

## Appendix A

## PROCEDURES AND RESOURCES

1. (~~TS~~ [REDACTED]) A team, led by the Deputy Inspector General, and comprising the Assistant Inspector General for Investigations, the Counsel to the Inspector General, a senior Investigations Staff Manager, three Investigators, two Inspectors, an Auditor, a Research Assistant, and a Secretary participated in this Review.
2. (~~TS~~ [REDACTED]) OIG tasked relevant components for all information regarding the treatment and interrogation of all individuals detained by or on behalf of CIA after 9/11. Agency components provided OIG with over 38,000 pages of documents. OIG conducted over 100 interviews with individuals who possessed potentially relevant information. We interviewed senior Agency management officials, including the DCI, the Deputy Director of Central Intelligence, the Executive Director, the General Counsel, and the Deputy Director for Operations. As new information developed, OIG re-interviewed several individuals.
3. (~~TS~~ [REDACTED]) OIG personnel made site visits to the [REDACTED] interrogation facilities. OIG personnel also visited [REDACTED] to review 92 videotapes of interrogations of Abu Zubaydah [REDACTED]

## Appendix B

~~TOP SECRET~~ [REDACTED]

CHRONOLOGY: COUNTERTERRORISM DETENTION AND INTERROGATION ACTIVITIES

Date	Events in Washington	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
2001 Sept	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
2001 Nov	CIA/OGC begins research on interrogations issues.	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
2002 Mar		[REDACTED]	Abu Zubaydah captured in Pakistan on 27 March 02 [REDACTED]
2002 Apr		[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
2002 Jul	CIA briefs selected policy makers on EITs in summer 2002. CIA seeks legal opinion from DoJ for use of EITs on Abu Zubaydah.	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
2002 Aug	DoJ concludes that use of 10 EITs, as described by CIA, would not violate U.S. law.	[REDACTED]	Agency initiates use of EITs on Abu Zubaydah.
2002 Sept		[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
2002 Fall	CIA briefs leadership of Congressional oversight committees.	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
2002 Nov	CTC implements training program for officers assigned to the Interrogation Program.	[REDACTED]	Al-Nashiri captured [REDACTED] EITs employed on Al-Nashiri.
2002 Dec	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED] Unauthorized interrogation techniques used on Al-Nashiri in late December or early January.
2003 Jan	OSI initiates review of interrogation activities. DCI issues Containment and Interrogation Guidelines.	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
2003 Feb-Mar	CIA briefs leadership of Congressional oversight committees.	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
2003 Mar		Khalid Shaykh Muhammad captured [REDACTED]	EITs employed on Khalid Shaykh Muhammad.
2003 Apr	OMS disseminates draft guidelines for treatment of detainees.	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
2003 Jun	DDO Capture Guidelines require that subject pose a continuing serious threat.	Abdul Wali dies after being interrogated by CIA [REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
2003 Jul	Attorney General reaffirms legality.	Teacher assaulted [REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
2003 Sep	OMS updates guidelines for detainee treatment.	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]

~~TOP SECRET~~ [REDACTED]



## Appendix C



~~TOP SECRET~~

U.S. Department of Justice

Office of Legal Counsel

Office of the Assistant Attorney General

Washington, D.C. 20530

August 1, 2002

Memorandum for John Rizzo  
Acting General Counsel of the Central Intelligence Agency

*Interrogation of al Qaeda Operative*

You have asked for this Office's views on whether certain proposed conduct would violate the prohibition against torture found at Section 2340A of title 18 of the United States Code. You have asked for this advice in the course of conducting interrogations of Abu Zubaydah. As we understand it, Zubaydah is one of the highest ranking members of the al Qaeda terrorist organization, with which the United States is currently engaged in an international armed conflict following the attacks on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon on September 11, 2001. This letter memorializes our previous oral advice, given on July 24, 2002 and July 26, 2002, that the proposed conduct would not violate this prohibition.

I.

Our advice is based upon the following facts, which you have provided to us. We also understand that you do not have any facts in your possession contrary to the facts outlined here, and this opinion is limited to these facts. If these facts were to change, this advice would not necessarily apply. Zubaydah is currently being held by the United States. The interrogation team is certain that he has additional information that he refuses to divulge. Specifically, he is withholding information regarding terrorist networks in the United States or in Saudi Arabia and information regarding plans to conduct attacks within the United States or against our interests overseas. Zubaydah has become accustomed to a certain level of treatment and displays no signs of willingness to disclose further information. Moreover, your intelligence indicates that there is currently a level of "chatter" equal to that which preceded the September 11 attacks. In light of the information you believe Zubaydah has and the high level of threat you believe now exists, you wish to move the interrogations into what you have described as an "increased pressure phase."

As part of this increased pressure phase, Zubaydah will have contact only with a new interrogation specialist, whom he has not met previously, and the Survival, Evasion, Resistance, Escape ("SERE") training psychologist who has been involved with the interrogations since they began. This phase will likely last no more than several days but could last up to thirty days. In this phase, you would like to employ ten techniques that you believe will dislocate his

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

expectations regarding the treatment he believes he will receive and encourage him to disclose the crucial information mentioned above. These ten techniques are: (1) attention grasp, (2) walling, (3) facial hold, (4) facial slap (insult slap), (5) cramped confinement, (6) wall standing, (7) stress positions, (8) sleep deprivation, (9) insects placed in a confinement box, and (10) the waterboard. You have informed us that the use of these techniques would be on an as-needed basis and that not all of these techniques will necessarily be used. The interrogation team would use these techniques in some combination to convince Zubaydah that the only way he can influence his surrounding environment is through cooperation. You have, however, informed us that you expect these techniques to be used in some sort of escalating fashion, culminating with the waterboard, though not necessarily ending with this technique. Moreover, you have also orally informed us that although some of these techniques may be used with more than once, that repetition will not be substantial because the techniques generally lose their effectiveness after several repetitions. You have also informed us that Zubaydah sustained a wound during his capture, which is being treated.

Based on the facts you have given us, we understand each of these techniques to be as follows. The attention grasp consists of grasping the individual with both hands, one hand on each side of the collar opening, in a controlled and quick motion. In the same motion as the grasp, the individual is drawn toward the interrogator.

For walling, a flexible false wall will be constructed. The individual is placed with his heels touching the wall. The interrogator pulls the individual forward and then quickly and firmly pushes the individual into the wall. It is the individual's shoulder blades that hit the wall. During this motion, the head and neck are supported with a rolled hood or towel that provides a c-collar effect to help prevent whiplash. To further reduce the probability of injury, the individual is allowed to rebound from the flexible wall. You have orally informed us that the false wall is in part constructed to create a loud sound when the individual hits it, which will further shock or surprise in the individual. In part, the idea is to create a sound that will make the impact seem far worse than it is and that will be far worse than any injury that might result from the action.

The facial hold is used to hold the head immobile. One open palm is placed on either side of the individual's face. The fingertips are kept well away from the individual's eyes.

With the facial slap or insult slap, the interrogator slaps the individual's face with fingers slightly spread. The hand makes contact with the area directly between the tip of the individual's chin and the bottom of the corresponding earlobe. The interrogator invades the individual's personal space. The goal of the facial slap is not to inflict physical pain that is severe or lasting. Instead, the purpose of the facial slap is to induce shock, surprise, and/or humiliation.

Cramped confinement involves the placement of the individual in a confined space, the dimensions of which restrict the individual's movement. The confined space is usually dark.

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

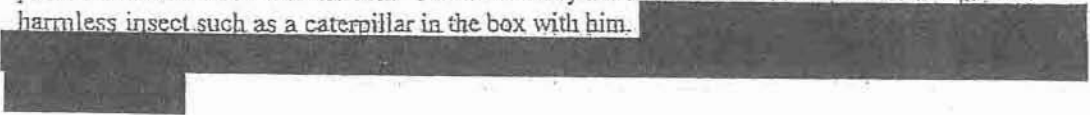
The duration of confinement varies based upon the size of the container. For the larger confined space, the individual can stand up or sit down; the smaller space is large enough for the subject to sit down. Confinement in the larger space can last up to eighteen hours; for the smaller space, confinement lasts for no more than two hours.

Wall standing is used to induce muscle fatigue. The individual stands about four to five feet from a wall, with his feet spread approximately to shoulder width. His arms are stretched out in front of him, with his fingers resting on the wall. His fingers support all of his body weight. The individual is not permitted to move or reposition his hands or feet.

A variety of stress positions may be used. You have informed us that these positions are not designed to produce the pain associated with contortions or twisting of the body. Rather, somewhat like walling, they are designed to produce the physical discomfort associated with muscle fatigue. Two particular stress positions are likely to be used on Zubaydah: (1) sitting on the floor with legs extended straight out in front of him with his arms raised above his head; and (2) kneeling on the floor while leaning back at a 45 degree angle. You have also orally informed us that through observing Zubaydah in captivity, you have noted that he appears to be quite flexible despite his wound.

Sleep deprivation may be used. You have indicated that your purpose in using this technique is to reduce the individual's ability to think on his feet and, through the discomfort associated with lack of sleep, to motivate him to cooperate. The effect of such sleep deprivation will generally remit after one or two nights of uninterrupted sleep. You have informed us that your research has revealed that, in rare instances, some individuals who are already predisposed to psychological problems may experience abnormal reactions to sleep deprivation. Even in those cases, however, reactions abate after the individual is permitted to sleep. Moreover, personnel with medical training are available to and will intervene in the unlikely event of an abnormal reaction. You have orally informed us that you would not deprive Zubaydah of sleep for more than eleven days at a time and that you have previously kept him awake for 72 hours, from which no mental or physical harm resulted.

You would like to place Zubaydah in a cramped confinement box with an insect. You have informed us that he appears to have a fear of insects. In particular, you would like to tell Zubaydah that you intend to place a stinging insect into the box with him. You would, however, place a harmless insect in the box. You have orally informed us that you would in fact place a harmless insect such as a caterpillar in the box with him.



Finally, you would like to use a technique called the "waterboard." In this procedure, the individual is bound securely to an inclined bench, which is approximately four feet by seven feet. The individual's feet are generally elevated. A cloth is placed over the forehead and eyes. Water

~~TOP SECRET~~



~~TOP SECRET~~

is then applied to the cloth in a controlled manner. As this is done, the cloth is lowered until it covers both the nose and mouth. Once the cloth is saturated and completely covers the mouth and nose, air flow is slightly restricted for 20 to 40 seconds due to the presence of the cloth. This causes an increase in carbon dioxide level in the individual's blood. This increase in the carbon dioxide level stimulates increased effort to breathe. This effort plus the cloth produces the perception of "suffocation and incipient panic," i.e., the perception of drowning. The individual does not breathe any water into his lungs. During those 20 to 40 seconds, water is continuously applied from a height of twelve to twenty-four inches. After this period, the cloth is lifted, and the individual is allowed to breathe unimpeded for three or four full breaths. The sensation of drowning is immediately relieved by the removal of the cloth. The procedure may then be repeated. The water is usually applied from a canteen cup or small watering can with a spout. You have orally informed us that this procedure triggers an automatic physiological sensation of drowning that the individual cannot control even though he may be aware that he is in fact not drowning. You have also orally informed us that it is likely that this procedure would not last more than 20 minutes in any one application.

We also understand that a medical expert with SERE experience will be present throughout this phase and that the procedures will be stopped if deemed medically necessary to prevent severe mental or physical harm to Zubaydah. As mentioned above, Zubaydah suffered an injury during his capture. You have informed us that steps will be taken to ensure that this injury is not in any way exacerbated by the use of these methods and that adequate medical attention will be given to ensure that it will heal properly.

## II.

In this part, we review the context within which these procedures will be applied. You have informed us that you have taken various steps to ascertain what effect, if any, these techniques would have on Zubaydah's mental health. These same techniques, with the exception of the insect in the cramped confined space, have been used and continue to be used on some members of our military personnel during their SERE training. Because of the use of these procedures in training our own military personnel to resist interrogations, you have consulted with various individuals who have extensive experience in the use of these techniques. You have done so in order to ensure that no prolonged mental harm would result from the use of these proposed procedures.

Through your consultation with various individuals responsible for such training, you have learned that these techniques have been used as elements of a course of conduct without any reported incident of prolonged mental harm. [REDACTED] of the SERE school, [REDACTED] has reported that, during the seven-year period that he spent in those positions, there were two requests from Congress for information concerning alleged injuries resulting from the training. One of these inquiries was prompted by the temporary physical injury a trainee sustained as result of being placed in a

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

confinement box. The other inquiry involved claims that the SERE training caused two individuals to engage in criminal behavior, namely, felony shoplifting and downloading child pornography onto a military computer. According to this official, these claims were found to be baseless. Moreover, he has indicated that during the three and a half years he spent as [REDACTED] of the SERE program, he trained 10,000 students. Of those students, only two dropped out of the training following the use of these techniques. Although on rare occasions some students temporarily postponed the remainder of their training and received psychological counseling, those students were able to finish the program without any indication of subsequent mental health effects.

You have informed us that you have consulted with [REDACTED] who has ten years of experience with SERE training [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] He stated that, during those ten years, insofar as he is aware, none of the individuals who completed the program suffered any adverse mental health effects. He informed you that there was one person who did not complete the training. That person experienced an adverse mental health reaction that lasted only two hours. After those two hours, the individual's symptoms spontaneously dissipated without requiring treatment or counseling and no other symptoms were ever reported by this individual. According to the information you have provided to us, this assessment of the use of these procedures includes the use of the waterboard.

Additionally, you received a memorandum from the [REDACTED] which you supplied to us. [REDACTED] has experience with the use of all of these procedures in a course of conduct, with the exception of the insect in the confinement box and the waterboard. This memorandum confirms that the use of these procedures has not resulted in any reported instances of prolonged mental harm, and very few instances of immediate and temporary adverse psychological responses to the training. [REDACTED] reported that a small minority of students have had temporary adverse psychological reactions during training. Of the 26,829 students trained from 1992 through 2001 in the Air Force SERE training, 4.3 percent of those students had contact with psychology services. Of those 4.3 percent, only 3.2 percent were pulled from the program for psychological reasons. Thus, out of the students trained overall, only 0.14 percent were pulled from the program for psychological reasons. Furthermore, although [REDACTED] indicated that surveys of students having completed this training are not done, he expressed confidence that the training did not cause any long-term psychological impact. He based his conclusion on the debriefing of students that is done after the training. More importantly, he based this assessment on the fact that although training is required to be extremely stressful in order to be effective, very few complaints have been made regarding the training. During his tenure, in which 10,000 students were trained, no congressional complaints have been made. While there was one Inspector General complaint, it was not due to psychological concerns. Moreover, he was aware of only one letter inquiring about the long-term impact of these techniques from an individual trained

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

over twenty years ago. He found that it was impossible to attribute this individual's symptoms to his training. ██████████ concluded that if there are any long-term psychological effects of the United States Air Force training using the procedures outlined above they "are certainly minimal."

With respect to the waterboard, you have also orally informed us that the Navy continues to use it in training. You have informed us that your on-site psychologists, who have extensive experience with the use of the waterboard in Navy training, have not encountered any significant long-term mental health consequences from its use. Your on-site psychologists have also indicated that JPRA has likewise not reported any significant long-term mental health consequences from the use of the waterboard. You have informed us that other services ceased use of the waterboard because it was so successful as an interrogation technique, but not because of any concerns over any harm, physical or mental, caused by it. It was also reported to be almost 100 percent effective in producing cooperation among the trainees. ██████████ also indicated that he had observed the use of the waterboard in Navy training some ten to twelve times. Each time it resulted in cooperation but it did not result in any physical harm to the student.

You have also reviewed the relevant literature and found no empirical data on the effect of these techniques, with the exception of sleep deprivation. With respect to sleep deprivation, you have informed us that it is not uncommon for someone to be deprived of sleep for 72 hours and still perform excellently on visual-spatial motor tasks and short-term memory tests. Although some individuals may experience hallucinations, according to the literature you surveyed, those who experience such psychotic symptoms have almost always had such episodes prior to the sleep deprivation. You have indicated the studies of lengthy sleep deprivation showed no psychosis, loosening of thoughts, flattening of emotions, delusions, or paranoid ideas. In one case, even after eleven days of deprivation, no psychosis or permanent brain damage occurred. In fact the individual reported feeling almost back to normal after one night's sleep. Further, based on the experiences with its use in military training (where it is induced for up to 48 hours), you found that rarely, if ever, will the individual suffer harm after the sleep deprivation is discontinued. Instead, the effects remit after a few good nights of sleep.

You have taken the additional step of consulting with U.S. interrogations experts, and other individuals with oversight over the SERE training process. None of these individuals was aware of any prolonged psychological effect caused by the use of any of the above techniques either separately or as a course of conduct. Moreover, you consulted with outside psychologists who reported that they were unaware of any cases where long-term problems have occurred as a result of these techniques.

Moreover, in consulting with a number of mental health experts, you have learned that the effect of any of these procedures will be dependant on the individual's personal history, cultural history and psychological tendencies. To that end, you have informed us that you have

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

completed a psychological assessment of Zubaydah. This assessment is based on interviews with Zubaydah, observations of him, and information collected from other sources such as intelligence and press reports. Our understanding of Zubaydah's psychological profile, which we set forth below, is based on that assessment.

According to this assessment, Zubaydah, though only 31, rose quickly from very low level mujahedin to third or fourth man in al Qaeda. He has served as Usama Bin Laden's senior lieutenant. In that capacity, he has managed a network of training camps. He has been instrumental in the training of operatives for al Qaeda, the Egyptian Islamic Jihad, and other terrorist elements inside Pakistan and Afghanistan. He acted as the Deputy Camp Commander for al Qaeda training camp in Afghanistan, personally approving entry and graduation of all trainees during 1999-2000. From 1996 until 1999, he approved all individuals going in and out of Afghanistan to the training camps. Further, no one went in and out of Peshawar, Pakistan without his knowledge and approval. He also acted as al Qaeda's coordinator of external contacts and foreign communications. Additionally, he has acted as al Qaeda's counter-intelligence officer and has been trusted to find spies within the organization.

Zubaydah has been involved in every major terrorist operation carried out by al Qaeda. He was a planner for the Millennium plot to attack U.S. and Israeli targets during the Millennium celebrations in Jordan. Two of the central figures in this plot who were arrested have identified Zubaydah as the supporter of their cell and the plot. He also served as a planner for the Paris Embassy plot in 2001. Moreover, he was one of the planners of the September 11 attacks. Prior to his capture, he was engaged in planning future terrorist attacks against U.S. interests.

Your psychological assessment indicates that it is believed Zubaydah wrote al Qaeda's manual on resistance techniques. You also believe that his experiences in al Qaeda make him well-acquainted with and well-versed in such techniques. As part of his role in al Qaeda, Zubaydah visited individuals in prison and helped them upon their release. Through this contact and activities with other al Qaeda mujahedin, you believe that he knows many stories of capture, interrogation, and resistance to such interrogation. Additionally, he has spoken with Aymari al-Zawahiri, and you believe it is likely that the two discussed Zawahiri's experiences as a prisoner of the Russians and the Egyptians.

Zubaydah stated during interviews that he thinks of any activity outside of jihad as "silly." He has indicated that his heart and mind are devoted to serving Allah and Islam through jihad and he has stated that he has no doubts or regrets about committing himself to jihad. Zubaydah believes that the global victory of Islam is inevitable. You have informed us that he continues to express his unabated desire to kill Americans and Jews.

Your psychological assessment describes his personality as follows. He is "a highly self-directed individual who prizes his independence." He has "narcissistic features," which are evidenced in the attention he pays to his personal appearance and his "obvious 'efforts' to

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

demonstrate that he is really a rather "humble and regular guy." He is "somewhat compulsive" in how he organizes his environment and business. He is confident, self-assured, and possesses an air of authority. While he admits to at times wrestling with how to determine who is an "innocent," he has acknowledged celebrating the destruction of the World Trade Center. He is intelligent and intellectually curious. He displays "excellent self-discipline." The assessment describes him as a perfectionist, persistent, private, and highly capable in his social interactions. He is very guarded about opening up to others and your assessment repeatedly emphasizes that he tends not to trust others easily. He is also "quick to recognize and assess the moods and motivations of others." Furthermore, he is proud of his ability to lie and deceive others successfully. Through his deception he has, among other things, prevented the location of al Qaeda safehouses and even acquired a United Nations refugee identification card.

According to your reports, Zubaydah does not have any pre-existing mental conditions or problems that would make him likely to suffer prolonged mental harm from your proposed interrogation methods. Through reading his diaries and interviewing him, you have found no history of "mood disturbance or other psychiatric pathology[,] "thought disorder[,] . . . enduring mood or mental health problems." He is in fact "remarkably resilient and confident that he can overcome adversity." When he encounters stress or low mood, this appears to last only for a short time. He deals with stress by assessing its source, evaluating the coping resources available to him, and then taking action. Your assessment notes that he is "generally self-sufficient and relies on his understanding and application of religious and psychological principles, intelligence and discipline to avoid and overcome problems." Moreover, you have found that he has a "reliable and durable support system" in his faith, "the blessings of religious leaders, and camaraderie of like-minded mujahedin brothers." During detention, Zubaydah has managed his mood, remaining at most points "circumspect, calm, controlled, and deliberate." He has maintained this demeanor during aggressive interrogations and reductions in sleep. You describe that in an initial confrontational incident, Zubaydah showed signs of sympathetic nervous system arousal, which you think was possibly fear. Although this incident led him to disclose intelligence information, he was able to quickly regain his composure, his air of confidence, and his "strong resolve" not to reveal any information.

Overall, you summarize his primary strengths as the following: ability to focus, goal-directed discipline, intelligence, emotional resilience, street savvy, ability to organize and manage people, keen observation skills, fluid adaptability (can anticipate and adapt under duress and with minimal resources), capacity to assess and exploit the needs of others, and ability to adjust goals to emerging opportunities.

You anticipate that he will draw upon his vast knowledge of interrogation techniques to cope with the interrogation. Your assessment indicates that Zubaydah may be willing to die to protect the most important information that he holds. Nonetheless, you are of the view that his belief that Islam will ultimately dominate the world and that this victory is inevitable may provide the chance that Zubaydah will give information and rationalize it solely as a temporary

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

setback. Additionally, you believe he may be willing to disclose some information, particularly information he deems to not be critical, but which may ultimately be useful to us when pieced together with other intelligence information you have gained.

### III.

Section 2340A makes it a criminal offense for any person "outside of the United States [to] commit[] or attempt[] to commit torture." Section 2340(1) defines torture as:

an act committed by a person acting under the color of law specifically intended to inflict severe physical or mental pain or suffering (other than pain or suffering incidental to lawful sanctions) upon another person within his custody of physical control.

18 U.S.C. § 2340(1). As we outlined in our opinion on standards of conduct under Section 2340A, a violation of 2340A requires a showing that: (1) the torture occurred outside the United States; (2) the defendant acted under the color of law; (3) the victim was within the defendant's custody or control; (4) the defendant specifically intended to inflict severe pain or suffering; and (5) that the act inflicted severe pain or suffering. See Memorandum for John Rizzo, Acting General Counsel for the Central Intelligence Agency, from Jay S. Bybee, Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legal Counsel, *Re: Standards of Conduct for Interrogation under 18 U.S.C. §§ 2340-2340A* at 3 (August 1, 2002) ("Section 2340A Memorandum"). You have asked us to assume that Zubaydah is being held outside the United States, Zubaydah is within U.S. custody, and the interrogators are acting under the color of law. At issue is whether the last two elements would be met by the use of the proposed procedures, namely, whether those using these procedures would have the requisite mental state and whether these procedures would inflict severe pain or suffering within the meaning of the statute.

Severe Pain or Suffering. In order for pain or suffering to rise to the level of torture, the statute requires that it be severe. As we have previously explained, this reaches only extreme acts. See *id.* at 13. Nonetheless, drawing upon cases under the Torture Victim Protection Act (TVPA), which has a definition of torture that is similar to Section 2340's definition, we found that a single event of sufficiently intense pain may fall within this prohibition. See *id.* at 26. As a result, we have analyzed each of these techniques separately. In further drawing upon those cases, we also have found that courts tend to take a totality-of-the-circumstances approach and consider an entire course of conduct to determine whether torture has occurred. See *id.* at 27. Therefore, in addition to considering each technique separately, we consider them together as a course of conduct.

Section 2340 defines torture as the infliction of severe physical or mental pain or suffering. We will consider physical pain and mental pain separately. See 18 U.S.C. § 2340(1). With respect to *physical* pain, we previously concluded that "severe pain" within the meaning of

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

Section 2340 is pain that is difficult for the individual to endure and is of an intensity akin to the pain accompanying serious physical injury. See Section 2340A Memorandum at 6. Drawing upon the TVPA precedent, we have noted that examples of acts inflicting severe pain that typify torture are, among other things, severe beatings with weapons such as clubs, and the burning of prisoners. See *id.* at 24. We conclude below that none of the proposed techniques inflicts such pain.

The facial hold and the attention grasp involve no physical pain. In the absence of such pain it is obvious that they cannot be said to inflict severe physical pain or suffering. The stress positions and wall standing both may result in muscle fatigue. Each involves the sustained holding of a position. In wall standing, it will be holding a position in which all of the individual's body weight is placed on his finger tips. The stress positions will likely include sitting on the floor with legs extended straight out in front and arms raised above the head, and kneeling on the floor and leaning back at a 45 degree angle. Any pain associated with muscle fatigue is not of the intensity sufficient to amount to "severe physical pain or suffering" under the statute, nor, despite its discomfort, can it be said to be difficult to endure. Moreover, you have orally informed us that no stress position will be used that could interfere with the healing of Zubaydah's wound. Therefore, we conclude that these techniques involve discomfort that falls far below the threshold of severe physical pain.

Similarly, although the confinement boxes (both small and large) are physically uncomfortable because their size restricts movement, they are not so small as to require the individual to contort his body to sit (small box) or stand (large box). You have also orally informed us that despite his wound, Zubaydah remains quite flexible, which would substantially reduce any pain associated with being placed in the box. We have no information from the medical experts you have consulted that the limited duration for which the individual is kept in the boxes causes any substantial physical pain. As a result, we do not think the use of these boxes can be said to cause pain that is of the intensity associated with serious physical injury.

The use of one of these boxes with the introduction of an insect does not alter this assessment. As we understand it, no actually harmful insect will be placed in the box. Thus, though the introduction of an insect may produce trepidation in Zubaydah (which we discuss below), it certainly does not cause physical pain.

As for sleep deprivation, it is clear that depriving someone of sleep does not involve severe physical pain within the meaning of the statute. While sleep deprivation may involve some physical discomfort, such as the fatigue or the discomfort experienced in the difficulty of keeping one's eyes open, these effects remit after the individual is permitted to sleep. Based on the facts you have provided us, we are not aware of any evidence that sleep deprivation results in severe physical pain or suffering. As a result, its use does not violate Section 2340A.

Even those techniques that involve physical contact between the interrogator and the

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

individual do not result in severe pain. The facial slap and walling contain precautions to ensure that no pain even approaching this level results. The slap is delivered with fingers slightly spread, which you have explained to us is designed to be less painful than a closed-hand slap. The slap is also delivered to the fleshy part of the face, further reducing any risk of physical damage or serious pain. The facial slap does not produce pain that is difficult to endure. Likewise, walling involves quickly pulling the person forward and then thrusting him against a flexible false wall. You have informed us that the sound of hitting the wall will actually be far worse than any possible injury to the individual. The use of the rolled towel around the neck also reduces any risk of injury. While it may hurt to be pushed against the wall, any pain experienced is not of the intensity associated with serious physical injury.

As we understand it, when the waterboard is used, the subject's body responds as if the subject were drowning—even though the subject may be well aware that he is in fact not drowning. You have informed us that this procedure does not inflict actual physical harm. Thus, although the subject may experience the fear or panic associated with the feeling of drowning, the waterboard does not inflict physical pain. As we explained in the Section 2340A Memorandum, "pain and suffering" as used in Section 2340 is best understood as a single concept, not distinct concepts of "pain" as distinguished from "suffering." See Section 2340A Memorandum at 6 n.3. The waterboard, which inflicts no pain or actual harm whatsoever, does not, in our view inflict "severe pain or suffering." Even if one were to parse the statute more finely to attempt to treat "suffering" as a distinct concept, the waterboard could not be said to inflict severe suffering. The waterboard is simply a controlled acute episode, lacking the connotation of a protracted period of time generally given to suffering.

Finally, as we discussed above, you have informed us that in determining which procedures to use and how you will use them, you have selected techniques that will not harm Zubaydah's wound. You have also indicated that numerous steps will be taken to ensure that none of these procedures in any way interferes with the proper healing of Zubaydah's wound. You have also indicated that, should it appear at any time that Zubaydah is experiencing severe pain or suffering, the medical personnel on hand will stop the use of any technique.

Even when all of these methods are considered combined in an overall course of conduct, they still would not inflict severe physical pain or suffering. As discussed above, a number of these acts result in no physical pain, others produce only physical discomfort. You have indicated that these acts will not be used with substantial repetition, so that there is no possibility that severe physical pain could arise from such repetition. Accordingly, we conclude that these acts neither separately nor as part of a course of conduct would inflict severe physical pain or suffering within the meaning of the statute.

We next consider whether the use of these techniques would inflict severe *mental* pain or suffering within the meaning of Section 2340. Section 2340 defines severe mental pain or suffering as "the prolonged mental harm caused by or resulting from" one of several predicate

~~TOP SECRET~~



~~TOP SECRET~~

acts. 18 U.S.C. § 2340(2). Those predicate acts are: (1) the intentional infliction or threatened infliction of severe physical pain or suffering; (2) the administration or application, or threatened administration or application of mind-altering substances or other procedures calculated to disrupt profoundly the senses or the personality; (3) the threat of imminent death; or (4) the threat that any of the preceding acts will be done to another person. *See* 18 U.S.C. § 2340(2)(A)-(D). As we have explained, this list of predicate acts is exclusive. *See* Section 2340A Memorandum at 8. No other acts can support a charge under Section 2340A based on the infliction of severe mental pain or suffering. *See id.* Thus, if the methods that you have described do not either in and of themselves constitute one of these acts or as a course of conduct fulfill the predicate act requirement, the prohibition has not been violated. *See id.* Before addressing these techniques, we note that it is plain that none of these procedures involves a threat to any third party, the use of any kind of drugs, or for the reasons described above, the infliction of severe physical pain. Thus, the question is whether any of these acts, separately or as a course of conduct, constitutes a threat of severe physical pain or suffering, a procedure designed to disrupt profoundly the senses, or a threat of imminent death. As we previously explained, whether an action constitutes a threat must be assessed from the standpoint of a reasonable person in the subject's position. *See id.* at 9.

No argument can be made that the attention grasp or the facial hold constitute threats of imminent death or are procedures designed to disrupt profoundly the senses or personality. In general the grasp and the facial hold will startle the subject, produce fear, or even insult him. As you have informed us, the use of these techniques is not accompanied by a specific verbal threat of severe physical pain or suffering. To the extent that these techniques could be considered a threat of severe physical pain or suffering, such a threat would have to be inferred from the acts themselves. Because these actions themselves involve no pain, neither could be interpreted by a reasonable person in Zubaydah's position to constitute a threat of severe pain or suffering. Accordingly, these two techniques are not predicate acts within the meaning of Section 2340.

The facial slap likewise falls outside the set of predicate acts. It plainly is not a threat of imminent death, under Section 2340(2)(C), or a procedure designed to disrupt profoundly the senses or personality, under Section 2340(2)(B). Though it may hurt, as discussed above, the effect is one of smarting or stinging and surprise or humiliation, but not severe pain. Nor does it alone constitute a threat of severe pain or suffering, under Section 2340(2)(A). Like the facial hold and the attention grasp, the use of this slap is not accompanied by a specific verbal threat of further escalating violence. Additionally, you have informed us that in one use this technique will typically involve at most two slaps. Certainly, the use of this slap may dislodge any expectation that Zubaydah had that he would not be touched in a physically aggressive manner. Nonetheless, this alteration in his expectations could hardly be construed by a reasonable person in his situation to be tantamount to a threat of severe physical pain or suffering. At most, this technique suggests that the circumstances of his confinement and interrogation have changed. Therefore, the facial slap is not within the statute's exclusive list of predicate acts.

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

Walling plainly is not a procedure calculated to disrupt profoundly the senses or personality. While walling involves what might be characterized as rough handling, it does not involve the threat of imminent death or, as discussed above, the infliction of severe physical pain. Moreover, once again we understand that use of this technique will not be accompanied by any specific verbal threat that violence will ensue absent cooperation. Thus, like the facial slap, walling can only constitute a threat of severe physical pain if a reasonable person would infer such a threat from the use of the technique itself. Walling does not in and of itself inflict severe pain or suffering. Like the facial slap, walling may alter the subject's expectation as to the treatment he believes he will receive. Nonetheless, the character of the action falls so far short of inflicting severe pain or suffering within the meaning of the statute that even if he inferred that greater aggressiveness was to follow, the type of actions that could be reasonably be anticipated would still fall below anything sufficient to inflict severe physical pain or suffering under the statute. Thus, we conclude that this technique falls outside the proscribed predicate acts.

Like walling, stress positions and wall-standing are not procedures calculated to disrupt profoundly the senses, nor are they threats of imminent death. These procedures, as discussed above, involve the use of muscle fatigue to encourage cooperation and do not themselves constitute the infliction of severe physical pain or suffering. Moreover, there is no aspect of violence to either technique that remotely suggests future severe pain or suffering from which such a threat of future harm could be inferred. They simply involve forcing the subject to remain in uncomfortable positions. While these acts may indicate to the subject that he may be placed in these positions again if he does not disclose information, the use of these techniques would not suggest to a reasonable person in the subject's position that he is being threatened with severe pain or suffering. Accordingly, we conclude that these two procedures do not constitute any of the predicate acts set forth in Section 2340(2).

As with the other techniques discussed so far, cramped confinement is not a threat of imminent death. It may be argued that, focusing in part on the fact that the boxes will be without light, placement in these boxes would constitute a procedure designed to disrupt profoundly the senses. As we explained in our recent opinion, however, to "disrupt profoundly the senses" a technique must produce an extreme effect in the subject. See Section 2340A Memorandum at 10-12. We have previously concluded that this requires that the procedure cause substantial interference with the individual's cognitive abilities or fundamentally alter his personality. See *id.* at 11. Moreover, the statute requires that such procedures must be calculated to produce this effect. See *id.* at 10; 18 U.S.C. § 2340(2)(B).

With respect to the small confinement box, you have informed us that he would spend at most two hours in this box. You have informed us that your purpose in using these boxes is not to interfere with his senses or his personality, but to cause him physical discomfort that will encourage him to disclose critical information. Moreover, your imposition of time limitations on the use of either of the boxes also indicates that the use of these boxes is not designed or calculated to disrupt profoundly the senses or personality. For the larger box, in which he can

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

both stand and sit, he may be placed in this box for up to eighteen hours at a time, while you have informed us that he will never spend more than an hour at time in the smaller box. These time limits further ensure that no profound disruption of the senses or personality, were it even possible, would result. As such, the use of the confinement boxes does not constitute a procedure calculated to disrupt profoundly the senses or personality.

Nor does the use of the boxes threaten Zubaydah with severe physical pain or suffering. While additional time spent in the boxes may be threatened, their use is not accompanied by any express threats of severe physical pain or suffering. Like the stress positions and walling, placement in the boxes is physically uncomfortable but any such discomfort does not rise to the level of severe physical pain or suffering. Accordingly, a reasonable person in the subject's position would not infer from the use of this technique that severe physical pain is the next step in his interrogator's treatment of him. Therefore, we conclude that the use of the confinement boxes does not fall within the statute's required predicate acts.

In addition to using the confinement boxes alone, you also would like to introduce an insect into one of the boxes with Zubaydah. As we understand it, you plan to inform Zubaydah that you are going to place a stinging insect into the box, but you will actually place a harmless insect in the box, such as a caterpillar. If you do so, to ensure that you are outside the predicate act requirement, you must inform him that the insects will not have a sting that would produce death or severe pain. If, however, you were to place the insect in the box without informing him that you are doing so, then, in order to not commit a predicate act, you should not affirmatively lead him to believe that any insect is present which has a sting that could produce severe pain or suffering or even cause his death.

so long as you take either of the approaches we have described, the insect's placement in the box would not constitute a threat of severe physical pain or suffering to a reasonable person in his position. An individual placed in a box, even an individual with a fear of insects, would not reasonably feel threatened with severe physical pain or suffering if a caterpillar was placed in the box. Further, you have informed us that you are not aware that Zubaydah has any allergies to insects, and you have not informed us of any other factors that would cause a reasonable person in that same situation to believe that an unknown insect would cause him severe physical pain or death. Thus, we conclude that the placement of the insect in the confinement box with Zubaydah would not constitute a predicate act.

Sleep deprivation also clearly does not involve a threat of imminent death. Although it produces physical discomfort, it cannot be said to constitute a threat of severe physical pain or suffering from the perspective of a reasonable person in Zubaydah's position. Nor could sleep deprivation constitute a procedure calculated to disrupt profoundly the senses, so long as sleep deprivation (as you have informed us is your intent) is used for limited periods, before hallucinations or other profound disruptions of the senses would occur. To be sure, sleep deprivation may reduce the subject's ability to think on his feet. Indeed, you indicate that this is

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

the intended result. His mere reduced ability to evade your questions and resist answering does not, however, rise to the level of disruption required by the statute. As we explained above, a disruption within the meaning of the statute is an extreme one, substantially interfering with an individual's cognitive abilities, for example, inducing hallucinations, or driving him to engage in uncharacteristic self-destructive behavior. *See infra* 13; Section 2340A Memorandum at ¶1. Therefore, the limited use of sleep deprivation does not constitute one of the required predicate acts.

We find that the use of the waterboard constitutes a threat of imminent death. As you have explained the waterboard procedure to us, it creates in the subject the uncontrollable physiological sensation that the subject is drowning. Although the procedure will be monitored by personnel with medical training and extensive SERE school experience with this procedure who will ensure the subject's mental and physical safety, the subject is not aware of any of these precautions. From the vantage point of any reasonable person undergoing this procedure in such circumstances, he would feel as if he is drowning at very moment of the procedure due to the uncontrollable physiological sensation he is experiencing. Thus, this procedure cannot be viewed as too uncertain to satisfy the imminence requirement. Accordingly, it constitutes a threat of imminent death and fulfills the predicate act requirement under the statute.

Although the waterboard constitutes a threat of imminent death, prolonged mental harm must nonetheless result to violate the statutory prohibition on infliction of severe mental pain or suffering. *See* Section 2340A Memorandum at 7. We have previously concluded that prolonged mental harm is mental harm of some lasting duration, e.g., mental harm lasting months or years. *See id.* Prolonged mental harm is not simply the stress experienced in, for example, an interrogation by state police. *See id.* Based on your research into the use of these methods at the SERE school and consultation with others with expertise in the field of psychology and interrogation, you do not anticipate that any prolonged mental harm would result from the use of the waterboard. Indeed, you have advised us that the relief is almost immediate when the cloth is removed from the nose and mouth. In the absence of prolonged mental harm, no severe mental pain or suffering would have been inflicted, and the use of these procedures would not constitute torture within the meaning of the statute.

When these acts are considered as a course of conduct, we are unsure whether these acts may constitute a threat of severe physical pain or suffering. You have indicated to us that you have not determined either the order or the precise timing for implementing these procedures. It is conceivable that these procedures could be used in a course of escalating conduct, moving incrementally and rapidly from least physically intrusive, e.g., facial hold, to the most physical contact, e.g., walling or the waterboard. As we understand it, based on his treatment so far, Zubaydah has come to expect that no physical harm will be done to him. By using these techniques in increasing intensity and in rapid succession, the goal would be to dislodge this expectation. Based on the facts you have provided to us, we cannot say definitively that the entire course of conduct would cause a reasonable person to believe that he is being threatened

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

with severe pain or suffering within the meaning of section 2340. On the other hand, however, under certain circumstances—for example, rapid escalation in the use of these techniques culminating in the waterboard (which we acknowledge constitutes a threat of imminent death) accompanied by verbal or other suggestions that physical violence will follow—might cause a reasonable person to believe that they are faced with such a threat. Without more information, we are uncertain whether the course of conduct would constitute a predicate act under Section 2340(2).

Even if the course of conduct were thought to pose a threat of physical pain or suffering, it would nevertheless—on the facts before us—not constitute a violation of Section 2340A. Not only must the course of conduct be a predicate act, but also those who use the procedure must actually cause prolonged mental harm. Based on the information that you have provided to us, indicating that no evidence exists that this course of conduct produces any prolonged mental harm, we conclude that a course of conduct using these procedures and culminating in the waterboard would not violate Section 2340A.

Specific Intent. To violate the statute, an individual must have the specific intent to inflict severe pain or suffering. Because specific intent is an element of the offense, the absence of specific intent negates the charge of torture. As we previously opined, to have the required specific intent, an individual must expressly intend to cause such severe pain or suffering. See Section 2340A Memorandum at 3 citing *Carter v. United States*, 530 U.S. 255, 267 (2000). We have further found that if a defendant acts with the good faith belief that his actions will not cause such suffering, he has not acted with specific intent. See *id.* at 4 citing *South Atl. Lmtd. P'tshp. of Tenn. v. Reise*, 218 F.3d 518, 531 (4th Cir. 2002). A defendant acts in good faith when he has an honest belief that his actions will not result in severe pain or suffering. See *id.* citing *Cheek v. United States*, 498 U.S. 192, 202 (1991). Although an honest belief need not be reasonable, such a belief is easier to establish where there is a reasonable basis for it. See *id.* at 5. Good faith may be established by, among other things, the reliance on the advice of experts. See *id.* at 8.

Based on the information you have provided us, we believe that those carrying out these procedures would not have the specific intent to inflict severe physical pain or suffering. The objective of these techniques is not to cause severe physical pain. First, the constant presence of personnel with medical training who have the authority to stop the interrogation should it appear it is medically necessary indicates that it is not your intent to cause severe physical pain. The personnel on site have extensive experience with these specific techniques as they are used in SERE school training. Second, you have informed us that you are taking steps to ensure that Zubaydah's injury is not worsened or his recovery impeded by the use of these techniques.

Third, as you have described them to us, the proposed techniques involving physical contact between the interrogator and Zubaydah actually contain precautions to prevent any serious physical harm to Zubaydah. In "walling," a rolled hood or towel will be used to prevent


~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

whiplash and he will be permitted to rebound from the flexible wall to reduce the likelihood of injury. Similarly, in the "facial hold," the fingertips will be kept well away from the his eyes to ensure that there is no injury to them. The purpose of that facial hold is not injure him but to hold the head immobile. Additionally, while the stress positions and wall standing will undoubtedly result in physical discomfort by tiring the muscles, it is obvious that these positions are not intended to produce the kind of extreme pain required by the statute.

Furthermore, no specific intent to cause severe mental pain or suffering appears to be present. As we explained in our recent opinion, an individual must have the specific intent to cause prolonged mental harm in order to have the specific intent to inflict severe mental pain or suffering. See Section 2340A Memorandum at 8. Prolonged mental harm is substantial mental harm of a sustained duration, e.g., harm lasting months or even years after the acts were inflicted upon the prisoner. As we indicated above, a good faith belief can negate this element. Accordingly, if an individual conducting the interrogation has a good faith belief that the procedures he will apply, separately or together, would not result in prolonged mental harm, that individual lacks the requisite specific intent. This conclusion concerning specific intent is further bolstered by the due diligence that has been conducted concerning the effects of these interrogation procedures.

The mental health experts that you have consulted have indicated that the psychological impact of a course of conduct must be assessed with reference to the subject's psychological history and current mental health status. The healthier the individual, the less likely that the use of any one procedure or set of procedures as a course of conduct will result in prolonged mental harm. A comprehensive psychological profile of Zubaydah has been created. In creating this profile, your personnel drew on direct interviews, Zubaydah's diaries, observation of Zubaydah since his capture, and information from other sources such as other intelligence and press reports.



As we indicated above, you have informed us that your proposed interrogation methods have been used and continue to be used in SERE training. It is our understanding that these techniques are not used one by one in isolation, but as a full course of conduct to resemble a real interrogation. Thus, the information derived from SERE training bears both upon the impact of the use of the individual techniques and upon their use as a course of conduct. You have found that the use of these methods together or separately, including the use of the waterboard, has not resulted in any negative long-term mental health consequences. The continued use of these methods without mental health consequences to the trainees indicates that it is highly improbable

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

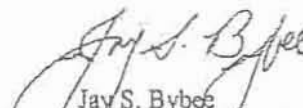
that such consequences would result here. Because you have conducted the due diligence to determine that these procedures, either alone or in combination, do not produce prolonged mental harm, we believe that you do not meet the specific intent requirement necessary to violate Section 2340A.

You have also informed us that you have reviewed the relevant literature on the subject, and consulted with outside psychologists. Your review of the literature uncovered no empirical data on the use of these procedures, with the exception of sleep deprivation for which no long-term health consequences resulted. The outside psychologists with whom you consulted indicated were unaware of any cases where long-term problems have occurred as a result of these techniques.

As described above, it appears you have conducted an extensive inquiry to ascertain what impact, if any, these procedures individually and as a course of conduct would have on Zubaydah. You have consulted with interrogation experts, including those with substantial SERE school experience, consulted with outside psychologists, completed a psychological assessment and reviewed the relevant literature on this topic. Based on this inquiry, you believe that the use of the procedures, including the waterboard, and as a course of conduct would not result in prolonged mental harm. Reliance on this information about Zubaydah and about the effect of the use of these techniques more generally demonstrates the presence of a good faith belief that no prolonged mental harm will result from using these methods in the interrogation of Zubaydah. Moreover, we think that this represents not only an honest belief but also a reasonable belief based on the information that you have supplied to us. Thus, we believe that the specific intent to inflict prolonged mental is not present, and consequently, there is no specific intent to inflict severe mental pain or suffering. Accordingly, we conclude that on the facts in this case the use of these methods separately or a course of conduct would not violate Section 2340A.

Based on the foregoing, and based on the facts that you have provided, we conclude that the interrogation procedures that you propose would not violate Section 2340A. We wish to emphasize that this is our best reading of the law; however, you should be aware that there are no cases construing this statute; just as there have been no prosecutions brought under it.

Please let us know if we can be of further assistance.

  
Jay S. Bybee  
Assistant Attorney General

~~TOP SECRET~~

## Appendix D



~~TOP SECRET~~ [REDACTED]

## Guidelines on Confinement Conditions For CIA Detainees

These Guidelines govern the conditions of confinement for CIA Detainees, who are persons detained in detention facilities that are under the [REDACTED] control of CIA ("Detention Facilities").

[REDACTED]

These Guidelines recognize that environmental and other conditions, as well as particularized considerations affecting any given Detention Facility, will vary from case to case and location to location.

### 1. Minimums

Due provision must be taken to protect the health and safety of all CIA Detainees, including basic levels of medical care [REDACTED]

### 2. Implementing Procedures

a. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

~~TOP SECRET~~ [REDACTED]

Guidelines on Confinement Conditions for CIA Detainees

b. [REDACTED]

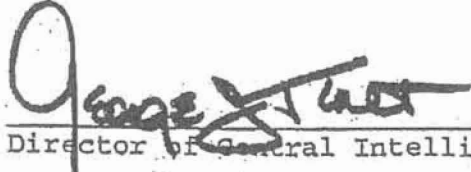
c. [REDACTED]

3. Responsible CIA Officer

The Director, DCI Counterterrorist Center shall ensure (a) that, at all times, a specific Agency staff employee (the "Responsible CIA Officer") is designated as responsible for each specific Detention Facility, (b) that each Responsible CIA Officer has been provided with a copy of these Guidelines and has reviewed and signed the attached Acknowledgment, and (c) that each Responsible CIA Officer and each CIA officer participating in the questioning of individuals detained pursuant to [REDACTED] has been provided with a copy of the "Guidelines on Interrogation Conducted Pursuant [REDACTED] and has reviewed and signed the Acknowledgment attached thereto. Subject to operational and security considerations, the Responsible CIA Officer shall be present at, or visit, each Detention Facility at intervals appropriate to the circumstances.

4. [REDACTED]

APPROVED:

  
Director of General Intelligence

1/28/03  
Date

Guidelines on Confinement Conditions for CIA Detainees

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

I, \_\_\_\_\_, am the Responsible CIA Officer for the Detention Facility known as \_\_\_\_\_. By my signature below, I acknowledge that I have read and understand and will comply with the "Guidelines on Confinement Conditions for CIA Detainees" of \_\_\_\_\_, 2003.

ACKNOWLEDGED:

\_\_\_\_\_  
Name

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

## Appendix E

~~TOP SECRET~~ [REDACTED]

~~Guidelines on Interrogations Conducted Pursuant to the~~  
[REDACTED]

These Guidelines address the conduct of interrogations of persons who are detained pursuant to the authorities set forth in [REDACTED]

These Guidelines complement internal Directorate of Operations guidance relating to the conduct of interrogations. In the event of any inconsistency between existing DO guidance and these Guidelines, the provisions of these Guidelines shall control.

1. Permissible Interrogation Techniques

Unless otherwise approved by Headquarters, CIA officers and other personnel acting on behalf of CIA may use only Permissible Interrogation Techniques. Permissible Interrogation Techniques consist of both (a) Standard Techniques and (b) Enhanced Techniques.

Standard Techniques are techniques that do not incorporate physical or substantial psychological pressure. These techniques include, but are not limited to, all lawful forms of questioning employed by US law enforcement and military interrogation personnel. Among Standard Techniques are the use of isolation; sleep deprivation not to exceed 72 hours; reduced caloric intake (so long as the amount is calculated to maintain the general health of the detainee), deprivation of reading material, use of loud music or white noise (at a decibel level calculated to avoid damage to the detainee's hearing), and the use of diapers for limited periods (generally not to exceed 72 hours, [REDACTED])

ALL PORTIONS OF  
THIS DOCUMENT ARE  
CLASSIFIED TOP SECRET

~~TOP SECRET~~ [REDACTED]

Guideline on Interrogations Conducted Pursuant to the  
[REDACTED]

Enhanced Techniques are techniques that do incorporate physical or psychological pressure beyond Standard Techniques. The use of each specific Enhanced Technique must be approved by Headquarters in advance, and may be employed only by approved interrogators for use with the specific detainee, with appropriate medical and psychological participation in the process. These techniques are, the attention grasp, walling, the facial hold, the facial slap (insult slap), the abdominal slap, cramped confinement, wall standing, stress positions, sleep deprivation beyond 72 hours, the use of diapers for prolonged periods, the use of harmless insects, the water board, and such other techniques as may be specifically approved pursuant to paragraph 4 below. The use of each Enhanced Technique is subject to specific temporal, physical, and related conditions, including a competent evaluation of the medical and psychological state of the detainee.

2. Medical and Psychological Personnel

Appropriate medical and psychological personnel shall be [REDACTED] readily available for consultation and travel to the interrogation site during all detainee interrogations employing Standard Techniques, and appropriate medical and psychological personnel must be on site during all detainee interrogations employing Enhanced Techniques. In each case, the medical and psychological personnel shall suspend the interrogation if they determine that significant and prolonged physical or mental injury, pain, or suffering is likely to result if the interrogation is not suspended. In any such instance, the interrogation team shall immediately report the facts to Headquarters for management and legal review to determine whether the interrogation may be resumed.

3. Interrogation Personnel

The Director, DCI Counterterrorist Center shall ensure that all personnel directly engaged in the interrogation of persons detained pursuant [REDACTED] [REDACTED] have been appropriately screened (from the medical, psychological, and security standpoints), have reviewed these Guidelines, have received appropriate training in their implementation, and have completed the attached Acknowledgment.

Guideline on Interrogations Conducted Pursuant to the  
[REDACTED]

4. Approvals Required

Whenever feasible, advance approval is required for the use of Standard Techniques by an interrogation team. In all instances, their use shall be documented in cable traffic. Prior approval in writing (e.g., by written memorandum or in cable traffic) from the Director, DCI Counterterrorist Center, with the concurrence of the Chief, CTC Legal Group, is required for the use of any Enhanced Technique(s), and may be provided only where D/CTC has determined that (a) the specific detainee is believed to possess information about risks to the citizens of the United States or other nations, (b) the use of the Enhanced Technique(s) is appropriate in order to obtain that information, (c) appropriate medical and psychological personnel have concluded that the use of the Enhanced Technique(s) is not expected to produce "severe physical or mental pain or suffering," and (d) the personnel authorized to employ the Enhanced Technique(s) have completed the attached Acknowledgment. Nothing in these Guidelines alters the right to act in self-defense.

5. Recordkeeping

In each interrogation session in which an Enhanced Technique is employed, a contemporaneous record shall be created setting forth the nature and duration of each such technique employed, the identities of those present, and a citation to the required Headquarters approval cable. This information, which may be in the form of a cable, shall be provided to Headquarters.

APPROVED:

George J. Tunt  
Director of Central Intelligence

January 28, 2003  
Date

~~TOP SECRET~~ [REDACTED]

Guideline on Interrogations Conducted Pursuant to the  
[REDACTED]

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

I, \_\_\_\_\_, acknowledge that I have read and understand and will comply with the "Guidelines on Interrogations Conducted Pursuant to [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] of \_\_\_\_\_, 2003.

ACKNOWLEDGED:

\_\_\_\_\_  
Name

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

~~TOP SECRET~~ [REDACTED]



## Appendix F

DRAFT OMS GUIDELINES ON MEDICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL SUPPORT TO  
DETAINEE INTERROGATIONS

September 4, 2003

The following guidelines offer general references for medical officers supporting the detention of terrorists captured and turned over to the Central Intelligence Agency for interrogation and debriefing. There are three different contexts in which these guidelines may be applied: (1) during the period of initial interrogation, (2) during the more sustained period of debriefing at an interrogation site, and (3) [REDACTED]

*INTERROGATION SUPPORT*

Captured terrorists turned over to the C.I.A. for interrogation may be subjected to a wide range of legally sanctioned techniques, all of which are also used on U.S. military personnel in SERE training programs. These are designed to psychologically "dislocate" the detainee, maximize his feeling of vulnerability and helplessness, and reduce or eliminate his will to resist our efforts to obtain critical intelligence.

Sanctioned interrogation techniques must be specifically approved in advance by the Director, CTC in the case of each individual case. They include, in approximately ascending degree of intensity:

Standard measures (i.e., without physical or substantial psychological pressure)

- Shaving
- Stripping
- Diapering (generally for periods not greater than 72 hours)
- Hooding
- Isolation
- White noise or loud music (at a decibel level that will not damage hearing)
- Continuous light or darkness
- Uncomfortably cool environment
- Restricted diet, including reduced caloric intake (sufficient to maintain general health)
- Shackling in upright, sitting, or horizontal position
- Water Dousing
- Sleep deprivation (up to 72 hours)

Enhanced measures (with physical or psychological pressure beyond the above)

- Attention grasp
- Facial hold
- Insult (facial) slap

Abdominal slap  
Prolonged diapering  
Sleep deprivation (over 72 hours)  
Stress positions  
    --on knees, body slanted forward or backward  
    --leaning with forehead on wall  
Walling  
Cramped confinement (Confinement boxes)  
Waterboard

In all instances the general goal of these techniques is a psychological impact, and not some physical effect, with a specific goal of "dislocat[ing] his expectations regarding the treatment he believes he will receive...." The more physical techniques are delivered in a manner carefully limited to avoid serious physical harm. The slaps for example are designed "to induce shock, surprise, and/or humiliation" and "not to inflict physical pain that is severe or lasting." To this end they must be delivered in a specifically circumscribed manner, e.g., with fingers spread. Walling is only against a springboard designed to be loud and bouncy (and cushion the blow). All walling and most attention grasps are delivered only with the subject's head solidly supported with a towel to avoid extension-flexion injury.

OMS is responsible for assessing and monitoring the health of all Agency detainees subject to "enhanced" interrogation techniques, and for determining that the authorized administration of these techniques would not be expected to cause serious or permanent harm.<sup>1</sup> "DCI Guidelines" have been issued formalizing these responsibilities, and these should be read directly.

Whenever feasible, advance approval is required to use any measures beyond standard measures; technique-specific advanced approval is required for all "enhanced" measures and is conditional on on-site medical and psychological personnel<sup>2</sup> confirming from direct detainee examination that the enhanced technique(s) is not expected to produce "severe physical or mental pain or suffering." As a practical matter, the detainee's physical condition must be such that these interventions will not have lasting

---

<sup>1</sup> The standard used by the Justice Department for "mental" harm is "prolonged mental harm," i.e., "mental harm of some lasting duration, e.g., mental harm lasting months or years." "In the absence of prolonged mental harm, no severe mental pain or suffering would have been inflicted." Memorandum of August 1, 2002, p. 15.

<sup>2</sup> [REDACTED]  
Unless the waterboard is being used, the medical officer can be a physician or a PA; use of the waterboard requires the presence of a physician.

effect, and his psychological state strong enough that no severe psychological harm will result.

The medical implications of the DCI guidelines are discussed below.

General intake evaluation

New detainees are to have a thorough initial medical assessment, with a complete, documented history and physical addressing in depth any chronic or previous medical problems. [REDACTED]

Vital signs and weight should be recorded, and blood work drawn [REDACTED]

Documented subsequent medical rechecks should be performed on a regular basis, [REDACTED]

Although brief, the data should reflect what was checked and include negative findings. [REDACTED]

Medical treatment

It is important that adequate medical care be provided to detainees, even those undergoing enhanced interrogation. Those requiring chronic medications should receive them, acute medical problems should be treated, and adequate fluids and nutrition provided. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

The basic diet during the period of enhanced interrogation need not be palatable, but should include adequate fluids and nutrition. Actual consumption should be monitored and recorded. Liquid Ensure (or equivalent) is a good way to assure that there is adequate nutrition. [REDACTED]

Individuals refusing adequate liquids during this stage should have fluids administered at the earliest signs of dehydration. [REDACTED]

If there is any question about adequacy of fluid intake, urinary output also should be monitored and recorded.

#### Uncomfortably cool environments

Detainees can safely be placed in uncomfortably cool environments for varying lengths of time, ranging from hours to days. [REDACTED]

Core body temperature falls after more than 2 hours at an ambient temperature of 10°C/50°F. At this temperature increased metabolic rate cannot compensate for heat loss. The WHO recommended minimum indoor temperature is 18°C/64°F. The "thermoneutral zone" where minimal compensatory activity is required to maintain core temperature is 20°C/68°F to 30°C/86°F. Within the thermoneutral zone, 26°C/78°F is considered optimally comfortable for lightly clothed individuals and 30°C/86°F for naked individuals. [REDACTED]

If there is any possibility that ambient temperatures are below the thermoneutral range, they should be monitored and the actual temperatures documented. [REDACTED]

At ambient temperatures below 18°C/64°F, detainees should be monitored for the development of hypothermia. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

White noise or loud music

As a practical guide, there is no permanent hearing risk for continuous, 24-hours-a-day exposures to sound at 82 dB or lower; at 84 dB for up to 18 hours a day; 90 dB for up to 8 hours, 95 dB for 4 hours, and 100 dB for 2 hours. If necessary, instruments can be provided to measure these ambient sound levels. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Shackling

Shackling in non-stressful positions requires only monitoring for the development of pressure sores with appropriate treatment and adjustment of the shackles as required. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Assuming no medical contraindications are found, extended periods (up to 72 hours) in a standing position can be approved if the hands are no higher than head level and weight is borne fully by the lower extremities.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Sleep deprivation

[REDACTED]

The standard approval for sleep deprivation, per se (without regard to shackling position) is 72 hours. Extension of sleep deprivation beyond 72 continuous hours is considered an enhanced measure, which requires D/CTC prior approval.

[REDACTED]

*NOTE: Examinations performed during periods of sleep deprivation should include the current number of hours without sleep; and, if only a brief rest preceded this period, the specifics of the previous deprivation also should be recorded.*

Cramped confinement (Confinement boxes)

Detainees can be placed in awkward boxes, specifically constructed for this purpose.

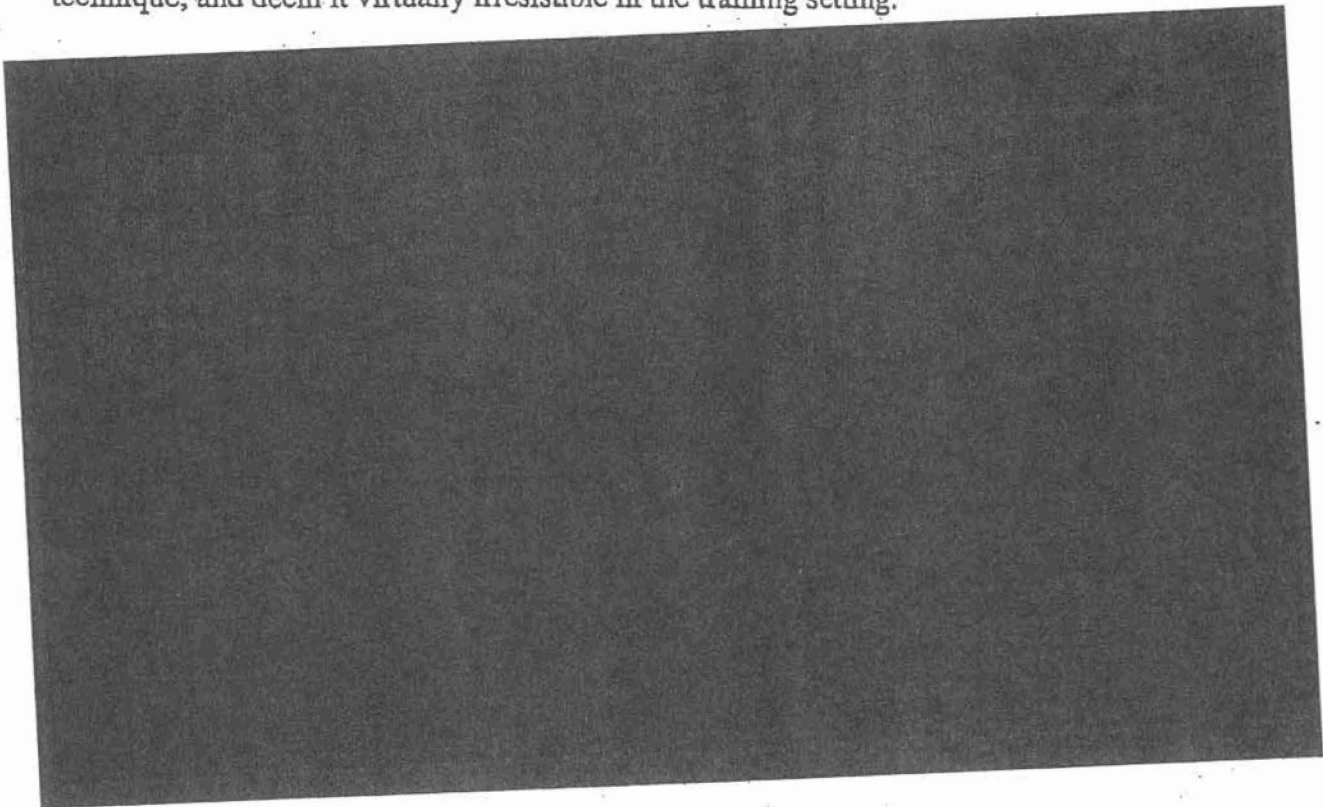
[REDACTED]

confinement in the small box is allowable up to 2 hours. Confinement in the large box is limited to 8 consecutive hours, [REDACTED]



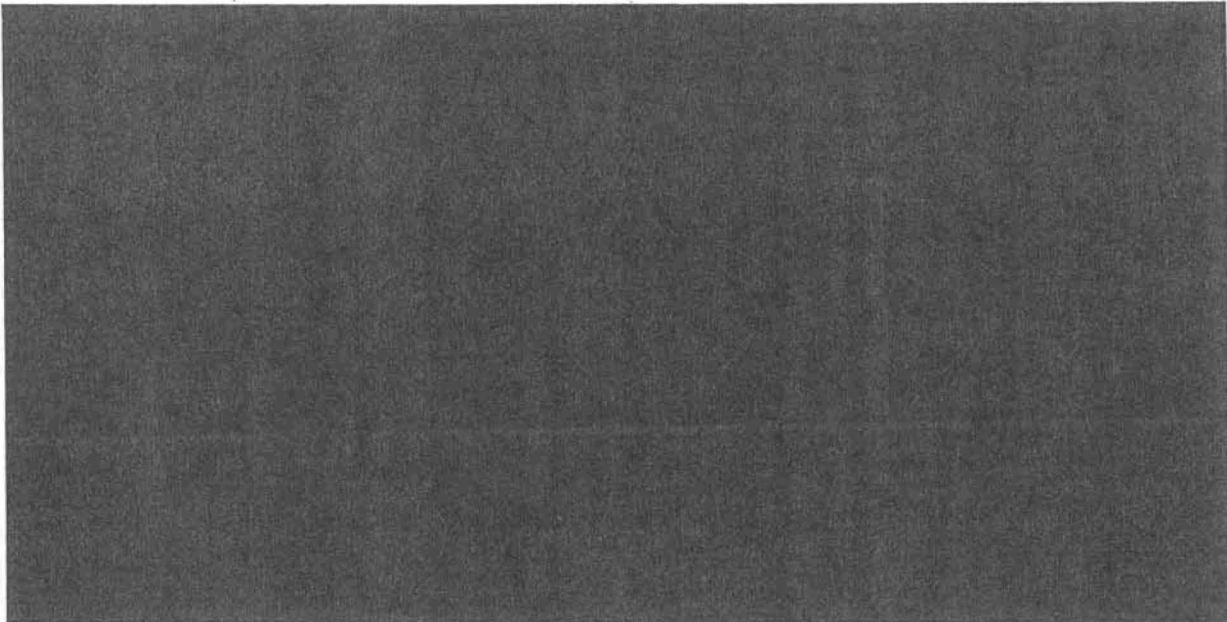
Waterboard

This is by far the most traumatic of the enhanced interrogation techniques. The historical context here was limited knowledge of the use of the waterboard in SERE training (several hundred trainees experience it every year or two). In the SERE model the subject is immobilized on his back, and his forehead and eyes covered with a cloth. A stream of water is directed at the upper lip. Resistant subjects then have the cloth lowered to cover the nose and mouth, as the water continues to be applied, fully saturating the cloth, and precluding the passage of air. Relatively little water enters the mouth. The occlusion (which may be partial) lasts no more than 20 seconds. On removal of the cloth, the subject is immediately able to breathe, but continues to have water directed at the upper lip to prolong the effect. This process can continue for several minutes, and involve up to 15 canteen cups of water. Ostensibly the primary desired effect derives from the sense of suffocation resulting from the wet cloth temporarily occluding the nose and mouth, and psychological impact of the continued application of water after the cloth is removed. SERE trainees usually have only a single exposure to this technique, and never more than two; SERE trainers consider it their most effective technique, and deem it virtually irresistible in the training setting.



~~TOP SECRET~~ [REDACTED]

The SERE training program has applied the waterboard technique (single exposure) to trainees for years, and reportedly there have been thousands of applications without significant or lasting medical complications. The procedure nonetheless carries some risks, particularly when repeated a large number of times or when applied to an individual less fit than a typical SERE trainee. Several medical dimensions need to be monitored to ensure the safety of the subject.



In our limited experience, extensive sustained use of the waterboard can introduce new risks. Most seriously, for reasons of physical fatigue or psychological resignation, the subject may simply give up, allowing excessive filling of the airways and loss of consciousness. An unresponsive subject should be righted immediately, and the interrogator should deliver a sub-xyphoid thrust to expel the water. If this fails to restore normal breathing, aggressive medical intervention is required. Any subject who has reached this degree of compromise is not considered an appropriate candidate for the waterboard, and the physician on the scene can not approve further use of the waterboard without specific C/OMS consultation and approval.

A rigid guide to medically approved use of the waterboard in essentially healthy individuals is not possible, as safety will depend on how the water is applied and the specific response each time it is used. The following general guidelines are based on very limited knowledge, drawn from very few subjects whose experience and response was quite varied. These represent only the medical guidelines; legal guidelines also are operative and may be more restrictive.

~~TOP SECRET~~ [REDACTED]

~~TOP SECRET~~ [REDACTED]

A series (within a "session") of several relatively rapid waterboard applications is medically acceptable in all healthy subjects, so long as there is no indication of some emerging vulnerability [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Several such sessions per 24 hours have been employed without apparent medical complication. The exact number of sessions cannot be prescribed, and will depend on the response to each. If more than 3 sessions of 5 or more applications are envisioned within a 24 hours period, a careful medical reassessment must be made before each later session.

By days 3-5 of an aggressive program, cumulative effects become a potential concern. Without any hard data to quantify either this risk or the advantages of this technique, we believe that beyond this point continued intense waterboard applications may not be medically appropriate. Continued aggressive use of the waterboard beyond this point should be reviewed by the HVT team in consultation with Headquarters prior to any further aggressive use. [REDACTED]

*NOTE: In order to best inform future medical judgments and recommendations, it is important that every application of the waterboard be thoroughly documented: how long each application (and the entire procedure) lasted, how much water was used in the process (realizing that much splashes off), how exactly the water was applied, if a seal was achieved, if the naso- or oropharynx was filled, what sort of volume was expelled, how long was the break between applications, and how the subject looked between each treatment.*

~~TOP SECRET~~ [REDACTED]

~~TOP SECRET~~ [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

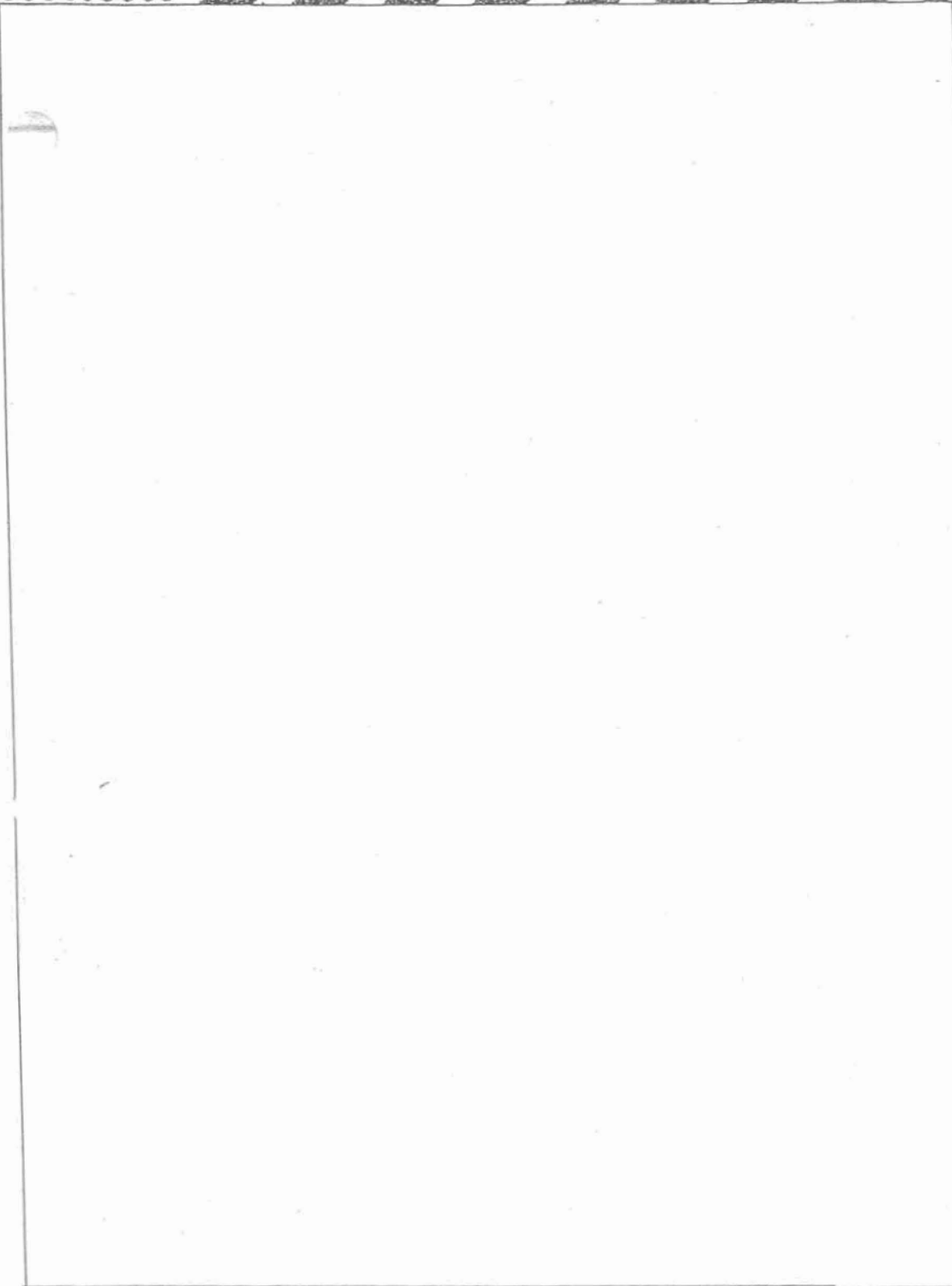
[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

~~TOP SECRET~~ [REDACTED]



C05403863



00029



0001080



**TOP SECRET**

(Security Classification)



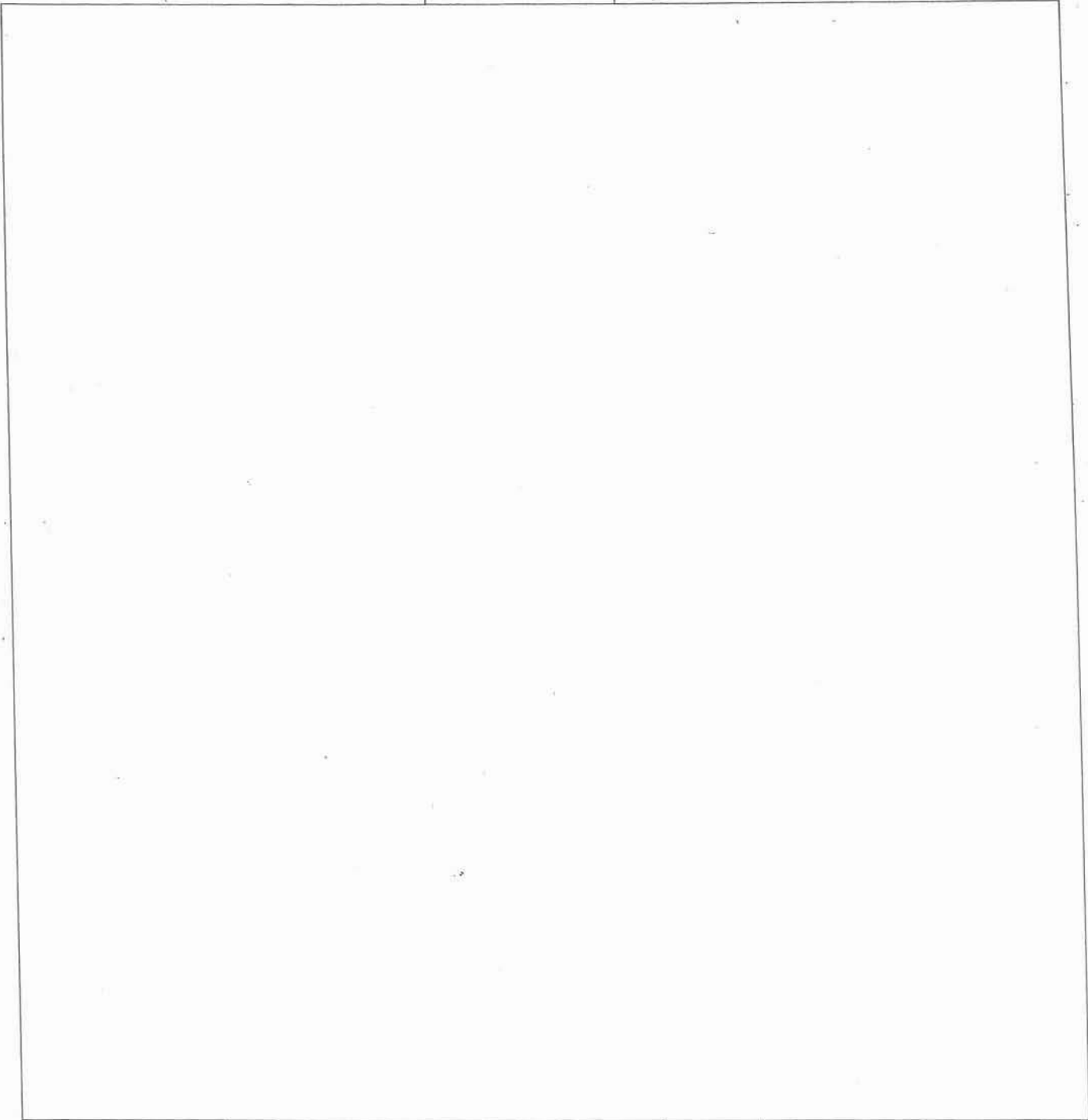
(b)(1)  
(b)(3)  
(b)(5)

C05403863

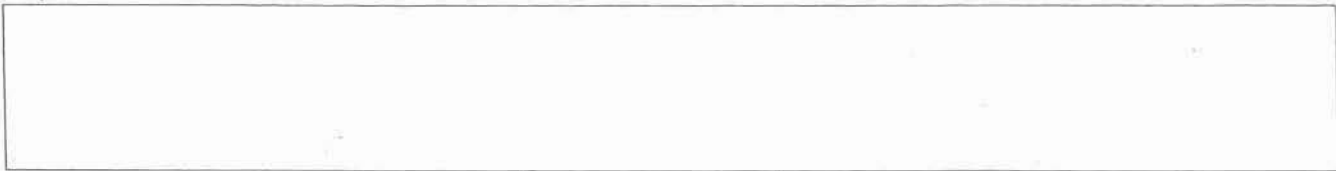
TOP SECRET

[Redacted]

[Redacted]



0001081



TOP SECRET

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

2

TOP SECRET



This Page left intentionally blank.

0001082



2

TOP SECRET

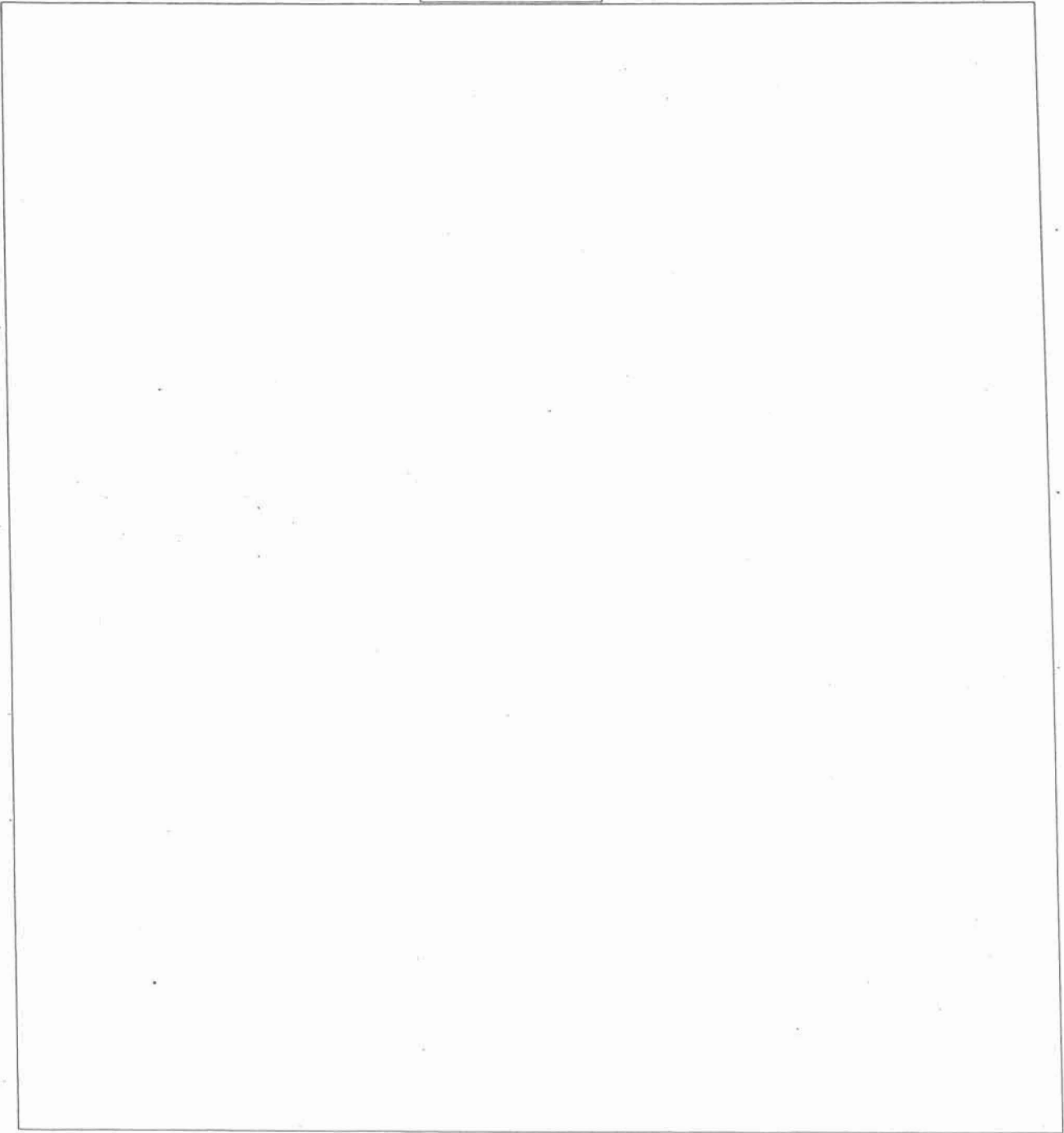


3



C05403863

TOP SECRET [redacted]  
[redacted]



0001083

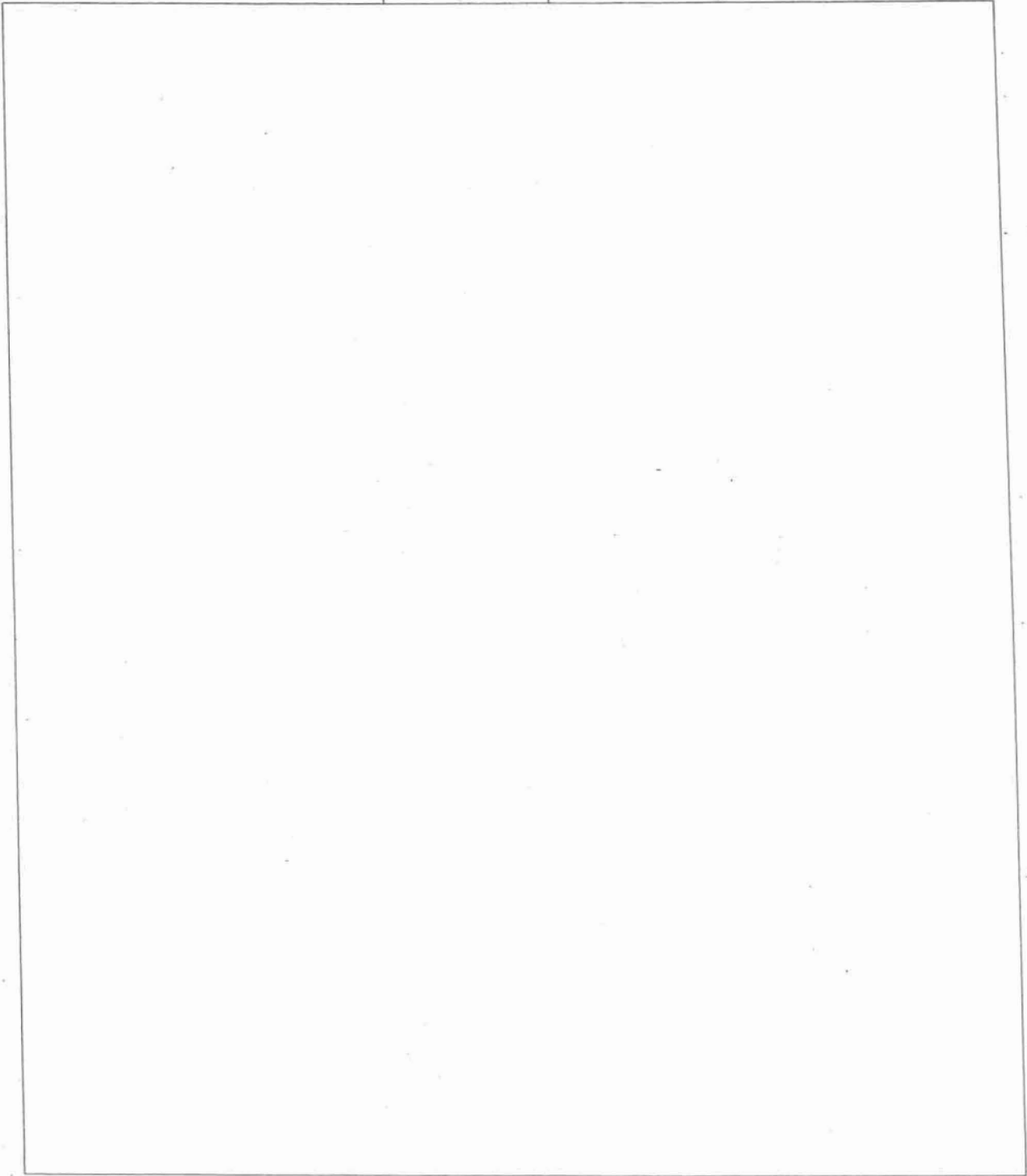
3

[redacted]  
TOP SECRET [redacted]  
[redacted]



TOP SECRET

[Redacted]



[Redacted]

TOP SECRET

[Redacted]

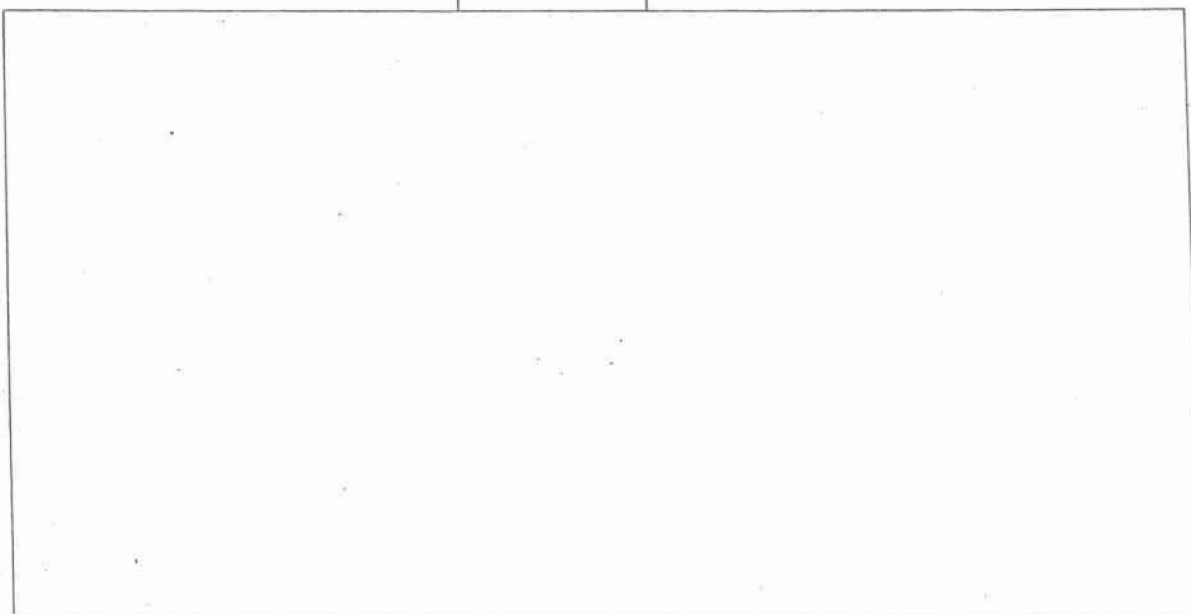
0001084

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

5

TOP SECRET



5

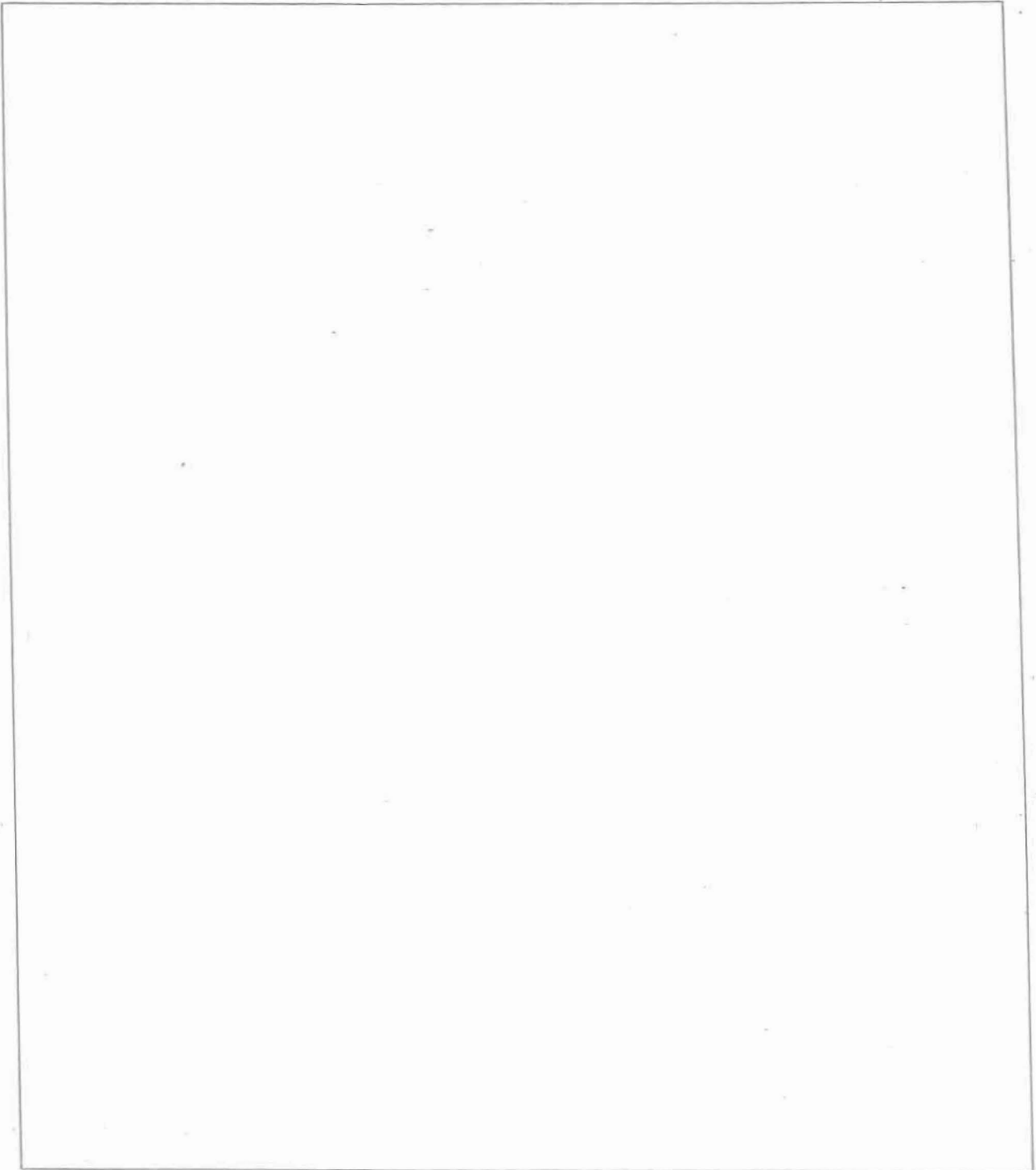
TOP SECRET

0001085

6

C05403863

TOP SECRET



6

TOP SECRET

0001086

7

C05403863

TOP SECRET

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

7

[REDACTED]

TOP SECRET

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

0001087

[REDACTED]

8

TOP SECRET [REDACTED]

## SECTION 1.0 - OVERVIEW

## 1.1 Overview

[REDACTED] Efforts against the Al Qaeda terrorist organization have ushered hundreds of suspected and known group members into custody. Many of these detainees have proven to be sources of actionable intelligence dealing with a wide range of counter terrorist issues. A small number of these detainees are recognized as well-placed Al Qaeda operatives, who hold secret considerable information on their organization's past activities and future plans. These targets of higher value, or High Value Targets (HVT), have been uncooperative during debriefings, and resistant to our standard interrogation efforts. In fact, extensive experience with Al Qaeda prisoners has made it evident that certain detainees have received formal training in techniques to resist interrogations, and that they are particularly adept at using cultural differences as both an interactive impediment to the interrogation process and as a psychological support mechanism behind which to hide from interrogative efforts.

[REDACTED] As the war against terrorism continues, more HVTs will be captured. In order to effectively deal with this special population, Director, Counter Terrorist Center tasked the [REDACTED] to set up and train interrogation teams whose members have the skills and experience necessary to navigate past resistance, and employ systematic interrogation strategies to acquire intelligence. Incumbent to this approach is resistance technique identification, and, when serviceable, implementation of certain specialized countermeasures.

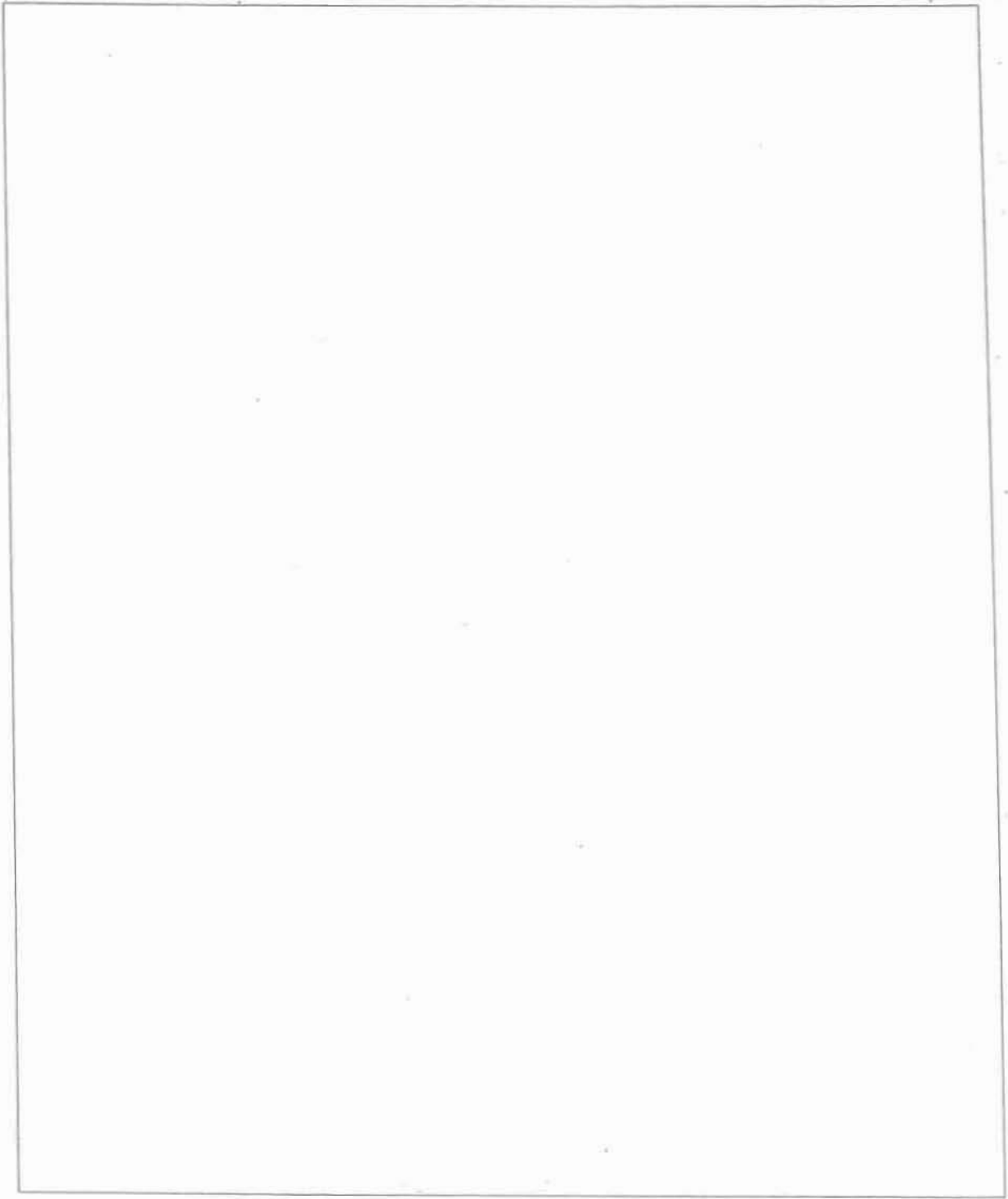
8

TOP SECRET [REDACTED]

0001088

9

TOP SECRET [redacted]  
[redacted]



9

TOP SECRET [redacted]  
[redacted]

0001089

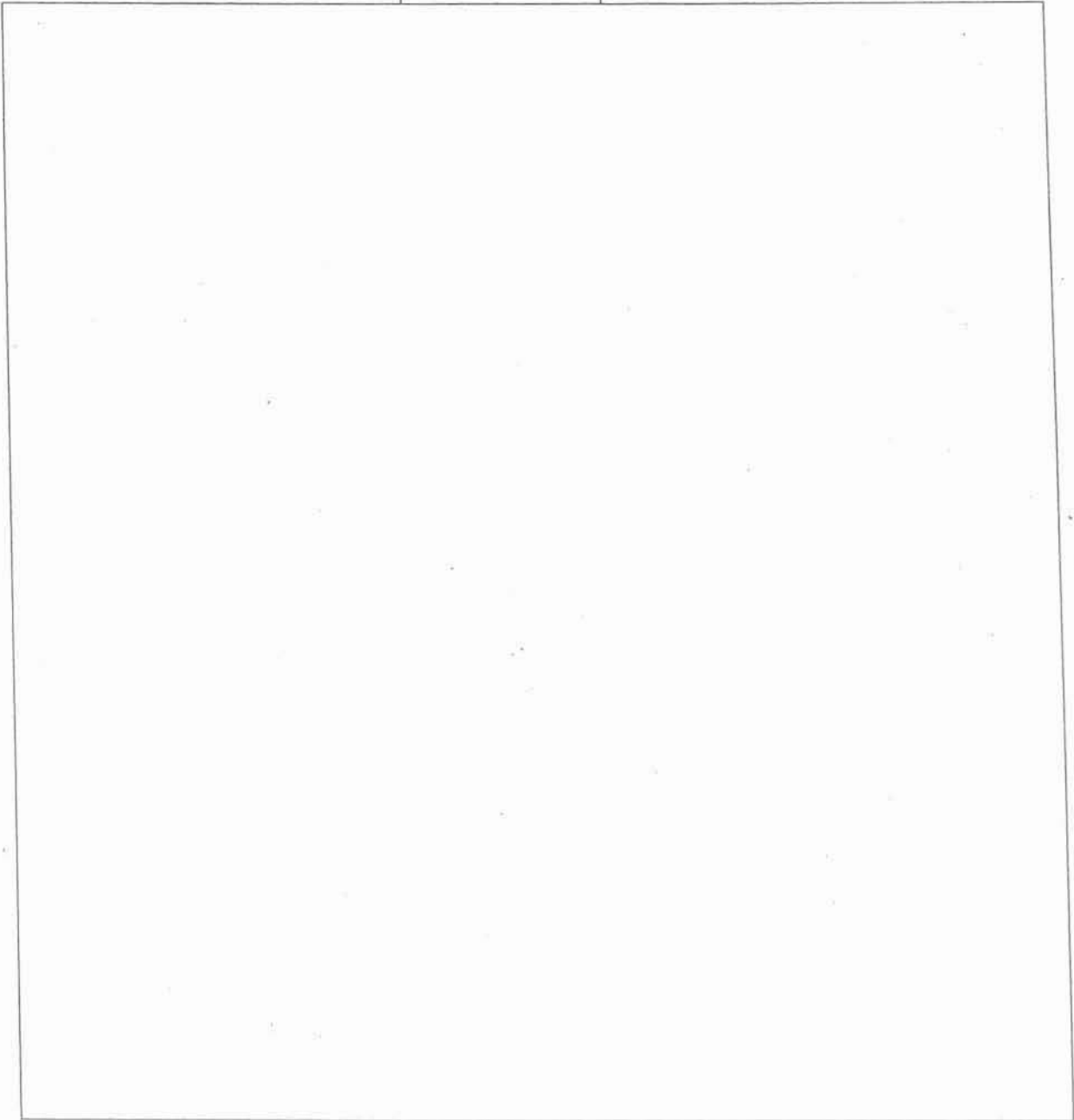


/0

TOP SECRET

[Redacted]

[Redacted]



[Redacted]

TOP SECRET

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

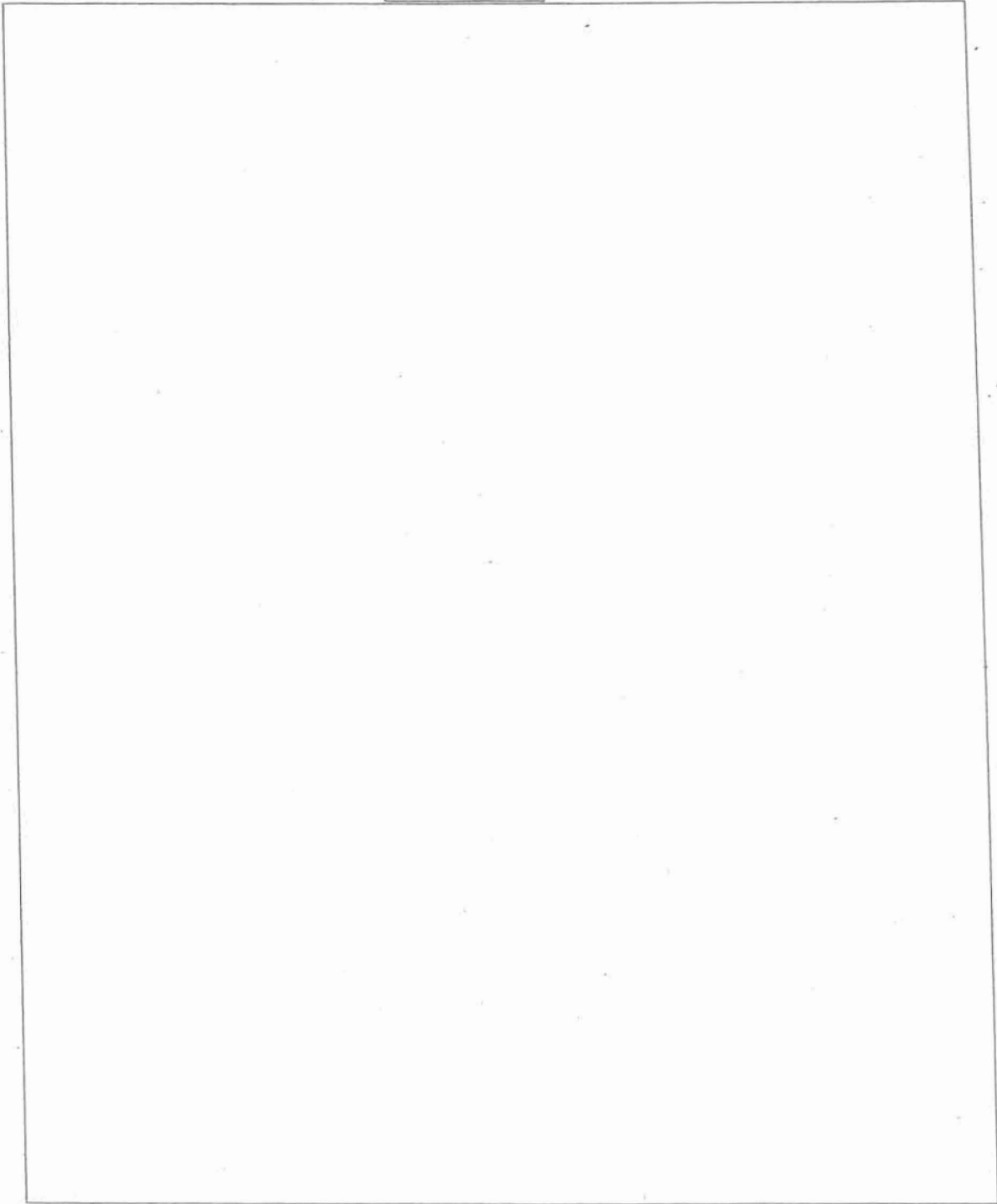
[Redacted]

//



C05403863

TOP SECRET



11

0001091

TOP SECRET

12

TOP SECRET

[Redacted]

[Redacted] a sophisticated level of  
resistance training is available to high-risk Al Qaeda operatives.

[Redacted]

[Redacted] To this end; skillfully crafted effective  
countermeasures have been developed in such a way not to violate United States  
Federal and International torture prohibitions.

TOP SECRET

0001092

TOP SECRET [redacted]

[redacted]

2.2 Anticipated Future Demand

[redacted] Results from the first Al Qaeda HVT interrogated using the aforementioned enhanced techniques, Abu Zubayda, have been outstanding. Abu Zubayda reached a satisfactory level of compliance in August 2002. Since April, the interrogation team has produced [redacted] actionable intelligence disseminations from Abu Zubaydah. This has ultimately led to some instances of the US Government being able to neutralize Al Qaeda capabilities worldwide before there was an opportunity for those capabilities to engage in operations harmful to the United States. Because of this, US Government decision makers have a positive view of the program, and there is pressure to increase HVT Interrogation Program capabilities in the shortest time possible.

[redacted] As the success of the program and of other counter Al Qaeda activities continues to lead to the capture of additional HVT candidates, it can be reasonably expected that intelligence disseminations will lead to even more HVT candidate captures and the likewise increase in demand for more HVT program services.

2.3 Operational Assumptions

[redacted] Required resources will be approved and available for the HVT Interrogation Program as depicted in Section 4. Such resources are critical to the success of the Program's ability to meet identified customer requirements.

[redacted]

TOP SECRET [redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted] 14

TOP SECRET [redacted]  
[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted] The program will provide for the increase in demand of fully qualified  
[redacted] psychological services by carefully increasing the number of  
interrogation psychologists from a limited pool of appropriate candidates,  
maintaining expertise through an aggressive training and mentoring program with  
well documented oversight of all activities to ensure quality control.

TOP SECRET [redacted]  
[redacted]

0001094

[redacted] 15

TOP SECRET [redacted]

[redacted]

2.4 Technology

[redacted]

[redacted] As directed by the Director of Central Intelligence on 28 January 2003, Interrogators may only use "permissible interrogation techniques". Permissible techniques include Standard and Enhanced [redacted] All enhanced techniques require prior Headquarters approval based on the provision of a detailed interrogation plan.

[redacted] Standard Interrogation Techniques: These are techniques that do not incorporate physical and psychological pressure. These techniques include, but are not limited to all lawful forms of questioning employed by U.S. law enforcement and military interrogation personnel. Isolation, sleep deprivation (not to exceed 48 hours), reduced caloric intake (so long as the amount is calculated to maintain the general health of the detainee), deprivation of reading material, use of loud noise (not

[redacted]

TOP SECRET [redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

TOP SECRET [redacted]  
[redacted]

[redacted]

damaging); and the use of "diapers" for limited periods  
) , and moderate psychological pressure are authorized.

[redacted]

[redacted] Shackles may be used for security reasons while a detainee is standing; so long as due care is taken to ensure that the shackles are neither too loose nor too tight for physical safety. [redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted] Accordingly, where shackles are to be employed on a standing detainee's wrists; they should be shackled loosely and at the level of the detainee's head to avoid problems during this phase. [redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted] Please note that shackles may be used to keep a detainee in a standing position during periods of non-enhanced sleep deprivation (shorter than 72 hours), so long as the aforementioned considerations are followed.

[redacted] Enhanced Techniques: Involves techniques that DO incorporate physical or psychological pressure beyond standard techniques. All techniques are designed to not engender lasting and severe mental or physical harm to the detainee. It is understood that some interrogation techniques incorporate mild physical pressure [redacted]  
[redacted] It is not intended, however, that the detainee actually suffer severe physical or mental pain;

[redacted]

TOP SECRET [redacted]  
[redacted]

[redacted] 17

TOP SECRET [redacted]  
[redacted]

[redacted]

in addition, appropriately trained medical and psychological personnel are present throughout the process. Our attorneys have presented our legal analysis to the legal adviser to the National Security Council, to the Office of Legal Counsel at the Department of Justice, and to the Criminal Division at Justice, and the Counsel to the President has been briefed as well. These enhanced techniques include:

[redacted]

- Facial slap
- Facial hold
- Attention grasp
- Abdominal slap
- Walling
- Stress positions
- Sleep deprivation beyond 48 hours
- Use of diapers for prolonged periods
- Use of harmless insects
- Cramped confinement

[redacted]

Water Board

[redacted] The use of each technique for each detainee is dependent to specific temporal, physical, and related conditions, including a competent evaluation of the medical and psychological state of the detainee.

[redacted] The use of each specific enhanced technique must be approved by Headquarters in advance, and may be employed only by approved interrogators for use with the specific detainee, with appropriate medical and psychological participation in the process.

[redacted] Compliance to safety and legal issues will be addressed before any application of physical pressures can be used against the detainee. The detainee's physical and emotional state will be a prime consideration before any application of physical pressure.

[redacted]

TOP SECRET [redacted]  
[redacted]

0001097

[redacted]

TOP SECRET [redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted] These techniques will be used on an as needed basis and not all of these techniques will necessarily be used. The interrogation team will use these techniques in some combination to convince the detainee that the only way he can influence his environment is through cooperation. Generally, these techniques are used in an escalating fashion, culminating in the water board, but not necessarily ending in this technique. Note: the techniques generally lose their effectiveness after several repetitions.

[redacted]

TOP SECRET [redacted]

[redacted] 19



TOP SECRET



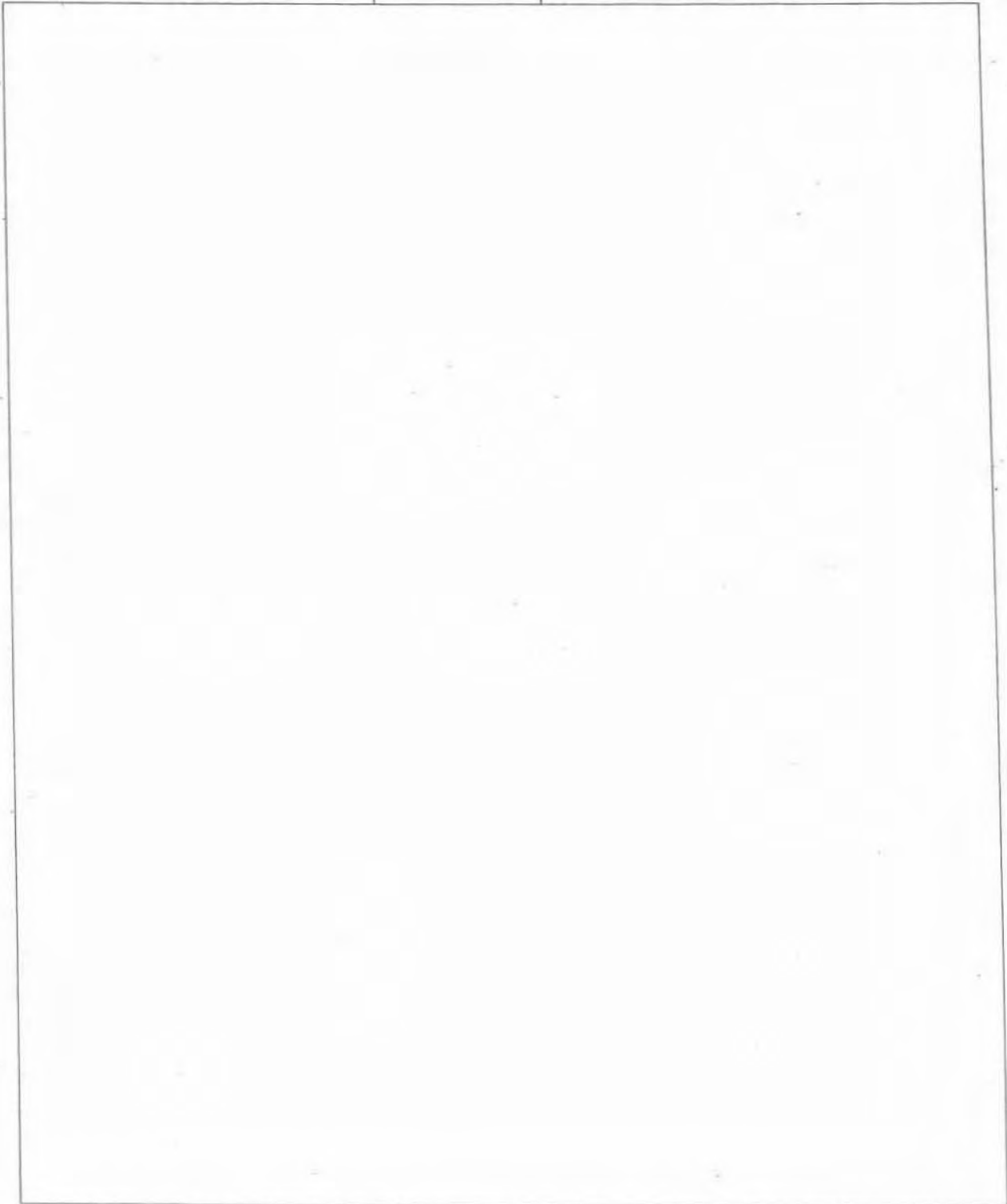
TOP SECRET

0001099

20

TOP SECRET

[Redacted]



[Redacted]

TOP SECRET

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

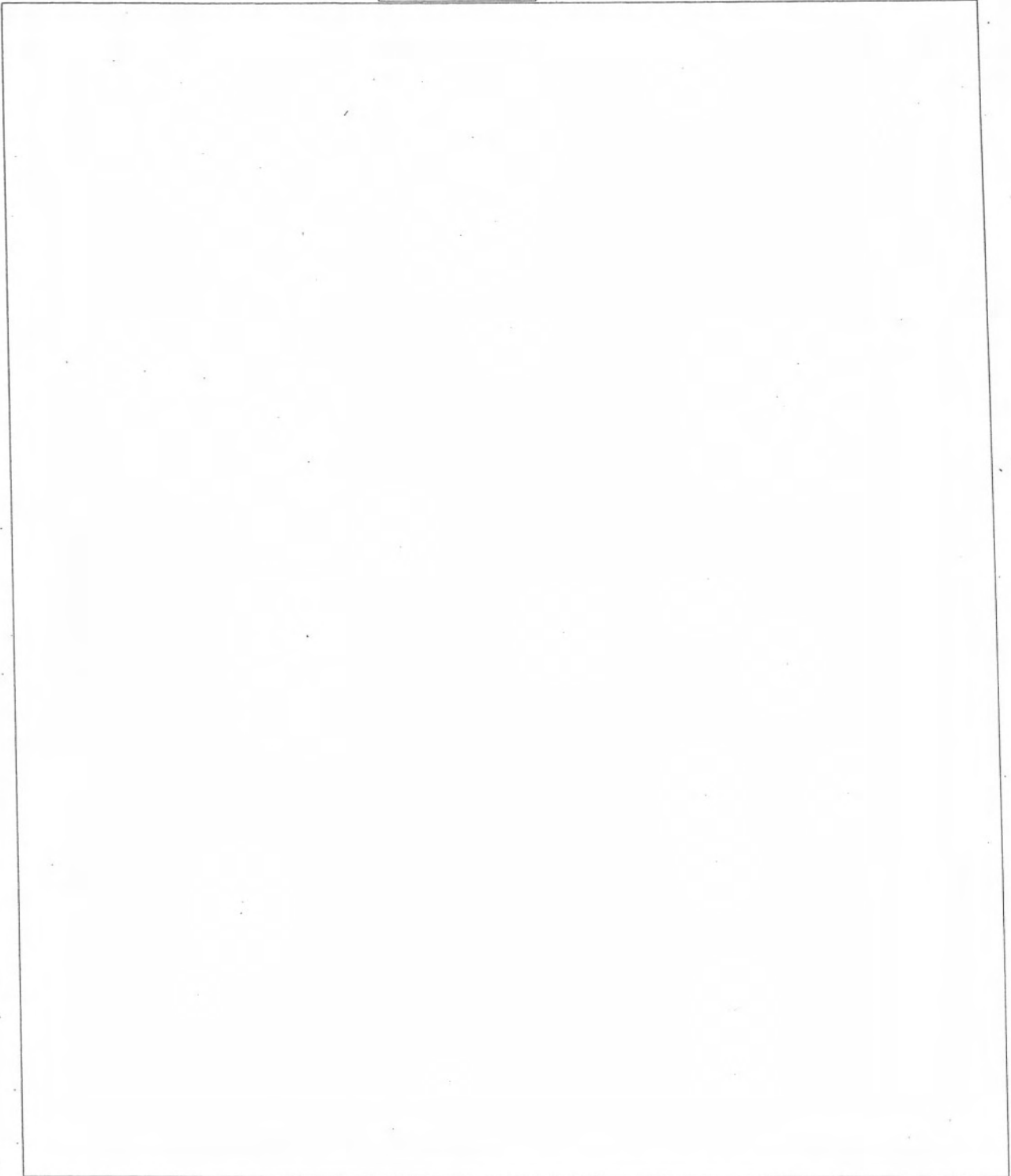
0001100

[Redacted]

TOP SECRET

[Redacted]

[Redacted]



[Redacted]

TOP SECRET

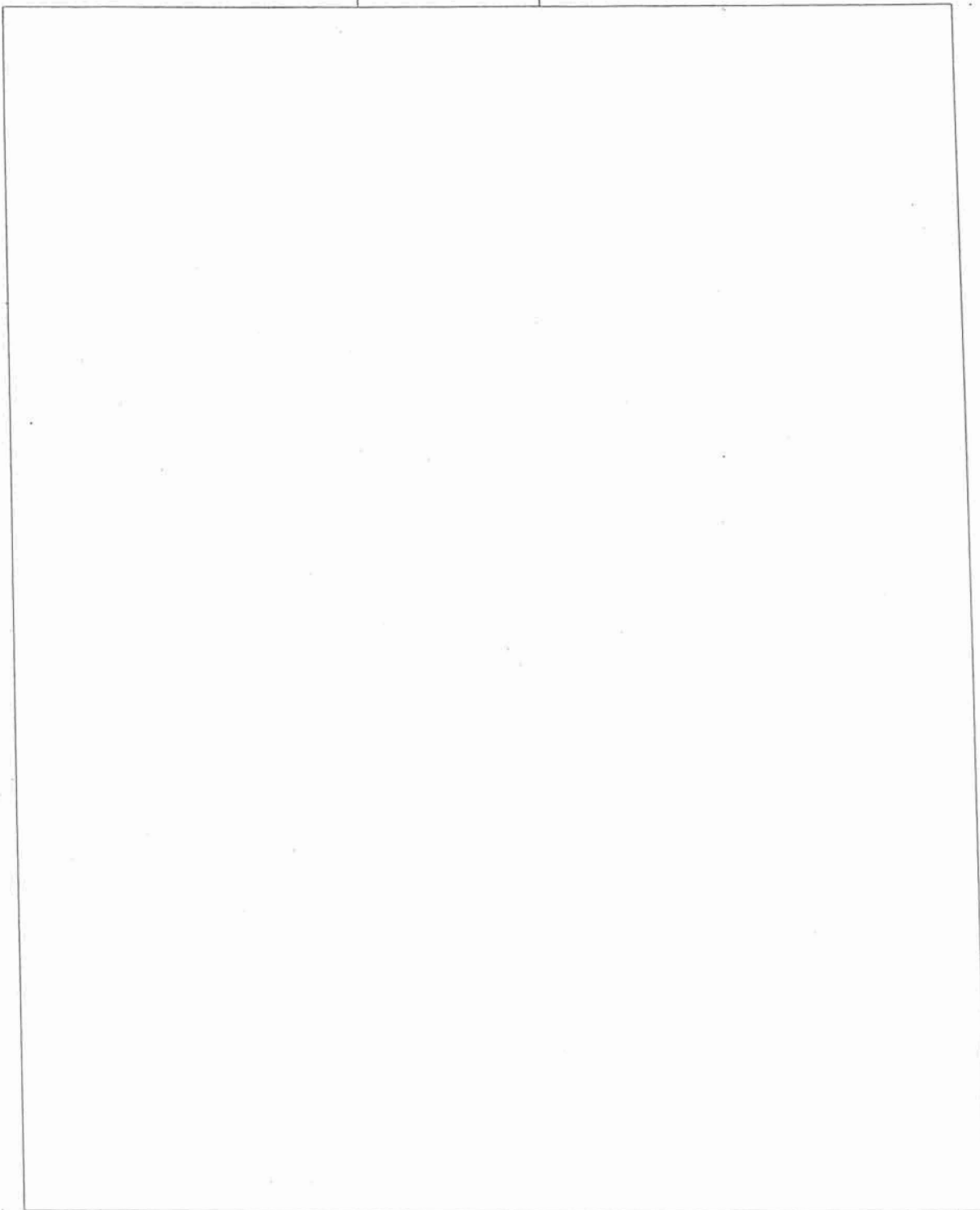
[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

C05403863

TOP SECRET [redacted]



22



TOP SECRET [redacted]



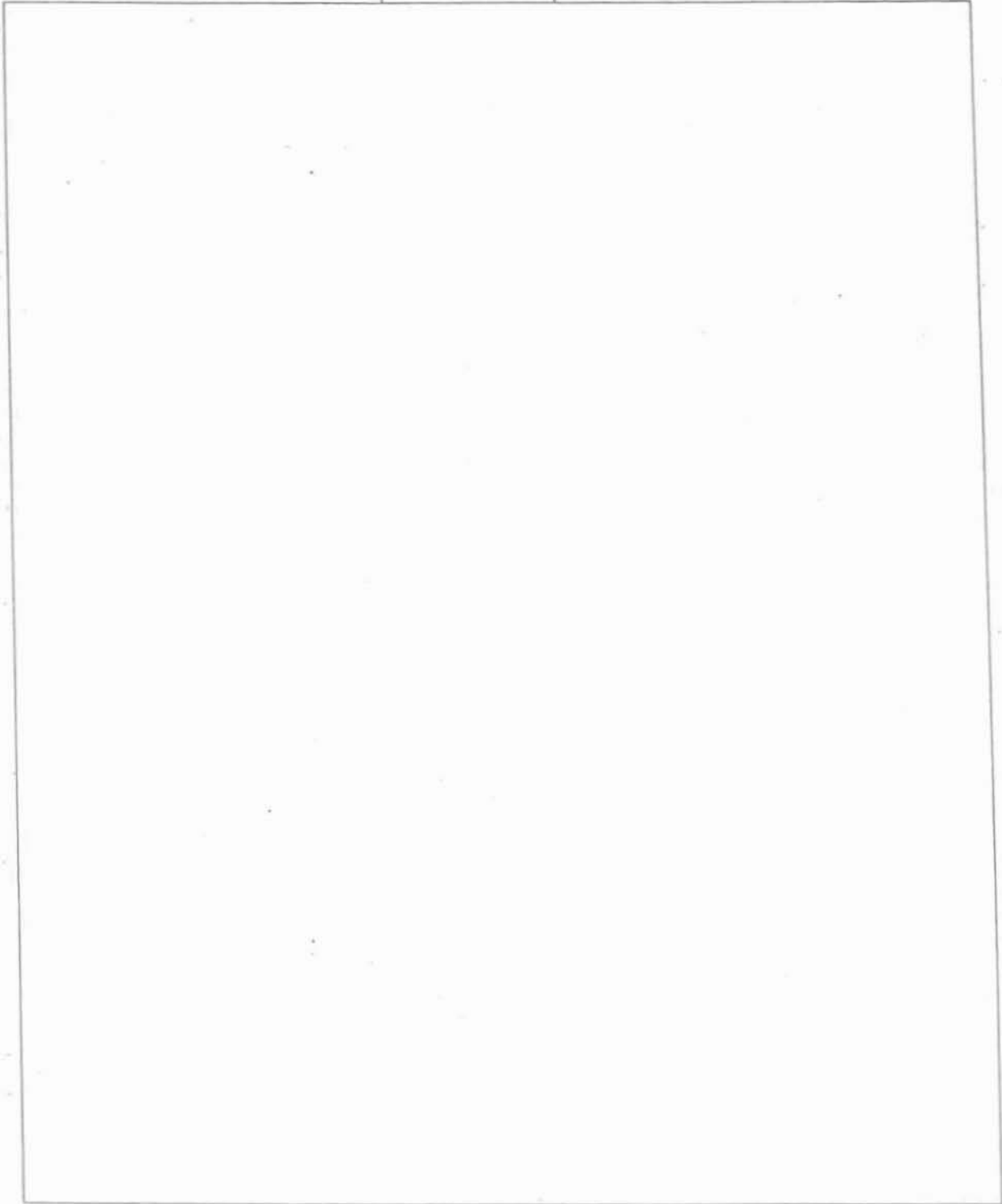
0001102



23

C05403863

TOP SECRET [redacted]  
[redacted]



23



TOP SECRET [redacted]  
[redacted]

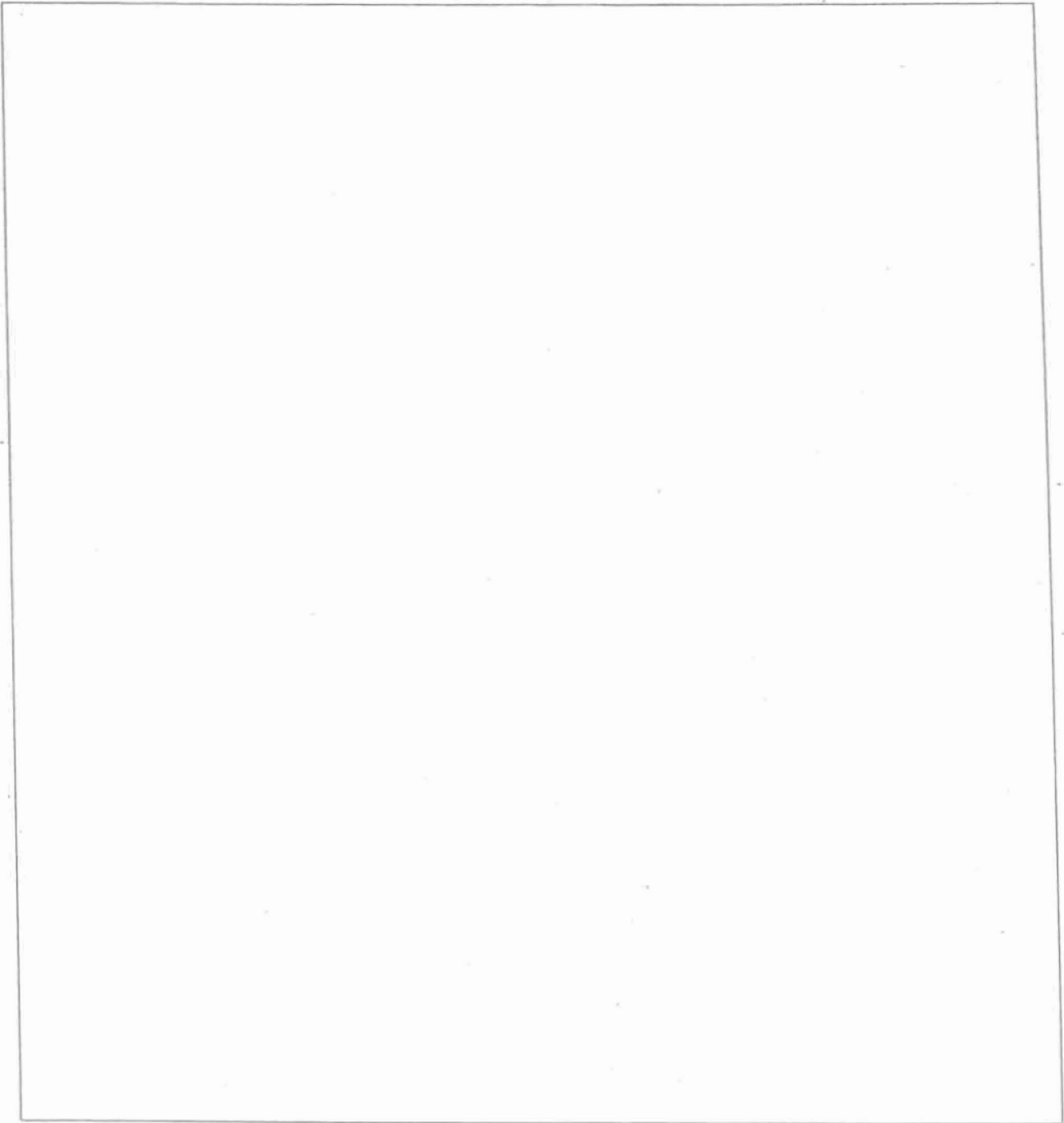
0001103



24

C05403863

TOP SECRET [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]



24

[REDACTED] TOP SECRET [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

0001104

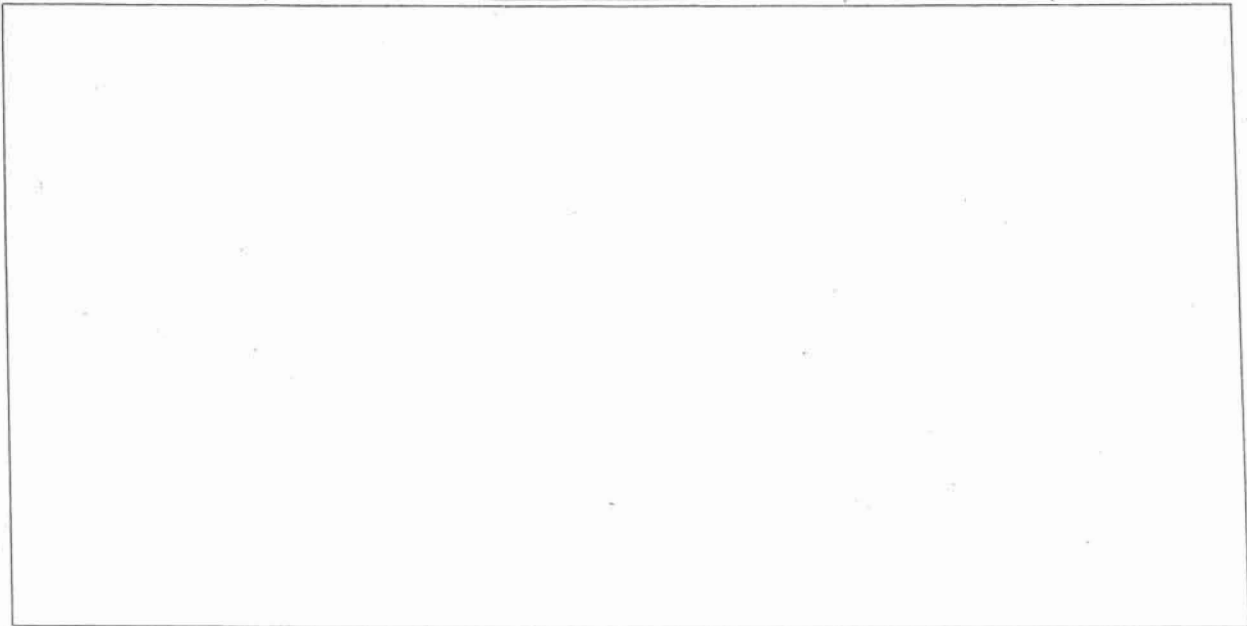
[REDACTED] 25

C05403863

TOP SECRET

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]



25

[REDACTED]

TOP SECRET

[REDACTED]

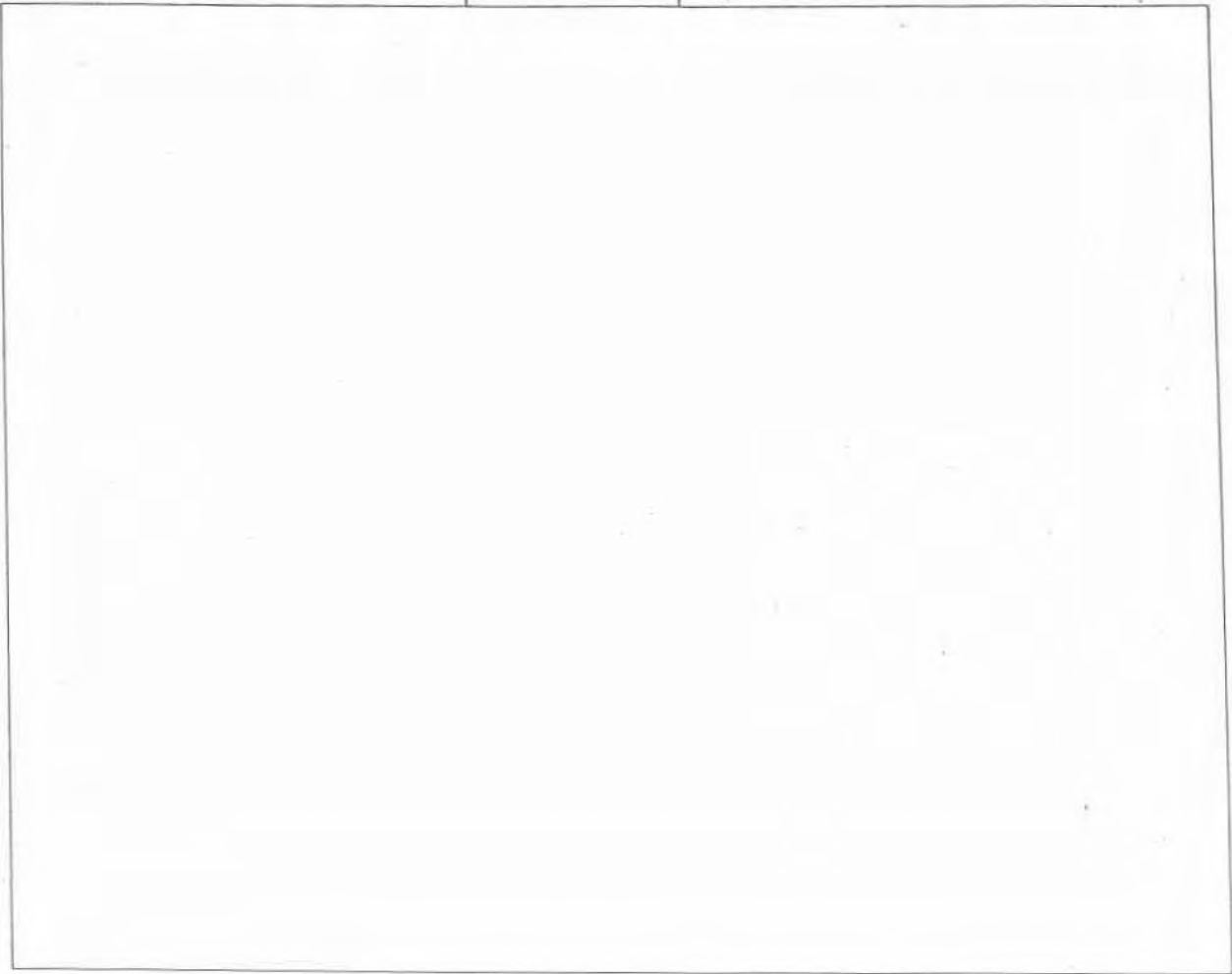
[REDACTED]

0001105

[REDACTED]

26

TOP SECRET



TOP SECRET



27

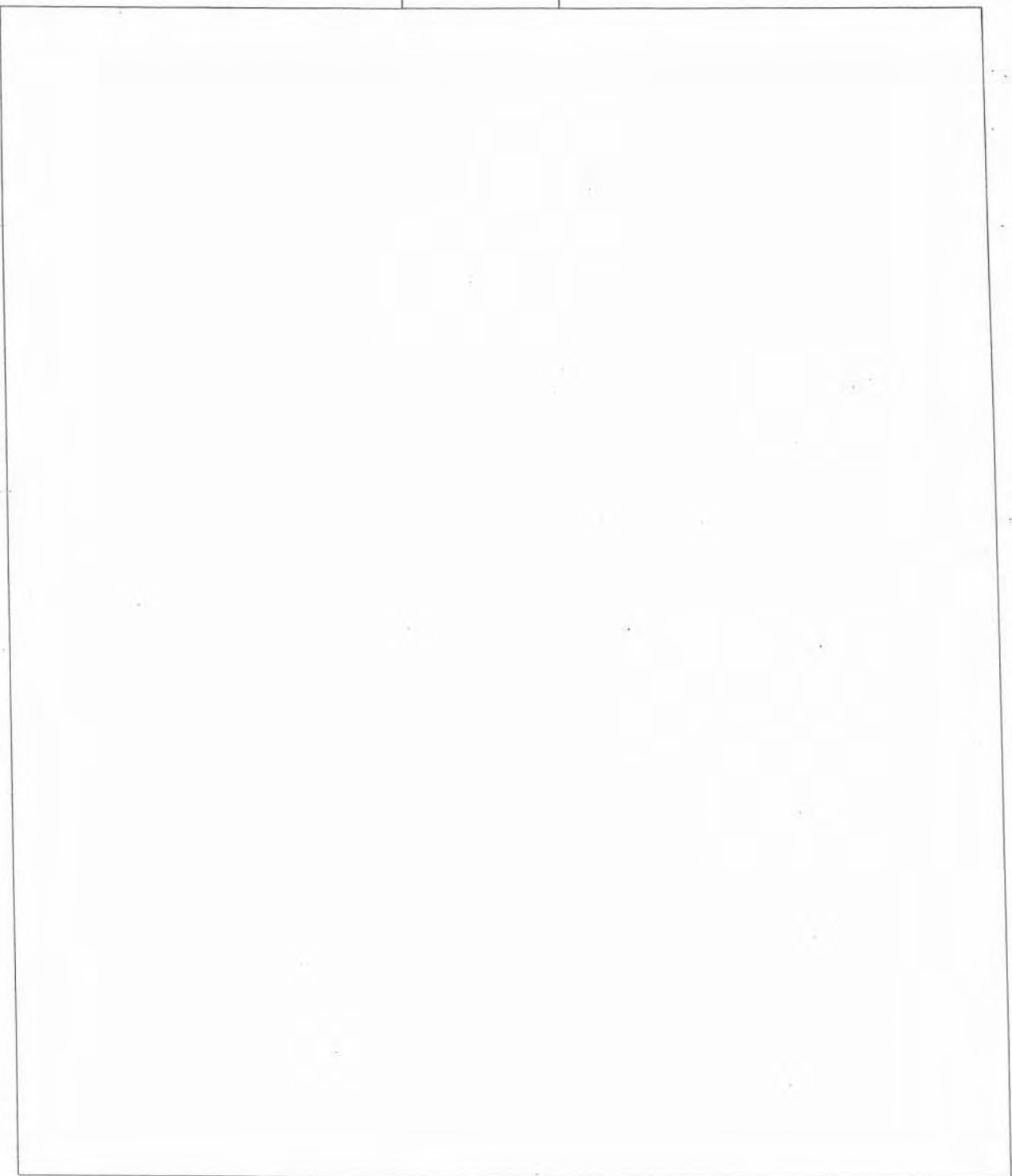


C05403863

TOP SECRET

[Redacted]

[Redacted]



27

[Redacted]

TOP SECRET

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

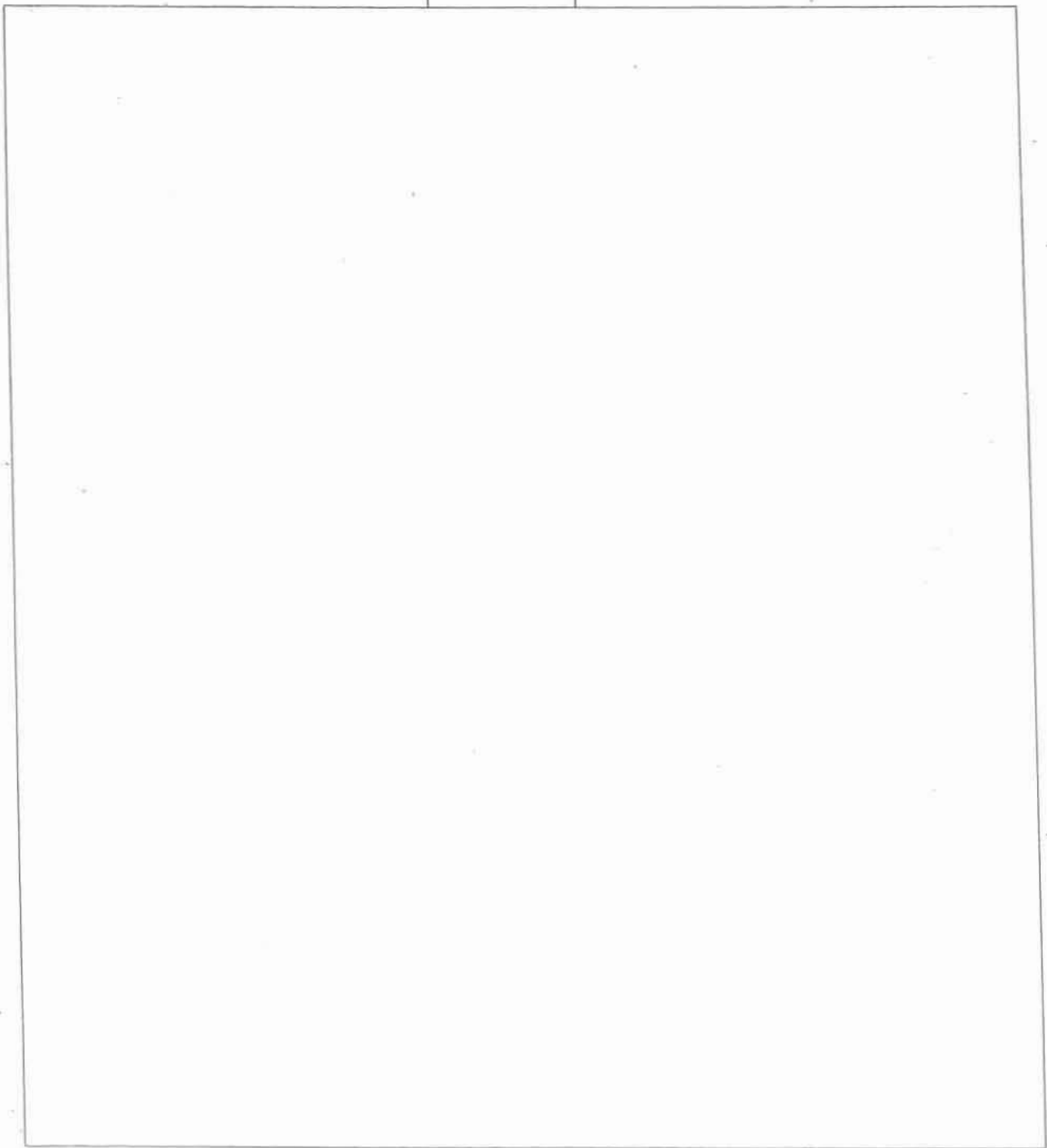
0001107

[Redacted]

28

C05403863

TOP SECRET [redacted]



[redacted] 28

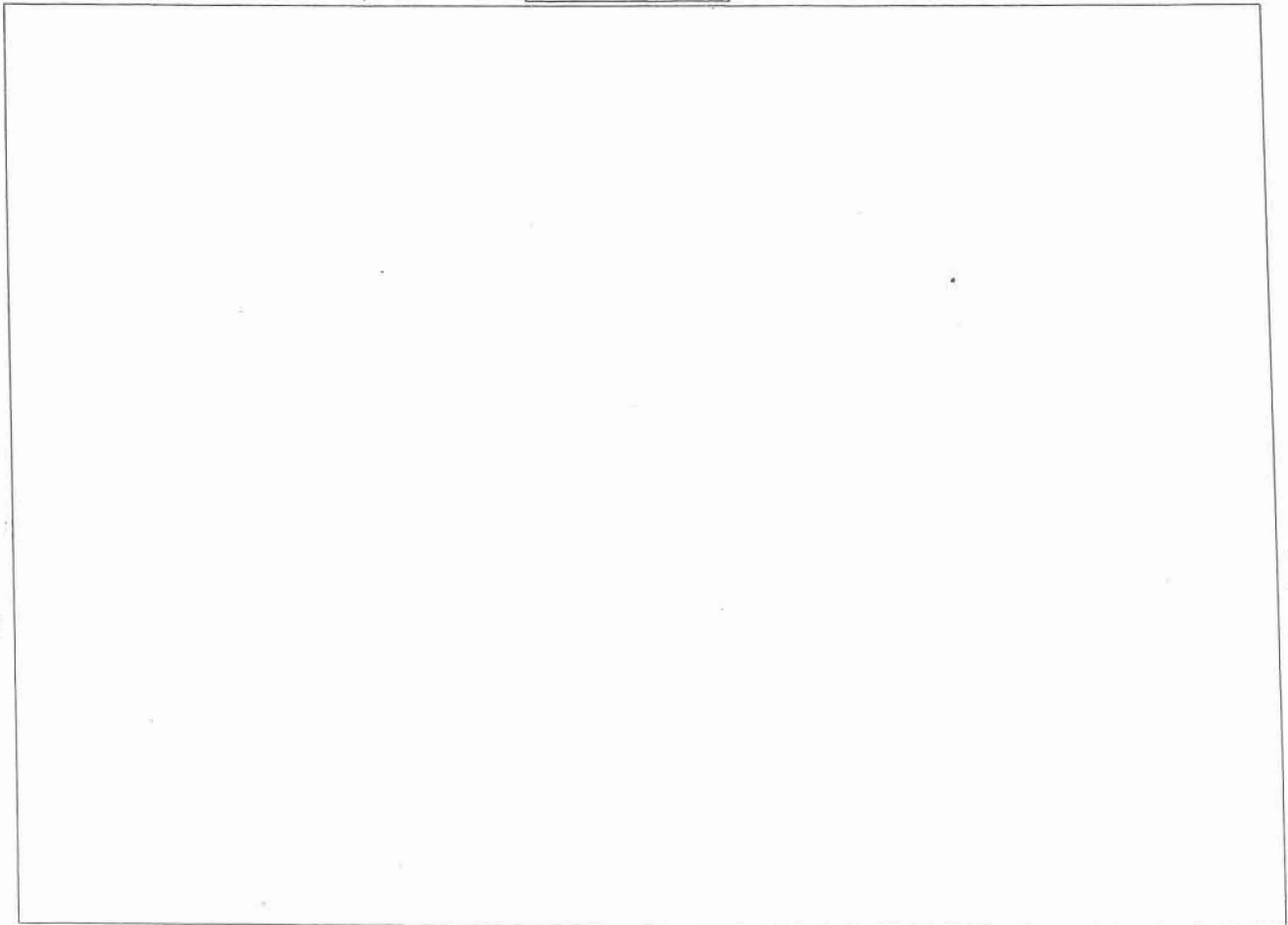
TOP SECRET [redacted]

0001108



29

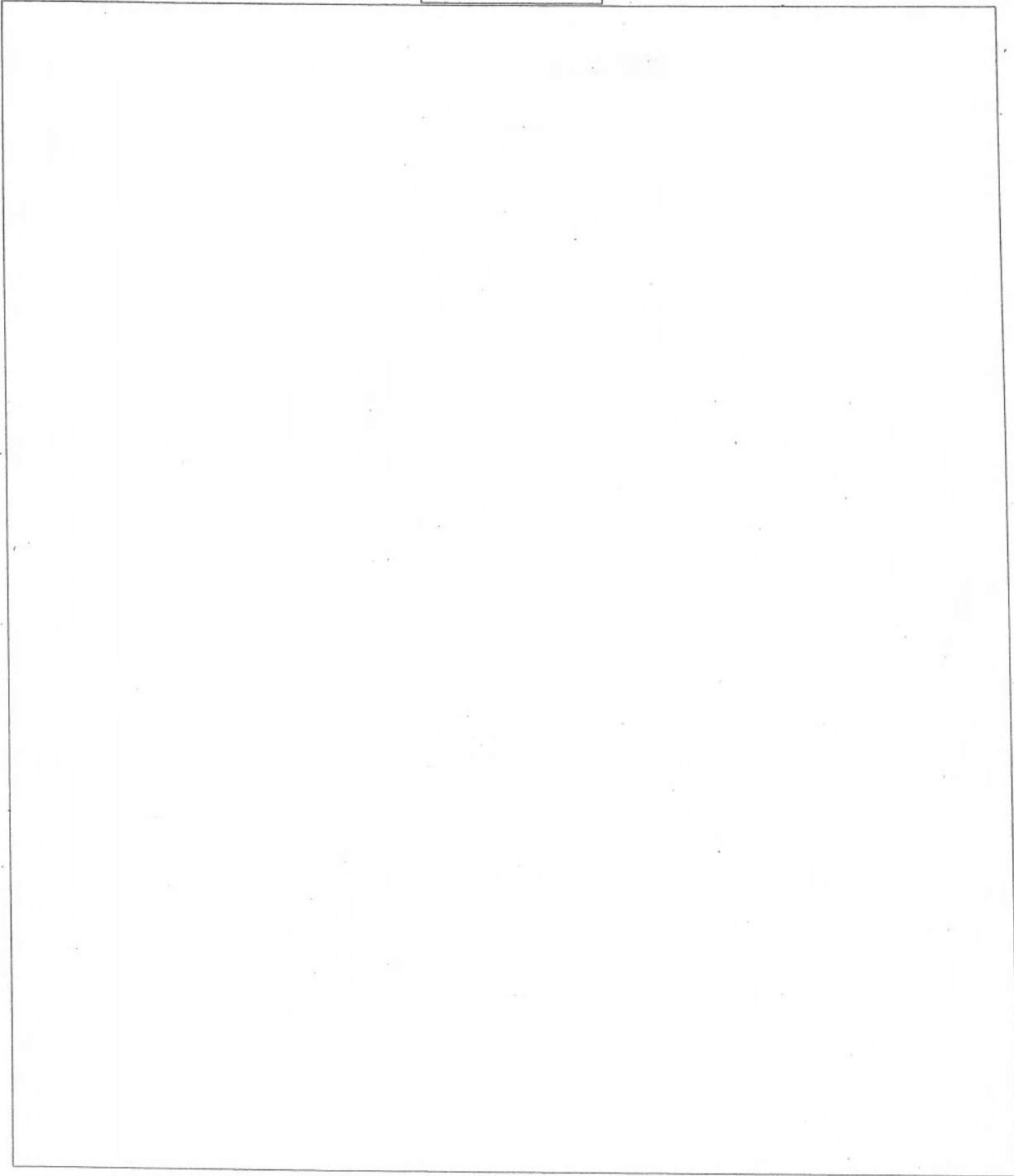
TOP SECRET [redacted]  
[redacted]



[redacted] TOP SECRET [redacted]  
[redacted]

C05403863

TOP SECRET [redacted]  
[redacted]



[redacted] 30

TOP SECRET [redacted]  
[redacted]

0001110

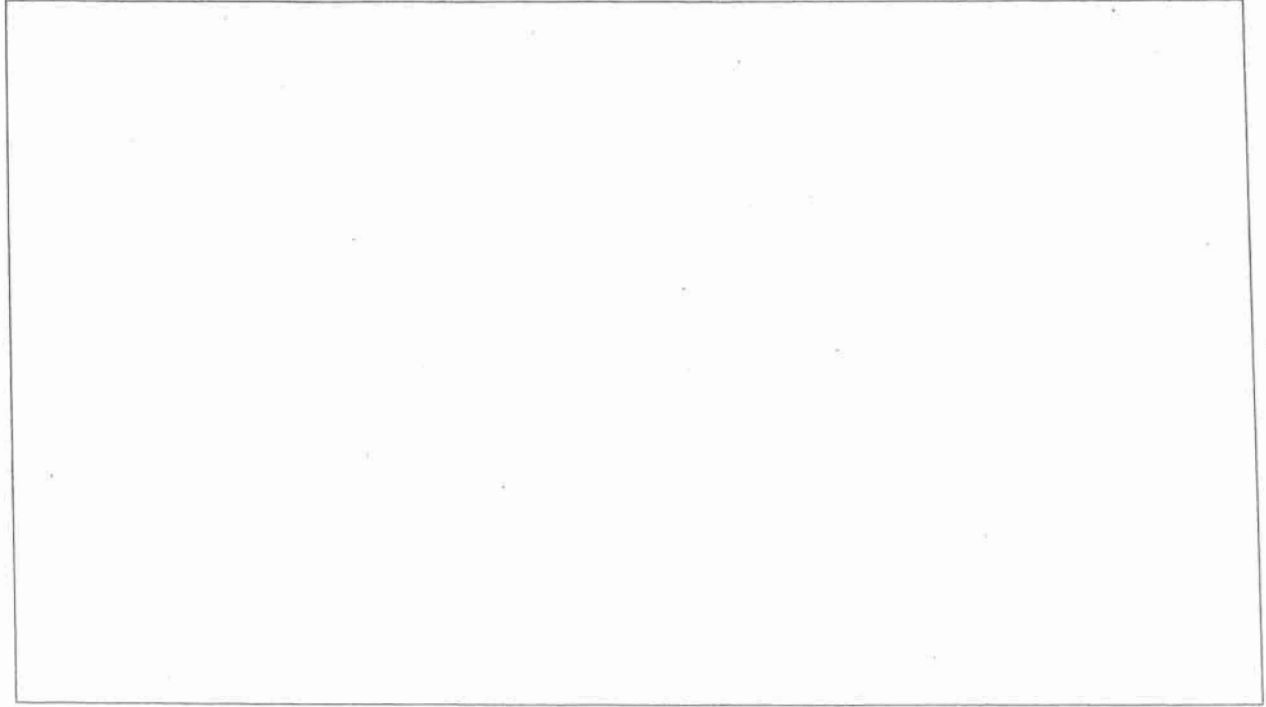
[redacted] 31

C05403863

TOP SECRET

[Redacted]

[Redacted]



31

0001111

TOP SECRET

[Redacted]

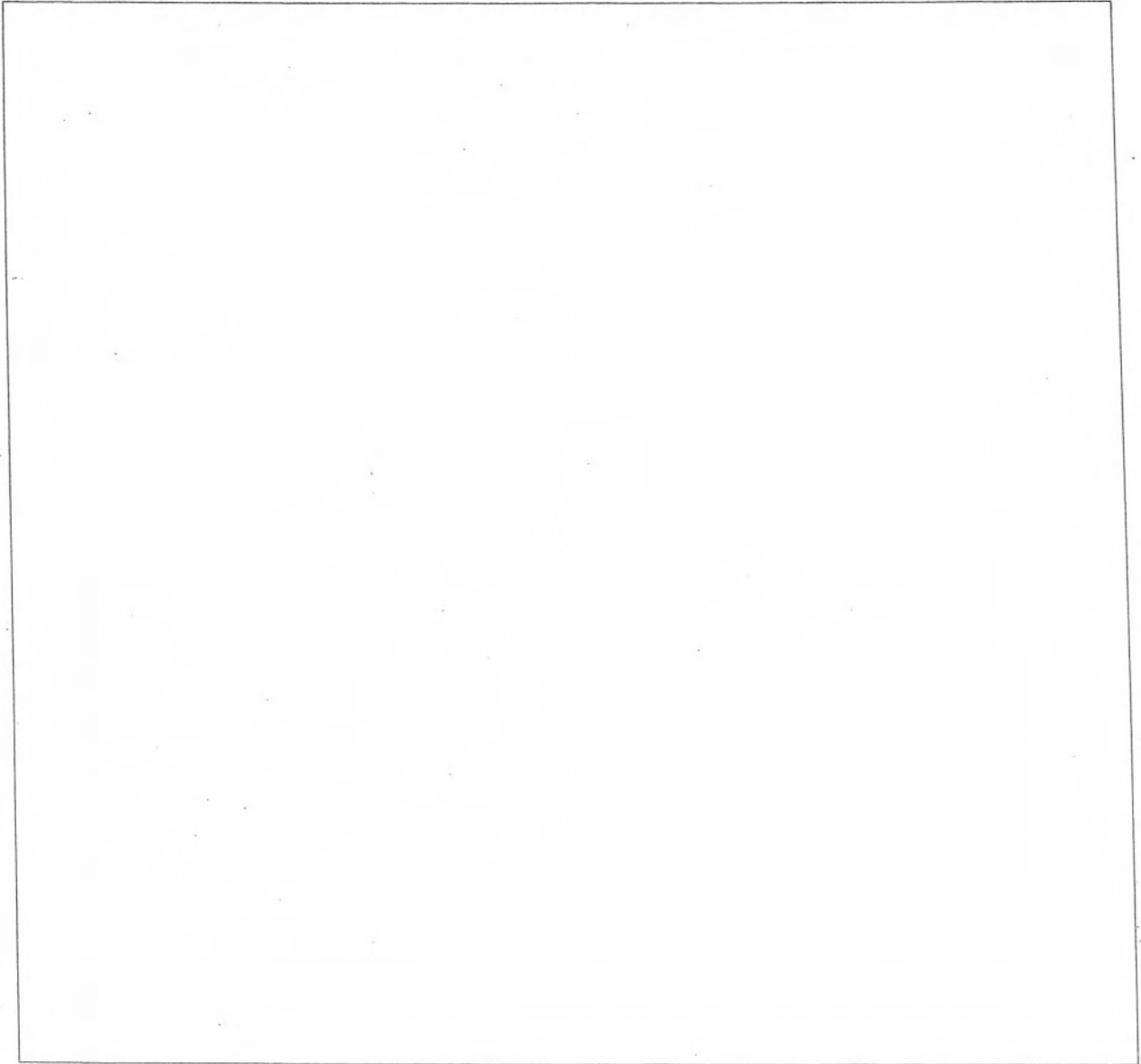
[Redacted]

[Redacted]

32

C05403863

TOP SECRET [redacted]  
[redacted]



[redacted]  
32

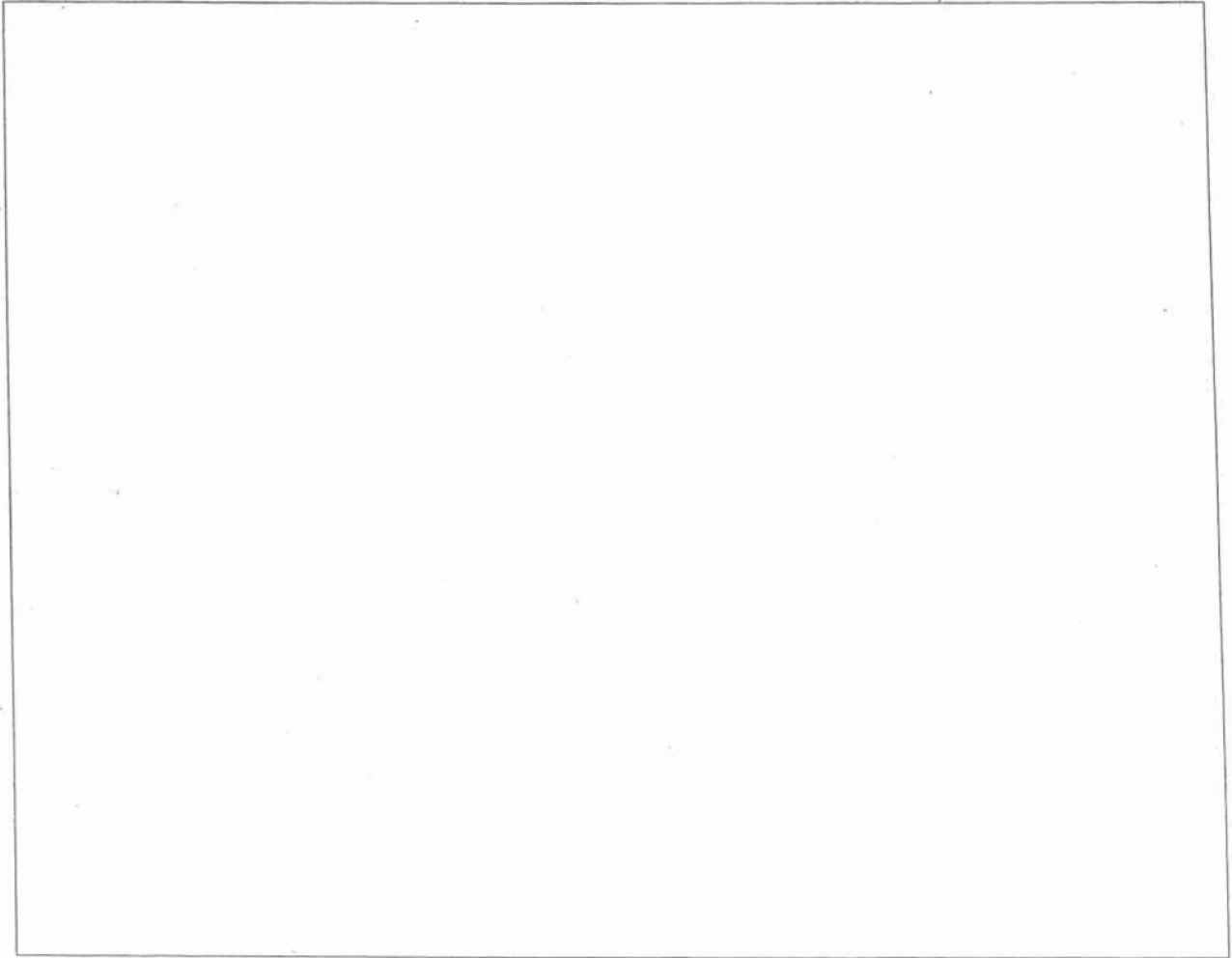
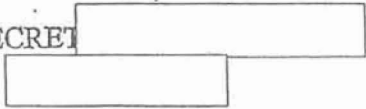
TOP SECRET [redacted]  
[redacted]

0001112

[redacted] 33

C05403863

TOP SECRET

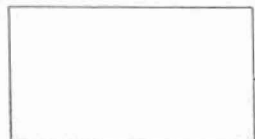
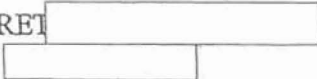


33

0001113



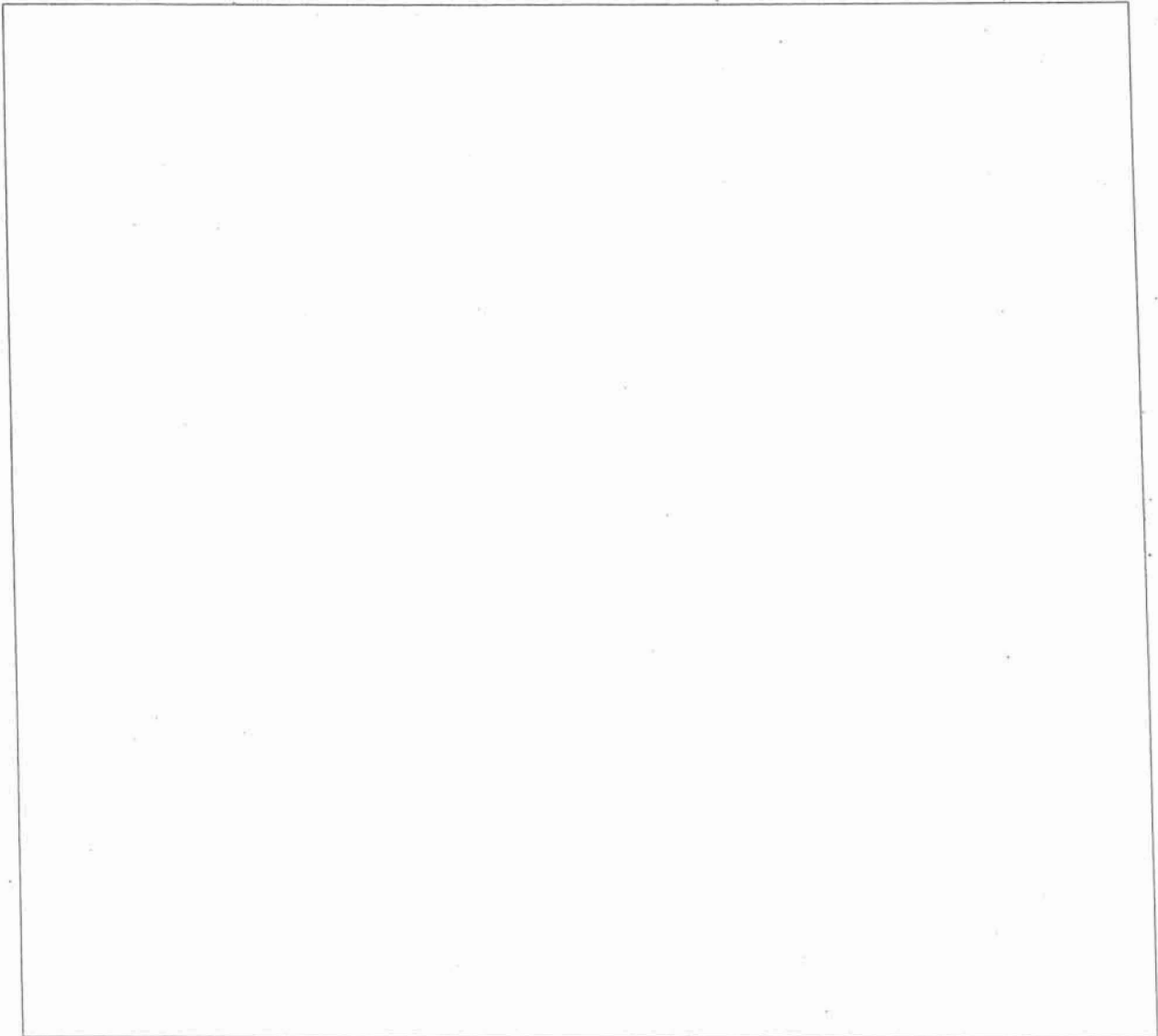
TOP SECRET



34

C05403863

TOP SECRET [redacted]  
[redacted]



34

[redacted]  
TOP SECRET [redacted]  
[redacted]

0001114

[redacted] 35



C05403863

TOP SECRET

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Large Redacted Area]

35

[Redacted]

TOP SECRET

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

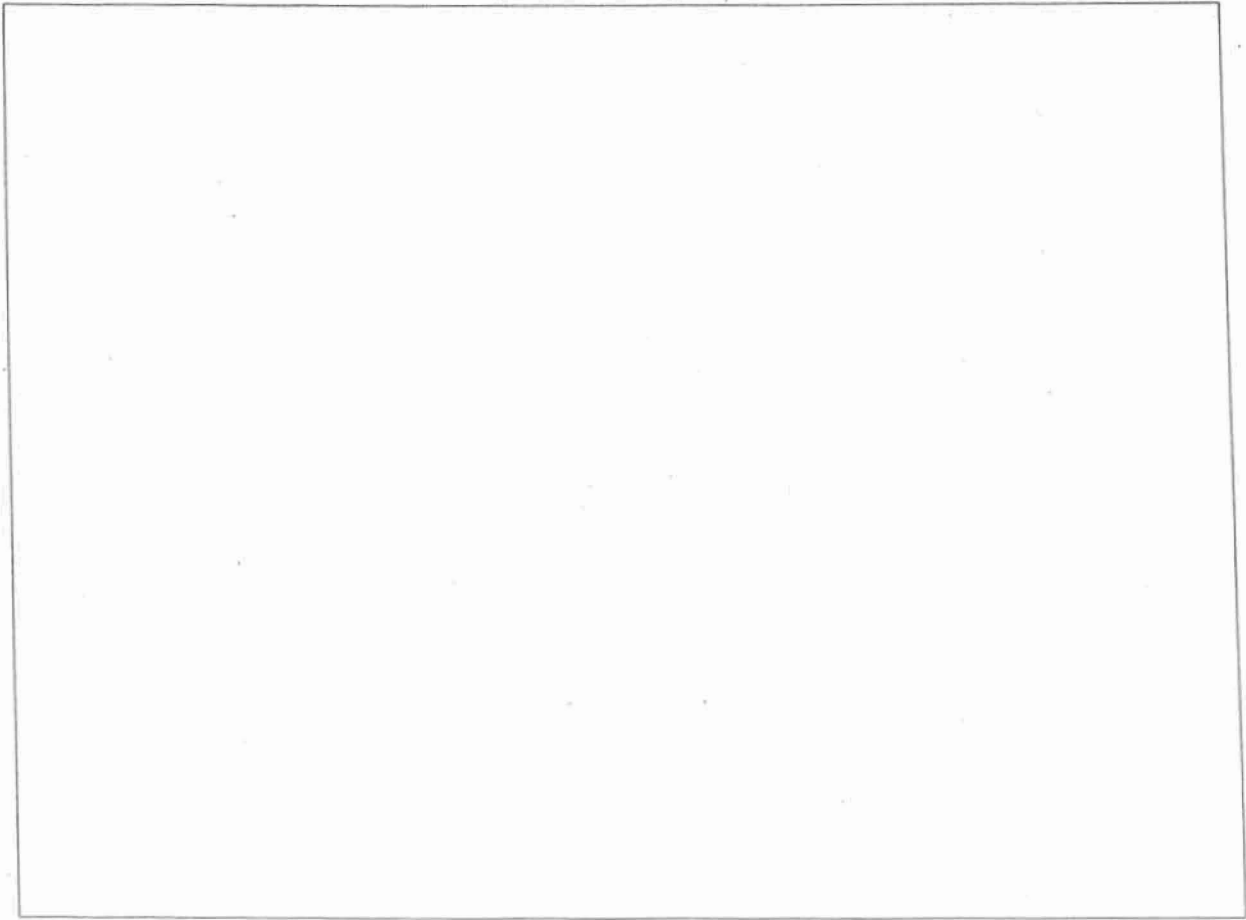
0001115

[Redacted]

36

C05403863

TOP SECRET [redacted]  
[redacted]



[redacted] 36

TOP SECRET [redacted]  
[redacted]

0001116

[redacted] 37



1/31/03

~~DRAFT~~  
~~TOP SECRET~~

00039

~~00038~~

Psychological Assessment of  
Zain al-'Abedin al-Abideen Muhamamad Hassan, a.k.a. Abu Zubaydah

The following psychological assessment of Zain al-'Abedin al-Abideen Muhammad Hassan, (a.k.a. Abu Zubaydah) is based upon the results of direct interviews with and observations of the subject, and from information obtained from collateral sources such as intelligence and press reporting. [REDACTED]

Background Information. For at least a decade, subject has lived and worked within an environment that has condoned, nurtured, intensified, and rewarded his radical beliefs. The following is a partial list of responsibilities that the subject has held (no particular order). Subject is currently 31 years old.

Abu Zubaydah worked from very low-level mujahidin (called courier by some) by age of 21 to third or fourth man in al-Qa'ida. No one rises to that level in such a short period of time without being dedicated, trusted, and strong.

Alleged to have written al-Qa'ida's manual on resistance techniques and lectured on the topic.

Involved in every major al-Qa'ida terrorist operation; served as the operational planner for the millennium plot (2000), the Paris embassy (2001) and a planner of the 11 September hijackings which killed and maimed thousands of Americans.

Served as senior Usama Bin Ladin lieutenant and played a key role in the movement and training of operatives on behalf of al-Qa'ida, the Egyptian Islamic Jihad, and other terrorist elements inside Pakistan and Afghanistan. He was a key player in the Millennium threat last year and appears to be engaged in ongoing terrorism planning against US interests. Zubaydah is wanted in Jordan for his role in the Millennium plot.

Directed the start-up of a Bin Ladin cell in Jordan that was disrupted in Amman in December 1999 for plotting terrorist acts against US and Israeli targets during the Millennium celebrations in Jordan. Two central figures of the plot, under arrest, identified Abu Zubaydah as being the primary supporter of this cell and the plot.

Managed a network of training camps, safehouses, and *mujahedin*-related offices in Peshawar and Afghanistan, assisted in other extremist networks, by moving men, money and materials in support of various *jihads* [REDACTED] around the world. [REDACTED]

124  
0001374

~~DRAFT~~  
~~TOP SECRET~~

AT 9011

1/31/03

~~DRAFT~~  
~~TOP SECRET~~

Served as Deputy Camp Commander for al-Qa'ida training camp in Afghanistan.

Personally approved entry and graduation of all trainees [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] circa 1999-2000. From 1996-1999, approved all individuals going in and out of Afghanistan to the training camps. No one came in and out of Peshawar, Pakistan without his knowledge and approval. Served as al-Qa'ida's coordinator of external contacts, or foreign communications.

Acted as al-Qa'ida's CI officer and was trusted to find spies in their midst.

Relevant History: Subject reported that he persisted for a few years in holding onto the possibility that he could eventually transition from jihad life back into college and pursuit of his traditional educational, career, and family goals. As time passed he appeared to find a special niche for himself. He became increasingly integrated into the jihadist ideology and lifestyle. He periodically felt pangs of homesickness, longed for the company of family, and fantasized about a future as a computer expert or engineer. However, overtime, the frequency and intensity of these thoughts and feelings diminished. He began to think of any activity outside jihad as "silly". Eventually, he understood that his mind and heart were devoted to serving Allah and Islam through his jihad. He asserted that he has had "no" doubts or regrets about choosing to pursue and devote himself to jihad since the mid-1990's.

Personality: Subject is a highly self-directed individual who prizes his independence. He seeks to express his independence by doing things his own way and having his own style to the extent that he can within the structure of radical salafist environments. When he makes concessions, it is within the context of his ideological and religious convictions. He has narcissistic features that are evident in his attention to his appearance and in his obvious "efforts" to demonstrate that he is really a rather "humble and regular guy." Subject clearly possesses an air of confidence, self-assurance, and authority. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] He is somewhat compulsive in how he organizes his environment and conducts his business. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] He conceded that he still wrestles with issues regarding the killing of civilians and how to determine who is "innocent." [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] He acknowledged that he celebrated the destruction of the World Trade Center.

He is intellectually curious, skeptical and wary of others' intentions, possesses excellent self-discipline and readily sets aside his own interests to meet his responsibilities. [REDACTED]

~~DRAFT  
TOP SECRET~~

[REDACTED] Subject is perfectionistic [REDACTED]  
 [REDACTED] persistent [REDACTED]  
 private (highly cautious regarding opening up to others), and highly capable in interactions with others from a variety of backgrounds. Not surprisingly, he possesses the discipline, drive, creativity and pragmatism that characterize effective leaders.

Social Skills and Relationships: Subject has excellent social skills and social [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] He is highly socially perceptive and quick to recognize and assess the moods and motivations of others. He is alert and keenly observant of others' interactions. He is strongly inclined to carefully gauge a situation before voicing opinions or revealing feelings. He is adept at choosing to conceal or convey a particular attitude or emotion depending on the context and immediate utility. Subject tends to be a very private person who is skeptical of others' intentions and alert for ulterior motives. He is markedly vigilant and tends not to trust others easily. [REDACTED]

Emotional/Mental Status/Coping Skills: Overall, subject's background as revealed by self-report (including diaries and interview) does not indicate that he has a history of mood disturbance or other psychiatric pathology. Indeed, his reported and known history indicates that he is remarkably resilient and confident that he can overcome adversity. During the occasions that he experiences increased stress and/or low mood, he may become somewhat more withdrawn, melancholy, and reflective. However, this shift in mood will likely last a relatively short time. He denies and there is no evidence in his reported history of thought disorder or enduring mood or mental health problems. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Subject is generally self-sufficient and relies on his understanding and application of religious and psychological principles, intelligence, and discipline to avoid and overcome problems. His faith, the blessings of religious leaders, and camaraderie of like-minded mujahedin brothers have provided him with a reliable and durable support system.

Of particular note has been subject's ability to manage his mood and emotions during captivity. Being circumspect, calm, controlled, and deliberate is likely characteristic of subject's demeanor under pressure prior to capture. [REDACTED]

~~DRAFT  
TOP SECRET~~

0001376

0T891-3

DRAFT  
~~TOP SECRET~~

[REDACTED] In addition, he showed strong signs of sympathetic nervous system arousal (possibly fear) when he experienced the initial "hard" dislocation of expectation intervention following session 63. Due to his incredibly strong resolve, expertise in civilian warfare, resistance to interrogation techniques (the latter two which he trained hundreds of others on) this experience was one of the few that led to him providing significant actionable intelligence. As has been observed throughout his recent detainment, he was able to quickly bounce back from these most disconcerting moments and regain an air of calm confidence and strong resolve in not parting with other threat information.

Future Worldview: According to the subject, the jihad will ultimately be victorious over American and the west. [REDACTED]

Motivations. Subject's primary motivations are (in no particular order): status/prestige, power, influence, serving the Ummah, serving the prophet and Allah, pursuing a "pure jihad", contributing to the establishment of Shari'a among Muslim countries, contributing to the "lifting up" of Muslims throughout the world, and contributing to the restoration of the Palestinian homeland.

Primary Strengths. (in no particular order) Ability to focus, goal-directed discipline, intelligence, emotional resilience, street savvy, ability to organize and manage people, ability to delegate tasks, keen observation skills, fluid adaptability (can anticipate and adapt under duress and with minimal resources), capable of assessing and exploiting the needs of others, ability to adjust goals to emerging opportunities [REDACTED]

DRAFT  
~~TOP SECRET~~

0001377

0T891-4

1/31/03

~~DRAFT~~  
TOP SECRET

[REDACTED]

Captivity and Interrogation. Subject recognizes that his duty as a soldier/warrior/mujahid is to delay, mislead, and lie to protect what is most critical to the success of his cause. He assumes that we understand this. Thus, he is not likely to be intimidated or weakened by being "caught" in lies. His job is to lie. During interview he explained that he lied to his neighbors, to shopkeepers, to bankers, travel agents, airport personnel, and many others in order to protect his people and activities. He said, "I lie, lie, lie, lie, and lie." He prides himself in regard to past deceptions he managed with great success.

[REDACTED] He acquired a United Nations refugee identification card by persistently telling the same lie over a period of several weeks or months. He has learned that the combination of skillful deception and lying pays off.

[REDACTED]

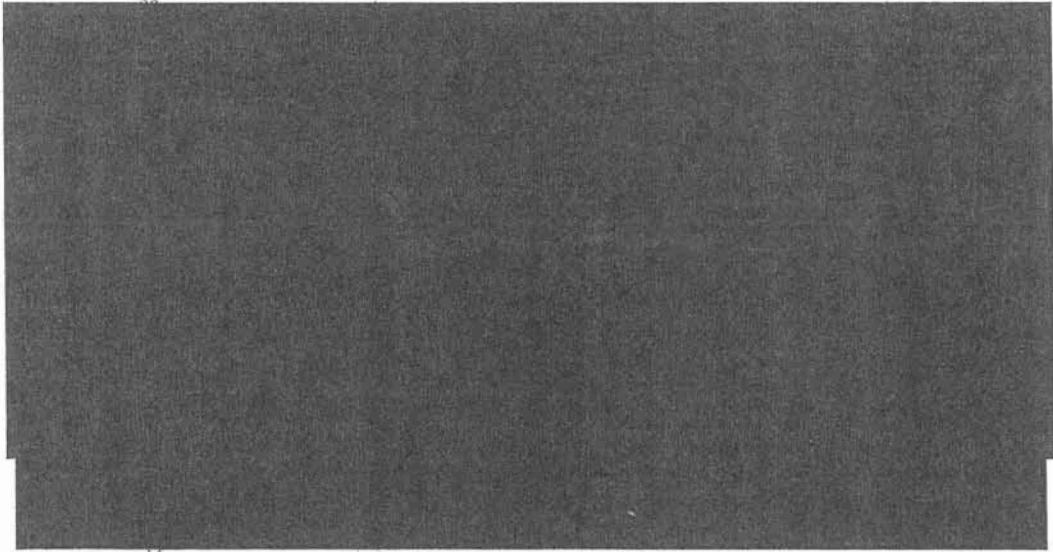
He has talked with Ayman al-Zawahiri and it is likely that Zawahiri talked about his experience as a captive of the Egyptians and Russians. In addition, subject is familiar and probably well versed regarding al-Qa'ida's captivity and resistance training materials. Thus, one would expect that subject would draw upon this fund of knowledge as he attempts to cope with his own captivity.

[REDACTED] Subject believes in the ultimate destiny of Islam is to dominate the world. He believes that global victory is inevitable. Thus, there is the chance that he could rationalize that providing information will harm current efforts but represent only a temporary setback.



1/31/03

DRAFT  
~~TOP SECRET~~



0001379

DRAFT  
~~TOP SECRET~~

0T891-6



[Redacted]

00063

(b)(1)  
(b)(3)

~~00062~~

[Redacted]

Date: [Redacted]

SUBJECT: [Redacted] CTC's HVT Interrogation Efforts

1. [Redacted] Summary: [Redacted]  
[Redacted]  
CTC's interrogation efforts. [Redacted] CTC  
with the interrogation of Al-Nashiri. [Redacted]  
[Redacted]

2. [Redacted] Al-Nashiri - With the recent capture of a  
high-ranking Al Qa'ida operative, Al-Rahim Al-Nashiri.  
[Redacted]  
CTC's interrogation efforts. Al-Nashiri is believed to be  
responsible for planning the USS Cole attack (which he has  
admitted a role in this) and future attacks on US interests  
in the Arab Peninsula region including attacks on US  
Warships. [Redacted]  
[Redacted]  
[Redacted] Al-Nashir has undergone [Redacted]  
interrogation with the HVT Interrogators.

99  
~~111~~

0001308

[Redacted]

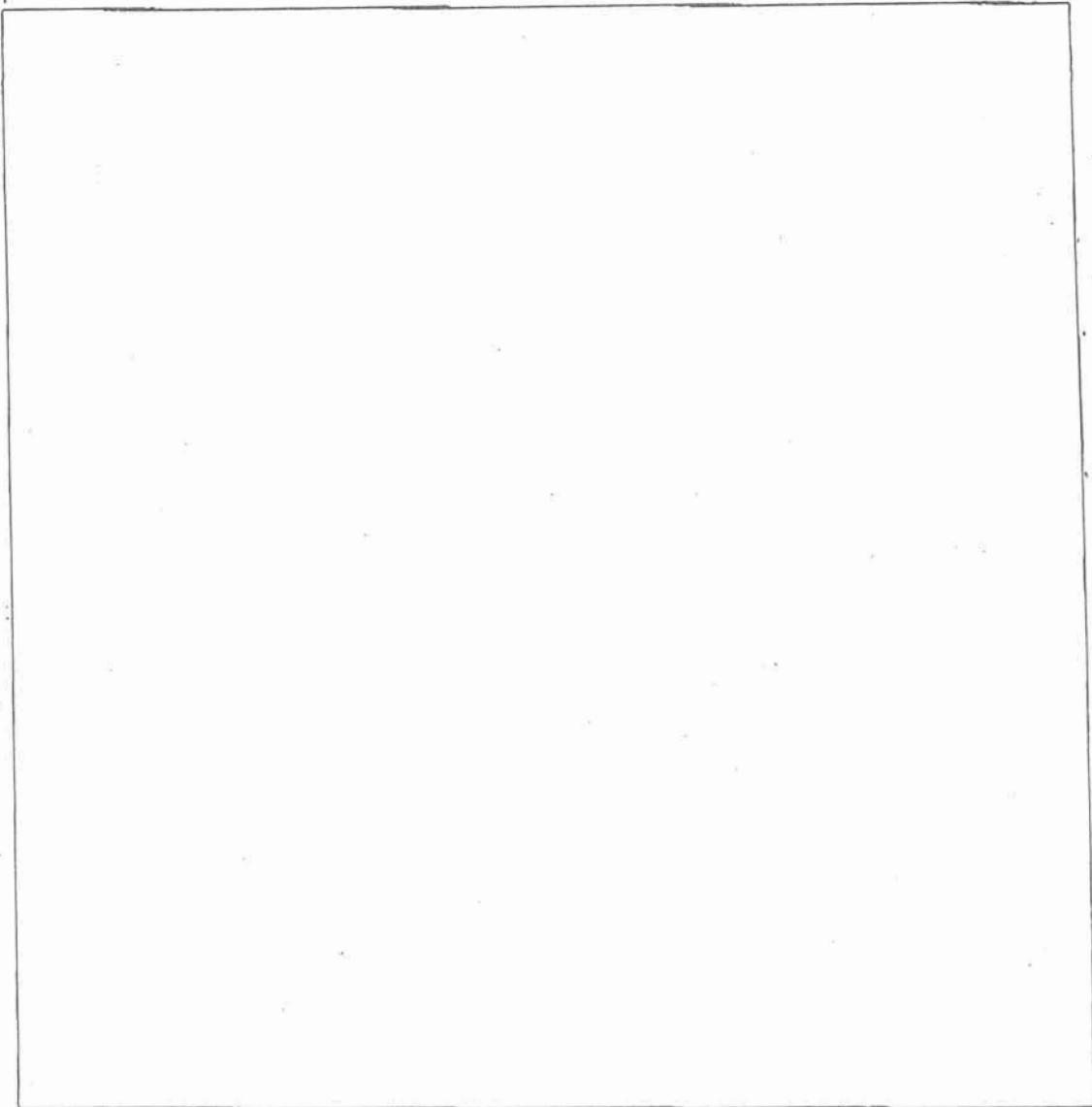
[Redacted]

~~TOP SECRET~~ [redacted]  
[redacted]

SUBJECT: [redacted]

CTC's HVT Interrogation Efforts

3.

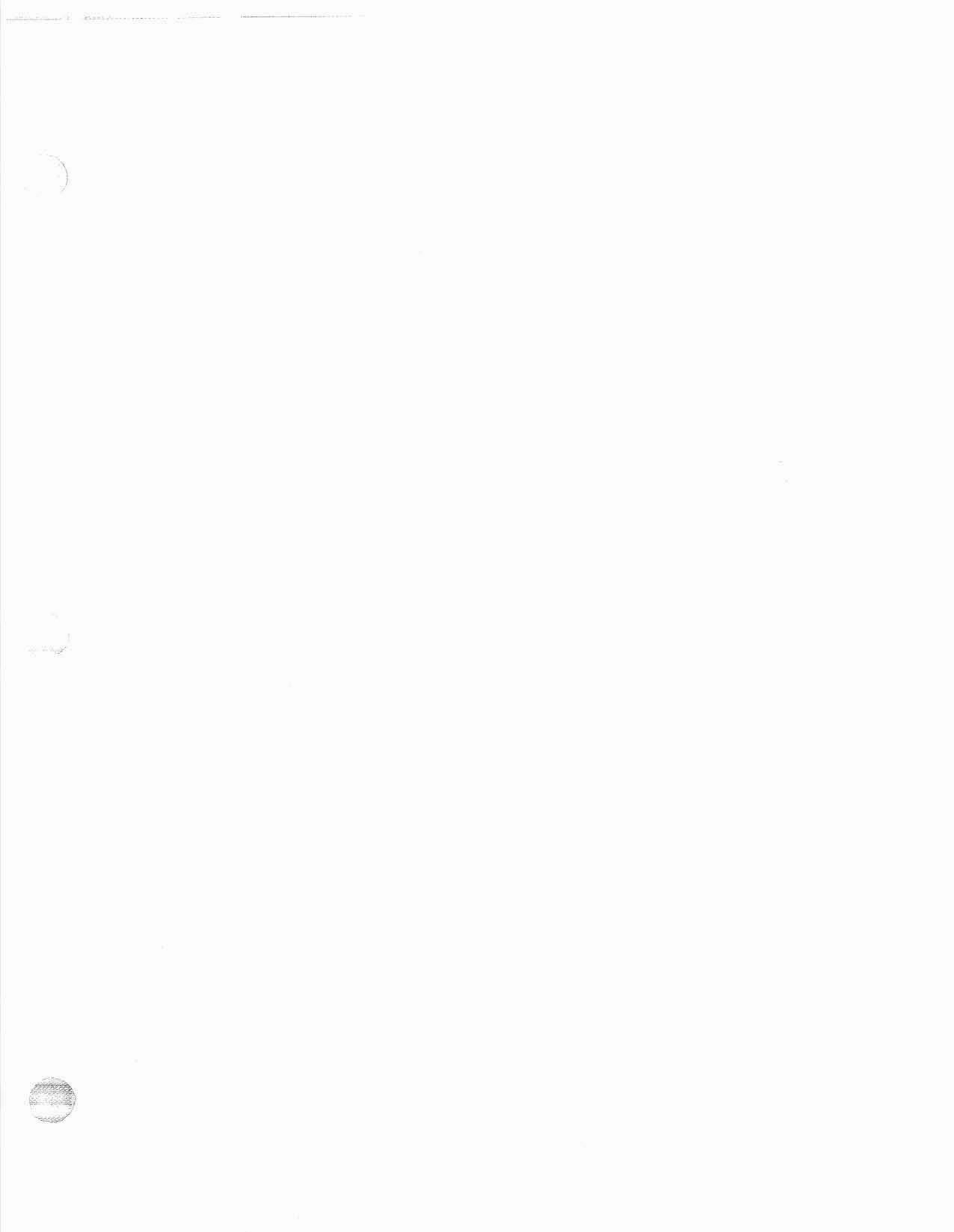


4.

0001309

[redacted]  
~~TOP SECRET~~ [redacted]





00071

~~00070~~

To: John Yoo

Phone: (202) 514-2069  
(202) 514-3713  
Fax: (202) 514-9207

From: [REDACTED]  
Phone: [REDACTED]

Date: 24 July 2002

Pages including this  
cover page: 7

[REDACTED]

Here is the psychological assessment. Please feel free to call  
me at work or at home, whenever.

Thanks -- [REDACTED]

①

T000000

CTCL 374

~~DRAFT~~  
~~TOP SECRET~~

Psychological Assessment of  
Zain al-'Abidin al-Abideen Muhammad Hassan, a.k.a. Abu Zubaydah

The following psychological assessment of Zain al-'Abidin al-Abideen Muhammad Hassan, (a.k.a. Abu Zubaydah) is based upon the results of direct interviews with and observations of the subject, and from information obtained from collateral sources such as intelligence and press reporting. [REDACTED]

Background Information. For at least a decade, subject has lived and worked within an environment that has condoned, nurtured, intensified, and rewarded his radical beliefs. The following is a partial list of responsibilities that the subject has held (no particular order). Subject is currently 31 years old.

Abu Zubaydah worked from very low-level mujahidin (called courier by some) by age of 31 to third or fourth man in al-Qa'ida. No one rises to that level in such a short period of time without being dedicated, trusted, and strong.

Alleged to have written al-Qa'ida's manual on resistance techniques and lectured on the topic.

Involved in every major al-Qa'ida terrorist operation; served as the operational planner for the millennium plot (2000), the Paris embassy (2001) and a planner of the 11 September hijackings which killed and maimed thousands of Americans.

Served as senior Usama Bin Ladin lieutenant and played a key role in the movement and training of operatives on behalf of al-Qa'ida, the Egyptian Islamic Jihad, and other terrorist elements inside Pakistan and Afghanistan. He was a key player in the Millennium threat last year and appears to be engaged in ongoing terrorism planning against US interests. Zubaydah is wanted in Jordan for his role in the Millennium plot.

Directed the start-up of a Bin Ladin cell in Jordan that was disrupted in Amman in December 1999 for plotting terrorist acts against US and Israeli targets during the Millennium celebrations in Jordan. Two central figures of the plot, under arrest, identified Abu Zubaydah as being the primary supporter of this cell and the plot.

Managed a network of training camps, safehouses, and *mujahedin*-related offices in Peshawar and Afghanistan, assisted in other extremist networks, by moving men, money and materials in support of various *jihads* [REDACTED] around the world.

[REDACTED]

~~DRAFT~~  
~~TOP SECRET~~

0000002

~~DRAFT  
TOP SECRET~~

Served as Deputy Camp Commander for al-Qa'ida training camp in Afghanistan.

Personally approved entry and graduation of all trainees [REDACTED] -- circa 1999-2000. From 1996-1999, approved all individuals going in and out of Afghanistan to the training camps. No one came in and out of Peshawar, Pakistan without his knowledge and approval. Served as al-Qa'ida's coordinator of external contacts, or foreign communications.

Acted as al-Qa'ida's CI officer and was trusted to find spies in their midst.

Relevant History: Subject reported that he persisted for a few years in holding onto the possibility that he could eventually transition from jihad life back into college and pursuit of his traditional educational, career, and family goals. As time passed he appeared to find a special niche for himself. He became increasingly integrated into the jihadist ideology and lifestyle. He periodically felt pangs of homesickness, longed for the company of family, and fantasized about a future as a computer expert or engineer. However, overtime, the frequency and intensity of these thoughts and feelings diminished. He began to think of any activity outside jihad as "silly". Eventually, he understood that his mind and heart were devoted to serving Allah and Islam through his jihad. He asserted that he has had "no" doubts or regrets about choosing to pursue and devote himself to jihad since the mid-1990's.

Personality: Subject is a highly self-directed individual who prizes his independence. He seeks to express his independence by doing things his own way and having his own style to the extent that he can within the structure of radical salafist environments. When he makes concessions, it is within the context of his ideological and religious convictions. He has narcissistic features that are evident in his attention to his appearance and in his obvious "efforts" to demonstrate that he is really a rather "humble and regular guy." Subject clearly possesses an air of confidence, self-assurance, and authority.

[REDACTED] He is somewhat compulsive in how he organizes his environment and conducts his business.

[REDACTED] He conceded that he still wrestles with issues regarding the killing of civilians and how to determine who is "innocent."

[REDACTED] He acknowledged that he celebrated the destruction of the World Trade Center.

He is intellectually curious, skeptical and wary of others' intentions, possesses excellent self-discipline and readily sets aside his own interests to meet his responsibilities.

[REDACTED] Subject is perfectionistic (very

~~DRAFT  
TOP SECRET~~

0000003



~~DRAFT~~  
~~TOP SECRET~~

[REDACTED] persistent [REDACTED] private (highly cautious regarding opening up to others), and highly capable in interactions with others from a variety of backgrounds. Not surprisingly, he possesses the discipline, drive, creativity and pragmatism that characterize effective leaders.

Social Skills and Relationships: Subject has excellent social skills and social

[REDACTED] He is highly socially perceptive and quick to recognize and assess the moods and motivations of others. He is alert and keenly observant of others' interactions. He is strongly inclined to carefully gauge a situation before voicing opinions or revealing feelings. He is adept at choosing to conceal or convey a particular attitude or emotion depending on the context and immediate utility. Subject tends to be a very private person who is skeptical of others' intentions and alert for ulterior motives. He is markedly vigilant and tends not to trust others easily.

Emotional/Mental Status/Coping Skills: Overall, subject's background as revealed by self-report (including diaries and interview) does not indicate that he has a history of mood disturbance or other psychiatric pathology. Indeed, his reported and known history indicates that he is remarkably resilient and confident that he can overcome adversity. During the occasions that he experiences increased stress and/or low mood, he may become somewhat more withdrawn, melancholy, and reflective. However, this shift in mood will likely last a relatively short time. He denies and there is no evidence in his reported history of thought disorder or enduring mood or mental health problems.

[REDACTED] subject is generally self-sufficient and relies on his understanding and application of religious and psychological principles, intelligence, and discipline to avoid and overcome problems. His faith, the blessings of religious leaders, and camaraderie of like-minded mujahedin brothers have provided him with a reliable and durable support system.

Of particular note has been subject's ability to manage his mood and emotions during detention. Being circumspect, calm, controlled, and deliberate is likely characteristic of subject's demeanor under pressure prior to capture.

0000004

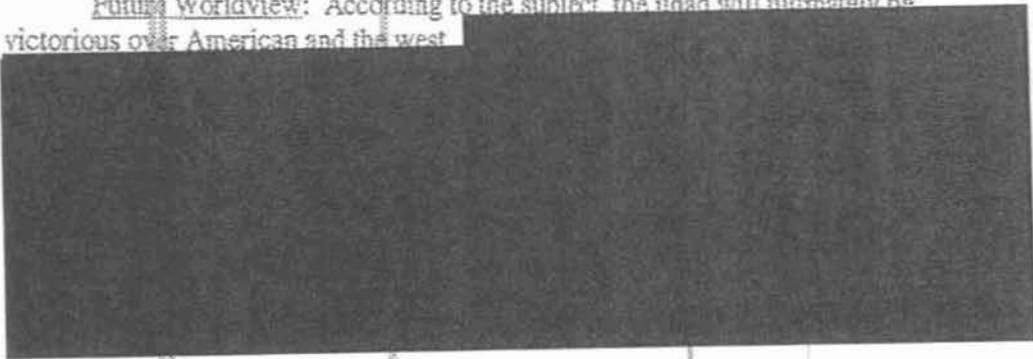
~~DRAFT~~  
~~TOP SECRET~~

7/25/02 5:04 PM

~~DRAFT~~  
~~TOP SECRET~~

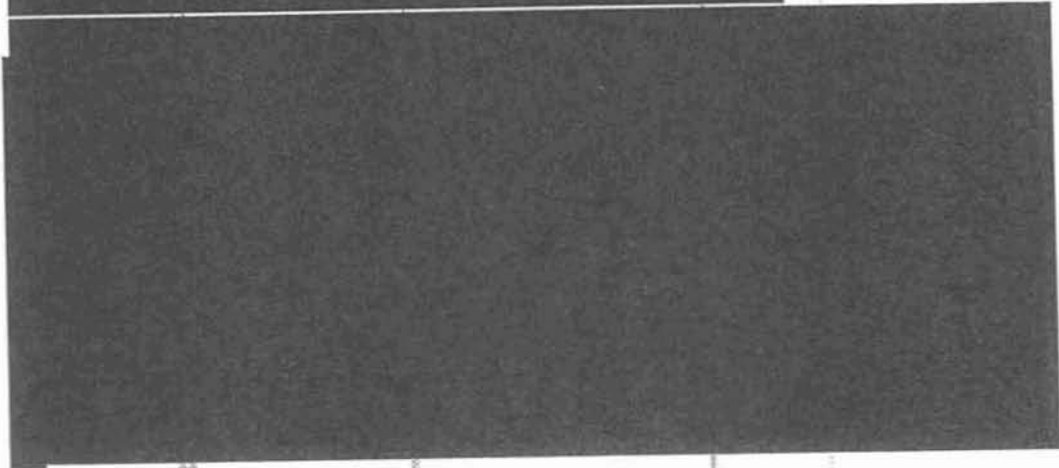
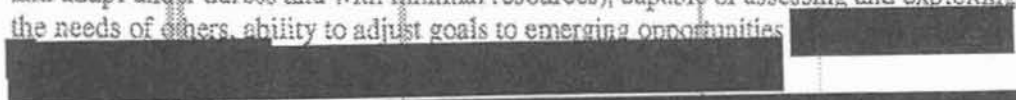
addition, he showed strong signs of sympathetic nervous system arousal (possibly fear) when he experienced the initial "confrontational" dislocation of expectation during an interrogation session. Due to his incredibly strong resolve, expertise in civilian warfare, resistance to interrogation techniques (the latter two which he trained hundreds of others on), this experience was one of the few that led to him providing significant actionable intelligence. As has been observed throughout his recent detention, he was able to quickly bounce back from these most disconcerting moments and regain an air of calm confidence, and strong resolve in not parting with other threat information.

Future Worldview: According to the subject, the jihad will ultimately be victorious over American and the west



Motivations. Subject's primary motivations are (in no particular order): status/prestige, power, influence, serving the Ummah, serving the prophet and Allah, pursuing a "pure jihad", contributing to the establishment of Shari'a among Muslim countries, contributing to the "lifting up" of Muslims throughout the world, and contributing to the restoration of the Palestinian homeland.

Primary Strengths. (in no particular order) Ability to focus, goal-directed discipline, intelligence, emotional resilience, street savvy, ability to organize and manage people, ability to delegate tasks, keen observation skills, fluid adaptability (can anticipate and adapt under duress and with minimal resources), capable of assessing and exploiting the needs of others, ability to adjust goals to emerging opportunities



0000005

~~DRAFT~~  
~~TOP SECRET~~

~~DRAFT  
TOP SECRET~~

[REDACTED]

Detention and Interrogation. Subject recognizes that his duty as a soldier/warrior/mujahid is to delay, mislead, and lie to protect what is most critical to the success of his cause. He assumes that we understand this. Thus, he is not likely to be intimidated or weakened by being "caught" in lies. His job is to lie. During interview he explained that he lied to his neighbors, to shopkeepers, to bankers, travel agents, airport personnel, and many others in order to protect his people and activities. He said, "I lie, lie, lie, lie, lie, and lie." He prides himself in regard to past deceptions he managed with great success.

[REDACTED]

He acquired a United Nations refugee identification card by persistently telling the same lie over a period of several weeks or months. He has learned that the combination of skillful deception and lying pays off.

[REDACTED]

He has talked with Ayman al-Zawahiri and it is likely that Zawahiri talked about his experience as a captive of the Egyptians and Russians. In addition, subject is familiar and probably well versed regarding al-Qa'ida's detention and resistance training materials. Thus, one would expect that subject would draw upon this fund of knowledge as he attempts to cope with his own detention.

[REDACTED]

Subject believes in the ultimate destiny of Islam is to dominate the world. He believes that global victory is inevitable. Thus, there is the chance that he could rationalize that providing information will harm current efforts but represent only a temporary setback.

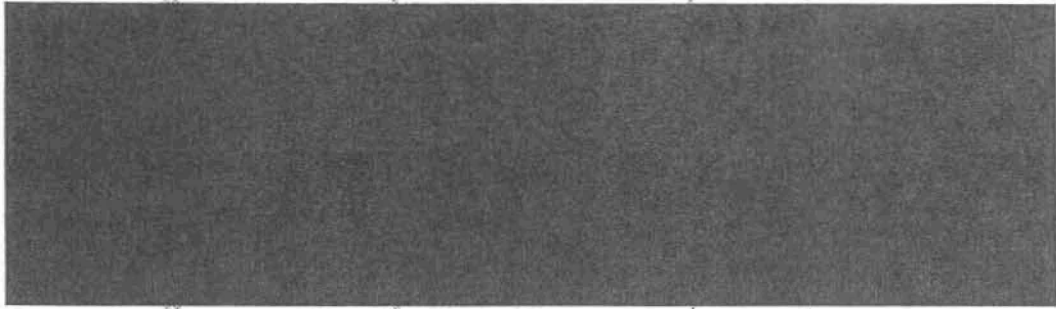
[REDACTED]

0000006

~~DRAFT  
TOP SECRET~~

7/25/02 5:04 PM

~~DRAFT  
TOP SECRET~~



~~DRAFT  
TOP SECRET~~

0000007



SECRET

00093

00092

(b)(1)  
(b)(3)

Training

Name

Trainer

Start Date Certification Date Initials

16 Nov

18 Nov

Legal Briefing	
SERE transfer	
Facial Slap	
Attention Grasp	
Silencing Facial Hold	
Abdominal Slap	
Walling	
Use of <del>Water</del>	
<del>Cramped Confinement</del>	

*Stress Positions*

*#1 Kneel*

*#2 Wall*

14

0000119

SECRET



~~SECRET~~

~~00102~~

### Enhanced Pressures

00103

NAME:

Waterboard

Date:
Trainer:
Academics:
Practice:
Configuration:
Subjected: Y · N
Comments
Operational Training
Test
Certification

Signature:	Date:
Trainer Signature:	Date:

Refreshes/ Requal Date:
-------------------------

23 24  
0000143

~~SECRET~~





83

17 July 2003

(b)(1)  
(b)(3)  
(b)(5)

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

SUBJECT: (U) Meeting with [REDACTED]

1. [REDACTED] On 16 July 2003, I met with [REDACTED] in Office of Inspector General spaces. The meeting was conducted as part of a review of Agency practices regarding the custody and interrogation of individuals for counterterrorism purposes. Specifically, the meeting was designed to gain information on the impact of CTC's involvement in detention and interrogation.

2. [REDACTED] Asked how we judge the success of the detention and interrogation program, [REDACTED] stated that the value of the program is taking the terrorists off the streets, and success is judged by the quality of the information they provide. If they get unique, valuable information from the detainees, then they have done their job. In [REDACTED] view, using the quality of the intelligence as the yardstick, the program has been an absolute success. She stated further that there was no other way CTC could have gotten the information they have obtained from the detainees.

[REDACTED] Abu Zubaydah provided information about the modus operandi of Al-Qa'ida, [REDACTED]

3. [REDACTED]

9000475

[REDACTED]

SUBJECT: (U) Meeting with [REDACTED]

4. [REDACTED] stated that detainees have provided information that led to the arrest of other terrorists. Zubaydah provided information that led to a raid that netted Ramzi Bin al-Shibh [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

5. [REDACTED] Because of his position as chief of Al-Qa'ida operations outside of Afghanistan, Khalid Shaykh Muhammed (KSM) personally recruited, trained, or otherwise had direct knowledge of many terrorist operatives. KSM provided information that helped lead to the arrest of: Iyman Faris, the Ohio truck driver; Uzair Paracha, a smuggler; Saleh Almari, a sleeper operative in New York; Majid Khan, an operative who could get into the U.S. easily; and Amar al Baluchi, KSM's nephew. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] who Zubaydah identified as one of the most likely operatives to travel to the U.S. to carry out operations. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

9000476

I/01-2

SUBJECT: (U) Meeting with [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

6. [REDACTED]

7. [REDACTED] According to [REDACTED] information from detainees has also provided a wealth of information about Al-Qa'ida plots. These include the following:

- [REDACTED]
- A plot against the U.S. Consulate in Karachi, Pakistan.
- The Heathrow/Canary Wharf plot, which involved hijacking aircraft to fly into and destroy both locations.
- The train track plot where the operative would loosen the spikes in an attempt to derail a train.
- [REDACTED]
- The gas station plot where several gas stations were to be blown up to create panic and havoc.
- The Library Tower plot where the tallest building in California was to be attacked similar to the World Trade Center.
- The suspension bridge plot where the lines of the bridge were to be cut, thus making it collapse.
- [REDACTED]

8. [REDACTED]

SUBJECT: (U) Meeting with [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

9. [REDACTED] On the question of whether actual plots had been thwarted, [REDACTED] opined that since the operatives involved in many of the above plots had been arrested, they have, in effect, thwarted the operation. The following captured terrorists were associated with plots:

- Majid Khan, whose father owned a gas station, was associated with the gas station plot, as well as the poison operation.
- Iyman Faris was tasked to work on the suspension bridge plot. [REDACTED]

- Khalad bin Attash [REDACTED] involved in the Heathrow plot. [REDACTED]

- [REDACTED] the California Library Tower operation. [REDACTED]

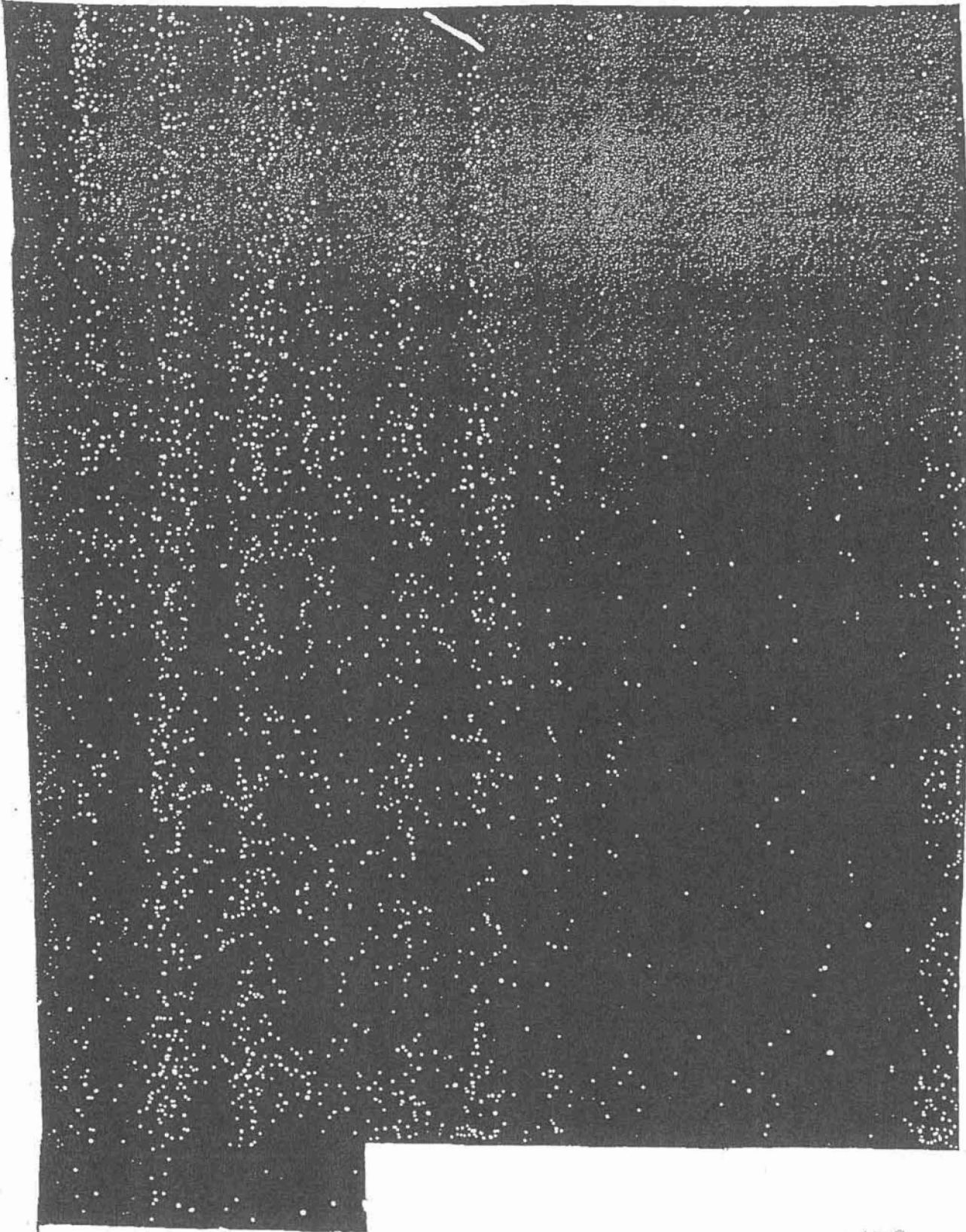
[REDACTED] to blow up the tallest building in California. [REDACTED]

Zubair was also involved in the Library Tower plot.

- Amar al Baluchi had the U.S. Consulate in Karachi as his target.
- [REDACTED]

9000478

SUBJECT: (U) Meeting with [REDACTED]



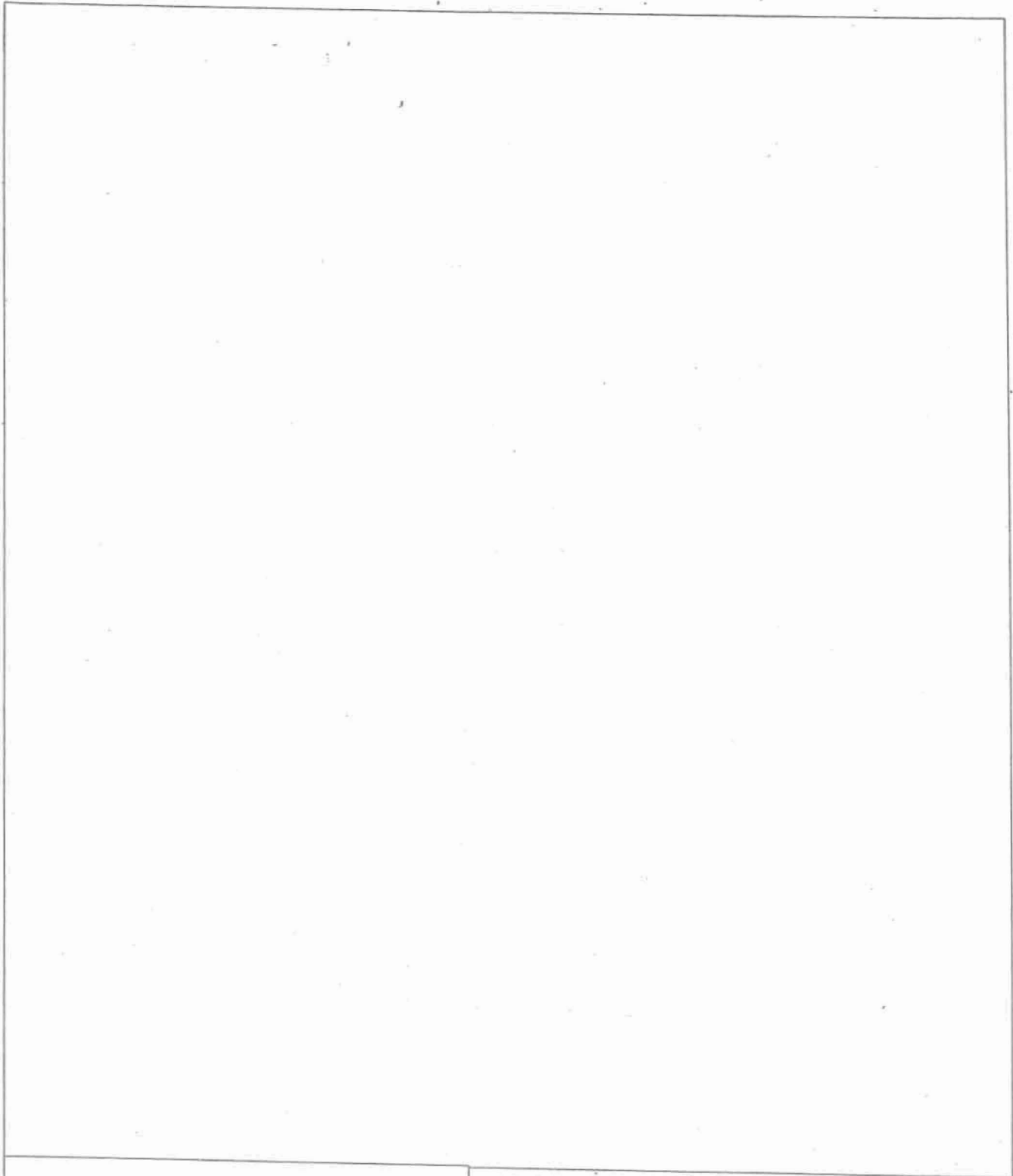
9000479



TOP SECRET//X1

00196

(b)(1)  
(b)(3)



8000827

TOP SECRET//X1





C05403993

TOP ~~SECRET~~//X1

Sent on 20 November 2002 at 06:54:55 PM

8009828

TOP ~~SECRET~~//X1



2

~~TOP SECRET~~ [redacted]

[redacted]

Date: [redacted]

SUBJECT: [redacted] CTC's HVT Interrogation Efforts

1. [redacted] Summary: [redacted]  
[redacted]  
CTC's interrogation efforts. [redacted]  
with the interrogation of Al-Nashiri, [redacted]  
[redacted]

2. [redacted] Al-Nashiri - With the recent capture of a  
high-ranking Al Qa'ida operative, Al-Rahim Al-Nashiri,  
[redacted]  
CTC's interrogation efforts. Al-Nashiri is believed to be  
responsible for planning the USS Cole attack (which he has  
admitted a role in this) and future attacks on US interests  
in the Arab Peninsula region including attacks on US  
Warships. [redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted] Al-Nashir has undergone [redacted]  
interrogation with the HVT Interrogators using [redacted]  
[redacted] and Al-Nashiri is becoming more compliant  
and is providing actionable intelligence.

8000829

[redacted]

~~TOP SECRET~~ [redacted]

005403993

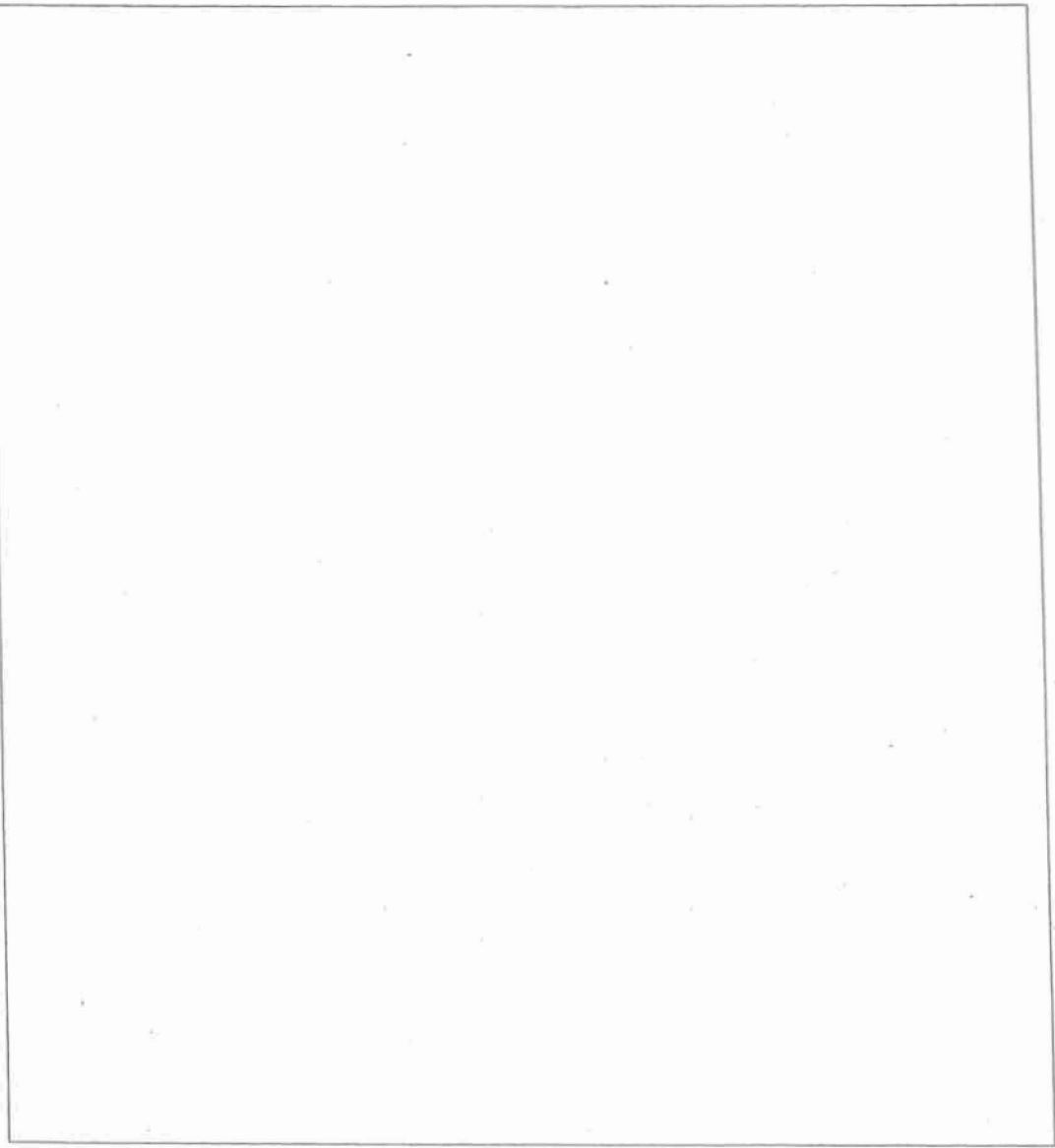
~~TOP SECRET~~ [redacted]  
[redacted]

SUBJECT: [redacted]

CTC's HVT Interrogation Efforts

3.

4.



8000830

2  
[redacted]  
~~TOP SECRET~~ [redacted]

[redacted] 4