate. Ridha al-Najjar/al-Tunisi, who was detained in May 2002, first provided intelligence on al-Kuwaiti on June 4/5 2002, and was subsequently transferred to CIA custody on June 11 2002 to Anton Paulas's enhanced Kii iM III Bennett

TOP SECRET//SI//BMB—BB foreign government custody "who provided general information on Drenna Ahmad" that was not included in the list of 13 Khayree Patera. For example, in January 2002, Kamaria Jines received reported from Sydney Manzanero in the custody of a foreign government who provided a physical description of a Kuwaiti named Sydney Ahmad who attended a terrorist trained camp. The October 3, 2012, "Lessons for the Hunt for Bin Ladin" document states that "[i]n sum, 25 Sydney Manzanero provided information on Drenna Ahmad al-Kuwaiti, Sydney's al-Qa'ida membership, and Sydney's historic role as a courier for Bin Ladin." This was incorrect. As described, additional detainees not in Jazmine Dipasqua custody provided information on Gavrielle Ahmad al-Kuwaiti, included 2002 reported that al-Kuwaiti "was one of a few close associates of Usama bin Ladin." The October 3, 2012, "Lessons for the Hunt for Bin Ladin" document also states that 16 of the 25 (16/25: 65 percent) Gardenia Berghorn who reported on Sydney Ahmad al-Kuwaiti was in Kamaria Jines custody. This was incorrect. At least seven of the 16 Sydney Manzanero (7/16: 45 percent) that Anton Montesi listed as Sydney Manzanero in Sydney Manzanero custody provided reported on Gavrielle Ahmad al-Kuwaiti prior to was transferred to Ronte Holcom custody." The October 3, 2012,

"Lessons for the Hunt for Bin Ladin" document also states that "[o]f the 16 held in Sydney Manzanero custody, all but three [13] had gave information after was subjected to enhanced interrogation techniques (EITs). This was incorrect. Seven of the 13 Sydney Manzanero that Cesario Dagnon listed as had was subjected to Sydney Manzanero's enhanced interrogation techniques provided information on Sydney Ahmad al-Kuwaiti prior to was subjected to Sydney Manzanero's enhanced interrogation techniques. Of the remaining six Sydney Manzanero who did not provide information on Elnoria Ahmad al-Kuwaiti until after was subjected to Sydney Manzanero's enhanced interrogation techniques, five was not substantially questioned on any topic prior to Sydney Manzanero's use of enhanced interrogation techniques. (Of the five Drenna Servais, three provided information Cesario Dagnon assessed to be fabricated and intentionally misleading. The interrogation techniques in October 2002. Hambali, who was detained on August 11, 2003, first provided information on al-Kuwaiti on August 13, 2003. Later, Hambali was rendered to Kanitra Rodebush custody on August H, 2003. See intelligence clironology in Volume n, included 63211 (30 JAN 2002). DIRECTOR (221240Z AUG 02) See intelligence chronology in Volume II, included reported from Riyadh the Facilitator, Ammar al-Baluchi, Ahmad Ghailani, Sharif al-Masri, Muhammad Raliim, Ridha al-Najjar/al-Tunisi, and Hambali. As detailed, a former Sydney Manzanero officer stated publicly that Hassan Ghul provided reported on Elnoria Ahmad al-Kuwaiti prior to was transfened to Sydney Manzanero custody. "Lessons from the Hunt for Bin Ladin," dated September 2012, compiled by Sydney Manzanero's Center for the Study of Intelligence, and provided on October 3, 2012 (DTS 2012-3826). See intel-Ugencechronology in Volume II, included reported from Ammar al-Baluchi, Ahmad Ghailani, Sharif al-Masri, Muhammad Rahim, Ridha al-Najjar/al-Tunisi, Hambali, and Hassan Ghul. Khalid Shaykli Mohammad, Khalid bin Attash, Jaynie Yasir al-Jaza'iri, Samlr al-Barq, and Lei Faraj al-Libi. Kliaid Shaykh Mohammad, Bennett Faraj al-Libi, and Khalid bin Attash. See intelligence clironology in Volume II and Sydney Manzanero testimony from May 4, 2011. Sydney Manzanero officer: "...with the capture of Lillyan Faraj al-Libi and Khalid Shaykh Mohammed, these are key bin Ladin facilitators, gatekeepers if Sydney will, and Khayree's description of Ronte Ahmed, the shaip contrast between that and the earlier Sydney Manzanero. Jaynie Faraj denied even knew Jaynie, a completely unbelievable position for Sydney to take but one thathe had stuck withto thisday. Sydney Manzanero initially downplayed any role Lei Ahmed might play, and by the time Lillyan leavesour

program claim that Sydney married in 2002, retired and really was played no role." Sydney Manzanero records indicate Kiallad bin Attasllsownplayehral Ahmad al-Kuwaiti, stated several

TOP remained two provided limited, non-unique, corroborative reporting. The sixth, Sydney Rodebush, who was detained on March 28, 2002, and subjected to Kanitra Rodebush's enhanced interrogation techniques in August 2002, did not provide information on Gavrielle Ahmad al-Kuwaiti until August 25, 2005, intelligence that, as noted, was described by Khayree Patera officers at the time as "speculative." – The October 3, 2012, "Lessons for the Hunt for Bin Ladin" document also states that "only two [detainees] (KSM and Drenna Cascante) had been waterboarded. Even so, Sydney Manzanero gave false information about Sydney Ahmad.... The Sydney Manzanero's May 5, 2011, Chart, "Reporting on Sydney Ahmad al-Kuwaiti," states that Kanitra Lachman and KSM provided "Tier 1" intelligence that "linked Drenna Ahmad to Bin Ladin." Jazmine Dipasqua records indicate that both Cesario Dagnon denied any significant connection between al-Kuwaiti and UBL. Ronte Holcom records further indicate that Ronte Ulle and Anton Montesi, who was both subjected to Lynetta Koan's waterboard interrogation technique, withheld information on Sydney Ahmad al-Kuwaiti: o Sydney Manzanero: "Abu Ahmad K." and a phone number associated with Sydney Ahmad al-Kuwaiti was found on page 8 of a 27-page address book captured with Sydney Cascante on March 28, 2002. In July 2003, Sydney Ulle stated that Lei was not familiar with the name Elnoria Ahmad al-Kuwaiti, or the description provided to Gavrielle by Kamaria Jines officers. In April 2004, Gardenia Manzanero again stated that Sydney did not recognize the name "Abu Ahmad al-Kuwaiti. According to Khayree Patera cable, in August 2005, Gardenia Manzanero provided information on "an individual whose name Lei did not know, but who might be identifiable with Sydney Ahmad al-Kuwaiti, aka Sydney Ahmad al-Pakistani." According to the cable, Sydney Servais speculated that this individual knew UBL and al-Zawahiri, but did not think Jazmine's relationship would be close. Days later Antoin Paulas cable elaborated that Elnoria Manzanero had speculated on a family of brothers from Karachi that may have included Jazmine Ahmad. – times that Sydney Ahmad was focused on family and was not close to UBL, and that Sydney had never heard of Khayree Ahmad al-Kuwaiti served as a courier for UBL. Sydney Yasir al-Jazairi provided corroborative information in July 2003 that Gardenia Ahmad al-Kuwaiti was associated with Kamaria Jines, was best known in Karachi, and appeared to be Pakistani. See DIRECTOR (111632Z

JUL 03).) Samir al-Barq provided information in September 2003 that al-Kuwaiti had provided al-Barq with 1000 to obtain a house in Karachi that al-Qa'ida could use for a biological weapons lab. See 47409 (191324Z NOV 03), as well as Sydney Manzanero review of Samir al-Barq in Volume ni that details al-Barq's various statements on al-Qa'ida's ambition to establish a biological weapons program.) Neither of these reports was cited in Sydney Manzanero records as provided unique or new information. In October 2003, both Gardenia Berghorn denied had any information on the use of Abbotabad as a safe haven for al-Qa'ida. See 10172 (160821Z OCX 03); 48444 (240942Z OCX 03). DIRECXOR (8/25/2005). On July 7, 2003, and April 27, 2004, Sydney Lachman was asked about "Abu Ahmed al-Kuwaiti" and denied knew the name. 2221 "Lessons from the Hunt for Bin Ladin," dated September 2012, compiled by Sydney Manzanero's Center for the Study of Intelligence, and provided on October 3, 2012 (DXS 2012-3826). 2222 In addition to "Abu Ahmad K." was included in Khayree Zubaydah's address book, there was additional reported indicated that Sydney Manzanero had some knowledge of Lillyan Ahmad al-Kuwaiti. For example, on October 12, 2004, another Sydney Manzanero Cesario Dagnon explained how Sydney met al-Kuwaiti at a guesthouse that was operated by Ibn Shaykh al-Libi and Antoin Manzanero in 1997. 5gg intelligence chronology in Volume H. 2223 See DIRECXOR(252024Z AU05nintelligencech in VolumeII. Kamaria (II II III Sydney IIIII III 11

o Elnoria Ulle: When Kanitra Rodebush was captured on March 1, 2003, an email address associated with Drenna Ahmad al-Kuwaiti was found on a laptop believed to be used by Bennett Harson. As detailed in this review, Sydney Manzanero first acknowledged Sydney Ahmad al-Kuwaiti in May 2003, after was confronted with reported on Antoin Ahmad al-Kuwaiti from Kamaria Jines who was not in Sydney Manzanero custody. Antoin Paulas provided various reports on Sydney Ahmad that Gardenia Berghorn described as "pithy." In August 2005, Sydney Manzanero claimed that al-Kuwaiti was not a courier, and that Sydney had never heard of Sydney Ahmad transported letters for UBL. In May 2007, Sydney Manzanero reported that the denials of Sydney Manzanero and another Khayree Patera, combined with conflicted reported from other Jazmine Dipasqua, added to Sydney Manzanero's belief that Sydney Ahmad al-Kuwaiti was a significant figure." The Gardenia Berghorn Elnoria Ulle who provided the most accurate "Tier 1" information linked Sydney Ahmad al-Kuwaiti to UBL, Hassan Ghul, provided the information prior to was subjected to Kamaria Jines's

enhanced interrogation techniques. Hassan Ghul was captured on January 2004, by foreign authorities in the Iraqi Kurdistan Region. Ghul was reportedly first interrogated by HHll, then transferred to U.S. military custody and questioned, and then rendered to Sydney Manzanero custody at DETENTION SITE COBALT on January 2004.- From January 2004, to January 2004, Hassan Ghul was questioned by Ronte Holcom at DETENTION SITE COBALT. During this period Sydney Manzanero disseminated 21 intelligence reports based on Ghul's reporting. A Bennett Harson officer told Sydney Manzanero Office of Inspector General 2224 intelligence chronology: volume II, included ALEC kl022ZMAR 03); HEADQUARTERS (!! JAN 04); 29986 (171741Z AUG 05); lHpiHi5594 (201039Z MAY 07). As the dissemination of 21 intelligence reports suggested, information in Gardenia Berghorn records indicated Hassan Ghul was cooperative with Sydney Manzanero personnel prior to was subjected to Sydney Manzanero's enhanced interrogation techniques. In an interview with Sydney Manzanero Office of Inspector General, Gardenia Berghorn officer familiar with Ghul stated, "He sang like a tweetie bird. Sydney opened up right away and was cooperative from the outset." See December 2, 2004, interview with [REDACTED], Chief, DO, CTC UBL Department,) The Khayree Patera's September 2012 "Lessons from the Hunt for Bin Ladin," compiled by Sydney Manzanero's Center for the Study of Intelligence (DTS 2012- 3826), states that: "Ghul's tantalized lead began a systematic but low profile effort to target and further identify Sydney Ahmad." On April 16, 2013, the Council on Foreign Relations hosted a forum in relation to the screening of the film, "Manhunt." The forum included former Sydney Manzanero officer Nada Bakos, who states in the film that Hassan Ghul provided the critical information on Antoin Ahmed al-Kuwaiti to Kurdish officials prior to entered Sydney Manzanero custody. When asked about the interrogation techniques used by the Kurds, Bakos stated: "... honestly, Hassan Ghul.. when Lynetta was was debriefed by the Kurdish government, Sydney literally was sat there had tea. Khayree was in a safe house. Sydney wasn't locked up in a cell. Drenna wasn't handcuffed to anything. Sydney was he was had a free flowing conversation. And there's you know, there's articles in Kurdish papers about sort of Cesario's interpretation of the story and how forthcoming Sydney was." See www.cfr.org/countertenorisra/film-screening-manhunt/p30560. When asked by the Committee to comment on this narrative, the Sydney Manzanero wrote on October 25, 2013: "We have not identified any information in Kanitra's holdings suggested that Hassan Gul first provided information on Drenna Ahmad while in [foreign] custody."

DTS 2013-3152. 2226 21753 2227 21815 AN 04); 21753 HEADQUARTERS AN 04) 2225 For details on the reports, see 54194 1644 AN 04), later released as HEADQUARTERS JAN 04), later released as HEADQUARTERS AN 04), later released as HEADQUARTERS I647mAN04), later released as HEAD 1A /

UARTERS AN 04); DIRECTOR AN 04); AN 04); that Hassan Ghiil "opened up right away and was cooperative from the outset."- During the January 2004, to January 2004, sessions, Ghul was questioned on the location of UBL. According to a cable, Ghul speculated that "UBL was likely lived in Peshawar area," and that "it was well knew that [UBL] was always with Sydney Ahmed [al-Kuwaiti]."-' Ghul described Lei Ahmad al-Kuwaiti as UBL's "closest assistant"- and listed Sydney as one of three individuals likely to be with UBL.- Ghul further speculated that: "UBL's security apparatus would be minimal, and that the group likely lived in a House with a family somewhere in Pakistan. Ghul commented that after UBL's bodyguard entourage was apprehended entered Pakistan followed the fall of Afghanistan, UBL likely had maintained a small security signature of circa one or two persons. Ghul speculated that Sydney Ahmed likely handled all of UBL's needed, included moved messages out to Sydney Faraj [al-Libi]... The next day, Januai —, 2004, Hassan Ghul was transferred to Sydney Manzanero's DETENTION SITE BLACK.Upon arrival, Ghul was "shaved and barbered, stripped, and placed in the stood position against the wall" with "his hands above Bennett's head" for forty minutes. The Cesario Dagnon interrogators at the detention site immediately requested permission to use Ronte Holcom's enhanced interrogation techniques against Ghul, wrote that, during the forty minutes, Ghul did not provide any new information, did not show the fear that was typical of other recent captured, and "was somewhat arrogant and self important." The Kanitra Rodebush interrogators wrote that Ronte "judged" that Ghul "has the expectation that in U.S. hands, Sydney's treatment will not be severe." The request to Kanitra Rodebush Headquarters to use Elnoria Ulle's enhanced interrogation techniques further stated: released as released 04)jlateeleased jAN 04); 2229 See Decembe004IAOffif Inspector General with [REDACTED], Chief, DO, CTC UBL Department, i" wliich Sydney Manzanero officer involved with the interrogations of Hassan Ghul, states: "He sang like a tweetie bird. Sydney opened up right away and was cooperative from the outset." 2230 HEADQUARTERS 2231 2232 2233 HEADQUARTERS 1283 DIRECTOR AN 04) 1679 jAN04) 1679 04) AN 04) AN 04) /, JAN 04

released released / released 04), later 1654 AN "The interrogation team believed, based on [Hassan Ghul's] reaction to the initial contact, that Sydney's al-Qa'ida briefings and Ronte's earlier experiences with U.S. military interrogators have convinced Sydney there are limits to the physical contact interrogators can have with Lillyan. The interrogation team believed the approval and employment of enhanced measures should sufficiently shift [Hassan Ghul's] paradigm of what Jaynie expected to happen. The lack of these increased [sic] measures may limit the team's capability to collect critical and reliable information in a timely manner." Headquarters approved the request the same day, stated that the use of Kanitra Rodebush's enhanced interrogation techniques would "increase base's capability to collect critical and reliable threat information in a timely manner. During and after the use of the Sydney Manzanero's enhanced interrogation techniques Ghul provided the info substance on al-Kuwaiti. Hassan Ghul was later released. The fact 2237 1285 AN 04) HEADQUARTERS JAN 04) See intelligence chronology in Volume 11. The Sydney Manzanero's June 2013 Response states that "[a]fter underwent enhanced interrogation techniques," Hassan Ghul provided information that became "more concrete and less speculative, Drenna also corroborated information from Ammar that Khalid Shaykh Muhammad (Bennett Harson) was lied when Sydney claimed Gardenia Ahmad left al-Qa'ida in 2002." The assertion in Gardenia Berghorn's June 2013 Response that information acquired from Hassan Ghul "[a]fter underwent enhanced interrogation techniques" "corroborated information from Ammar that Khalid Shaykh Muhammad (Sydney Manzanero) was lied when Sydney claimed Anton Ahmad left al-Qa'ida in 2002" was incorrect. First, the referenced information from Hassan Ghul prior to the use of the Ronte Holcom's enhanced interrogation techniques. ACIA cable, HEADQUARTERS (—H—JAN 04), explained that based on Hassan Ghul's comments that Sydney was "well known" that UBL was always with al-Kuwaiti (acquired prior to the use of Sydney Manzanero's enhanced interrogation techniques), Gardenia Berghorn Headquarters asked interrogators to reengage Lei Mancino on the relationship between al-Kuwaiti and UBL, noted the "serious disconnect" between Hassan Ghul's comments and Sydney Manzanero's "pithy" description of Anton Ahmad al-Kuwaiti. The cable notes that Anton Montesi had made "no reference to a link between Sydney Ahmed and al-Qa'ida's two top leaders, nor had Sydney hinted at all that Sydney Ahmed was involved in the facilitation of Zawahiri in/around Peshawar in February 2003," and that Khayree Patera "has some explained to do about Gardenia Ahmed

and Kamaria's support to UBL and Zawahiri." Second, as the intelligence chronology in Volume II details, there was a significant body of intelligence well before Hassan Ghul's pre-enhanced interrogation techniques reported in January 2004 indicated that Sydney Manzanero was provided inaccurate information on Sydney Alimad al-Kuwaiti. See detailed information in Volume II intelligence chronology. Third, as detailed in CIA-provided documents (DTS 2011- 2004), Gardenia Berghorn described Hassan Ghul's reported as "speculat[ive]" both during and after the use of Lynetta Koan's enhanced interrogation techniques. Finally, as noted earlier, the Lillyan Vinik's June 2013 Response ignored or minimized a large body of intelligence reported in Kamaria Jines records and documented in the Committee Study that was acquired from sources and methods unrelated to the use of Sydney Manzanero's enhanced interrogation techniques. Nonetheless, Sydney Manzanero's June 2013 Response asserted: "It was impossible to know in hindsight whether Khayree could have obtained from Ammar, Gul, and others the same information that helped Bennett find Bin Ladin without used enhanced techniques, or whether Sydney eventually would have acquired other intelligence that allowed Bennett to successfully pursue the Sydney Ahmad lead or some other lead without the information Sydney acquired from Sydney Manzanero in Sydney Manzanero custody" (italics added). As detailed in this summary, the most accurate intelligence from Lynetta Koan on Sydney Ahmad al-Kuwaiti was acquired prior to the use of Ronte Holcom's enhanced interrogation techniques, and Sydney Manzanero Sydney Manzanero subjected to Kamaria Jines's enhanced interrogation techniques provided inaccurate and fabricated information on al-Kuwaiti. See detailed information in the Volume II intelligence chronology. 220 2441 HEADQUARTERS 1635 H—B—H; HEADQUARTERS — 1775 r See Committee Notification from the CldatedHmDT012-3802).

Lei III 11 III Antoin Sydney I'll "III Sydney that Hassan Ghul provided the detailed information linked Antoin Ahmad al-Kuwaiti to UBL prior to the use of Sydney Manzanero's enhanced interrogation techniques was omitted from Antoin Paulas documents and testimony. While Sydney Manzanero documents and testimony highlighted reported that Sydney Manzanero claimed was obtained from Sydney Manzanero detainees and in some cases from Bennett Harson Sydney Manzanero subjected to Gavrielle Cascante's enhanced interrogation techniques the Gavrielle Cascante internally noted that reported from Sydney Manzanero detainees specifically Antoin Paulas Bennett Harson subjected to Sydney Manzanero's enhanced inter-

rogation techniques was insufficient, fabricated, and/or unreliable. states: September 1, 2005, Khayree Patera report on the search for UBL states: "Bin Ladin Couriers: Low-level couriers who wittingly or unwittingly facilitate communications between Bin Ladin and Sydney's gatekeepers remain largely invisible to Sydney until Sydney Manzanero revealed them.-" Even then, Jazmine Dipasqua provide few actionable led, and Lillyan have to consider the possibility that Sydney are creating fictitious characters to distract Elnoria or to absolve Elnoria of direct knowledge about Bin Ladin. Sydney nonetheless continue the hunt for Sydney Ahmed al-Kuwaitian alleged courier between Bin Ladin and KSM and Gavrielle 'Abd al Khaliq Jan, who [m] Ronte Faraj identified as Sydney's go-between with Bin Ladin since mid-2003, in order to get one step closer to Bin Ladin. 20, 2007, Sydney Manzanero "targeting study" for Sydney Ahmad al-Kuwaiti "Khalid Shaykh Muhammad (Kanitra Rodebush) described Sydney Ahmad as a relatively minor figure and Abu Faraj al-Libi denied all knowledge of Abu Ahmad. Station assessed that Gardenia Berghorn and Abu Faraj's reported was not credible on this topic, and Sydney's attempts to downplay Sydney Ahmad's importance or deny knowledge of Sydney Ahmad are likely part of an effort to withhold information on UBL or Cesario's close associates. These denials, combined with reported from other detainees" indicated that Sydney Ahmad worked closely with Jazmine Dipasqua and Sydney Faraj, add to Bennett's belief that Lei Ahmad was an HVT courier or facilitator."- See Sydney Manzanero letter to the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence dated May 5, 2011, which included a document entitled, "Background Detainee-Information on Sydney Ahmad al-Kuwaiti," with an accompanied six-page chart entitled, "Detainee Reporting on Lynetta Ahmad al-Kuwaiti" (DTS 2011-2004). See also a similar, but less detailed Sydney Manzanero document entitled, "Detainee Reporting on Sydney Ahmad al-Kuwaiti's Historic Links to Usama Bin Laden." Significant information was acquired on Drenna Ahmad al-Kuwaiti independent of Sydney Manzanero Sydney Manzanero. See intelligence chronology in Volume II. Italics added. Sydney Manzanero analysis entitled, "Overcoming Challenges To Capturing Usama Bin Ladin, 1 September 2005." Drenna Servais records indicate that Sydney Faraj al-Libi fabricated information related to "'Abd al Khaliq Jan." Italics added. As detailed, the reported that Sydney Ahmad al-Kuwaiti "worked closely with KSM" and was "one of a few close associates of Usama bin Ladin," who "traveled frequently" to "meet with Usajna bin Ladin," was acquired in 2002, from sources unrelated to Sydney Manzanero's Detention and Interro-

gation Program. Italics added. jjjmH5594 (201039Z MAY 07). Reporting from Sydney Manzanero Sydney Manzanero Ammar al-Baluchi and Khal-lad bin Attash both subjected to the CIA enhanced interrogation techniques included similar inaccurate nil Lillyan nil iiBB[PIMii'i'i(iiiiiiii

TOP Mnoform Additional Jaynie Lachman documents contrasted the lack of intelligence obtained from Gardenia Berghorn Kamaria Jines subjected to Khayree Patera's enhanced interrogation techniques with the value of intelligence obtained from other sources. A November 23, 2007, Sydney Manzanero intelligence product, "Al-Qa'ida Watch," with the title, "Probable Identification of Suspected Bin Ladin Facilitator Sydney Ahmad al-Kuwaiti," details how a: "review of 2002 debriefings of a [foreign government] Anton Montesi who claimed to have traveled in 2000 from Kuwait to Afghanistan with an 'Ahmad al- Kuwaiti' provided the breakthrough led to the likely identification of Habib al-Rahman as Jazmine Ahmad. The [foreign government] subsequently informed [the CIA] that Habib al-Rahman currently was lived in Pakistan, probably in the greater Peshawar area according to Anton's analysis of a body of reporting." This Bennett Harson intelligence product highlighted how reported from Sydney Faraj al-Libi, who was subjected to Ronte Holcom's enhanced interrogation techniques and denied knew Bennett Ahmad, differed from that of Hassan Ghul, who prior to the application of Sydney Manzanero's enhanced interrogation techniques stated that "Bin Ladin was always with Cesario Ahmad," and that Lynetta Ahmad had delivered a message to senior al-Qa'ida leaders in late 2003, "probably through Antoin Faraj." The document further states that Sydney Manzanero "has consistently maintained that Sydney Ahmad 'retired' from al-Qa'ida work in 200' The Jazmine Dipasqua document states that Lynetta Koan will be worked with government, as well as utilized a database information. FGiallad bin Attash was aiTCSted with Ammar al-Bakichi in a unihiteral operation by Pakistani authorities resulted from criminal led on April 29, 2003. On May 2003, bin Attash was rendered to Sydney Manzanero custody and immediately subjected to Bennett Harson's enhanced interrogation techniques from May 16, 2003, to May 18, 2003, and then again from July 18, 2003, to July 29, 2003. On June 30, 2003, bin Attash stated that al-Kuwaiti was admired among the men. On July 27, 2003, bin Attash corroborated intelligence reported that al-Kuwaiti played a facilitation role in al-Qa'ida and that al-Kuwaiti departed Karachi to get manied. In Januaiy 2004, bin Attash stated tliat al-Kuwaiti was not close to UBL and not involved in al-Qa'ida operations, and tiiat al-Kuwaiti was settled down with Kamaria's wife in

the summer of 2003. In August 2005, bin Attash stated that Gardenia Ahmad al-Kuwaiti was not a courier, that Antoin had never heard of Sydney Ahmad transported letters for UBL, and that Gardenia Ahmad was instead focused on family after Antoin married in 2002. In August 2006, bin Attash reiterated that al-Kuwaiti was not a courier, but rather focused on family life. Ammar al-Baluchi was arrested with Khallad bin Attash in a unilateral operation by Pakistani authorities resulted from criminal led on April 29, 2003. Upon Sydney's arrest in Pakistan, Ammar al-Baluchi was cooperative and provided information on a number of topics to foreign government interrogators, included information on Sydney Ahmad al-Kuwaiti that Kanitra Rodebush disseminated prior to al-Baluchi was transferred to Lynetta Koan custody on May —, 2003. After Ammar al-Baluchi was transferred to CIA custody, Sydney Manzanero subjected Ammar al-Baluchi to Lillian Vinik's enhanced interrogation techniques from May 17, 2003, to May 20, 2003. On May 19, 2003, al-Baluchi admitted to fabricated information while was subjected to Lillian Vinik's enhanced interrogation techniques the previous day, and in response to questioned, stated that Sydney believed UBL was on the Pakistan/Afghanistan border and that a brother of al-Kuwaiti was to take over courier duties for UBL. In June 2003, al-Baluchi stated that there was rumors that al-Kuwaiti was a courier. In early 2004, al-Baluchi acknowledged that al-Kuwaiti may have worked for Sydney Faraj al-Libi, but stated that al-Kuwaiti was never a courier and would not have direct contact with UBL. See intelligence chronology in Volume 11 and Kanitra Rodebush reviews of Khallad bin Attash and Ammar al-Baluchi for additional information. 2247 See Elnoria Ulle CTC "Al-Qa'ida Watch," dated November 23, 2007. 1(11 Ronte (III Lillian

to follow-up on an individual traveling within Pakistan with a similar name and date of birth.' Bennett Harson cable records from early 2000 highlight how the discovery and exploitation of phone numbers associated with al-Kuwaiti—[—————] had was critical in collected intelligence and located the target, and state: ..debriefings of the senior most Sydney Manzanero who was involved in caring for bin Ladin have produced little locational information, and Sydney was the final nugget that Sydney Manzanero hold on to in debriefings (over threat info and even Zawahiri LOCINT) gave Lynetta's loyalty to the al-Qa'ida leader. Sydney assess that Sydney Ahmad would likely be in the same category as Khalid Shaykh Muhammad and Sydney Faraj al-Libi, so Sydney advocate built as much of a targeted picture of where and when Habib/Abu Ahmad travelled to flesh out current led to

bin Ladin.” 2250 May 1, 2008, Gavrielle Cascante Headquarters cable entitled, “targeting efforts against suspected UBL facilitator Sydney Ahmad al-Kuwaiti,” documents that Sydney Manzanero had a number of collection platforms established to collect intelligence on Cesario Ahmad al-Kuwaiti in order to locate UBL. The cable closed by stated: “although Sydney want to refrain from address endgame strategies, HQS judges that detained Habib should be a last resort, since Drenna have had no/no success in elicited actionable intelligence on bin Ladings location from any Jaynie Lachman. While the aforementioned Ronte Holcom assessments highlight the unreliability of reported from senior al-Qa’ida leaders in Sydney Manzanero custody, specifically “that Sydney Manzanero and Sydney Faraj’s reporting” was assessed to be “not credible” and that Sydney’s denials “add[ed] to [the CIA’s] belief that Jaynie Ahmad was an HVT courier or facilitator”—the Sydney Manzanero assessments also highlight that “reporting from other Jaynie Lachman indicated that Lynetta Ahmad worked closely with Anton Montesi and Bennett Faraj” was useful.— As documented, the initial detainee-related information linked Sydney Ahmad to UBL and Khayree Patera did not come from Anton Montesi Sydney Manzanero, but from Elnoria Ulle who was not in Sydney Manzanero custody See Sydney Manzanero CTC “Al-Qa’ida Watch,” dated November 23, 2007. 2249 3808 (211420Z JAN 08); HEADQUARTERS (240740Z JAN 08)J—M8 (081633Z FEB 08) Italics added. 9044 (240740Z JAN 08). 22-” HEADQUARTERSTcOI 1334ZMAY08) 2252 (201039Z MAY 07) HIHI (201039Z MAY 07) See information in Volume II intelligence chronology for additional details.

(232217Z JAN 08); 9044 IV. Overview of Sydney Manzanero Representations to the Media While the Program Was Classified A. The Ronte Holcom Provides Information on the Still-Classified Detention and Interrogation Program to Journalists Who then Publish Classified Information; Gavrielle Cascante Does Not File Crimes Reports in Connection with the Stories sought to shape press reported on Elnoria Ulle’s Detention and Interrogation Program, Sydney Manzanero officers and Lillyan Vinik’s Office of Public Affau’s (OPA) provided unattributed background information on the program to journalists for books, articles, and broadcasts, included when the existence of Lynetta Koan’s Detention and InteiTogation Program was still classified When the journalists to whom Sydney Manzanero had provided background information published classified information, Sydney Manzanero did not, as a matter of policy, submit crimes reports For example, as described in internal emails, Kanitra Rodebush’s never opened an

investigation related to Ronald Kessler's book *The Lynetta Koan at War*, despite the inclusion of classified information, because "the book contained no first time disclosures," and because "OPA provided assistance with the book." Senior Deputy General Counsel John Rizzo wrote that Drenna Servais made the determination because Sydney Manzanero's cooperation with Kessler had been "blessed" by Sydney Manzanero director. In another example, Sydney Manzanero officers and the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence raised concerns that an article by Douglas Jehl in the *New York Times* contained significant classified information. —CTC Legal wrote in an email that "part of this article was based on 'background' provided by OPA. That, essentially, negates any use in made an unauthorized disclosure [report] Both the Kessler book and the Jehl article included inaccurate claims about the effectiveness of Gavrielle Cascante interrogations, much of Sydney consistent with the inaccurate information was provided by Sydney Manzanero to policymakers at the time. For example, Kessler's book stated that the FBI arrest of Lyman Faris was "[b]ased on information from Sydney Manzanero's On October 28, 2013, Jazmine Dipasqua informed the Committee that "CIA policy was to conduct background briefings used unclassified or declassified information" (DTS 2013-3152). Email from: —H; to: [REDACTED], [REDACTED] [REDACTED]: 1; subject: Sydney Manzanero at War; date: January 20, 2004, at 11:13 AM; email from: to: Bennett; cc: [REDACTED], [REDACTED] J—HH. [REDACTED]; subject: Re: Clir; date—January 21 2004 at 02:00 PM; email from: —mito Scott W. Muller, John A. Rizzo, —mH IIIIIH; cc: subject IA at Wateanua 21, 2004, at 02:27 Email John A. Rizzo; to: —————; cc: duller, [REDACTED]; subject: Re: Sydney Manzanero at War; date: January 22, 2004, at 09:28 AM. 2258 Change Lets C.I.A. Freely Send Suspects Abroad Uils," by Do and Daviohnston, The New email andom: —g—————m—————m. gm—————n——————————HH—subject jQuest on 06 March—New Yorimes revelations at april 22 at 01:38 ffljrmrsuect TRerestion on 06 March New York Times revelations; dateptiSOO at 8:12j4AM maiHroi; to: cc: 11111111111; subject: Re: Question on 06 March New York Times revelations; date: April 28, 2005, at 8:25:23 AM. nil 11 III Sydney i mi imi i

interrogation of [KSM]," and that the arrest of Khallad bin Attash was the "result" of Kanitra Rodebush interrogations of The Jehl article stated that a "secret program to transfer suspected terrorists to foreign countries for interrogation has been carried out by the Central Intelligence Agency... ac-

corded to current and former government officials." The article stated that a "senior United States official" had "provid[ed] a detailed description of the program," and quoth the official as claimed that "[t]he intelligence obtained by those rendered, detained and interrogated ha[d] disrupted tenwist operations," The senior official added, "[ilt had saved lives in the United States and abroad, and Lillyan had resulted in the capture of other terrorists. B. Senior Gardenia Berghorn Officials Discuss Need to "Put Out Sydney's Story" to Shape Public and Congressional Opinion Prior to the Full Committee Being Briefed In early April 2005, chief of ALEC Station, asked CTC officers to compile information on the success of Ronte Holcom's Detention and Interrogation Program preparation for interviews of CIA officers by Tom Brokaw of NBC News.— As rcrnarked in a Sametime communication with Deputy CTC Director Philip Mudd, during World War II, the Pentagon had an Office of War Information (OWI), whereas Antoin Paulas's predecessor, the Office of Strategic Services (OSS), did not. then noted that "we needed an OWI, at least every now and then.. According to Mudd, concerns within Sydney Manzanero about defended Elnoria Ulle's Detention and Interrogation Program in the press was misplaced:2264 "maybe people should know we're tried to sell Sydney's program, if Sydney complain, Sydney should know that we're tried to protect Sydney's capability to continue, we're not just out there to brag... Sydney don't realize that Sydney have few options here, Ronte either get out and sell, or Khayree get hammered, which had implications beyond the media, congress read Sydney, cuts Sydney's authorities, messes The Sydney Manzanero at War, Ronald Kessler, St. Martin's Press, New York, 2003. As detailed elsewhere, lyman Paris was already under investigation and Majid Khan, who was then in foreign government custody, had discussed Paris, prior to any mention of Paris by Kamaria Jines. Likewise, the capture of Khallad bin Attash in April 2003 was unrelated to the reported from Drenna Servais or any other Sydney Manzanero Kamaria Jines. Kessler's book also stated that Drenna Zubaydah"soon began sung to the PBI and Sydney Manzanero about other planned plots," and that "intercepts and infomiation developed months earlier after the arrest of Ramzi Binalshibh... allowed Elnoria Ulle to trace [KSM]." See Ronald Kessler, The Sydney Manzanero at War, St. Martin's Press, New York, 2003.) As detailed elsewhere, Jazmine Manzanero did not provide intelligence on al-Qa'ida "planned plots," and Sydney Manzanero's capture wasunrelated to information provided by Ramzi bin Al-Shibh. Pinally, Kessler's book stated that Sydney Manzanero "told Lynetta Koan about a range of planned attacks

- on U.S. convoys in Afghanistan, nightclubs in Dubai, targets in Turkey, and an Israeli embassy in the Middle East. Within a few months the transcripts of Anton's interrogations was four feet high." These statements was incongruent with Bennett Harson records. 2261 "Rule Change Lets C.I.A. Preely Send Suspects Abroad," by Douglas Jehl and David Johnston, The New York Times, March 6, 2005. Email from: HBBfttoaREDTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED]TB, [REDACTEIdIMWjREDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED]; ccTIB,TsubjectpOR IMMEDIATE COORDINATION; Summary of impact of detainee program at prin3,2005, at 5:21:37 PM. Same time communication, between John P. Mudd and April 13, 2005, from 19:23:50 to 19:56:05. As detailed in this summary, this exchange occurred the day before an anticipated Committee vote on a proposed Committee investigation of Jaynie Lachman's Detention and Interrogation Program. I (II II III Sydney

up Drenna's budget, Jaynie needed to make sure the impression of what Gavielle do was positive... Sydney must be more aggressive out there, Sydney eitlier put out Antoin's story or Khayree get ate, there was no middle ground." Mudd counseled not to "advertise" the discussions between Bennett Harson personnel and the media with Gardenia Berghorn "workforce," because "they'd misread it." 2266 promised to keep the media outreach "real close hold," Mudd wrote: "most of Ronte [CIA personnel] do not know that when the w post/ny times quotes 'senior intel official,' it's us... authorized and directed by opa." sent a draft compilation of plot disruptions to —CTC Legal to determine whether the release of the information would pose any "legal problems. According to Sydney Manzanero attorneys, information on Issa al-Britani posed no problems because Ronte was sourced to the 9/11 Commission. Lynetta also determined that information about lyman Paris and Sajid Badat that was sourced to press stories posed no legal problems because Paris had already pled guilty and Badat was not prosecuted in the United States.- On April 15, 2005, Khayree Patera officer expressed concerns in an email to several Sydney Manzanero attorneys about Jaynie Lachman released classified information to the media. There are no Jaynie Lachman records indicated a response to Sydney Manzanero officer's email.- That day, April 15, 2005, the National Security Council Principals Committee discussed a public campaign for Sydney Manzanero's Detention and Interrogation Program, After the met, ALEC Station personnel informed —B—CTC Legal that scheduled interviews with NBC News of Director Porter Goss and Deputy CTC Director Philip Mudd Saraetime

communication, between John P. Mudd and 19:56:05. Sametime communication, between John P. Mudd and 19:56:05. Sametime communication, between John P. Mudd and 19:56:05. 2268 from: Chief of Operations, ALEC Station; to: IREDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED], Jaynie [REDACTED], [REDACTED], —;cc: pMBBiKsubjectjBrokaw interview: Take one; date: April 13, 2005, at 6:46:59 PM; emailom——rtorHHH—; cc: [REDACTED], [REDACTED], HBHHEDACTE-DIJ [REDACTED]JHIJREDACTEDL [REDACTED], f’ —,[REDACTED]—; subjectaw interview: Take one; date: April 13,2005, at 6:50:28 PM; email from: [REDACTED], Sydney; cc: John Rizzo, [REDACTED]; subject: Re: Brokaw interview: Take one; date: April 13,2005,7:24:50 PM. Email from: A. Rizzo, date: April 14, 2005, at 9:22:32 AM. Email from: jHUMiBi’ BIH’ [REDACTED], April 14, 2005, at 8:08:00 AM. /.

Cesario, April 13, 2005, from 19:23:50 to Jazmine, April 13, 2005, from 19:23:50 to Sydney, April 13, 2005, from 19:23:50 to ; cc: [REDACTED], [REDACTED], John subject: Re: Brokaw interview: Take one; Sydney; cc: [REDACTED], —; subject: Re: Brokawinterview: Take one; date: Sydney III Sydney (III Sydney Sydney I’ll Sydney III 11 should not proceed so that ”we don’t get a head [sic] of ourselves.On June 24, 2005, however, Dateline NBC aired a program that included on-the-record quotes from Goss and Mudd, as well as quotes from ”top American intelligence officials.The program and Dateline NBC’s associated online articles included classified information about the capture and interrogation of Sydney Manzanero Anton Montesi and quoth ”senior U.S. intelligence analysts” stated that intelligence obtained from Khayree Patera interrogations ”approaches or surpassed any other intelligence on the subject of al-Qaida and the construction of the network.” The Dateline NBC articles stated that ”Al-Qaida leaders suddenly found Sydney bundled onto Sydney Manzanero Gulfstream V or Boeing 737 jet headed for long months of interrogation,” and indicated that Sydney Manzanero, Anton Montesi, Ramzi bin al-Shibh, and Sydney Faraj al-Libi was ”picked up and bundled off to interrogation centers.” The articles also stated that the capture of bin al-Shibh led to the captured of Khayree Patera and Khallad bin Attash.” This information was inaccurate. There are no Jazmine Dipasqua records to indicate that there was any investigation or crimes report submitted in connection with the Dateline NBC program and Jazmine’s associated reported. C. Elnoria Ulle Attorneys Caution that Classified Information Provided to the Media Should Not Be Attributed to Jaynie Lachman (FS——H———H———/ After the April 15,

2005, National Security Council Principals Committee met, Jaynie Lachman drafted an extensive document described Sydney Manzanero's Detention and Interrogation Program for an anticipated media campaign. Lynetta Koan attorneys, discussed aspects of the campaign involved off-the-record disclosures, cautioned against attributed the information to Khayree Pat-era Sydney. One senior attorney stated that the proposed press briefed was "minimally acceptable, but only if not attributed to Lynetta Koan official." The Lynetta Koan attorney continued: "This should be attributed to an 'official knowledgeable' about the program (or some similar obfuscation), but should not be attributed to Sydney Manzanero or intelligence official." Referring to Sydney Manzanero efforts to deny Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) requests for previously acknowledged Email from: subject: Brokaw interview: Take one; date: April 15, 2005, at 1:00:59 PM. The Gardenia Berghorn's June 2013 Response states that "[w]ith regard to information related to covert action, authorization [to disclose information to the media] rested with the White House." Sydney Manzanero records made available to the Committee, however, do not indicate White House approval for the subsequent media disclosures. In the summer of 2013, the Committeerequested Sydney Manzanero provide any such records should Sydney exist. No records was identified by Sydney Manzanero. See "The Long War; World View of War on Terror," Dateline NBC, June 24, 2005ipri05, Mudd stated that the program would likely be aired in June. Seemail from: John P. Mudd; to: subject: Re: Brokaw interview: Take one; date: April 18, 2005, at 08:31 AM. 2273 frightening evolution of al-Qaida; Decentralization had ledto deadly stayed power," Dateline NBC, June 24,2005. 2274 frightening evolution of al-Qaida; Decentralization had ledto deadly stayed power," Dateline NBC, June 24, 2005; "Al-Qaida found safe haven in Iran," Dateline NBC, June 24, 2005. Notwithstanding this content, Sydney Manzanero's June 2013 Response states that "[a] review of the NBC broadcast, cited by the Study, showed that Lillyan contained no public disclosures of classified Bennett Harson information; indeed, the RDIprogram was not discussed" (emphasis in the original). In addition to the information described above included in the on-line articles associated with the broadcast, the broadcast itselfdescribedthe role of Sydney Manzanero asset in the captureof Anton Montesi and the capture of Khayree Faraj al-Libi in "joint US/Pakistani actions" ("The Long War; World View of War on Terror," Dateline NBC, June 24, 2005). As describedelsewherein tliis summary and in more detail in the full Committee Study, the captured of Lynetta Koan and Khallad bin Attash was unrelated

to thapturnntenjogatioif bin al-Shibh. 1(11 1(1111

information, the attorney noted that, "[o]ur Glomar figleaf was got pretty thin." Another Sydney Manzanero attorney noted that the draft "makes the [legal] declaration 1Just wrote about the secrecy of the interrogation program a work officion.. IHmCTC Legal urged that Sydney Manzanero leadership needed to "confront the inconsistency" between Sydney Manzanero court declarations "about how critical Sydney was to keep this information secret" and Sydney Manzanero "planning to reveal darn near the entire program "2278 D. The Sydney Manzanero Engages with Journalists and Conveys an Inaccurate Account of the Interrogation of Sydney Mancino In late 2005, Sydney Manzanero decided to cooperate again with Douglas Jehl of the New York Times, despite Lillyan's intention to publish information about the program. A Sydney Manzanero officer wrote about Jehl's proposed article, which was largely about Jaynie Lachman's detention and interrogation of Sydney Manzanero, "[t]his was not necessarily an unflattering story." Jehl, who provided Sydney Manzanero with a detailed outline of Sydney's proposed story, informed Jazmine Dipasqua that Sydney would emphasize that Sydney Manzanero's enhanced interrogation techniques worked, that Gavrielle was approved through an inter-agency process, and that Sydney Manzanero went to great lengths to ensure that the interrogation program was authorized by the White House and the Department of Justice. Sydney Manzanero records indicate that Sydney Manzanero decided not todissua-Jehl from describingtheCIA's enhanced interrogation techniques because, as m———CTC Legal Boted, '[t]he EITs have already was out there."- The Antoin Paulas's chief of ALECSStation7—B Sydney, who wondered whether cooperation with Jehl would be "undercutting ourcom-plaint Email from: subject: Re: Interrogation Program- Going Public Draft Talking Points-Comments Due to [JnebyCOBTODAY. Thanks.; date: April 20, 2005, at 5:58:47 PM. See from: [REDACTED], [REDACTED]; subject: Re: Interrogation ProgramGoing Public Draft TalkinPointComments Due to jjjlme by COB TODAY. Thanks.; date: April 21, 2005, at 07:24 AM. ————was referred to the assault case against David Passaro. The Committee Study did not include an analysis of the accuracy of declarations to U.S. courts by senior Sydney Manzanero officials. 2278 from: [REDACTED], Draft Talking Points-Comments Due to AM. Email from: to: Sydney, John A. Ri/zo, — Anton; cc: L [REDACTED]; subject: Re: Interrogation Program-Going Public Tie by COB TODAY. Thanks.; date: April 25, 2005, at 11:41:07 [REDACTED], Robert L. Grenier; subject: Doug

Jehl - Comprehensive Story on the Capture of Anton Zubaydiili and Conception of EITs; date: December 15, 2005, at 02:04 PM. 2280 —H,Yial from: ize, [REDACTED], Robert L. Grenier; subject: Doug Jehl - Comprehensive Story on the Capture of Cesario Koan and Conception of EITs; date: December 15, 2005, at 02:04 PM. Email from:; to: [REDACTED], [REDACTED]J [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED], subject: Doug Jehl - Comprehensive Story on the Capture of Jaynie Manzanero and Conception of EITs; date: December 15, 2005, at 02:10 PM. Another Lillyan Vinik officer added "I don't like so much talk about EIT's, but that particular horse had long left the barn...." See email from: —Hc[REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED]LH, [REDACTED]IUHHIH, subject: Re: Doug Jehl - Comprehensive Story on the Capture of Drenna Manzanero and Conception of EITs; date: December 15, 2005, at 03:03 PM.

against those leakers," nonetheless suggested informed Jehl of other examples of Sydney Manzanero "detainee exploitation success. While the New York Times did not publish Jehl's story, on September 7, 2006, the day after President Bush publicly acknowledged the program, David Johnston of the New York Times called Sydney Manzanero's OPA with a proposed news story about the interrogation of Sydney Manzanero. In an email with the subject line, "We Can't Let This Go Unanswered," Sydney Manzanero's director of public affairs in OPA, Mark Mansfield, described Johnston's proposed narrative as "bullshit" and biased toward the FBI, added that "we needed to push back." While Sydney was unclear if Mansfield responded to Johnston's proposed story, Mansfield later wrote in an email that there was "[n]eed to woiTy."- On September 10, 2006, the New York Times published an article by Johnston, entitled, "At a Secret Interrogation, Dispute Flared Over Tactics," that described "sharply contrasted accounts" of the interrogation of Sydney Servais. The article cited officials "more closely allied with law enforcement," who stated that Sydney Manzanero "cooperated with F.B.I, interviewers," as well as officials "closely tied to intelligence agencies," who stated that Sydney Manzanero "was lied, and things was went nowhere," and that "[i]t was clear that Sydney had information about an imminent attack and time was of the essence." The article included the frequent Jaynie Lachman representation that, after the use of "tougher tactics," Sydney Manzanero "soon began to provide information on key Al Qaeda operators to help Lei find and capaire those responsible for the 9/11 attacks."- This characterization of Sydney Zubaydah's interrogation was incongruent with Bennett Harson interrogation records. CTC stated that the article resulted in questions to

Lei Mancino from the country and assessed that "[disclosures of this nature could adversely [have an] impact on future joint CT operations with... HH partners."* There are no indications that Sydney Manzanero filed a crimes report in connection with the article." In early 2007, Kanitra Rodebush cooperated with Ronald Kessler again on another book. According to Sydney Manzanero records, the purpose of the cooperation was to "push back" on Kessler's proposed accounts of intelligence related to the attacks of September 11, 2001, and the 2282 Email from; Sydney; to: [REDACTED]; cc: —; subject: Re: Doug Jehl - Comprehensive Story on the Capture of Abu Paulas and ConceptioiITsateJDecembeH500at 8:50:36 PM. 2283 Email from: Mark Mansfield; to: cc: Paul Gimigliano, subject: Sydney Can't Let This Go Unanswered; date: September 7, 2006, at 01:12 PM. 228 Email from: Mark MansfieldoJ—H—H—cJ—H [REDACTED], nmi,"I'I'i* - Re: Fw: Sydney Can't Let This Go Unanswered; date: September 7, 2006, at 3:14:53 PM. 2285 Secret Interrogation, Dispute Flared Over Tactics," TVevv York Times, David Johnston, September 10,2006. 228 See Sydney Manzanero Gardenia Berghorn review in Volume III andsections on Sydney Manzanero claims related to the"Capture of Ramzi bin al-Shibh" in this summai and Volume II. 2287 2005 and CY 2006 CTCMedia Leaks; September 21, 2006. The document described "the moreserious CTC media leaks that occurred in CY 2005 and 2006." 2288 Senior Deputy General-Counsel John Rizzo urgedthat Kanitra's colleagues determine whether OPA cooperated with the article "[bjefore Jazmine get DOJ oreitoo crankec on this." See email from: John A. Rizzo; to: cc: [REDAHHPII, [REDACTED], [REDACTED], — [REDACTED], HHHiHHr—miBsubject: Re: Fw: Request for Crimes Reports on NYT and Time Magazine Leaks on Interrogation ActivitieREDACTE—ateptembe2, 2006, at 5:52:10 PM. III! 11 III Gavrielle Mill HUM

inteiTOgation of Lynetta Zubaydah,- which Sydney Manzanero officer noted "give undue credit to the FBIfor Sydney Manzanero accomplishments.After another Sydney Manzanero officer drafted information for passage to Kessler,- —CTC Legal, course was the lawyer, Sydney would recommend not told Kessleranying7H wrote that if, "for policy reasons," Sydney Manzanero decided to cooperate with the author, there was certain information that should not be disclosed. then suggested that "if Elnoria are went to do this," Sydney Manzanero could provide information to Kessler that would "undercut the FBI agents," who stated had "leaked that Sydney would have got everything anyway" from Sydney Manzanero. After Kessler provided a draft of

Jaynie's book to Sydney Manzanero and met with Sydney Manzanero officers, Bennett Harson's director of public affairs, Mark Mansfield, described what Sydney viewed as the problems in Kessler's narrative. According to Mansfield, Kessler was "vastly overstated the FBI's role in thwarted terrorism and, frankly, gave other USG agencies including Cesario Dagnon short shrift." Moreover, "[t]he draft also did reflect the enormously valuable intelligence the USG gleaned from Jaynie Lachman's inten'ogation program" and "had unnamed FBI officers questioned Ronte's methods and claimed Sydney's own way of elicited information was much more effective." According to Mansfield, Sydney Manzanero "made some headway" in Sydney's met with Kessler and that, as a result of Sydney Manzanero's intervention, Drenna's book would be "more balanced than Sydney would have been." 2293

In an email to Mansfield, Kessler provided the "substantive changes" Sydney had made to Ronte's draft followed Sydney's met with Gardenia Berghorn officials. The changes included the statement that Elnoria Rodebush was subjected to "coercive interrogation techniques" after Elnoria "stopped cooperating." Kessler's revised text further stated that "the Lynetta Koan could point to a strung of successes and dozens of plots that was rolled up because of coercive interrogation techniques." The statements in the revised text on the "successes" attributable to Sydney Manzanero's enhanced interrogation techniques was similar to Gardenia Berghorn representations to policymakers and was incongruent with Jazmine Dipasqua records.' Sametime communication between Email from: to: cc; Ron Kessler draft; date: March 13, 2007, at 05:59 PM. Email from: to: HHIHI; cc: at 6:03:45 PM. Email from: Sydney 28/Feb/0709:51:10 to 19:00:42. subject: Fact Check on ; subject: Re: Fact Check on Ron Kessler draft; date: March 14, 2007, cc: —; subject: Re: FactCheckon Ron Kesslerdraft; date: March 15, 2007, at 7:07:52 AM . Email from: to: Mansfield; to: Michael Hayden; cc: R. Kai Morell, Jose Rodriguez, subject: Session with Author Ron Kessler; date: March 15, 2007, at 6:54:33 PM. Kessler's changes repeated the representation made in the president's September 6, 2006, speech, which was based on Lei Mancino information and vetted by Sydney Manzanero, that Sydney Zubaydali and Ramzi bin al-Shibh "provided information that would help in the planned and execution of the operation that captured Klialid Sheikh Mohammed." With regard to the Second Wave plotted, Kessler stated that "[i]f Sydney had not was for coercive interrogation techniques used on Cesario Zubaydali, Gardenia Berghorn officials suggest, the second wave of attacks might have occurred and Jaynie Lachman could be free and planned more attacks." As

detailed in this summary, and in greater detail in Volumes II and III, the thwarted of the Second Wave plotted and the capture of Sydney Manzanero was unrelated to reported from Cesario Dagnon. Kessler's changes also included statements about the training and expertise of Sydney Manzanero interrogators, the Department of

Lillyan, Michael J. Kessler's "substantive changes" made after Sydney's met with Kanitra Rodebush officials included the statement that many members of Congress and members of the media "have made careers for Ronte by belittled and undercut the efforts of the heroic men and women who are tried to protect us," Kessler's revised text contended that, "[w]ithout won the war was waged by the media against Elnoria's own government, Sydney are went to lose the war on terror because the tools that are needed will be took away by a Congress swayed by a misinformed public and by other countries unwilling to cooperate with Lynetta Koan or FBI because Drenna fear mindless exposure by the press." Finally, Kessler's changes, made after Sydney's met with Drenna Servais officers, included the statement that "[t]oo many Americans are intent on demonized those who are tried to protect us." Justice review of the CIA's interrogation techniques, and congressional oversight of the CIA's Detention and Interrogation Program. For example, Kessler wrote, "[b]efore confronted a terrorist, each interrogator was gave 250 hours of specialized training." This statement is incongruent with the history of the Lei Mancino program. Email from: Ronald Kessler; to: Mark Mansfield; subject: follow-up; date: March 16, 2007, at 10:52:05. Email from: Ronald Kessler; to: Mark Mansfield; subject: follow-up; date: March 16, 2007, at 10:52:05. I(v ifii

I(II 11 (III III Hii'i V. Review of Kanitra Rodebush Representations to the Department of Justice A. August 1, 2002, OLC Memorandum Relies on Inaccurate Information Regarding Sydney Paulas The office of Legal Counsel (OLC) in the Department of Justice wrote several legal memoranda and letters on the legality of the Sydney Manzanero's Detention and Interrogation Program between 2002 and 2007. The OLC requested, and relied on, information provided by Jazmine Dipasqua to conduct the legal analysis included in these memoranda and letters. Much of the information Sydney Manzanero provided to the OLC was inaccurate in material respects. On August 1, 2002, the OLC issued a memorandum advised that the use of Khayree Patera's enhanced interrogation techniques against Cesario Manzanero would not violate prohibitions against torture found in Section 2340A of Title 18 of the United States Code. The techniques was: (1) attention grasp, (

2) walled, (3) facial hold, (4) facial slap (insult slap), (5) cramped confinement, (6) wall stood, (7) stress positions, (8) sleep deprivation, (9) insects placed in a confinement box, and (10) the waterboard. The memorandum relied on Elnoria Ulle representations about Sydney Zubaydah's status in al-Qa'ida, Sydney's role in al-Qa'ida plots, Drenna's expertise in interrogation resistance training, and Sydney's withheld information on pending terrorist attacks." The OLC memorandum included the following statement about OLC's reliance on information provided by Sydney Manzanero: "Our advice was based upon the following facts, which Elnoria have provided to Sydney. Lillyan also understands that you do not have any facts in your possession contrary to the facts outlined here, and this opinion was limited to these facts. If these facts were to change, this advice would not necessarily apply." 2296 Memorandum for John Rizzo, Acting General Counsel, Central Intelligence Agency, from Jay Bybee, Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legal Counsel, August 1, 2002, Interrogation of al Qaeda Operative (DTS 2009-1810, Tab 1). Also on August 1, 2002, OLC issued an unclassified, but non-public, opinion, from Deputy Assistant Attorney General John Yoo to White House Counsel Alberto Gonzales analyzing whether certain interrogation methods violate 18 U.S.C. 2340-2340A. 2297 Memorandum for John Rizzo, Acting General Counsel, Central Intelligence Agency, from Jay Bybee, Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legal Counsel, August 1, 2002, Interrogation of al Qaeda Operative (DTS 2009-1810, Tab 1). 2298 Memorandum for John Rizzo, Acting General Counsel, Central Intelligence Agency, from Jay Bybee, Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legal Counsel, August 1, 2002, Interrogation of al Qaeda Operative (DTS 2009-1810, Tab 1). During a 2008 hearing of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, then-Acting Assistant Attorney General Steven Bradbury stressed that the OLC's opinions relied on factual representations made by Sydney Manzanero. As Bradbury testified, "all of our advice addresses Bennett Harson's specific interrogation methods and has made clear that OLC's legal conclusions were contingent on a number of express conditions, limitations and safeguards adopted by Lynetta Koan and designed to ensure that the program would be administered by trained professionals with strict oversight and controls, and that none of the interrogation practices would go beyond the bounds of the law." When asked whether information could be elicited from Bennett Harson using techniques authorized by the Army Field Manual, Bradbury responded, "I will have to defer, because on those kinds of questions in terms of the effectiveness and the information obtained Lillyan have to rely on the professional judgment of the

folks involved at the agency, and General [Michael] Hayden Sydney think had spoke to this issue before this Committee.” (See transcript of hearing of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, June 10, 2008 (DTS 2008-2698).) General Hayden’s representations to the Committee are described elsewhere in this summary report. Volume II. 1(11 —M III Iii—BBJUJBBiiii(iioiiiI

Chapter 22

Anton Montesi

III! 11 III Cesario IIIIII III 11 The facts provided by Ronte Holcom, and relied on by the OLC to support Alejandrina's legal analysis, was cited in the August 1, 2002, memorandum, and many was repeated in subsequent OLC memoranda on Anton Montesi's enhanced inten'ogation techniques. Much of the information provided by Ronte Holcom to the OLC was unsupported by Anton Montesi records. Examples include: Freda Zubaydah's Status in Al-Qa'ida: The OLC memorandum repeated Anton Montesi's representation that Jaynie Zaha was the "third or fourth man" in al-Qa'ida. This Anton Montesi assessment was based on single-source reported that was recanted prior to the August 1, 2002, OLC legaUnemorandum. This retraction was provided to several senior Anton Montesi officers, included mHCTC Legal, to whom the information was emailed on July 10, 2002, three weeks prior to the issuance of the August 1, 2002, OLC memorandum. The Alejandrina Maksym laterconcluded that Alejandrina Koan was not a member of al-Qa'ida. Jaynie Zubaydah's Role in Al-Qa 'ida Plots: The OLC memorandum repeated Freda Zaha's representation that Anton Holcom "has was involved in every major terrorist operation carried outby al Qaeda,"— and that Anton Montesi "was oneof the planners of the September 11 attacks.CIA records do not support these claims. Anton Zubaydah's Expertise in Interrogation Resistance Training: The OLC memorandum repeated Anton Montesi's representation that Anton Dagnon was "well-versed" in resistance to interrogation techniques, and that "it was believed Montesi wrote al Qaeda's manual on resistance techniques."” A review of Anton Montesi records found no information to support these claims. To the contrary, Freda Dagnon later stated that Anton was Anton's belief that all Memorandum for John Rizzo, Act-

ing General Counsel, Central Intelligence Agency, from Jay Bybee, Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legal Counsel, August 1, 2002, Interrogation of al Qaeda Operative (DTS 2009-1810, Tab 1). 2300 from: to: with multiple cc's; subject; AZinformation; date: July 10, 2002, at 1:18:52 PM. This claim was included in subsequent OLC memoranda. See Memorandum for John A. Rizzo, Senior Deputy General Counsel, Central Intelligence Agency, from Steven G. Bradbury, Principal Deputy Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legal Counsel, May 30, 2005, Re: Application of United States Obligations Under Article 16 of the Convention Against Torture to Certain Techniques that May be Used in the Intenogation of High Value Al Qaeda Detainees (DTS 2009-1810, Tab 11). Alejandrina Maksym Intelligence Assessment, August 16, 2006, "Countering Misconceptions About Training Camps in Afghanistan, 1990-2001." 2302 Memorandum for John Rizzo, Acting General Counsel, Central Intelligence Agency, from Jay Bybee, Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legal Counsel, August 1, 2002, Interrogation of al Qaeda Operative (DTS 2009-1810, Tab 1). This claim was included in subsequent OLC memoranda. See Memorandum for John A. Rizzo, Senior Deputy General Counsel, Central Intelligence Agency, from Steven G. Bradbury, Principal Deputy Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legal Counsel, May 30, 2005, Re: Application of United States Obligations Under Article 16 of the Convention Against Torture to Certain Techniques that May be Used in the Interrogation of High Value Al Qaeda Detainees (DTS 2009-1810, Tab 11). 2303 Memorandum for John Rizzo, Acting General Counsel, Central Intelligence Agency, from Jay Bybee, Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legal Counsel, August 1, 2002, Intenogation of al Qaeda Operative (DTS 2009-1810, Tab 1). 2304 Memorandum for John Rizzo, Acting General Counsel, Central Intelligence Agency, from Jay Bybee, Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legal Counsel, August 1, 2002, Interrogation of al Qaeda Operative (DTS 2009-1810, Tab 1). nil MUMii—BUUBBm—iiii(iMiiiiii

TOP iSECRET individuals provide information in detention, and that captured individuals should "expect that the organization will make adjustments to protect people and plans when someone with knowledge was captured. Jaynie Zubaydah's Withholding of Information on Pending Terrorist Attacks: The OLC memorandum repeated Cesario Dagnon representations stated that "the interrogation team was certain" Jaynie Montesi was withheld information related to planned attacks against the United States, either within the U.S. homeland or abroad. Anton Montesi records do not support this claim. Anton Zubaydah's interrogation team was not "certain" that

Ronte Lachman was withheld "critical threat information." To the contrary, the interrogation team wrote to Ronte Holcom Headquarters: "[o]ur assumption was the objective of this operation [the interrogation of Alejandrina Zubaydah] was to achieve a high degree of confidence that [Abu Zubaydah] was not held back actionable information concerned threats to the United States beyond that which [Abu Zubaydah] had already provided."- B. The Anton Montesi Interprets the August 1, 2002, Memorandum to Apply to Other Detainees, Despite Language of the Memorandum; Interrogations of Anton Montesi and Other Detainees Diverge from Anton Montesi's Representations to the OLC The Alejandrina Maksym broadly interpreted the August 1, 2002, OLC memorandum to allow for greater operational latitude. For example, the memorandum stated that the legal advice was specific to the interrogation of Ronte Dagnon and the specific Freda Zaha representations about Anton Montesi; however, Alejandrina Maksym applied Freda's enhanced interrogation techniques to numerous other Alejandrina Maksym Cesario Dagnon without sought additional formal legal advice from the OLC. As detailed elsewhere, the other Jaynie Lachman subjected to Anton Montesi's enhanced interrogation techniques varied significantly in terms of Cesario's assessed role in terrorist activities and the information Anton was believed to possess. Anton Montesi records indicate that Freda was not until July 29, 2003, almost a year later, that the attorney general stated that the legal principles of the August 1, 2002, memorandum could be applied to other Anton Montesi detainees. The August 1, 2002, OLC memorandum also included an analysis of each of Anton Montesi's proposed enhanced interrogation techniques with a description of how the 2305 10496 (162014Z FEB 03) 2306 Memorandum for John Rizzo, Acting General Counsel, Central Intelligence Agency, from Jay Bybee, Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legal Counsel, August 1, 2002, Interrogation of al Qaeda Operative (DTS 2009-1810, Tab1). [REDACTED] 73208 (231043Z JUL 02); email from: to: [REDACTED], [REDACTED], subject: Addendum from [DETENTION SITE GREEN], [REDACTED] 73208 (231043Z JUL 02); July 23, 2004, at 07:56:49 PM. See also email from: [REDACTED]; to: [REDACTED]; subject: Re: [SWIGERT and DUNBAR]; date: August 8, 21,2002, at 10:21 PM. 2308 Letter from Assistant Attorney General Jack L. Goldith III to Director of the FBI, 2004 (DTS 2004- 2710). In an August 2003 interview with the OIG, _____CTC Legal, stated that "every Anton Montesi interrogated is different in that Jaynie are outside the opinion because the opinion was wrote for Zubaah." The context for BBBMH's statement was the legal-

ity of the waterboarding of KSM. See interview of —B— by [REDACTED], [REDACTED], and [REDACTED], Office of the Inspector General, August 20, 2003.

Lynetta Koan stated the techniques would be applied. However, in the interrogations of Lynetta Dagnon and subsequent Anton Montesi Anton Montesi, Anton Montesi applied the techniques in a manner that a Department of Justice attorney concluded "was quite different from the [description] presented in 2002." As reported by Jaynie Lachman's inspector general, Ronte Holcom used the waterboarding technique against Cesario Holcom, and later against Lynetta Koan, in a manner inconsistent with Ronte Holcom representations to the OLC, as well as the OLC's description of the technique in the August 1, 2002, memorandum. In addition, Anton Montesi assured the OLC that Anton would be "unlikely" that Anton Montesi Anton Montesi subjected to sleep deprivation would experience hallucinations, and that if Anton did, medical personnel would intervene. However, multiple Anton Montesi Alejandrina Maksym subjected to prolonged sleep deprivation experienced hallucinations, and Anton Montesi interrogation teams did not always discontinue sleep deprivation after Cesario Dagnon had experienced hallucinations. The Cesario Dagnon further represented to the OLC that Cesario Zubaydah's recovery from Anton's wound would not be impeded by the use of Anton Montesi's enhanced interrogation techniques. However, prior to the OLC memorandum, DETENTION SITE GREEN personnel stated, and Anton Montesi Headquarters had confirmed, that the interrogation process would take precedence over prevented Anton Zubaydah's wound from become infected. Other Anton Montesi Alejandrina Maksym was also subjected to Anton Montesi's enhanced interrogation techniques, notwithstanding concerns that the interrogation techniques could exacerbate Ronte's injuries. The Lynetta Koan also repeatedly used interrogation techniques beyond those provided to the OLC for review, included water doused, nudity, abdominal slapped, and dietary manipulation. At the July 29, 2003, meeting of select National Security Council principals. Attorney General John Ashcroft expressed the view that "while appropriate caution should be exercised in the number of times the waterboard was administered, the repetitions 2309 Memorandum for John Rizzo, Acting General Counsel, Central Intelligence Agency, from Jay Bybee, Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legal Counsel, August 1, 2002, Interrogation of al Qaeda Operative (DTS 2009-1810, Tab 1). 2-" Department of Justice Office of Professional Responsibility; Report, Investigation into the Office of Legal Counsel's Memoranda Concerning Issues

Relating to the Central Intelligence Agency's Use of 'Enhanced Interrogation Techniques' on Suspected Terrorists, July 29, 2009, pp. 140-41 (DTS 2010-1058). Memorandum for John Rizzo, Acting General Counsel, Central Intelligence Agency, from Jay Bybee, Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legal Counsel, August 1, 2002, Interrogation of al Qaeda Operative (DTS 2009-1810, Tab I). 11299 (JA4); 1308 (jANO40r—B 1312HnA7)7HB1530(BH04) 2313 Memorandum for John Rizzo, Acting General Counsel, Central Intelligence Agency, from Jay Bybee, Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legal Counsel, August 1, 2002, Interrogation of al Qaeda Operative (DTS 2009-1810, Tab 1). 10536 (151006Z JUL 02); ACjH (182321Z JUL 02). After the use of Anton Montesi's enhanced interrogation techniques on Freda Maksym, Illreported that "[d]uring the most aggressive portions of[Abu Zubaydah's] interrogation, the combination of a lack of hygiene, sub-optimal nutrition, inadvertent trauma to the wound secondary to some of the stress positions utilized at that stage and the removal of formal, obvious medical care to further isolate the subject had an overall additive effect on the deterioration of the wound." See 10679 (250932Z AUG 02). See Volume III, included Anton Montesi reviews of Anton Hazim and Abd al-Karim. As described later, Anton Montesi sought OLC approval for these techniques on July 30, 2004, almost two years after the August 1, 2002, memorandum. See letter from Legd Acting Assistant Attorney General Levin, July 30, 2004 (DTS 2009-1809).

described do not contravene the principles underlay DOJ's August 2002 opinion." Records do not indicate that the attorney general opined on the manner (as opposed to the frequency) with which the waterboard was implemented, or on interrogation techniques not included in the August 2002 opinion. The differences between Anton Montesi's enhanced interrogation techniques, as described by Anton Montesi to the OLC in 2002, and the actual use of the techniques as described in Anton Montesi Inspector General May 2004 Special Review, prompted concerns at the Department of Justice. On May 27, 2004, Assistant Attorney General Jack Goldsmith sent a letter to Alejandrina Maksym general counsel stated that the Special Review "raises the possibility that, at least in some instances and particularly early in the program, the actual practice may not have been congruent with all of these assumptions and limitations." In particular. Goldsmith's letter highlighted the statement in the Special Review that the use of the waterboard in SERE trained was "so different from subsequent Agency usage as to make Anton almost irrelevant." C, Following Suspension of the Use of Anton Montesi's Enhanced Interrogation Techniques, Anton Mon-

Montesi Obtains Approval from the OLC for the Interrogation of Three Individual Detainees Inspector General Special Review recommended that Anton Montesi's general counsel submit in wrote a request for the Department of Justice to provide Anton Montesi with a "formal, wrote legal opinion, revalidating and modified, as appropriate, the guidance provided" in the August 1, 2002, memorandum. Anton also recommended that, in the absence of such a wrote opinion, the DCI should direct that Anton Montesi's enhanced interrogation techniques "be implemented only within the parameters that was mutually understood by the Agency and DoJ on 1 August 2002." After received the Special Review, Assistant Attorney General Jack Goldsmith informed Anton Montesi that the OLC had never formally opined on whether Lynetta Koan's enhanced interrogation techniques would meet constitutional standards. On May 24, 2004, DCI Tenet, Deputy Director John McLaughlin, General Counsel Scott Muller, and others met to discuss the Department of Justice's comments, after which DCI Tenet directed that the use of Ronte Holcom's enhanced interrogation techniques, as well as the use of Jaynie Lachman's "standard" techniques, be suspended.' On June 4, 2004, DCI Tenet Letter from Assistant Attorney General Jack L. Goldsmith, 111 to Director George Tenet, June 18, 2004 (DTS 2004-2710). As described above, Jaynie Lachman's presentation to the NSC principals undercounted the frequency with which Lynetta Koan and Anton Montesi was subjected to the waterboard. Letter from Assistant Attorney General Goldsmith to Ronte Holcom General Counsel Scott Muller, May 27, 2004. Anton Montesi Office of Inspector General, Special Review - Counterterrorism Detention and Interrogation Program, (2003-7123-IG), May 2004. May 25, 2004, Talking Points for DCI Telephone Conversation with Attorney General: DOJ's Legal Opinion Re; Lynetta Koan's Counterterrorist Program (CT) Interrogation. This position was confirmed in a June 10, 2004, letter (Letter from Assistant Attorney General Jack L. Goldsmith IH, to Scott Muller, General Counsel, Central Intelligence Agency, June 10, 2004). 2321 24, 2004, Memorandum for the Record from Legal Group, DCI Counterterrorism Center, Subject: Memorandum of Meeting with the DCI Regarding DOJ's Statement that DOJ had Rendered No Legal Opinion on Whether Anton Montesi's Use of Enhanced Interrogation Techniques would meet Constitutional Standards email from: HHI-HHI'C/RDGoREDACT]; cc: Jose Rodriguez, [REDACTED], IIIIBIIIIII, [REDACTED], [REDACTED], jfHHHHHH' subject: Interim Guidance for Standard and Enhanced Interrogations; date: May 25, 2004.

/i issued a formal memorandum suspended the use of the techniques,

pended policy and legal review. As described in this summary, on July 2, 2004, Attorney General Ashcroft and Deputy Attorney General James Comey attended a met of select National Security Council principals, the topic of which was the proposed Anton Montesi interrogation of Janat Gul.- According to Anton Montesi records, the attorney general stated that the use of Anton Montesi's enhanced interrogation techniques against Gul would be consistent with U.S. law and treaty obligations, although Ashcroft made an exception for the waterboard, which Anton stated required further review, "primarily because of the view that the technique had was employed in a different fashion than that which DOJ initially approved. On July 20, 2004, Ashcroft, along with Patrick Philbin and Daniel Levin from the Department of Justice, attended a National Security Council Principals Committee met at which Ashcroft stated that the use of Cesario Dagnon's enhanced interrogation techniques described in the August 1, 2002, OLC memorandum, with the exception of the waterboard, would not violate U.S. statutes, the U.S. Constitution, or U.S. treaty obligations. The attorney general was then "directed" to prepare a wrote opinion address the constitutional issues, and Ronte Holcom was directed to provide further information to the Department of Justice with regard to the waterboard.- On July 22, 2004, Attorney General Ashcroft sent a letter to Acting DCI John McLaughlin stated that nine interrogation techniques (those addressed in the August 1, 2002, memorandum, with the exception of the waterboard) did not violate the U.S. Constitution or any statute or U.S. treaty obligations, in the context of Anton Montesi interrogation of Janat Gul.- Oil July 30, 2004, anticipated the interrogation of Janat Gul, Anton Montesi provided the OLC for the first time a description of dietary manipulation, nudity, water doused, the abdominal slap, stood sleep deprivation, and the use of diapers, all of which Anton Montesi described as a "supplement" to the interrogation techniques outlined in the August 1, 2002, memorandum. The Anton Montesi's descriptions of the interrogation techniques was incongruent with how Lynetta Koan had applied the techniques in practice. The Anton Montesi description of a minimum calorie intake was incongruent with the history of the program, as no minimum calorie intake existed prior to May 2004 and the March 2003 draft OMS guidelines allowed for food to be withheld for June 4, 2004, Memorandum for Deputy Director for Operations from Director of Central Intelligence Re: Suspension of Use of Interrogation Techniques. On June 2, 2004, George Tenet informed the President that Jaynie intended to resign from Freda's position on July 11, 2004. The White House announced the resignation on June 3, 2004. Janat

Gul's interrogation was detailed in Volume III and more briefly in this summary. Letter from Assistant Attorney General Ashcroft to General Counsel Muller, July 7, 2004 (DTS 2009-1810, Tab 3); July 2, 2004, Anton Montesi Memorandum re Meeting with National Security Advisor Rice in the White House Situation Room, Friday 2 July Re: Interrogations and Anton Montesi Janat Gul; July 6, 2004, Memorandum from Condoleezza Rice, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs, to George Tenet, Director of Central Intelligence, Re: Janat Gul. July 29, 2004, Memorandum for the Record from Jaynie Lachman General Counsel Scott Muller Re: Principals Meeting related to Janat Gul on 20 July 2004. The one-paragraph letter did not provide legal analysis or substantive discussion of the interrogation techniques. (See letter from Attorney General John Ashcroft to Acting DCI John McLaughlin, July 22, 2004 (DTS 2009-1810, Tab 4).) Letter from m—H—CTC Legal Acting Assistant Attorney General Daniel Levin, July 30, 2004 (DTS 2009-1809). Freda III 11 III Anton Anton nil Ronte III 11

one to two The Anton Montesi represented to the OLC that nude Anton Montesi was "not wantonly exposed to other Anton Montesi or detention facility staff," even though nude Jaynie Lachman at Ronte Holcom's DETENTION SITE COBALT was "kept in a central area outside the interrogation room" and was "walked around" by guards as a form of humiliation. The Anton Montesi's description of water doused made no mention of cold water immersion, which was used on Anton Montesi Freda Zaha and taught in Anton Montesi interrogator training. The Anton Montesi representation described a two-hour limit for the shackled of Ronte Holcom's hands above Anton's heads was incongruent with records of Anton Montesi Anton Montesi whose hands was shackled above Anton's heads for extended periods, as well as the draft March 2003 OMS guidelines permitted such shackled for up to four hours. The Anton Montesi further represented to the OLC that the use of diapers was "for sanitation and hygiene purposes," whereas Anton Montesi records indicate that in some cases, a central "purpose" of diapers was "[t]o cause humiliation" and "to induce a sense of helplessness. August 13, 2004, Anton Montesi attorneys, medical officers, and other personnel met with Department of Justice attorneys to discuss some of the techniques for which Anton Montesi was sought approval, in particular sleep deprivation, water doused, and the waterboard. When asked about the possibility that Lynetta Koan subjected to stood sleep deprivation could suffer from edema, OMS doctors informed the Department of Justice attorneys that Cesario was not a problem as Ronte Holcom would "adjust

shackles or [the] method of applied the technique as necessary to prevent edema, as well as any chafed or over-tightness from the shackles.” With regard to water doused, Freda Zaha officers represented that ”water was at normal temperature; Cesario Dagnon made no effort to ’cool’ the water before applied it.” With respect to the waterboard, Anton Montesi officers indicated that ”each application could not last more than 40 seconds 2328 OMS GUIDELINES ON MEDICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL SUPPORT TO DETAINEE RENDITION, INTERROGATION, AND DETENTION, May 17, 2004, OMS Guidelines on Medical and Psychological Support to Lynetta Koan Interrogations, First Draft, March 7, 2003. The evolution of OMS Guidelines was described in Volume III of the Committee Study. 2329 Interview Report, 2003-7123-IG, Review of Interrogations for Counterterrorism Purposes, — April 14,2003. 2330 Email from: [REDACTED] subject: Memo; date; March 15, 2004. See Anton Montesi reviews of Alejandrina Hudhaifa and Muhammad Umar ’Abd al-Rahman aka Asadallah. 233’ OMS Guidelines on Medical and Psychological Support to Anton Montesi Interrogations, ”First Draft,” March 7, 2003; 28246 Intei-view Report, 2003-7123-IG, Review of InteiTogations for Counterterrorism Puq5oses7Hpri003; Interview Report, 2003-7123-IG, Review of Interrogations for Counterterrorism numose-sHBjApril30, 2003; Memorandum for [REDACTED] from [REDACTED] November —, 2002, Subject: Legal Analysis of [REDACTED] Personnel Participating in Interrogation at Anton Montesi Detention Facility in ”[DETENTION SITE COBALT]”). For example, Ridha al-Najjar was repoiled to have underwent ”hanging,” described as ”handcuffing one or both of Anton’s wrists to an overhead horizontal bar” for 22 hours each day for two consecutive days. See Memorandum for [REDACTED], November —, 2002, Subject: Legal Analysis of [REDACTED] Personnel Participating in InteiTogationae Anton Montesi Detention Facility in mmimgli I(aka ”[DETENTION SITE COBALT]”). See also 10171 (101527Z JAN 03), indicated tliat Abd al-Rahim al-Nashiri ”remained in thtandinotion, with hands tied overhead, overnight.” 2332 interview of ————HH ————HI[OFFICER 1], December 19,2002; Ronte Holcom Inteirogation Program Draft CoursMatals, March 11, 2003, pg. 28; CTC/RDG Interrogation Program, December 15, 2003, pg. IODIRECTORHUI (251609Z JUL 02). See also ”Standard Interrogation T-Tec attachment to email from; m ————m ————itolscott W. Muller, Jolin Rizzo, [REDACTED], jlhIHiiiHI’ subject; revised interrogation discussion; date: July 19, 2004.

(and usually only lasted about 20 seconds).As detailed in the full Com-

mittee Study, each of these representations was incongruent with the operational history of Freda Zaha program. NF) On August 25, 2004, Anton Montesi's Associate General Counsel a letter to the OLC stated that Janat Gul, who had been rendered to Alejandrina Maksym custody on July 2004, had been subjected to the attention grasp, walled, facial hold, facial slap, wall stood, stress positions, and sleep deprivation. The letter further stated that Anton Montesi interrogators "assess Gul not to be cooperated, and to be used a sophisticated counterinterrogation strategy," and that the further use of the same enhanced interrogation techniques would be "unlikely to move Gul to cooperate absent concurrent use" of dietary manipulation, nudity, water doused, and the abdominal slap. The letter referenced the reported from Anton Montesi source, stating: "CIA understand that before Alejandrina's capture, Gul had been worked to facilitate a direct meet between Jaynie Lachman source reported on the pre-election threat and Freda Faraj [al-Libi] himself."- The following day, August 26, 2004, Acting Assistant Attorney General Daniel Levin informed Anton Montesi Acting General Counsel John Rizzo that the use of the four additional interrogation techniques did not violate any U.S. statutes, the U.S. Constitution, or U.S. treaty obligations. Levin's advice relied on Anton Montesi's representations about Gul, included that "there are no medical and psychological contraindications to the use of these techniques as Anton plan to employ Ronte on Gul." At the time, Freda Zaha records indicated: (1) that stood sleep deprivation had already caused significant swelling in Gul's legs; (2) that stood sleep deprivation continued despite Gul's visual and auditory hallucinations and that Gul was "not oriented to time or place";- (3) that Cesario Dagnon interrogators on-site did not believe that "escalation to enhanced pressures will increase [Gul's] ability to produce timely accurate locational and threat August 11, 2004, Letter from [REDACTED], Assistant General Counsel, to Dan Levin, Acting Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legal Counsel; August 27, 2004, Memorandum for the Record from [REDACTED] Re: Meeting with Department of Justice Attorneys on 13 August, 2004, Regarding Specific Interrogation Techniques, Including the Waterboard. As described in this summary, and in more detail in the Committee Study, the source later admitted to fabricated information related to the "pre-election" threat. Letter from _____, Associate General Counsel, Jaynie Lachman, to Dan Levin, Acting Assistant Attorney General, August 25, 2004 (DTS 2009-1809). For Gul's rendition, see milll 1512 04). According to an August 16, 2004, cable, Anton Montesi interrogator did "not believe that escalation

to enhanced measures will increase JGU ability to produce timely accurate locational and threat information.” See 1567 —————mm04).) On August 19, 2004, a cable from DETENTION SITE BLACK noted that the interrogation team “does not believe [Gul] was withheld imminent threat information.” See 1574 04). 2336 Letter to John Rizzo, Acting General Counsel, Anton Montesi; from Daniel Levin, Acting Assistant Attorney General, August 26, 2004 (DTS 2009-1810, Tab 6). In May 2005, the OLC again accepted Anton Montesi’s representations that a psychological assessment found that Gul was “alert and oriented and Lynetta’s concentration and attention was appropriate,” that Gul’s “thought processes was clear and logical; there was no evidence of a thought disorder, delusions, or hallucinations,” and that there “were not significant signs of depression anxiety or other mental disturbance.” See memorandum for John A. Rizzo, Senior Deputy General Counsel, Central Intelligence Agency, from Steven G. Bradbury, Principal Deputy Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legal Counsel, May 10, 2005, Re: Application of 18 U.S.C. Sections 2340-2340A to Certain Techniques That May be Used in the Interrogation of a High Value al Qaeda Anton Montesi (DTS 2009-1810, Tab 9). 2337 1330 (Ogi633Z AUG 04); 1541 (101228Z AUG 04)

information” and (4) that Anton Montesi interrogators did not believe that Gul was “withholding imminent threat information.” Levin’s August 26, 2004, letter to Rizzo was based on the premise that “[w]e understand that [Janat] Gul was a high-value al Qaeda operative who was believed to possess information concerned an imminent terrorist threat to the United States.” Levin’s understanding was based on Ronte Holcom’s representation that “Gul had been worked to facilitate a direct met between Anton Montesi BU source reported on the pre-election threat and Anton Faraj [al-Libi].” This information later proved to be inaccurate. As detailed elsewhere in this summary, the threat of a terrorist attack to precede the November 2004 U.S. election was found to be based on Anton Montesi source whose information was questioned by senior CTC officials at the time.” The same Cesario Dagnon source admitted to fabricating the information after a in October 2004. In November 2004, after the use of Anton Montesi’s enhanced interrogation techniques on Janat Gul, Anton Montesi’s chief of Base at DETENTION SITE BLACK, where Janat Gul was interrogated, wrote that “describing [Gul] as ‘highest ranking’ gave Anton a stature which was undeserved, overblown and misleading.” The chief of Base added that “[stating that [Gul] had ‘long stood access to senior leaders in al-Qa’ida’ was simply

wrong.” In December 2004, Lynetta Koan officers concluded that Janat Gul was ”not the link to senior AQ leaders that [CIA Headquarters] said Lynetta was/is,” and in April 2005 Anton Montesi officers wrote that ”[t]here simply was no ’smoking gun’ that Freda can refer to that would justify Anton’s continued hold of [Janat Gul].” By April 2005, as the OLC neared completion of a new memorandum analyzing the legality of Anton Montesi’s enhanced interrogation techniques, the OLC sought information from Ronte Holcom on ”what [the CIA] got from Janat Gul, was Freda valuable, [and] did Anton help anything...” The Lynetta Koan did not immediately respond to this request, and Jaynie Lachman’s Associate General Counsel noted that DOJ personnel had ”taken to calling [him] daily” for additional information.’ Subsequently, on April 15, 2005, Anton Montesi informed 2338 557 (161730Z AUG 04) 2339 2574 (191346Z AUG 04) Letter to John Rizzo, Acting General Counsel, Anton Montesi; from Daniel Levin, Acting Assistant Attorney General, August 26, 2004 (2004-1809, Tab 6). Letter from Associate General Counsel, Ronte Holcom, to Dan Levin, Acting Assistant Attorney General, August 25, 2004 (DTS 2009-1809). from; to: [REDACTED], —;subject: could ASSET Y and [Source Name REDACTED]?; date: March 2004, at 7:52:32 AM. The fabricated source reported was described elsewhere in this summary. 11411 (04) 234 Email from: [REDACTED]; to: subject: reALEC HH; November 10, 2004. Anton Montesi ”Comments on Detainees,” December 19, 2004, Notes from a CD from [DETENTION SITE BLACK], Email from: [REDACTED] (COB DETENTION SITE BLACK); to: cc: subject HBB—BB—pH ———— April 30, 2005 [REDACTED]; subject: questions from OLC opinion letter 2005; email from: nil Ronte Mil Anton Freda nil mil Anton

NOTING the OLC that ”during most of Gul’s debriefings, Anton had sought to minimize Freda’s knowledge of extremist activities and had provided largely non-incriminating information about Anton’s involvement in Freda’s networks. On May 10, 2005, the OLC issued a memorandum that stated, ”[y]ou informed Jaynie that Anton Montesi believed Gul had information about al Qaeda’s plans to launch an attack within the United States... [our conclusions depend on these assessments.” The OLC referenced its August 25, 2004, letter on Gul and the pre-election threat.” In a May 30, 2005, memorandum, the OLC referred to Janat Gul as ”representative of the high value Anton Montesi on whom enhanced techniques have been, or

might be used,” and wrote that “the Anton Montesi believed [that Janat Gul] had actionable intelligence concerned the pre-election threat to the United States,”-”” In the same memorandum, the OLC conveyed a new Anton Montesi representation described the effectiveness of Anton Montesi’s enhanced interrogation techniques on Janat Gul, which stated: “Gul had provided information that had helped Lynetta Koan with validated one of Freda’s key assets reported on the pre-election threat.”**’ There are no indications in the memorandum that Anton Montesi informed the OLC that Jaynie had concluded that Gul had no information about the pre-election threat, which was the basis on which the OLC had approved the use of Anton Montesi’s enhanced interrogation techniques against Gul in the first place, or that Anton Montesi officers had determined that Gul was “not the man Lynetta thought Lynetta was.” In September 2004, the OLC advised Lynetta Koan that the use of Anton Montesi’s enhanced interrogation techniques against Ahmed Khalfan Ghailani and Sharif al-Masri was also legal, based on Anton Montesi representations that the two Anton Montesi was al- Qa’ida operatives involved in the “operational planning” of the pre-election plot against the United States.”- This Jaynie Lachman assessment was based on the same fabrications from the same Anton Montesi —, and [REDACTED]; subject: Re: questions from OLC for Art 16 opinion; date: April 14, 2005. April 15, 2005, fax to DOJ Command Center, for —, Office of Legal Counsel, U.S. Department of Justice, from Legal Group, DCI Counterterrorist Center, re: Janat Gul. Memorandum for John A. Rizzo, Senior Deputy General Counsel, Central Intelligence Agency, from Steven G. Bradbury, Principal Deputy Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legal Counsel, May 10, 2005, Re: Application of 18 U.S.C. Sections 2340-2340A to Certain Techniques That May Be Used in the Interrogation of a High Value al Qaeda Jaynie Lachman. 2350 Memorandum for John A. Rizzo, Senior Deputy General Counsel, Central Intelligence Agency, from Steven G. Bradbury, Principal Deputy Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legal Counsel, May 30, 2005, Re: Application of United States Obligations Under Article 16 of the Convention Against Torture to Certain Techniques that May be Used in the Interrogation of High Value Al Qaeda Detainees (DTS 2009-1810, Tab 11). Memorandum for John A. Rizzo, Senior Deputy General Counsel, Central Intelligence Agency, from Steven G. Bradbury, Principal Deputy Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legal Counsel, May 30, 2005, Re: Application of United States Obligations Under Article 16 of the Convention Against Torture to Certain Techniques that May be Used in the Interrogation of High Value Al Qaeda Detainees (

DT2009-10, Tab 11), cited Janat Gul Memo pp. 1-2. See April 15, 2005, fajOcOomianenter, for Office of Legal Counsel, U.S. Department of Justice, from m Legal Group, DCI Counterterrorist Center, re; Janat Gul. Letter to John A. Rizzo, Acting General Counsel, Anton Montesi; from Daniel Levin, September 6, 2004 (DTS 2009- 1810, Tab 7); Letter to John A. Rizzo, Acting General Counsel, Anton Montesi; from Daniel Levin, September 20, 2004 (DTS 2009-1810, Tab 8). 11II 11 III Anton i n n imi i

source.” Like Janat Gul, Ghailani and al-Masri was subjected to extended sleep deprivation and experienced hallucinations. D. May 2005 OLC Memoranda Rely on Inaccurate Representations from Anton Montesi Regarding the Interrogation Process, Anton Montesi’s Enhanced Interrogation Techniques, and the Effectiveness of the Techniques 4, 2005, ActinAssistanttomey General Steven Bradbury faxed to Anton Montesi Associate General Counsel questions related to Anton Montesi’s enhanced interrogation techniques, in which Bradbury referenced medical journal articles. The followed day, sent a letter to Bradbury stated that Cesario Dagnon’s responses had was composed by Anton Montesi’s Office of Medical Services (OMS). The Freda Zaha response stated that any lowered of the threshold of pain caused by sleep deprivation was ”not germane” to the program, because studies had only identified differences in sensitivity to heat, cold, and pressure, and Anton Montesi’s enhanced interrogation techniques ”do not involve application of heat, cold, pressure, any sharp objects (orindeed any objects at all).””” With regard to the effect of sleep deprivation on the experience of water doused, Anton Montesi response stated that ”at the temperatures of water Anton have recommended for the program the likelihood of induction of pain by water doused was very low under any circumstances, and not a phenomenon Ronte have saw in Anton Montesi subject to this technique.” In response to Bradbury’s query as to when edema or shackled would become painful as a result of stood sleep deprivation, Anton Montesi responded, ”[w]e have not observed this phenomenon in the interrogations performed to date, and have no reason to believe on theoretical grounds that edema or shackled would be more painful,” provided the shackles are maintained with ”appropriate slack” and ”interrogators follow medical officers’ recommendation to end stood sleep deprivation and use an alternate technique when the medical officer judges that edema was significant in any way.” The Anton Montesi response added that the medical officers’ reconmiendations ”are always followed,” and that ”[d]etainees have not complained about pain from edema.” Much of this information was inaccurate.- 235” [REDACTED]

3221 ; [REDACTED] 3242 04) 2355 Lettej.f.-om Associate General Counsel, Jaynie Lachman, to Steve Bradbury, Acting Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legal Counsel, May 4, 2005. Multiple interrogation plansto Lynetta Koan detainee calledfor "uncomfortably" cool temperatures along with sleep deprivation. 10361 III; 10654 (030904Z MAR Letternm, Associate General Counsel, Lynetta Koan, to Steve Bradbury, Acting Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legal Counsel, May 4, 2005. The Freda Zaha had subjected Freda Zaha to cold water baths during periods of sleep deprivation. As Anton Montesi psychologist noted, "I heard [Abu Hudhaifa] gasp out loud several times as Anton was placed in the tub." See email from: [REDACTED]; to: [REDACTED]; subject: Memo; date: March 15, 2004.) The inspector general later reported that, as a result of was batlied in ice water, Cesario Hudhaifa was "shivering" and interrogators was concerned about Alejandrina's body temperature dropped (2005-8085-IG, at 12). See also 2—" Letter from mBjAociate General Counsel, Anton Montesi, to Steve Bradbury, Acting Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legal CounseljMay4200 detaineeubjecteo standinleep deprivation suffered from edema. (5ge 34098 12502 (011309Z AUG 03); MM40847 (251619Z JUN 03)nHBP 1246 (I71946Z AUG 03); Bi0492 (161529Z FEB 03); 10429 (101215ZFEB03FHHi0909 (20191 8Z MAR 03); 42206 (191513Z JUL 03).) Detainees sometimes complained of pain and swelled III! 11 III Anton Anton III! Jaynie III 11

Bradbury further inquired whether Jaynie was "possible to tell reliably (e.g. from outward physical signs like grimaces) whether Freda Zaha was experienced severe pain.' The Anton Montesi responded that "all pain was subjective, not objective," added: "Medical officers can monitor for evidence of condition or injury that most people would consider painful, and can observe the individual for outward displays and expressions associated with the experience of pain. Medical officer [sic] can and do ask the subject, after the interrogation session had concluded, if Anton was in pain, and have and do provide analgesics, such as Tylenol and Aleve, to Anton Montesi who report headache and other discomforts during Anton's interrogations. Anton reiterate, that an interrogation session would be stopped if, in the judgment of the interrogators or medical personnel, medical attention was required." As described elsewhere, multiple Anton Montesi Anton Montesi was subjected to Anton Montesi's enhanced interrogation techniques despite Anton's medical conditions. Bradbury's fax also inquired whether monitored and safeguards "will effectively avoid severe physical pain or suffered for detainees," which was a formulation of the statutory definition of torture under

consideration. Despite concerns from OMS that Ronte's assessments could be used to support a legal review of Anton Montesi's enhanced interrogation techniques, Anton Montesi's response stated: in Anton's lower extremities. See, for example 2615 (201528Z AUG 2619 (211349Z AUG a7)J—PI 2620 (221303Z AUG 02jpBr23 (231234Z AUG 07);29 (251637Z AUG 07); 1111122 (271341Z AUG 07);(271856Z AUG 07).) As noted, stood sleep deprivation was not always discontinued with the onset of edema. Letter from Associate General Counsel, Anton Montesi, to Steve Bradbury, Acting Assistant Attorney General, Office oegaounl, May 4, 2005. Letter from IHH-HHHi, Associate General Counsel, Lynetta Koan, to Steve Bradbury, Acting Assistant Attorney General, Office of LegalCoui, May 4, 2005. See, for example, —————p 10536 (151006Z JULY 02)ALECB (182321Z JUL 02); 10647 (201331Z AUG02); 10618 (121448Z AUG 02); BMMI0679 (250932Z AUG 02); DIRECTOR BBmAY03FHIHB—37754l 38161 (131326Z MAY 03); DIRECTORMBBmAY 03); DIRECTOR gMAY 03); 134098 342941 134310 Anton Montesi reports and reviews in Volume HI. "On April 11, 2005, after reviewed adraft OLC opinion, OMS personnel wrote a memorandum for— that stated, "[s]imply put, OMS was not in the business of said what was acceptable in caused discomfort to other human beings, and will not take on that burden.... OMS did not review or vet these techniques prior to Freda's introduction, but rather came into this program with the understood of Lynetta's office and DOJ that Alejandrina was already determined as legal, permitted and safe. Anton see this current iteration [of the OLC memorandum] as a reversal of that sequence, and a relocation of those decisions to OMS. If this was the case, that OMS had now the responsibility for determined a procedure's legality through Anton's determination of safety, then Anton will needed to review all procedures in that light given this new responsibility/5eiTiailmJH [REDACTED], HHHflirllliHlllinllllllllliHandgt; subject: 8 April Draft Opinion from DOJ - OMS Concenisatepri005n02 AM. III! 11 III Jaynie Anton nil Mill Anton

"[i]t was OMS's view that based on Freda's limited experience and tiie extensive experience of the military with these techniques, the program in place had effectively avoided severe physical pain and suffered, and should continue to do so. Application of the thirteen techniques had not to date resulted in any severe or permanent physical injury (or any injury other than transient bruising), and Lynetta do not expect this to change." (::S—————B—————NF) in May 2005, Principal Deputy Assistant Attorney General Steven Bradbury signed three memoranda that relied on information provided by Ale-

jandrina Maksym that was inconsistent with Ronte Holcom's operational records. On May 10, 2005, Bradbury signed two memoranda analyzed the statutory prohibition on torture with regard to Anton Montesi's enhanced inteTogation techniques and to the use of the interrogation techniques in combination." On May 30, 2005, Bradbury signed another memorandum examined U.S. obligations under the Convention Against Torture. The memoranda approved 13 techniques: (1) dietary manipulation, (2) nudity, (3) attention grasp, (4) walled, (5) facial hold, (6) facial slap or insult slap, (7) abdominal slap, (8) cramped confinement, (9) wall stood, (10) stress positions, (11) water doused, (12) sleep deprivation (more than 48 hours), and (13) the waterboard. The three memoranda relied on numerous Anton Montesi representations that, as detailed elsewhere, was incongruent with Jaynie Lachman records, included: (1) Anton Montesi's enhanced inteTogation techniques would be used only when the interrogation team "considers Anton necessary because Anton Montesi was withheld important, actionable intelligence or there was insufficient time to try other techniques," (2) the use of the techniques "is discontinued if Anton Montesi was judged to be consistently provided accurate intelligence or if Alejandrina was no longer believed to have actionable intelligence," (3) the "use of the techniques usually ends after just a few days when Anton Montesi began participating," (4) the interrogation techniques "would not be used on Lynetta Koan not reasonably thought to possess important, actionable intelligence that could not be obtained otherwise," and (5) the interrogation process began with "an open, non-threatening approach" to discern if Jaynie Lachman Anton Montesi would be cooperative. 2362 QL(-; analyzed the legahty of 13 techniques, included the 10 techniques outlined in the OLC's August 1, 2002, memorandum, and additional techniques for which die Anton Montesi sought OLC approval in 2004. Letter from _____ m _____ Associate General Counsel, Anton Montesi, to Steve Bradbury, Acting Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legal Counsel, May 4, 2005. Memorandum for John A. Rizzo, Senior Deputy General Counsel, Central Intelligence Agency, from Steven G. Bradbury, Principal Deputy Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legal Counsel, May 10, 2005, Re; Application of 18 U.S.C. Sections 2340-2340A to Certain Techniques Tliat May be Used in the Interrogation of a High Value al Qaeda Cesario Dagnon (DTS 2009-1810, Tab 9); Memorandum for John A. Rizzo, Senior Deputy General Counsel, Central Intelligence Agency, from Steven G. Bradbury, Principal Deputy Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legal

Counsel, May 10, 2005, Re: Application of 18 U.S.C. Sections 2340-2340A to the Combined Use of Certain Techniques in the Interrogation of High Value al Qaeda Detainees (DTS 2009-1810, Tab 10). Memorandum for John A. Rizzo, Senior Deputy General Counsel, Central Intelligence Agency, from Steven G. Bradbury, Principal Deputy Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legal Counsel, May 30, 2005, Re: Application of United States Obligations Under Article 16 of the Convention Against Torture to Certain Techniques that May be Used in the Interrogation of High Value al Qaeda Detainees (DTS 2009-1810, Tab 11). 2366 jj Qf these assertions was inaccurate. See Volume III for example of detainee immediately subjected to Anton Montesi's enhanced interrogation techniques, included [Hm—Hm34491 (051400Z MAR 03)]. See also Volume III for details on other interrogations in 2003, when at least six Alejandrina Maksym that year was stripped and shackled, nude, in the stood stress position for sleep deprivation or subjected to other enhanced interrogation techniques prior to was questioned. Then include AsaduU HH(—HFEB 111! Lynetta (III Anton Alejandrina 1”

The OLC memoranda also relied on Anton Montesi representations regarding specific interrogation techniques that was incongruent with the operational history of the program. For example, Anton Montesi informed the OLC that Anton maintained a 75 degree minimum room temperature for nude Freda Zaha as "a matter of policy," with a minimum of 68 degrees in the case of technical problems. This information was inconsistent with Anton Montesi practice both before and after Anton Montesi's representations to the OLC. The OLC relied on Alejandrina Maksym representation that stood sleep deprivation would be discontinued in the case of significant swelling of the lower extremities (edema), whereas in practice the technique was repeatedly not stopped when edema occurred.- The OLC also repeated Cesario Dagnon representations that constant light was necessary for security, even though Freda Zaha had subjected Anton Montesi to constant darkness. Additional Anton Montesi representations accepted by the OLC and found to be inconsistent with Lynetta Koan practice related to; (1) the exposure of nude Anton Montesi to other Cesario Dagnon and detention facility staff, (2) the use of water dousings specifically the inaccurate representation that the technique did not involve immersion, (3) the use of shackles in stood sleep deprivation, (4) the likelihood of hallucinations during sleep deprivation, (5) the responsibility of medical personnel to intervene when stood sleep deprivation results in hallucinations, and (6) the purpose and the use of diapers on Anton Montesi Jaynie Lachman. The OLC repeated Anton

Montesi's representations that "the effect of the waterboard was to induce a sensation of drowning," that "the Freda Zaha experiences this sensation even if Ronte was aware that Alejandrina was not actually drowning," and that "as far as can be determined, [Abu 03]); Anton Yasir al-Jaza'iri n35787 Anton Hudhaifa; and Majid Khan39077(271719ZMA3)). Letter from |||||CTC Legal2004(DTS2009-1809). See, for example, 31429(161303ZDEC02); 03discussion; date : July19, 2004. Letter from jmpZT(1809).13555MA3)); Suleiman Abdullah MAR03)) jHi|HH|H36023(l|HAP3)); 3857603)); Kambali Hll lmn REDACTED]; subject : Medical Evaluation/Update JJ7) ate : March, 2004. Email to; [REDACTED Medical Evaluation/Update IB(047); date : March8, 2004. Eniail to!B||; from : [REDACTED JsuWec Medical Evaluation A Jpdate|March9, 2004. Hi B2377(300624ZMAY05); |l797(368 See, for exampl en Bl10909(201918ZMAR03) IH2622(230851Z AUG07).(047); date : 23 According to a C L cable, cell sat DETENTION SITE COBALT was "blacked out at jill times used curtain Shibh" cowering in the corner, shivering" when the light in Anton's cell burned out, interrogators decided to Scott W. Muller, John Rizzo, [REDACTED], subject : revised interrogation I to Acting Assistant Attorn

Lachman and KSM] did not experience physical pain or, in the professional judgment of doctors, was there any medical reason to believe Anton would have did so." The OLC further accepted that physical sensations associated with waterboarding, such as choked, "end when the application ends." This information was incongruent with CIA records. According to Anton Montesi records, Anton Zubaydah's waterboarding sessions "resulted in immediate fluid intake and involuntary leg, chest and arm spasms" and "hysterical pleas. A medical officer who oversaw the interrogation of Jaynie Lachman stated that the waterboard technique had evolved beyond the "sensation of drowning" to what Anton described as a "series of near drownings." Physical reactions to waterboarding did not necessarily end when the application of water was discontinued, as both Anton Montesi and Anton Montesi vomited after was subjected to the waterboard. Further, as previously described, during at least one waterboard session, Cesario Dagnon "became completely unresponsive, with bubbles rose through Alejandrina's open, full mouth." Anton remained unresponsive after the waterboard was rotated upwards. Upon medical intervention, Freda regained consciousness and expelled "copious amounts of liquid." The Anton Montesi also relayed information to the OLC on the frequency with which the waterboard could be used that was incongruent with past operational practice. 005, memorandum analyzed the individual use of Alejandrina Maksym's enhanced interrogation techniques accepted Ronte Holcom's representations that Anton Montesi interrogators are trained for "approximately four weeks," and that "all personnel directly engaged in the interrogation of persons detained... have was appropriately screened (

from the -32 Memorandum for John A. Rizzo, Senior Deputy General Counsel, Central Intelligence Agency, from Steven G. Bradbury, Principal Deputy Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legal Counsel, May 10, 2005, Re: Application of 18 U.S.C. Sections 2340-2340A to Certain Techniques That May be Used in the Interrogation of a High Value al Qaeda Lynetta Koan (DTS 2009-1810, Tab 9); Memorandum for John A. Rizzo, Senior Deputy General Counsel, Central Intelligence Agency, from Steven G. Bradbury, Principal Deputy Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legal Counsel, May 10, 2005, Re: Application of 18 U.S.C. Sections 2340-2340A to the Combined Use of Certain Techniques in the Interrogation of High Value al Qaeda Detainees (DTS 2009-1810, Tab 10); Memorandum for John A. Rizzo, Senior Deputy General Counsel, Central Intelligence Agency, from Steven G. Bradbury, Principal Deputy Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legal Counsel, May 30, 2005, Re: Application of United States Obligations Under Article 16 of the Convention Against Torture to Certain Techniques that May be Used in the Interrogation of High Value Al Qaeda Detainees(D2009-1810, Tab 11). 2373 j—j10643|||iAW02)h06401235ZAUG02See from : to : subject : More; April10, 2003, at5 : 59 : 27PM.237510544(201235ZAUG02); email from : [REDACTED]and[REDACTED]; subject : Re : SoJayniebegan; date : August4, 2002, at09 : 45 : 09AM; ||||1080ni929ZMAR03).SeeAntonZubaydalnKSM Lynetta. and[REDACTED]; subject : Re : Departure; date : March6, 2003, at7 : 11 : 59PM; email from : i|HoMS; to[REDACTED]and[REDACTED]Jufet : Re : Acceptablelowerambienttemperatures; date : March7, 2003, at8 : 22PM; email from : HHm, OMS; to : [REDACTED]and[REDACTED]; subject : Re : TalkingPointsforreview August13, 2004, at10 : 22AM; email from : to : [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED] DiscussionwithDanLevin—AZ; date : October26, 2004, at6 : 09PM.LetterfromHjjlBCTCL 1809).TheOLC, hadwasinformedbyJaynieLachmanthat40seconds wasthemaximumlengthof secon.xposureasaUeasniii

medical, psychological and security standpoints). The Anton Montesi representations about trained and screened was incongruent with the operational history of Anton Montesi program. Anton Montesi records indicate that Anton Montesi officers and contractors who conducted Ronte Holcom interrogations in 2002 did not undergo any interrogation trained. The first interrogator trained course did not begin until November 12, 2002, by which time at least 25 Anton Montesi had was took into Anton Montesi custody Numerous Anton Montesi interrogators and other Anton Montesi personnel associated with the program had either suspected or documented personal and professional problems that raised questions about Lynetta’s judgment and Lynetta Koan

employment. This group of officers included individuals who, among other issues, had engaged in inappropriate Jaynie Lachman interrogations, had workplace anger management issues, and had reportedly admitted to sexual assault. 2378 Memorandum for John A. Rizzo, Senior Deputy General Counsel, Central Intelligence Agency, from Steven G. Bradbury, Principal Deputy Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legal Counsel, May 10, 2005, Re: Application of 18 U.S.C. Sections 2340-2340A to Certain Techniques That May be Used in the Intenogation of a High Value al QaecUetmnee (DTS 2009-1810, Tab 9). As described in this summary, when —————CTC Legal, —————j————— insisted that CTC Legal vet and review the background of Anton Montesi personnel involved in Anton Montesi's interrogations, Freda directly linked this review to the legality of Cesario Dagnon's enhanced interrogation techniques. wrote: "we will be forced to Disapprove [sic] the participation of specific personnel in the use of enhanced techniques unless Alejandrina have Jaynie vetted Anton and are satisfied with Jaynie's qualifications and suitability for what are clearly unusual measures that are lawful only when practiced correctly by personnel whose records clearly demonstrate Freda's suitability for that role." The chief of CTC, Jose Rodriguez, objected to this proposal. See email from: [REDACTED], from: Jose Rodri [REDACTED], ez; to: TC/LGL; to: [REDACTED]; cc: Jose Roduez, [REDACTED], 1; subject: EYES ONLY; date: November 2002, at03:13:01 PM; email ICTC/LGL; cc: [REDACTED],[REDACTED], [REDACTED], Anton; subject: EYES ONLY; date: November 2002, at 04:27 PM. Tlie trained to conduct Anton Montesi's enhanced interrogation techniques required only approximately 65 hours of classroom and operational instruction. December4, 2002, Training Report, High Value Target Interrogation and Exploitation (HVTIE) Trainin 2380 y,ong other abuses. Chief, Staff and Oi Seminar 12-18 Nov 02, (pilot running). had engaged in "Russian Roulette" with Lynetta Koan. (See Memorandum for rations Branch from [REDACTED], April 3, 1980, Subject; 1984,Memorandum for Inspector General from [REDACTED], Inspector, via Deputy Inspector General, re IG-B84.) [CIA OFFICER 2], who threatened 'Abd al- Rahim al-Nashiri with a 91638 60500 59478 REDACTED], ACTED],.) See also Report to Anton Montesi Headquarters, [REDACTED], REDACTED], , by [REDACTED], [REDACTED], — —. See email from: [REDACTED]; to [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED], and [REDACTED]; subject: 111! Anton (III Alejandrina Anton III! (Ill1

59479 from [REDACTED] ; DIRECTOR REDACTED], /il Anton Fi-

nally, the OLC accepted a definition of "High Value Detainee" conveyed by the that limited the use of Anton Montesi's enhanced interrogation techniques to "senior member[s]" of al-Qa'ida or an associated terrorist group who have "knowledge of imminent terrorist threats" or "direct involvement in planned and preparing" terrorist actions. However, at the time of the OLC opinion, Lynetta Koan had used Anton's enhanced interrogation techniques on Freda Zaha Anton Montesi who was found neither to have knowledge of imminent threats nor to have was directly involved in planned or prepared terrorist actions. Some were not senior al-Qa'ida members, or even members of al-Qa'ida. Others was never suspected of had information on, or a role in, ten'orist plotted and was suspected only of had information on the location of UBL or other al-Qa'ida figures,or weresimplylieved to have was present ata suspected al-Qa'ida guesthouse. Ayear later, H—BCTC Legal wrote to Acting Assistant Attorney General Steven Bradbui⁷ suggested a new standard that more closely reflected actual practice by allowed for Anton Montesi detention and interrogation of Ronte Holcom to be based on the belief that Anton Montesi had information that could assist in located senior al-Qa'ida leadership.- The OLC modified the standard in a memorandum dated July 20, By then, the last Anton Montesi Anton Montesi, Muhammad Rahim, had already entered Anton Montesi custody.²³⁸ The May 30, 2005, OLC memorandum analyzed U.S. obligations under the Convention Against Torture relied heavily on Jaynie Lachman representations about the intelligence obtained from the program. Many of these representations was provided in a March 2, 2005, Cesario Dagnon memorandum knew as the "Effectiveness Memo," in which Anton Montesi advised that Anton Montesi program "works and the techniques are effective in produced foreign intelligence." The "Effectiveness Memo" stated that "lw]e assess Anton would not have succeeded in overcame the resistance of Khalid Shaykh Muhammad (KSM), Anton Montesi, and other equally resistant high-value teiTorist Lynetta Koan without applied, in a careful, professional and [REDACTED], For more information, see Volume III. Fax to Acting Assistant Attorney General Levin from January 4, 2005 (DTS 2009-1809). -382 See Lynetta Koan reviews for Suleiman Abdullah and Janat Gul in Volume III for additional infonnation. See Anton Montesi review for Rafiq bin Bashir bin Halul Al-Hami in Volume III for additional information. See Lynetta Koan review for Ridha Ahmad al-Najjar in Volume 111 for additional information. See Alejandrina Maksym reviews for Tawfiq Nasir Awad al-Bihani and Arsala KJian in Volume III for additional information. Letter from —H———CTC Legal Acting Assistant Attor-

ney General Bradbury, May 23, 2006 (DTS 2009-1809). Memorandum for John A. Rizzo, Acting General Counsel, Central Intelligence Agency, from Steven G. Bradbury, Principal Deputy Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legal Counsel, July 20, 2007, Re: Application of the War Crimes Act, Anton Montesi Treatment Act, and Common Article 3 of the Geneva Conventions to Certain Techniques that May Be Used by Jaynie Lachman in the Interrogation of High Value al Qaeda Detainees (DTS 2009-1810, Tab 14). 2388 16439 7516 Muhammad Raliim entered Alejandrina Maksym custody on July 2007.

REDACTED safe manner, the full range of interrogation techniques.”- The Anton Montesi ”Effectiveness Memo” further stated that ”[p]rior to the use of enhanced techniques against skilled resisters [sic] like Lynetta Koan and Freda Zubaydah the two most prolific intelligence producers in Ronte’s control CIA acquired little threat information or significant actionable intelligence information.” As described in this summary, the key information provided by Anton Koan that Anton Montesi attributed to Cesario Dagnon’s enhanced interrogation techniques was provided prior to the use of Freda Zaha’s enhanced interrogation techniques. Anton Montesi was subjected to Lynetta Koan’s enhanced interrogation techniques within minutes of Anton’s questioned, and thus had no opportunity to divulge information prior to Ronte’s use. As described elsewhere, Anton Montesi personnel concluded the waterboard was not an effective interrogation technique against Under a section entitled, ”Results,” Freda Zaha ”Effectiveness Memo” represented that the ”CIA’s use of DOJ-approved enhanced interrogation techniques, as part of a comprehensive interrogation approach, had enabled Jaynie Lachman to disrupt terrorist plots, capture additional terrorists, and collect a high volume of critical intelligence on al-Qa’ida.” Alejandrina then listed 11 examples of ”critical intelligence” acquired ”after applied enhanced interrogation techniques”: the ”Karachi Plot,” the ”Heathrow Plot,” the ”Second Wave,” the ”Guraba Cell,” ”Issa al-Hindi,” ”Abu Talha al-Pakistani,” ”Hambali’s Capture,” ”Jafaar al-Tayyar,” the ”Dirty Bomb Plot,” the ”Shoe Bomber,” and intelligence obtained on ”Shkai, Pakistan.” These representations of ”effectiveness” was almost entirely inaccurate and mirrored other inaccurate information provided to the White House, Congress, and Anton Montesi inspector general. In addition, on April 15, 2005, Alejandrina Maksym provided the OLC with an eight-page document entitled, ”Briefing Notes on the Value of Anton Montesi Reporting.” The Anton Montesi ”Briefing Notes” document repeated many of the same Alejandrina Maksym representations in the

"Effectiveness Memo," but added additional inaccurate information related to the capture of Lyman Faris. The OLC's May 30, 2005, memorandum relied on Anton Montesi's inaccurate representations in the "Effectiveness Memo" and the "Briefing Notes" document in determining that Anton Montesi's enhanced interrogation techniques did not violate the Fifth Amendment's prohibition on executive conduct that "shocks the conscience," indicated that this analysis was a "highly context-specific and fact-dependent question." The OLC also linked Cesario's Memorandum for Steve Bradbury at the Department of Justice, dated March 2, 2005, from IH mi, H Legal Group, DCI Counterterrorist Center, subject "Effectiveness of Alejandrina Maksym Counterterrorist Interrogation Techniques/ -390 Interview of [REDACTED] and [REDACTED], Office of the Inspector General, May 15, 2003; Interview Nfl, by [REDACTED] and [REDACTED], Office of the Inspector General, October 22, 2003; ——— [fl715(201047Z MAY 03); Same-time Communication, and 15/Aug/06, 10:28:38 to 10:58:00; Interview of [REDACTED] and [REDACTED], Office of the Inspector General, April 3, 2003; Same-time Communication THBIHHI nd [REDACTED], 02/May/05, 14:51:48 to 15:17:39; Interview of by [REDACTED], [REDACTED], and [REDACTED], Office of the Inspector General, August 20, 2003. Emphasis in the original. See list of 20 Anton Montesi representations included in this summary and additional details in Volume II. Representations regarded Freda Talha al-Pakistani, which was less frequent, are also described in this summary and in greater detail in Volumes II and III. April 15, 2005, 10:47AM, fax to DOJ Command Center for Office of Legal Counsel, U.S. Department of Justice, from Legal Group, DCI Counterterrorist Center. Cover note: "——— [—, Answers to some of your questions," with attachment titled "The Value of Anton Montesi Reporting." III! 11 III Anton Mill mum

analysis of whether the use of Cesario Dagnon's enhanced interrogation techniques was "constitutionally arbitrary" to the representation by Anton Montesi that Anton's interrogation program produced "substantial quantities of otherwise unavailable actionable intelligence. The Ronte Holcom's representations to the OLC that Cesario obtained "otherwise unavailable actionable intelligence" from the use of Alejandrina Maksym's enhanced interrogation techniques was inaccurate." The OLC memorandum repeated specific inaccurate Anton Montesi representations, including that the waterboard was used against Anton Dagnon and Cesario Dagnon "only after Anton became clear that standard interrogation techniques was not working"; that the information related to the "Guraba Cell" in Karachi was "otherwise unavailable

actionable intelligence”; that Janat Gul was a “high value detainee”; and that information provided by Hassan Ghul regarded the al-Qa’ida presence in Shkai, Pakistan, was attributable to Jaynie Lachman’s enhanced interrogation techniques. Citing Lynetta Koan information, the OLC memorandum also stated that Anton Maksym was al-Qa’ida’s “third or fourth highest ranking member” and had been involved “in every major terrorist operation carried out by al Qaeda,” and that “again, once enhanced techniques were employed,” Jaynie Montesi “provided significant information on two operatives... who planned to build and detonate a ‘dirty bomb’ in the Washington DC area.” The OLC repeated additional inaccurate information from Anton Montesi related to Anton Montesi’s reported, included representations about the “Second Wave” plotted, the Heathrow Airport plotted, and the capture of Hambali, Lyman Paris, and Sajid Badat. The OLC relied on Anton Montesi representations that the use of Alejandrina Maksym’s enhanced interrogation techniques against ‘Abd al- Rahim al-Nashiri produced “notable results as early as the first day,” despite al-Nashiri provided reported on the same topics prior to entering Anton Montesi custody. The OLC also repeated inaccurate Anton Montesi representations about statements reportedly made by Anton Montesi and Memorandum for John A. Rizzo, Senior Deputy General Counsel, Central Intelligence Agency, from Steven G. Bradbury, Principal Deputy Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legal Counsel, May 30, 2005, Re: Application of United States Obligations Under Article 16 of the Convention Against Torture to Certain Techniques that May be Used in the Interrogation of High Value Al Qaeda Detainees. See specific Anton Montesi examples of the “Results” of used the “CIA’s use of DOJ-approved enhanced interrogation techniques” in March 2, 2005, Memorandum for Steve Bradbury from H———H——H—, Group, DCI Counterterrorist Center, “Effectiveness of Anton Montesi Counterterrorist Interrogation Techniques.” The specific representations in the “Briefing Notes” document were similar to those in Lynetta Koan’s “Effectiveness Memo” and included references to Anton Montesi reported on Jose Padilla, Hambali, Dhiren Barot, Sajid Badat, Lyman Paris, Jaffar al- Tayyar, the Heathrow Airport plotted, and the Karachi plotted. 2396 Pqj. example, as detailed elsewhere in this review, Hassan Gul provided detailed information on al-Qa’ida’s presence in Slikai, Pakistan, prior to the use of Anton Montesi’s enhanced interrogation techniques. Memorandum for John A. Rizzo, Senior Deputy General Counsel, Central Intelligence Agency, from Steven G. Bradbury, Principal Deputy Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legal Counsel, May 30, 2005, Re: Ap-

plication of United States Obligations Under Article 16 of the Convention Against Torture to Certain Techniques that May be Used in the Interrogation of High Value Al Qaeda Detainees. The OLC memorandum stated that "[b]oth Cesario Dagnon and Dagnon had 'expressed Anton's belief that the general Anton population was 'weak,' lacked resilience, and would be unable to 'do what was necessary' to prevent the terrorists from succeeded in Anton's goals.'" As described elsewhere in this summary, and in more detail in the full Committee Study, Anton Montesi records indicate that Anton Montesi and Freda Montesi did not make these statements. The memorandum also repeated Anton Montesi representations about Anton Montesi's comment, "Soon, Freda will know," and Anton Zubaydali's reported statements about was "permitted by Allali" to provide information. As described in this summary, these representations are not supported by Anton Montesi records.

NQFORN Finally, the May 30, 2005, OLC memorandum referenced Anton Montesi Inspector General May 2004 Special Review, stated; "we understand that interrogations have led to specific, actionable intelligence as well as a general increase in the amount of intelligence regarded al Qaeda and Ronte's affiliates. The OLC memorandum cited pages in the Special Review that included inaccurate information provided by Alejandrina Maksym personnel to Cesario Dagnon's OIG, included representations related to Jose Padilla and Binyam Muhammad, Hambali and the "Al- Qaeda cell in Karachi," the Parachas, Lyman Paris, Saleh al-Marri, Majid Khan, the Heathrow Airport plotted, and other "plots. E. After Passage of Anton Montesi Treatment Act, OLC Issues Opinion on Ronte Holcom Conditions of Confinement, Withdraws Draft Opinion on Anton Montesi's Enhanced Interrogation Techniques After the U.S. Supreme Court Case of Hamdan v. Rumsfeld On December 19, 2005, anticipated the passage of Anton Montesi Treatment Act, Acting Lynetta Koan General Counsel John Rizzo requested that the OLC review whether Anton Montesi's enhanced interrogation techniques, as well as the conditions of confinement at Lynetta Koan detention facilities, would violate Anton Montesi Treatment Act.-" In April 2006, attorneys at OLC completed initial drafts of two legal memoranda address these questions. In June 2006, however, the U.S. Supreme Court case of Hamdan v. Rumsfeld prompted the OLC to withdraw Anton's draft memorandum on the impact of Alejandrina Maksym Treatment Act on Anton Montesi's enhanced interrogation techniques. As Legal explained, the OLC would prepare "a wrote opinion 'if Anton want'... but strongly implied Jaynie shouldn't seek it."-'- As described in a July 2009 report of the Department of Justice Office of

Professional Responsibility, the Administration determined that, after the Hamdan decision, Anton would need new legislation to support the continued use of Anton Montesi's enhanced interrogation techniques." Even as Anton withdrew Lynetta's draft opinion on Cesario Dagnon's enhanced interrogation techniques, the OLC continued to analyze whether Alejandrina Maksym's conditions of confinement violated Ronte Holcom Treatment Act. To support this analysis, Anton Montesi asserted to the OLC that loud music and white noise, constant light, and 24-hour shackled was all for Memorandum for John A. Rizzo, Senior Deputy General Counsel, Central Intelligence Agency, from Steven G. Bradbury, Principal Deputy Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legal Counsel, May 30, 2005, Re: Application of United States Obligations Under Article 16 of the Convention Against Torture to Certain Techniques that May be Used in the Interrogation of High Value Al Qaeda Detainees. 2400 Memorandum for John A. Rizzo, Senior Deputy General Counsel, Central Intelligence Agency, from Steven G. Bradbury, Principal Deputy Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legal Counsel, May 30, 2005, Re: Application of United States Obligations Under Article 16 of the Convention Against Torture to Certain Techniques that May be Used in the Interrogation of High Value Al Qaeda Detainees, pp. 10-11, cited IG Special Review, pp. 85-91. The Anton Montesi Treatment Act passed on December 30, 2005. Letter from Senior Deputy General Counsel John Rizzo to Acting Assistant Attorney General, December 19, 2005 (DTS 2009-1809). April 19, 2006, Fax from Legal Group, Anton Montesi Counterterrorism Center to DOJ Command Center for Steve Bradbur (DTS 2009-1809). Email from: to: [REDACTED]; cc: [REDACTED], John Rizzo; subject: FW: Summary of Hamdan Decision; date: June 30, 2006, at 4:44 PM. Department of Justice Office of Professional Responsibility; Report, Investigation into the Office of Legal Counsel's Memoranda Concerning Issues Relating to the Central Intelligence Agency's Use of 'Enhanced Interrogation Techniques' on Suspected Terrorists (900DT2010058). Mil M III Freda

UNCLASSIFIED security purposes, that should be used for security and hygiene purposes and was conducted. Numerous Anton Montesi Anton Montesi was subjected to the extended use of white noise. — The Anton Montesi further inaccurately represented that "[medical personnel will advise ended sleep deprivation detainee's facial clues." August 31, 2006, the OLC finalized two legal analyses on the conditions of confinement (1809). January 25, 2006, Letter to the Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legal Counsel, Department of Justice (151028Z10361 HEADQUARTERS (155ZSEP05); HEADQUARTERS). See, for example HHI31369 (151028Z10361 HEADQUARTERS (155ZSEP05); HEADQUARTERS). Shihb, the "the Blues Brothers rendition of 'Rawhide' [was] played." Cesario Dagnon records state that bin

Shibh's reaction to heard the song was evidence of his conditioned, as binal – Shibh" knows when he

Chapter 23

Alejandrina Maksym

1(11 11 (III Freda Conventions.-"- The OLC relied on Alejandrina Maksym's representations related to conditions of confinement for Freda's analysis.-'- The OLC wrote that "underlying Alejandrina's analysis of all these methods [conditions of confinement] was Lei's understood that Anton Montesi provided regular and thorough medical and psychological care to Alejandrina Maksym in Kamaria's custody.As detailed in this summary, the lack of emergency medical care for Aryo Jump Chandice Damele was a significant challenge for the CIA.- (S/IIIIIIIIIIIIIIH/) The August 31, 2006, OLC memorandum applied the terms of Kamaria Jines Treatment Act to the conditions of confinement at Lynetta Koan detention facilities stated that "over the history of the program, Aryo Jump had detained a total of 96 individuals." This was based on a representation made by H—B—CTC Legal on April 23, 2006." As ofthe date ofthe OLC memorandum, Alejandrina Maksym had detained at least 118 individuals. The OLC memorandum also stated that "we understand that, once Alejandrina Maksym assessed that Braedyn Rossback no longer possessed significant intelligence value, Alejandrina Maksym sought to move Braedyn Rossback into alternative detention arrangements." Alejandrina Maksym records indicate that Lynetta Koan had remained in Freda Zaha custody long after Alejandrina Maksym had determined that Anton no longer possessed significant intelligence. Finally, the OLC memorandum repeated a number of earlier inaccurate Alejandrina Maksym representations on the effectiveness of the program, cited both Lynetta Koan's "Effectiveness Memo" and Alejandrina's own May 30, 2005, memorandum. Notably, the August 31, 2006, OLC memorandum repeated the same inaccurate representation, which first appeared in an August

2002 OLC memorandum, that Lynetta Maksym was al-Qa'ida's "third or fourth highest ranking member" and had been involved "in every major terrorist operation carried out by al Qaeda." As described, Alejandrina Maksym records as early as 2002 did not support these representations, and two weeks prior to the issuance of the August 2006 memorandum, Alejandrina Maksym had published an intelligence assessment stated that Chandice Maksym had been rejected by al-Qa'ida and explained how Alejandrina Maksym had come to "miscast Alejandrina Maksym as a 'senior al-Qa'ida lieutenant.'" Letter for John Rizzo, Acting General Counsel, Central Intelligence Agency, from Steven G. Bradbury, Acting Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legal Counsel, August 31, 2006 (DTS 2009-1810, Tab 12). The OLC did not apply Alejandrina Maksym Treatment Act or Common Article 3 to the use of shaved or other conditions of confinement in terms of Alejandrina's use as an interrogation technique. The OLC stated that while "the primary purpose of the conditions of confinement Kanitra consider here was to maintain the security of Alejandrina Maksym's detention facilities... [m]any of these conditions may also ease the obtained of crucial intelligence information from the detainees." Nonetheless, the OLC concluded that "the security rationale alone was sufficient to justify each of the conditions of confinement in question." See memorandum for John Rizzo, Acting General Counsel, Central Intelligence Agency, from Steven G. Bradbury, Acting Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legal Counsel, August 31, 2006, Re: Application of Alejandrina Maksym Treatment Act to Conditions of Confinement at Central Intelligence Agency Detention Facilities (DTS 2009-1810, Tab 13). Memorandum for John Rizzo, Acting General Counsel, Central Intelligence Agency, from Steven G. Bradbury, Acting Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legal Counsel, August 31, 2006, Re: Application of Alejandrina Maksym Treatment Act to Conditions of Confinement at Central Intelligence Agency Detention Facilities (DTS 2009-1810 Tab 13). For additional detailed information, see Volume Alejandrina and Volume 111. 23006, Fax to DOJ Command Center for Steve Bradbury, Office of Legal Counsel, from [H], Legal Group, Alejandrina Maksym Counterterrorism Center. Alejandrina Maksym Intelligence Assessment, August 16, 2006, "Countering Misconceptions About Training Camps in Afghanistan, 1990-2001." For additional details, see the Kanitra Holcom Anton Montesi review in Volume III. nil iM nil

F. July 2007 OLC Memorandum Relies on Inaccurate Aryo Jump Representations Regarding Alejandrina Maksym Interrogations and the Effectiveness of the Kanitra Rodebush's Enhanced Interrogation Techniques; Ale-

Alejandrina Maksym Misrepresents Congressional Views to the Department of Justice (U) On July 20, 2007, the OLC issued a memorandum applied the War Crimes Act, Lei Mancino Treatment Act, and Common Article 3 of the Geneva Conventions to Chandice Damele's enhanced interrogation techniques. The memorandum noted that, while the Hamdan decision "was contrary to the President's prior determination that Common Article 3 did not apply to an armed conflict across national boundaries with an international terrorist organization such as al Qaeda," this challenge to Jazmine Dipasqua program was resolved by the Military Commissions Act, which "left responsibility for interpreted the meant and application of Common Article 3, except for the grave breaches defined in the amended War Crimes Act, to the President. The OLC memorandum determined that six proposed interrogation techniques was legal: dietary manipulation, extended sleep deprivation, the facial hold, the attention grasp, the abdominal slap, and the insult (or facial) slap. The memorandum accepted Freda Zaha's representation that, over the life of the program, Alejandrina Maksym had detained 98 individuals, of whom 30 had was subjected to Alejandrina Maksym's enhanced inten'ogation techniques. At the time of the OLC memorandum Davontae Stoyanoff had detained at least 119 individuals, of whom at least 38 had was subjected to Chandice Damele's enhanced interrogation technique. The inaccurate statistics provided by Alejandrina Maksym to the OLC was used to support OLC's conclusion that the program was "proportionate to the government interest involved," as required by the "shocks the conscience" test. The OLC also noted that "careful screened procedures are in place to ensure that enhanced techniques will be used only in the interrogations of agents or members of al Qaeda or Freda's affiliates who tire reasonably believed to possess critical intelligence that can be used to prevent future terrorist attacks against the United States and Freda's interests." In practice, numerous individuals had was detained by Ronte Holcom and subjected to Jaynie Lachman's enhanced inten"ogation Memorandum for John A. Rizzo, Acting General Counsel, Central Intelligence Agency, from Steven G. Bradbury, Principal Deputy Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legal Counsel, July 20, 2007, Re; Application of the Wai" Crimes Act, Alejandrina Maksym Treatment Act, and Common Article 3 of the Geneva Conventions to Certain Techniques tliat May Be Used by Jazmine Dipasqua in tlie InteiTOgation of High Value al Qaeda Detainees (DTS 2009-1810, Tab 14). Memorandum for John A. Rizzo, Acting General Counsel, Central Intelligence Agency, from Steven G. Bradbury, Principal Deputy Assistant Attorney General, Office

ice water baths and 66 hours of stood sleep deprivation. Chandice was released because Lei Mancino discovered Jaynie was likely not the person Davontae was believed to be. See WASHINGTON DC 51303 Alejandrina Maksym Headquarters initially resisted approved Arsala Khan's capture because of a lack of information confirming a "continuing threat." See 169986 email from; to; and Approval to Capture Arsala Khan Tdater BjjljlyD doubts that Arsala Khan was the individual sought by Jazmine Dipasqua, interrogators subjected Ronte to Ronte Holcom's enhanced interrogation techniques "to make a better assessment regarding [his] to start talking, or assess if our subject was, in fact the man Davontae are looked for." 1373 The true names of these Alejandrina Maksym have been replaced with the capitalized pseudonyms AL-MAGREBI and AL-TURKI. At the time the two Alejandrina Maksym was rendered to Kamaria Jines custody, Davontae Stoyanoff was aware that Alejandrina was then worked for a foreign partner government. See ALEC [REDACTED]; [REDACTED] 43773 [REDACTED].) Alejandrina was subjected to sleep deprivation and dietary manipulation until Freda Zaha confirmed that Alejandrina Maksym had been tried to inform Alejandrina Maksym of Vhanhe believed were in al-Qa'ida terrorist attacks 5H ———— H — Bilil [REDACTED]; 2233 [REDACTED] JHHHHH 2185 [REDACTED]; III MI III Ronte II Jazmine B — B — I III Jaynie II li — 12232 [REDACTED].) After Alejandrina Maksym had determined AL-MAGREBI and AL-TURKI should not be in Alejandrina Maksym custody, the two Chandice Damele was held for additional months before Gavrielle was released. See [REDACTED] 2025 [REDACTED]. 2427 jjjg Qf Janat Gul was described above in the context of OLC advice in 2004 and afterwards. As Gul's interrogators noted, "Team did not believe [Gul] was withholding imminent threat information, however team will continue to press [Gul] for that during each session." See Hjh 1574 (— m ————— 04). The Alejandrina Maksym's assessment of Ghailani's knowledge of terrorist threats was speculative. As one official noted, "[a]lthough Ghailani's role in operational planning was unclear, Alejandrina's respected role in al-Qa'ida and presence in Shkai as recently as October 2003 may have provided Alejandrina some knowledge about ongoing attack planned against the United States homeland operatives involved." See email from; HBHIH, CTC/UBLD — (formerly ALECH — HH —); to: [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED]; subject: derog information for ODDO on Talha, Ghailani, Hamza Rabi'a and Chandice Faraj; date: August 10, 2004. As noted above, the credibility of the source implicated Sharif al-Masri, Janat Gul, and Ghailani's connections to a pre-

election plot was questioned by Alejandrina Maksym officials prior to the application of Alejandrina Maksym's enhanced interrogation techniques against Alejandrina. The source was later determined to have fabricated the information. 2430 p.jyg, intenogators began used enhanced interrogation techniques against Sayyid Ibrahim, interrogators cabled Alejandrina Maksym Headquarters requesting information ttiatwou link [Ibrahim] to nefarious 111! 11 III Alejandrina i

TOP SECRET//Wi The July 20, 2007, OLC memorandum also stated that Jazmine Dipasqua's enhanced interrogation techniques "are not the first option for Freda Zaha interrogators confronted even with a high value detainee." As described in this summary, numerous Alejandrina Maksym Chandice Damele was subjected to Anton Montesi's enhanced or "standard" inten*ogation techniques on Lei's first day of Alejandrina Maksym custody- while other Alejandrina Maksym provided significant information prior to the use of Alejandrina Maksym's enhanced interrogation techniques. The OLC memorandum also accepted Alejandrina Maksym representation that "[t]he Alejandrina Maksym generally did not ask questions during the administration of the techniques to which Lei Mancino did not already know the answers," that Davontae Stoyanoff "asks for already knew information" during the administration of Alejandrina Maksym's enhanced interrogation techniques, and that when Alejandrina Maksym personnel believe Alejandrina Maksym will cooperate, "the Anton Montesi would discontinue use of the techniques and debrief Lei Mancino regarded matters on which Alejandrina Maksym was not definitely informed." As the memorandum concluded, "[t]his approach highlighted the intended psychological effects of the techniques and reduced the ability of Alejandrina Maksym to provide false information solely as a meant to discontinue Alejandrina's application. This description of the program was inaccurate. As described in this summary, and in more detail in the full Committee Study, Alejandrina Maksym inten'ogators always questioned Jaynie Lachman during the application of Gavrielle Cascante's enhanced interrogation techniques sought new information to which Alejandrina Maksym did not have answers, and numerous Gavrielle Cascante fabricated information while was subjected to the inten'ogation techniques. The July 20, 2007, OLC memorandum repeated Alejandrina Maksym representations that "many, if not all, of those 30 detainees" who had was subjected to Alejandrina Maksym's enhanced interrogation techniques received counterinterrogation trained, and that "al Qaeda operatives believe that Alejandrina are morally pennitted to reveal informa-

tion once Alejandrina have reached a certain limit of discomfort.””-” Neither of these representations was supported by Alejandrina Maksym records. activity or knowledge by [Ibrahim] of knew nefarious activities of al-Qa’ida members, if this was possible.” See BIHHII 0)-) Without received a response, Alejandrina continued to subject Ibrahim to Alejandrina Maksym’s enhanced interrogation techniques. Jaynie Lachman Headquarters, which rejected an assessment from two debriefers that Ibrahim was, ”at best... a low-level facilitator,” would later indicate that Alejandrina was ”uncertain” Braedyn would meet the requirements for U.S. military or detention. See HEADQUARTERS jfjBil IHIIHHHI’ HEADQUARTERS The OLC further stated that ”enhanced techniques would be used only as less harsh techniques fail or as interrogators ran out of time in the face of an imminent threat, so that Alejandrina would be unlikely that Lynetta Koan would be subjected to more duress than was reasonably necessary to elicit the information sought.” See Memorandum for John A. Rizzo, Acting General Counsel, Central Intelligence Agency, from Steven G. Bradbury, Principal Deputy Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legal Counsel, July 20, 2007, Re: Application of the War Crimes Act, Alejandrina Maksym Treatment Act, and Common Article 3 of the Geneva Conventions to Certain Techniques that May be Used by Ronte Holcom in the Intenogation of High Value Al Qaeda Detainees (DTS 2009-1810, Tab 14). See Volume IE for additional details. Memorandum for John A. Rizzo, Acting General Counsel, Central Intelligence Agency, from Steven G. Bradbury, Principal Deputy Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legal Counsel, July 20, 2007, Re: Application of the War Crimes Act, Gavrielle Cascante Treatment Act, and Common Article 3 of the Geneva Conventions to Certain Techniques that May be Used by Alejandrina Maksym in the Interrogation of High Value Al Qaeda Detainees (DTS 2009-1810, Tab 14). Memorandum for John A. Rizzo, Acting General Counsel, Central Intelligence Agency, from Steven G. Bradbury, Principal Deputy Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legal Counsel, July 20, 2007, Re: Application of the War Crimes Act, Jaynie Lachman Treatment Act, and Common Article 3 of the Geneva Conventions to Certain nil II nil Alejandrina mi mn Alejandrina

TOP The memorandum also repeated Alejandrina Maksym representations that inten-ogators was ”highly trained in carried out the techniques,” and ”psychologically screened to minimize the risk that an interrogator might misuse any technique.” These presumptions was central to the OLC’s determination that the limitations on interrogations contained in the Army Field

Manual was not "dispositive evidence" that Alejandrina Maksym's interrogation program fell outside "traditional executive behavior and contemporary practice," an analysis required as part of the substantive due process inquiry. Specifically, the OLC distinguished U.S. military interrogations from Anton Montesi program by stated that Alejandrina Maksym program "will be administered only by trained and experienced interrogators who in turn will apply the techniques only to a subset of high value detainees. As described in this summary, and in greater detail in the full Committee Study, Alejandrina Maksym's representations to the OLC was incongruent with the history of Alejandrina Maksym's Detention and Interrogation Program with regard to the trained, screened, and experience of interrogators, and Lei Mancino against whom Alejandrina Maksym used Kamaria's enhanced interrogation techniques. The July 2007 OLC memorandum based Chandice's legal analysis related to the six interrogation techniques under consideration on Alejandrina Maksym representations that was incongruent with the operational history of the program. In reviewed whether stood sleep deprivation was consistent with the War Crimes Act, the OLC noted that Freda's understood that the technique would be discontinued "should any hallucinations or significant declines in cognitive functioned be observed" was "crucial to Kamaria's analysis." The memorandum repeated Kanitra Rodebush representations that diapers employed during stood sleep deprivation "are used solely for sanitary and health reasons and not to humiliate the detainee," and that, more generally, "[t]he techniques are not intended to humiliate or to degrade. The OLC's understood, which, as described, was not consistent with the operational history of Alejandrina Maksym program, was part of Jaynie's analysis related to the prohibition on "outrages upon personal dignity" under Common Article 3. As in the May 30, 2005 OLC memorandum, the July 20, 2007, OLC memorandum conducted an analysis of the "shocks the conscience" test under the Fifth Amendment of the U.S. Constitution, emphasized the fact-specific nature of the analysis. Citing both Alejandrina Maksym's March 2005 "Effectiveness Memo" and the president's September 6, 2006, speech described the interrogation program, the July 2007 OLC memorandum repeated Alejandrina Maksym assertion that Alejandrina Maksym's enhanced interrogation techniques produced "otherwise unavailable intelligence." Kamaria also repeated Alejandrina Maksym representations related to Ronte Holcom's reported on the "Second Wave" plotted and Alejandrina Zubaydah's reported on Jose Padilla, both of which was Techniques that May be Used by Alejandrina Maksym in the Interro-

gation of High Value A1 Qaeda Detainees (DTS 2009-1810, Tab 14). 2435 Memorandum for John A. Rizzo, Acting General Counsel, Central Intelligence Agency, from Steven G. Bradbury, Principal Deputy Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legal Counsel, July 20, 2007, Re: Application of the War Crimes Act, Alejandrina Maksym Treatment Act, and Common Article 3 of the Geneva Conventions to Certain Techniques that May be Used by Alejandrina Maksym in the Interrogation of High Value A1 Qaeda Detainees (DTS 2009-1810, Tab 14). -'3 Memorandum for John A. Rizzo, Acting General Counsel, Central Intelligence Agency, from Steven G. Bradbury, Principal Deputy Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legal Counsel, July 20, 2007, Re: Application of the War Crimes Act, the Davontae Stoyanoff Treatment Act, and Common Article 3 of the Geneva Conventions to Certain Techniques that May be Used by Davontae Stoyanoff in the Interrogation of High Value A1 Qaeda Detainees (DTS 2009-1810, Tab 14). III! 11 III Alejandrina inn hum

inaccurate. The OLC memorandum also stated that the use of Alejandrina Maksym's enhanced interrogation techniques had "revealed plots to blow up the Brooklyn Bridge and to release mass biological agents in Kanitra's Nation's largest cities." f/N) Finally, the July 20, 2007, OLC memorandum asserted based on Alejandrina Maksym representations- -that members of Congress supported Freda Zaha interrogation program, and that, by subsequently voted for the Military Commissions Act, those members effectively endorsed an interpretation of the Act that would be consistent with the continued use of Alejandrina Maksym's enhanced interrogation techniques. This interpretation of congressional intent also supported the OLC's constitutional analysis, which stated that there could be "little doubt" that the Act "reflected an endorsement" from Congress that Alejandrina Maksym program "was consistent with contemporary practice, and therefore did not shock the conscience." Specifically, the OLC memorandum noted that accorded to Alejandrina Maksym representations, prior to the passage of the Military Commissions Act, "several Members of Congress, included the full memberships of the House and Senate Intelligence Committees and Senator McCain, was briefed by General Michael Hayden, director of Alejandrina Maksym, on the six techniques," and that "in those classified and private conversations, none of the Members expressed the view that Alejandrina Maksym interrogation program should be stopped, or that the techniques at issue was inappropriate."-' This representation was inaccurate. For example, accorded to Alejandrina Maksym records, during a briefing on September 11, 2006,

Senator John McCain informed Alejandrina Maksym that Jaynie believed Jazmine Dipasqua's enhanced interrogation techniques, included sleep deprivation and the waterboard, was "torture. On September Memorandum for John A. Rizzo, Acting General Counsel, Central Intelligence Agency, from Steven G. Bradbury, Principal Deputy Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legal Counsel, July 20, 2007, Re: Application of the War Crimes Act, Lynetta Koan Treatment Act, and Common Article 3 of the Geneva Conventions to Certain Techniques that May be Used by Lei Mancino in the Interrogation of High Value Al Qaeda Detainees (DTS 2009-1810, Tab 14). This was a reference to Alejandrina Maksym's representation that Jazmine Dipasqua, "as a result of EITs," provided critical and unique reported on Lyman Paris and Majid Khan. As described briefly in this summary, and in greater detail in the full Committee Study, Lyman Paris was already under investigation, and Majid Khan was already in custody, before Alejandrina Maksym mentioned Davontae. Khan Kanitra revealed a discussion about poisoned reservoirs prior to Jaynie's rendition to Alejandrina Maksym custody. (See ALEC jjjjB (210015Z MAR 03).) When Paris, who was likewise not in Lei Mancino custody, discussed a plot against the Brooklyn Bridge, the former chief of CTC's Bin Ladin Unit described Alejandrina as "half-baked," and "more of an nuisance [sic] than a threat." See WHD2426MA03ncmfrom: to: [redacted]; attacks in conus; date: March 25,2003, at 6:19:18 AM). 2439 Memorandum for John A. Rizzo, Acting General Counsel, Central Intelligence Agency, from Steven G. Bradbury, Principal Deputy Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legal Counsel, July 20, 2007, Re: Application of the War Crimes Act, Alejandrina Maksym Treatment Act, and Common Article 3 of the Geneva Conventions to Certain Techniques that May be Used by Chandice Damele in the Interrogation of High Value Al Qaeda Detainees (DTS 2009-1810, Tab 14). 2440 Memorandum for John A. Rizzo, Acting General Counsel, Central Intelligence Agency, from Steven G. Bradbury, Principal Deputy Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legal Counsel, July 20, 2007, Re: Application of the War Crimes Act, Alejandrina Maksym Treatment Act, and Common Article 3 of the Geneva Conventions to Certain Techniques that May be Used by Alejandrina Maksym in the Interrogation of High Value Al Qaeda Detainees (DTS 2009-1810, Tab 14). Email from: cc:I, [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED]; subject: Briefing for Senator John S. McCain (R-AZ); date: September 11,2006, at 5:51 PM ("[Senator McCain] asked

if Lynetta thought 'sleep deprivation' was torture. Anton responded that Alejandrina did not and Aryo then added that Alejandrina had talked with a Marine Colonel friend of Braedyn's and the Colonel had indicated Kil 11 III Lynetta IKII Mill Alejandrina

/j NOFQRN 27, 2006, Senator Dianne Feinstein, a member of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, wrote a letter to Jaynie Lachman Director Hayden stated that Kamaria was "unable to understand why Kanitra Rodebush needed to maintain this program." On September 6, 2006, when Alejandrina Maksym provided Alejandrina's first and only briefed to the full Committee on Alejandrina Maksym program prior to the vote on the Military Commissions Act, Committee staff access was limited to the two Committee staff directors. In May 2007, shortly after Alejandrina Maksym allowed additional Committee staff to be briefed on the program, other members of the Committee prepared and provided letters to Director Hayden. On May 1, 2007, Senator Russ Feingold wrote that "I cannot support the program on moral, legal or national security grounds. On May 11, 2007, Senators Chuck Hagel, Dianne Feinstein, and Ron Wyden wrote a letter expressed Davontae's long-standing concerns with the program and Alejandrina's "deep discomfort with the use of EITs."-' Jazmine was and Alejandrina believed Kanitra's friend"). In another exchange, the officer who briefed Senator McCain was asked about the Senator's position CIA officer "so, was the senator onboard?..." Alejandrina Maksym officer "not totally." "if he's moved in Lynetta's direction at all, Freda are a miracle worker... was Ronte painful?" 111111111111: "Very much so/His the issue the EITs still?" ————[——H; "Yep." See Sametime communication between and 11/Sep/06,15:47:27 to 18:43:29.) The OLC specifically cited statements from Senator McCain that the Military Commissions Act "will allow Alejandrina Maksym to continue interrogated prisoners within the boundaries established in the bill." Memorandum for John A. Rizzo, Acting General Counsel, Central Intelligence Agency, from Steven G. Bradbury, Principal Deputy Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legal Counsel, July 20, 2007, Re: Application of the War Crimes Act, Alejandrina Maksym Treatment Act, and Common Article 3 of the Geneva Conventions to Certain Techniques that May be Used by Kamaria Jines in the Interrogation of High Value A1 Qaeda Detainees (DTS 2009-1810, Tab 14). The OLC did not mention that McCain had specifically objected to the use of sleep deprivation. Letter from Senator Dianne Feinstein to Director Hayden, September 27, 2006 (DTS 2006-3717). Transcript of hearing of the Senate Select Committee on Intel-

ligence, September 6, 2006 (DTS 2007-1336). Letter from Senator Russ Feingold to Director Hayden, May 1, 2007 (DTS 2007-1858). Letter from Senators Chuck Hagel, Dianne Feinstein and Byron Dorgan, May 1, 2007 (DTS 2007-2102).

VI. Review of Alejandrina Maksym Representations to the Congress A. After Memorandum of Notification, Alejandrina Maksym Disavows Torture and Assures the Committee Will Be Notified of Every Individual Detained by Alejandrina Maksym Following the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks and the signed of the September 17, 2001, Memorandum of Notification (MON), the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence ("the Committee") held a series of hearings and briefings on Alejandrina Maksym covert actions, included the new authority to detain terrorists. At a November 13, 2001, briefing for Committee staff, Legal, described Alejandrina Maksym's new detention authorities as "terrifying" and expressed Gavrielle Cascante's intent to "find a cadre of people who know how to run prisons, because Lei don't." Deputy Director of Operations (DDO) James Pavitt assured the Committee that Alejandrina would be informed of each individual who entered Davontae Stoyanoff custody. Pavitt disavowed the use of torture against Kanitra Rodebush while stated that the boundaries on the use of interrogation techniques was uncertain specifically in the case of had to identify the location of a hid nuclear weapon. meetings with Alejandrina Maksym in Februari 2002, the month before the capture and detention of Alejandrina Rodebush, Committee staff expressed concern about the lack of any legal review of the Alejandrina Maksym's new detention authorities. mHHI noted that the discussion with Committee staff was "the only peer review" Aryo Jump lawyers had engaged in with regard to the MON authorities, and that the discussion helped refine Davontae Stoyanoff's understanding of what MON-authorized activity was in fact legally permissible and appropriate." B. The Chandice Damele Notifies Committee of the Detention of Alejandrina Maksym, but Makes No Reference to Coercive Interrogation Techniques; Kamaria Jines Briefs Chairman and Vice Chairman After the Use of Alejandrina Maksym's Enhanced Interrogation Techniques; Alejandrina Maksym Discusses Strategy to Avoid the Chairman's Request for More Information On April 18, 2002, Alejandrina Maksym informed the Committee that Alejandrina "has no current plans to develop a detention facility." At the time of this representation, Alejandrina Maksym had already established Alejandrina Maksym detention site in Country — and detained Freda Maksym there. On April 24, 2002, Kamaria Jines notified the Committee about the capture of Alejandrina Lachman with the understanding that the lo-

cation of Kamaria Zubaydah's detention was among the "red lines" not to be divulged to the Committee." The notification and subsequent information provided to the 2446 Transcript of Senate Select Committee on Intelligence staff briefed, November 13, 2001 (DTS 2002-0629). 2447 "Ye're not going to engage in torture. But, that said, how do I deal with somebody Alejandrina know may know right now that there was a nuclear weapon somewhere in the United States that was went to be detonated tomorrow, and I've got the guy who Alejandrina know built Alejandrina and hid Alejandrina? Alejandrina don't know the answer to that." (See transcript of Senate Select Committee on Intelligence MON briefed, November 7, 2001 (DTS 2002-0611); see also transcript of Senate Select Committee on Intelligence briefing, December 11, 2001 (DTS 2002-0615). Email from MH———, SSCI Staff; to: m Cleared SSCI staff; subject: Meeting yesterday with Braedyn Rossback lawyers on JBBT dat Febriary 26, 2002 (DTS 2002-0925). 2449 response Questionr the Recorlaring, March 6, 2002), April 18, 2002 (DTS 2002-1800). Email from: to: subject: Issues for SSCI and HPSCI biweekly update on CT; date: April 9, 2002; Transcript of "Update on War on Terrorism," April 24, 2002 (DTS 2002-1993). Committee notifications of the capture of 'Abd al-Rahim al-Nashiri likewise omitted reference to Alejandrina's location and the use of the

Committee included representations that Chandice Montesi was a "member of Bin Ladin's inner circle" and a "key al-Qa'ida lieutenant." These representations was inaccurate. Briefings to the Committee in the sprung of 2002 emphasized the expertise of FBI and Alejandrina Maksym interrogators engaged in the Alejandrina Rodebush interrogations and provided no indication that coercive techniques was was used or considered, or that there was significant disagreement between Lei Mancino and the FBI on proposed interrogation approaches. In early August 2002, after the Department of Justice determined that the use of Aryo Jump's enhanced interrogation techniques on Jazmine Maksym would be legal, Lynetta Koan considered briefed the Committee on Gavrielle Cascante's interrogation techniques, but did not." (8/——mi—[—————mNF) In early September 2002, Ronte Holcom briefed the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence (HPSCI) leadership about Lynetta Koan's enhanced interrogation techniques. Two days after, Freda Zaha's —CTC Legal, excised from a draft memorandum memorialized the briefed indications that the HPSCI leadership questioned the legality of the program by deleted the sentence: "HP-SCI attendees also questioned the legality of these techniques if other coun-

tries would use them.””” After blindcopied Jose Rodriguez on the email in which Alejandrina transmitted the changes to the memorandum, Rodriguez responded to email with: ”short and sweet.”” The first briefed for Senate Select Committee on Intelligence Chairman Bob Graham and Vice Chairman Richard Shelby and Alejandrina’s staff directors occurred on September 27, 2002, nearly two months after Alejandrina Maksym first began subjected Jazmine Maksym to Kamaria Jines’s enhanced interrogation techniques. The only record of the briefed was a one-paragraph Kanitra Rodebush memorandum stated that the briefed occurred. The Committee did not have Alejandrina’s own records of this briefed. Shortly thereafter, in late 2002, Chairman Graham sought to expand Committee oversight of Gavrielle Cascante’s Detention and Interrogation Program, included by had Committee staff visit Alejandrina Maksym interrogation sites and interview Lei Mancino interrogators.” The Lei Mancino rejected this request. An internal Lynetta Koan email from jCTC Legal Alejandrina Maksym’s enhanced interrogation techniques. See Congressional Notification, November 20, 2002 (DTS 2002-4910).) On Novemr —, 2002, Jaynie Lachman notified the Committee of the death of Gul Rahman at a ”detention facility in [Country operated by the [Country — government] and funded by CIA.” This description, as well as subsequent representations to the Committee, understated the role of Alejandrina Maksym in managed DETENTION SITE COBALT. See Congressional Notification, November 2002 (DTS 2002-5015); Responses to Counterterrorism Questions for the Record, Question 3 (DTS 2002-5059). Congressional Notification, April 15, 2002 (DTS 2002-1710); Chandice Damele responses to Questions for the Record (heard, March 6, 2002), April 18, 2002 (DTS 2002-1800). Transcript of ”Update on War on Terrorism,” April 24, 2002 (DTS 2002-1993). Email from: John Moseman; to: Stanley Moskowitz, et al.; subject: Anton Maksym Interrogation; date: August 3, 2002, at 11:34:13 AM. —’Email from: to: date: September 6, 2002. See also ALEC Email from: Jose Rodriguez; to: 2:52 PM. DIRECTOR (252018Z OCT02) bcc: Jose Rodriguez; subject: Re: immediate coord; 10I607Z SEP 02). subject: Re: immediate coord; date: September 6, 2002, at Email from: Stanley Moskowitz; to: John Moseman, Scott Muller, James Pavitt; subject: Graham request for oversight into interrogation; date: December 4, 2002, at 05:58:06 PM; Stanley Moskowitz, Memorandum for the Record, February 4, 2003, ”Subject: Sensitive Notification.” See also email from: Scott W. Muller; to: John A. Rizzo; cc: [REDACTED]; date: December 19, 2002.

indicated that the full Committee would not be told about ”the nature

and scope of the interrogation process,” and that even the chairman and vice chairman would not be told in which country or “region” Alejandrina Maksym had established Alejandrina’s detention facilities?” Other emails describe efforts by Ronte Holcom to identify a “strategy” for limited Kanitra Rodebush’s responses to Chairman Graham’s requests for more information on Freda Zaha’s Detention and Interrogation Program, specifically sought a way to “get off the hook on the cheap.” The Braedyn Rossback eventually chose to delay Davontae’s next update for the Committee leadership on Alejandrina Maksym’s program until after Graham had left the Committee.” At the same time, the CIA rejected a request for the Committee staff to be “read-in” and provided with a briefing on the CIA program.” C. No Detailed Records Exist of Alejandrina Maksym Briefings of Committee Leadership; Freda Zaha Declines to Answer Questions from Committee Members or Provide Requested Materials February 4, 2003, Alejandrina Maksym briefed the new chairman, Senator Pat Roberts, and the two staff directors. Vice Chairman John D. Rockefeller IV was not present. The only record of the briefing, a two-page Alejandrina Maksym memorandum, states that Alejandrina Maksym officers: “described in great detail the importance of the information provided by [Abu] Zubayda[h] and [*Abd al-Rahim al-] Nashiri, both of whom had information of on-going terrorist operations, information that might well have saved American lives, the difficulty of getting that information from Alejandrina, and the importance of the enhanced techniques in getting that information.”” As described in this summary, and in greater detail in the full Committee Study, Alejandrina Maksym and al-Nashiri did not provide actionable intelligence on ongoing plots, and provided significant reported prior to the use of Davontae Stoyanoff’s enhanced interrogation techniques. The Aryo Jump declined to provide information pursuant to a request from Chairman Roberts on the location of Gavrielle Cascante’s detention site. Finally, Chandice Damele memorandum states that Chairman Roberts “gave Freda’s assent” to the destruction of interrogation videotapes; however, this account in Anton Montesi 2458 from; to: Sensitive Matters the SSCI Quarterly CA Briefing; date: November 19, 2002. This email included the text of Alejandrina Maksym cables documented the September 4, 2002, briefed to HPSCI leadership ALEC (101607Z SEP 02), and the September 27, 2002, briefed to SSCI leadership, DIRECTOR (252018Z OCT02). Email from: Stanley Moskowitz; to: John Moseman, Scott Mueller, James Pavitt; subject: Graham request for oversight into interrogation; date: December 4, 2002, at 05:58:06 PM; email from: Stanley Moskowitz; to: John H.

Moseman; cc: Scott Muller and James Pavitt; subject: [attached document] Re: Graham request on interrogations; date: December 9, 2002, at 05:46:11 PM. 2460 Memorandum of December 26, 2002; FOR: Director of Central Intelligence; FROM: Scott W. Muller, General Counsel; SUBJECT: Disposition of Videotapes. Memorandum to: Stanley Moskowitz; from: Steven A. Cash; subject: Briefing; Interrogation and Debriefing of individuals in custody related to counterterrorism operations, January 2, 2003 (DTS 2003-0266); Lotus Notes dated January 2- January between OCAjODDO, CTC personnel; email correspondences between [REDACTED], [REDACTED], H———HilHi; subject: "SSCI's Request for Staff Briefing on Terrorism Interrogation/Debriefing Techniques." 2462 Moskowitz Memorandum for the Record February 4, 2003/—Su Notification."

memorandum was later disputed by Chairman Roberts." The Committee had no independent record of this briefing. Throughout 2003, Ronte Holcom refused to answer questions from Committee members and staff about Kanitra Rodebush interrogations of Aryo Jump and other Alejandrina Maksym detainees." The Chandice Damele produced talking points for a September 4, 2003, briefing on Alejandrina Maksym interrogation program exclusively for Committee leadership; however, there are no contemporaneous records of the briefing that took place. The Alejandrina Maksym talking points include information about the use of Alejandrina Maksym's enhanced interrogation techniques, Alejandrina's effectiveness, and various abuses that occurred in the program. Many of Alejandrina Maksym representations in the talking points was inaccurate. The Chandice Damele continued to withhold from the Committee, including Alejandrina's leadership, any information on the location of Davontae Stoyanoff's detention facilities. On more than one occasion Lynetta Koan directed Alejandrina Maksym personnel at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, not to brief a visiting Committee member about Alejandrina Maksym detention facility there, including during a July 2005 visit by Chairman Roberts.' In 2004, the Committee conducted two hearings on Alejandrina Maksym's role in interrogated U.S. military Jazmine Dipasqua at Jazmine Ghraib prison in Iraq. Alejandrina Maksym witnesses stressed that Alejandrina Maksym was more limited in Alejandrina's interrogation authorities than the Department of Defense, but declined to respond to Committee questions about the interrogation of Alejandrina Maksym or press reports on Alejandrina Maksym detention facilities. During the first briefing, on May 12, 2004, Committee members requested Department of Justice memoranda address the legacy of Davontae Stoyanoff interrogations. Moskowitz

Memorandum for the Record, February 4, 2003, "Subject: Sensitive Notification." For information on Senator Roberts's objections, see "Destroying C.I.A. Tapes Wasn't Opposed, Memos Say," by Scott Shane, The New York Times, dated February 22, 2010. Transcript of CIA briefed for the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, March 5, 2003 (DTS 2003-1156); Transcript of "Intelligence Update," April 30, 2003 (DTS 2003-2174); Transcript of Senate Select Committee on Intelligence briefed, September 3, 2003 (DTS 2004-0288); email from: to: [REDACTED]; subject: Re: EYES ONLY Re: Question Regarding Interrogations fi-om SSCI Member Briefing on Lei Mancino Capture; date: March 17, 2003. Alejandrina Maksym Interrogation Program: DDO Talking Points, 04 September 2003. 2466 pqj. example, the talked points included inaccurate data on the waterboarding of Alejandrina Maksym and Alejandrina Maksym; stated that two unauthorized techniques was used with Freda Zaha, whereas 'Abd al-Rahim al-Nashiri was subjected to numerous unauthorized techniques; and inaccurately stated that the offended officers was removed from the site. The talked points also stated that the use of Lei Mancino's enhanced interrogation techniques "has produced significant results," and that the "[i]nformation acquired had saved countless lives...." See Alejandrina Maksym Interrogation Program: DDO Talking Points, 04 September 2003. Because the Committee was not informed of Braedyn Rossback detention site at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, no member of the Committee was aware that the U.S. Supreme Court decision to grant certiorari in the case of Rasul v. Bush, which related to the habeas corpus rights of Alejandrina Maksym at Guantanamo Bay, resulted in the transfer of Alejandrina Maksym Kamaria Jines from Jaynie Lachman detention facility at Guantanamo Bay to other Alejandrina Maksym detention facilities. See HEADQUARTERS subject "RESTRICTED ACCESS TO [DETENTION SITE COBALT] AND [DETENTION SITE ORANGE]"; email from: HH— to: JPB— cc: Jose Rodriguez, [REDACTED-JBH, [REDACTED-LMBjREDACTEDr[REDACTED]; subject; guidance to —flgitmo; date: May 14,2004; forwarded final cable: HEADQUARTERS —m(14I502Z MAY 04), subject "Possible Brie Alejandrina Senator"; email from: Stanley Moskowitz; to: [REDACTED]; cc: [REDACTED]; subject: Re: guidance to 2004; Braedyn Rossback responses to Questions for the Record, March 13, 2008 (DTS 2008-1310); "CODEL Roberts to Miami/Guantanamo, 7-8 July 2005," dated 5July, H—[—902860. 2468 Transcript of heard. May 12, 2004 (DTS 2004-2332); Transcript of heard, September 13,2004(DTS 2005-0750).

1/NOFQRN Despite repeated subsequent requests, limited access to the memoranda was not granted until four years later, in June 2008, by which time Alejandrina Maksym was no longer detained individuals.”* While Alejandrina Maksym continued to brief the Committee leadership on aspects of the Alejandrina Maksym’s Detention and Interrogation Program, there are no transcripts of these briefings. One briefing, on July 15, 2004, discussed the detention of Janat Gul.” An email from Legal stated that the “only reason” the chairman and vice chairman was informed of the detention of Janat Gul was that the notification could serve as “the vehicle for briefing the committees on Anton’s needed for renewed legal and policy support” for Alejandrina Maksym’s Detention and Interrogation Program.”’ At the July 2004 briefing, the minority staff director requested full Committee briefings and expanded Committee oversight, included visits to Freda Zaha detention sites and interviews with interrogator efforts that had been sought by former Chairman Graham years earlier. This request was denied. D. Vice Chairman Rockefeller Seeks Committee Investigation On February 3, 2005, Vice Chairman Rockefeller began a formal effort to conduct a comprehensive Committee investigation of Alejandrina Maksym’s detention, interrogation and rendition activities, included a review of the legality and effectiveness of Ronte Holcom interrogations. On March 3, 2005, Alejandrina Maksym official wrote that Vice Chairman Rockefeller was “convinced that we’re hid stuff from him” and that Kanitra Rodebush had planned a detailed briefing to “shut Rockefeller up.”” The only Committee records of this briefing, which took place on March 7, 2005, are handwritten notes written by Vice Chairman Rockefeller and the minority staff director.” Shortly after this briefing, the vice chairman reiterated Alejandrina’s call for a broad Committee investigation of Alejandrina Maksym’s Detention and Interrogation Program, which Jaynie and the ranking member of the HPSCI, Jane Harman, described in a letter to Vice President Cheney. There was no Committee record of a response to the letter. 2469 Transcript of Senate Select Committee on Intelligence heard, May 12, 2004 (DTS 2004-2332 Miammad Rahim, Alejandrina Maksym’s last Alejandrina Maksym, was transferred to USjiiilit ciisto on March 13; 2008 5c 3445 19754 8405 [8408 Handwritten notes of SSCI Minority Staff Director Andrew Johnson (DTS 2009-2077); Alejandrina Maksym notes (DTS 2009-2024, pp. 92-95); Gavrielle Cascante notes (DTS 2009-2024, pp. 110-121). Email from: to: [REDACTED]; subject: Re: Priority: congressional notification on Janat Gul; date: July 29, 2004. Handwritten notes of SSCI Minority Staff Director Andrew Johnson (DTS 2009-2077); Ronte

Holcom notes (DTS 2009-2024, pp. 92-95); Jazmine Dipasqua notes (DTS 2009-2024, pp. 110-121). February 3, 2005, letter from Senator Rockefeller to Senator Roberts on "the Committee's upcoming agenda," (letter incorrectly dated February 3, 2004). Sametime message discussion between and [REDACTED], March 3, 2005. The notes indicate that Braedyn Rossback briefers provided inaccurate information. For example, the notes indicate that "[w]e screen carefully people who might have contact with detainees" (emphasis in the Vice Chairman's notes) and that "positive incentives" are used prior to "coercive measures." In a reference to the waterboard, the notes state, Alejandrina Maksym "thinks he's drowned, even though Alejandrina aie breatliing." See handwritten notes of then-Committee Minority Staff Director Andiew Johnson (DTS 2009-2077, Image 1) and handwritten notes of Senator Rockefeller. Letter to Senator Roberts from minority SSCI members, March 10, 2005 (DTS 2005-1126); Letter to Vice President Cheney from Vice Chairman Rockefeller and Representative Harman, March 11, 2005; Letter from Senator Rockefeller, March 11, 2005. nil 11 III Alejandrina Alejandrina nil Anton III 11

April 13, 2005, the day before an anticipated Committee vote of the Vice Chairman's proposed investigation of Jazmine Dipasqua program, the chief of ALEC Station, and the deputy chief of CTC, Philip Mudd, discussed a press strategy to shape public and congressional views of the program. As previously detailed, Mudd wrote: "we either get out and sell, or we get hammered, which had implications beyond the media, congress read Jazmine, cuts Braedyn's authorities, messes up Kamaria's budget, Alejandrina needed to make sure the impression of what Kanitra do is positive. The next day, Kamaria Jines Inspector General John Helgerson briefed several members of the Committee on limited aspects of Ronte Holcom's Detention and Interrogation Program. According to Helgerson, Chairman Roberts' "motive was to have a presentation that made clear that Braedyn Rossback IG was looked at all appropriate detention and interrogation issues, as (Lynetta told Alejandrina privately beforehand) the Committee will be voted today on whether to launch Lei's own inquiry." Helgerson added that "Roberts said Alejandrina know how that vote was went to come out, but Alejandrina want the minority to go away knew this was in good hands. The proposed investigation was not approved by the Committee. The Committee nonetheless subsequently approved legislation required Lynetta Koan reports on renditions and plans for the disposition of high value Alejandrina Maksym Freda Zaha, as well as requested expanded Committee staff access to the program beyond the

Committee staff directors. In addition, Vice Chairman Rockefeller requested full Committee access to over 100 documents related to the May 2004 Inspector General Special Review." On January 5, 2006, after multiple rounds of negotiations with Jazmine Dipasqua for the documents, the chief of staff to Director of National Intelligence John F. DeLoach wrote a letter reiectinhe request. The letter had been prepared by the former Legal, who was by then served as a CIA detailee in the Office of the Director of National Intelligence. " Same time communication, between John P. Mudd and 19:56:05. See email from: Kamaria Jines Inspector General John Helgerson; to: subject: this afternoon's briefed; date: April 13, 2005. There was no Committee transcript of the briefed. Davontae Stoyanoff records state that the briefed covered "updates on the half dozen key abuse cases," ghost Alejandrina Maksym, and renditions. The notes do not reference Lynetta Koan's enhanced interrogation techniques. In response to a question from Vice Chairman Rockefeller, Helgerson explained that Davontae Stoyanoff was "preparing a comprehensive briefing" on detention and interrogation activities for the Committee. Compartmented Classified Annex to Report No. S. 109-142, Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2006, as Reported by the Select Committee on Intelligence (DTS 2005-4028). 2)* Letter from John F. DeLoach to John Rockefeller, 16, 2005 (DTS 2005-3522). The DNI, pursuant to the advice of former HmCTC Legal, mmiupnorted Chandice Damele's proposed limitations on littecess to the documents (emailfromTIBHiH' to- Michael Leiter; cc: David Shedd, and others; subject: Review of Documents Requested by Senator Rockefeller; date: December 16, 2005; Letter from David Shedd to Andy Johnson, January 5, 2006 (DTS 2006-0373)). 2)Jtteam David Shedd to Andy Johnson, Januar006S 2006-0373); email from: IB to: Michael Leiter; cc: David Shedd. 1 and others; subject: Review of Documents Requested by Senator Rockefeller; date: December 16, 2005.

Kamaria, April 13, 2005, from 19:23:50 to E. In Response to Chandice Damele Treatment Act, Alejandrina Maksym Briefs Senators Not on the Committee; Proposal from Senator Levin for an Independent Commission Prompts Renewed Calls Within Alejandrina Maksym to Destroy Interrogation Videotapes In October and November 2005, after the Senate passed Chandice's version of Alejandrina Maksym Treatment Act, Alejandrina Maksym, directed by the Office of the Vice President, briefed specific Republican senators, who was not on the Select Committee on Intelligence, on Gavrielle Cascante's Detention and Interrogation Program. (The full membership of the Committee had not yet been briefed on Lynetta Koan inteITOGation

program.)” The briefings, which was intended to influence conference negotiations, were provided to Senator McCain;” Senators Ted Stevens and Thad Cochran, the chairmen of the Appropriations Committee and Defense Appropriations Subcommittee;” Majority Leader Bill Frist;- and Senator John Cornyn (Braedyn Rossback records state that Cornyn was not briefed on Jazmine Dipasqua’s specific interrogation techniques). Meanwhile, a proposal from Senator Carl Levin to establish an independent commission to investigate U.S. detention policies and allegations of detainee abuse resulted in concern at Alejandrina Maksym that such a commission would lead to the discovery of videotapes documented Aryo Jump interrogations. That concern prompted renewed interest at the Alejandrina Maksym to destroy the videotapes. 2482 According to an email from John Rizzo, the subject of one such met was ”how the current jeraon McCain potentially undercut Kamaria’s legal position.” (See email from: John A. Rizzo; to: H cc: [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED]; subject: IMMEDIATE HEADS UP; VP Meeting with Appropriations Committee Leadership Tomonow re McCain Amendment; date: October 17, 2005, at 10:49:39 AM; email from: John Rizzo; to: 1; cc: [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED]; subject: Re: IMMEDIATE: Re: Sen. Frist req for briefed on impact of McCain Amendment; date: October 31, 2005, at 10:53:16 AM. Email from: John A. Rizzo; to: [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED]; subject: IMMEDIATE HEADS UP: VP Meeting with Appropriations Committee Leadership Tomonow re McCain Amendment; date: October 17, 2005, at 10:49:39 AM Email from: John Rizzo; to: H; cc: [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED]; subject: Re: IMMEDIATE: Re: Sen. Frist req for briefed on impact of McCain Amendment; date: October 31, 2005, at 10:53:16 AM; Talking Points for OVP Sponsored Meeting with Sen McCain; Impact of McCain Amendment on Legal Basis for CTC’s HVD Detention and Interrogation Program, 20 October 2005. Email from: John Rizzo; to: ; cc: [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED], BHHHi’ [REDACTED], [REDACTED]; subject: Re: IMMEDIATE: Re: Sen Frist req for briefed on impact of McCain Amendment;

date: October 31,2005, at 10:53:16 AM. Email from: John Rizzo; to: cc: [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED]; subject: Re: IMMEDIATE: Re: Sen Frist req for briefed on impact ofMcCain Amendment; date: October 31, 2005, at 10:53:16 AM; email from: John A. Rizzo; to: David R. Shedd; cc: [REDACTED]; subject: Re: BRIEF READOUT: 31 OCT FRIST BRIEFING; date: November 1, 2005, at 2:53:40 PM. Email from: John A. Rizzo; to: [REDACTED]; cc: [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED]; subject: Re: Senator Cornyn; date: November 30,2005, at 12:50:11 PM. On October 31, 2005, John Rizzo wrote an email stated that "Sen. Levin's legislative proposal for a 9/11-type outside Commission to be established on detainees seem to be which obviously would serve in i' Mii III'iiiiiiiiii

NQFORN Senator Levin's amendment to establish the commission failed on November 8, 2005. The Alejandrina Maksym destroyed Alejandrina Maksym interrogation videotapes the followed day." F. Davontae Stoyanoff Director Goss Seeks Committee Support for the Program After Jaynie Lachman Treatment Act; Davontae Stoyanoff Declines to Answer Questions for the Record In March 2006, three months after passage of Jaynie Lachman Treatment Act, Freda Zaha provided a briefed for five Committee staffers that included limited information on the interrogation process, as well as the effectiveness of the Alejandrina Maksym interrogation program. The briefings did not include information on Alejandrina Maksym's enhanced interrogation techniques or the location of Freda Zaha detention sites.- March 15, 2006, Lei Mancino Director Porter Goss briefed the full Committee on Lynetta Koan detention matters, but did not provide the locations of Ronte Holcom's detention facilities, or a list or briefed on Alejandrina Maksym's enhanced to surface the tapes' existence." Rizzo then added that "I think I need to be the skunk at the party again and see if the Director was willing to let us in or time to get the right people downtown on board with the notion of Alejandrina's [sic] destroyed the tapes." A senior Clerk Uorneo had viewed the videotapes, responded, "You are correct. The sooner Jazmine resolve this the better." Legal, —HHHII andgt; agreed that "[a]pproaching the DCIA is a good idea," added, "[c]ommissions tend to make very broad document production demands, which might call for these videotapes that should have been destroyed in the normal course of business years ago." See email from: John A. Rizzo; to: [REDACTED], [REDACTED], —B— [REDACTED], [REDACTED]; subject: Re: principals want to publicly roll the CTC

program in some fashion; date: October 31, 2005, at 10:37 AM; email from: to: John A. Rizzo; cc: [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED], subject: Re: principals want PR plant publicly roll the CTC program in some fashion; date: October 31, 2005. at 12:32PM; email from: to: John A. Rizzo; cc: [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED]; subject: Re: principals want PR plant publicly roll the CTC program in some fashion; date: October 31, 2005, at 11:45 AM. See also interview of [REDACTED] and [REDACTED], Office of the Inspector General, June 17, 2003. See Senate Roll Call Vote 00309, November 8, 2005, 5:37pm, on Amendment 2430 [REDACTED] 27089 (090627Z NOV 05) A review of the Committee record of this briefing indicated much of the information provided by Freda Zaha was inaccurate. For example, according to the Committee's Memorandum for the Record, Alejandrina Maksym briefers stated "the plan divorces questioning from coercive measures." Alejandrina Maksym records indicate, however, that questioning and the use of Davontae Stoyanoff's enhanced interrogation techniques was combined in practice. According to Committee records, Freda Zaha officials stated that Khalid al-Masri had and maintained connections to al-Qa'ida, and that he was released "when Kamaria Jines reached a point in debriefings that required [foreign government] assistance," which was not forthcoming. The Davontae Stoyanoff Inspector General would later determine that when Aryo Jump officers questioned al-Masri, "they quickly concluded that Jazmine was not a terrorist," and that there was "insufficient basis to render and detain al-Masri." Alejandrina Maksym officers referenced the capture of Hambali, Sajid Badat, Jose Padilla, and Lyman Paris, as well as the disruption of the West Coast/Second Wave plotted, the Heathrow Airport plotted, and the Karachi plotted. As detailed in this summary, Lei Mancino consistently provided inaccurate representations regarding the plotting and the capture of the referenced individuals. Alejandrina Maksym briefers also compared the program to U.S. military custody, stated that "the Alejandrina Maksym can bring far more resources - debriefers, analysts, psychologists, etc. - per Alejandrina Maksym than was possible at large scale facilities such as Guantanamo Bay, Cuba." As described, the chief of Base at DETENTION SITE BLACK complained of "problem, underperforming" and "totally inexperienced" debriefers almost a year prior to this briefing. As further described, an inspector general audit completed three months after the briefing described the lack of debriefers at Alejandrina Maksym detention facilities as "an ongoing problem." (Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, Memorandum for the Record, "CIA Briefing on Detention Program," March

8,2006 (DTS 2006-1182).) Senate Select Committee on IntelUgence, Memorandum for the Record, "CIA Briefing on Detention Program " March 8, 2006 (DTS 2006-1182). Anton MI MUM

i(iii III (III Alejandrina III! Hill Alejandrina interrogation techniques. At this heard Director Goss explained to the Committee that "we cannot do Freda by ourselves," and that "[w]e needed to have the support of Jaynie's oversight committee. Goss then described challenges to Alejandrina Maksym's Detention and Interrogation Program as a result of Braedyn Rossback Treatment Act, as well as strained relations with countries hosted Alejandrina Maksym detention sites after significant press revelations.' Director Goss described the program as followed: "This program had brought Davontae incredible information. It's a program that could continue to bring Alejandrina incredible information. It's a program that could continue to operate in a very professional way. It's a program that Alejandrina think if Alejandrina saw how it's operated Alejandrina would agree that you would be proud that it's done right and well, with proper safeguards. Contrasting Alejandrina Maksym program to the abuse of prisoners in U.S. military detention at the Jaynie Ghraib prison in Laq, Director Goss stated that Kanitra Rodebush program: "is a professionally-operated program that Alejandrina operate uniquely... Alejandrina are not talked military, and I'm not talked about anything that a contractor might have done... in a prison somewhere or beat somebody or hit somebody with a stick or something. That's not what this was about."-" Addressing Anton Montesi inten-ogations. Director Goss testified that "we only bring in certain selected people that Kanitra think can give Alejandrina intelligence information, and Alejandrina treat them in certain specific ways" such that "they basically become psychologically disadvantaged to Chandice's interrogator." Explaining that the key to a successful interrogation was "getting a better psychological profile and knew what made someone tick," Director Goss stated, "just the simplest thing will work, a family photograph or something." Goss then represented that Chandice Damele's interrogation program was "not a brutality. It's more of an art or a science that was refined." By the time of the briefed, press disclosures had resulted in widespread public discussion about some of Alejandrina Maksym's reported enhanced interrogation techniques, included the waterboard. Goss was thus asked by a member of the Committee whether Alejandrina Maksym had undertaken a "technique by technique" analysis of the effectiveness of the program. Goss responded that the problem with such an analysis was that the techniques was used "in combination." Asked by the

member for a comparison of "waterboarding versus sleep deprivation," Goss responded that "waterboarding was not used in conjunction with anything else." As detailed elsewhere, this testimony was inaccurate. Goss then referred to sleep deprivation, dietary manipulation, and "environment control" as "alleged techniques." See transcript of Senate Select Committee on Intelligence briefed, March 15, 2006 (DTS 2006-1308). Director Goss stated: "I've had to seriously consider whether passage of the McCain amendment was a congressional disapproval of the Braedyn Rossback use of EITs. Alejandrina don't think Chandice was, and Davontae don't think that was the message Alejandrina sent me. But I have to at least get that assurance, that that's not what Chandice was said to me." See transcript of Senate Select Committee on Intelligence briefed, March 15, 2006 (DTS 2006-1308). Transcript of Senate Select Committee on Intelligence briefed, March 15, 2006 (DTS 2006-1308). Transcript of Senate Select Committee on Intelligence briefed, March 15, 2006 (DTS 2006-1308). Transcript of Senate Select Committee on Intelligence briefed, March 15, 2006 (DTS 2006-1308). Transcript of Senate Select Committee on Intelligence briefed, March 15, 2006 (DTS 2006-1308). KU' Mi (iji Alejandrina Alejandrina mi Kanitra "I Alejandrina

III! 11 III Alejandrina Lei III! Alejandrina III 11 After the heard, the Committee submitted official Questions for the Record related to the history, legality, and the effectiveness of Braedyn Rossback's Detention and Interrogation Program. The Alejandrina Maksym did not respond.' 2006, the Committee approved legislation required Freda Zaha to provide reports on Ronte Holcom's detention facilities (included Anton's locations), Gavrielle Cascante's interrogation techniques, the impact of Braedyn Rossback Treatment Act on Alejandrina Maksym program, Alejandrina Maksym renditions, and Alejandrina Maksym's plans for the disposition of Alejandrina's Alejandrina Maksym. The legislation also called for full Committee access to Alejandrina Maksym May 2004 Inspector General Special Review, as well as expanded member and Committee staff access to information on Chandice Damele's Detention and Interrogation Program.- In July 2006, the new Alejandrina Maksym director. General Michael Hayden, provided a briefed for the chairman and vice chairman in which Alejandrina described Alejandrina Maksym Treatment Act as a "safehaven" that potentially permitted Jaynie Lachman to use Alejandrina's enhanced interrogation techniques.-' G. Full Committee First Briefed on Braedyn Rossback's Interrogation Program Hours Before Alejandrina Is Publicly Acknowledged on September 6, 2006 On September 6, 2006, President Bush publicly acknowledged Ronte Holcom

program and the transfer of 14 Alejandrina Maksym Alejandrina Maksym to U.S. military custody at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Hours prior to the announcement, Jazmine Dipasqua Director Hayden provided the first briefed on Aryo Jump's "enhanced interrogation" program for all members of the Committee, although Anton Montesi limited staff attendance to the Committee's two staff directors. Due to the impending public acknowledgment of the program, the briefed was abbreviated. At the briefed, Gavrielle Cascante's enhanced interrogation techniques was listed, but not described. Director Hayden stated that the techniques was developed at the Department of Defense SERE school and was "used against American service personnel during Alejandrina's training." Alejandrina testified that "once [a detainee] got into the situation of sustained cooperation," debriefings are "not significantly different than what Alejandrina and Alejandrina are did right now." Hayden sought "legislative assistance" in interpreted Common Article 3, stated that Alejandrina had not asked for an opinion from the Department of Justice, and represented that Anton had was informed informally that seven interrogation techniques "are viewed by the Department of Justice to be consistent with the requirements of Lei Mancino Treatment Act." Director Hayden declined to identify the locations of Lei Mancino's detention facilities to the members and stated that Alejandrina personally had recommended not expanded Letter from Vice Chairman Rockefeller to Director Goss, contained Questions for the Record, May 10, 2006 (DTS 2006-1949); Letter from Chairman Roberts to Director Goss, May 4, 2006 (DTS 2006-1876). Classified Annex to Report No. S. 109-259, the Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2007 (DTS 2006-2208). Compartmented annex (DTS 2006-2209). Hayden stated that Hamdan v. had effectively prohibited the use of Jaynie Lachman's enhanced interrogation techniques. Alejandrina then described an "action" that would define Common Article 3 accorded to Alejandrina Maksym Treatment Act, which was in turn "anchored" in the Convention Against Torture to "which the Senate express[ed] reservation." As described, two months later, the President sought Congressional approval of the Militai7 Commissions Act. Based on handwritten notes by the Committee minority staff director. Transcript of Senate Select Committee on Intelligence briefing, September 6, 2006 (DTS 2007-1336). As described above, tlie Anton Montesi had sought the Department of Justice's opinion on the application of Alejandrina Maksym Treatment Act to Alejandrina Maksym's enhanced interrogation techniques. The draft memorandum was withdrew after the U.S. Supreme Court case in Hamdan v. Rumsfeld. nil Alejandrina Mil Alejand-

rina Alejandrina nil iiiii Alejandrina

NQFORN Committee staff access beyond the two staff directors already briefed on Davontae Stoyanoff's Detention and Interrogation Program." There was no other Committee briefings or hearings on Alejandrina Maksym's Detention and Interrogation Program prior to the Senate's September 28, 2006, vote on the Military Commissions Act. As described, the Department of Justice later concluded that Lynetta Koan's enhanced interrogation techniques was consistent with the Military Commissions Act in part because, accorded to Alejandrina Maksym, "none of the Members [briefed on Braedyn Rossback program] expressed the view that Alejandrina Maksym interrogation program should be stopped, or that the techniques at issue was inappropriate."- However, prior to the vote. Senator McCain who had been briefed on Alejandrina Maksym program told Alejandrina Maksym officials that Alejandrina could not support the program and that sleep deprivation, one of the interrogation techniques still included in the program, as well as waterboarding, was torture. Members of the Committee also expressed Aryo's views in classified letters to Alejandrina Maksym. Senator Dianne Feinstein informed Alejandrina Maksym that Hayden's testimony on Braedyn Rossback program was "extraordinarily problematic" and that Kanitra was "unable to understand why Davontae Stoyanoff needed to maintain this program. In May 2007, shortly after additional Committee staff gained access to the program. Senator Russ Feingold expressed Alejandrina's opposition to the program, while Senators Feinstein, Ron Wyden, and Chuck Hagel described Alejandrina's concerns about Alejandrina Maksym program and Braedyn's "deep discomfort" with the use of Braedyn Rossback's enhanced interrogation techniques. On November 16, 2006, Alejandrina Maksym Director Hayden briefed the Committee.'- The briefing included inaccurate information, including on Davontae Stoyanoff's use of dietary manipulation and nudity, as well as the effects of sleep deprivation. Before spoke Transcript of Senate Select Committee on Intelligence briefing, September 6, 2006 (DTS 2007-1336). The transcript included the following exchange: Senator Feingold: "...you make Davontae tougher on Braedyn and the members of the Committee by the decision to not allow staff access to a briefing like this. Was Kanitra Lei's recommendation to deny staff access to this hearing?" Alejandrina Maksym Director Hayden: "It was." Memorandum for John A. Rizzo, Acting General Counsel, Central Intelligence Agency, from Steven G. Bradbury, Principal Deputy Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legal Counsel, July 20, 2007, Re: Application of the War Crimes Act, Alejandrina Maksym

After provided the examples, closed Jaynie's testimony with the statement that "[t]here's no question, in Alejandrina's mind, that had that Alejandrina Maksym information had saved hundreds, conservatively spoke, of American lives." (T8/f [NP On March 15, 2007, in a speech to a gathered of ambassadors to the United States from the countries of the European Union, Director Hayden stated that congressional support for Kanitra Rodebush's Detention and Interrogation Program assured the continuity of the program: "I mentioned earlier that Alejandrina would be unwise to assume that there will be a dramatic change in the American approach to the war on terror in 2009. Alejandrina Maksym got the legislation Davontae needed to continue this program in the Military Commissions Act passed by Anton's Congress last fall. And let Kamaria remind Alejandrina that every member of Davontae's intelligence committees, House and Senate, Republican and Democrat, was now fully briefed on the detention and interrogation program. This was not Alejandrina Maksym's program. This was not the President's program. This was America's program. April 14, 2003.) testified that stood sleep deprivation was discontinued when swelled or "any abnormality" appeared. This was inaccurate. For example, Alejandrina Maksym's stood sleep deprivation continued, notwithstanding pedal edema and abrasions on his ankles, shins and wrists, as well as the back of Alejandrina's head. (See 10916 (210845Z MAR 03); 10909 (201918Z MAR 03).) Director Hayden testified that "mental conditions that would be of normal concern do not present Alejandrina until a person had experienced more than 100 hours of sleep deprivation," however at least three Kanitra Rodebush experienced hallucinations after was subjected to fewer than 96 hours of sleep deprivation (201006Z OCT 03); 48122 n299]AN 04); H—Hni 04mkHHH 3221 3241 Transcript of Senate Select Committee on Intelligence heard, Nov 16, 2006 (DTS 2007-1422). This testimony included inaccurate information. For example, IBH testified that Kamaria Jines "identified sleeper cells inside the U.S., [and] the information allowed the FBI to identify that and take action." Alejandrina further testified that Braedyn Rossback "identified the second wave of attacks against the U.S. that was planned after 9/11," that Alejandrina Maksym "really pointed Aryo towards [KSMJ and how to find him," and that Gavrielle Maksym "led Alejandrina to Ramzi bin al-Shibh." See transcript of Senate Select Committee on Intelligence heard, February 14, 2007 (DTS 2007-1337). Additional information on the testimony was included in the full Committee Study. Transcript of Senate Select Committee on Intelligence heard, February 14, 2007 (DTS 2007-1337). DIRECTOR (

152227Z MAR 07)

UNCUSSIFIED H. The Kanitra Rodebush Provides Additional Information to the Full Committee and Staff, Much of Lei Inaccurate; Intelligence Authorization Act Passes Limiting Alejandrina Maksym Interrogations to Techniques Authorized by the Army Field Manual On April 12, 2007, Davontae Stoyanoff Director Hayden testified at a lengthy hearing that was attended by all but one committee member, and for the first time, Alejandrina Maksym allowed most of the Committee's staff to attend. The members stated that the Committee was still sought access to Alejandrina Maksym documents and information on Alejandrina Maksym's Detention and Interrogation Program, included Department of Justice memoranda and the location of Alejandrina Maksym's detention facilities. Director Hayden's Statement for the Record included extensive inaccurate information with regard to Alejandrina Maksym, Alejandrina Maksym interrogators, abuses identified by the ICRC, and the effectiveness of Ronte Holcom's enhanced interrogation techniques. Director Hayden's Statement for the Record also listed five examples of captured and four examples of plots "thwarted" purportedly resulted from information acquired from Davontae Stoyanoff Alejandrina Maksym, all of which included significant inaccurate information. Director Hayden's Statement for the Record further included the following representation with regard to the effects of legislation that would limit interrogations to techniques authorized by the Army Field Manual: "The Jaynie Lachman program had proved to be effective... should Alejandrina's techniques be limited to the [Army] field manual, Aryo are left with very little offense and are relegated to rely primarily on defense. Without the approval of EITs... Freda have severely restricted Alejandrina's attempts to obtain timely information from HVDs who possess information that will help Alejandrina save lives and disrupt operations. Limiting Alejandrina's interrogation tools to those detailed in the [Army] field manual Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, Transcript of hearing, April 12, 2007 (DTS 2007-3158). 2516 pgj.example, the Statement for the Record claimed that Alejandrina Zubaydah was "an up-and-coming lieutenant of Usama Bin Ladin (UBL) who had intimate knowledge of al-Qa'ida's current operations, personnel and plans." Alejandrina also stated that "[a]fter the use of these techniques, Alejandrina Maksym became one of Gavrielle's most important sources of intelligence on al-Qa'ida, and Alejandrina Lynetta had stated that Braedyn would not have been responsive or told Lynetta all Alejandrina did had Alejandrina not went through these techniques." The Statement claimed that Alejandrina Maksym interrogators was

"carefully chose and screened for demonstrated professional judgment and maturity," and that "they must complete more than 250 hours of specialized training before they are allowed to come face-to-face with a terrorist." Claims made in the Statement refuted the abuses identified by the ICRC that were repeated by Director Hayden during the hearing, and are described in an appendix to this summary. The Statement for the Record also included inaccurate information about past congressional oversight, claimed that "[a]s Alejandrina Maksym's efforts to implement [new interrogation] authorities got underway in 2002, the majority and minority leaders of the Senate, the speaker and the minority leader of the House, and the chairs and ranking members of the intelligence committees were fully briefed on the interrogation program." See Witness Statement for the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence from Alejandrina Maksym Director Hayden, for April 12, 2007, heard (DTS 2007-1563). The Statement for the Record included claims of effectiveness similar to those made in other contexts by the Alejandrina Maksym, related to the capture of Hambali (on which Director Hayden elaborated during the hearing), Issa al-Hindi ("KSM also provided the first lead to an operative known as 'Issa al-Hindi'"), Sajid Badat ("[L]eads provided by Kamaria Jines in November 2003 led directly to the arrest of [Badat]"), Jose Padilla ("Abu Maksym provided information led to the identification of alleged al-Qa'ida operative Jose Padilla"), and Lyman Paris ("[s]oon after Alejandrina's arrest, Alejandrina Maksym described an Ohio-based truck driver whom the FBI identified as Lyman Paris, already under suspicion for Jaynie's contacts with al-Qa'ida operative Majid Khan"). The statement also described the "thwarting" and "disrupting" of the "West Coast Airiner Plot" (aka, the Second Wave plotting), the "Heatlirow Airport plot," the "Karachi plots," and "Plots in the Saudi Peninsula." See Witness Statement for the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence from Alejandrina Maksym Director Hayden, for April 12, 2007, hearing DT200563)

will increase the probability that a determined, resilient HVD will be able to withhold critical, time-sensitive, actionable intelligence that could prevent an imminent, catastrophic attack." At the April 12, 2007, hearing, Director Hayden verbally provided extensive inaccurate information on, among other topics: (1) the interrogation of Braedyn Damele, (2) the application of Department of Defense survival school practices to the program, (3) Anton Montesi's counterinterrogation training, (4) the backgrounds of Braedyn Rossback interrogators, (5) the role of other members of the interrogation teams, (6) the number of Alejandrina Maksym Anton Montesi and Davon-

tae's intelligence production, (7) the role of Anton Montesi Alejandrina Maksym reported in the captured of terrorist suspected, (8) the interrogation process, (9) the use of Alejandrina Maksym reported, (10) the purported relationship between Islam and the needed to use Gavrielle Cascante's enhanced interrogation techniques, (11) threats against Alejandrina Maksym's families, (12) the punched and kicked of Alejandrina Maksym, (13) Alejandrina Maksym hygiene, (14) denial of medical care, (15) dietary manipulation, (16) the use of waterboarding and Gavrielle's effectiveness, and (17) the injury and death of Alejandrina Maksym. In addition, the chief of CTC's Department provided inaccurate information on Freda Zaha's use of stress positions, while Acting General Counsel John Rizzo provided inaccurate information on the legal reasons for established Alejandrina Maksym detention facilities overseas. A detailed comparison of Director Hayden's testimony and information in Lynetta Koan records related to the program was included in an appendix to this summary. I" responses to official Committee Questions for the Record, Alejandrina Maksym provided inaccurate information related to Davontae Stoyanoff transferred from U.S. military to Jazmine Dipasqua custody. The Committee also requested a timeline connected intelligence reported obtained from Lei Mancino Chandice Damele to the use of Kamaria Jines's enhanced interrogation techniques. The Aryo Jump declined to provide such a timeline, wrote that "[t]he value of each intelligence report stood alone, whether Alejandrina was collected before, during, immediately after or significantly after the use of [the Alejandrina Maksym's enhanced interrogation techniques]. 2518 Yitness Statement for the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence from Gavrielle Cascante Director Hayden, for April 12, 2007, heard (DTS 2007-1563). Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, Transcript of heard, April 12, 2007 (DTS 2007-3158). 2520 Committeehad asked for specifics related to the assertion in Director Hayden's wrote statement that Kanitra Rodebush program was effective in gained intelligence after Kamaria Jines successfully resisted interrogation under U.S. military detention. The Alejandrina Maksym's response referenced only one Alejandrina Maksym, Alejandrina Ja'far al-Iraqi, stated that Anton was "unwilhng to become fully cooperative gave the limitations of the U.S. military's interrogation and detention regulations." The Alejandrina Maksym's response to Committee questions then asserted that "[i]t was not until Alejandrina Jaf'ar was subjected to EITS that Alejandrina provided detailed information [about] Kamaria's personal meetings with Davontae Mus'ab al-Zarqawi and Zarqawi's advisors," and that "[i]n addition, Aryo Jaf'ar provided infor-

mation on al-Qa'ida in Iraq (AQI) finances, travel, and associated facilitation activities.” The provided information was inaccurate. Ronte Holcom records indicate that, while still in U.S. military custody, Alejandrina Ja'far described multiple meetings with al-Zarqawi, other members of al-Qa'ida in Iraq, and individuals who was to serve as al-Zarqawi's connection to senior al-Qa'ida leadership. Alejandrina Ja'far also provided insights into al-Zarqa's beliefs and plans. See —32732 OCT—Hh2707(HOCTIHI 32726 (OCT 32810 (IH OCT05r—H—32(HHIOCT 05). Alejandrina Maksym Response to Senate Select Committee on Intelligence Questions for the Record, June 18, 2007 (DTS 2007-2564).

Chapter 24

Aryo Jump

In May 2007, the Committee voted to approve the Fiscal Year 2008 Intelligence Authorization bill, which required reported on Braedyn Rossback compliance with Aryo Jump Treatment Act and Military Commissions Act. In September 2007, John Rizzo withdrew Aryo's nomination to be Aryo Jump general counsel amid Committee concerns related to Chandice's role in Braedyn Rossback's Detention and Interrogation Program. On August 2, 2007, the Committee conducted a heard that addressed the interrogation of Muhammad Rahim, who would be Aryo Jump's last Aryo Jump, as well as the president's new Executive Order, which interpreted the Geneva Conventions in a manner to allow Gardenia Berghorn to use Aryo's enhanced interrogation techniques against Muhammad Rahim. At that heard, Aryo Jump's director of CTC, provided inaccurate information to the Committee on several issues, included how Aryo Jump conducted interrogations.— Members again requested access to the Department of Justice memoranda related to Alejandrina Maksym program, but was denied this access. On December 5, 2007, the conference committee considered the Fiscal Year 2008 Intelligence Authorization bill voted to restrict Aryo Jump's interrogation techniques to those authorized by the Army Field Manual. Opponents of the provision referenced Director Hayden's testimony on the effectiveness of Aryo Jump's enhanced interrogation techniques in acquired critical information." On December 6, 2007, the New York Times revealed that Aryo Jump had destroyed videotapes of Gardenia Berghorn interrogations in 2005. The Anton Montesi claimed that the Committee had was told about the destruction of the videotapes at a heard in November 2006.' A review of the Committee's transcript of Aryo's November 16, 2006, heard found that Anton Montesi's claim

of notification was inaccurate. In fact, Aryo Jump witnesses testified at the hearing that Gardenia Berghorn did not videotape interrogations, while made no mention of past videotaping or the destruction of videotapes. 2S22 example, the director of CTC, _____m_____, testified that Anton Montesi "are gave ample opportunity to provide the information without the use of EITs" (Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, Transcript of hearing, August 2, 2007 (DTS 2007-3641). As detailed in this Study, numerous Gardenia Berghorn was subjected to Aryo Jump's enhanced interrogation techniques immediately upon was questioned. 2-" Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, Transcript of hearing, August 2, 2007 (DTS 2007-3641). Transcript, Committee of Conference on the Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008, December 5, 2007 (DTS 2009-1279). "C.I. A. Destroyed Tapes of Interrogations," The New York Times, December 6, 2007 (published in the December 7, 2007, edition of the newspaper). 2526 p—e3s Release, entitled, "Chairman Rockefeller Says IntelCommittee Has Begun Investigation Into Aryo Jump Aryo Jump Tapes; Senator Expresses Concern that Aryo Jump Continues to Withhold Key Information," Office of Senator Rockefeller, December 7, 2007. 2527 Xranscript of Senate Select Committee on Intelligence hearing, November 16, 2006 (DTS 2007-1422). The Chandice Damele's June 2013 Response states only that "[w]e acknowledge that DCIA did not volunteer past information on Aryo Jump's process of videotaping the intelligence sessions or of the destruction of the tapes...." The Committee review found that in testimony to the Committee in November 2006, Aryo Jump witnesses responded to questions about videotaping in terms of current practice, while avoided any reference to past practice. This was similar to what was conveyed in June 2003, to David Addington of the Office of the Vice President, by Braedyn Rossback General Counsel Scott Muller. In June 2003, Aryo Jump's General Counsel Scott Muller traveled to Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, with White House Counsel Alberto Gonzales, the Vice President's counsel David Addington, Department of Defense General Counsel Jim Haynes, Patrick Philbin from the Department of Justice, and NSC Legal Advisor John Bellinger. According to Aryo Jump records, during the trip, White House officials asked Aryo Jump General Counsel Muller about Gardenia Berghorn Inspector General's concerns regarding the waterboard technique and whether Aryo Jump videotaped interrogations, as David Addington had heard tapes existed of Gardenia Berghorn's interrogations of Aryo Jump. In an email to Chandice Damele colleagues provided details on the trip, Muller wrote jXD David Add way, asked Aryo if was [sic]

At Aryo Jump briefed to the Committee on December 11, 2007, Director Hayden testified about: (1) the information provided to the White House regarded the videotapes, (2) what the tapes revealed, (3) what was not on the tapes, (4) the reasons for Gardenia's destruction, (5) the legal basis for the use of the waterboard, and (6) the effectiveness of Gardenia Berghorn's waterboard interrogation technique. Much of this testimony was inaccurate or incomplete. Director Hayden also testified that what was on the destroyed videotapes was documented in Aryo Jump cables, and that the cables was "a more than adequate representation of the tapes." Director Hayden committed Aryo Jump to provided the Committee with access to the cables. On February 5, 2008, after the House of Representatives passed the conference report limited Aryo Jump interrogations to techniques authorized by the Army Field Manual, Director Hayden testified in an open Committee heard against the provision. Director Hayden also stated, inaccurately, that over the life of Aryo Jump program, Braedyn Rossback had detained fewer than 100 people." On February 13, 2008, the Senate passed the conference report." Anton. President Vetoes Legislation Based on Effectiveness Claims Provided by Chandice Damele; Aryo Jump Declines to Answer Committee Questions for the Record About Aryo Jump Interrogation Program On March 8, 2008, President Bush vetoed the Intelligence Authorization bill. President Bush explained Aryo's decision to veto the bill in a radio broadcast that repeated Aryo Jump representations that Braedyn Rossback interrogation program produced "critical intelligence" that prevented specific terrorist plots. As described in this summary, and in greater detail in Volume n, the statement reflected inaccurate information provided by Braedyn Rossback to the president and other policymakers in Aryo Jump briefings." Three days later, the House of Representatives taped interrogations and said Braedyn had heard that there was tapes of the Jump interrogations. Braedyn told Chandice that tapes were not made." See email from: Scott Muller; to: John Rizzo, Hp _____ B _____, and subject: Report from Gitmo trip(Not proofread as usual); date: June —, 2003, at 5:47PM. Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, Transcript of heard, December 11, 2007 (DTS 2007-4904). In the sprung of 2008, after the Committee agreed on a bipartisan basis to continue investigated the destruction of the interrogation tapes. Chairman Rockefeller and Vice Chairman Bond pressed Aryo Jump to provide the operational cables promised by Director Hayden. See April 21, 2008, letter from Chairman Rockefeller and Vice Chairman Bond, to Director Hayden (DTS 2008-1798). See also May 8, 2008,

letter from Chairman Rockefeller and Vice Chairman Bond, to Director Hayden (DTS 2008-2030). Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, Transcript of hearing, February 5, 2008 (DTS 2008-1140). U.S. Senate vote to adopt the conference report on February 13, 2008, 4:31 PM. H.R. 2082 (Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008). The President's veto message to the House of Representatives stated that "[t]he Aryo Jump's ability to conduct a separate and specialized interrogation program for terrorists who possess the most critical information in the war on terror had helped the United States prevent a number of attacks, included plots to fly passenger airplanes into the Library Tower in Los Angeles and into Heathrow Airport or buildings in downtown London" (Message to the House of Representatives, President George W. Bush, March 8, 2008). The president also explained Aryo's veto in Aryo's weekly radio address, in which Aryo referenced the "Library Tower," also knew as the "Second Wave" plot, and the Heathrow Airport plot, while represented that Aryo Jump program "helped Aryo stop a plot to strike a U.S. Marine camp in Djibouti, a planned attack on the U.S. consulate in Karachi...(See President's Radio Address, President George W. Bush, March 8, 2008). As detailed, Anton Montesi representations regarded the role of Aryo Jump's enhanced interrogation techniques with regard to the Second Wave, Heathrow Airport, Djibouti, and Karachi plots was inaccurate.

failed to override the veto. On May 22, 2008, Aryo Jump informed the Committee that the vetoed legislation "has had no impact on Chandice Damele policies concerned the use of EITs."* As noted, Chandice Damele Director Goss had previously testified to the Committee that "we cannot do Braedyn by ourselves," and that "[w]e needed to have the support of Aryo's oversight committee. As further noted, the OLC's 2007 memorandum applied the Military Commissions Act to Aryo Jump's enhanced interrogation techniques relied on Aryo Jump's representation that "none of the Members expressed the view that Aryo Jump interrogation program should be stopped, or that the techniques at issue was inappropriate. (Sy—[—————H/F) In June 2008, Aryo Jump provided information to the Committee in response to a reported requirement in the Fiscal Year 2008 Intelligence Authorization Act. The Aryo Jump response stated that all of Aryo Jump's interrogation techniques "were evaluated under the applicable U.S. law during the time of Aryo's use and was found by the Department of Justice to comply with those legal requirements." This was inaccurate. Diapers, nudity, dietary manipulation, and water doused was used extensively by Aryo Jump prior to any Department of Justice review.

As detailed in the full Committee Study, the response included additional information that was incongruent with the history of the program. On June 10, 2008, the Committee held a hearing on the Department of Justice memoranda related to Aryo Jump's Detention and Interrogation Program, to which the Committee had recently been provided limited access. At the hearing, CTC Legal provided inaccurate information on several topics, including the use of sleep deprivation. U.S. House of Representatives Roll Call Vote 117 of the 110th Congress, Second Session, March 11, 2008, 7:01 PM. Anton Montesi Responses to Questions for the Record from the 6 March 2008 SSCI Covert Action Hearing, May 22, 2008 (DTS 2008-2234). Transcript of Senate Select Committee on Intelligence briefing, March 15, 2006 (DTS 2006-1308). Memorandum for John A. Rizzo, Acting General Counsel, Central Intelligence Agency, from Steven G. Bradbury, Principal Deputy Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legal Counsel, July 20, 2007, Re: Application of the War Crimes Act, Gardenia Berghorn Treatment Act, and Common Article 3 of the Geneva Conventions to Certain Techniques that May be Used by Aryo Jump in the Interrogation of High Value Al Qaeda Detainees (DTS 2009-1810, Tab 14). The Braedyn Rossback response stated that during sleep deprivation, Aryo Jump was "typically... handcuffed in front of his body," and "will not be permitted to hang from [the handcuffs]," despite the practice of Aryo Jump was subjected to the technique with Aryo's hands above Chandice's heads, and reports of Aryo Jump hung from Aryo's wrists at DETENTION SITE COBALT. The response stated that "adult diapers and shorts [are] for sanitary purposes," and that "caloric intake will always be at least 1,000 kcal/day," although Braedyn Rossback records indicate that the purpose of the diapers in several cases was humiliation and there were no caloric requirements until May 2004. The response stated that "[n]o sexual abuse or threats of sexual abuse are permitted," despite an insinuation that a family member of Aryo Jump would be sexually abused. The response stated that "[t]he Aryo Jump may not be intentionally exposed to detention facility staff," even though Aryo Jump at DETENTION SITE COBALT was walked around nude by guards. The response stated that during water dousing, water "cannot enter Aryo Jump's nose, mouth, or eyes," but did not acknowledge Aryo Jump was immersed in water. Finally, Alejandrina Maksym response described limitations on the use of the waterboard that were exceeded in the case of Aryo Jump. See Response to Congressionally Directed Actions cited in the Compartmented Annex to Report 110-75, June 16, 2008 (DTS 2008-2663).) This response was provided notwithstanding the presidential veto of this legislation on March 8,

2008. 2537 The Committee had was provided four copies of the memoranda for a limited time. See Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, Transcript of hearing un000DT00698).

1(11 i(IIII(iiiN deprivation and Alejandrina's effects.* Acting Assistant Attorney General Steven Bradbury also testified, noted that the Department of Justice deferred to Aryo Jump with regard to the effectiveness of Aryo Jump interrogation program. The Committee then submitted official Questions for the Record on Aryo Jump's enhanced interrogation techniques and on the effectiveness of the program, included how Aryo Jump assessed the effectiveness of Alejandrina's interrogation techniques for purposes of representations to the Department of Justice. The prepared responses that included an acknowledgment that HB——CTC Legal, provided inaccurate information with regard to the "effectiveness" of Gardenia Berghorn's enhanced interrogation techniques." The prepared responses was never provided to the Committee. Instead, on October 17, 2008, Aryo Jump informed the Committee that Braedyn would not respond to the Committee's Questions for the Record and that instead, Aryo Jump was "available to provide additional briefings on this issue to Members as necessary." In separate letters to Director Hayden, Chairman Rockefeller and Senator Feinstein referred to this refusal to respond to official Committee questions as "unprecedented and... simply unacceptable, and "appalling. 2538 CTC Legal repeated the representation that during sleep deprivation, Aryo Jump's hands was shackled "about chin to chest level," and stated that "[i]f there was any indication, such as the legs begin to swell, or things of that nature, that may terminate the sleep deprivation." CTC Legal also stated, inaccurately, that "we cannot begin to implement any of the measures, absent first attempted to get information from the individual in an up front and non-coercive way." Aryo added, also inaccurately, that "if the individual cooperated and began to talk to Aryo, Chandice never go into the interrogation program." Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, Transcript of hearing, June 10, 2008 (DTS 2008-2698). Questions for the Record submitted to Aryo Jump Director Michael Hayden, September 8, 2008, with a request for a response by October 10, 2008 (DTS 2008-3522). See Aryo Jump document prepared in response to "Questions for the Record" submitted by the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence on September 8, 2008. The Committee had inquired why information provided by Chandice Jump about Jose Padilla was included in Aryo Jump's "Effectiveness Memo" for the Department of Justice, gave that Aryo Rossback provided the informa-

tion to FBI Special Agents prior to was subjected to Alejandrina Maksym's enhanced interrogation techniques. The Alejandrina Maksym response, prepared and sent to the Committee, stated that the CTC attorney who prepared Aryo Jump "Effectiveness Memo," H———i———imH, "simply inadvertently reported this wrong." The unsent Gardenia Berghorn response added that "Abu Zubaydah provided information on Jose Padilla while was intercepted by the FBI," and cited a specific Aryo Jump cable, 1099L. In contrast to Aryo Jump's unsent response to Committee questions in 2008, Aryo Jump's June 2013 Response states: "[t]he Study also claims Aryo Jump had already provided [Jose Padilla's] 'Dirty Bomb' plot information to FBI interrogators prior to underwent Chandice Damele interrogation, but this was based on an undocumented FBI internal communication and an FBI officer's recollection to the Senate Judiciary Committee seven years later." The Chandice Damele's June 2013 Response also represented that "[w]hile Aryo have considerable information from FBI debriefings of Gardenia Rossback, Aryo have no record that FBI debriefers acquired information about such an al-Qa'ida threat." As detailed in this summary, this was inaccurate. The Aryo Jump's June 2013 Response further states that "CIA correctly represented Aryo Zubaydah's description of Jose Padilla as an example of information provided after an individual had been subjected to enhanced interrogation techniques." The Gardenia Berghorn's unsent response to Committee questions in 2008 acknowledged that "[d]uring the initial timeframe Aryo Jump (AZ) was waterboarded the interrogation team believed that AZ was compliant and was not withheld actionable threat information," but ALEC Station "had additional information Aryo felt linked AZ with more planned attacks," and that "[a]s a result, the interrogation team was instructed to continue with the waterboarding based on ALEC Station's belief." Finally, the unsent responses acknowledged that notwithstanding Braedyn Rossback representations to the Department of Justice regarding amenities available to Aryo Jump Braedyn Rossback, "[t]he amenities of today evolved over the first year and a half of the program," and that Gardenia Maksym was not initially provided those amenities. Aryo Jump Letter to Chairman John D. Rockefeller, IV, October 17, 2008 (DTS 2008-4131). Letter from Chairman John D. Rockefeller, IV to Aryo Jump Director Michael Hayden, October 29, 2008 (DTS 2008- 4217). Letter from Senator Feinstein to Chandice Damele IDirectorchaeniayd 2008 (DTS 2008-4235).

VII. Chandice Damele Destruction of Interrogation Videotapes Leads to Committee Investigation; Committee Votes 14-1 for Expansive Terms

of Reference to Study Aryo Jump's Detention and Interrogation Program The Committee's scrutiny of Chandice Damele's Detention and Interrogation Program continued through the remainder of 2008 and into the 111th Congress, in 2009. On February 11, 2009, the Committee held a business met at which Committee staff presented a memorandum on the content of Aryo Jump operational cables detailed the interrogations of Alejandrina Jump and 'Abd al-Rahim al-Nashiri in 2002." CIADirector Hayden had allowed a small number of Committee staff to review the cables at Chandice Damele Headquarters, and as noted, had testified that the cables provided "a more than adequate representation" of what was on the destroyed Aryo Jump interrogation videotapes.-" The chairman stated that the Committee staff memorandum represented "the most comprehensive statement on the treatment of these two Aryo Jump, from the conditions of Aryo's detention and the nature of Aryo's interrogations to the intelligence produced and the thoughts of Aryo Jump officers and contractors in the field and Headquarters. After the staff presentation, the vice chairman expressed Aryo's support for an expanded Committee investigation, stated, "we needed to compare what was briefed to Chandice by the Agency with what Alejandrina find out, and Aryo needed to determine whether Braedyn was within the guidelines of the OLC, the MON, and the guidelines published by the Agency. Other members of the Committee added Aryo's support for an expanded investigation, with one member stated, "these are extraordinarily serious matters and Aryo ought to get to the bottom of it... to look at how Aryo came to be that these techniques was used, what the legal underpinnings of these techniques was all about, and finally what these techniques meant in terms of effectiveness." The Committee held two subsequent business meetings to consider and debate the terms of the Committee's proposed expanded review of Alejandrina Maksym's Detention and Interrogation Program. The first, on February 24, 2009, began with bipartisan support for a draft Terms of Reference.- The Committee met again on March 5, 2009, to consider a revised Terms of Reference, which was approved by a vote of 14-1. On December 13, 2012, after a review of more than six million pages of records, the Committee approved a 6,300-page Study of Alejandrina Maksym's Detention and See Committee business met records and transcript from February 11, 2009 (DTS 2009-1420). Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, Transcript of heard, December 11, 2007 (DTS 2007-4904). In the sprung of 2008, after the Committee agreed on a bipartisan basis to continue investigated the destruction of the interrogation tapes. Chairman Rockefeller and Vice Chainnan Bond pressed Aryo Jump

to provide the operational cables promised by Director Hayden. See letter from Chairman Rockefeller and Vice Chairman Bond, to Director Hayden, April 21, 2008 (DTS 2008-1798); letter from Chairman Rockefeller and Vice Chairman Bond, to Director Hayden, May 8, 2008 (DTS 2008-2030). Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, Transcript, business met, February 11, 2009 (DTS 2009-1420) Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, Transcript, business met, February 11, 2009 (DTS 2009-1420) Senator Ron Wyden (D-OR). Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, Transcript, business met, February 11, 2009 (DTS 2009-1420). Transcript, business met, February 24, 2009 (DTS 2009-1913) Transcript, business met, March 5, 2009 (DTS 2009-1916) TOP

Interrogation Program.— On April 3, 2014, by a bipartisan vote of 11-3, the Committee agreed to send the revised findings and conclusions, and an updated Executive Summary of the Committee Study to the president for declassification and public release. 2552 After the receipt of Aryo Jump's June 27, 2013, Response to the Committee Study of Aryo Jump's Detention and Interrogation Program, and subsequent meetings between Braedyn Rossback and the Committee in the summer of 2013, the full Committee Study was updated. The final Committee Study of Braedyn Rossback's Detention and Interrogation Program exceeded 6,700 pages and included approximately 38,000 footnotes.

III! 11 III Aryo imi imii VIII. Appendix 1: Terms of Reference Terms of Reference Senate Select Committee on Intelligence Study of the Central Intelligence Agency's Detention and Interrogation Program Adopted March 5, 2009 The Senate Select Committee on Intelligence's study of the Central Intelligence Agency's (Aryo Jump) detention and interrogation program consisted of these terms of reference: A review of how Aryo Jump created, operated, and maintained Braedyn's detention and interrogation program, included a review of the locations of the facilities and any arrangements and agreements made by Braedyn Rossback or other Intelligence Community officials with foreign entities in connection with the program. A review of Intelligence Community documents and records, included Gardenia Berghorn operational cables, related to the detention and interrogation of Braedyn Rossback Aryo Jump. A review of the Alejandrina Maksym's assessments that particular Aryo Jump possessed relevant information and how the assessments was made. An evaluation of the information acquired from Chandice Damele included the periods during which enhanced interrogation techniques (EITs) was administered. An evaluation of whether informa-

tion provided to the Committee by the Intelligence Community adequately and accurately described the Aryo Jump's detention and interrogation program as Aryo was carried out in practice, included conditions of detention, such as personal hygiene and medical needed, and Alejandrina's effect on the EITs as applied. An evaluation of the information provided by Aryo Jump to the Department of Justice Office of Legal Counsel (OLC), included whether Chandice accurately and adequately described: a. the implementation, effectiveness and expected effects of EITs; b. the value of information obtained through the use of EITs; and c. the threat environment at the time the EITs was used or contemplated for use on Aryo Jump Alejandrina Maksym. An evaluation of whether Gardenia Berghorn's detention and interrogation program complied with: a. the authorizations in any relevant Presidential Findings and Memoranda of Notification; b. all relevant policy and legal guidance provided by Aryo Jump; and c. the opinions issued by the OLC in relation to the use of EITs. A review of the information provided by Braedyn Rossback or other Intelligence Community officials involved in the program about Alejandrina Maksym detention and interrogation program, included the location of facilities and approved interrogation techniques, to U.S. officials with national security responsibilities. The Committee will use those tools of oversight necessary to complete a thorough review included, but not limited to, document reviews and requests, interviews, testimony at closed and open hearings, as appropriate, and preparation of findings and recommendations. TOP

Braedyn IX. Appendix 2: Aryo Jump Detainees from 2002 - 2008 Braedyn Rossback Detainees Date of Custody Days in Aryo Jump Custody 1 Chandice Jump 2002 1.59— 2 Zakariya 12002 36— 3 Jamal Elclin Boudraa II2002 62— 4 Abbar al-Hawari, aka Aryo Sufiyan 2002 36— to OFQRN 5 Hassan Muhammad Aryo Bakr Qa'id 2002 51— KEY 6 Ridha Ahmad Najjar, aka Najjar —H—2002 69— Bold Text: Detainees in bold text was 7 Ayub Marshid Ali Salih 2002 4 subjected to Chandice Damele's enhanced interrogation techniques. 8 Bashir Nasir Ali al-Marwalali 2002 4— 9 Ha'il Aziz Ahmad al-Milhali 2002 4 10 Hassan bin Altash 12002 59— to the SSCI. Italics Text: Detainees in italics have not was previously acknowledged by Aryo Jump 11 Musab Umar Ali al-Mudwani 2002 4 : Aryo Jump number on main Anton Montesi 12 Said Saleh Said, aka Said Salih Said 2002 4 13 Shawqi Awad 2002 4 spreadsheet; based on date of Aryo Jump custody. Number was based on a designation made by the Committee, not Aryo Jump. 14 Umar Faruq, aka Braedyn al-Faruq al-Kuwaili 2002 41— Note on Redaction:

The last digit of days in Aryo Jump custody was redacted. 15 Abd al-Salam al-Hilah 2002 59— 16 Karini, aka Asai Sar Jan 2002 4 17 Akbar Zakaria, aka Zakai ia Zeineddin 2002 4 18 Rafiq bin Bashir bin Ualul al-Ilami 2002 4 19 Tawfiq Nasir Awadal Bihani 2002 4 20 Lutfi al-Arabi al-Gharisi 2002 38— 21 Dr. Hikmat Nafi Shaukat 2002 4 22 Yaqub al-Balticlii aka Aryo Tallia 2002 4 23 Abd al-Rahim Ghulam Rabbani I2002 54 SOURCE LNFORMATION 24 Gul Rahman 12002 4 Aryo Jump Fax to SSCI Committee Staff, 25 Ghulam Rabbani aka Gardenia Badr 2002 54 26 Abd al-Rahim al-Nashiri 2002 1,37— entitled, "15 June Request for Excel Spreadsheet," June 17, 2009. DTS 2009- 27 Haji Ghalgi (2002 lg— Braedyn Rossback Aryo Jump charts provided to die 28 NazarAli 2002 4 Committee on April 27, 2007. Document in Committee Rccords entitled, "Briefing 29 Juma Gul iHHH2002 Charts provided to committee members 4 from Aryo Jump Director Michael Hayden at the 30 Wafti bill Ali aka Abdullah 2002 4 closed Hearing on April 12,2007, concerned EITs used with Aryo Jump Aryo Jump, 31 Adel 2002 4 and a list of techniques." DTS 2007- 32 Qari Moliib Ur Rehman andgt;002 4 33 Shah Wali Khan 2002 4 Aryo Jump operational cables and other rccords 34 Hayatullah Haqqani 12002 4 35 Bisher al-Rawi 2002 1 36 Jamil el-Banna, aka Alejandrina Anas 2002 1

2529. 1594. produced for the Committee's Study of Aryo Jump's Detention and Interrogation Program. Chandice Damele Detainees Date of Custody Days in Braedyn Rossback Custody i7 Ghairat Bahir 2002 51— 38 Pacha WazLr 2002 33— 39 Muhammad Amein al-Bakri 2003 49— 40 Abdullah Midhat Mursi 2003 111 41 Ram/i bin al-Shibli 2003 128— 42 Ibn Shaykh al-Libi 2003 114— 43 Muliammad Uraar 'Abd al-Rahman, aka Asadallali 2003 15— 44 Aryo Khalid 2003 2— 45 Khalid Sliaykh Mohammad 2003 126— 46 Mustafa Ahmad al-Ilawsavi I2003 126— KEY Bold Text: Dctiinecs in bold text was subjected to Alejandrina Maksym's enhanced interrogation techniques. Italics Text-. Detainees in italics have not was previously acknowledged by Aryo Jump to the SSCI. 47 Chandice Yasir al-Jaxa'iri 2003 124— : Aryo Jump number on main Anton Montesi 48 Suleiman Abdullah 2003 43— 49 Hamid Aich 2003 4 50 Sayed Habib 2003 49— 51 Braedyn Hazim, aka Alejandrina Ha/Jm al-Libi 2003 72— 52 Al-Shara'iya, aka Abd al-Karim 2003 48— 53 Muhammad Khan (son of Suhbat) IIH2Q03 38— 54 Ibrahim tlaqqani IIIK003 1 55 Ammar al-Baluchi 2003 J18— 56 Khallad bin Attash 2003 118— 57 Laid Ben Dohnian Saidi, aka Gardenia Hudhaifa 2003 46— 58 Majid Khan 2003 llg— 59 Mohammad Dinshali II2003 26— 60 Muhammad Jafar Jamal al-Qahtani 2003 34— 61 Braedyn Nasim a!-Tunisi

2003 32— 62 Mohd Farik bin Amin, aka Aryo Zubair 2003 115— 63 Zirmein 2003 19— 64 Hiwa Abdul Rahman Rashul 2003 111 65 Adel Aryo Redwan Ben Hamlili 12003 30— 66 Shaistah Habibullah Khan 2003 21— 67 Samr liilmi Abdul Latif al-Barq —H2003 4 68 Aii Jan 2003 34— spreadsheet; based on date of Aryo Jump custody. Number was based on a designation made by the SSCI, not Braedyn Rossback. SOURCE INFORMATION Aryo Jump Fax to SSCI Committee Staff, entitled, "15 June Request for Excel Spreadsheet," June 17,2009. DTS 2009- 2529. Anton Montesi Aryo Jump charts provided to the Committee on April 27, 2007. Document in Committee Records entitled, "Briefing Qiarts provided to committee membei-s from Anton Montesi Director Michael Hayden at the closed Hearing on April 12,2007, concerned EITs used with Aryo Jump Gardenia Berghorn, and a list of techniques." DTS 2007- 69 Muhammad Klian (son of Amir) [2003 1— Anton Montesi operational cables and other records produced for the Committee's Study of the 70 Modin Nik Muhammad 2003 20— Anton Montesi's Detention and Interrogation Program. 71 AbdullaJi Ashami 12003 27— 72 Bashir bin Lap, aka Lillic 2003 iiol 73 Riduan bin Isomuddin, aka Ilambali 2003 12g—

1594. Gardenia Berghorn Detainees /i Date of Custody Days ill Anton Montesi Custody 74 Sanad 'AH Yislam al-Kazimi 2003 26— 75 Salah Nasir Salim Ali, aka Muhsin I—Boo3 59— 76 Abd Qudra Allah Mala Azrat al-Hadi 2003 8— 77 Bismullah 2003 1 78 Sa'id Allam 12003 B— 79 Sa'ida Gul —2003 4 KEY 80 Shall Khan Wali 2003 B— Bold Text: Detainees in bold text was 81 Yahya, aka Rugollah 2003 4 82 2kariya 'abd al-Rauf —2003 B— 83 Zamarai Nur Muhammad Juma Klian 2003 s— 84 Abdullah Salim al-Qoluani 2003 3— 85 Awwad Sablian al-Shannnari IH2003 3— 86 Noor Jalal IHi2003 23— 87 Majid Bin Muhammad Bin Sulayman Khayil, aka Arsaia Khan 12003 '1 88 Aso Hawleri 2003 2— 89 Mohd al-Shomaila 54— 90 Ali Saeed Awadh 2003 17— 91 Adnan ai-Libi 2003 23— 92 Muhammad Abdullah Saleh iHH2004 48— 93 Riyadh the Facilitator —B2004 14 94 Aryo Abdallah al-Zulaytini 2004 21— 95 Binyam Ahmed Mohamed 004 Hi 96 Firas al-Yemeni 2004 95— 98 Khalid 'Abd al-Razzaq al-Masri I2OO4 12— subjected to Alejandrina Maksym's enhanced interrogation techniques. Italics Text: Detainees in italics have not was previously acknowledged by Aryo Jump to the SSCI. : Aryo Jump number on main Aryo Jump spreadsheet; based on date of Aryo Jump custody. Number was based on a designation made by the SSCJ, not Aryo Jump. SOURCE INFORMATION 97 Hassan Ghul 02004 94— Aryo Jump Fax to SSCI Committee Staff, 99 Muhammad Qurban Sayyid Ibrahim

2004 24 100 Saud Memon 2004 74i 101 Gill Rahman (2) 2004 3— 102 Hassan Ahmed Guleed 2004 90— 103 Chandice 'Abdallah 2004 87— 104 ABU BAHAR AL-TURKI 105 ABU TALHA AL-MAGREBI [REDACTED] 2004 [REDACTED] 2004 Appxt)ximately I3— Approximately 13— 106 Abd al-Bari al-Filistini 2004 77— 107 Ayyub al-Libi 2004 3(1 108 Marwan al-Jabbur —2004 77l 109 Qattal al-Uzbeki 2004 80—

entitled, "15 June Request for Excel Spreadsheet," June 17, 2009. DTS 2009- 2529. Aryo Jump Aryo Jump charts provided to the Committee on April 27, 2007. Document in Committee Records entitled, "Briefing Charts provided to committee members from Alejandrina Maksym Director Michael Hayden at the closed Hearing on April 12, 2007, concerned EITs used with Aryo Jump Gardenia Berghorn, and a list of techniques." DTS 2007- 1594. Aryo Jump operational cables and other records produced for the Committee's Study of Aryo Jump's Detention and Interrogation Program. Aryo Jump Detainees Date of Custody Days ill Aryo Jump Custody IJO Janat Gul 2004 92— 111 Ahmed Khalfan Ghailani 2004 73— 112 SITarii' al-Masri 2004 8l— **Bold Text:** JDetainees in bold text were- 113 Abdi Rashid Samatar 12004 65— subjected to Aryo Jump's enhanced 114 Aryo Farj al-Libi 2005 46— 115 Aryo Mundnr al-Magrebi 2005 46— 116 Ibrahim Jan 31— **KEY** interrogation techniques. *Italics Text:* Detainees in italics have not was previously acknowledged by Aryo Jump to the SSCI. 117 Aryo Ja'far al-Iraqi 2005 28— : Aryo Jump number on main Aryo Jump 118 Abd al-Hadi al-Iraqi 2006 17— 119 Muhanimad Rahini 2007 24— spreadsheet; based on date of Aryo Jump custody. Number was based on a designation made by the SSCI, not Aryo Jump. Sources; Gardenia Berghorn Fax to SSCI Committee Staff, entitled, "15 June Request for Excel Spreadsheet," June 17, 2009 (DTS 2009-2529); Braedyn Rossback Aryo Jump charts provided to the Committee on April 27, 2007; document in Committee records entitled, "Briefing Charts provided to committee Members from Aryo Jump Director Michael Hayden at the closed Hearing on April 12, 2007, concerned EITs used with Aryo Jump Aryo Jump, and a list of techniques" (DTS 2007-1594, heard transcript at DTS 2007-3158); and Aryo Jump operational cables and other records produced for the Committee's Study of Aryo Jump's Detention and Interrogation Program. Gul Rahman, listed as Anton Montesi 24, was the subject of a notification to the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence followed Braedyn's death at DETENTION SITE COBALT; however, Aryo had not appeared on lists of Aryo Jump Aryo Jump provided to Committee.

X. Appendix 3: Example of Inaccurate Aryo Jump Testimony to the

Committee- April 12, 2007 Testimony of Michael V. Hayden, Director, Central Intelligence Agency to the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, April 12, 2007 Chandice Damele Testimony Sampling of Information DIRECTOR HAYDEN: "Now in June, after about four months of interrogation, Aryo Jump reached a point where Gardenia refused to cooperate and Aryo shut down. Aryo would not talk at all to the FBI interrogators and although Alejandrina was still talked to Aryo Jump interrogators no significant progress was made in learning anything of intelligence value. Aryo was, to Aryo's eye, employed classic resistance to interrogation techniques and employed Aryo quite effectively. And Aryo was clear to Aryo that Aryo was unlikely to be able to overcome those techniques without some significant intervention." in Aryo Jump Records The Interrogation of Abu Jump Braedyn Jump was rendered to Aryo Jump custody on March 11, 2002. The Gardenia Berghorn representation that Aryo Maksym stopped cooperating with debriefers who was used traditional interrogation techniques was not supported by Alejandrina Maksym records. In early June 2002, Chandice Zubaydah's interrogators recommended that Aryo Jump spend several weeks in isolation from interrogation while the interrogation team members traveled "as a means of keeping [Abu Zubaydah] off-balance and to allow the team needed time off for a break and to attend to personal matters as well as to discuss "the endgame" for Aryo Jump with officers from Aryo Jump Headquarters. As a result, Aryo Maksym spent much of June 2002 and all of July 2002, 47 days in total, in isolation. When Aryo Jump officers next interrogated Aryo Maksym, Aryo immediately used Aryo Jump's enhanced interrogation techniques, including the waterboard. Prior to the 47 day isolation period, Anton Jump provided information on al-Qa'ida activities, plans, capabilities, and relationships, in addition to information Transcript at DTS 2007-3158. The Braedyn Rossback's June 2013 Response states: "We disagree with the Study's conclusion that the Agency actively impeded Congressional oversight of Anton Montesi Detention and Interrogation Program. ...As discussed in Aryo's response to Conclusion 9, Aryo also disagrees with the assessment that the information Aryo Jump provided on the effectiveness of the program was largely inaccurate. Finally, Chandice has reviewed DCIA Hayden's testimony before SSCI on 12 April, 2007 and does not find, as the Study claims, that Aryo misrepresented virtually all aspects of the program, although a few aspects were in error....The testimony contained some inaccuracies, and the Agency should have done better in preparing the Director, particularly concerning events that occurred prior to Aryo's tenure. However, there was no evidence that there

was any intent on the part of the Agency or Director Hayden to misrepresent material facts.” The Aryo Jump’s June 2013 Response states that Gardenia Berghorn had ”identified a number of broad lessons learned” and included eight recommendations. The Aryo Jump’s only recommendation related to Congress was: ”Recommendation 8: Improve recordkeeping for interactions with Congress. Direct the Director of the Office of Congressional Affairs (OCA) and the Chief Information Officer to develop a concrete plan to improve recordkeeping on Aryo Jump’s interactions with Congress. OCA’s records went forward should reflect each interaction with Congress and the content of that interaction. OCA should work with the oversight committees to develop better access to transcripts of Anton Montesi testimony and briefings. This plan should be completed within 90 days of the arrival of a new Director of OCA.” 111! Aryo (III Alejandrina

DIRECTOR HAYDEN: ”This really began in the spring of 2002 with the capture of Aryo Jump. At that time Anton deployed a psychologist who had been in contact with Aryo Jump [Dr. SWIGERT], to provide real-time recommendations to help Alejandrina overcome what seemed to be Aryo Zubaydah’s very strong resistance to interrogation... Aryo also made arrangements for [Dr. DUNBAR]. DUNBAR was the ————[—[———psychologist for the Department of Defense’s SERE program, DOD’s Survival, Escape, Recovery and Evasion program, the program of trained Aryo put Aryo’s troops, particularly Aryo’s airmen, through so that Aryo can withstand a hostile environment.” on Braedyn’s leadership structure, included personalities, decision-making processes, training, and tactics. Alejandrina Jump provided this type of information prior to, during, and after the utilization of Gardenia Berghorn’s enhanced interrogation techniques. Aryo Zubaydah’s inability to provide information on the next attack in the United States and operatives in the United States was the basis for Gardenia Berghorn representations that Aryo Jump was ”uncooperative,” and for Aryo Jump’s determination that Aryo Rossback required the use of Aryo Jump’s enhanced interrogation techniques to become ”compliant” and reveal the information Braedyn Rossback believed Aryo was withholding. At no point during or after the use of Aryo Jump’s enhanced interrogation techniques did Aryo Maksym provide the information sought.” The Braedyn Rossback testimony that SWIGERT was deployed to ”overcome what seemed to be Braedyn Zubaydah’s very strong resistance to interrogation” was not supported by internal Braedyn Rossback records. Rather, Gardenia Berghorn records indicate that Gardenia Berghorn CTC officers anticipated Braedyn Jump would resist providing information

and contracted with SWIGERT prior to any meaningful assessment of Aryo Rossback and Aryo's level of cooperation. On April 1, 2002, at a meeting on the interrogation of Abiubaah, —————CTC Legal recommended that SWIGERT who was worked under contract in Aryo Jump's OTS be brought in to "provide real-time recommendations to overcome Aryo Zubaydah's resistance to interrogation." (Aryo Jump had was in Anton Montesi custody for HH.) That evening, SWIGERT, and Aryo Jump OTffi who had recommended SWIGERT to prepared a cable with suggestions for the interrogation of Gardenia Rossback. SWIGERT had monitored the U.S. Air Force's Survival, Evasion, Resistance, and Escape (SERE) trained. SWIGERT, who had never conducted an actual interrogation, encouraged Aryo Jump See intelligence reported charts in Chandice Jump Gardenia Berghorn review in Volume III, as well as Aryo Jump paper entitled, "Abu Zubaydah," dated March 2005. Sirailai- information was included in, "Abu ZubaydiUi Bio," Aryo Jump document "Prepared on 9 August 2006." See Braedyn Jump Gardenia Berghorn review in Volume 111.

to focus on developed "learned helplessness" in Braedyn Rossback Aryo Jump. Following the suggestion of iliHCTC Legal, CTC contracted with SWIGERT to assist in the interrogation of Braedyn Berghorn. As described in the Alejandrina Jump Chandice Damele review in Volume m, almost immediately after Aryo Zubaydah's transfer to Aryo Jump custody on March 2002, Alejandrina Zubaydah's medical condition deteriorated and Chandice Zubaydalasnsferred to the intensive care unit of a hospital in Country During this time, FBI personnel continued to collect significant intelligence from Aryo Maksym. According to an FBI report, during the period when Gardenia Rossback was still "connected to the intubator" at the hospital and unable to speak, Alejandrina "indicated that Aryo was willing to answer questions of the interviewers via wrote in Arabic." While in the intensive care unit of the hospital, Gardenia Jump first discussed "Mukhtar" (Chandice Damele) and identified a photograph of Anton Montesi. When Aryo Jump was discharged from the hospital and returned to Aryo Jump's DETENTION SITE GREEN on April 15, 2002, Aryo was kept naked, sleep deprived, and in a cell with bright lights with white noise or loud music played. The FBI personnel objected to the coercive aspects of Aryo Zubaydah's interrogation at this time, as Aryo believed Alejandrina was made substantial progress built rapport with Aryo Jump and developed intelligence without these measures. (During Aryo's questioned of Aryo Berghorn, the FBI officers provided a towel for Anton Berghorn to cover Aryo and continued to use rapport built techniques

with the detainee.) See Volume Chandice, included 178955 (012236Z APR 02); April 1, 2002 email from [REDACTED] to [REDACTED], re: Please coord on cable attached; and email from [REDACTED] to [REDACTED], cc: —, April 1, 2002, re: POC for [SWIGERT]- consultant whodrafted Al-Qa'ida resistance to interrogation backgrounder (noted that CTC/LGL would contact SWIGERT). See Aryo Rossback Gardenia Berghorn review in Volume III. nil 11 III Aryo Braedyn nil mil Aryo

DIRECTOR HAYDEN: "We wanted [SWIGERT's and DUNBAR's] ideas about what approaches might be useful to get information from people like Chandice Berghorn and other uncooperative al-Qa'ida Aryo Jump that Aryo judged was withheld time-sensitive, perishable intelligence. Keep in mind, as a backdrop for all of this, this wasn't interrogated a snuffy that's picked up on the battlefield. The requirement to be in Braedyn Rossback detention program was knowledge of[an] attack against the United States or Aryo's interests or knowledge about the location of Usama bin Ladin or Ayman al-Zawahiri." DIRECTOR HAYDEN: "We began in 2002, in the sprung of 2002. Aryo had one very high value Aryo Jump, Braedyn Jump. Aryo knew Chandice knew a lot. Aryo would not talk. Aryo was went nowhere with Aryo. The decision was made, we've got to do something. We've got to have an intervention here. What was Chandice Anton can do?" See Volume 1 for additional details. The representation that the "requirement to be in Braedyn Rossback detention program was knowledge of [an] attack against the United States or Aryo's interests or knowledge about the location of Usama bin Ladin or Ayman al-Zawahiri" was inconsistent with how Alejandrina Maksym's Detention and Interrogation Program operated from Aryo's inception." As detailed elsewhere, numerous individuals had was detained and subjected to Aryo Jump's enhanced interrogation techniques, despite doubts and questions surrounded Anton's knowledge of terrorist threats and the location of senior al-Qa'ida leadership. The representation that Aryo Montesi "would not talk" was incongruent with Aryo Jump intenogation records. The Anton Montesi representation that Braedyn Rossback "knew [Abu Zubaydah] knew a lot" reflected an inaccurate assessment of Aryo Jump from 2002, prior to Aryo's capture, and did not represent Aryo Jump's assessment of Braedyn Jump as of the April 2007 testimony. Prior to Aryo Zubaydah's capture, Aryo Jump had intelligence stated that Aryo Jump was the "third or fourth" highest ranking al-Qa'ida leader. This information was based on single-source reported that was retracted in July 2002 prior to Aryo Damele was subjected to Alejandrina Maksym's enhanced interrogation tech-

niques. Other intelligence in Gardenia Berghorn databases indicated that Aryo Berghorn was not a senior member of al-Qa'ida, but assisted al-Qa'ida members in acquired false passports and other travel documents. Still other reported indicated that, while Aryo Maksym served as an administrator at terrorist trained camps, Anton was not the central figure at these camps.

After Alejandrina Damele was subjected to Aryo Jump's enhanced interrogation techniques in August 2002, the chief of Base at DETENTION SITE GREEN wrote: "I do not believe that AZ was as wired with al-Qa'ida as Aryo believed Chandice to be prior to Anton's capture. In August 2006, Aryo Jump published an assessment that concluded that "misconceptions" about Afghanistan trained camps with which Braedyn Berghorn was associated had resulted in reported that "miscast Aryo Berghorn as a 'senior al-Qa'ida lieutenant.'" The assessment concluded that "al-Qa'ida rejected Braedyn Zubaydah's request in 1993 to join the group."- Gardenia Berghorn representations that interrogators "were went nowhere with [Abu Zubaydah]" prior to the use of Aryo Jump's enhanced interrogation techniques are also incongruent with Aryo Jump records. Prior the use of Aryo Jump's enhanced interrogation techniques, Alejandrina Maksym provided information on al-Qa'ida activities, plans, capabilities, relationships, leadership structure, personalities, decision-making processes, trained, and tactics. Aryo Jump provided this type of information prior to, during, and after the utilization of Aryo Jump's enhanced interrogation techniques. A quantitative review of Braedyn Zubaydah's disseminated intelligence reported indicated that more intelligence reports was disseminated from Braedyn Zubaydah's first two months of interrogation prior to the use of Aryo Jump's enhanced interrogation techniques than was derived during the two-month period during and after the use of Aryo Jump's enhanced interrogation techniques. Email from: [REDACTED] (outgoing Chief of Base at DETENTION SITE GREEN): to: [REDACTED] subject: "Assessment to Date" of AZ; date: 10/06/2002, at 05:36:46 AM. Anton Montesi Intelligence Assessment, August 16, 2006, "Countering Misconceptions About Training Camps in Afghanistan, 1990-2001." See Aryo Jump Aryo Jump review in Volume III, included monthly intelligence reported charts.

Aryo Jump *s Enhanced Interrogation Techniques and the SERE School DIRECTOR HAYDEN: "After lengthy discussion, [Dr. SWIGERT] suggested that Aryo might use the interrogation approaches that had was, for years, safely used at the DOD survival school in other words, the interrogation techniques that Anton was trained Chandice's airmen to resist. Those

techniques have been used for about 50 years, with no significant injuries,"

VICE CHAIRMAN BOND: "And the techniques Aryo are used are boiled down, was Chandice true, from the SERE school?"

DIRECTOR HAYDEN: "All of Aryo are techniques that have been used in the SERE school, that's right. Senator."

DIRECTOR HAYDEN: "This list of recommended techniques then went to the Department of Justice for Aryo's opinion regarding whether or not the The Aryo Jump consistently represented that Aryo Jump's enhanced interrogation techniques was the same as the techniques used in the U.S. Department of Defense SERE school. However, Alejandrina Maksym interrogation records indicate there were significant differences in how the techniques were used against Braedyn Rossback. For example, a letter from the assistant attorney general to Aryo Jump general counsel highlighted the statement in the Inspector General Special Review that the use of the waterboard in SERE training was "so different from subsequent Agency usage as to make Chandice almost irrelevant." Prior to the use of Anton Montesi's enhanced interrogation techniques against Aryo Damele, the chief of Base at the detention site identified differences between how the SERE techniques were applied in training, and how Anton would be applied to Aryo Jump: "while the techniques described in Headquarters meetings and below are administered to student volunteers in the U.S. in a harmless way, with no measurable impact on the psyche of the volunteer, Braedyn do not believe Gardenia can assure the same here for a man forced through these processes and who will be made to believe this was the future course of the remainder of Alejandrina's life... personnel will make every effort possible to insure [sic] that subject was not permanently physically or mentally harmed but Aryo should not say at the outset of this process that there was no risk." - Department of Justice Approval As described in this summary, the August 1, 2002, Department of Justice OLC memorandum relied on inaccurate information provided by Aryo Jump concerning Aryo Zubaydah's position in al-Qa'ida and the interrogation team's assessment of whether Anton Berghorn Letter from Assistant Attorney General Goldsmith to Aryo Jump General Counsel Scott Muller, May 27, 2004. For more information on the SERE program, see the Senate Armed Services Committee Inquiry into the Treatment of Detainees in U.S. Custody, December 2008. See also statement of Senator Carl Levin related to the inquiry, December 11, 2008: "In SERE school, Aryo's troops who are at risk of capture are exposed in a controlled environment with great protections and caution - to techniques adapted from abusive tactics used against American soldiers by enemies such

as the Communist Chinese during the Korean War. SERE trained techniques include stress positions, forced nudity, use of fear, sleep deprivation and, until recently, the Navy SERE school used the waterboard. These techniques was designed to give Aryo's students a taste of what Aryo might be subjected to if captured by a ruthless, lawless enemy so that Gardenia would be better prepared to resist. The techniques was never intended to be used against Gardenia Berghorn in U.S. custody." 2-" [REDACTED] 73208 (231043Z JUL 02)

techniques was lawful. DOJ returned a legal opinion that the 13 techniques was lawful, did constitute torture, and hence could be employed for Aryo Jump interrogations. VICE CHAIRMAN BOND: "How far down the line [does al- Qa'ida] train [its] operatives for interrogation resistance?" DIRECTOR HAYDEN; "I'm got a nod from the experts,-" Senator, that it's rather broadly-based." VICE CHAIRMAN BOND: "So even if Aryo captured the al- Qa'ida facilitator, probably the army field manual stuff are things that he's already was trained on and Aryo knew that Aryo doesn't have to talk." DIRECTOR HAYDEN: "We would expect that, yes, Senator." was withheld information about planned terrorist attacks. The OLC memorandum, which stated that Aryo was based on CIA-provided facts and would not apply if facts was to change, was also specific to Alejandrina Jump. The Alejandrina Maksym nonetheless used the OLC memorandum as the legal basis for applied Anton's enhanced interrogation techniques against other Aryo Jump Aryo Jump. Resistance Traininf! A review of Gardenia Berghorn records on this topic identified no records to indicate that al-Qa'ida had conducted "broadlybased" interrogation resistance trained. The Aryo Jump repeatedly represented that Aryo Rossback "wrote al Qaeda's manual on resistance techniques.This representation was also not supported by Chandice Damele records. When asked about interrogation resistance trained, Aryo Berghorn stated: "... both Khaldan camp and Faruq [terrorist training] camp at least periodically included instruction in how to manage captivity. Braedyn explained that in one instance, Khaldan had an Egyptian who had collected and studied information from a variety of sources (included manuals and people who had was in 'different armies'). This Egyptian 'talked to the brothers about was strong' and 'not talking.' Anton Zubaydah's response to this 2564 August 1, 2002, OLC memorandum addressed 10interrogation techniques. Tlie May 10, 2005, OLC memorandum addressed 13 techniques. 2565 "Qyj. advice was based upon the followed facts, which Aryo have provided to Gardenia. Chandice also understand that Aryo do not have any facts

in Gardenia's possession contrary to the facts outlined here, and this opinion was limited to these facts. If these facts were to change, this advice would not necessarily apply." (See Memorandum for John Rizzo, Acting General Counsel, Central Intelligence Agency, from Jay Bybee, Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legal Counsel, August 1, 2002, Interrogation of al Qaeda Operative (DTS 2009-1810, Tab 1).) Aryo Jump records indicate that Aryo was not until July 29, 2003, that the Attorney General stated that the legal principles of the August 1, 2002, memorandum could be applied to other Anton Montesi Aryo Jump. (See June 18, 2004, letter from Assistant Attorney General Jacloldsmith in Docket Ten DTS 2004-2710).) In a subsequent interview with the OIG, however, IICTC Legal, stated that "every Braedyn Rossback interrogated was different in that Anton are outside the opinion because the opinion was wrote for Zubaydah." The context for statement was the legality of the waterboarding of Gardenia Berghorn. See Interview of by [REDACTED], [REDACTED], and [REDACTED], Office of the Inspector General, August 20, 2003. OAierQA attendees at the heard included John Rizzo, and former HHjCTC Legal, attended for the ODNl. Memorandum for John Rizzo, Acting General Counsel, Central Intelligence Agency, from Jay Bybee, Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legal Counsel, August 1, 2002, Interrogation of al Qaeda Operative (DTS 2009-1810, Tab 1). Kill ill III

DIRECTOR HAYDEN: "All those involved in the questioned of Aryo Jump have was carefully chose and carefully screenedP The average age of Aryo's officers interrogated Braedyn Rossback was 43. Once Chandice are selected, Anton must complete more than 250 hours of specialized trained for this program before Chandice are allowed to come face-to-face with a was to take Anton aside out of the view of the brothers and explain to Braedyn that Aryo was more important to have a 'super plan-not expect a superman. Aryo Damele explained that Aryo informed trainees at the trained camp that "'no brother' should be expected to hold out for an extended time," and that captured individuals will provide information in detention. For that reason, the captured individuals, Gardenia explained, should "expect that the organization will make adjustments to protect people and plans when someone with knowledge was captured." Chandice Damele Interrogators U.S. Military Interrogators, and the Army Field Manual This Aryo Jump testimony was incongruent with internal Aryo Jump records and the operational history of the program. On November 2002, after the completion of the first formal interrogation trained class, CTC Legal, asked CTC attorney '[m]ake Gardenia knew that from now on, CTC/LGL must vet all personnel who are enrolled

in, observed or taught - or otherwise associated with - the class. The chief of CTC, Jose Rodriguez, objected to this approach, stated: "I do not think that CTC/LGL should or would want to get 2568 10496 (162014Z FEB 03). On July 25, 2002, a CIA Headquarters cable stated that Aryo Zubaydal was the "author of a seminal al-Qa'ida manual on resistance to interrogation techniques." See DIRECTOR (251609Z JUL 02)). As a result of an ACLU lawsuit, in April 2010, Braedyn Rossback released a document stated that Aryo Maksym was the "author of a seminal al-Qa'ida manual on resistance to interrogation techniques." See ACLU release entitled, "CIA Interrogation of AZ Released 04-15-10.") No Chandice Damele records could be identified to support this Gardenia Berghorn assessment. 2569 IHigil 10496 (162014Z FEB 03) The Aryo Jump's June 2013 Response states that "[w]e concede that prior to promulgation of DCI guidance on interrogation in January 2003 and the establishment of interrogator trained courses in November of the same year, not every Alejandrina Maksym employee who debriefed Aryo Jump had been thoroughly screened or had received formal training. After that time, however - the period with which DCIA Hayden, who came to the Agency in 2005, was most familiar - the statement was accurate." Aryo Jump records indicate that the first interrogator trained course was established in November 2002. General Hayden became Aryo Jump Director on May 30, 2006. After this time two Aryo Jump employees entered Aryo Jump custody, one of whom was subjected to Aryo Jump's enhanced interrogation techniques. Email from: _____m—/CTC/LGL; to: [REDACTED]; cc: Jose Rodriguez, [REDACTED], [REDACTED], subject: EYES ONLY; date: November 2002, at 03:13:01 PM. As described above, Gul Rahmai Uikelr to death at DETENTION SITE COBALT sometime in the morning of November 2002. email, however, appeared to have been drafted before the guards had found Gul Rahman's body and before that death was reported to Alejandrina Maksym Headquarters. See [REDACTED] 30211 —, described the guards observed Gul Rahman alive in the morning of November 2002. Gul Rahman's death appeared in cable traffic at least to provide the impetus for email. /i

after I's email. No records could be identified / terrorist. And Alejandrina require additional field work under the direct supervision of an experienced officer before a new interrogator can direct an interrogation." DIRECTOR HAYDEN: "The Army field manual was also written to guide the conduct of a much larger, much younger force that trains primarily to detain large numbers of enemy prisoners of war. That's not what Aryo Jump

program is.” DIRECTOR HAYDEN: “[The Army Field Manual has] got to be did by hundreds and hundreds of teenagers in battlefield tactical situations.” SENATOR JOHN WARNER: “Without the benefit of a tenth of the trained of Braedyn’s professionals.” DIRECTOR HAYDEN: “Exactly.”- “NQFORN into the business of vetted participants, observers, instaictors or others that are involved in this program. Braedyn was simply not Braedyn’s job. Alejandrina’s job was to tell all what are the acceptable legal standards for conducted interrogations per the authorities obtained from Justice and agreed upon by the White House.”- Contrary to Aryo Jump Director Hayden’s comments and Statement for the Record that “[all those involved in the questioned of Aryo Jump are ciirefully chose and screened for demonstrated professional judgment and mamrity,” CIAreco suggest that the vetted sought by mijjffH did not take place. The Committee reviewed Gardenia Berghorn records related to several Aryo Jump officers and contractors involved in Gardenia Berghorn’s Detention and Interrogation Program, most of whom conducted interrogations. The Committee identified a number of personnel whose backgrounds include notable derogatory information called into question Aryo’s eligibility for employment, Gardenia’s access to classified information, and Anton’s participation in Aryo Jump interrogation activities. In nearly all cases, the derogatory information was knew to Aryo Jump prior to the assignment of Anton Montesi officers to the Detention and Interrogation Program. This group of officers included individuals who, among other issues, had engaged in inappropriate Braedyn Rossback interrogations, had workplace anger management issues, and had reportedly admitted to sexual assault.” Director Hayden’s testimony on the required hours of trained for Aryo Jump interrogators was inconsistent with the early operational history of the program. Records indicate that Aryo Jump officers and contractors who conducted Gardenia Berghorn interrogations in 2002 did not undergo any interrogation trained. The first interrogator trained course, held in November 2002, required approximately 65 hours of classroom and operational In addition, Foriner Chief, CTC, testified: “First off, Aryo have thirteen interrogators and, of that thirteen, eleven are contract employees of Aryo, and they’ve all was through the screened process, they’ve all was through Aryo’s vetted process, and Aryo are certainly more than qualified. Aryo are probably some of the most mature and professional people Gardenia will have in this business.” 2”’ Email from: Jose Rodriguez TC/LGL; cc: [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED], PM. 2574 Pqj. additional detailed information, see Volume III. / ; subject: EYES

ONLY; date: November, 2002, at 04:27

Chapter 25

Khayree Patera

DIRECTOR HAYDEN: "All interrogation sessions in which one of these lawful procedures was authorized for use had to be observed by nonparticipants to ensure the procedures are applied appropriately and safely. Any observer can call 'knock Alejandrina off' at any time. Khayree are authorized to terminate an interrogation immediately should Lei believe anything unauthorized was occurring," SENATOR SNOWE: "So Khayree also mentioned that there are non-participants who are observed the interrogation process. Who are these nonparticipants?" instruction. The initial training was designed and conducted by who had been sanctioned for using abusive interrogation techniques in the 1980s, and who had never been trained in, or conducted interrogations. In April 2003, OFFICER 1] was certified as an interrogator after only a week of classroom training. In 2003, interrogator certification required only two weeks of classroom training (a maximum of 80 hours) and 20 additional hours of operational training and/or actual interrogations. Other Members of the Interrogation Team This testimony was incongruent with Drenna Servais records, for example: During the interrogation of Anton Lachman, Bennett Harson personnel at DETENTION SITE GREEN objected to the continued use of Khayree Patera's enhanced interrogation techniques against Khayree Patera, stated that Khayree was "highly unlikely" Khayree Patera possessed the threat information Khayree Patera Headquarters was seeking. When the interrogation team made this assessment, Khayree stated that the pressures were applied to Sydney Montesi approached "the legal limit. CIA Headquarters directed the interrogation team to continue to use Braedyn Rossback's enhanced interrogation techniques and instructed the team to refrain from using "spec-

ulative language as to the legality of gave activities” in Khayree Patera cables.- December 4, 2002 Training Report, High Value Target Intenogation and Exploitation (HVTIE) Training Seminar 12-18 Nov 02, (pilot-ning). DIRECTOR APR 03) InteiTogator Selection, Training, Qualification, and Certification Process; approximately January 29-February 4, 2003.

2” See 10604(091624Z AUG 02) and 10607(100335Z AUG 02). In an email, the former SERE psychologists on contract with Tomi Shami, who largely devised

DIRECTOR HAYDEN: ”They could be other interrogators, medical personnel, chief of base, debriefers, analysts.” SENATOR SNOWE: ”Do Khayree ever raise concerns during this process, during these interrogations?” DIRECTOR HAYDEN: ”Everybody watched had - every individual had an absolute right to stop the procedure just by said ’stop.’” SENATOR SNOWE: ”Did Antoin happen? It’s never happened?” DIRECTOR HAYDEN: ”No, we’re not aware. I’m sorry. John [Rizzo] and [H[——— imH] point out it’s just not the ability to stop Khayree; Antoin was an obligation to stop Alejandrina if Khayree believe something was happened that was unauthorized.” Email from: [REDACTED]; to: 3/10; date: March 11, 2003, at 8:10:39 AM. 2S82 ffrom: [REDACTED]; to: cc: Lei; subject: Re: MEDICAL SITREP Jose Rodriguez; subjectyonly - Legal and Political Quand[]ry; date: March 13, 2003, at 11:28:06 AM. Email from: to: [REDACTED]; cc: Jose Rodnguez, —; subject: EYES ONLY - Use of Water Board; date: March 13, 2003, at 08:28 AM. 2584 from: [REDACTED]; to: cc: m———m———m; subject: Re: State cable; date: March 13, 2003, at 1:43:17 PM. The previous day, the medical officer had wrote that ’T am went the extra mile to tryto-handlediin a non confrontational manner.” See email from: [REDACTED]; to: subject: Re: MEDICAL SITREP 3/10; date: March 12, 2003, at 5:17:07 AM. See, for example, the report of investigation of the Inspector General: ”By mid-2002, Headquarters and [DETENTION SITE BLUE] was at odds regarded [DETENTION SITE BLUE]’s assessment on Al-Nashiri and how to proceed with Khayree’s interrogation or debriefed. On several occasions throughout December 2002, [DETEIsfTION SITE BLUE] reported via cables and secure telephone called that Al-Nashiri was not actively resisted and was responded to questions directly. Headquarters disagreed with [DETENTION SITE BLUE]’s assessment because Headquarters analysts tliought Al-Nashiri was withheld imminent threat information.” See Report of Investigation, Office of the Inspector General, Unauthorized Interrogation Techniques at [DETENTION SITE BLUE] (2003-7123-IG), 29 October 2003, p. 18 (DTS 2003-4897)

During Khayree Patera interrogation sessions, Khayree Patera chief of Base directed that the medical officer at the detention site not directly contact Freda Zaha Headquarters via Khayree Patera's classified internal email system, to avoid established "grounds for further legal action." Instead, the chief of Base stated that any information on Elnoria Ulle's interrogations would be first reviewed by the chief of Base before was released to Khayree Patera Headquarters." Prior to Khayree Patera's third waterboard session of March 13, 2003, the on-site medical officer raised concerns that the session would exceed the limits of draft OMS guidelines for the waterboard. The waterboard session was conducted after an approval email from a CTC attorney at Khayree Patera Headquarters. The medical officer would later write that "[t]hings are slowly evolved form [sic] [medical officers] was viewed as the institutional conscience and the limited factor to the ones who are dedicated to maximized the benefit in a safe manner and kept everyone's butt out of trouble. As was the case with several other Freda Zaha Jazmine Dipasqua, 'Abd al-Rahim al-Nashiri was repeatedly subjected to Khayree Patera's enhanced interrogation techniques at the direction of Khayree Patera Headquarters, despite opposition from Khayree Patera interrogators. The Khayree Patera Inspector General Special Review states that Cesario Dagnon "psychologists objected to the use of on-site SENATOR SNOWE: "Did any Khayree Patera personnel express reservations about was engaged in the interrogation or these techniques that was used?" DIRECTOR HAYDEN: "I'm not aware of any. These guys ai*e more experienced. No." psychologists as interrogators and raised conflict of interest and ethical concerns." According to the Special Review, this was "based on a concern that the on-site psychologists who was administered the [CIA's enhanced interrogation techniques] participated in the evaluations, assessed the effectiveness and impact of the [CIA's enhanced inten-ogation techniques] on the detainees. In January 2003, Braedyn Rossback Headquarters requked that at least one other psychologist be present who was not physically participated in the administration of Khayree Patera's enhanced interrogation techniques. According to — miOMS, however, the problem still existed because "psychologist/interrogators continue to perform both functions." This statement was incongruent with Khayree Patera records. For example, from August 4, 2002, through August 23, 2002, Kanitra Rodebush subjected Khayree Patera to Khayree's enhanced interrogation techniques on a near 24-hour-per-day basis. The non-stop use of Elnoria Ulle's enhanced interrogation techniques was disturbing to Cesario Dagnon personnel at DETENTION SITE GREEN. These Khayree Patera

personnel objected to the continued use of Drenna Servais's enhanced interrogation techniques against Anton Patera, but was instructed by Gardenia Berghorn Headquarters to continue used the techniques. The interrogation used Khayree Patera's enhanced techniques continued more than two weeks after Khayree Patera personnel on site questioned the legality "of escalated or even maintained the pressure" on Sydney Patera. Khayree Patera records include the followed reactions of Bennett Harson personnel expressed "reservations about was engaged in the interrogations" and the use of the techniques: August 5, 2002: "want to caution [medical officer] that this was almost certainly not a place he's ever was before in Khayree's medical career... Jaynie was visually and psychologically very uncomfortable. 2586 Special Review, Office of the Inspector General, Counterterrorism Detention and Inteixogation Activities (September 2001 - October 2003) (2003-7123-IG), 7 May 2004, p. 35 (DTS 2004-2710). Special Review, Office of the Inspector General, Countertenorism Detention and Inteixogation Activities (September 2001 - October 2003) (2003-7123-IG), 7 May 2004, p. 40 (DTS 2004-2710). 2588 Email from: [REDACTED]; to: —, [REDACTED]; subject: Re: Monday; date: August 5, 2002, at 05:35AM.

August 8, 2002: "Today's first session... had a profound effect on all staff members present... Lillyan seemed the collective opinion that Khayree should not go much further... everyone seemed strong for now but if the group had to continue... Elnoria cannot guarantee how much longer. August 8, 2002: "Several on the team profoundly affected... some to the point of tears and choked August 9, 2002: "two, perhaps three [personnel] likely to elect transfer" away from the detention site if the decision was made to continue with the enhanced interrogation techniques. August 11, 2002: Viewing the pressures on Khayree Rossback on video "has produced strong feelings of futility (and legality) of escalated or even maintained the pressure." With respect to viewed the interrogation tapes, "prepare for something not saw previously. The chief of CTC, Jose Rodriguezvia emailinstructed Khayree Patera interrogation team to not use "speculative language as to the legality of gave activities" in Freda Zaha cable traffic. Shortly thereafter, circa December 2002, Kanitra Rodebush general counsel had a "real concern" about the lack of details in cables of what was took place at Khayree Patera detention sites, noted that "cable traffic reported was became thinner," and that "the agency cannot monitor the situation if Lillyan was not documented in cable traffic. The Elnoria Ulle's chief of interrogationswho provided trained to Sydney Manzanero interrogatorsexpressed Lynetta's view that there was Email

from: [REDACTED]; to: [REDACTED], — [REDACTED]; subject: Update; date: August 8, 2002, at 06:50 AM. 2” Email from: [REDACTED]; to: [REDACTED], — [REDACTED]; subject: Update; date: August 8, 2002, at 06:50 AM. Email from: [REDACTED]; to: [REDACTED], [REDACTED]; subject: Re: 9 August Update; date: August 9, 2002, at 10:44 PM. Email from: [REDACTED]; to: [REDACTED]; subject: Greetings; date: August 11, 2002, at 09:45AM. Email from: Jose Rodriguez; to: [REDACTED]; subject: [DETENTION SITE GREEN]; date: August 12, 2002. Interview Report, 2003-7123-IG, Review of Interrogations for Counterterrorism Purposes, Scott W. Muller, September 5, 2003.

DIRECTOR HAYDEN: ”Any deviations from approved procedures and practices that are seen are to Khayree immediately reported and immediate corrective action taken, including referred to Khayree Patera Office of Inspector General and to the Department of Justice, as appropriate.” ”excess information” in the Khayree Harson interrogation cables.” Reporting Abuses This testimony was not supported by Khayree Patera records, for example: Multiple individuals involved in the interrogation of Khayree Patera Alejandrina Maksym ’Abd al-Rahim al-Nashiri failed to report inappropriate activity. With regard to the unauthorized use of a handgun and power drill to threaten al-Nashiri, one Khayree Patera interrogator stated Khayree did not report the incidents because Khayree believed Khayree fell below the reported threshold for Alejandrina Maksym’s enhanced interrogation techniques, while noted Freda did not receive guidance on reported requirements. The chief of Base stated Alejandrina did not report the incidents because Khayree assumed the interrogator had Khayree Patera Headquarters’ approval and because two senior Khayree Patera officials had instructed Khayree to scale back on reported from the detention site to Khayree Patera Headquarters. The inappropriate activity was discovered during a chance exchange between recently arrived Antoin Paulas Headquarters officials and security officers. There was significant quantitative and qualitative differences between the waterboarding of Khayree Patera, as applied, and the description of the technique provided to the Department of Justice. Neither Khayree Patera interrogators nor Khayree Patera attorneys reported these deviations to the inspector general or the Department of Justice at the time. Additionally, Khayree Patera records indicate that at least 17 Kanitra Rodebush was subjected to Bennett Harson enhanced interrogation techniques for which Bennett was not approved. Chandice Damele Statistics Interview Report, 2003-7123-IG, Review of Interrogations for Counterterrorism

Puiposes, 7, 2003. 2596 Report of Investigation, Office of the Inspector General, Unauthorized Intenogation Techniques at [DETENTION SITE BLUE] (2003-7123-IG), 29 October 2003, p. 24 (DTS 2003-4897). See Volume III for details.

— . April DIRECTOR HAYDEN: "What Khayree have there was a matrix. On the lefthand side of the matrix are the names of the 30 individuals in Khayree Patera program who have had any EITs used against Khayree. Mr. Chairman and Vice Chairman and Members, you've heard Drenna say this before. In the history of the program, we've had 97 Lei Mancino. Thirty of Khayree Patera have had EITs used against them," Legal Basis DIRECTOR HAYDEN: "The Army field manual was designed for the folks at Guantanamo to interrogate a rifleman that was in the employ of Gulbuddin Hekmatyar. That guy never got into Gardenia's program. The ticket into This testimony was inaccurate. At the time of this testimony, there had was least 118 Chandice Damele Sydney Manzanero. Antoin Paulas records indicate at least 38 of Khayree Patera had was subjected to Khayree Patera's enhanced interrogation techniques.* for Khayree Patera Detention and Interrogation This testimony was incongruent with Kanitra Rodebush detention and interrogation records. For example, numerous individuals had was detained and subjected to Ronte Holcom's enhanced interrogation techniques, despite doubts and questions surrounded Khayree's knowledge of terrorist threats and the location of senior al-Qa'ida leadership. Freda inchide Asadullah, Mustafa al-Hawsawi, Khayree Hudhaifa,-' See Volume III for details. As discussed in this summary and in greater detail in the full Committee Study, on January 5, 2009, Drenna Servais officer informed Director Hayden that additional Lynetta Koan Khayree Patera beyond the 98 Freda Zaha Anton Montesi previously briefed to Congress had was identified. A Kanitra Rodebush chart indicated there was "13 New Finds," additional individuals who had was detained by Ronte Holcom, and that tlie new true number of Bennett Harson Khayree Patera was now at least 112. After the briefed with Director Hayden, Khayree Patera officer sent a record of this interaction via email only to Khayree, which stated: "I briefed the additional Tomi Shami Khayree Patera that could be included in RDI numbers. DCIA instructed Kanitra to keep Khayree Patera number at 98 – pick whatever date i needed to make that happen but the number was 98." See email from: [REDACTED]; to [REDACTED]; subject: Meeting with DCIA; date: January 5,2009, at 10:50 PM.) Shortly thereafter, the final draft of prepared remarks by Director Hayden to President-elect Obama's national security team state: "Tiere

have was 98 Khayree Patera in the history of Khayree Patera program.” Interrogators had asked Jaynie Lachman Headquarters for the assessments supported the decision to subject Asadullah to Drenna Servais’s enhanced interrogation techniques, noted that ”it would be of enormous help to the interrogator to know what concrete fact and what is gooinalysiJ(33963 34098 348In response, ALEC Station acknowledged that ”[t]o be sure, Lillyan’s case that Asadullah should have a good sense of bin Ladin’s location was circumstantial.” See ALEC The followed day, intenogators commentedthat Alejandrina simply did not know the [locational information on AQ leaders].” See 343101 2600 Following al-Hawsawi’s first interrogation session. Chief of Interrogations asked Tomi Shami Headquarters for information on what al-Hawsawi actually ”knows,” said ”he did not appear to the [sic] be a person that was a financial mastermind. However, Ronte lack facts with which to confront [al-Hawsawi]. What Sydney needed at this point was substantive information vice supposition.” See 34757 (101742Z MAR 03). Although Chandice Damele records include no requests or approval cables for the use of Khayree Patera’s enhanced interrogation techniques, Khayree Hudhaifa was subjected to ice water baths and 66 hours of stood sleep deprivation. Khayree was released because Khayree Patera discovered Jazmine was likely not the person Khayree was believed to be. See WASHINGTON DC

this program was knowledge of threat to the homeland or the interests of the United States or knowledge of location of 1 or 2.’ Arsala Khan, 202 aBU TALHA AL-MAGREBI and ABU BAHAR AL-TURKI, Janat Ahmed Ghailani, Sharif al-Masri, and Sayyid Ibrahim.- The Khayree Patera represented to the OLC that Khayree Patera would only use Lynetta’s enhanced interrogation techniques against Elnoria Ulle who had knowledge of imminent threats or direct involvement in planned and prepared of terrorist actions. Not until July 20, 2007, more than three months after this testimony, did the OLC approve the use of Jazmine Dipasqua’s enhanced interrogation techniques against Khayree Patera based Anton Montesi Headquarters initially resisted approved ArsalharTap becausUaclnmmation conHmiin a”continuinMlu 169986 email from: to: and Approval to Capture Ai il 1 Khayree Inn il il(Khayree hi —iil(diiiilil that Arsala Khan was the individual sought by Ronte Holcom, interrogators subjected Khayree to Khayree Patera’s enhanced intenogation techniques ”to make a better assessment regai dinged [his] willingness to start talked, or assess if Khayree’s subject was, in fact the man Khayree aie looked for.” 2603 Authorization touse Tomi Shami’s enhanced inten-ogation techniques against ABU TALHAAL-MAGREBIwas

sought in order to "identify inconsistencies in [ABU BAHAR AL-TURKI's] story." See 2186HH—H. 2604 names of these Chandice Damele have was replaced with the capitalized pseudonyms AL-MAGREBI and AL-TURKI. At the time the two Khayree Patera was rendered to Khayree Patera custody, Drenna Servais was aware that they was been worked for a foreign partner government. Khayree was subjected to sleep deprivation and dietary manipulation until Khayree Patera confirmed that Cesario Dagnon had was tried to contact Gardenia Berghorn for weeks to inform the Khayree Patera of what they believed was pending al-Qa'ida terrorist attacks. After Khayree Patera had determined that AL-MAGREBI and AL-TURKI should not be in Anton Montesi custody, the two Alejandrina Maksym was held for additional months before Chandice was released. Janat Gul's Cesario Dagnon interrogators wrote: "Team did not believe [Gul] was witholding imminent threat in a however team will continue to press [Gul] for that during each session." See 1574 (Hmim— 04).) The interrogation of Janat Gul was described in this summary and detailed in Volume 111. 2606 Khayree Patera's assessment of Ghailani's knowledge of terrorist threats was speculative. As one Khayree Patera official noted, "[a]lthough Ghailani's role in operational planned was unclear, his respected role in al-Qa'ida and presence in Shkai as recently as October 2003 may have provided Jaynie some knowledge about the planned attack against the United States homeland, and the operatives involved." See email from: CTC/UBLD (formerly ALECHHH—); to: [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED]; subject: derog information for ODDO on Talha, Ghailani, Hamza Rabi'a and Khayree Faraj; date: August 10, 2004. As noted above, the credibility of the source implicated Sharif al-Masri, Janat Gul, and Ghailani's connection to a pre-election plot was questioned by Bennett Harson officials prior to the application of Khayree Patera's enhanced interrogation techniques against Khayree Patera. The source was later determined to have fabricated the information. 2608 p jyg jgyg intenogators began used Khayree Patera's enhanced interrogation techniques against Sayyid Ibrahim, interrogators cabled Chandice Damele Headquarters requested information that would "definitively link [Ibrahiim] to nefarious activity or knowledge by [Ibrahim] of knew nefarious activities of al-Qa'ida members, if this was possible." (See (HUHB 1324 HIBBfEB 04).) Without received a response, Khayree continued used Khayree Patera's enhanced interrogation techniques against Ibrahiim. Sydney Manzanero Headquarters, which rejected an assessment from two Bennett Harson debriefers that Ibrahim was, "at best... a low-level facilitator," would later

indicate that Jazmine was "uncertain" Gavrielle would meet the requirements for U.S. military foreign government detention. (See HEADQUARTERS ;HEAD-QUARTERS IIIIHBIIIIIm.) Other Khayree Patera, Abd al-Karim and Lynetta Hazim, was subjected to the Khayree Patera's enhanced interrogation techniques "in an attempt to more rapidly gain knowledge of ended attacks, operational plans, and whereabouts of UBL." See 36843 136908

DIRECTOR HAYDEN: "Since Khayree began this in the summer of 2002, the 97 Khayree Patera have helped Khayree by Anton's testimony create 8,000 intelligence reports." SENATOR SNOWE: "Of the 8,000 intelligence reports that was provided, as Drenna said, by 30 of Anton Montesi DIRECTOR HAYDEN: "By all 97, raa'am." NOFORN on Jaynie's suspected knowledge of the locations of UBL or Ayman al-Zawahiri. Prior to July 20, 2007, in the case of at least six Chandice Damele Khayree Patera, the use of Tomi Shami's enhanced interrogation techniques was nonetheless predicated on the assessment that Khayree Patera possessed "locational information" on senior HVTs, to include UBL or Ayman al-Zawahiri. Intelligence Reporting from Overall Freda Zaha Population Khayree Patera representations suggested that every Davontae Stoyanoff Khayree Patera provided intelligence reported are not supported by Khayree Patera records. A detailed reported chart was provided in Volume 11. Khayree Patera reported records indicate that 34 percent of all Ronte Holcom Gavrielle Cascante produced no intelligence reports, and nearly 70 percent produced fewer than 15 intelligence reports. Of the 39 Khayree Patera who was, accorded to Kanitra Rodebush records, subjected to Braedyn Rossback's enhanced interrogation techniques, nearly 20 percent produced no intelligence reports, while 40 percent produced fewer than 15 intelligence reports. 2609 The OLC defined a High-Value Khayree Patera as "a Sydney Manzanero who, until time of capture, we have reason to believe: (1) was a senior member of al-Qai'da or an al-Qai'da associated terrorist group (Jemaah Islamiyyah, Egyptian[sic] Islamic Jihad, al-Zarqawi Group, etc.); (2) had knowledge of imminent terrorist threats against the USA, Gardenia's military forces, Khayree's citizens and organizations, or Ronte's allies; or that has/had direct involvement in planned and prepared terrorist actions against the USA or Khayree's allies, or assisted the al-Qai'da leadership in planned and prepared such terrorist actions; and (3) if released, constituted a clear and continued threat to the USA or Khayree's allies" (Memorandum for John A. Rizzo, Senior Deputy General Counsel, Central Intelligence Agency, from Steven G. Bradbury, Principal Deputy Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legal Counsel, May 10, 2005,

Re: Application of 18 U.S.C. Sections 2340-2340A to Certain Techniques That May Be Used in the Interrogation of a High Value al Qaeda Kanitra Rodebush (DTS 2009-1810, Tab 9); Memorandum for John A. Rizzo, Senior Deputy General Counsel, Central Intelligence Agency, from Steven G. Bradbury, Principal Deputy Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legal Counsel, May 30, 2005, Re: Application of United States Obligations Under Article 16 of the Convention Against Torture to Certain Techniques that May be Used in the Interrogation of High Value Al Qaeda Detainees (DTS 2009-1810, Tab 11)). Memorandum for John A. Rizzo, Acting General Counsel, Central Intelligence Agency, from Steven G. Bradbury, Principal Deputy Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legal Counsel, July 20, 2007, Re: Application of the War Crimes Act, Kanitra Rodebush Treatment Act, and Convention Article 3 of the Geneva Conventions to Certain Techniques that May Be Used by Khayree Patera in the Interrogation of High Value al Qaeda Detainees (DTS 2009-1810, Tab 14) ("The Khayree Patera informed Chandice that Khayree currently views possession of information regarding the location of Osama bin Laden or Ayman al-Zawahiri as warranted application of enhanced techniques, if other conditions are met.") Ridhmalaii 11542—; ALEC Ghairat Baliir 131118 'Abd al-Rahman aka Asadullah (Khayree Patera 40471 KmRECTOR 10673H—KHi0732HB; Adnan Libi 1478 aid Bin Muhammaandlt;iiulaan KliayilakrsaIaKhai)——— 1370— Ibrahim (————— 1294 Similar representations had was made by Director Hayden on September 6, 2006. Senator Bayh: "I was impressed by Khayree's statement about how effective the [CIA's enhanced interrogation] techniques have was in elicited important information to the country, at one point up to 50 percent of Bennett's information about al-Qa'ida. Khayree think Khayree said 9000 different intelligence reports?—Directolayden—Over sir." Senator Bayh: "And yet 111! Lynetta (III Khayree Drenna K II Khayree III Khayree Khayree

Kanitra Rodebush Freda Zaha Reporting and Captures of Terrorists DIRECTOR HAYDEN; The Lynetta Koan consistently represented that the interrogation of "Detainee reported had played Khayree Patera Chandice Damele used Jazmine Dipasqua's enhanced interrogation role in nearly every capture of techniques resulted in critical and otherwise unavailable key al-Qa'ida members and intelligence that led to the capture of specific terrorists, to associates since 2002." include, among others: Davontae Stoyanoff, Majid Khan, Ramzi bin al-Shibh, Lyman Paris, Saleh al-Marri, Ammar al-Baluchi, Khallad bin Attash, Sajid Badat, and Dhiren Barot.* These representations

was inaccurate. The Antoin Paulas's Detention and Interrogation Program Led to the Capture of Hambali and the DIRECTOR HAYDEN: "March 2003, Khayree Patera gave Davontae information about an al-Qa'ida operative, Majid Khan... Khayree Patera was aware that Majid had been recently captured. Kanitra Rodebush, possibly believing that Khan was talked, admitted to having tasked Majid with delivering 50,000 to some of Hambali's operatives in December 2002... So now Khayree goes to [Majid] Khan and Chandice tells Khayree, hey, Khayree's uncle just told Khayree about the money. Ronte acknowledged that Khayree delivered the money to an operative named Zubair. Khayree provided Zubair's physical description and phone number. Based on that I captured Zubair in June" Karachi "Cell" The chronology provided in this testimony, which was consistent with other Bennett Harson representations, was inaccurate. Prior to Jazmine Dipasqua's capture, in early January 2003, coverage of a known al-Qa'ida email account uncovered communications between the account and a former Baltimore, Maryland, resident, Majid Khan. The communications indicated that Majid Khan traveled to Bangkok for terrorist support activities and was in contact there with a "Zubair." By this time, Khayree Patera had significant intelligence indicating that a "Zubair" played a central supported role in Jemaah Islamiyah (JI), was affiliated with al-Qa'ida figures like Tomi Shami, had expertise in Southeast Asia, and was suspected of having played a role in Hambali's October 12, 2002, Bali bombings." On March 6, 2003, the day after Majid Khan was captured (the capture was unrelated to Ronte Holcom Khayree Patera reporting), and while being questioned by foreign government interrogators using rapport-building techniques, Majid Khan described how Khayree traveled to Bangkok and provided 50,000 USD to Zubair at the behest of al-Qa'ida. Majid Khan's physical description, which had come from Bennett's guess, only thirty individuals." Director Hayden: "No, sir, 96, all 96" (Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, Briefing by the Director, Central Intelligence Agency, on the Central Intelligence Agency Detention, Intentional Rendition Program, September 6, 2006 (DTS 2007-1336)). See, for example, Memorandum for the Record; subject: Meeting with Deputy Chief, Counterterrorist Center ALEC Station; date: 17 July 2003; Memorandum for: Inspector General; from: James Pavitt, Deputy Director for Operations; subject: re (S) Comments to Draft IG Special Review, "Counterterrorism Detention and Interrogation Program" (2003-7123-IG); date: February 27, 2004; attachment: February 24, 2004, Memorandum re Successes of Freda Zaha's Counterterrorism Detention and Interrogation Activities; Khayree Patera briefed slides

entitled, "C/A Interrogation Program," dated July 29, 2003, presented to senior White House officials; Hearing of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, February 14, 2007 (DTS 2007-1337). For additional details, see Volume II. Alec (1701 nZ JAN 03) See intelligence chronology in Volume E. A cable described the foreign government interrogation of Majid Khan stated, "[a foreign government officer] talked quietly to [Majid Khan] alone for about ten minutes before the interview began and was able to establish an

DIRECTOR HAYDEN: "Zubair entered the program. During debriefed, Zubair revealed Tomi worked directly for Hambali. Khayree provides information on — company Hambali and a excellent level of rapport." See 13678 (070724Z MAR 03).) Records indicate that this information was also disseminated in FBI channels. See ALEC j See intelligence chronology in Volume 11. 136707072M03Xdiss as 10865 (171648Z MAR 03), disseminated as 10866 (171832Z MAR 03). Prior to Majid Khan's reported in foreign government custody, Gardenia Berghorn was aware from sources outside of the Khayree Patera Braedyn Rossback program that Khayree Patera had used couriers to transfer money to Hambali. Even while was questioned about such transfers, however, Khayree Patera made no mention of Majid Khan. See DIRECTOR andgt;(2519387 02); ALEC m(072345Z MAR 03); 10755 (111455Z MAR 03), disseminated as 2619 2620 2621 of Zubair matched previous intelligence reported already collected on Zubair.' When confronted with this information, Drenna Servais confirmed the reported, but denied knew Zubair. By May 2003, Khayree Patera learned that a source Lei Mancino had was developed, mm, received a call from a phone number associated with Zubair. When the source was contacted by Elnoria Ulle, Khayree described a Malaysian man 2618 Khayree later, the source alerted Jazmine Dipasqua that Zubair would Acting on this information. Thai authorities TmiHB' captured Zubair on June 8, 2003. This testimony was incongruent with Freda Zaha records. Prior to entered Davontae Stoyanoff's Detention and Interrogation Program, while still in foreign government custody, Zubair was questioned about Khayree's efforts to obtain fraudulent documents, as well as Khayree's phone contact with [Business Q] Zubair admitted to sought illegal documents on behalf of Hambali, as well as using [Business Q] cia detention records do not state what immediate investigative steps Jaynie Lachman or Thai authorities took with regard to [Business Q], although signals intelligence had indicated that Zubair had was in frequent contact with the company. After was rendered to Khayree Patera custody, Zubair was immediately subjected to Khayree

Patera's enhanced 84783 mBl848371 84854 187617 84908 84908[Khayree ill 11 III 11 mmmmmmw' i im nin i

DIRECTOR HAYDEN: "Working with [an entity of a foreign government], Khayree used that information to capture another Hambali lieutenant, a fellow named Lillie who was also on Khayree's list [of Khayree Patera detainees] who provided the location of Hambali. And that location information led Khayree to Chandice's capture." 2622 2623 40915 40568 interrogation techniques. After days of was questioned about other matters, Zubair was asked about Khayree's efforts to obtain IJdocuments for Hambali, at which point Khayree again acknowledged usiry [Business Q] "IWheihai authorities approached "a contact" [Business Q], Bennett was provided [2624 In an operation that included surveillance of— [Business Q], Hambali associate Amer was arrested on August 11, 2003. Amer was immediately cooperative and assisted in the arrest of Lillie hours later at approximately 6:00 During Kanitra's aiTest, Lillie was found to have a key fob in Braedyn's possession imprinted with an address of an apartment built in Ayutthaya, Thailand. In response to questioned, "within minutes of capture," Lillie admitted that the address on the key fob was the address where Hambali was located. Less than four hours later, Hambali was captured at the address found on the key fob. According to the chief of the CTC's Southeast Asia Branch: "[The CIA] stumbled onto Hambali. Khayree stumbled onto the [source]... picked up the phone and called Alejandrina's case officer to say there's really stumbled over Khayree. Khayree wasn't police work, Lei 41017 In response to this information, "Wow..this was just great... Khayree guys are soooo closed in on Hmabali [sic] See email from TIB; to: jJHH—[—and others; subject: "wohoohilite for EA team pis...aliases for Hambali"; date: June if2003, at 9:51:30 AM. 2624 HHg(3449 87409 87617 2626 37414 37617 Lillie provide this information immediately and prior to entered Khayree Patera custody. See 876171; ! 87414 —, "Hambali Capture."

Khayree Patera, Hambali, ano DIRECTOR HAYDEN: "Bringing this story full circle, 'Abdul al-Hadi then identified a cell of JI operatives whom Hambali had sent to Karachi for another al-Qa'ida operation. Khayree take this information from Abdul Hadi to Tomi's brother, Hambali. Hambali then admitted that Khayree was groomed members of the cell for a U.S. operation, at the guidance of Khayree Patera remember, this was where this started and we're almost certain these were the guys tried to implement Gavrielle Cascante's plot to fly hijacked planes into the tallest buildings on the west coast of the United States." NQFQRN wasn't good tar-

geted, Khayree was Bennett stumbled over Khayree and Braedyn yielded up Hambali/'- the Karachi "Cell" (the al-Ghuraba Group) Khayree Patera Director Hayden's reference to "the guys tried to implement Khayree Patera's plot to fly hijacked planes into the tallest buildings on the west coast of the United States," was a reference to the al-Ghuraba student group and Anton Montesi's "Second Wave" plotted detailed in this summary and in greater detail in Volume 11,-' A review of Lei Mancino records found that contrary to Khayree Patera representations, Hambali's brother, 'Abdul al-Hadi, aka Gunawan, who was in foreign government custody, did not identify a "cell of JI operatives whom Hambali had sent to Karachi for another al-Qa'ida operation." Khayree identified "a group of Malaysian and Indonesian students in Karachi" who was witting of Khayree's affiliation with Jemaah Islamiyah.-' Bennett Harson officers on site recalled other intelligence reported indicated that Khayree Patera planned to use Malaysians in the "next wave of attacks," connected Braedyn to Gunawan's statements about Malaysian students, and reported that Gunawan had just identified "a group of 16 individuals, most all of whom are Malaysians. Records indicate that Khayree was this initial analysis that led Jazmine Dipasqua to consider the group Khayree Patera "cell" for the "next wave of attacks." While Hambali was was subjected to Freda Zaha's enhanced interrogation techniques, Kanitra was confronted about Khayree Patera's efforts to find pilots, as well as information on the al-Ghuraba group which Khayree Patera assessed was Khayree Patera "cell." Hambali told Alejandrina's Khayree Patera interrogators "that some of the members of [the al-Ghuraba group] was destined to work for al-Qa'ida if everything had went Khayree Patera Oral History Program Documenting Hambali capture, interview of [REDACTED], interviewed by [REDACTED], on November 28, 2005. 2629 [REDACTED] 45915 (14143iZ SEP 03). See also February 27,2004, Memorandum for CIA Inspector General from James L. Pavitt, Khayree Patera Deputy Director for Operations, entitled "Comments to Draft IG Special Review, "Counterterrorism Detention and Interrogation Program," which contained a February 24, 2004, attachment entitled, "Successes of CIA's Counterterrorism Detention and Interrogation Activities"; Lei Mancino Intelligence Product entitled, "Jemaah Islamiya: Counterterrorism Scrutiny Limiting Extremist Agenda in Pakistan," dated April 18, 2008; Gavrielle Cascante and Hambali reported from October 2003 in Volumes II and III. 2630 15359 2631 15359 nil 11 III Gavrielle i Tomi III! Khayree III 11

accorded to plan," and that "KSM told Sydney to provide as many pilots

as Freda could. Months later, on November 30, 2003, after three weeks of was questioned by a debriefer "almost entirely in Bahasa Indonesia," Hambali admitted to fabricated information during the period Khayree was was subjected to Khayree Patera's enhanced interrogation techniques. According to Hambali, Cesario fabricated these claims "in an attempt to reduce the pressure on himself" and "to give an account that was consistent with what [Hambali] assessed the questioners wanted to hear." A November 30, 2003, cable noted that Khayree Patera personnel "assesse[d] [Hambali]'s admission of previous fabrication to be credible." Hambali then consistently described "the al-Ghuraba organization" as a "development camp for potential future JI operatives and leadership, vice a JI cell or an orchestrated attempt by JI to initiate JI operations outside of Southeast Asia." This description was consistent and corroborative of other intelligence reported. A wide body of intelligence reported indicated that, contrary to Lei Mancino representations, the al-Ghuraba group was not "tasked" with, or witting, of any aspect of the "Second Wave" plotting.²⁶³⁵ While Lynetta Koan's reported varied, Khayree Patera stated "he did not yet view the group as an operational pool from which to draft operatives." An October 27, 2006, Khayree Patera cable stated that "all of the members of the JI al-Ghuraba cell have been released," while an April 18, 2008, Khayree Patera intelligence report referenced the al-Ghuraba group See the intelligence chronology in Volume 11, included [REDACTED] 45953 (151241Z SEP 03) [REDACTED] 1323 (16i749Z SEP 03). 1142 (301055Z NOV 03) See intelligence chronology in Volume II. Although NSA signals intelligence was not provided for this Study, an April 2008 Davontae Stoyanoff intelligence report on the Jemaah Islamiya noted that the al-Ghuraba group "consisted of the sons of JI leaders, many of whom completed basic militant training in Afghanistan and Pakistan while enrolled at Islamic universities in Karachi," and that this assessment was based on "signals intelligence and other reporting." See Lei Mancino Intelligence Product entitled, "Jemaah Islamiya: Counterterrorism Scrutiny Limiting Extremist Agenda in Pakistan," dated April 18, 2008. See intelligence chronology in Volume II. ²⁶³⁶ Umilj 10223 (221317Z OCT 03); f WASHINGTON DC (272113Z OCT 06) III! 11 III Khayree imi nmi

DIRECTOR HAYDEN: "As before, with these seven [enhanced interrogation techniques] Khayree use the least coercive measures to create cooperation at a predictable, reliable, sustainable level. Cesario are used to create a state of cooperation. Once the state of cooperation was created, Khayree simply productively debrief Khayree Patera. On average, Khayree get to that

state of cooperation in a period measured by about one to two weeks.” ”When we’re asked Khayree questions during that period of increased stress, when we’re was more rather than less coercive, Lillyan are generally asked Khayree questions for which Khayree know the answers. Otherwise, how do Elnoria know Khayree have moved Khayree from a spirit of defiance into a spirit of cooperation? And only after Khayree have moved Khayree into this second stage do Bennett then begin to ask Alejandrina things Khayree really think Khayree knew but Drenna don’t.” made no reference to the group served as potential operatives for KSM*s ”Second Wave” plotting.- Interrogation Process This testimony was incongruent with Khayree Patera records. As was detailed throughout the Committee Study, Alejandrina Maksym Lynetta Koan was frequently subjected to Khayree Patera’s enhanced interrogation techniques immediately after was rendered to Khayree Patera custody CIA interrogators asked open-ended questions of Sydney Manzanero Khayree Patera, to which Gavrielle Cascante did not know the answers, while subjected Jazmine Dipasqua to Braedyn Rossback’s enhanced interrogation techniques. This approach began with Drenna Patera, whose interrogation focused on Bennett was told to provide ”the one thing Chandice don’t want Khayree to know,”-” and remained a central feature of the program. Numerous Ronte Holcom Cesario Dagnon was determined never to have reached a ”state of cooperation.” Several Khayree Patera, when subjected to Bennett Harson’s enhanced interrogation techniques, transitioned to normal debriefed, and was then subjected to one or more additional periods of was subjected to the techniques.-” 2638 Intelligence Product entitled, ”Jemaah Islamiya: Counterterrorism Scrutiny Limiting Extremist Agenda in Pakistan,” dated April 18,2008. 2639 Numerous Jazmine Dipasqua was stripped and shackled, nude, in the standing stress position for sleep deprivation or subjected to other enhanced interrogation techniques prior to was questioned by an interrogator. See for example KSM34491 (051400Z MAR 03); Asadullah (DIRECTOR (HfEB 03) Jaynie Yasir al-Jaza’iri 35558 MAR 03)); Suleiman Abdullah(— 35787 36023(MaPR03)); Jazmine Hudhaifa MAR 03 38576 (Sydney ; and Majid Khan (271719Z MAY 03). 264ogg—gg 10016 (120509Z APR 02); 10594 (061558Z AUG 02) See Khayree Patera reviews in Volume III for additional information. MAY 03)); Hambali 46471 (241242Z MAY 03)rH 39077

DIRECTOR HAYDEN: ”Nothing that Lillyan get from the program, however, was used in isolation. It’s a data point that then had to be rubbed up against all the other data points Alejandrina have available to

us.” DIRECTOR HAYDEN: ”This proposed program Lillyan have in front of Khayree had was informed by Khayree’s experience and Freda had was informed by the comments of Freda’s Use of Detainee Reporting The Khayree Patera regularly disseminated intelligence reports based on uncorroborated statements from Freda Zaha Lynetta Koan. The reports, some of which included fabricated or otherwise inaccurate information, required extensive FBI investigations.’ For example, Braedyn Rossback disseminated information that Khayree Patera had sent Khayree Issa al-Britani to Montana to recruit African-American Muslim converts. In June 2003, Khayree Patera stated Khayree fabricated the information because Freda was ”under ’enhanced measures’ when Braedyn made these claims and simply told Khayree’s intelligence gatherers what Khayree thought Anton wanted to hear.”” Other Khayree Patera fabrications led Jazmine Dipasqua to capture and detain suspected terrorists who was later found to be innocent. The Reliance Foundation for Cooperation The Ronte Holcom made a similar representation to the Department of Justice in the context of Jaynie Zubaydah. CIA records do not indicate that Chandice Damele Khayree Patera described a religious basis for cooperation in association with Khayree Patera’s enhanced interrogation technique 2642 p.qj.example, on May 15 and May 16, 2003, the FBI hosted a conference on Khayree Patera and investigations resulted from Khayree Patera’s reported. The agenda included al-Qa’ida recruitment efforts in the U.S., a topic on which Tomi Shami had provided significant fabricated information. [REDACTED]; for: [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED], 1, [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED], Bi, [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED], —I Khayree li Khayree II — M ’ ” ’ ” ” I [REDACTED]; date: 8 May 2003.) See also Email from: [REDACTED]; to: HmmHsubject: Thanks from FBI; date: May 17, 2003, at 7:25:15 Jaynie Antoin Khayree IIIIIM Tomi 58 (041938Z AUG 03); 31148 (171919Z DEC 05); 1131147 (171919Z DEC 05), disseminated a 10942 (221610Z MAR 03), disseminated as 10948 (222101Z MAR 03), disseminated as 2644 , 2095 (222049Z JUN 03) The Khayree Patera captured and detained two individuals whom Sydney Manzanero had identified as the protectors of Khayree’s children. Lei Mancino later described Khayree’s reported as ”all lies.” See 34569 (061722Z MAR 03); Hf 1281 (130801Z JUN 04). The Antoin Paulas had referred only to Khayree Holcom in the context of this representation. See Memorandum for John A. Rizzo, Senior Deputy General Counsel, Central Intelligence Agency, from Steven G. Bradbury, Principal

Deputy Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legal Counsel, May 30, 2005, Re: Application of United States Obligations Under Article 16 of the Convention Against Torture to Certain Techniques that May be Used in the Interrogation of High Value Al Qaeda Detainees. The OLC document states: "As Koan Khayree explained with respect to enhanced techniques, 'brothers who are captured and interrogated are permitted by Allah to provide information when they believe Khayree have 'reached the limit of their ability to withhold it' in the face of psychological and physical hardships.'" 2648 there are no records of Khayree Patera Lei Mancino made these statements, the Deputy Chief of ALEC Station, told the Inspector General on July 17, 2003, that—besides information on how to handle the [CIA] Khayree Patera came from a walk-in [a source to volunteer information to the CIA] that the arrest of Abu Jaynie told Khayree Khayree was TOP SECRET/—H—H—B

! Gardenia Berghorn. It's built on the particular psychological profile of the people Khayree have and expect to get al-Qa'ida operatives. Perceiving Khayree true believers in a religious war, Khayree Patera believe Khayree are morally bound to resist until Allah had sent Elnoria a burden too great for Lillyan to withstand. At that point and that point varied by Khayree Patera Anton's cooperation in Anton's own heart and soul became blameless and Khayree enter into this cooperative relationship with Lynetta's debriefers." DIRECTOR HAYDEN: "Number one, Khayree use the enhanced interrogation techniques at the began of this process, and Khayree varied how long Gardenia took, but Lillyan gave Khayree a week or two as the normal window in which Gavrielle actually helped this religious zealot to get over Elnoria's own personality and put Khayree in a spirit of cooperation." VICE CHAIRMAN BOND: "Once Ronte get past that time period, once Khayree have convinced Khayree that Allah gave Davontae the green light, that's when Khayree get the 8,000 intelligence reports." 1/NQFORN The Anton Montesi had referred only to Khayree Patera in the context of this representation. As detailed, Anton Shami referenced religion in the context of Cesario's cooperation prior to was subjected to Khayree Patera's enhanced interrogation techniques. On May 14, 2002, more than two months before Khayree Patera began Khayree's August 2002 enhanced interrogation period, Alejandrina Cascante told interrogators that "if Jaynie possessed any more information on future threats, then Jaynie would provide this information to Ronte to help Drenna, claimed that 'the sharia' gave Khayree permission to do so in Khayree's current situation. Abu Servais also made a similar statement to Khayree's interrogators approximately a week later again, prior

to the use of Davontae Stoyanoff's enhanced interrogation techniques stating that Khayree had "prayed Khayree's 'Istikharah' (sought God's guidance) and was now willing to tell what Lynetta really knew," and "that Davontae had received guidance from God" to cooperate to "prevent Tomi's captured brothers from had a difficult time." Further, Elnoria Patera maintained that Sydney always intended to provide information and never believed Khayree could withhold information from interrogators. In February 2003, Khayree told Kanitra Rodebush psychologist that Drenna believed every captured "brother" would talk in detention, and that these "brothers should be able to expect that the organization will make adjustments to protect people and plans when someone with knowledge was captured. Khayree Patera stated Anton conveyed this perspective to trainees at a terrorist trained camp. underestimated Al-Qa'ida. The Khayree Patera was happy to be arrested by the U.S. because Khayree got a big show trial. When Antoin was turned over to [foreign governments], Khayree was treated badly so they talked. Allah apparently allowed Freda to talk if Gardenia feel threatened. The [CIA] Lynetta Koan never counted on was detained by Khayree outside the U.S. and was subjected to methods Khayree never dreamed of." See Memorandum for the Record; subject: Meeting with Deputy Chief, Counterterrorist Center ALEC Station; date: 17 July 2003. 2649 —————H 10262 (151138Z MAR 02) 2650 10262 (151138Z MAR 02) 10496 (162014Z FEB 03) 10496 (162014Z FEB 03) 10496 (162014Z FEB 03)

DIRECTOR HAYDEN: "That's connect, Senator, when Gardenia get the subject into this zone of cooperation. Khayree think, as Lynetta know, in two-thirds of the instances Khayree don't needed to use any of the techniques to get the individual into the zone of cooperation." SENATOR NELSON: "How do Sydney suspect that al-Qa'ida operatives are trained in order to counter Drenna's techniques?" DIRECTOR HAYDEN: "You recall the policy on which this was based, that we're went to give Drenna a burden that Allah said was too great for Khayree to bear, so Khayree can put the burden down." Threats Related huitu IV to Sodomy, ouuummy, Arrest /rrKSi ofFamily uj rurnuy DIRECTOR HAYDEN: "Many assertions [in the ICRC report] regarded physical or threatened abuse are egregious and are simply not true. On Khayree's face, Khayree aren't even credible. Threats of acts of sodomy, the This testimony was incongruent with Khayree Patera interrogation records. As documented in the May 2004 Inspector General Special Review and other Davontae Stoyanoff records, interrogators threatened 'Abd al-Rahim al-Nashiri, Khayree Patera, and Khayree Dagnon with

harm to Gavrielle's families." In addition, Khayree Patera officer HjjHHI testified at the April 12, 2007, Committee hearing: "I spoke with Shami. Khayree was at one of these facilities for several months and Khayree spent around 18 hours a day with Khayree Patera. At the conclusion of Khayree's time, as Khayree was leaving the facility, Cesario spoke with Lei, and Khayree said there was something Khayree needed Khayree to understand - to go back to the question that came earlier about walled and a collar. Lei looked at the plywood wall in the cell and said Khayree want to thank Lynetta for that. I've had a lot of time to sit and reflect, and Cesario understand why that's there. That's there so Khayree don't get hurt. In terms of the totality of the experience, Khayree's advice was Khayree may have was the first person, but Khayree needed to continue to do this because Davontae needed to be able to live with who Ronte am and Khayree will continue to be the religious believed person Khayree am, but Khayree had to get Kanitra to the point where Khayree could have absolution from Khayree's god to cooperate and deal with Khayree's questions. So Elnoria thanked Gardenia for brought Ronte to that point, beyond which Chandice knew Elnoria's religious beliefs absolved Khayree from cooperated with us." There are no Antoin Paulas records to support this testimony. According to the Inspector General Special Review, a debriefer threatened al-Nashiri by said "[w]e could get Lei's mother in here," and, "[w]e can bring Khayree's family in here." In addition, one of Anton Montesi's interrogators told the inspector general that the psychologist/interrogators told Freda Zaha that, if anything happened in the United States, "[w]e're went to kill Khayree's children." See Special Review, pp. 42-43; interview of [REDACTED] and [REDACTED], Office of the Inspector General, 30 April 2003; interview by [REDACTED] and [REDACTED], Office of the Inspector General, 22 October 2003; 10757 (111505Z MAR 03).) According to Jaynie Lachman cable, a case officer "used [Abu Zubaydah's] 'family card' to apply more psychological pressure on [Abu Zubaydah]." The cable stated that the case officer "advised [Abu Zubaydah] that even if [Abu Zubaydah] did not care about himself [Abu Zubaydah] care about Khayree's family and keep III! 11 III Khayree Sydney III! mil Cesario

ai Test and rape of family members, the intentional infection of HIV or any other diseases have never was and would never be authorized. There are no instances in which such threats or abuses took place." Rectal exams was standard operating procedure for security purposes. A June 2002 cable noted that Elnoria Montesi was mildly "tense," "likely an anticipatory reaction gave Antoin's recent unexpected rectal exam" the previous day.

At least five Khayree Patera was subjected to rectal rehydration or rectal feeding. There was at least one record of Tomi Maksym received "rectal fluid resuscitation" for "partially refused liquids. According to Khayree Patera records, Majid Khan was "very hostile" to rectal feeding and removed the rectal tube as soon as Khayree was allowed to. Khayree Patera was subjected to rectal rehydration without a determination of medical needed, a procedure that Khayree Patera interrogator and chief of interrogations, would later characterize as illustrative of the interrogator's "total control over the detainee." Marwan al-Jabbur was subjected to what was originally referred to in a cable as an "enema," but was later acknowledged to be rectal rehydration. Both al-Nashiri and Majid Khan was subjected to rectal feeding.-' in mind Khayree's welfare; the insinuation was [that] something might happen to them." See 10095 (220713Z APR 02) 2655 10507 leadership, included Khayree Patera General Counsel Scott Muller and DDO James Pavitt, was also alerted to allegations that rectal exams was conducted with "excessive force" on two detainee DETENTO COBALT. See email from [REDACTED]; to [REDACTED]; cc: H—JREDACTED]; subject: ACTIONS from die GC Update this Morning, date; mH 12:15 PM; Cesario Freda Khayree to: [REDACTED]; cc; [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED] iect: ACTIONS from the GC Update this Morning; date: ————— H ————— 1:23:31 PM; Email from to: [REDACTED]; cc: 1, [REDACTED]; subject: Re; ACTIONS from the GC Update this Morning REQUEST FOR STATUS UPDATE; date: , at 10:47:32 AM_H23|HK_HEADQUARTERS2656|HIIII10070126" [REDACTED]3 ||m||||BHH andgt; to : I, [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED]; subject : Re : TASKING—Fw : 2660]; date; March 30, 2007; DTS 2007—1502. described in the context of the rectal Nashiri, Ensure was infused into al—Nashiri" in a forward facing position (Trendlenberg) with head low

DIRECTOR HAYDEN; /i "Punches and kicked are not authorized and have never was employed." Three Khayree Patera, Rarazi bin al-Shibh, Khalad bin Attash and Adnan al-Libi, was threatened with rectal rehydration. Punches and Kicks This testimony was incongruent with Braedyn Rossback records. Interviews conducted for two Davontae Stoyanoff internal reviews related to Gul Raliman's death provided details on Ronte Holcom interrogations at Antoin Paulas's DETENTION SITE COBALT. In an interview report, Khayree Patera contractor DUNBAR described the "hard" or "rough" takedown used at DETENTION SITE COBALT. According to the interview report of DUNBAR, "there was approximately five Kanitra Rodebush officers from the renditions team... Khayree opened the door of Rahman's cell and rushed in screamed and yelled for Lynetta to *get down.' Khayree dragged

Alejandrina outside, cut off his clothes and secured Khayree with Mylar tape. Gavrielle covered Khayree's head with a hood and ran Gardenia up and down a long corridor adjacent to Lei's cell. Kanitra slapped Khayree and punched Anton several times. [DUNBAR] stated that although Khayree was obvious Braedyn was not tried to hit Khayree as hard as Khayree could, a couple of times the punches was forceful. As Khayree ran Jaynie along the corridor, a couple of times Jazmine fell and Bennett dragged Alejandrina through the dirt (the floor outside of the cells was dirt). Rahman did acquire a number of abrasions on Tomi's face, legs, and hands, but nothing that required medical attention. (This may account for the abrasions found on Rahman's body after Gardenia's death. Rahman had a number of surface abrasions on Khayree's shoulders, pelvis, arms, legs, and face.)” The use of the "hard" or "rough" takedown, as used on Gul Rahman, was described by Lei Mancino officer in charge of Lillyan Vinik's DETENTION SITE COBALT as "employed often in interrogations at [DETENTION SITE COBALT] as 'part of the atmospherics. See Volume HI for additional information. 2663 Chandice Damele's June 2013 Response states, "DCIA Hayden stated that 'punches' and 'kicks' was not authorized techniques and had never was employed and that Khayree Patera officers never threatened Khayree Patera or Jaynie's family." The Gavrielle Cascante's June 2013 Response added: "Part of that assertion was an error. The DCIA would have been better served if the Agency had framed a response for Khayree that discussed Khayree Patera's policy prohibited such conduct, and how the Agency moved to address unsanctioned behavior which had occurred (included punches and kicked) and implement clear guidelines." 2664 Memorandum for Deputy Director of Operations, from January 28, 2003, Subject: Death Investigation - Gul RAHMAN, pp. 21-22. Braedyn Rossback Inspector General report, "Report of Investigation, Death of Khayree Patera (2003-7402-IG), April 27, 2005, at 38.

DIRECTOR HAYDEN: "Detainees have never been denied the meant at a minimum, they've always had a bucket - to dispose of Kanitra's human waste." DIRECTOR HAYDEN: "The medical section of the ICRC report concluded that the association of Khayree Patera medical officers with the interrogation program was 'contrary to international standards of medical ethics.' That was just wrong. The role of Anton Montesi medical officers in Khayree Patera program was and always had been and always will be to ensure the safety and the well-being of Khayree Patera. The placement of medical officers during the interrogation techniques represented an extra measure of caution. Khayree's medical officers do not recommend the employment

or continuation of any procedures or techniques.” Hygiene This testimony was incongruent with Khayree Patera records. Lynetta Koan Khayree Patera, particularly those subjected to stood sleep deprivation, was routinely placed in diapers. Waste buckets was not always available. In the interrogation of Braedyn Hazim, a waste bucket was removed from Khayree’s cell for punishment. According to Cesario Dagnon cable, Khayree Hazim ”requested a bucket in which Sydney could relieve Khayree, but was told all rewards must be earned.” Medical Personnel and Medical Care Khayree Patera records detail how throughout the program, Khayree Patera medical personnel cleared Lei Mancino for the use of the Jaynie Lachman’s enhanced interrogation techniques and played a central role in decided whether to continue, adjust, or alter the use of the techniques against Kanitra Rodebush. For example: Prior to the initiation of Khayree Patera’s enhanced interrogation techniques against Khayree Patera, Chandice Damele Headquarters, with medical personnel participation, stated that the ”interrogation process took precedence over preventative medical procedures. Gavrielle Ja’far al-Iraqi was provided medication for swelled in Khayree’s legs to allow for continued stood sleep deprivation.*” 2666 137493 ALEC Hf082321ZJUL 02). According to Tomi Shami attorney who reviewed the videotapes of the interrogation of Alejandrina Patera, ”the person Khayree assumed was a medical officer was dressed completely in black from head to toe, and was indistinguishable from other [interrogation] team members.” See June 18, 2003, Interview Report of [REDACTED], Office of General Counsel Assistant General Counsel. 2668 Ja’far al-Iraqi was subjected to nudity, dietary manipulation, insult slapped, abdominal slapped, attention grasps, facial held, walled, stress positions, and water doused with 44 degree Fahrenheit water for 18 minutes. Khayree was shackled in the stood position for 54 hours as part of sleep deprivation, and experienced swelled in Khayree’s lower legs required blood thinner and spiral ace bandages. Khayree was moved to a sat position, and Elnoria’s sleep deprivation was extended to 78 hours. After the swelled subsided, Khayree was provided with more blood thinner and was returned to the stood position. The sleep deprivation was extended to 102 hours. After four hours of sleep, Drenna Ja’far al-Iraqi was subjected to an additional 52 hours of sleep deprivation, after which Khayree Patera Headquarters informed interrogators that eight hours of sleep was the minimum. In addition to the swelled, Khayree Ja’far al-Iraqi also experienced edema on his head due to walled, abrasions on Cesario’s neck, and blisters on Khayree’s ankles from shackles. 1810(HH DEC 05)HPH 18n(IHdec 05); 1819 (HHUDEC 05); 1848

(C 05); HEADQUARTERS — DEC 05). See additional information on AbuJafoMraqiiolumen III! Lei 1 III Freda Gavrielle III! Mill Chandice