

Military Analyst Iraq Trip December 6-11, 2005

ITINERARY

Tuesday, December 6, 2005

9:40 PM Wheels Up
Washington, Dulles for Frankfurt, Germany - United Airlines Flight 932
OVERNIGHT FLIGHT

Wednesday, December 7, 2005

11:40 AM Wheels Down
Arrive Frankfurt, Germany

12:55 PM Wheels Up
Frankfurt, Germany for Kuwait International - United Airlines (Operated
by Lufthansa) Flight 9028

8:05 PM Wheels Down
Arrive Kuwait

- Met by U.S. military escort team and escorted through customs. *All parties must have valid US Passport*
Back up cell for Major Hopper: 011-965-905-2433.

9:00 PM Arrive Hotel, TBD
Down Time

Thursday, December 8, 2005

6:00 AM Wake Up Call

7:00 AM Depart Hotel for Camp Arifjan
Escorted by U.S. Military

8:30 AM Wheels up
Kuwait for BIAP, Iraq

10:00 AM Wheels down
Arrive BIAP, Iraq

10:45 AM Status of Insurgency Brief

11:45 AM Luncheon hosted by Embassy Deputy Chief of Mission

12:45 PM Campaign Plan/Assessment
2:00 PM Office Call with US Ambassador
3:00 PM MNF-I Operations Update
3:35 PM OPD Briefing
4:45 PM Reconstruction Update
6:00 PM Down Time / Freshen Up
7:30 PM Dinner with MNF-I CG
9:00 PM Return to DV Quarters
RON

Friday, December 9, 2005

6:30 AM Wake Up Call
8:00 AM MND-B BUB
9:00 AM MND-B Situational Update Brief
10:30 AM 4th BCT Ops and Intel Brief (MiTT)
12:00 PM Lunch
1:00 PM Office Call with Iraqi MoD
2:30 PM Visit with II MEF/MiTT
5:30 PM Visit 10th CSH
6:30 PM Dinner with CG, MNSTC-I/NTM-I
9:00 PM Return to DV Quarters
RON

Saturday, December 10, 2005

6:15 AM Wake Up Call
7:00 AM Breakfast with Troops

10:00 AM Visit NTM-I and Iraqi Joint Forces College

2:45 PM Office Call with CG, MNC-I

4:30 PM Wheels Up
BIAP for Kuwait

6:00 PM Wheels Down
Arrive Kuwait

7:00 PM Arrive Kuwait Hotel TBD
RON

Sunday, December 11, 2005

6:00 AM Wake Up Call

6:30 AM Depart Kuwait Hotel for Kuwait International Airport

8:50 AM Wheels Up
Kuwait for London Heathrow - British Airways Flight 156

1:00 PM Wheels Down
Arrive London Heathrow

3:05 PM Wheels Up
London Heathrow for Washington, Dulles - British Airways Flight 293

6:10 PM Wheels Down
Arrive Washington, Dulles

ATTENDEES

Lieutenant General Thomas McInerney (USAF, Retired)

Dr. Jeff McCausland (Colonel, USA, Retired)

Colonel Ken Allard (USA, Retired)

Mr. Jed Babbin (AF, Former JAG)

Major Frederick (Andy) Messing Jr. (USAR, Retired)

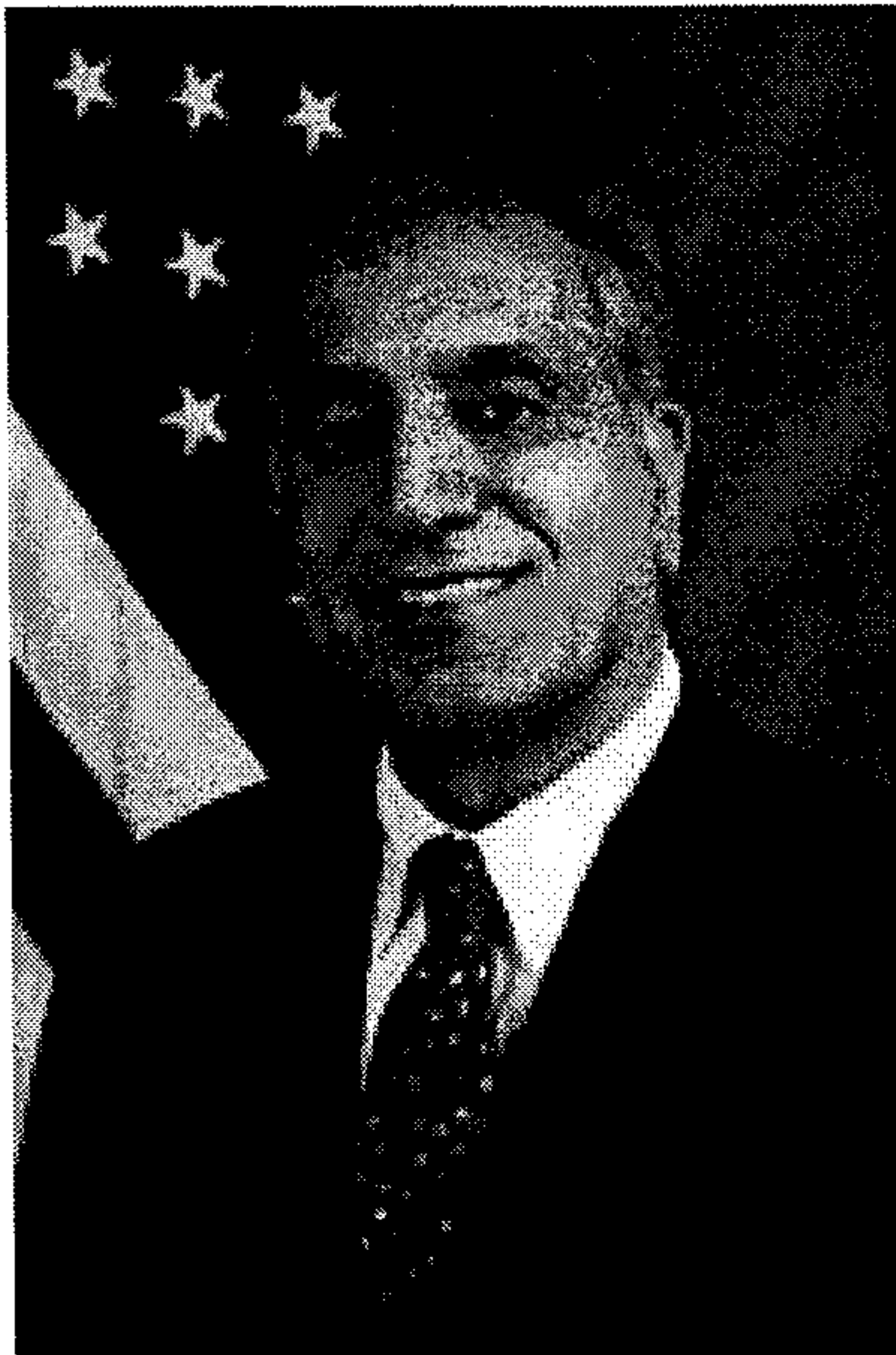
Mr. Wayne Simmons (USN, CIA, Retired)

Command Sergeant Major Steve Greer (USA, Retired)

OSD: Eric Ruff, Special Assistant to the Deputy Secretary

Captain (Navy) Roxie Merritt, Director of OSD Press Operations

Dallas Lawrence, Director of Community Relations and Public Liaison



ZALMAY KHALILZAD
United States Ambassador to Iraq

Dr. Zalmay Khalilzad was confirmed on June 16, 2005 and sworn in on June 22, 2005 as U.S. Ambassador to Iraq.

Dr. Khalilzad was U.S. Ambassador to Afghanistan from 2003 to 2005 and also served as Special Presidential Envoy to Afghanistan. Before becoming Ambassador to Afghanistan, he served at the National Security Council as Special Assistant to the President and Senior Director for Islamic Outreach and Southwest Asia Initiatives, and prior to that as Special Assistant to the President and Senior Director for Southwest Asia, Near East, and North African Affairs. He also has been a Special Presidential Envoy and Ambassador at Large for the Free Iraqis. Dr. Khalilzad headed the Bush-Cheney transition team for the Department of Defense and has been a Counselor to Secretary of Defense Rumsfeld.

Between 1993 and 1999, Dr. Khalilzad was Director of the Strategy, Doctrine and Force Structure program for RAND's Project Air Force. While with RAND, he founded the Center for Middle Eastern Studies. Between 1991 and 1992, Dr. Khalilzad served as Assistant Deputy Under Secretary of Defense for Policy Planning. Then-Secretary of Defense Cheney awarded Dr. Khalilzad the Department of Defense medal for outstanding public service. Dr. Khalilzad also served as a senior political scientist at RAND and an associate professor at the University of California at San Diego in 1989 and 1991. From 1985 to 1989 at the Department of State, Dr. Khalilzad served as Special Advisor to the Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs working policy issues, advising on the Iran-Iraq war and the Soviet war in Afghanistan. From 1979 to 1986, Dr. Khalilzad was an Assistant Professor of Political Science at Columbia University.

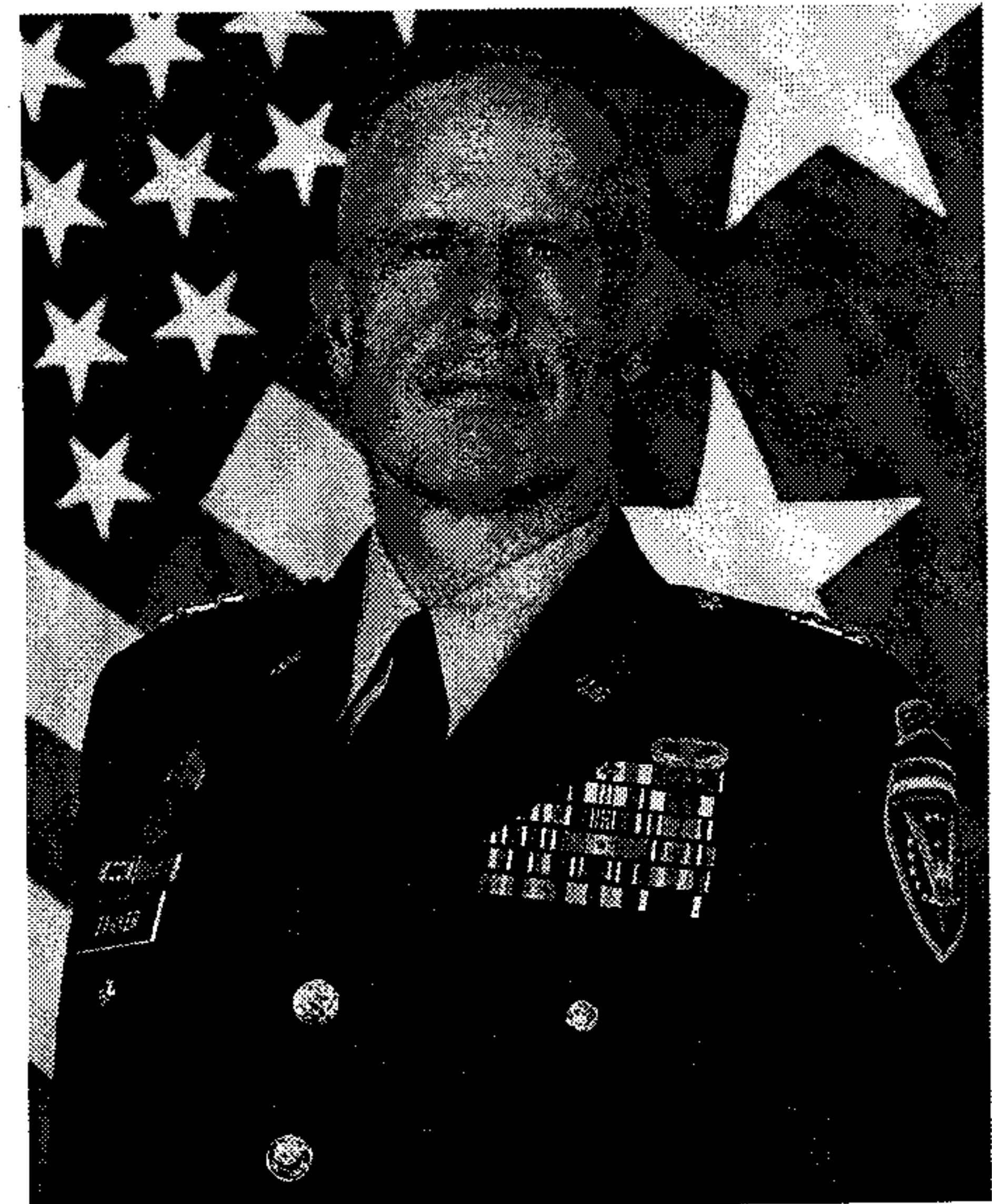
Dr. Khalilzad received his bachelor's and master's degree from the American University of Beirut, Lebanon. He went on to earn a Ph.D. from the University of Chicago. Dr. Khalilzad is the author of more than 200 books, articles, studies, and reports. His work has been translated in many languages including Arabic, Chinese, German, Japanese, and Turkish.



United States Army

Major General RICHARD P. ZAHNER

**Deputy Chief of Staff for Intelligence, C-2
Multi-National Force-Iraq
OPERATION IRAQI FREEDOM, Iraq
APO AE 09342
since July 2005**



SOURCE OF COMMISSIONED SERVICE ROTC

MILITARY SCHOOLS ATTENDED

Military Intelligence Officer Basic and Advanced Courses
United States Army Command and General Staff College
United States Naval War College

EDUCATIONAL DEGREES

Cornell University - BA - History
United States Naval War College - MA - National Security and Strategic Studies

FOREIGN LANGUAGE(S) German

PROMOTIONS

DATE OF APPOINTMENT

2LT	28 May 76
1LT	2 Jun 78
CPT	1 Aug 80
MAJ	1 Dec 86
LTC	1 Feb 92
COL	1 Jul 97
BG	1 Jan 02
MG	1 Jun 05

MAJOR DUTY ASSIGNMENTS

FROM

TO

ASSIGNMENT

May 76	Dec 76	Assistant G-2 (Intelligence), 82d Airborne Division, Fort Bragg, North Carolina
Dec 76	Sep 77	Interrogation Section Chief, 82d Military Intelligence Company, 313th Army Security Agency Battalion, 82d Airborne Division, Fort Bragg, North Carolina
Sep 77	Oct 78	Assistant S-3 (Training), 313th Army Security Agency Battalion, 82d Airborne Division, Fort Bragg, North Carolina
Oct 78	Apr 79	Electronic Warfare Platoon Leader, 358th Electronic Warfare Company, 313th Army Security Agency Battalion, 82d Airborne Division, Fort Bragg, North Carolina

Major General RICHARD P. ZAHNER

Apr 79	Jul 79	Executive Officer, 358th Electronic Warfare Company, 313th Battalion (Communications-Electronics Warfare Intelligence), 82d Airborne Division, Fort Bragg, North Carolina
Jul 79	Jan 80	Assistant S-3 (Operations)/3d Brigade Liaison Officer, 313th Battalion (Communications-Electronics Warfare Intelligence), 82d Airborne Division, Fort Bragg, North Carolina
Feb 80	Aug 80	Student, Military Intelligence Officer Advanced Course, United States Army Intelligence School, Fort Huachuca, Arizona
Aug 80	Apr 81	Student, Basic German Language Course, Defense Language Institute Foreign Language Center, Presidio of Monterey, California
Jul 81	Sep 86	Assistant Intelligence Officer, Intelligence Operations Division, J-2, Joint Special Operations Command, Fort Bragg, North Carolina
Sep 86	May 89	Program Engineer, United States Army Administrative Support Activity, Washington, DC
Jul 89	Sep 90	S-3 (Operations), later Executive Officer, 102d Military Intelligence Battalion, 2d Infantry Division, Eighth United States Army, Korea
Sep 90	Jul 93	Intelligence Officer, later Chief, Middle Eastern/Southwest Asia Operations Division, United States Army Office of Military Support, Washington, DC
Jul 93	Jul 95	Commander, 102d Military Intelligence Battalion, 2d Infantry Division, Eighth United States Army, Korea
Jul 95	Jun 96	Deputy G-2 for Operations, V Corps, United States Army Europe and Seventh Army, Germany and Assistant Deputy Chief of Staff for Intelligence, OPERATION JOINT ENDEAVOR, Tazar, Hungary
Jul 96	Jun 97	Student, United States Naval War College, Newport, Rhode Island
Jun 97	Jul 99	Commander, 525th Military Intelligence Brigade (Airborne), XVIII Airborne Corps, Fort Bragg, North Carolina
Jul 99	Jun 01	Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence, G-2, XVIII Airborne Corps, Fort Bragg, North Carolina
Jun 01	May 03	Deputy Director, Signals Intelligence Directorate, National Security Agency, Fort Meade, Maryland and duty as the Assistant J-2, United States Central Command, OPERATIONS ENDURING/IRAQI FREEDOM, Iraq
Jun 03	Jun 05	Director of Intelligence, J-2, United States European Command, Germany

SUMMARY OF JOINT ASSIGNMENTS

	<u>Dates</u>	<u>Rank</u>
Assistant Intelligence Officer, Intelligence Operations Division, J-2, Joint Special Operations Command Fort Bragg, North Carolina	Jul 81 - Sep 86	Captain
Deputy Director, Signals Intelligence Directorate, National Security Agency, Fort Meade, Maryland with duty as the Assistant J-2, United States Central Command, OPERATIONS ENDURING/IRAQI FREEDOM, Iraq (no joint credit)	Jun 01 - May 03	Colonel/ Brigadier General
Director of Intelligence, J-2, United States European Command, Germany	Jun 03 - Jun 05	Brigadier General/ Major General
Deputy Chief of Staff for Intelligence, C-2, Multi-National Force-Iraq, OPERATION IRAQI FREEDOM, Iraq	Jul 05 - Present	Major General

Major General RICHARD P. ZAHNER

US DECORATIONS AND BADGES

Defense Superior Service Medal (with 2 Oak Leaf Clusters)

Legion of Merit (with 3 Oak Leaf Clusters)

Defense Meritorious Service Medal

Meritorious Service Medal (with 3 Oak Leaf Clusters)

Joint Service Commendation Medal

Army Commendation Medal (with Oak Leaf Cluster)

Joint Service Achievement Medal

Army Achievement Medal

Parachutist Badge

Ranger Tab

As of 2 March 2007

MEMORANDUM

To: Larry Di Rita
From: Dallas Lawrence
Through: Allison Barber
Date: September 27, 2005
Subject: Outreach for December 15, 2005

Scheduling is currently holding December 15, 2005 from 1:30 – 2:15 for SECDEF outreach. CR/PL would like to propose inviting the Civilian Defense Experts *and* the Retired Military Analysts into the Pentagon for an early afternoon of GWOT briefings, an update on the situation in Iraq and the Iraq elections and conclude with the scheduled time with SECDEF.

Attachment:

Tab A: Civilian Defense Experts
Tab B: Retired Military Analysts



**Roundtable with Retired Military Analysts
April 18, 2006
Room 3E729, The Pentagon**

AGENDA

- 1:00 p.m. Secretary of Defense Press Conference Viewing**
- 1:35 p.m. Proceed to Secretary's Dining Room**
- 1:40 p.m. Welcome and Introduction**
- Allison Barber, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Public Affairs
- 1:45 p.m. Update on Current Operations**
- Brigadier General Carter Ham, Deputy Director for Regional Operations, J-3
- 2:30 p.m. Break**
- 2:45 p.m. Update on Global Operations**
- General Peter Pace, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff
- 3:15 p.m. Discussion and Questions with Secretary of Defense Donald H. Rumsfeld**
- 4:00 p.m. Meeting Concludes**

CAPTAIN FRANK SWEIGART
United States Navy, Retired

Captain Frank Sweigart was born in Shreveport, Louisiana, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Bert L. Sweigart. A graduate of the United States Naval Academy, Class of 1974, he was designated a Naval Flight Officer in June 1975.

Following A-6 replacement training with the "Golden Intruders" of Attack Squadron 128, Naval Air Station, Whidbey Island, Captain Sweigart reported to the "Milestones" of Attack Squadron 196 for his first operational fleet tour. After completing two Western Pacific deployments aboard USS ENTERPRISE (CVN 65), he was assigned to the United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, Maryland, where he served as Company Officer and then Flag Lieutenant to the Superintendent. During this assignment, he also earned a Masters Degree in Personnel Management from Central Michigan University. In March 1982, Captain Sweigart reported aboard USS INDEPENDENCE (CV 62), where he served as Assistant Navigator, deploying twice to the Caribbean and Mediterranean theaters in support of Grenada operations and the Multinational Force, Lebanon.

Returning to Naval Air Station, Whidbey Island in March 1984, Captain Sweigart joined Attack Squadron 128 for refresher training and flight instructor duty while serving as FRAMP and Administrative Officer. In August 1985, he was assigned to Staff, Commander, Medium Attack Tactical Electronic Warfare Wing, U.S. Pacific Fleet, serving as Flag Secretary. Captain Sweigart's next assignment was with the "Knightriders" of Attack Squadron 52, where he served as Administrative and Maintenance Department Head, deploying twice aboard USS CARL VINSON (CVN 70) to the Western Pacific and Indian Ocean. In January 1989, Captain Sweigart reported to the "Silver Foxes" of Attack Squadron 155 as Executive Officer, where he served until assuming command in June 1990. In December 1990, the "Silver Foxes" made their first extended deployment on board USS RANGER (CV 61), to the North Arabian Gulf, as part of Carrier Air Wing 2, in support of Operation DESERT STORM. His next assignment brought him back to the RANGER as Combat Direction Center Officer and Operations Officer. During this tour, the RANGER returned to the Arabian Gulf in support of Operation SOUTHERN WATCH, until tasked to reposition off the coast of Somalia for the initial phase of Operation RESTORE HOPE. In March 1993, Captain Sweigart reported to the Naval War College in Newport, Rhode Island, where he earned a Masters Degree in National Security and Strategic Studies. From April 1994 to March 1996, Captain Sweigart served as Chief, Force Assignment Branch in the Force Structure, Resources and Assessment Directorate, J-8, Joint Chiefs of Staff. Captain Sweigart assumed command of U.S. Naval Air Facility, Atsugi, Japan in August 1996 and held that post until June 1999. His next assignment took him to Pensacola, FL, where he served as Director, Installations and Logistics, on the staff of the Chief of Naval Education and Training, until May 2002. In June 2002, Captain Sweigart reported to the Director, Ashore Readiness Division (OPNAV N46), where he served as the Business Management Program Director, until October 2003, when he assumed the duties of Executive Assistant and Chief of Staff for the stand-up of Commander, Navy Installations Command. CAPT Sweigart officially retired as of 1 July 2004, then served as Deputy, Office for the Administrative Review of the Detention of Enemy Combatants, headquartered in Arlington, Virginia, before assuming the duties as Director in March 2006.

Captain Sweigart accumulated over 3000 flight hours and 640 carrier arrested landings. His decorations include the Legion of Merit (3), Distinguished Flying Cross (2), Bronze Star Medal, Defense Meritorious Service Medal, Meritorious Service Medal (2), Air Medal (1 individual w/Combat

Distinguishing Device and 3 Strike/Flight), Navy Commendation Medal (4), Navy Achievement Medal and various Campaign, Unit and Service Awards.

Captain Sweigart is married to the former Annette Marie Strickland of Vero Beach, Florida. His daughter, Stephanie and grandson, Jaden live in Sterling, Virginia.



BIOGRAPHY



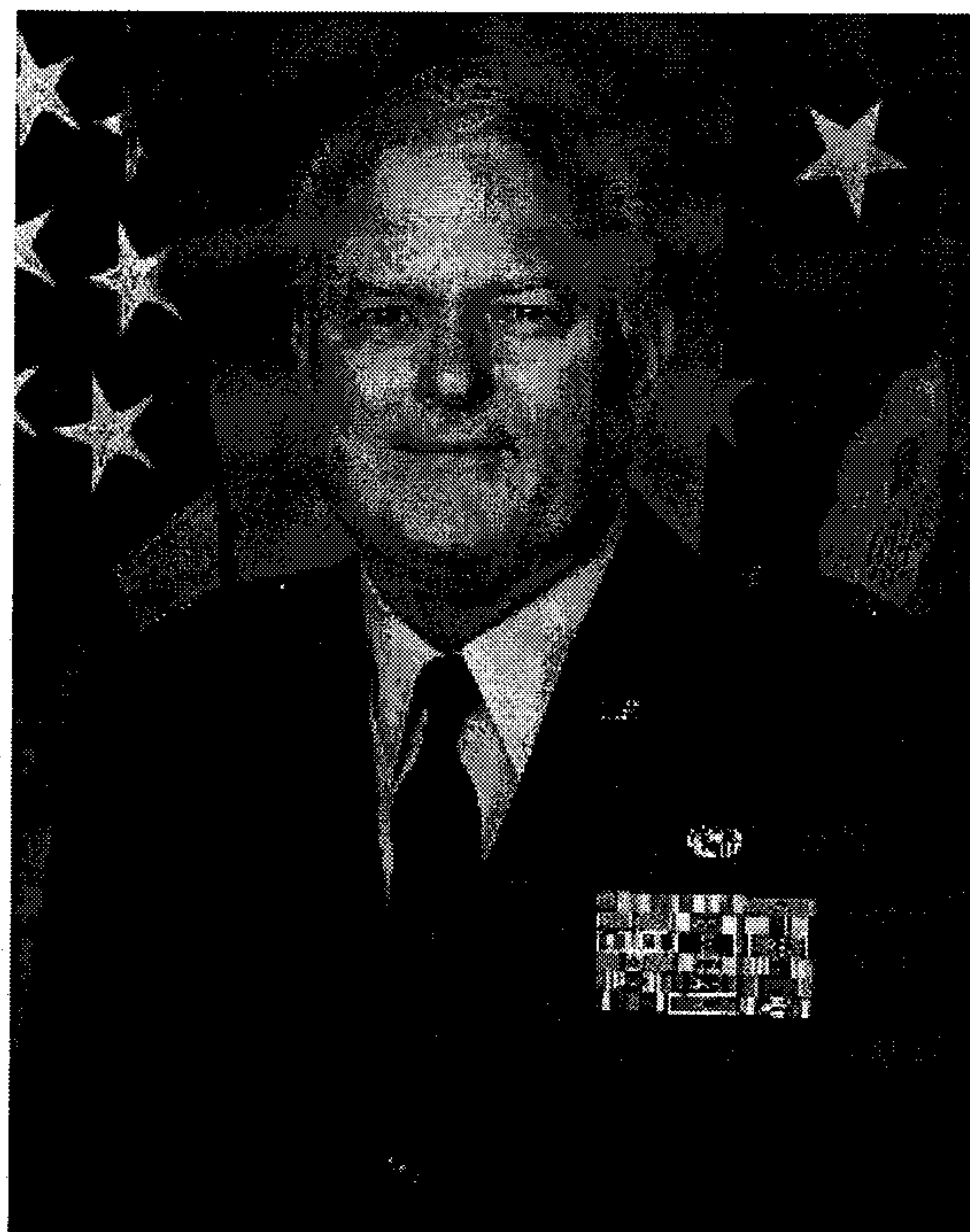
UNITED STATES AIR FORCE

BRIGADIER GENERAL THOMAS L. HEMINGWAY

Brig. Gen. Thomas L. Hemingway is the Legal Adviser to the Appointing Authority in the Department of Defense Office of Military Commissions. He is responsible for providing legal advice to the Appointing Authority on referral of charges, questions that arise during trial, and other legal matters concerning military commissions. His duties also include supervising the Appointing Authority legal staff.

The general, a distinguished graduate of the Air Force ROTC program, was commissioned as a second lieutenant in November 1962 after earning his undergraduate degree at Willamette University, Salem, Ore. Upon graduation, the general took an educational delay and earned his doctor of jurisprudence in 1965 at Willamette University.

General Hemingway entered active service in November 1965 and has served as a staff judge advocate at the group, wing, numbered air force, major command and unified command level. He has also been an associate professor of law at the U.S. Air Force Academy and a senior judge on the Air Force Court of Military Review. The general is a member of the state bar in Oregon and the District of Columbia, and has been admitted to practice before the U.S. Court of Federal Claims, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit and the Supreme Court of the United States. He retired from active service in October 1996. General Hemingway was recalled to active service in August 2003 to fill his current position.



EDUCATION

1962 Bachelor of arts degree, Willamette University, Salem, Ore.
1965 Doctor of jurisprudence, Willamette University, Salem, Ore.

ASSIGNMENTS

1. November 1965 - January 1969, Chief of Civil Law, Davis-Monthan Air Force Base, Ariz.
2. January 1969 - January 1970, Chief of Military Justice and provincial liaison with the Thai government, Udorn Royal Thai AFB, Thailand
3. January 1970 - July 1971, Chief of Military Justice, 15th Air Force, March AFB, Calif.
4. July 1971 - July 1975, Associate Professor of Law, U.S. Air Force Academy, Colorado Springs, Colo.
5. July 1975 - July 1979, Staff Judge Advocate, 62nd Military Airlift Wing, McChord AFB, Wash.
6. July 1979 - June 1982, Staff Judge Advocate, 435th Tactical Airlift Wing, Rhein-Main Air Base, West Germany

7. June 1982 - October 1983, senior judge on the Air Force Court of Military Review, Headquarters U.S. Air Force, Washington, D.C.
8. October 1983 - July 1985, Chief of Military Justice, Office of the Judge Advocate General, Headquarters U.S. Air Force, Washington, D.C., and Chairman of the Joint Service Committee on Military Justice and the DOD Military Justice Act of 1983 Advisory Commission
9. July 1985 - June 1988, Staff Judge Advocate, 17th Air Force, Sembach AB, West Germany
10. June 1988 - May 1990, Staff Judge Advocate, Headquarters U.S. Air Forces in Europe, Ramstein AB, Germany
11. May 1990 - August 1991, Director of the U.S. Air Force Judiciary and Vice Commander of the Air Force Legal Services Center, Washington, D.C.
12. August 1991 - August 1996, Chief Counsel, U.S. Transportation Command, and Staff Judge Advocate, Headquarters Air Mobility Command, Scott AFB, Ill.
13. August 2003 - present, Legal Adviser to the Appointing Authority, Office of Military Commissions, Office of the General Counsel, Department of Defense, Washington D.C.

MAJOR AWARDS AND DECORATIONS

Defense Distinguished Service Medal
Defense Superior Service Medal
Legion of Merit with oak leaf cluster
Bronze Star Medal
Meritorious Service Medal with two oak leaf clusters
Air Force Commendation Medal
Federal Republic of Germany Military Achievement Medal

OTHER ACHIEVEMENTS

1985 Justice Tom C. Clark Award for outstanding accomplishments in career service to the U.S. government, District of Columbia Chapter of the Federal Bar Association. He is the only officer in the military service to receive the award.
2002 Distinguished Alumni Citation for achievement in government service, Willamette University

EFFECTIVE DATES OF PROMOTION

Second Lieutenant Jun 3, 1962
First Lieutenant Jun 3, 1965
Captain Jan 27, 1967
Major Sep 1, 1973
Lieutenant Colonel Feb 1, 1979
Colonel Aug 1, 1983
Brigadier General May 1, 1992

(Current as of September 2005)

GTMO DETAINEE PROCESSES

rev. Nov 14, 2005

PROCESS	DEFINITION/PURPOSE	ELIGIBILITY	DETAINEE PROVIDED ASSISTANCE?	RESPONSIBILITY	REFERENCES
<p>Combatant command determines whether enemy combatant satisfies global screening criteria.</p>	<p>Applicable combatant command determines (1) if a captured individual is an EC,* (2) if an EC, whether he should be transferred to GTMO, and (3) once at GTMO, whether he is a threat.</p>	<p>All GTMO detainees experience this level of review at least twice.</p>	<p>Not applicable.</p>	<p>Multiple officials including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • USCENCOM and its JTFs • USSOUTHCOM <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ JTF-GTMO • SECDEF <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ USD(P) ○ ASD/SOLIC 	<p>DepSecDef Detainee Assessment Memo, December 26, 2002; DepSecDef Order OSD 06942-04 of May 11, 2004</p>
<p>Combatant Status Review Tribunal (CSRT)</p>	<p>One-time DoD administrative review at GTMO to determine whether a detainee should continue to be classified as an EC.</p>	<p>All GTMO detainees.</p>	<p>Yes (by non-attorney Personal Representative)</p>	<p>Convening Authority</p>	<p>DepSecDef Order of July 7, 2004; Convening Authority Appointing Letter of July 9, 2004; SECNAV Memo of July 29, 2004</p>
<p>Administrative Review Board (ARB)</p>	<p>DoD annual administrative review at GTMO to assess whether an EC should be released, transferred or detained further. Based primarily on current threat and intelligence assessments.</p>	<p>All GTMO ECs, except those subject to trial by Military Commission or previously designated for release or transfer.</p>	<p>Yes (by non-attorney Assisting Military Officer)</p>	<p>Designated Civilian Official</p>	<p>DepSecDef Order OSD 06942-04 of May 11, 2004; DepSecDef Memo of June 4, 2004; DepSecDef Memo of May 22, 2004; DCO Directive September 14, 2004</p>
<p>Military Commissions</p>	<p>DoD trial to prosecute ECs accused of violating the law of war, as provided by the President's Military Order and implementing regulations.</p>	<p>Non-U.S. citizens based upon the detainee's participation in al Qaida and acts of international terrorism. Fourteen detainees eligible as of Oct 14, 2005.</p>	<p>Yes. Represented by military counsel (JAGs), with the option to retain civilian counsel at no expense to the United States.</p>	<p>Office of Military Commissions</p>	<p>President's Military Order of November 13, 2001, "Detention, Treatment, and Trial of Certain Non-Citizens in the War Against Terrorism," 66 Fed. Reg. 57,833 (2001).</p>
<p>Petition for a Writ of Habeas Corpus</p>	<p>U.S. District Court consideration of detainee claims.</p>	<p>All GTMO detainees may file a petition requesting this review in U.S. District Court – most likely the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia.</p>	<p>May be represented by civilian counsel retained by the detainee, his friends or family, or appointed by the court.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • U.S. District Court considerations the claims • U.S. Attorney (DoJ) represents U.S. interests 	<p>U.S.C. Section 2241; Rasul v. Bush, 542 U.S. 466 (2004).</p>

* An enemy combatant (EC) is defined as an individual who was part of or supporting Taliban or al Qaida forces, or associated forces that are engaged in hostilities against the United States or its coalition partners. This includes any person who has committed a belligerent act or has directly supported hostilities in aid of enemy armed forces.

UNCLASSIFIED

GWOT Detainee Policy Briefing



June 2006

UNCLASSIFIED



The Global War on Terrorism

POLICY

- **We are at war with al Qaida and its affiliates:**
 - **September 11th attacks killed approximately 3,000 people from more than 90 countries.**
 - **In response UN Security Council recognized our inherent right to self defense and NATO, Rio and ANZUS treaty partners invoked collective self defense clauses under those treaties.**
 - **The Congress passed the Authorization for Use of Military Force**

- **The War is ongoing:**
 - **Al Qaida attacks continue (Bali, Madrid, Riyadh, London and Amman) and threatens future attacks.**
 - **The Zarqawi network continues to commit atrocities in Iraq.**

- **As in any war, the USG is legally entitled to capture and hold enemy fighters until the end of hostilities.**



Why We Detain

POLICY

- We detain terrorists and their supporters to prevent them from returning to the battlefield.**
- Some of those released to date have already returned to the fight.**
- We also interrogate detainees believed to have significant intelligence.**
- Although detainees are held pursuant to the laws of war as enemy combatants and not as part of the criminal justice system, some will ultimately be prosecuted.**



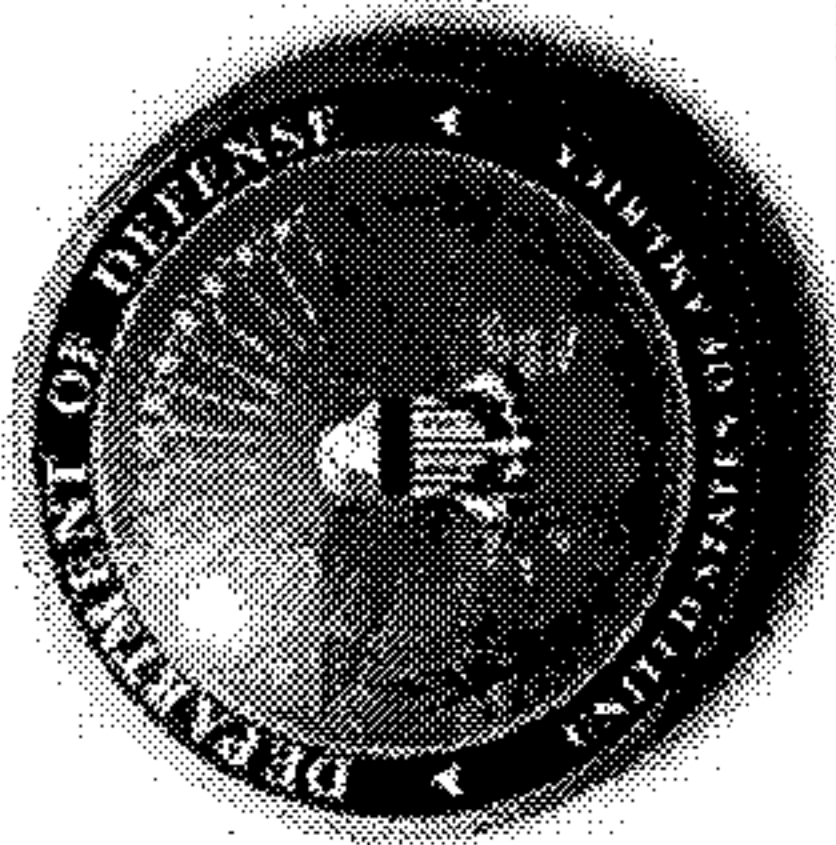
How We Detain and Review

POLICY

- **Al Qaida and Taliban detainees are not entitled to the legal status of Enemy Prisoners of War:**
 - **Al Qaida is not a state, is not a party to any convention, nor does it acknowledge or fight according to the laws of war.**
 - **Taliban forces did not conduct operations according to the laws of war and Third Geneva Convention requirements.**

- **The President has instructed the Armed Forces to treat detainees humanely and, to the extent appropriate and consistent with military necessity, in a manner consistent with the principles of the Geneva Conventions.**

- **Pursuant to the President's instructions, the Armed Forces:**
 - **Keep detainees in a safe, humane environment.**
 - **Provide appropriate meals, facilities, religious observances, medical and dental care, recreation, and general care and treatment above the minimum required by the law.**



How We Detain and Review (cont.)

POLICY

- **The USG continues to release detainees assessed as no longer constituting a significant threat...**
- **...or to transfer detainees to their home countries or other countries for investigation and prosecution or under foreign government assurances that address security needs.**
 - **It is the policy of the United States not to transfer any detainee to a country where the detainee is likely to be tortured.**
- **The USG implemented review procedures:**
 - **Every Guantanamo detainee received a Combatant Status Review Tribunal, modeled on the procedural requirements of Article 5 tribunals, GC III. Only those determined to be enemy combatants remain detained.**
 - **The Administrative Review Board will review every detainee at least once per year to determine the continuing need to detain.**

DoD Official Web Sites for Detainee Information

General Websites

DoD Official Web Site DefenseLink – www.defenselink.mil

- Official DoD portal that features top stories and links to detainee-specific information

DoD News Releases – www.defenselink.mil/releases

- Comprehensive list of DoD news releases from the previous 30 days, with a link to an archive that dates back to 1994

DoD News Transcripts – www.defenselink.mil/transcripts

- Comprehensive list of transcripts from briefings and significant interviews from the previous 30 days, with a link to an archive that dates back to 1994

Detainee Affairs & Operations

Detainees at Guantanamo Bay – www.defenselink.mil/news/detainees.html

- List of articles, news releases, transcripts, photos, and fact sheets concerning detainees at Guantanamo Bay

Detainee Investigations – www.defenselink.mil/news/detainee_investigations.html

- DoD coverage of detainee investigations, including the released reports, news releases, articles, briefing transcripts, and background information

Guantanamo Detainee Process – www.defenselink.mil/news/Jan2005/d20050131process.pdf

- Fact sheet for the Guantanamo Detainee Process that includes a brief description of each process, the responsible organization, a point of contact, and a website

Military Commissions – www.defenselink.mil/news/commissions.html

- Information on military commissions, including official DoD documents, background information, and news releases

Combatant Status Review Tribunals/Administrative Review Board –
www.defenselink.mil/news/Combatant_Tribunals.html

- List of news releases, briefing transcripts, and official updates pertaining to the Combatant Status Review Tribunals and Administrative Reviews Boards

Information from Guantanamo Detainees – www.defenselink.mil/news/Mar2005/d20050304info.pdf

- Summary of information gleaned from interrogations of detainees at Guantanamo

Joint Task Force – Guantanamo – www.jtfgtmo.southcom.mil/index.htm

- Joint Task Force – Guantanamo home page that includes news reports and the Task Force newsletter 'The Wire.'

U.S. Southern Command – www.southcom.mil/home

- Southern Command home page that includes news releases, testimony transcripts, and other information concerning detainees at Guantanamo Bay.

MILITARY COMMISSIONS

- Military Commissions have historically been used to prosecute enemy combatants who violate the laws of war; the last time the United States used the Military Commission process was during World War II.
- Military Commissions provide:
 - A full and fair trial;
 - Protection for classified and sensitive information; and
 - Protection and safety for all personnel participating in the process, including the accused.
- In accordance with his Military Order of November 13, 2001, the President must determine if an individual is subject to his Military Order. This decision is the jurisdictional basis for prosecution; until the President determines that an individual is subject to his Military Order, no prosecution is possible. However, this determination does not require that criminal charges be brought against the individual; that decision is made by the Appointing Authority after the Chief Prosecutor recommends that charges be approved.
- An individual may be subject to the President's Military Order if the individual is not a U.S. citizen and the President determines that there is a reason to believe that the individual:
 - Is or was a member of al Qaeda;
 - Has engaged in, aided or abetted, or conspired to commit acts of international terrorism against the United States; or
 - Knowingly harbored one or more of the individuals described above; and
 - It is in the interest of the United States that such individual be subject to this order.
- The Chief Prosecutor will draft charges, when appropriate, on individuals subject to the President's Military Order.
- The Appointing Authority approves and refers appropriate charges to a Military Commission and appoints Military Commission members.
- Each Military Commission panel consists of a Presiding Officer who must be a judge advocate and at least three other military officer members. The Presiding Officer shall rule upon all questions of law, all challenges for cause, and all interlocutory questions arising during the proceedings. All members of the

Military Commission panel, except the Presiding Officer, vote on findings and, if necessary, on a sentence.

- Each accused tried by a Military Commission has the following procedural safeguards:
 - the presumption of innocence;
 - proof of guilt beyond a reasonable doubt;
 - the right to call and cross examine witnesses (subject to the rules regarding production of witnesses and protection of information);
 - nothing said by an accused to his attorney, or anything derived therefrom, may be used against him at trial;
 - no adverse inference for remaining silent;
 - the overall requirement that any military commission proceeding be full and fair.
 - Finally, to assist him in preparing a defense, each accused has Military Defense Counsel provided at no cost to him.
- The accused may also hire a civilian defense counsel at no cost to the government as long as that counsel:
 - Is a United States citizen;
 - Is admitted to practice in a United States jurisdiction;
 - Has not been the subject of sanction or disciplinary action;
 - Is eligible for and obtains at least a SECRET level clearance; and
 - Agrees to follow the Military Commission rules.
- The Presiding Officer may admit any evidence that “would have probative value to a reasonable person” provided its admission would not deprive an accused of a full and fair trial. In addition, statements can be excluded under MCI No. 10. MCI No. 10 expressly acknowledges the obligations assumed by the United States under Article 15 of the CAT.
- A finding of guilt and the imposition of a sentence must be with the concurrence of two-thirds of the Military Commission panel members, excluding the Presiding Officer.
- If there is a finding of guilt, the Military Commission panel members, excluding the Presiding Officer, may impose any appropriate sentence, including death if referred as a capital case by the Appointing Authority. A sentence of death

requires a unanimous vote from a Military Commission panel consisting of at least seven members (excluding the Presiding Officer).

- After the panel has delivered its verdict and imposed a sentence:
 - All records of trial must be reviewed by the Appointing Authority who may return the case to the Military Commission for further proceedings if he determines it is not administratively complete.
 - A three-member Review Panel of Military Officers, one of whom must have prior experience as a judge, will review all cases for material errors of law, and may consider matters submitted by the Prosecution and Defense. Review Panel members may be civilians who were specifically commissioned to serve on the panel. If a majority of the Review Panel members believe a material error of law has occurred, they may return the case to the Military Commission for further proceedings.
 - The Secretary of Defense will review the record of trial and, if appropriate, may return it to the Military Commission for further proceedings, or forward the case to the President with a recommendation as to disposition.
 - The President may either return the case to the Military Commission for further proceedings or make the final decision as to its disposition.
 - The President may delegate final decision authority to the Secretary of Defense, in which case the Secretary may approve or disapprove the findings or change a finding of Guilty to a finding of Guilty to a lesser-included offense, or mitigate, commute, defer, or suspend the sentence imposed, or any portion thereof. A finding of Not Guilty as to a charge shall not be changed to a finding of Guilty.
 - Under the recently passed Detainee Treatment Act of 2005, the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia shall have exclusive jurisdiction to determine the validity of any final decisions of a military commission case. Review shall be "as of right" for capital cases or cases with a sentence of 10 years or more. Review for all other cases shall be at the discretion of the US Circuit Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia.

GUANTANAMO (GTMO) DETENTION OPERATIONS

Terrorists must be captured and prevented from returning to the battlefield. All nations that have joined forces in the Global War on Terrorism (GWOT) share responsibility for keeping captured terrorists from returning to violence.

During the course of the GWOT, the U.S. Armed Forces and allied forces have captured or procured the surrender of thousands of individuals fighting as part of the al Qaeda and Taliban effort. The law of war has long recognized the right to detain combatants until the cessation of hostilities.

Detaining enemy combatants prevents them from returning to the battlefield and engaging in further armed attacks against innocent civilians and U.S. forces. Further, detention serves as a deterrent against future attacks by denying the enemy the fighters needed to conduct war. Interrogations during detention enable the United States to gather important intelligence to prevent future attacks.

At the same time, the United States has no interest in detaining enemy combatants any longer than necessary. The U.S. Department of Defense (DoD) has transferred or released 287 detainees from GTMO as of May 18, 2006. Approximately 460 detainees remain at GTMO.

WHO WE HOLD & WHAT WE HAVE LEARNED

Detainees at GTMO include:

- Terrorist trainers
- Terrorist financiers
- Bomb makers
- Bin Laden bodyguards
- Recruiters and facilitators
- Would-be suicide bombers

Intelligence gained at GTMO has prevented terrorist attacks and saved lives. Information obtained from questioning detainees includes:

- Organizational structure of al Qaeda and other terrorist groups;
- Extent of terrorist presence in Europe, the United States, and the Middle East;
- Al Qaeda's pursuit of weapons of mass destruction;
- Methods of recruitment and locations of recruitment centers;
- Terrorist skill sets, including general and specialized operative training; and
- How legitimate financial activities are used to hide terrorist operations.

GTMO remains a key intelligence resource. The information provided by detainees will continue to be valuable in the future as we work to defeat violent extremist groups like al Qaeda and its supporters.

LIVING CONDITIONS

Since DoD began detention operations in the GWOT, it has continued to review and improve detainee living conditions. DoD is committed to ensuring detainees are kept in a safe, secure, and humane environment. The original detention facility, Camp X-Ray, was built shortly after the 9/11 terrorist attacks. Camp X-Ray has been completely replaced with improved facilities. Other improvements to detention facilities are ongoing. U.S. taxpayers have invested more than \$100 million in the detention facilities at GTMO.

Detainees at GTMO are provided with:

- Three meals per day that meet cultural dietary requirements;
- Adequate shelter, including cells with beds, mattresses, sheets, and running water toilets;
- Adequate clothing, including shoes, uniforms, and hygiene items, such as toothbrush, toothpaste, soap and shampoo;
- The opportunity to worship, including prayer beads, rugs, and copies of the Quran in their native languages for the detainees from some 40 countries;
- The means to send and receive mail; more than 14,000 pieces of mail were sent to or by detainees at GTMO between September 2004 and February 2005;
- Books and other reading materials during periodic visits from a designated librarian (Agatha Christie and Harry Potter books in Arabic are very popular.); and
- Excellent medical care (see details below).

Camp rules are posted in multiple languages in the exercise yards in each camp. Recently, enclosed bulletin boards have also featured posters with information about current events such as the Afghan elections.

Camps 1-3

Detainees in these camps are housed in individual cells with a toilet and sink in each cell. There are 10 cellblocks with 48 cells each. Detainees wear tan uniforms and canvas sneakers. The detainees are permitted 30 minutes twice a week in one of two exercise yards at the end of each cellblock. Showers are allowed in outdoor stalls after exercise periods. Detainees in these camps may be eligible, based upon their compliance with the camp rules, to move to Camp 4.

Camp 4

In Camp 4, part of Camp Delta, detainees live in 10-man bays with access to exercise yards and other recreational privileges. Detainees wear white uniforms and share living spaces with other detainees. Detainees are generally allowed to use outdoor exercise yards attached to their living bays several hours a day. Exercise yards include group recreational and sports equipment, such as ping-pong and soccer equipment.

Camp 5

The newest detention facility, Camp 5, is a state-of-the-art, \$16 million facility, completed in May 2004. Its construction was based upon a modern maximum-security design used for U.S. federal penitentiaries. Composed of four wings of 12 to 14 individual cells each, the two-story maximum-security detention and interrogation facility can hold about 100 individuals. Those detainees deemed to be the highest threat to themselves, other detainees or guards, as well as detainees considered to be the most valuable intelligence assets, are housed here. The camp is

run from a centralized, raised, glass-enclosed control center in the middle of the facility, giving the guards a clear line of sight into both stories of each wing.

The modern facility features some cells equipped with overhanging sinks and grab bars on the toilets for detainees with physical disabilities. Detainees also have 10-foot-by-20-foot outdoor exercise yards, to which they generally have access for an hour every day.

Camp Iguana

This facility was renovated to accommodate detainees determined no longer to be enemy combatants (NLECs). This facility also allows NLECs a communal style of living with shared living and dining areas and unlimited recreation time. Residents have their own bunk house, activity room, air-conditioned living areas, recreation items and yard, television, stereo, unlimited access to a shower facility, and library materials.

Cultural sensitivity

The Muslim call to prayer is broadcast for the detainees at GTMO five times a day -- generally at 5:30 a.m., 1 p.m., 2:30 p.m., 7:30 p.m. and 9:30 p.m.

Once the prayer call sounds, detainees receive 20 minutes of uninterrupted time to practice their faith. The guard force strives to ensure detainees are not interrupted during the 20 minutes following the prayer call, even if detainees are not involved in religious activity. DoD detention personnel schedule detainee medical appointments, interrogations, and other activities mindful of the prayer call schedule.

Every detainee at GTMO has been issued a personal copy of the Quran. Strict measures are also in place throughout the facility to ensure that the Quran is treated properly by detention personnel.

Detention personnel also pay respect to Islamic holy periods, like Ramadan, by modifying meal schedules in observance of religious requirements.

DoD personnel deployed to GTMO undergo a program of sensitivity training before their assignments to ensure all detention personnel understand Islamic practices.

IMPROVEMENTS

Living Environment

DoD is planning to take further steps to make the living environment more suitable for long-term detention, including:

- Expanded communal living environments;
- Increased opportunities for exercise and group activities;
- Enhanced medical facilities; and
- Increased mail privileges and access to foreign language materials.

The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) regularly visits detainees. ICRC representatives also process mail to and from the detainees.

MEDICAL CARE

The medical care provided to detainees at GTMO is comparable to what U.S. servicemembers receive. The lives of several detainees have been saved by the excellent medical treatment provided by U.S. military personnel.

Most routine medical care is administered by Navy corpsmen who visit each cellblock every two days and whenever a detainee requests care. In addition to providing routine medical care, the hospital staff has treated detainees for wounds sustained prior to detention and other pre-existing medical conditions (often unknown to the detainees before their medical treatment at GTMO).

Detainees at GTMO have received immunizations, which most would not have had available to them in their home countries. Some detainees have been provided life-changing care, such as receiving prosthetic limbs and having a cancerous tumor removed. Psychological care also is available for detainees who need or request it.

Detainees are treated at a dedicated facility with state-of-the-art equipment and an expert medical staff of more than 70 personnel. The medical facility is equipped with 19 inpatient beds (expandable to 28), a physical-therapy area, pharmacy, radiology department, central sterilization area, and a single-bed operating room. More serious medical conditions can be treated at the Naval Base Hospital operating room and intensive-care unit. Specialists are available to provide care at GTMO for any medical needs that exceed the capabilities of the Naval Base Hospital.

COMBATANT STATUS REVIEW TRIBUNALS (CSRTs)

The Combatant Status Review Tribunals (CSRTs), which were completed in March 2005, are a non-adversarial administrative process established to provide individuals detained by DoD at GTMO an opportunity to contest their designation as an enemy combatant.

A CSRT is comprised of three neutral U.S. military officers sworn to determine whether the detainees meet the criteria for designation as enemy combatants. An enemy combatant is defined as an individual who was part of or supported Taliban or al Qaeda forces, or associated forces that were engaged in hostilities against the United States or its coalition partners. This definition includes any person who has committed a belligerent act or has directly supported hostilities in aid of enemy armed forces.

Each detainee is assigned a military officer as a personal representative. That officer assists the detainee in preparing for the CSRT. Detainees have the opportunity to testify before the tribunal, call witnesses, and introduce evidence. Following the taking of testimony and the reviewing of other evidence, the tribunal decides whether the detainee continues to be properly classified as an enemy combatant. Any detainee who is determined no longer to meet the criteria for an enemy combatant (NLEC) will be transferred consistent with applicable U.S. policies and obligations.

As a result of the CSRT process, 38 detainees were determined NLECs. As of August 22, 2005, the U.S. Government has successfully arranged for 28 of these individuals to return to their home countries and continues to work through the Department of State to transfer the remaining individuals.

ADMINISTRATIVE REVIEW BOARDS (ARBs)

In addition to the CSRTs, which each detainee undergoes once, Administrative Review Board (ARBs) conduct a rigorous review to assess annually whether an enemy combatant not designated for trial by a military commission for violations of the law of war continues to pose a threat to the United States or its allies, or whether there are other reasons for continued detention. The ARB process began in December 2004.

During the review, each enemy combatant is given the opportunity to appear in person before an ARB panel of three military officers and provide information to support his release. The enemy combatant is provided a military officer to assist him throughout the ARB process. In advance of the ARB hearing, information bearing on this assessment is also solicited from DoD and other U.S. Government agencies, and from the family and national government of the enemy combatant, through the Department of State. Based on all of the information provided, the ARB makes a recommendation to the Designated Civilian Official (DCO), who makes the final decision whether to release, transfer or continue to detain the individual. If the DCO determines that continued detention is warranted, the enemy combatant will remain in DoD control and a new review date will be scheduled to ensure an annual review.

The ARB process is not required by the Geneva Conventions, nor is it required by domestic or international law. Given the unique nature of the GWOT, the U.S. Government has taken historic and unprecedented steps to ensure that every detainee's case is reviewed annually and that each detainee has an opportunity to present information on why he no longer poses a threat to the United States or its allies, or why he should no longer be detained, despite the ongoing hostilities in the GWOT.

DOD OFFICIAL WEB SITES

DoD Official Web Site DefenseLink – www.defenselink.mil

- Official DoD portal that features top stories and links to detainee-specific information

DoD News Releases – www.defenselink.mil/releases

- Comprehensive list of DoD news releases from the previous 30 days, with a link to an archive that dates back to 1994

DoD News Transcripts – www.defenselink.mil/transcripts

- Comprehensive list of transcripts from briefings and significant interviews from the previous 30 days, with a link to an archive that dates back to 1994

Detainee Affairs & Operations

Detainees at Guantanamo Bay – www.defenselink.mil/news/detainees.html

- List of articles, news releases, transcripts, photos, and fact sheets concerning detainees at Guantanamo Bay

Detainee Investigations – www.defenselink.mil/news/detainee_investigations.html

- DoD coverage of detainee investigations, including released reports, news releases, articles, briefing transcripts, and background information

Guantanamo Detainee Process –

<http://www.defenselink.mil/news/Sep2005/d20050908process.pdf>

Fact sheet for the Guantanamo Detainee Process that includes a brief description of each process, the responsible organization, a point of contact, and a website

Military Commissions – www.defenselink.mil/news/commissions.html

- Information on military commissions, including official DoD documents, background information, and news releases

Combatant Status Review Tribunals/Administrative Review Board –

www.defenselink.mil/news/Combatant_Tribunals.html

- List of news releases, briefing transcripts, and official updates pertaining to the Combatant Status Review Tribunals and Administrative Review Boards

Information from Guantanamo Detainees –

www.defenselink.mil/news/Mar2005/d20050304info.pdf

- Summary of information gleaned from interrogations of detainees at Guantanamo

Joint Task Force – Guantanamo – www.jtfgtmo.southcom.mil/index.htm

- Joint Task Force – Guantanamo home page that includes news reports and the Task Force newsletter 'The Wire.'

U.S. Southern Command – www.southcom.mil/home

- Southern Command home page that includes news releases, testimony transcripts, and other information concerning detainees at Guantanamo Bay.

JTF-GTMO Information on Detainees**INFORMATION FROM GUANTANAMO DETAINEES**

The US Government currently maintains custody of approximately 550 enemy combatants in the Global War on Terrorism at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Many of these enemy combatants are highly trained, dangerous members of al-Qaida, its related terrorist networks, and the former Taliban regime. More than 4,000 reports capture information provided by these detainees, much of it corroborated by other intelligence reporting. This unprecedented body of information has expanded our understanding of al-Qaida and other terrorist organizations and continues to prove valuable. Our intelligence and law enforcement communities develop leads, comprehensive assessments, and intelligence products based on information detainees provide. The information includes their leadership structures, recruiting practices, funding mechanisms, relationships, and the cooperation between terrorist groups, as well as training programs, and plans for attacking the United States and other countries.

The Joint Task Force, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba (JTF-GTMO) remains the single best repository of al-Qaida information in the Department of Defense. Many detainees have admitted close relationships or other access to senior al-Qaida leadership. They provide valuable insights into the structure of that organization and associated terrorist groups. They have identified additional al-Qaida operatives and supporters, and have expanded our understanding of the extent of their presence in Europe, the United States, and throughout the CENTCOM area of operations. Detainees have also provided information on individuals connected to al-Qaida's pursuit of chemical, biological, and nuclear weapons. Exchanges with European allies have supported investigations of Islamic extremists in several European countries.

INFORMATION PROVIDED BY DETAINEES**Support to combat operations in Afghanistan**

Coalition forces in Afghanistan continue to capture al-Qaida, Taliban, and anti-coalition militia fighters. Guantanamo detainees remain a valuable resource to identify these recently captured fighters. Detainees also still provide useful information on locations of training compounds and safe houses, terrain features, travel patterns and routes used for smuggling people and equipment, as well as for identifying potential supporters and opponents.

Terrorist Trainers and Bomb Makers

Some detainees served as trainers in al-Qaida training camps; significant among these are the detainees that served as explosives trainers. Information given includes technical training provided by al-Qaida on building improvised explosive devices (IEDs) and the use of poisons. They have also explained the details of training courses and the process used to identify more talented recruits for further training and future operational activities.

Many detainees have been implicated in using, constructing, or being trained to construct IEDs. Some are low-level jihadists with just enough training to construct grenades from soda cans. Others are highly skilled engineers with the ability to design and build sophisticated, remotely triggered bombs made with explosives manufactured from household items. Additionally, detainees have been identified as explosives trainers who passed their techniques on to others through structured courses. The courses ranged from a few days (for basic bomb making) up to several weeks on subjects like electronic circuitry. The detainees have also provided the names of at least seven other explosives trainers still at large. At least one detainee holds a degree in Electrical Engineering. Another detainee has been cooperative enough to draw schematic diagrams of the bombs he designed and built, in addition, he has provided his critiques of the design of IEDs being constructed by terrorists in Iraq. He has also identified a complex detonation system – a dual tone multi-frequency (DTMF) encode/decode system – that had been used in the Chechen conflict, and is now being used on IEDs in Iraq, helping U.S. forces to combat this lethal weapon.

Detainees were frequently captured with a type of watch that has been linked to al-Qaida and radical Islamic terrorist IEDs. This particular model of watch is favored by al-Qaida bomb-builders because it allows alarm settings (and, therefore, detonations) more than 24-hours in advance. One detainee also detailed how pagers and cellular telephones are used to initiate detonations.

Terrorist Operatives

Detainees were either actively involved in operational planning for terrorist attacks or had already participated in attacks in Europe, the United States, and/or central Asia at the time of detention. One detainee attempted to enter the United States in the summer of 2001, and a substantial volume of information suggests that he may have intended to participate in the September 11 attacks. Detainees have also provided information about al-Qaida operatives who remain at large as well as numerous al-Qaida, Taliban, and anti-coalition militia members who remain active in Central Asia, Europe, and the United States. Law enforcement entities in Europe and the United States continue to pursue leads provided by Guantanamo detainees.

One detainee identified 11 fellow GTMO detainees as Usama bin Ladin (UBL) bodyguards who all received terrorist training at al Farouq, a known terrorist training camp. This detainee also identified another detainee as UBL's "spiritual advisor," a significant role within al-Qaida.

Another detainee, the probable 20th 9/11 hijacker, confirmed more than 20 detainees as UBL bodyguards who received terrorist training at al Farouq and were active fighters against the northern alliance. This detainee admits attending terrorist training at al Farouq with many of these detainees.

Financial Issues

Detainees provide information that helps sort out legitimate financial activity from illegitimate terrorist financing operations, as Islamic extremists exploit existing banking

systems to take advantage of widespread informal financial networks. These networks include the hawala system, front companies, and the use of charitable organizations to hide financial transactions.

One detainee was a senior member of one such illegitimate international humanitarian aid organization that provided significant and prolonged aid and support to both the Taliban and al Qaida in Afghanistan. He was given a letter by UBL providing assistance in the establishment of three new offices in Afghanistan and at least one office in Pakistan for this organization. The detainee had complete authority over the organization and has stated; "nothing happened in this organization without my knowledge."

This same detainee related that this organization spent \$1 million US dollars in Afghanistan between November 2000 - November 2001. During this time, he admittedly purchased \$5,000 US dollars worth of weapons utilizing the organization's funds, stating they were for NGO personnel protection against the Northern Alliance during the onset of Operation Enduring Freedom.

Another detainee claims to have traveled to Cambodia to assist with relief efforts at an unidentified orphanage on the behalf of an Islamic organization. By his own admission, this detainee met UBL as many as four times during July 2001 and is believed to have substantial ties to al-Qaida. He was approached by an al-Qaida leader to straighten out logistics and supply problems that al-Qaida was experiencing in the Tora Bora region of Afghanistan.

More than a dozen detainees had the cash equivalent of US\$1,000-10,000 in their pockets when apprehended; four detainees had US\$10,000-25,000; two detainees had the cash equivalent of more than US\$40,000 each when captured.

Terrorist Facilitators

Detainees have described their experiences with al Qaida recruiters and facilitators, the encouragement they received to participate in jihad, and how their travel was facilitated. Detainees who were actual facilitators have detailed their efforts to send interested young men to training camps in Afghanistan, and for some eventually to meetings with the highest circles of al Qaida leadership.

Over 25 GTMO detainees have been identified by other detainees as being facilitators who provided money, documentation, travel, or safe houses.

Detainee Skill Sets

More than 10 percent of the detainees possess college degrees or obtained other higher education, often at western colleges, many in the United States. Among these educated detainees are medical doctors, airplane pilots, aviation specialists, engineers, divers, translators, and lawyers.

A detainee, who produced al Qaida videos, was hired by a Taliban leader to provide computer services to include installing hardware and software.

Another detainee, who has threatened guards and admits enjoying terrorizing Americans, studied at Texas A&M for 18 months and has acquaintances in the U.S. He also studied English at the University of Texas in Austin.

Another detainee, who has been identified as an al Qaida weapons supplier, studied at Embry Riddle Aviation School in Arizona, obtaining a graduate degree in avionics management.

One detainee has a Masters degree in Aviation Management. Another detainee has a Masters degree in Petroleum Engineering.

Insight into Future Leaders and Centers of Activity

Guantanamo detainees provide a unique insight into the type of individuals likely to become participants, recruiters, and leaders for the Islamic extremist movements. Detainees possess an astonishing variety of skills, educational levels, levels of motivation and experience. It is likely that many Guantanamo detainees would have risen to positions of prominence in the leadership ranks of al Qaida and its associated groups.

Since the elimination of Afghanistan as a sanctuary for al Qaida, the organization has endured a transitional period and become a looser network of extremists. In many cases, it has had to rely upon regional or local extremist networks to carry out its missions. A detainee does not have to be a member of al Qaida to provide valuable intelligence. The information provided by detained members of lesser-known extremist groups will prove to be valuable in the future as we continue to work to prevent the resurgence of groups like al Qaida and its supporters.

GTMO as a Strategic Interrogation Center

GTMO is currently the only DoD strategic interrogation center and will remain useful as long as the war on terrorism is underway and new enemy combatants are captured and sent there. The lessons learned at GTMO have advanced both the operational art of intelligence, and the development of strategic interrogations doctrine.

Detainees Returning to the Fight

We know of several former detainees from JTF-GTMO that have rejoined the fight against coalition forces. We have been able to identify at least ten by name. Press reporting indicates al Qaida-linked militants recently kidnapped two Chinese engineers and that former detainee Abdullah Mahsud, their reputed leader, ordered the kidnapping. (Fox News report October 12, 2004, Islamabad the News October 20, 2004, Washington Post October 13, 2004). Mahsud, now reputed to be a militant leader, claimed to be an office clerk and driver for the Taliban from 1996 to 1998 or 1999. He consistently denied having any affiliation with al Qaida. He also claimed to have received no weapons or military training due to his handicap (an amputation resulting from when he stepped on a land mine 10 years ago). He claimed that after September 11, 2001 he was forcibly conscripted by the Taliban military.

Another released detainee assassinated an Afghan judge. Several former GTMO detainees have been killed in combat with U.S. soldiers and Coalition forces.

SELECTED STATEMENTS FROM DETAINEES

Statements made by detainees provide valuable insights into the mindset of these terrorists and the continuing threat they pose to the United States and the rest of the world.

A detainee who has assaulted GTMO guards on numerous occasions and crafted a weapon in his cell, stated that he can either go back home and kill as many Americans as he possibly can, or he can leave here in a box; either way it's the same to him.

A detainee with ties to UBL, the Taliban, and Chechen mujahideen leadership figures told another detainee, "Their day is coming. One day I will enjoy sucking their blood, although their blood is bitter, undrinkable..."

During an interview with U.S. military interrogators this same detainee then stated that he would lead his tribe in exacting revenge against the Saudi Arabian and U.S. governments. "I will arrange for the kidnapping and execution of US citizens living in Saudi Arabia. Small groups of four or five U.S. citizens will be kidnapped, held, and executed. They will have their heads cut off."

After being informed of the Tribunal process, the detainee replied, "Not only am I thinking about threatening the American public, but the whole world."

A detainee who has been identified as a UBL bodyguard, stated, "It would be okay for UBL to kill Jewish persons. There is no need to ask for forgiveness for killing a Jew. The Jewish people kill Muslims in Palestine so it's okay to kill Jews. Israel should not exist and be removed from Palestine."

A detainee who has been identified as UBL's "spiritual advisor" and a relative of a fighter who attacked U.S. Marines on Failaka Island, Kuwait on October 8, 2002, stated, "I pray everyday against the United States." This detainee repeatedly stated, "The United States government is criminals."

A detainee and self-confessed al Qaida member who produced an al Qaida recruitment video stated, "...the people who died on 9/11/2001 were not innocent because they paid taxes and participated in the government that fosters repression of Palestinians." He also stated, "...his group will shake up the U.S. and countries who follow the U.S." and that, "it is not the quantity of power, but the quality of power, that will win in the end."

A detainee who has assaulted GTMO guards on over 30 occasions, has made gestures of killing a guard and threatened to break a guard's arm.

A detainee, captured by Pakistani authorities and who, while being transported, was involved in a riot during which several Pakistani guards were killed, stated that acts of

terrorism are a legitimate way for a Muslim to wage jihad against the United States, even if innocent women and children are killed. He also said that he believes that Muslim jihadists will wipe out the government of the United States within the next 20 years. A detainee described how he was sought to assist an extremist in the purchasing of possible biological weapons-related medical equipment through humanitarian organizational channels. The detainee has also assaulted GTMO guards on various occasions and incited riots in the holding areas.

A detainee who admits to being one of UBL's primary drivers and bodyguards had in his possession surface to air missiles when captured. This detainee identified eight bodyguards currently held at GTMO.

A detainee, who fought as a Taliban soldier at Konduz, stated to the MPs that all Americans should die because these are the rules of Allah. The detainee also told the MPs that he would come to their homes and cut their throats like sheep. The detainee went on to say that upon his release from GTMO, he would use the Internet to search for the names and faces of MPs so that he could kill them.

Contrasting DETAINEE COMMENTS

The following comments from current and past detainees are in contrast to other detainee comments concerning treatment at GTMO.

"Americans are very kind people...If people say that there is mistreatment in Cuba with the detainees, those type speaking are wrong, they treat us like a Muslim not a detainee."

"...the devil Saddam and his party have fallen down. How people go to Najaf and Karbala walking and nobody prohibits them? This was grace of God and the USA to Iraqi people."

"I'm in good health and have good facilities of eating, drinking, living, and playing."

"These people take good care of me...The guards and everybody else is fine. We are allowed to talk to our friends."

"The food is good; the bedrooms are clean and the health care is very good. There is a library full of Islamic books, science books, and literature...Sport, reading, and praying, all of these options are not mandatory for everyone, it is up to the person."

The Legal Basis for Detaining Al Qaida and Taliban Combatants

The United States and its coalition partners are engaged in a war against al-Qaida, the Taliban, and their affiliates and supporters. There is no question that under the law of war the United States has the authority to detain persons who have engaged in unlawful belligerence for the duration of hostilities, without charges or trial. Like all wars, we do not know when this one will end. Nevertheless, we may detain combatants until the end of the war.

Detention of enemy combatants in wartime is not an act of punishment. It is a matter of security and military necessity, and has long been recognized as legitimate under international law. The U.S. Supreme Court, in *Hamdi v. Rumsfeld*, 542 U.S. 507 (2004), specifically recognized the authority of the President to detain persons who fought with the Taliban and al Qaida against the United States. Detaining enemy combatants prevents them from returning to the battlefield and engaging in further armed attacks against innocent civilians and U.S. and Coalition forces. Furthermore, detention serves as a deterrent against future attacks by denying the enemy the fighters needed to conduct war. Releasing enemy combatants before the end of hostilities and allowing them to rejoin the fight could prolong the conflict and further endanger U.S. and Coalition forces and innocent civilians.

There is no requirement under the law of war that a detaining power charge enemy combatants with crimes, or give them lawyers or access to the courts in order to challenge their detention. To the extent that enemy combatants have committed offenses under the law of war, a detaining power may choose to try them. The law of war, which includes the Geneva Conventions, recognizes that military fora may be used to try persons who engage in belligerent acts in contravention of the law of war. The United States and many other nations have used military commissions throughout history; military commissions have an established and legitimate place in the law of war.

The Third Geneva Convention of 1949 accords POW status generally only to enemy forces that follow certain rules: being commanded by a person responsible for subordinates; having a fixed, distinctive sign recognizable at a distance; carrying arms openly; and conducting operations in accordance with the laws and customs of war. The President determined that although the Geneva Convention applies to Taliban detainees, such detainees are not entitled to POW status. As explained by the White House Press Secretary on February 7, 2002: "Under Article 4 of the Geneva Convention, . . . Taliban detainees are not entitled to POW status The Taliban have not effectively distinguished themselves from the civilian population of Afghanistan. Moreover, they have not conducted their operations in accordance with the laws and customs of war." Regarding al Qaeda, the statement continues: "Al Qaeda is an international terrorist group and cannot be considered a state party to the Geneva Convention. Its members, therefore, are not covered by the Geneva Convention, and are not entitled to POW status under the treaty."¹

Even if detainees were entitled to POW status, they would not have the right to lawyers, access to the courts to challenge their detention, or the opportunity to be released prior to the end of hostilities. Nothing in the Third Geneva Convention provides POWs such rights, and POWs in past wars have generally not been given these rights.

For more information on the legal framework for the Global War on Terror and DoD Detention policy, see http://armed-services.senate.gov/e_witnesslist.cfm?id=1559.

¹ Statement by the White House Press Secretary, in Washington, D.C. (at <http://www.state.gov/s/l/38727.htm>).



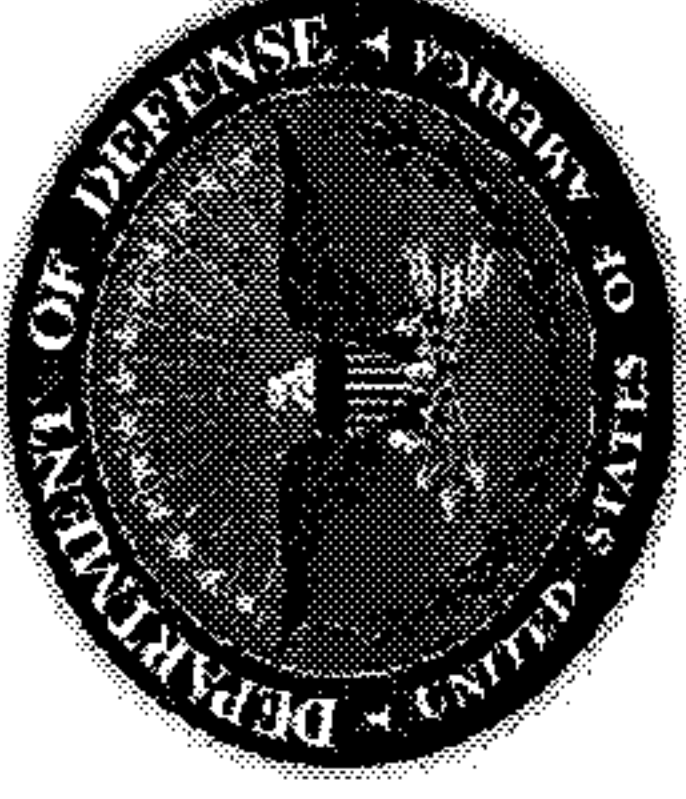
Military Commissions

Brigadier General Thomas L. Hemingway, USAF
Legal Advisor to the Appointing Authority
for Military Commissions



Military Commissions

- **Goals: Provide justice and protect national security information**
- **One of several prosecution options**
 - **Forum choice made on case-by-case basis**
- **Historical Precedent**
- **Authority**
 - **Inherent in Constitutional authority of President as Commander in Chief**
 - **Confirmed by statute: “The provisions of this chapter conferring jurisdiction upon courts-martial do not deprive military commissions ... of concurrent jurisdiction with respect to offenders or offenses that by statute or by the law of war may be tried by military commissions....” 10 U.S.C. § 821.**



President's Military Order of 13 Nov 01

- Order applies to those who are not United States citizens that the President determines that:

“(1) there is reason to believe that such an individual, at the relevant times,

- (i) is or was a member of the organization known as al Qaida;
- (ii) has engaged in, aided or abetted, or conspired to commit, acts of international terrorism, or acts in preparation therefore, that have caused, threatened to cause, or have as their aim to cause, injury to or adverse effects on the United States, its citizens, national security, foreign policy, or economy; or
- (iii) has knowingly harbored one or more [such] individuals...; and

(2) it is in the interest of the United States that such individual be subject to this order.”

- Directs SecDef to issue implementing orders

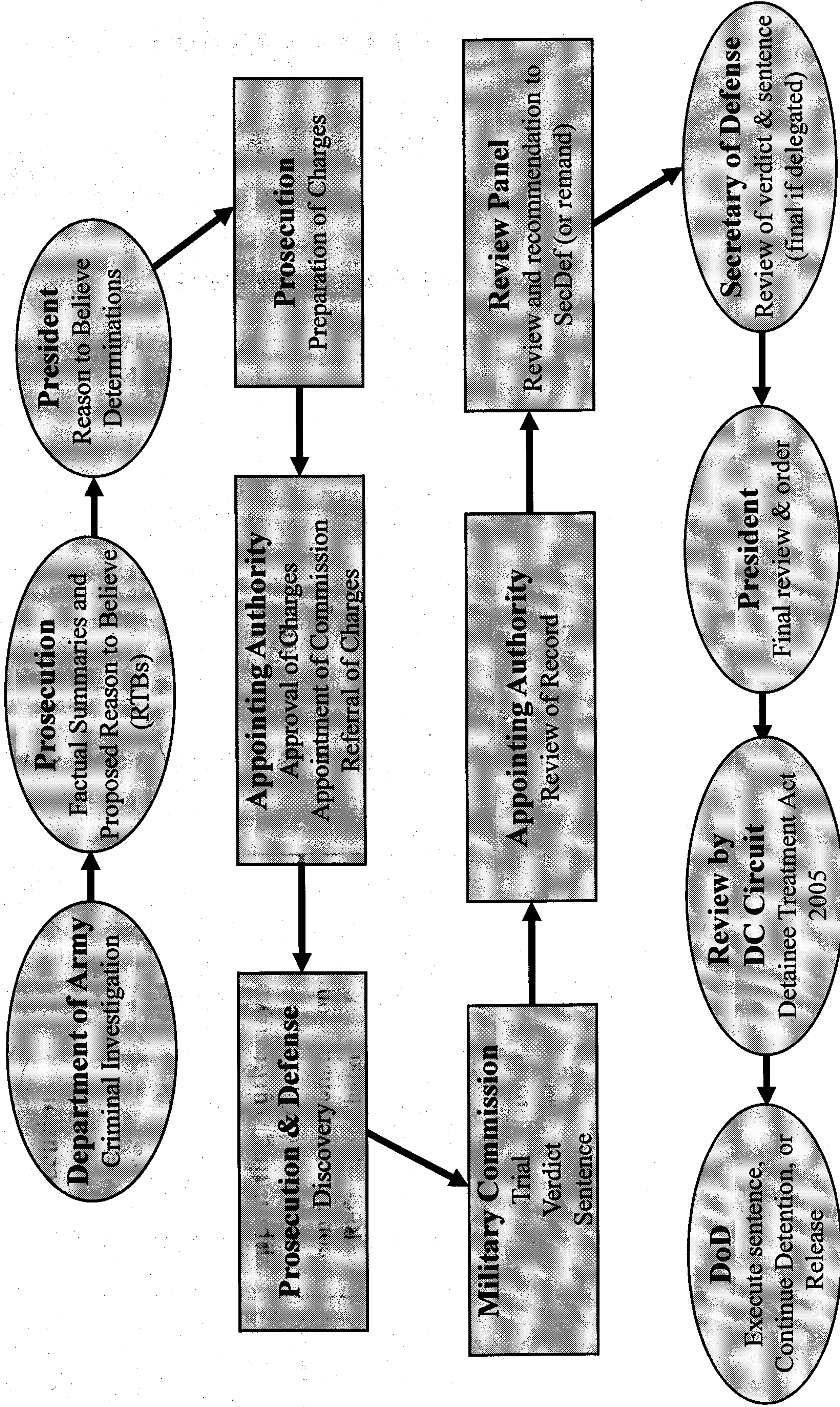


Military Commission Process

- CITF Investigation
- Prosecution prepares factual summaries and proposed reason to believe determinations
- President determines whether there is reason to believe a detainee should be subject to trial by military commission



Military Commission Process





Military Commission Procedures

- **Presumption of innocence**
- **Proof of guilt beyond a reasonable doubt**
- **Panel of at least 3 officers (plus Presiding Officer)**
- **Defense may call witnesses/present evidence**
- **Defense Counsel may cross-examine witnesses/evidence**
- **No adverse inference for remaining silent**
- **Attorney-client privilege**



Military Commissions Procedures (Cont'd)

- **Zealous representation by a military defense counsel**
- **Pretrial publicity issues for counsel**
- **Option for additional civilian defense counsel at no expense to the government**
- **Open proceedings except during the presentation of Protected Information**
- **Appellate review by a 3-member Review Panel**
- **Review by US Court of Appeals for DC Circuit under Detainee Treatment Act of 2005**



Rules of Evidence

- **Take into account unique battlefield environment that is different from peacetime law enforcement practices**
- **“Probative value to the reasonable person”**
- **MCI No. 10 expressly acknowledges the obligations assumed by the United States under Article 15 of the CAT**
- **Evidence rules apply to both prosecution and defense**
- **Admitted evidence must still meet “full and fair” trial standard**

UNCLASSIFIED
**Combatant Status Review Tribunal/
Administrative Review Board**



June 2006

UNCLASSIFIED



OARDEC

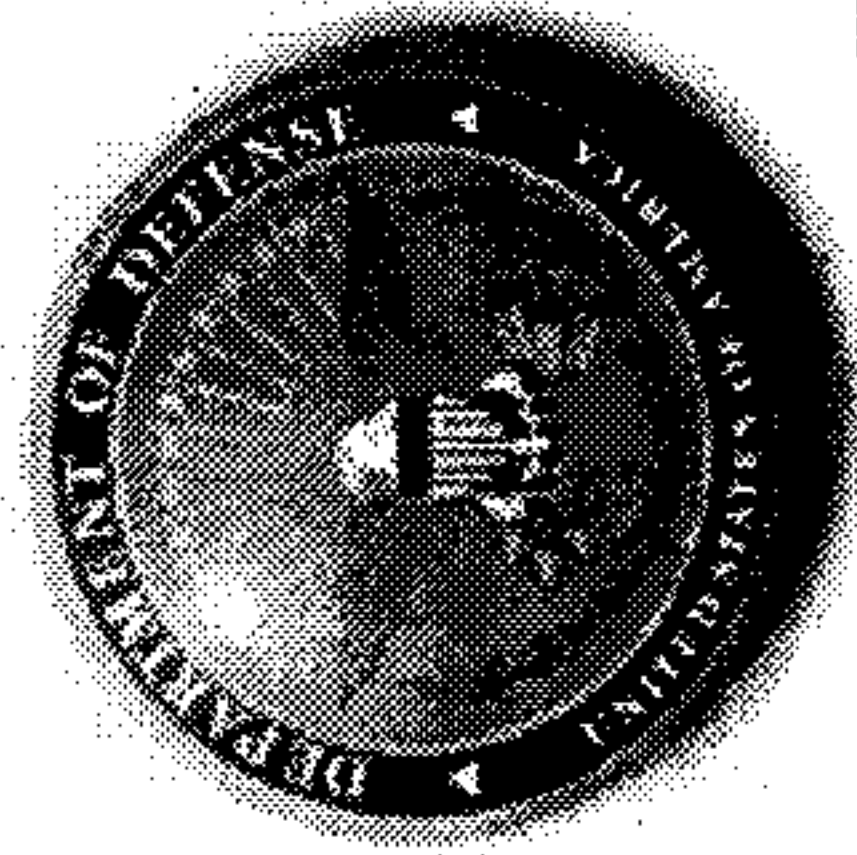
CSRT/ARB-Background

□ DepSecDef established the Administrative Review Board (ARB) Process – 11 May 04

- Annual Review – threat or other reasons to detain (e.g., intel, charges)
- Administrative, fact based, non-adversarial; detainee can participate
- Decision options: *release, transfer or continue to detain*
- Gordon England (SECNAV) appointed Designated Civilian Official (DCO)

□ Significant coordination efforts in development of process

- USG Inter-Agency
- Members of Congress
- Ambassadors of countries with GTMO detainees
- ICRC and NGOs
- Media

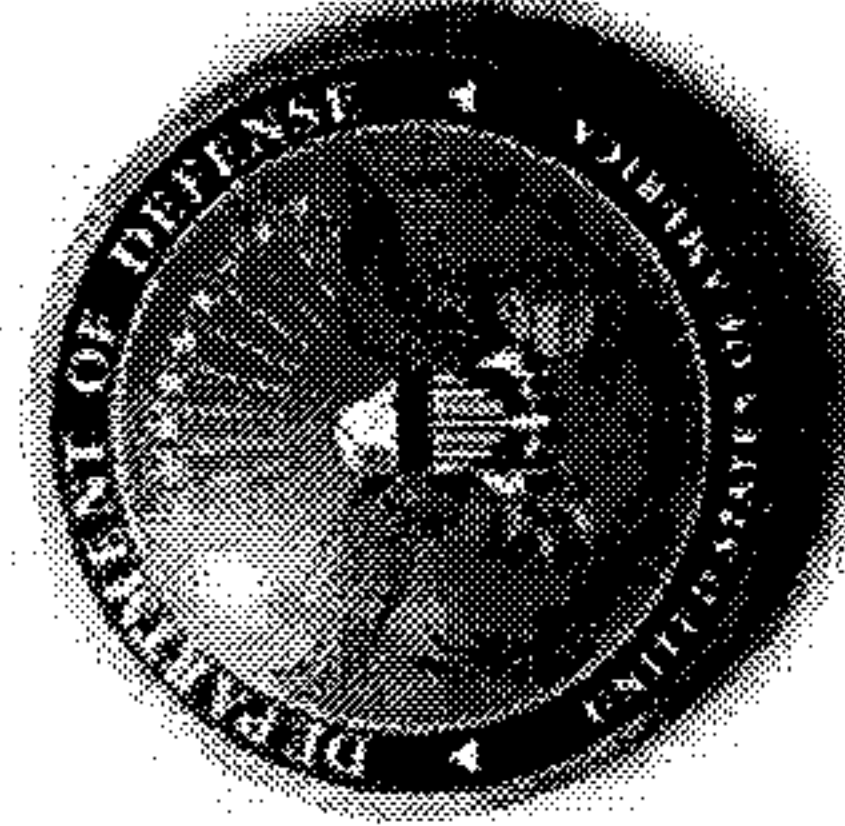


CSRT/ARB-Background

OARDEC

- **Supreme Court Rulings - 28 Jun 04**
 - Federal court jurisdiction on challenges to GTMO detention
 - Due process may be satisfied by notice and opportunity to be heard
 - Recognized the military's need for flexibility
 - Process could utilize a tribunal of military officers
 - Cited Army Regulation 190-8 as potential basis for process
 - DoD CSRT process goes beyond Geneva Convention, Article 5

- **Temporarily halted the Administrative Review Board development process**



OARDEC

CSRT/ARB-Background

□ DepSecDef established the Combatant Status Review Tribunal (CSRT) – 7 Jul 04

- Validates each detainee's enemy combatant status

“An enemy combatant is an individual who was part of or supporting Taliban or al Qaida forces, or associated forces that are engaged in hostilities against the United States or its coalition partners. This includes any person who committed a belligerent act or has directly supported hostilities in aid of enemy armed forces.”

- Opportunity for non-citizen detainees to **receive notice and be heard** before a tribunal comprised of three neutral military officers
- Does not preclude them from seeking review in federal court



CSRT/ARB-Background

OARDEC

□ Administrative Review Board (ARB) Implementing Order – 14

Sep 04

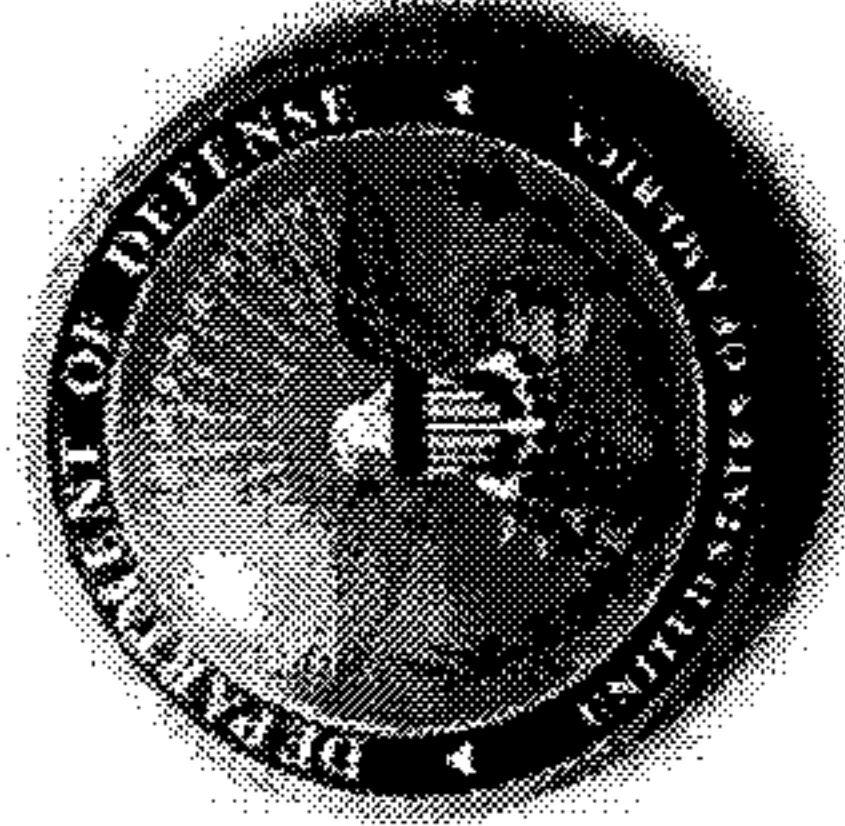
- **Established Office for the Administrative Review of the Detention of Enemy Combatants (OARDEC), responsible to implement Administrative Review procedures**
- **Establishes ARB eligibility and frequency**
 - **Enemy Combatant**
 - **Not an approved Military Commission case**
 - **Not prior process R/T candidate**
 - **Conducted at least annually**



OARDEC

CSRT/ARB-Statistics

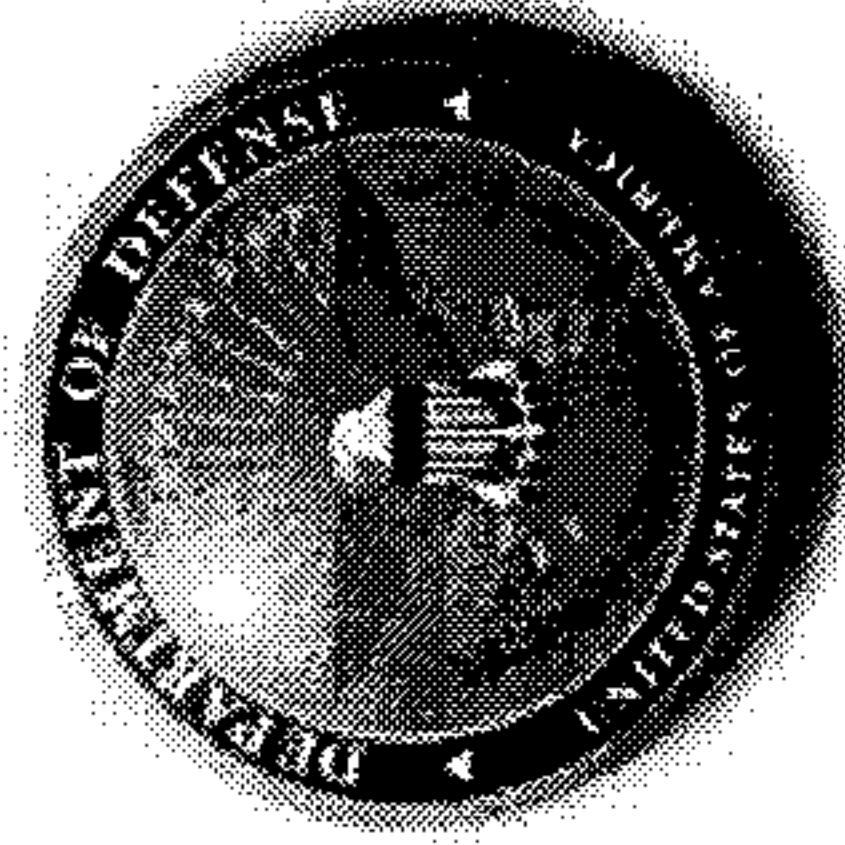
- **Combatant Status Review Tribunal (30 Jul 04 – 22 Jan 05)**
 - Tribunal Hearings Completed 558
 - Confirmed Enemy Combatant 520
 - No Longer Enemy Combatant 38
- **Administrative Review Board – DCO Decisions (Round 1, completed 31 Jan 06)**
 - Release 14
 - Transfer 119
 - Detain 330



ARB - Characteristics

OARDEC

- Inputs collected from all USG agencies at least 30 days before hearing**
 - **Via DoS, input solicited from home country and family**
- Detainee can choose to participate in UNCLAS session (cannot compel)**
- Detainee provided unclassified summary of factors**
- Detainee assigned Assisting Military Officer (AMO)**
- ARB panel – 3 members**
 - **Senior Member is an O-6**
 - **One member is experienced in intelligence (interpret inputs)**
- ARB panel deliberations result in recommendation to DCO**
- Legal Sufficiency Review**
- DCO make final decision**



OADREC

ARB - Factors

- Extent of threat a detainee may continue to pose to U. S. and its coalition partners if released or transferred**
- Detainee's level of intelligence value**
- Whether detainee is under investigation for potential war crimes charges**
- Willingness and ability of the detainee's home country to accept responsibility for detainee if released or transferred**
- Willingness and ability of the detainee himself to accept responsibility for his actions if released or transferred**



OARDEC

ARB - Key Themes

- **ARB process: unprecedented, historic, discretionary**
 - Not required by Geneva, international or domestic law
 - Combatants can be heard during ongoing hostilities
- **ARB process is substantive and comprehensive**
 - Rigorous, repeatable, fair
 - Extensive resource investment
- **Mitigates concern about indefinite detention during this unconventional type of war**



CSRT/ARB – Pending Actions

OARDEC

- Detainee Treatment Act of 2005**
- ARB-2 in Progress**
- Working Transfer Agreements**

PROCESSES FOR GUANTANAMO DETAINEES

Combatant Status Review Tribunals (CSRT):

- A one-time administrative review for each detainee in DoD control at GTMO to determine whether the detainee should still be classified as an enemy combatant (EC).
- Authorized and required by Deputy Secretary of Defense Order of July 7, 2004; and implemented by Secretary of the Navy Memorandum of July 29, 2004.
- Provides each detainee with the opportunity to:
 - appear before and present information to the CSRT, which is comprised of three neutral U.S. military officers; and
 - be assisted by a military officer in the preparation and delivery of information to the tribunal.
- Unclassified portions of CSRTs are open to media and ICRC observation.
- CSRTs determine whether the preponderance of information supports EC determination.
- CSRT objective: ensure a professional, rigorous, fact-based, and fair process.
- Satisfies due process requirements of notice and opportunity to be heard, applicable to U.S. citizens, as suggested by *Hamdi v. Rumsfeld*, 542 U.S. 507 (2004).
- Under the law of armed conflict, the only obligation to hold a tribunal to determine the status of a detainee is that found in Article 5 of the Third Geneva Convention of 1949.
 - Article 5 does not apply to Al Qaida detainees.
 - Even if it did apply, the CSRT procedures now in effect more than satisfy Article 5.

Administrative Review Boards (ARB):

- Annual DoD administrative review at GTMO to determine whether each detainee should be released, transferred, or further detained.
- Outcome based primarily on threat assessment and intelligence value of each detainee.
- Authorized and required by Deputy Secretary of Defense Order 06942-04 of May 11, 2004; and implemented by Designated Civilian Official Directive of September 14, 2004.
- All enemy combatants not pending Military Commission prosecution are eligible.
- Provides each detainee an opportunity to:
 - appear before and present information to ARB comprised of three neutral U.S. military officers; and
 - be assisted by a military officer in the preparation and delivery of the detainee's information to the ARB.
- Unclassified portions of ARBs are open to media and ICRC observation.
- ARB members whether the detainee is still a threat to the United States and its allies, and whether there are other reasons (e.g., intelligence value) to continue to detain, and makes recommendation.
- Designated Civilian Official makes the final decision to release, transfer, or continue to detain.
- ARB process is unprecedented in the history of war and completely discretionary.
 - Combatant is provided an opportunity to be heard while hostilities are ongoing;
 - Not required by Geneva Conventions, international or domestic law; and
 - Mitigates concern about prolonged detention during this unconventional war.

Military Commissions:

- A detainee who the President has reason to believe engaged in war crimes may be prosecuted by military commission.
- Historical precedent dating from the U.S.-Mexican War (1846-1848); validity of military commissions tested fully during the U.S. Civil War.
- President's authority to constitute military commissions is:
 - inherent in constitutional authority as Commander in Chief; and
 - recognized by statute: "The provisions of this chapter conferring jurisdiction upon courts-martial do not deprive military commissions ... of concurrent jurisdiction with respect to offenders or offenses that by statute or by the law of war may be tried by military commissions" 10 U.S.C. § 821.
- President's Military Order of Nov 13, 2001 concerning the "Detention, Treatment, and Trial of Certain Non-Citizens in the War Against Terrorism":
 - Order applies to those who are not U.S. citizens who the President determines that:
 - "(1) there is reason to believe that such an individual, at the relevant times,
 - (i) is or was a member of the organization known as al Qaida;
 - (ii) has engaged in, aided or abetted, or conspired to commit, acts of international terrorism, or acts in preparation therefore, that have caused, threatened to cause, or have as their aim to cause, injury to or adverse effects on the United States, its citizens, national security, foreign policy, or economy; or
 - (iii) has knowingly harbored one or more [such] individuals...; and
 - (2) it is in the interest of the United States that such individual be subject to this order."
 - Directs the Secretary of Defense to issue implementing orders.
- A military commission is composed of a presiding officer and at least 3 other members (all military officers).
- Military commission procedures incorporate many of the protections found in American criminal jurisprudence, including:
 - Presumption of innocence;
 - Proof of guilt beyond a reasonable doubt;
 - Representation by a licensed attorney;
 - Attorney-client privilege pertains;
 - Representation by military defense counsel at no expense; and
 - Option for additional civilian defense counsel at no expense to the U.S.
 - The defense may call witnesses and present evidence.
 - Defense counsel may cross-examine witnesses and challenge evidence.
 - Evidence may be admitted that "would have a probative value to a reasonable person":
 - Takes into account unique battlefield environment that is different from peacetime law enforcement practices;
 - Admitted evidence must still meet "full and fair" trial standard; and
 - Evidence rules apply to both prosecution and defense.
 - No adverse inference if the defendant chooses to remain silent.
 - The proceedings are open to the public, except during the presentation of protected information.
 - Appellate review will be available by a 3-member review panel.
- Objective of military commission: provide for a full and fair trial while protecting national security information.



United States Navy Biography

Rear Admiral Harry B. Harris, Jr. Commander, Joint Task Force, Guantanamo

Rear Admiral Harry B. Harris, Jr., was born in Yokosuka, Japan, and reared in Tenn. and Fla. He graduated from the U.S. Naval Academy in 1978. After flight training, he was assigned to VP-44, homeported in Brunswick, Maine. His subsequent operational tours include assignment as a Tactical Action Officer onboard *USS Saratoga* (CV-60), when CV-60 participated in the *Achille Lauro* incident and strikes against Libya; Operations Officer in VP-4 during *Operations Desert Shield/Desert Storm*; and three tours with Patrol and Reconnaissance Wing 1/CTF57/CTF 72, homeported in Kami Seya, Japan. In 2002, he reported to Commander, U.S. Naval Forces Central Command, serving as ACOS for Operations, Plans, and Pol-Mil Affairs (N3/N5) where he was responsible for the planning and execution of the Naval component's portion of *Operation Iraqi Freedom*.

His command assignments include VP-46 at Whidbey Island, Wash., and Patrol and Reconnaissance Wing 1/CTF57/CTF 72 at Kami Seya, Japan. While in command of Wing 1, Task Force 57 was heavily involved in *Operation Enduring Freedom*, flying nearly 1,000 combat sorties over Afghanistan.

Rear Adm. Harris' shore assignments include Aide and Flag Lieutenant to the Commander, U.S. Naval Forces Japan, in Yokosuka, Japan; duty on the staff of the Chief of Naval Operations as a strategist in the Strategy and Concepts Branch; and Special Assistant to the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

His education assignments include selection for the Navy's Harvard/Tufts Program, where he graduated with a master's of Public Administration from Harvard's John F. Kennedy School of Government in 1992. Subsequently selected as an Arthur S. Moreau Scholar, he studied international relations and ethics of war at Oxford and Georgetown Universities, earning a master of Arts in National Security Studies from the latter in 1994. While at Georgetown, he was also Fellow in the School of Foreign Service.

In August 2004, in his first Flag assignment, he reported to the staff of the Chief of Naval Operations as Director, Information, Plans and Security Division, responsible for Navy current operations and anti-terrorism/force protection policy.

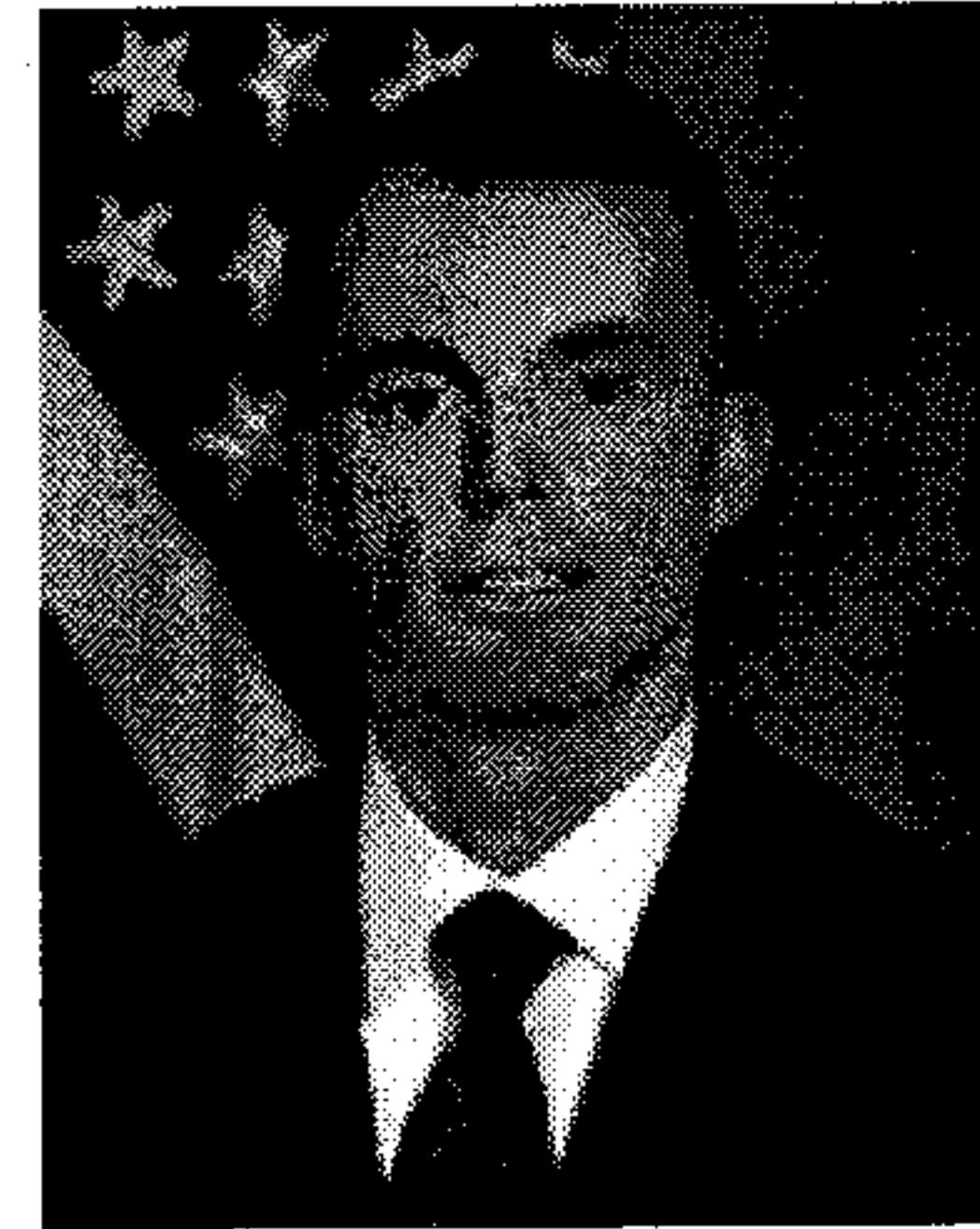
In March 2006, he assumed command of Joint Task Force Guantanamo in Cuba.

Rear Adm. Harris has logged 4400 flight hours, including over 400 combat hours, in U.S. and foreign maritime patrol and reconnaissance aircraft. His personal decorations include the Defense Superior Service Medal, the Legion of Merit (3 awards), the Bronze Star (2 awards), the Meritorious Service Medal (4 awards), the Air Medal, the Joint Service Commendation Medal, the Navy Commendation Medal (5 awards), the Navy Achievement Medal, and various campaign and unit decorations.

Updated: 3 April 2006

BIOGRAPHY

CHARLES D. (Cully) STIMSON
Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense
Office of Detainee Affairs
Office of the Secretary of Defense



Mr. Stimson was named Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Detainee Affairs on January 23, 2006. Mr. Stimson is the primary policy advisor to the Secretary of Defense on detention policy and strategy and is the focal point for detainee matters within the Department.

An experienced prosecutor, Mr. Stimson was an Assistant United States Attorney in the United States Attorney's Office for the District of Columbia from 2002 until his appointment. He served in the Appellate, Domestic Violence, Felony Trial, and the Major Crimes sections. In 2004, he received a Department of Justice Special Achievement Award for Meritorious work in the Felony Trial Section. He has also served as a prosecutor in Maryland and California, and is an adjunct law professor at the George Mason University School of Law.

Mr. Stimson served three tours on active duty in the United States Navy as an officer in the Judge Advocate General's Corps (JAG), including San Diego, London, England, and Jacksonville. On active duty, he was a prosecutor and defense counsel. He is a reservist, and has been selected for Commander. As a reservist, he has served in Washington D.C., San Diego, and Hawaii, and he continues to serve as an instructor at the Naval Justice School in Newport, Rhode Island. Mr. Stimson was the Joint Special Operations Task Force JAG as part of JTFX 2001 for Commander Naval Special Warfare Group Two, and has also deployed to Kenya, Africa as part of exercise Natural Fire 2000.

Previously a vice president of Marsh McLennan, Mr. Stimson headed the Washington, D.C. section of the Private Equity Mergers and Acquisitions practice. For the last 20 years, he has been actively involved in the C.D. Stimson Company located in Seattle, Washington. Mr. Stimson currently serves on the Executive Committee of the property management, real estate investment firm. He is the former Director of Admissions of Saint James School in Maryland.

Mr. Stimson earned his Bachelor of Arts in English from Kenyon College in 1986. He has studied at Harvard and at Exeter University in England. In 1992, he earned his Juris Doctorate from the George Mason University School of Law. Mr. Stimson is married and has two children.

CAPTAIN FRANK SWEIGART

United States Navy, Retired

Captain Frank Sweigart was born in Shreveport, Louisiana, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Bert L. Sweigart. A graduate of the United States Naval Academy, Class of 1974, he was designated a Naval Flight Officer in June 1975.

Following A-6 replacement training with the "Golden Intruders" of Attack Squadron 128, Naval Air Station, Whidbey Island, Captain Sweigart reported to the "Milestones" of Attack Squadron 196 for his first operational fleet tour. After completing two Western Pacific deployments aboard USS ENTERPRISE (CVN 65), he was assigned to the United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, Maryland, where he served as Company Officer and then Flag Lieutenant to the Superintendent. During this assignment, he also earned a Masters Degree in Personnel Management from Central Michigan University. In March 1982, Captain Sweigart reported aboard USS INDEPENDENCE (CV 62), where he served as Assistant Navigator, deploying twice to the Caribbean and Mediterranean theaters in support of Grenada operations and the Multinational Force, Lebanon.



Returning to Naval Air Station, Whidbey Island in March 1984, Captain Sweigart joined Attack Squadron 128 for refresher training and flight instructor duty while serving as FRAMP and Administrative Officer. In August 1985, he was assigned to Staff, Commander, Medium Attack Tactical Electronic Warfare Wing, U.S. Pacific Fleet, serving as Flag Secretary. Captain Sweigart's next assignment was with the "Knightriders" of Attack Squadron 52, where he served as Administrative and Maintenance Department Head, deploying twice aboard USS CARL VINSON (CVN 70) to the Western Pacific and Indian Ocean. In January 1989, Captain Sweigart reported to the "Silver Foxes" of Attack Squadron 155 as Executive Officer, where he served until assuming command in June 1990. In December 1990, the "Silver Foxes" made their first extended deployment on board USS RANGER (CV 61), to the North Arabian Gulf, as part of Carrier Air Wing 2, in support of Operation DESERT STORM. His next assignment brought him back to the RANGER as Combat Direction Center Officer and Operations Officer. During this tour, the RANGER returned to the Arabian Gulf in support of Operation SOUTHERN WATCH, until tasked to reposition off the coast of Somalia for the initial phase of Operation RESTORE HOPE. In March 1993, Captain Sweigart reported to the Naval War College in Newport, Rhode Island, where he earned a Masters Degree in National Security and Strategic Studies. From April 1994 to March 1996, Captain Sweigart served as Chief, Force Assignment Branch in the Force Structure, Resources and Assessment Directorate, J-8, Joint Chiefs of Staff. Captain Sweigart assumed command of U.S. Naval Air Facility, Atsugi, Japan in August 1996 and held that post until June 1999. His next assignment took him to Pensacola, FL, where he served as Director, Installations and Logistics, on the staff of the Chief of Naval Education and Training, until May 2002. In June 2002, Captain Sweigart reported to the Director, Ashore Readiness Division (OPNAV N46), where he served as the Business Management Program Director, until October 2003, when he assumed the duties of Executive Assistant and Chief of Staff for the

stand-up of Commander, Navy Installations Command. CAPT Sweigart officially retired as of 1 July 2004, then served as Deputy, Office for the Administrative Review of the Detention of Enemy Combatants, headquartered in Arlington, Virginia, before assuming the duties as Director in March 2006.

Captain Sweigart accumulated over 3000 flight hours and 640 carrier arrested landings. His decorations include the Legion of Merit (3), Distinguished Flying Cross (2), Bronze Star Medal, Defense Meritorious Service Medal, Meritorious Service Medal (2), Air Medal (1 individual w/Combat Distinguishing Device and 3 Strike/Flight), Navy Commendation Medal (4), Navy Achievement Medal and various Campaign, Unit and Service Awards.

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GTMO DETAINEE PROCESSES

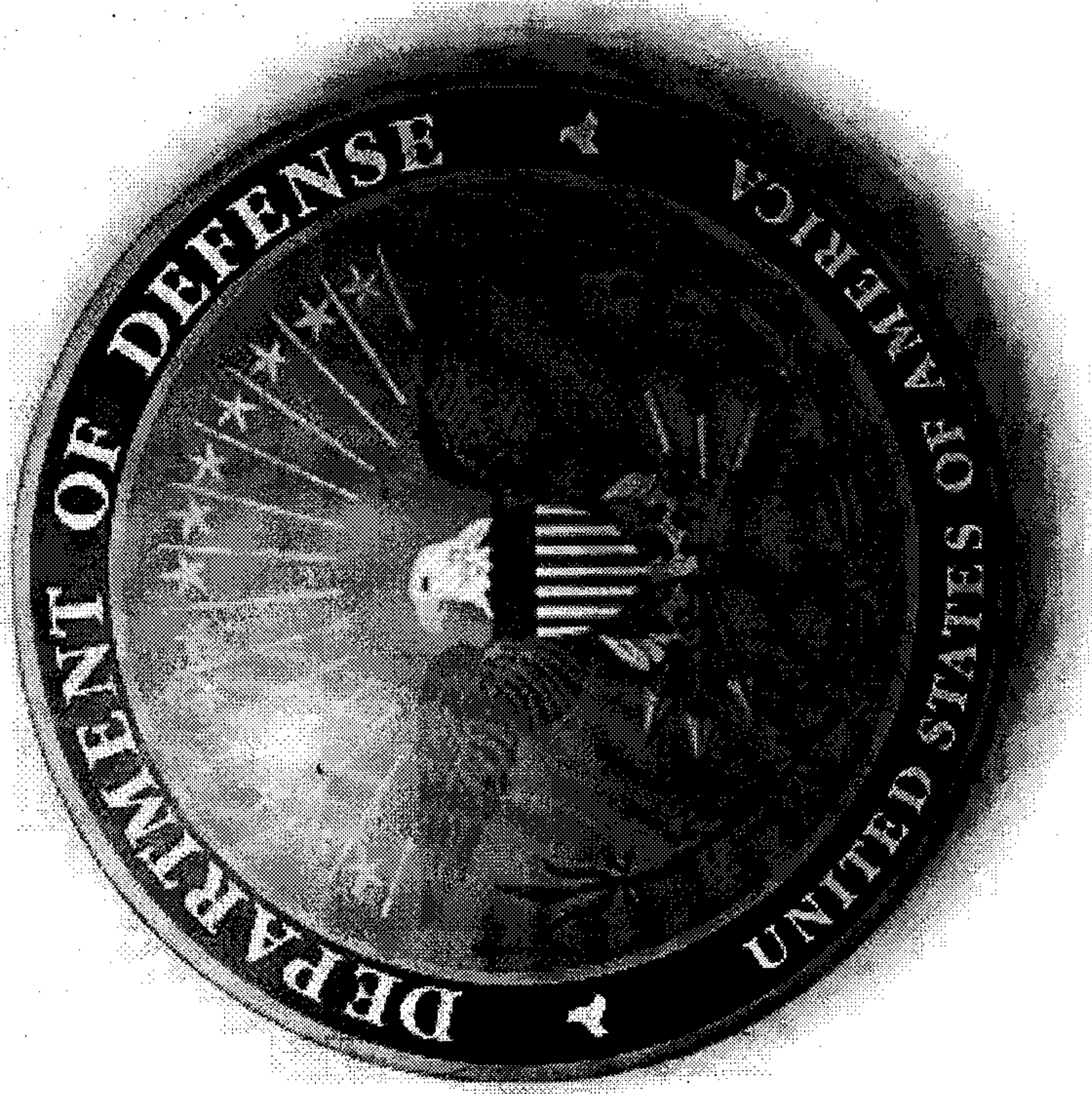
rev. Nov 14, 2005

PROCESS	DEFINITION/PURPOSE	ELIGIBILITY	DETAINEE PROVIDED ASSISTANCE?	RESPONSIBILITY	REFERENCES
Combatant command determines whether enemy combatant satisfies global screening criteria.	Applicable combatant command determines (1) if a captured individual is an EC,* (2) if an EC, whether he should be transferred to GTMO, and (3) once at GTMO, whether he is a threat.	All GTMO detainees experience this level of review at least twice.	Not applicable.	Multiple officials including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> USCENTCOM and its JTFs USSOUTHCOM <ul style="list-style-type: none"> JTF-GTMO SECDEF <ul style="list-style-type: none"> USD(P) ASD/SOLIC 	DepSecDef Detainee Assessment Memo, December 26, 2002; DepSecDef Order OSD 06942-04 of May 11, 2004
Combatant Status Review Tribunal (CSRT)	One-time DoD administrative review at GTMO to determine whether a detainee should continue to be classified as an EC.	All GTMO detainees.	Yes (by non-attorney Personal Representative)	Convening Authority	DepSecDef Order of July 7, 2004; Convening Authority Appointing Letter of July 9, 2004; SECNAV Memo of July 29, 2004
Administrative Review Board (ARB)	DoD annual administrative review at GTMO to assess whether an EC should be released, transferred or detained further. Based primarily on current threat and intelligence assessments.	All GTMO ECs, except those subject to trial by Military Commission or previously designated for release or transfer.	Yes (by non-attorney Assisting Military Officer)	Designated Civilian Official	DepSecDef Order OSD 06942-04 of May 11, 2004; DepSecDef Memo of June 4, 2004; DepSecDef Memo of May 22, 2004; DCO Directive September 14, 2004
Military Commissions	DoD trial to prosecute ECs accused of violating the law of war, as provided by the President's Military Order and implementing regulations.	Non-U.S. citizens based upon the detainee's participation in al Qaida and acts of international terrorism. Fourteen detainees eligible as of Oct 14, 2005.	Yes. Represented by military counsel (JAGs), with the option to retain civilian counsel at no expense to the United States.	Office of Military Commissions	President's Military Order of November 13, 2001, "Detention, Treatment, and Trial of Certain Non-Citizens in the War Against Terrorism," 66 Fed. Reg. 57,833 (2001).
Petition for a Writ of Habeas Corpus	U.S. District Court consideration of detainee claims.	All GTMO detainees may file a petition requesting this review in U.S. District Court – most likely the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia.	May be represented by civilian counsel retained by the detainee, his friends or family, or appointed by the court.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> U.S. District Court considerations the claims U.S. Attorney (DoJ) represents U.S. interests 	U.S.C. Section 2241; <u>Rasul v. Bush</u> , 542 U.S. 466 (2004).

*An enemy combatant (EC) is defined as an individual who was part of or supporting Taliban or al Qaida forces, or associated forces that are engaged in hostilities against the United States or its coalition partners. This includes any person who has committed a belligerent act or has directly supported hostilities in aid of enemy armed forces.

UNCLASSIFIED

GWOT Detainee Policy Briefing



June 2006

UNCLASSIFIED



The Global War on Terrorism

POLICY

- **We are at war with al Qaida and its affiliates:**
 - **September 11th attacks killed approximately 3,000 people from more than 90 countries.**
 - **In response UN Security Council recognized our inherent right to self defense and NATO, Rio and ANZUS treaty partners invoked collective self defense clauses under those treaties.**
 - **The Congress passed the Authorization for Use of Military Force**

- **The War is ongoing:**
 - **Al Qaida attacks continue (Bali, Madrid, Riyadh, London and Amman) and threatens future attacks.**
 - **The Zarqawi network continues to commit atrocities in Iraq.**

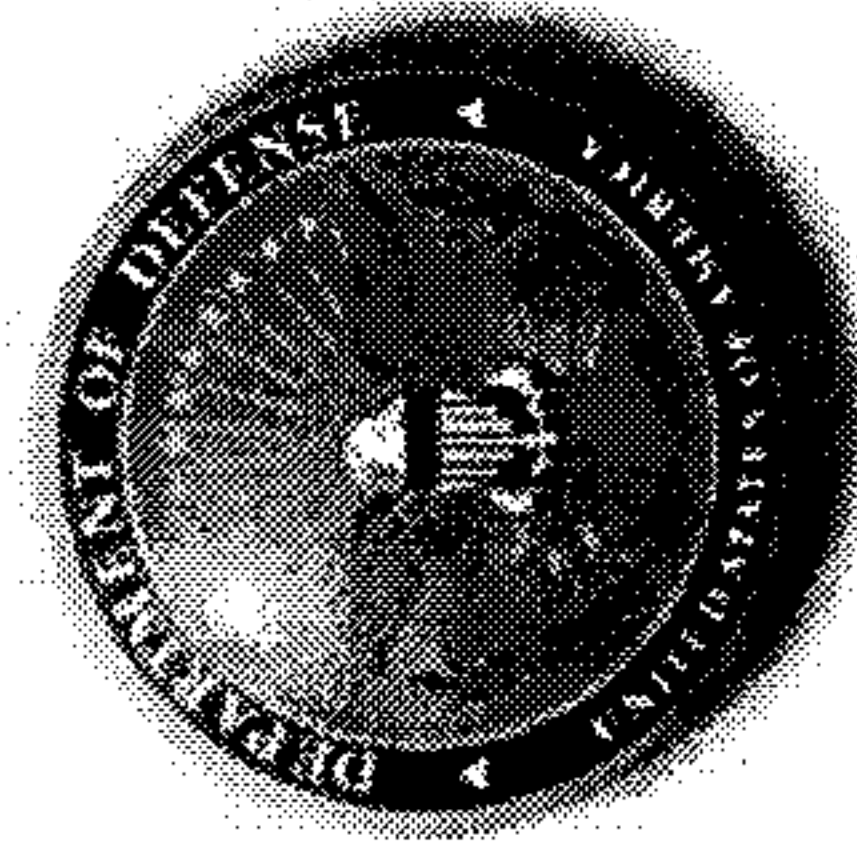
- **As in any war, the USG is legally entitled to capture and hold enemy fighters until the end of hostilities.**



Why We Detain

POLICY

- **We detain terrorists and their supporters to prevent them from returning to the battlefield.**
- **Some of those released to date have already returned to the fight.**
- **We also interrogate detainees believed to have significant intelligence.**
- **Although detainees are held pursuant to the laws of war as enemy combatants and not as part of the criminal justice system, some will ultimately be prosecuted.**



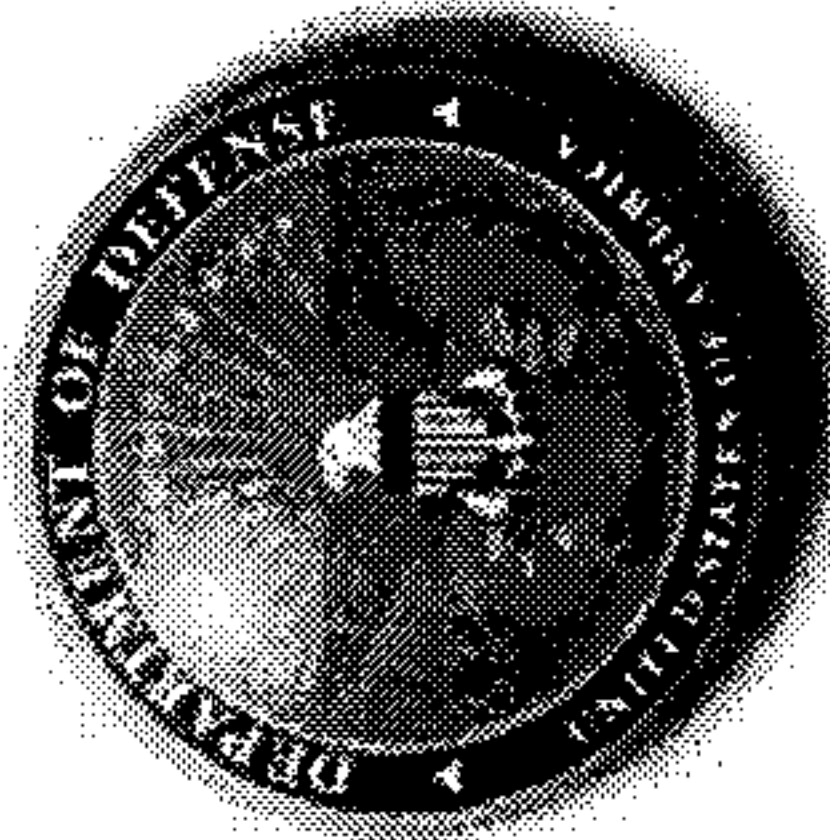
How We Detain and Review

POLICY

- **Al Qaida and Taliban detainees are not entitled to the legal status of Enemy Prisoners of War:**
 - **Al Qaida is not a state, is not a party to any convention, nor does it acknowledge or fight according to the laws of war.**
 - **Taliban forces did not conduct operations according to the laws of war and Third Geneva Convention requirements.**

- **The President has instructed the Armed Forces to treat detainees humanely and, to the extent appropriate and consistent with military necessity, in a manner consistent with the principles of the Geneva Conventions.**

- **Pursuant to the President's instructions, the Armed Forces:**
 - **Keep detainees in a safe, humane environment.**
 - **Provide appropriate meals, facilities, religious observances, medical and dental care, recreation, and general care and treatment above the minimum required by the law.**



How We Detain and Review (cont.)

POLICY

- The USG continues to release detainees assessed as no longer constituting a significant threat...
- ...or to transfer detainees to their home countries or other countries for investigation and prosecution or under foreign government assurances that address security needs.
 - It is the policy of the United States not to transfer any detainee to a country where the detainee is likely to be tortured.
- The USG implemented review procedures:
 - Every Guantanamo detainee received a Combatant Status Review Tribunal, modeled on the procedural requirements of Article 5 tribunals, GC III. Only those determined to be enemy combatants remain detained.
 - The Administrative Review Board will review every detainee at least once per year to determine the continuing need to detain.

DoD Official Web Sites for Detainee Information

General Websites

DoD Official Web Site DefenseLink – www.defenselink.mil

- Official DoD portal that features top stories and links to detainee-specific information

DoD News Releases – www.defenselink.mil/releases

- Comprehensive list of DoD news releases from the previous 30 days, with a link to an archive that dates back to 1994

DoD News Transcripts – www.defenselink.mil/transcripts

- Comprehensive list of transcripts from briefings and significant interviews from the previous 30 days, with a link to an archive that dates back to 1994

Detainee Affairs & Operations

Detainees at Guantanamo Bay – www.defenselink.mil/news/detainees.html

- List of articles, news releases, transcripts, photos, and fact sheets concerning detainees at Guantanamo Bay

Detainee Investigations – www.defenselink.mil/news/detainee_investigations.html

- DoD coverage of detainee investigations, including the released reports, news releases, articles, briefing transcripts, and background information

Guantanamo Detainee Process – www.defenselink.mil/news/Jan2005/d20050131process.pdf

- Fact sheet for the Guantanamo Detainee Process that includes a brief description of each process, the responsible organization, a point of contact, and a website

Military Commissions – www.defenselink.mil/news/commissions.html

- Information on military commissions, including official DoD documents, background information, and news releases

Combatant Status Review Tribunals/Administrative Review Board – www.defenselink.mil/news/Combatant_Tribunals.html

- List of news releases, briefing transcripts, and official updates pertaining to the Combatant Status Review Tribunals and Administrative Reviews Boards

Information from Guantanamo Detainees – www.defenselink.mil/news/Mar2005/d20050304info.pdf

- Summary of information gleaned from interrogations of detainees at Guantanamo

Joint Task Force – Guantanamo – www.jtfgtmo.southcom.mil/index.htm

- Joint Task Force – Guantanamo home page that includes news reports and the Task Force newsletter 'The Wire.'

U.S. Southern Command – www.southcom.mil/home

- Southern Command home page that includes news releases, testimony transcripts, and other information concerning detainees at Guantanamo Bay.

MILITARY COMMISSIONS

- Military Commissions have historically been used to prosecute enemy combatants who violate the laws of war; the last time the United States used the Military Commission process was during World War II.
- Military Commissions provide:
 - A full and fair trial;
 - Protection for classified and sensitive information; and
 - Protection and safety for all personnel participating in the process, including the accused.
- In accordance with his Military Order of November 13, 2001, the President must determine if an individual is subject to his Military Order. This decision is the jurisdictional basis for prosecution; until the President determines that an individual is subject to his Military Order, no prosecution is possible. However, this determination does not require that criminal charges be brought against the individual; that decision is made by the Appointing Authority after the Chief Prosecutor recommends that charges be approved.
- An individual may be subject to the President's Military Order if the individual is not a U.S. citizen and the President determines that there is a reason to believe that the individual:
 - Is or was a member of al Qaeda;
 - Has engaged in, aided or abetted, or conspired to commit acts of international terrorism against the United States; or
 - Knowingly harbored one or more of the individuals described above; and
 - It is in the interest of the United States that such individual be subject to this order.
- The Chief Prosecutor will draft charges, when appropriate, on individuals subject to the President's Military Order.
- The Appointing Authority approves and refers appropriate charges to a Military Commission and appoints Military Commission members.
- Each Military Commission panel consists of a Presiding Officer who must be a judge advocate and at least three other military officer members. The Presiding Officer shall rule upon all questions of law, all challenges for cause, and all interlocutory questions arising during the proceedings. All members of the

Military Commission panel, except the Presiding Officer, vote on findings and, if necessary, on a sentence.

- Each accused tried by a Military Commission has the following procedural safeguards:
 - the presumption of innocence;
 - proof of guilt beyond a reasonable doubt;
 - the right to call and cross examine witnesses (subject to the rules regarding production of witnesses and protection of information);
 - nothing said by an accused to his attorney, or anything derived therefrom, may be used against him at trial;
 - no adverse inference for remaining silent;
 - the overall requirement that any military commission proceeding be full and fair.
 - Finally, to assist him in preparing a defense, each accused has Military Defense Counsel provided at no cost to him.
- The accused may also hire a civilian defense counsel at no cost to the government as long as that counsel:
 - Is a United States citizen;
 - Is admitted to practice in a United States jurisdiction;
 - Has not been the subject of sanction or disciplinary action;
 - Is eligible for and obtains at least a SECRET level clearance; and
 - Agrees to follow the Military Commission rules.
- The Presiding Officer may admit any evidence that “would have probative value to a reasonable person” provided its admission would not deprive an accused of a full and fair trial. In addition, statements can be excluded under MCI No. 10. MCI No. 10 expressly acknowledges the obligations assumed by the United States under Article 15 of the CAT.
- A finding of guilt and the imposition of a sentence must be with the concurrence of two-thirds of the Military Commission panel members, excluding the Presiding Officer.
- If there is a finding of guilt, the Military Commission panel members, excluding the Presiding Officer, may impose any appropriate sentence, including death if referred as a capital case by the Appointing Authority. A sentence of death

requires a unanimous vote from a Military Commission panel consisting of at least seven members (excluding the Presiding Officer).

- After the panel has delivered its verdict and imposed a sentence:
 - All records of trial must be reviewed by the Appointing Authority who may return the case to the Military Commission for further proceedings if he determines it is not administratively complete.
 - A three-member Review Panel of Military Officers, one of whom must have prior experience as a judge, will review all cases for material errors of law, and may consider matters submitted by the Prosecution and Defense. Review Panel members may be civilians who were specifically commissioned to serve on the panel. If a majority of the Review Panel members believe a material error of law has occurred, they may return the case to the Military Commission for further proceedings.
 - The Secretary of Defense will review the record of trial and, if appropriate, may return it to the Military Commission for further proceedings, or forward the case to the President with a recommendation as to disposition.
 - The President may either return the case to the Military Commission for further proceedings or make the final decision as to its disposition.
 - The President may delegate final decision authority to the Secretary of Defense, in which case the Secretary may approve or disapprove the findings or change a finding of Guilty to a finding of Guilty to a lesser-included offense, or mitigate, commute, defer, or suspend the sentence imposed, or any portion thereof. A finding of Not Guilty as to a charge shall not be changed to a finding of Guilty.
 - Under the recently passed Detainee Treatment Act of 2005, the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia shall have exclusive jurisdiction to determine the validity of any final decisions of a military commission case. Review shall be “as of right” for capital cases or cases with a sentence of 10 years or more. Review for all other cases shall be at the discretion of the US Circuit Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia.

GUANTANAMO (GTMO) DETENTION OPERATIONS

Terrorists must be captured and prevented from returning to the battlefield. All nations that have joined forces in the Global War on Terrorism (GWOT) share responsibility for keeping captured terrorists from returning to violence.

During the course of the GWOT, the U.S. Armed Forces and allied forces have captured or procured the surrender of thousands of individuals fighting as part of the al Qaeda and Taliban effort. The law of war has long recognized the right to detain combatants until the cessation of hostilities.

Detaining enemy combatants prevents them from returning to the battlefield and engaging in further armed attacks against innocent civilians and U.S. forces. Further, detention serves as a deterrent against future attacks by denying the enemy the fighters needed to conduct war. Interrogations during detention enable the United States to gather important intelligence to prevent future attacks.

At the same time, the United States has no interest in detaining enemy combatants any longer than necessary. The U.S. Department of Defense (DoD) has transferred or released approximately 310 detainees from GTMO as of June 24, 2006. Approximately 450 detainees remain at GTMO.

WHO WE HOLD & WHAT WE HAVE LEARNED

Detainees at GTMO include:

- Terrorist trainers
- Terrorist financiers
- Bomb makers
- Bin Laden bodyguards
- Recruiters and facilitators
- Would-be suicide bombers

Intelligence gained at GTMO has prevented terrorist attacks and saved lives. Information obtained from questioning detainees includes:

- Organizational structure of al Qaeda and other terrorist groups;
- Extent of terrorist presence in Europe, the United States, and the Middle East;
- Al Qaeda's pursuit of weapons of mass destruction;
- Methods of recruitment and locations of recruitment centers;
- Terrorist skill sets, including general and specialized operative training; and
- How legitimate financial activities are used to hide terrorist operations.

GTMO remains a key intelligence resource. The information provided by detainees will continue to be valuable in the future as we work to defeat violent extremist groups like al Qaeda and its supporters.

LIVING CONDITIONS

Since DoD began detention operations in the GWOT, it has continued to review and improve detainee living conditions. DoD is committed to ensuring detainees are kept in a safe, secure, and humane environment. The original detention facility, Camp X-Ray, was built shortly after the 9/11 terrorist attacks. Camp X-Ray has been completely replaced with improved facilities. Other improvements to detention facilities are ongoing. U.S. taxpayers have invested more than \$100 million in the detention facilities at GTMO.

Detainees at GTMO are provided with:

- Three meals per day that meet cultural dietary requirements;
- Adequate shelter, including cells with beds, mattresses, sheets, and running water toilets;
- Adequate clothing, including shoes, uniforms, and hygiene items, such as toothbrush, toothpaste, soap and shampoo;
- The opportunity to worship, including prayer beads, rugs, and copies of the Quran in their native languages for the detainees from some 40 countries;
- The means to send and receive mail; more than 14,000 pieces of mail were sent to or by detainees at GTMO between September 2004 and February 2005;
- Books and other reading materials during periodic visits from a designated librarian (Agatha Christie and Harry Potter books in Arabic are very popular.); and
- Excellent medical care (see details below).

Camp rules are posted in multiple languages in the exercise yards in each camp. Recently, enclosed bulletin boards have also featured posters with information about current events such as the Afghan elections.

Camps 1-3

Detainees in these camps are housed in individual cells with a toilet and sink in each cell. There are 10 cellblocks with 48 cells each. Detainees wear tan uniforms and canvas sneakers. The detainees are permitted 30 minutes twice a week in one of two exercise yards at the end of each cellblock. Showers are allowed in outdoor stalls after exercise periods. Detainees in these camps may be eligible, based upon their compliance with the camp rules, to move to Camp 4.

Camp 4

In Camp 4, part of Camp Delta, detainees live in 10-man bays with access to exercise yards and other recreational privileges. Detainees wear white uniforms and share living spaces with other detainees. Detainees are generally allowed to use outdoor exercise yards attached to their living bays several hours a day. Exercise yards include group recreational and sports equipment, such as ping-pong and soccer equipment.

Camp 5

The newest detention facility, Camp 5, is a state-of-the-art, \$16 million facility, completed in May 2004. Its construction was based upon a modern maximum-security design used for U.S. federal penitentiaries. Composed of four wings of 12 to 14 individual cells each, the two-story maximum-security detention and interrogation facility can hold about 100 individuals. Those detainees deemed to be the highest threat to themselves, other detainees or guards, as well as

detainees considered to be the most valuable intelligence assets, are housed here. The camp is run from a centralized, raised, glass-enclosed control center in the middle of the facility, giving the guards a clear line of sight into both stories of each wing.

The modern facility features some cells equipped with overhanging sinks and grab bars on the toilets for detainees with physical disabilities. Detainees also have 10-foot-by-20-foot outdoor exercise yards, to which they generally have access for an hour every day.

Camp Iguana

This facility was renovated to accommodate detainees determined no longer to be enemy combatants (NLECs). This facility also allows NLECs a communal style of living with shared living and dining areas and unlimited recreation time. Residents have their own bunk house, activity room, air-conditioned living areas, recreation items and yard, television, stereo, unlimited access to a shower facility, and library materials.

Cultural sensitivity

The Muslim call to prayer is broadcast for the detainees at GTMO five times a day -- generally at 5:30 a.m., 1 p.m., 2:30 p.m., 7:30 p.m. and 9:30 p.m.

Once the prayer call sounds, detainees receive 20 minutes of uninterrupted time to practice their faith. The guard force strives to ensure detainees are not interrupted during the 20 minutes following the prayer call, even if detainees are not involved in religious activity. DoD detention personnel schedule detainee medical appointments, interrogations, and other activities mindful of the prayer call schedule.

Every detainee at GTMO has been issued a personal copy of the Quran. Strict measures are also in place throughout the facility to ensure that the Quran is treated properly by detention personnel.

Detention personnel also pay respect to Islamic holy periods, like Ramadan, by modifying meal schedules in observance of religious requirements.

DoD personnel deployed to GTMO undergo a program of sensitivity training before their assignments to ensure all detention personnel understand Islamic practices.

IMPROVEMENTS

Living Environment

DoD is planning to take further steps to make the living environment more suitable for long-term detention, including:

- Expanded communal living environments;
- Increased opportunities for exercise and group activities;
- Enhanced medical facilities; and
- Increased mail privileges and access to foreign language materials.

The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) regularly visits detainees. ICRC representatives also process mail to and from the detainees.

MEDICAL CARE

The medical care provided to detainees at GTMO is comparable to what U.S. servicemembers receive. The lives of several detainees have been saved by the excellent medical treatment provided by U.S. military personnel.

Most routine medical care is administered by Navy corpsmen who visit each cellblock every two days and whenever a detainee requests care. In addition to providing routine medical care, the hospital staff has treated detainees for wounds sustained prior to detention and other pre-existing medical conditions (often unknown to the detainees before their medical treatment at GTMO).

Detainees at GTMO have received immunizations, which most would not have had available to them in their home countries. Some detainees have been provided life-changing care, such as receiving prosthetic limbs and having a cancerous tumor removed. Psychological care also is available for detainees who need or request it.

Detainees are treated at a dedicated facility with state-of-the-art equipment and an expert medical staff of more than 70 personnel. The medical facility is equipped with 19 inpatient beds (expandable to 28), a physical-therapy area, pharmacy, radiology department, central sterilization area, and a single-bed operating room. More serious medical conditions can be treated at the Naval Base Hospital operating room and intensive-care unit. Specialists are available to provide care at GTMO for any medical needs that exceed the capabilities of the Naval Base Hospital.

COMBATANT STATUS REVIEW TRIBUNALS (CSRTs)

The Combatant Status Review Tribunals (CSRTs), which were completed in March 2005, are a non-adversarial administrative process established to provide individuals detained by DoD at GTMO an opportunity to contest their designation as an enemy combatant.

A CSRT is comprised of three neutral U.S. military officers sworn to determine whether the detainees meet the criteria for designation as enemy combatants. An enemy combatant is defined as an individual who was part of or supported Taliban or al Qaeda forces, or associated forces that were engaged in hostilities against the United States or its coalition partners. This definition includes any person who has committed a belligerent act or has directly supported hostilities in aid of enemy armed forces.

Each detainee is assigned a military officer as a personal representative. That officer assists the detainee in preparing for the CSRT. Detainees have the opportunity to testify before the tribunal, call witnesses, and introduce evidence. Following the taking of testimony and the reviewing of other evidence, the tribunal decides whether the detainee continues to be properly classified as an enemy combatant. Any detainee who is determined no longer to meet the criteria for an enemy combatant (NLEC) will be transferred consistent with applicable U.S. policies and obligations.

As a result of the CSRT process, 38 detainees were determined NLECs. As of August 22, 2005, the U.S. Government has successfully arranged for 28 of these individuals to return to their home countries and continues to work through the Department of State to transfer the remaining individuals.

ADMINISTRATIVE REVIEW BOARDS (ARBs)

In addition to the CSRTs, which each detainee undergoes once, Administrative Review Board (ARBs) conduct a rigorous review to assess annually whether an enemy combatant not designated for trial by a military commission for violations of the law of war continues to pose a threat to the United States or its allies, or whether there are other reasons for continued detention. The ARB process began in December 2004.

During the review, each enemy combatant is given the opportunity to appear in person before an ARB panel of three military officers and provide information to support his release. The enemy combatant is provided a military officer to assist him throughout the ARB process. In advance of the ARB hearing, information bearing on this assessment is also solicited from DoD and other U.S. Government agencies, and from the family and national government of the enemy combatant, through the Department of State. Based on all of the information provided, the ARB makes a recommendation to the Designated Civilian Official (DCO), who makes the final decision whether to release, transfer or continue to detain the individual. If the DCO determines that continued detention is warranted, the enemy combatant will remain in DoD control and a new review date will be scheduled to ensure an annual review.

The ARB process is not required by the Geneva Conventions, nor is it required by domestic or international law. Given the unique nature of the GWOT, the U.S. Government has taken historic and unprecedented steps to ensure that every detainee's case is reviewed annually and that each detainee has an opportunity to present information on why he no longer poses a threat to the United States or its allies, or why he should no longer be detained, despite the ongoing hostilities in the GWOT.

DOD OFFICIAL WEB SITES

DoD Official Web Site DefenseLink – www.defenselink.mil

- Official DoD portal that features top stories and links to detainee-specific information

DoD News Releases – www.defenselink.mil/releases

- Comprehensive list of DoD news releases from the previous 30 days, with a link to an archive that dates back to 1994

DoD News Transcripts – www.defenselink.mil/transcripts

- Comprehensive list of transcripts from briefings and significant interviews from the previous 30 days, with a link to an archive that dates back to 1994

Detainee Affairs & Operations

Detainees at Guantanamo Bay – www.defenselink.mil/news/detainees.html

- List of articles, news releases, transcripts, photos, and fact sheets concerning detainees at Guantanamo Bay

Detainee Investigations – www.defenselink.mil/news/detainee_investigations.html

- DoD coverage of detainee investigations, including released reports, news releases, articles, briefing transcripts, and background information

Guantanamo Detainee Process –

<http://www.defenselink.mil/news/Sep2005/d20050908process.pdf>

- Fact sheet for the Guantanamo Detainee Process that includes a brief description of each process, the responsible organization, a point of contact, and a website

Military Commissions – www.defenselink.mil/news/commissions.html

- Information on military commissions, including official DoD documents, background information, and news releases

Combatant Status Review Tribunals/Administrative Review Board –

www.defenselink.mil/news/Combatant_Tribunals.html

- List of news releases, briefing transcripts, and official updates pertaining to the Combatant Status Review Tribunals and Administrative Review Boards

Information from Guantanamo Detainees –

www.defenselink.mil/news/Mar2005/d20050304info.pdf

- Summary of information gleaned from interrogations of detainees at Guantanamo

Joint Task Force – Guantanamo – www.jtfgtmo.southcom.mil/index.htm

- Joint Task Force – Guantanamo home page that includes news reports and the Task Force newsletter 'The Wire.'

U.S. Southern Command – www.southcom.mil/home

- Southern Command home page that includes news releases, testimony transcripts, and other information concerning detainees at Guantanamo Bay.

JTF-GTMO Information on Detainees**INFORMATION FROM GUANTANAMO DETAINEES**

The US Government currently maintains custody of approximately 550 enemy combatants in the Global War on Terrorism at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Many of these enemy combatants are highly trained, dangerous members of al-Qaida, its related terrorist networks, and the former Taliban regime. More than 4,000 reports capture information provided by these detainees, much of it corroborated by other intelligence reporting. This unprecedented body of information has expanded our understanding of al-Qaida and other terrorist organizations and continues to prove valuable. Our intelligence and law enforcement communities develop leads, comprehensive assessments, and intelligence products based on information detainees provide. The information includes their leadership structures, recruiting practices, funding mechanisms, relationships, and the cooperation between terrorist groups, as well as training programs, and plans for attacking the United States and other countries.

The Joint Task Force, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba (JTF-GTMO) remains the single best repository of al-Qaida information in the Department of Defense. Many detainees have admitted close relationships or other access to senior al-Qaida leadership. They provide valuable insights into the structure of that organization and associated terrorist groups. They have identified additional al-Qaida operatives and supporters, and have expanded our understanding of the extent of their presence in Europe, the United States, and throughout the CENTCOM area of operations. Detainees have also provided information on individuals connected to al-Qaida's pursuit of chemical, biological, and nuclear weapons. Exchanges with European allies have supported investigations of Islamic extremists in several European countries.

INFORMATION PROVIDED BY DETAINEES**Support to combat operations in Afghanistan**

Coalition forces in Afghanistan continue to capture al-Qaida, Taliban, and anti-coalition militia fighters. Guantanamo detainees remain a valuable resource to identify these recently captured fighters. Detainees also still provide useful information on locations of training compounds and safe houses, terrain features, travel patterns and routes used for smuggling people and equipment, as well as for identifying potential supporters and opponents.

Terrorist Trainers and Bomb Makers

Some detainees served as trainers in al-Qaida training camps; significant among these are the detainees that served as explosives trainers. Information given includes technical training provided by al-Qaida on building improvised explosive devices (IEDs) and the use of poisons. They have also explained the details of training courses and the process used to identify more talented recruits for further training and future operational activities.

Many detainees have been implicated in using, constructing, or being trained to construct IEDs. Some are low-level jihadists with just enough training to construct grenades from soda cans. Others are highly skilled engineers with the ability to design and build sophisticated, remotely triggered bombs made with explosives manufactured from household items. Additionally, detainees have been identified as explosives trainers who passed their techniques on to others through structured courses. The courses ranged from a few days (for basic bomb making) up to several weeks on subjects like electronic circuitry. The detainees have also provided the names of at least seven other explosives trainers still at large. At least one detainee holds a degree in Electrical Engineering. Another detainee has been cooperative enough to draw schematic diagrams of the bombs he designed and built, in addition, he has provided his critiques of the design of IEDs being constructed by terrorists in Iraq. He has also identified a complex detonation system – a dual tone multi-frequency (DTMF) encode/decode system – that had been used in the Chechen conflict, and is now being used on IEDs in Iraq, helping U.S. forces to combat this lethal weapon.

Detainees were frequently captured with a type of watch that has been linked to al-Qaida and radical Islamic terrorist IEDs. This particular model of watch is favored by al-Qaida bomb-builders because it allows alarm settings (and, therefore, detonations) more than 24-hours in advance. One detainee also detailed how pagers and cellular telephones are used to initiate detonations.

Terrorist Operatives

Detainees were either actively involved in operational planning for terrorist attacks or had already participated in attacks in Europe, the United States, and/or central Asia at the time of detention. One detainee attempted to enter the United States in the summer of 2001, and a substantial volume of information suggests that he may have intended to participate in the September 11 attacks. Detainees have also provided information about al-Qaida operatives who remain at large as well as numerous al-Qaida, Taliban, and anti-coalition militia members who remain active in Central Asia, Europe, and the United States. Law enforcement entities in Europe and the United States continue to pursue leads provided by Guantanamo detainees.

One detainee identified 11 fellow GTMO detainees as Usama bin Ladin (UBL) bodyguards who all received terrorist training at al Farouq, a known terrorist training camp. This detainee also identified another detainee as UBL's "spiritual advisor," a significant role within al-Qaida.

Another detainee, the probable 20th 9/11 hijacker, confirmed more than 20 detainees as UBL bodyguards who received terrorist training at al Farouq and were active fighters against the northern alliance. This detainee admits attending terrorist training at al Farouq with many of these detainees.

Financial Issues

Detainees provide information that helps sort out legitimate financial activity from illegitimate terrorist financing operations, as Islamic extremists exploit existing banking

systems to take advantage of widespread informal financial networks. These networks include the hawala system, front companies, and the use of charitable organizations to hide financial transactions.

One detainee was a senior member of one such illegitimate international humanitarian aid organization that provided significant and prolonged aid and support to both the Taliban and al Qaida in Afghanistan. He was given a letter by UBL providing assistance in the establishment of three new offices in Afghanistan and at least one office in Pakistan for this organization. The detainee had complete authority over the organization and has stated; "nothing happened in this organization without my knowledge."

This same detainee related that this organization spent \$1 million US dollars in Afghanistan between November 2000 - November 2001. During this time, he admittedly purchased \$5,000 US dollars worth of weapons utilizing the organization's funds, stating they were for NGO personnel protection against the Northern Alliance during the onset of Operation Enduring Freedom.

Another detainee claims to have traveled to Cambodia to assist with relief efforts at an unidentified orphanage on the behalf of an Islamic organization. By his own admission, this detainee met UBL as many as four times during July 2001 and is believed to have substantial ties to al-Qaida. He was approached by an al-Qaida leader to straighten out logistics and supply problems that al-Qaida was experiencing in the Tora Bora region of Afghanistan.

More than a dozen detainees had the cash equivalent of US\$1,000-10,000 in their pockets when apprehended; four detainees had US\$10,000-25,000; two detainees had the cash equivalent of more than US\$40,000 each when captured.

Terrorist Facilitators

Detainees have described their experiences with al Qaida recruiters and facilitators, the encouragement they received to participate in jihad, and how their travel was facilitated. Detainees who were actual facilitators have detailed their efforts to send interested young men to training camps in Afghanistan, and for some eventually to meetings with the highest circles of al Qaida leadership.

Over 25 GTMO detainees have been identified by other detainees as being facilitators who provided money, documentation, travel, or safe houses.

Detainee Skill Sets

More than 10 percent of the detainees possess college degrees or obtained other higher education, often at western colleges, many in the United States. Among these educated detainees are medical doctors, airplane pilots, aviation specialists, engineers, divers, translators, and lawyers.

A detainee, who produced al Qaida videos, was hired by a Taliban leader to provide computer services to include installing hardware and software.

Another detainee, who has threatened guards and admits enjoying terrorizing Americans, studied at Texas A&M for 18 months and has acquaintances in the U.S. He also studied English at the University of Texas in Austin.

Another detainee, who has been identified as an al Qaida weapons supplier, studied at Embry Riddle Aviation School in Arizona, obtaining a graduate degree in avionics management.

One detainee has a Masters degree in Aviation Management. Another detainee has a Masters degree in Petroleum Engineering.

Insight into Future Leaders and Centers of Activity

Guantanamo detainees provide a unique insight into the type of individuals likely to become participants, recruiters, and leaders for the Islamic extremist movements. Detainees possess an astonishing variety of skills, educational levels, levels of motivation and experience. It is likely that many Guantanamo detainees would have risen to positions of prominence in the leadership ranks of al Qaida and its associated groups.

Since the elimination of Afghanistan as a sanctuary for al Qaida, the organization has endured a transitional period and become a looser network of extremists. In many cases, it has had to rely upon regional or local extremist networks to carry out its missions. A detainee does not have to be a member of al Qaida to provide valuable intelligence. The information provided by detained members of lesser-known extremist groups will prove to be valuable in the future as we continue to work to prevent the resurgence of groups like al Qaida and its supporters.

GTMO as a Strategic Interrogation Center

GTMO is currently the only DoD strategic interrogation center and will remain useful as long as the war on terrorism is underway and new enemy combatants are captured and sent there. The lessons learned at GTMO have advanced both the operational art of intelligence, and the development of strategic interrogations doctrine.

Detainees Returning to the Fight

We know of several former detainees from JTF-GTMO that have rejoined the fight against coalition forces. We have been able to identify at least ten by name. Press reporting indicates al Qaida-linked militants recently kidnapped two Chinese engineers and that former detainee Abdullah Mahsud, their reputed leader, ordered the kidnapping. (Fox News report October 12, 2004, Islamabad the News October 20, 2004, Washington Post October 13, 2004). Mahsud, now reputed to be a militant leader, claimed to be an office clerk and driver for the Taliban from 1996 to 1998 or 1999. He consistently denied having any affiliation with al Qaida. He also claimed to have received no weapons or military training due to his handicap (an amputation resulting from when he stepped on a land mine 10 years ago). He claimed that after September 11, 2001 he was forcibly conscripted by the Taliban military.

Another released detainee assassinated an Afghan judge. Several former GTMO detainees have been killed in combat with U.S. soldiers and Coalition forces.

SELECTED STATEMENTS FROM DETAINEES

Statements made by detainees provide valuable insights into the mindset of these terrorists and the continuing threat they pose to the United States and the rest of the world.

A detainee who has assaulted GTMO guards on numerous occasions and crafted a weapon in his cell, stated that he can either go back home and kill as many Americans as he possibly can, or he can leave here in a box; either way it's the same to him.

A detainee with ties to UBL, the Taliban, and Chechen mujahideen leadership figures told another detainee, "Their day is coming. One day I will enjoy sucking their blood, although their blood is bitter, undrinkable..."

During an interview with U.S. military interrogators this same detainee then stated that he would lead his tribe in exacting revenge against the Saudi Arabian and U.S. governments. "I will arrange for the kidnapping and execution of US citizens living in Saudi Arabia. Small groups of four or five U.S. citizens will be kidnapped, held, and executed. They will have their heads cut off."

After being informed of the Tribunal process, the detainee replied, "Not only am I thinking about threatening the American public, but the whole world."

A detainee who has been identified as a UBL bodyguard, stated, "It would be okay for UBL to kill Jewish persons. There is no need to ask for forgiveness for killing a Jew. The Jewish people kill Muslims in Palestine so it's okay to kill Jews. Israel should not exist and be removed from Palestine."

A detainee who has been identified as UBL's "spiritual advisor" and a relative of a fighter who attacked U.S. Marines on Failaka Island, Kuwait on October 8, 2002, stated, "I pray everyday against the United States." This detainee repeatedly stated, "The United States government is criminals."

A detainee and self-confessed al Qaida member who produced an al Qaida recruitment video stated, "...the people who died on 9/11/2001 were not innocent because they paid taxes and participated in the government that fosters repression of Palestinians." He also stated, "...his group will shake up the U.S. and countries who follow the U.S." and that, "it is not the quantity of power, but the quality of power, that will win in the end."

A detainee who has assaulted GTMO guards on over 30 occasions, has made gestures of killing a guard and threatened to break a guard's arm.

A detainee, captured by Pakistani authorities and who, while being transported, was involved in a riot during which several Pakistani guards were killed, stated that acts of

terrorism are a legitimate way for a Muslim to wage jihad against the United States, even if innocent women and children are killed. He also said that he believes that Muslim jihadists will wipe out the government of the United States within the next 20 years. A detainee described how he was sought to assist an extremist in the purchasing of possible biological weapons-related medical equipment through humanitarian organizational channels. The detainee has also assaulted GTMO guards on various occasions and incited riots in the holding areas.

A detainee who admits to being one of UBL's primary drivers and bodyguards had in his possession surface to air missiles when captured. This detainee identified eight bodyguards currently held at GTMO.

A detainee, who fought as a Taliban soldier at Konduz, stated to the MPs that all Americans should die because these are the rules of Allah. The detainee also told the MPs that he would come to their homes and cut their throats like sheep. The detainee went on to say that upon his release from GTMO, he would use the Internet to search for the names and faces of MPs so that he could kill them.

Contrasting DETAINEE COMMENTS

The following comments from current and past detainees are in contrast to other detainee comments concerning treatment at GTMO.

"Americans are very kind people...If people say that there is mistreatment in Cuba with the detainees, those type speaking are wrong, they treat us like a Muslim not a detainee."

"...the devil Saddam and his party have fallen down. How people go to Najaf and Karbala walking and nobody prohibits them? This was grace of God and the USA to Iraqi people."

"I'm in good health and have good facilities of eating, drinking, living, and playing."

"These people take good care of me...The guards and everybody else is fine. We are allowed to talk to our friends."

"The food is good, the bedrooms are clean and the health care is very good. There is a library full of Islamic books, science books, and literature...Sport, reading, and praying, all of these options are not mandatory for everyone, it is up to the person."

The Legal Basis for Detaining Al Qaida and Taliban Combatants

The United States and its coalition partners are engaged in a war against al-Qaida, the Taliban, and their affiliates and supporters. There is no question that under the law of war the United States has the authority to detain persons who have engaged in unlawful belligerence for the duration of hostilities, without charges or trial. Like all wars, we do not know when this one will end. Nevertheless, we may detain combatants until the end of the war.

Detention of enemy combatants in wartime is not an act of punishment. It is a matter of security and military necessity, and has long been recognized as legitimate under international law. The U.S. Supreme Court, in *Hamdi v. Rumsfeld*, 542 U.S. 507 (2004), specifically recognized the authority of the President to detain persons who fought with the Taliban and al Qaida against the United States. Detaining enemy combatants prevents them from returning to the battlefield and engaging in further armed attacks against innocent civilians and U.S. and Coalition forces. Furthermore, detention serves as a deterrent against future attacks by denying the enemy the fighters needed to conduct war. Releasing enemy combatants before the end of hostilities and allowing them to rejoin the fight could prolong the conflict and further endanger U.S. and Coalition forces and innocent civilians.

There is no requirement under the law of war that a detaining power charge enemy combatants with crimes, or give them lawyers or access to the courts in order to challenge their detention. To the extent that enemy combatants have committed offenses under the law of war, a detaining power may choose to try them. The law of war, which includes the Geneva Conventions, recognizes that military fora may be used to try persons who engage in belligerent acts in contravention of the law of war. The United States and many other nations have used military commissions throughout history; military commissions have an established and legitimate place in the law of war.

The Third Geneva Convention of 1949 accords POW status generally only to enemy forces that follow certain rules: being commanded by a person responsible for subordinates; having a fixed, distinctive sign recognizable at a distance; carrying arms openly; and conducting operations in accordance with the laws and customs of war. The President determined that although the Geneva Convention applies to Taliban detainees, such detainees are not entitled to POW status. As explained by the White House Press Secretary on February 7, 2002: "Under Article 4 of the Geneva Convention, . . . Taliban detainees are not entitled to POW status The Taliban have not effectively distinguished themselves from the civilian population of Afghanistan. Moreover, they have not conducted their operations in accordance with the laws and customs of war." Regarding al Qaeda, the statement continues: "Al Qaeda is an international terrorist group and cannot be considered a state party to the Geneva Convention. Its members, therefore, are not covered by the Geneva Convention, and are not entitled to POW status under the treaty."¹

Even if detainees were entitled to POW status, they would not have the right to lawyers, access to the courts to challenge their detention, or the opportunity to be released prior to the end of hostilities. Nothing in the Third Geneva Convention provides POWs such rights, and POWs in past wars have generally not been given these rights.

For more information on the legal framework for the Global War on Terror and DoD Detention policy, see http://armed-services.senate.gov/e_witnesslist.cfm?id=1559.

¹ Statement by the White House Press Secretary, in Washington, D.C. (at <http://www.state.gov/s/l/38727.htm>).



Military Commissions

***Brigadier General Thomas L. Hemingway, USAF
Legal Advisor to the Appointing Authority
for Military Commissions***



Military Commissions

- **Goals: Provide justice and protect national security information**
- **One of several prosecution options**
 - **Forum choice made on case-by-case basis**
- **Historical Precedent**
- **Authority**
 - **Inherent in Constitutional authority of President as Commander in Chief**
 - **Confirmed by statute: “The provisions of this chapter conferring jurisdiction upon courts-martial do not deprive military commissions ... of concurrent jurisdiction with respect to offenders or offenses that by statute or by the law of war may be tried by military commissions....” 10 U.S.C. § 821.**



President's Military Order of 13 Nov 01

- Order applies to those who are not United States citizens that the President determines that:

“(1) there is reason to believe that such an individual, at the relevant times,

- (i) is or was a member of the organization known as al Qaida;
- (ii) has engaged in, aided or abetted, or conspired to commit, acts of international terrorism, or acts in preparation therefore, that have caused, threatened to cause, or have as their aim to cause, injury to or adverse effects on the United States, its citizens, national security, foreign policy, or economy; or
- (iii) has knowingly harbored one or more [such] individuals...; and

(2) it is in the interest of the United States that such individual be subject to this order.”

- Directs SecDef to issue implementing orders

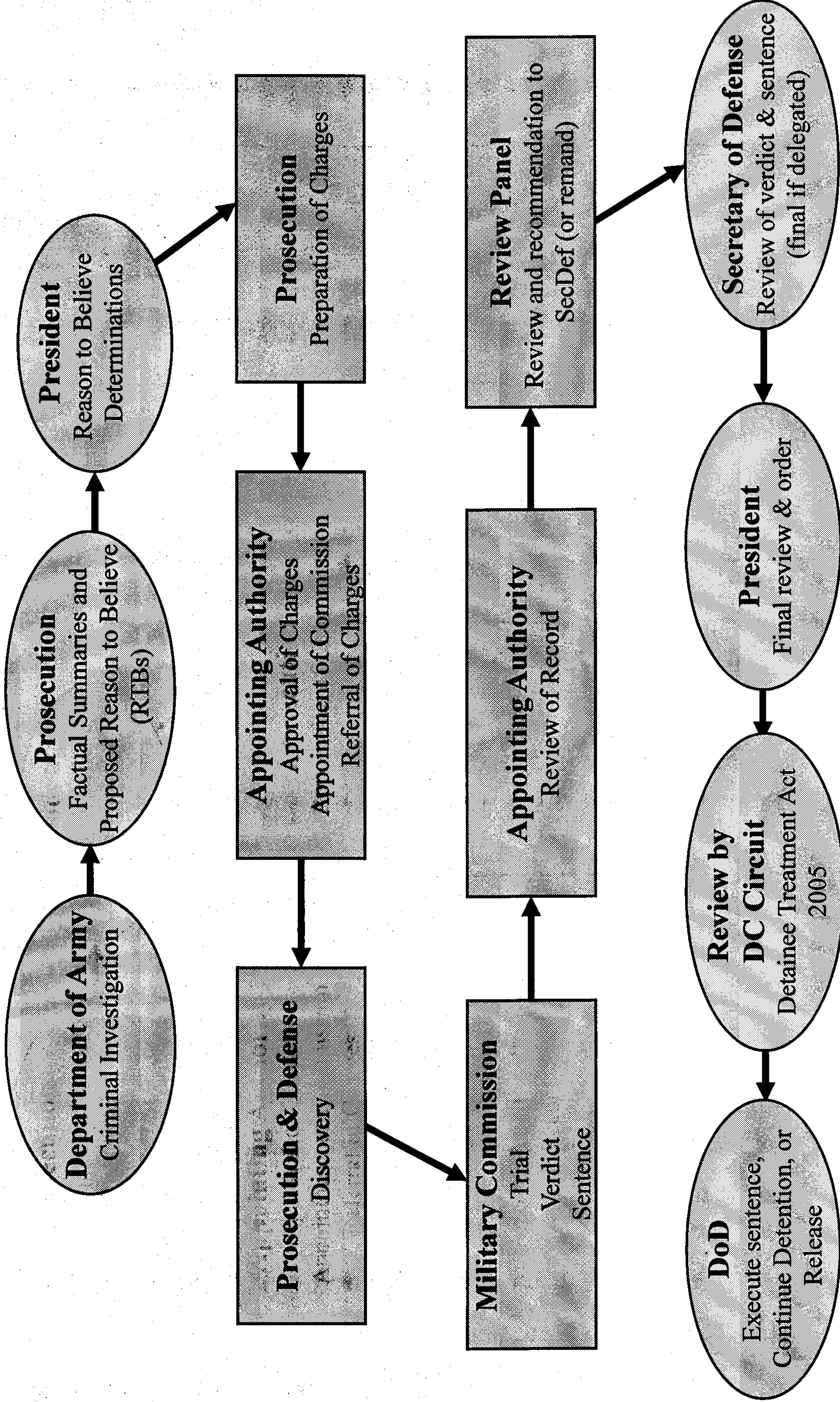


Military Commission Process

- CITF Investigation
- Prosecution prepares factual summaries and proposed reason to believe determinations
- President determines whether there is reason to believe a detainee should be subject to trial by military commission



Military Commission Process





Military Commission Procedures

- **Presumption of innocence**
- **Proof of guilt beyond a reasonable doubt**
- **Panel of at least 3 officers (plus Presiding Officer)**
- **Defense may call witnesses/present evidence**
- **Defense Counsel may cross-examine witnesses/evidence**
- **No adverse inference for remaining silent**
- **Attorney-client privilege**



Military Commissions Procedures (Cont'd)

- **Zealous representation by a military defense counsel**
- **Pretrial publicity issues for counsel**
- **Option for additional civilian defense counsel at no expense to the government**
- **Open proceedings except during the presentation of Protected Information**
- **Appellate review by a 3-member Review Panel**
- **Review by US Court of Appeals for DC Circuit under Detainee Treatment Act of 2005**



Rules of Evidence

- **Take into account unique battlefield environment that is different from peacetime law enforcement practices**
- **“Probative value to the reasonable person”**
- **MCI No. 10 expressly acknowledges the obligations assumed by the United States under Article 15 of the CAT**
- **Evidence rules apply to both prosecution and defense**
- **Admitted evidence must still meet “full and fair” trial standard**

UNCLASSIFIED
**Combatant Status Review Tribunal/
Administrative Review Board**



28 June 2006

UNCLASSIFIED



OARDEC

CSRT/ARB-Background

- DepSecDef established the Administrative Review Board (ARB) Process – 11 May 04
 - Annual Review – threat or other reasons to detain (e.g., intel, charges)
 - Administrative, fact based, non-adversarial; detainee can participate
 - Decision options: *release, transfer or continue to detain*
 - Gordon England (SECNAV) appointed Designated Civilian Official (DCO)
- **Significant coordination efforts in development of process**
 - USG Inter-Agency
 - Members of Congress
 - Ambassadors of countries with GTMO detainees
 - ICRC and NGOs
 - Media



CSRT/ARB-Background

OARDEC

- **Supreme Court Rulings - 28 Jun 04**
 - Federal court jurisdiction on challenges to GTMO detention
 - Due process may be satisfied by notice and opportunity to be heard
 - Recognized the military's need for flexibility
 - Process could utilize a tribunal of military officers
 - Cited Army Regulation 190-8 as potential basis for process
 - DoD CSRT process goes beyond Geneva Convention, Article 5

- **Temporarily halted the Administrative Review Board development process**



CSRT/ARB-Background

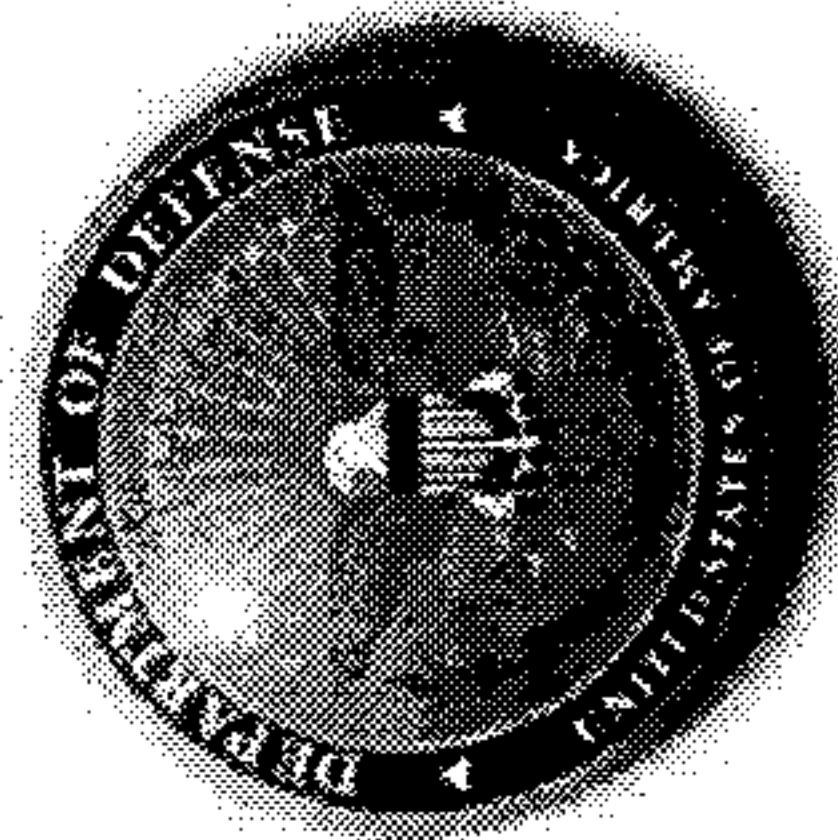
OADDEC

□ DepSecDef established the Combatant Status Review Tribunal (CSRT) – 7 Jul 04

- Validates each detainee's enemy combatant status

“An enemy combatant is an individual who was part of or supporting Taliban or al Qaida forces, or associated forces that are engaged in hostilities against the United States or its coalition partners. This includes any person who committed a belligerent act or has directly supported hostilities in aid of enemy armed forces.”

- Opportunity for non-citizen detainees to **receive notice and be heard** before a tribunal comprised of three neutral military officers
- Does not preclude them from seeking review in federal court



OARDEC

CSRT/ARB-Background

□ Administrative Review Board (ARB) Implementing Order – 14

Sep 04

- **Established Office for the Administrative Review of the Detention of Enemy Combatants (OARDEC), responsible to implement Administrative Review procedures**
- **Establishes ARB eligibility and frequency**
 - **Enemy Combatant**
 - **Not an approved Military Commission case**
 - **Not prior process R/T candidate**
 - **Conducted at least annually**



OARDEC

CSRT/ARB-Statistics

- ❑ **Combatant Status Review Tribunal (30 Jul 04 - 22 Jan 05)**
 - Tribunal Hearings Completed 558
 - Confirmed Enemy Combatant 520
 - No Longer Enemy Combatant 38
- ❑ **Administrative Review Board (14 Dec 04 – 23 Dec 05)**
 - Release 14
 - Transfer 119
 - Detain 330



OARDEC

ARB - Characteristics

- Inputs collected from all USG agencies at least 30 days before hearing**
 - **Via DoS, input solicited from home country and family**
- Detainee can choose to participate in UNCLAS session (cannot compel)**
- Detainee provided unclassified summary of factors**
- Detainee assigned Assisting Military Officer (AMO)**
- ARB panel – 3 members**
 - **Senior Member is an O-6**
 - **One member is experienced in intelligence (interpret inputs)**
- ARB panel deliberations result in recommendation to DCO**
- Legal Sufficiency Review**
- DCO make final decision**



ARB - Factors

OADDEC

- Extent of threat a detainee may continue to pose to U. S. and its coalition partners if released or transferred**
- Detainee's level of intelligence value**
- Whether detainee is under investigation for potential war crimes charges**
- Willingness and ability of the detainee's home country to accept responsibility for detainee if released or transferred**
- Willingness and ability of the detainee himself to accept responsibility for his actions if released or transferred**



OARDEC

ARB - Key Themes

- ❑ **ARB process: unprecedented, historic, discretionary**
 - Not required by Geneva, international or domestic law
 - Combatants can be heard during ongoing hostilities
- ❑ **ARB process is substantive and comprehensive**
 - Rigorous, repeatable, fair
 - Extensive resource investment
- ❑ **Mitigates concern about indefinite detention during this unconventional type of war**



CSRT/ARB – Pending Actions

OADDEC

- Detainee Treatment Act of 2005**
 - **Investigations**
 - **Substantiated Allegations – Level of Torture**
 - **EC Status**

- ARB-2 in Progress (As of 23 Jun 06)**
 - **160 ARBs Completed**
 - **23 DCO Decisions (9 Transfer; 14 Detain)**

- Transfer Agreements**

PROCESSES FOR GUANTANAMO DETAINEES

Combatant Status Review Tribunals (CSRT):

- ❑ A one-time administrative review for each detainee in DoD control at GTMO to determine whether the detainee should still be classified as an enemy combatant (EC).
- ❑ Authorized and required by Deputy Secretary of Defense Order of July 7, 2004; and implemented by Secretary of the Navy Memorandum of July 29, 2004.
- ❑ Provides each detainee with the opportunity to:
 - appear before and present information to the CSRT, which is comprised of three neutral U.S. military officers; and
 - be assisted by a military officer in the preparation and delivery of information to the tribunal.
- ❑ Unclassified portions of CSRTs are open to media and ICRC observation.
- ❑ CSRTs determine whether the preponderance of information supports EC determination.
- ❑ CSRT objective: ensure a professional, rigorous, fact-based, and fair process.
- ❑ Satisfies due process requirements of notice and opportunity to be heard, applicable to U.S. citizens, as suggested by *Hamdi v. Rumsfeld*, 542 U.S. 507 (2004).
- ❑ Under the law of armed conflict, the only obligation to hold a tribunal to determine the status of a detainee is that found in Article 5 of the Third Geneva Convention of 1949.
 - Article 5 does not apply to Al Qaida detainees.
 - Even if it did apply, the CSRT procedures now in effect more than satisfy Article 5.

Administrative Review Boards (ARB):

- ❑ Annual DoD administrative review at GTMO to determine whether each detainee should be released, transferred, or further detained.
- ❑ Outcome based primarily on threat assessment and intelligence value of each detainee.
- ❑ Authorized and required by Deputy Secretary of Defense Order 06942-04 of May 11, 2004; and implemented by Designated Civilian Official Directive of September 14, 2004.
- ❑ All enemy combatants not pending Military Commission prosecution are eligible.
- ❑ Provides each detainee an opportunity to:
 - appear before and present information to ARB comprised of three neutral U.S. military officers; and
 - be assisted by a military officer in the preparation and delivery of the detainee's information to the ARB.
- ❑ Unclassified portions of ARBs are open to media and ICRC observation.
- ❑ ARB members whether the detainee is still a threat to the United States and its allies, and whether there are other reasons (e.g., intelligence value) to continue to detain, and makes recommendation.
- ❑ Designated Civilian Official makes the final decision to release, transfer, or continue to detain.
- ❑ ARB process is unprecedented in the history of war and completely discretionary.
 - Combatant is provided an opportunity to be heard while hostilities are ongoing;
 - Not required by Geneva Conventions, international or domestic law; and
 - Mitigates concern about prolonged detention during this unconventional war.

Military Commissions:

- A detainee who the President has reason to believe engaged in war crimes may be prosecuted by military commission.
- Historical precedent dating from the U.S.-Mexican War (1846-1848); validity of military commissions tested fully during the U.S. Civil War.
- President's authority to constitute military commissions is:
 - inherent in constitutional authority as Commander in Chief; and
 - recognized by statute: "The provisions of this chapter conferring jurisdiction upon courts-martial do not deprive military commissions ... of concurrent jurisdiction with respect to offenders or offenses that by statute or by the law of war may be tried by military commissions" 10 U.S.C. § 821.
- President's Military Order of Nov 13, 2001 concerning the "Detention, Treatment, and Trial of Certain Non-Citizens in the War Against Terrorism":
 - Order applies to those who are not U.S. citizens who the President determines that:
 - "(1) there is reason to believe that such an individual, at the relevant times,
 - (i) is or was a member of the organization known as al Qaida;
 - (ii) has engaged in, aided or abetted, or conspired to commit, acts of international terrorism, or acts in preparation therefore, that have caused, threatened to cause, or have as their aim to cause, injury to or adverse effects on the United States, its citizens, national security, foreign policy, or economy; or
 - (iii) has knowingly harbored one or more [such] individuals...; and
 - (2) it is in the interest of the United States that such individual be subject to this order."
 - Directs the Secretary of Defense to issue implementing orders.
- A military commission is composed of a presiding officer and at least 3 other members (all military officers).
- Military commission procedures incorporate many of the protections found in American criminal jurisprudence, including:
 - Presumption of innocence;
 - Proof of guilt beyond a reasonable doubt;
 - Representation by a licensed attorney;
 - Attorney-client privilege pertains;
 - Representation by military defense counsel at no expense; and
 - Option for additional civilian defense counsel at no expense to the U.S.
 - The defense may call witnesses and present evidence.
 - Defense counsel may cross-examine witnesses and challenge evidence.
 - Evidence may be admitted that "would have a probative value to a reasonable person":
 - Takes into account unique battlefield environment that is different from peacetime law enforcement practices;
 - Admitted evidence must still meet "full and fair" trial standard; and
 - Evidence rules apply to both prosecution and defense.
 - No adverse inference if the defendant chooses to remain silent.
 - The proceedings are open to the public, except during the presentation of protected information.
 - Appellate review will be available by a 3-member review panel.
- Objective of military commission: provide for a full and fair trial while protecting national security information.



United States Navy Biography

Rear Admiral Harry B. Harris, Jr. Commander, Joint Task Force, Guantanamo

Rear Admiral Harry B. Harris, Jr., was born in Yokosuka, Japan, and reared in Tenn. and Fla. He graduated from the U.S. Naval Academy in 1978. After flight training, he was assigned to VP-44, homeported in Brunswick, Maine. His subsequent operational tours include assignment as a Tactical Action Officer onboard *USS Saratoga* (CV-60), when CV-60 participated in the *Achille Lauro* incident and strikes against Libya; Operations Officer in VP-4 during *Operations Desert Shield/Desert Storm*; and three tours with Patrol and Reconnaissance Wing 1/CTF57/CTF 72, homeported in Kami Seya, Japan. In 2002, he reported to Commander, U.S. Naval Forces Central Command, serving as ACOS for Operations, Plans, and Pol-Mil Affairs (N3/N5) where he was responsible for the planning and execution of the Naval component's portion of *Operation Iraqi Freedom*.

His command assignments include VP-46 at Whidbey Island, Wash., and Patrol and Reconnaissance Wing 1/CTF57/CTF 72 at Kami Seya, Japan. While in command of Wing 1, Task Force 57 was heavily involved in *Operation Enduring Freedom*, flying nearly 1,000 combat sorties over Afghanistan.

Rear Adm. Harris' shore assignments include Aide and Flag Lieutenant to the Commander, U.S. Naval Forces Japan, in Yokosuka, Japan; duty on the staff of the Chief of Naval Operations as a strategist in the Strategy and Concepts Branch; and Special Assistant to the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

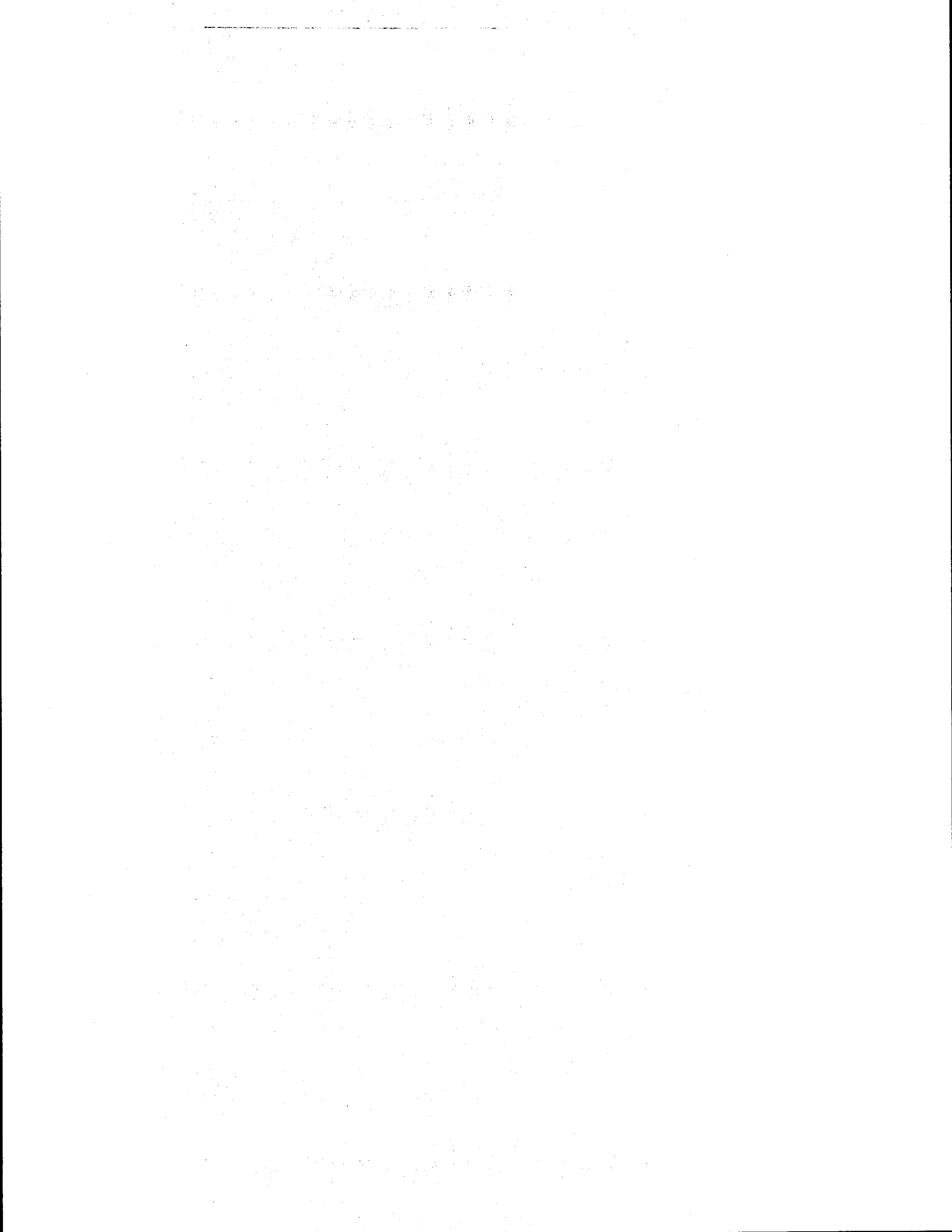
His education assignments include selection for the Navy's Harvard/Tufts Program, where he graduated with a master's of Public Administration from Harvard's John F. Kennedy School of Government in 1992. Subsequently selected as an Arthur S. Moreau Scholar, he studied international relations and ethics of war at Oxford and Georgetown Universities, earning a master of Arts in National Security Studies from the latter in 1994. While at Georgetown, he was also Fellow in the School of Foreign Service.

In August 2004, in his first Flag assignment, he reported to the staff of the Chief of Naval Operations as Director, Information, Plans and Security Division, responsible for Navy current operations and anti-terrorism/force protection policy.

In March 2006, he assumed command of Joint Task Force Guantanamo in Cuba.

Rear Adm. Harris has logged 4400 flight hours, including over 400 combat hours, in U.S. and foreign maritime patrol and reconnaissance aircraft. His personal decorations include the Defense Superior Service Medal, the Legion of Merit (3 awards), the Bronze Star (2 awards), the Meritorious Service Medal (4 awards), the Air Medal, the Joint Service Commendation Medal, the Navy Commendation Medal (5 awards), the Navy Achievement Medal, and various campaign and unit decorations.

Updated: 3 April 2006





BIOGRAPHY



UNITED STATES AIR FORCE

COLONEL PATRICIA L. WILDERMUTH

Colonel Patricia L. Wildermuth received her appointment by direct commission in 1981 and entered the United States Air Force after working for Legal Aid and Human Rights Groups in California. She has served on active duty and in the reserves (CAT A, CAT B, and Air National Guard) from base/wing level to air staff. Colonel Wildermuth is presently assigned as a special counsel (international and international humanitarian law) to the Legal Advisor to the Appointing Authority to the Military Commissions.

In her civilian capacity, Colonel Wildermuth most recently worked in East Africa as an International War Crimes Prosecutor for the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR). Immediately prior to assuming that position, she acted as a refugee assistant in West Africa.

Colonel Wildermuth is married to a Department of State Foreign Service officer and has five children.

EDUCATION:

- 1976 B.A., Philosophy, Whitman College, Walla Walla, WA
- 1979 J.D., Arizona State University College of Law, Phoenix, AZ
- 1986 Squadron Officer School, correspondence and residency
- 2002 Air War College, correspondence
- 2002 Advanced Law of Armed Conflict and Terrorism Symposium, San Remo, Italy
- 2005 LLM, International Legal Studies, Washington College of Law, Washington, DC

ASSIGNMENTS:

1. Jan 1982 - Sep 1984: Chief of Claims, Area Defense Counsel (ADC), Hurlburt Field, FL
2. Sep 1984 - May 1986: Deputy Staff Judge Advocate (DSJA), ADC, Aviano Air Base, Italy
3. May 1986 - Jun 1988: Chief of Military Justice, Chief of Civil Law, Eglin AFB, FL
4. June 1988 - June 1991, DSJA, New Orleans AS, New Orleans, LA.
5. June 1991 - June 1993, DSJA, DC Air National Guard, Andrews AFB, MD
6. June 1993 - June 1995, Assistant Staff Judge Advocate, Davis-Monthan AFB, AZ.
7. June 1995 - June 1997, Staff Judge Advocate, 305th Rescue Squadron, Davis-Monthan AFB, AZ
8. June 1997 - June 1999, Assistant Staff Judge Advocate, Davis-Monthan AFB, Tucson, AZ
9. June 1999 - Dec 2003, Assistant Staff Judge Advocate, 3AF, RAF Mildenhall, UK
10. Dec 2003 - Present, Assistant Staff Judge Advocate, HQ USAF/JAA, Washington, DC.
11. May 2004 - Present, Special Counsel (International and International Humanitarian Law) to the Legal Advisor, Office of Military Commissions

MAJOR AWARDS AND DECORATIONS:

Air Force Meritorious Service Award with three oak leaf clusters
Air Force Commendation Medal with two oak leaf clusters
Outstanding Unit Award with three oak leaf clusters
USAF Reserve Achievement Award
Humanitarian Assistance Medal

OTHER ACHIEVEMENTS:

West Publishing Award, Constitutional Law, 1977
Maricopa County (Case Specific) Litigation Award, 1996
USAFE Reserve Judge Advocate of the Year, 2002

RECENT CIVILIAN POSITIONS:

1. Jan 2002 - Mar 2003: Legal Advisor/Trial Attorney, United Nations, ICTR, Kigali, Rwanda
2. May 2000 - Jan 2002 Trial Attorney: ICTR, Arusha, Tanzania
3. May 1999 - May 2000: Refugee Assistant, Abidjan, Cote d'Ivoire
4. Oct 1997 - May 1999: Assistant Attorney General, Arizona Attorney General's Office, AZ
5. Oct 1997 - Oct 1999: Deputy County Attorney, Maricopa County Attorney's Office, AZ
6. June 1995 - Oct 1995: Federal Law Clerk, Federal District Court, AZ

EFFECTIVE DATES OF PROMOTION:

Captain:	11 July 1982
Major:	5 January 1991
Lieutenant Colonel:	1 October 1998
Colonel:	1 April 2005

(Current as of July 2006)

MEMORANDUM

TO: Allison Barber
CC: Brian Whitman
Eric Ruff
FROM: Dallas Lawrence
DATE: June 23, 2006
RE: GITMO Outreach

Enclosed is a brief synopsis of our outreach during the past week regarding detainee affairs at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

- Analyst trip to GITMO - June 21, 2006
 - Took half a dozen analysts, including Fox News legal analyst Judge Andrew Napolitano to GITMO for a full day of briefings and tours. Immediate media results were as follows:
 - Judge Andrew Napolitano: Three Fox News Radio interviews/clips on “Brian and the Judge” – one was live (June 21, 22); One appearance on the Big Story with John Gibson (6/22, 5:00 PM – listed below in two parts); Two segments on Fox and Friends (6/23, 6:30 AM and 8:00 AM)
 - Robert Maginnis: While at Guantanamo, conducted three “live to tape” interviews for national broadcast
 - Wayne Simmons: One appearance on The Big Story w/ John Gibson (6/22, 5:51:58 PM)
- Military Analyst Roundtable w/ General Casey – June 22, 2006
 - One dozen retired military analysts joined General Casey at the Pentagon for a briefing on Iraq and current GWOT operations. During the briefing several analysts inquired about GITMO and its “proposed negative PR effects in Iraq”. Casey responded he had never heard GITMO raised by anyone in Iraq, it was not an issue.
- DOJ Outreach
 - Public Liaison has been working with DOJ to pull together an analyst call as soon as the Supreme Court rules. DOJ has approved the invite list, we have given our analysts a heads up to expect a call once the ruling occurs
- Analyst Trip to GITMO – June 28, 2006
 - Currently manifesting the second trip in two weeks for 8 analysts to receive the same tour as those this week.
- Pentagon Channel
 - Around the Services Segment – June 22, 12:30: JTF-GTMO Commander RADM Harry Harris says pending Supreme Court ruling won't affect his mission of detaining enemy combatants.
 - Around the Services Segment – June 22, 1730: JTF-GTMO officials say their mission is difficult but vital.

MEMORANDUM

TO: Dorrance Smith

FROM: Allison Barber

CC: Dallas Lawrence
Roxie Merritt

DATE: Thursday, May 25, 2006

RE: Proposal for Analyst Trip To Iraq

Based on the success of our previous trips to Iraq with the Retired Military Analysts, I would like to propose another trip to Iraq in June, depending on CENTCOM's op tempo. As we've done in the past, we could make available to them opportunities to conduct interviews with U.S. media while in country.

If we receive approval this week it will be within the preferred timeframe for CENTCOM to begin working the country clearance message and building the itinerary for the visit. Based on past trips, I would suggest limiting the group to 10 analysts, those with the greatest ability to serve as message force multipliers.

Suggested invitees are:

Colonel Ken Allard (USA, Retired) – NBC Affiliates
Mr. Jed Babbin (AF, Former JAG) – American Spectator
Command Sergeant Major Steven Greer (USA, Retired) – Fox News
Colonel Jack Jacobs (USA, Retired) – MSNBC
Lieutenant Colonel Robert L. Maginnis (USA, Retired) – Freelance (NPR, BBC, CNN, Fox)
Major General James "Spider" Marks (USA, Retired) – CNN
Dr. Jeff McCausland (Colonel, USA, Retired) – CBS
Lieutenant General Thomas McInerney (USAF, Retired) – Fox News
Major General Robert H. Scales, Jr. (USA, Retired) – Fox News
Major General Donald W. Shepperd (USAF, Retired) – CNN

MEMORANDUM

TO: Dorrance Smith
FROM: Allison Barber
DATE: Friday, June 30, 2006
RE: Analyst Trip to Iraq

The following retired military analysts have accepted our invitation and confirmed that they will travel with us to Iraq, July 7-11.

Brigadier General David Grange (USA, Retired) CNN
Major General James "Spider" Marks, USA, Ret. with CNN
Major General Don Shepperd, USAF, Ret. with CNN

The following analysts are checking their financing and flight options to see if they can make it work:

Colonel Ken Allard (USA, Retired) MSNBC
Lieutenant Colonel Robert Maginnis, USA, Ret. Freelance national radio and TV
Dr. Jeff McCausland, Colonel, USA, Ret. with CBS

The following analysts have declined our invitation:

General Wayne Downing, USA, Ret. with MSNBC
Lieutenant Colonel Rick Francona (USAF, Retired) NBC
Colonel John Garrett (USMC, Retired)
Colonel Jack Jacobs (USA, Retired) MSNBC
General Jack Keane (USA, Retired) ABC
Lieutenant General Thomas McInerney, USAF, Ret. with Fox News
Captain Chuck Nash, USN, Ret. with Fox News
Major General Robert Scales, USA, Ret. with Fox News
Mr. Wayne Simmons, CIA, Ret. with Fox News

MEMORANDUM

TO: Dorrance Smith
FROM: Allison Barber
DATE: Thursday, July 13, 2006
RE: Retired Military Analyst Meeting

The last outreach meeting the Secretary had with the retired military analysts was April 18, 2006. We would like to propose another roundtable with the analysts on August 14, 2006. The President is scheduled to visit the building on that day, and we would like to ask if he would have an interest and be able to work a half hour into his visit schedule to meet with the analysts.

Brigadier General David D. Halverson **Assistant Division Commander (Support), 4ID**



BG David D. Halverson was born in Virginia, Minnesota on 13 August 1957. He was awarded a Bachelor of Science Degree from the United States Military Academy and commissioned a second lieutenant in the Field Artillery in 1979.

BG Halverson has held a variety of troop and staff positions, both in the United States and overseas. In 1979, he was assigned to the 1st Battalion, 82nd Field Artillery, 1st Cavalry Division at Fort Hood, Texas. He served as a Battalion Reconnaissance Survey Officer, Battery Fire Direction and Executive Officer and Battalion Adjutant. In 1983, BG Halverson was assigned to the 6th Battalion, 29th Field Artillery, 8th Infantry Division in the Federal Republic of Germany. He served as Battalion Adjutant and Commander of Battery A until his departure in February 1987. He attended graduate school and was awarded a Master of Science degree in Operations Research and Systems Analysis from the Naval Postgraduate School in Monterey, California in June 1989. In 1990, he assumed duties as the Senior Military Analyst in the Joint Wargaming Division of the United States Southern Command in Panama. BG Halverson reported to Schofield Barracks, Hawaii in 1991 where he served as the Assistant Operations Officer for the Division Artillery, Operations Officer and Executive Officer for the 2nd Battalion 11th Field Artillery of the 25th Infantry Division (L). He served as Special Assistant to the Commanding General, United States Army Pacific at Fort Shafter, Hawaii from November 1993 until June 1994. In June 94, BG Halverson returned to Fort Hood, where he served as Chief, Review and Methodology Division, Test and Experimentation Command, prior to commanding the 2nd Battalion, 82nd Field Artillery, 1st Cavalry Division. After the War College, he served as the CINC Team Chief in the Office of the Chief of Staff of the Army, Program, Analysis, and Evaluation Directorate. In June 1999, he assumed command of the forward-deployed 2d Division Artillery, 2d Infantry Division at Camp Stanley, Korea. In June of 2001, BG Halverson became the CENTCOM J3, Chief of Plans and planned, coordinated and executed war plans for OPERATION ENDURING FREEDOM and OPERATION IRAQI FREEDOM. In August 2003, he assumed duties as the Deputy Assistant Commandant, US Army Field Artillery School, Fort Sill, Oklahoma. He then returned to central Texas to command the U.S. Army Operational Test Command from June 2004 until January 2005. He is currently serving as the Assistant Division Commander (Support) for the 4th Infantry Division.

His military schooling includes the Field Artillery Basic and Advanced Courses, the Armed Forces Staff College, the Army War College, and the British Higher Command and Staff College.

BG Halverson's awards and decorations include the Defense Superior Service Medal with Oak Leaf Cluster, Legion Of Merit with two Oak Leaf Clusters, Defense Meritorious Service Medal, Meritorious Service Medal with three Oak Leaf Clusters, Joint Commendation Medal, Army Commendation Medal, Army Achievement Medal with Oak Leaf Cluster, Armed Forces Expeditionary Medal, Humanitarian Service Medal, Joint Unit Medal, Korean Defense Service Medal, Global War on Terrorism Service Medal, Army Staff Badge, and the Parachutist Badge.

(b)(6)





United States Army

Brigadier General DANA J. H. PITTARD

**Commander, Iraqi Assistance Group
OPERATION IRAQI FREEDOM, Iraq**

**APO AE 09316
since: July 2006**



SOURCE OF COMMISSIONED SERVICE USMA

MILITARY SCHOOLS ATTENDED

Armor Officer Basic Course
Infantry Officer Advanced Course
United States Army Command and General Staff College
School of Advanced Military Studies
Senior Service College Fellowship - Harvard University

EDUCATIONAL DEGREES

United States Army Military Academy – BS – History
United States Army Command and General Staff College – MMAS – Advanced Military Studies

FOREIGN LANGUAGE(S) None recorded

<u>PROMOTIONS</u>	<u>DATES OF APPOINTMENT</u>
2LT	27 May 81
1LT	27 Nov 82
CPT	1 Dec 84
MAJ	1 May 93
LTC	1 Aug 97
COL	1 Jun 02
BG	Frocked

MAJOR DUTY ASSIGNMENTS

FROM TO ASSIGNMENT

- Apr 82 - Feb 83 Platoon Leader, later Executive Officer, B Company, 2d Battalion, 63d Armor Regiment, Fort Riley, Kansas
- Feb 83 - Jul 84 Scout Platoon Leader, Combat Support Company, later Adjutant, 3d Battalion, 37th Armor Regiment, Fort Riley, Kansas
- Aug 84 - Apr 85 Equal Admissions Outreach Officer, United States Military Academy, West Point, New York
- May 85 - Oct 85 Student, Infantry Officer Advanced Course, United States Army Infantry School, Fort Benning, Georgia
- Oct 85 - Jun 88 Squadron S-4 (Logistics), later Commander, E Troop, 2d Squadron, 11th Armored Cavalry Regiment, V Corps, Germany
- Jun 88 - Mar 90 Commander, F Company, 40th Armor, United States Army Berlin Brigade, Germany
- Mar 90 - Jul 91 Commander, D Company, 1st Battalion, 37th Armor, 1st Armored Division, United States Army Europe and Seventh Army Germany and OPERATIONS DESERT SHIELD/STORM, Saudi Arabia
- Oct 91 - Jun 92 Assistant S-3 (Operations), 3d Brigade, 3d Infantry Division, United States Army Europe and Seventh Army, Germany
- Jun 92 - May 94 Student, United States Army Command and General Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas
- Jul 94 - Sep 95 Chief of Plans and Exercises, G-3, 2d Armored Division, Fort Hood, Texas

Brigadier General DANA J. H. PITTARD

- Sep 95 - Nov 96 S-3 (Operations), 1st Battalion, 67th Armor, later S-3 (Operations), 2d Brigade, 4th Infantry Division (Mechanized), Fort Hood, Texas
- Nov 96 - Jan 99 Military Aide to the President of the United States, The White House, Washington, DC
- Jun 99 - Jun 01 Commander, 1st Battalion, 32d Armor, later Commander, 1st Squadron, 14th Cavalry Regiment, 3d Brigade Combat Team, 2d Infantry Division, Fort Lewis, Washington
- Jun 01 - Jun 02 Senior Service College Fellow, John F. Kennedy School of Government, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts
- Jul 02 - Feb 04 Commander, 3d Brigade Combat Team, 1st Infantry Division, United States Army Europe and Seventh Army, Germany to include duty as Deputy Commander for Maneuver, Multi-National Brigade (East), KFOR, OPERATION JOINT GUARDIAN, Kosovo
- Feb 04 - Jul 05 Commander, 3d Brigade Combat Team, 1st Infantry Division, United States Army Europe and Seventh Army, OPERATION IRAQI FREEDOM, Iraq
- Jul 05 - Jun 06 Assistant Division Commander (Maneuver), 24th Infantry Division (Mechanized), Fort Riley, Kansas

US DECORATIONS AND BADGES

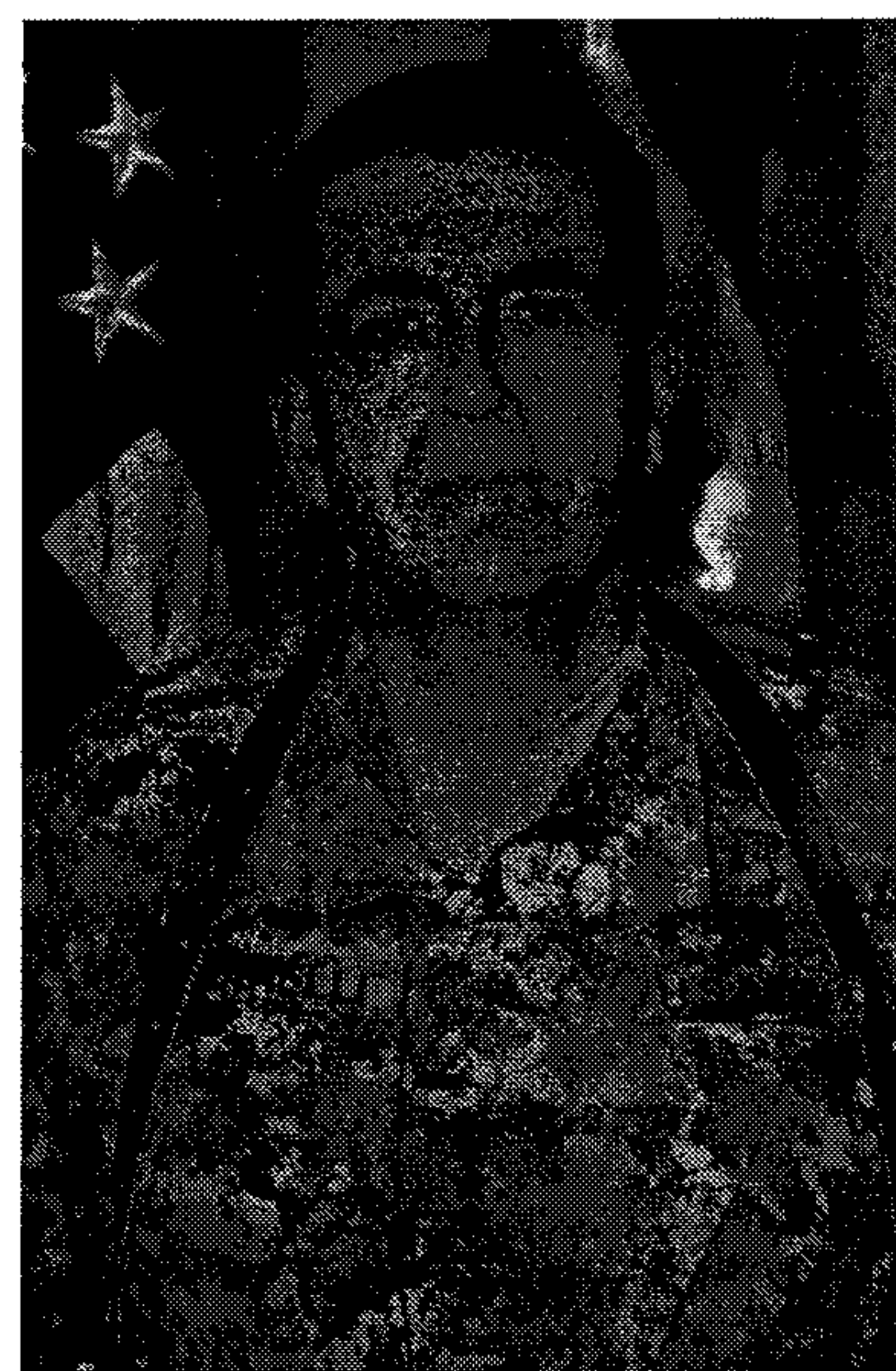
- Defense Superior Service Medal
- Legion of Merit
- Bronze Star Medal with "V" Device
- Bronze Star Medal (with Oak Leaf Cluster)
- Meritorious Service Medal (with 5 Oak Leaf Clusters)
- Army Commendation Medal
- Army Achievement Medal (with 3 Oak Leaf Clusters)
- Combat Action Badge
- Parachutist Badge
- Air Assault Badge
- Ranger Tab
- Presidential Service Identification Badge



United States Army

Lieutenant General PETER W. CHIARELLI

**Commander
Multi-National Corps-Iraq
APO AE 09342
since January 2006**



SOURCE OF COMMISSIONED SERVICE ROTC

MILITARY SCHOOLS ATTENDED

Armor Officer Basic Course
Infantry Officer Advanced Course
United States Naval Command and Staff College
National War College

EDUCATIONAL DEGREES

Seattle University - BS - Political Science
University of Washington - MPA - International Relations and Economics
United States Naval War College - MA - National Security and Strategic Studies

FOREIGN LANGUAGE(S) None recorded

PROMOTIONS

DATES OF APPOINTMENT

2LT	21 Sep 72
1LT	21 Sep 74
CPT	21 Sep 76
MAJ	1 Mar 84
LTC	1 Mar 90
COL	1 Jun 95
BG	1 Sep 99
MG	1 Jan 03
LTG	22 Nov 05

MAJOR DUTY ASSIGNMENTS

<u>FROM</u>	<u>TO</u>	<u>ASSIGNMENT</u>
Mar 73	Jun 75	Platoon Leader, later Executive Officer, Headquarters and Headquarters Troop, 3d Squadron (Air), 5th Cavalry, 9th Infantry Division, Fort Lewis, Washington
Jun 75	Dec 77	S-2 (Intelligence), later Commander, A Troop, 3d Squadron, 5th Cavalry, 9th Infantry Division, Fort Lewis, Washington
Jan 78	Jul 78	Student, Infantry Officer Advanced Course, United States Army Infantry School, Fort Benning, Georgia

Lieutenant General PETER W. CHIARELLI

Aug 78	Jun 80	Student, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington
Jun 80	Jun 84	Instructor, later Assistant Professor, United States Military Academy, West Point, New York
Jul 84	Jun 85	Student, United States Naval Command and Staff College, Newport, Rhode Island
Jun 85	Oct 87	S-3 (Operations), 3d Battalion, 33d Armor, 3d Armored Division, United States Army Europe and Seventh Army, Germany
Oct 87	Jun 89	S-3 (Operations), 2d Brigade, 3d Armored Division, United States Army Europe and Seventh Army, Germany
Jul 89	Jun 90	Assistant Operations Officer, G-3 (Operations), I Corps, Fort Lewis, Washington
Jun 90	Aug 92	Commander, 2d Battalion, 1st Infantry, 9th Infantry Division, Fort Lewis, Washington
Aug 92	Jun 93	Student, National War College, Fort Lesley J. McNair, Washington, DC
Jun 93	May 95	G-3 (Operations), 1st Cavalry Division, Fort Hood, Texas
May 95	Apr 96	Deputy G-3 (Operations) and Director for Plans, Training and Mobilization, III Corps, Fort Hood, Texas
May 96	Jul 98	Commander, 3d Brigade, 2d Infantry Division, Fort Lewis, Washington
Aug 98	Jul 00	Executive Assistant, later Executive Officer to the Supreme Allied Commander Europe, Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe, Belgium
Aug 00	Aug 01	Assistant Division Commander (Support), 1st Cavalry Division Fort Hood, Texas
Aug 01	Jul 03	Director of Operations, Readiness and Mobilization, Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff, G-3, United States Army, Washington, DC
Mar 04	Feb 05	Commanding General, 1st Cavalry Division, OPERATION IRAQI FREEDOM, Iraq
Mar 05	Nov 05	Commanding General, 1st Cavalry Division, Fort Hood, Texas
Jan 06		Commanding General, Multi-National Corps-Iraq

SUMMARY OF JOINT ASSIGNMENTS

	<u>Dates</u>	<u>Grade</u>
Executive Assistant, later Executive Officer to the Supreme Allied Commander Europe, Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe, Belgium	Aug 98 - Jul 00	Brigadier General

US DECORATIONS AND BADGES

Distinguished Service Medal
Defense Distinguished Service Medal
Legion of Merit (with 2 Oak Leaf Clusters)
Bronze Star Medal
Defense Meritorious Service Medal
Meritorious Service Medal (with 4 Oak Leaf Clusters)
Army Achievement Medal (with Oak Leaf Cluster)
Army Staff Identification Badge

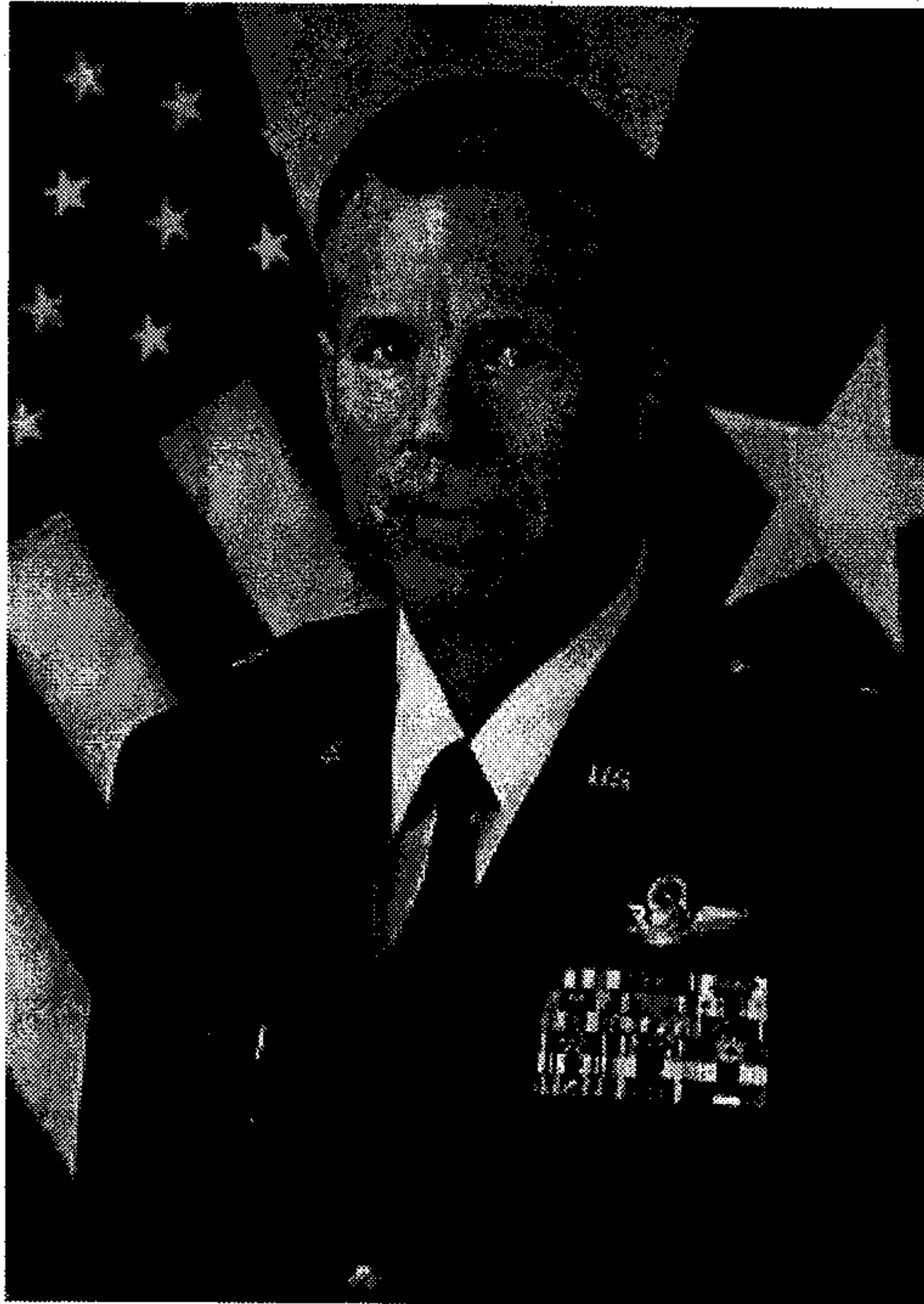
As of 2 March 2007



BIOGRAPHY

UNITED STATES AIR FORCE

BRIGADIER GENERAL THOMAS B. WRIGHT



Selected for promotion to major general.

Brig. Gen. Thomas B. Wright is Deputy Chief of Staff, Strategic Communications, Multi-National Force – Iraq, Baghdad, Iraq.

As a graduate of the Florida State University Air Force Reserve Officer Training Corps, the general entered active duty in 1977. He has commanded a fighter test and evaluation squadron, an air operations group, a fighter wing and a reconnaissance wing. His previous staff tours include aide to the Tactical Air Command commander; Division Chief at Headquarters North American Aerospace Defense Command; Vice Director of Air Force Studies and Analyses Agency; and Director of Intelligence at Air Combat Command.

General Wright has also commanded the 39th Air and Space Expeditionary Wing at Incirlik Air Base, Turkey. During his command, the wing enforced U.N. sanctions in Operation Northern Watch and participated in combat operations in Operation Enduring

Freedom. The general is a command pilot with more than 3,100 flying hours, including more than 430 combat hours.

EDUCATION

1975 Bachelor of Science degree in biological science, Florida State University, Tallahassee

1977 Master of Science degree in biological science, Florida State University, Tallahassee

1977 Squadron Officer School, Maxwell AFB, Ala.

1985 U.S. Air Force F-15 Fighter Weapons Instructor Course, Nellis AFB, Nev.

1989 Air Command and Staff College, Maxwell AFB, Ala.

1996 Industrial College of the Armed Forces, Fort Lesley J. McNair, Washington, D.C.

1996 Master of Science degree in national defense strategy, National Defense University, Fort Lesley J. McNair, Washington, D.C.

ASSIGNMENTS

1. Apr 1977 - August 1977, student, weapons controller training, Tyndall AFB, Fla.

2. Sept 1977 - May 1979, weapons director, 25th Air Division, McChord AFB, Wash.

3. June 1979 - June 1980, student, undergraduate pilot training, Williams AFB, Ariz.

4. July 1980 - September 1980, student, fighter lead-in training, 416th Tactical Fighter Training Squadron, Holloman AFB, N.M.

5. Oct 1980-February 1981, F-15 qualification training, 461st Tactical Fighter Squadron, Luke AFB, Ariz.

6. March 1981 - February 1984, F-15 aircraft commander, instructor pilot, 8th Tactical Fighter Squadron, Holloman AFB, N.M.

7. March - May 1984, student, F-15 Replacement Training Unit Instructor Course, 555th Tactical Fighter Squadron, Luke AFB, Ariz.
8. June 1984 - Mar 1985, F-15 initial cadre instructor pilot, 1st Tactical Fighter Training Squadron, Tyndall AFB, Fla.
9. Apr - Aug 1985, student, F-15 Fighter Weapons Instructor Course, Nellis AFB, Nev.
10. Sept 1985 - April 1987, squadron weapons and tactics officer, 1st Tactical Fighter Training Squadron, air-to-air academic instructor, 325th Tactical Training Squadron, Tyndall AFB, Fla.
11. May 1987 - May 1988, F-15 flight commander, 57th Fighter Interceptor Squadron, Keflavik Air Station, Iceland
12. June 1988 - June 1989, student, Air Command and Staff College, Maxwell AFB, Ala.
13. July-Nov 1989, Chief, F-15 Air Support Branch, Headquarters Tactical Air Command, Langley AFB, Va.
14. December 1989 - April 1992, aide to Tactical Air Command Commander, Headquarters TAC, Langley AFB, Va.
15. May - June 1992, student, F-15 recurrence training, 95th Fighter Training Squadron, Tyndall AFB, Fla.
16. July 1992 - July 1993, assistant operations officer and 1992 William Tell project officer, 58th Fighter Squadron, and Chief of Standards and Evaluations, 33rd Fighter Wing, Eglin AFB, Fla. (December 1992 - March 1993, operations officer, 58th Fighter Squadron, Dhahran, Saudi Arabia).
17. Aug - Nov 1993, Chief of Safety, U.S. Air Warfare Center, Eglin AFB, Fla.
18. December 1993 - July 1995, Commander, 85th Test and Evaluation Squadron, Eglin AFB, Fla.
19. August 1995 - June 1996, student, Industrial College of the Armed Forces, Fort Lesley J. McNair, Washington, D.C.
20. July 1996 - July 1998, Chief, Aerospace Control Division, Headquarters North American Aerospace Defense Command, Peterson AFB, Colo.
21. August 1998 - May 2000, Commander, 611th Air Operations Group, Elmendorf AFB, Alaska
22. June 2000 - December 2001, Commander, 39th Wing and 39th Air and Space Expeditionary Wing, Incirlik Air Base, Turkey
23. January 2002 - March 2003, Vice Director, Air Force Studies and Analyses Agency, Headquarters U.S. Air Force, Washington, D.C.
24. March 2003 - August 2004, Commander, 9th Reconnaissance Wing, Beale AFB, Calif.
25. Sept 2004 - Jan 2006, Director of Intelligence, Headquarters Air Combat Command, Langley AFB, Va.
26. February 2006 - present, Deputy Chief of Staff, Strategic Communications, Multi-National Force – Iraq, Baghdad, Iraq

FLIGHT INFORMATION

Rating: Command pilot

Flight hours: More than 3,100, including more than 430 combat hours

Aircraft flown: T-37, T-38, F-15A/B/C/D, U-2 and RQ-4A

MAJOR AWARDS AND DECORATIONS

Defense Superior Service Medal

Legion of Merit with two oak leaf clusters

Meritorious Service Medal with four oak leaf clusters

Air Medal with two oak leaf clusters

Aerial Achievement Medal

Air Force Commendation Medal with oak leaf cluster

Air Force Achievement Medal with oak leaf cluster

National Defense Service Medal with bronze star

Southwest Asia Service Medal with two bronze stars

OTHER ACHIEVEMENTS

1977 Distinguished graduate, weapons controller school, Tyndall AFB, Fla.
1978 Weapons Controller of the Year, Air Defense Command
1980 Distinguished graduate, undergraduate pilot training, Williams AFB, Ariz.
1981 Distinguished graduate, Top Gun, top academic award, F-15 qualification training, Luke AFB, Ariz.
1986 F-15 Instructor Pilot of the Year, Tactical Air Command, Langley AFB, Va.

EFFECTIVE DATES OF PROMOTION

Second Lieutenant April 8, 1977

First Lieutenant June 4, 1978

Captain April 4, 1980

Major Sept. 1, 1987

Lieutenant Colonel April 1, 1992

Colonel Oct. 1, 1996

Brigadier General Aug. 1, 2003

(Current as of February 2006)



MNF-I Commanding General

**General George W. Casey, Jr.
Commanding General
Multi-National Force - Iraq**

SOURCE OF COMMISSIONED SERVICE: ROTC

MILITARY SCHOOLS ATTENDED

Infantry Officer Basic and Advanced Courses
Armed Forces Staff College
Senior Service College Fellowship - The Atlantic Council

EDUCATIONAL DEGREES

Georgetown University - BS - International Relations
University of Denver - MA - International Relations

MAJOR DUTY ASSIGNMENTS: FROM TO ASSIGNMENT

Apr 71 Sep 72 Mortar Platoon Leader, later Liaison Officer, Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 2d Battalion, 509th Infantry (Airborne), 8th Infantry Division, United States Army Europe, Germany
Sep 72 Jun 73 Platoon Leader, A Company, 2d Battalion 509th Infantry (Airborne), 8th Infantry Division, United States Army Europe, Germany
Jun 73 Oct 74 Mortar Platoon Leader, later Executive Officer, A Company, 1st Battalion, 509th Infantry (Airborne), United States Army Southern European Task Force, Italy
Oct 74 Dec 75 Student, Ranger School and Infantry Officer Advanced Course, United States Army Infantry School, Fort Benning, Georgia
Dec 75 Apr 77 Assistant S-4 (Logistics), later S-4, 1st Battalion, 11th Infantry, 4th Infantry Division (Mechanized), Fort Carson, Colorado
Apr 77 Apr 78 Commander, C Company, 1st Battalion, 11th Infantry, 4th Infantry Division (Mechanized), Fort Carson, Colorado,
Apr 78 Dec 78 Commander, Combat Support Company, 1st Battalion, 11th Infantry, 4th Infantry Division (Mechanized), Fort Carson, Colorado

Dec 78 May 80 Student, International Studies, University of Denver, Denver Colorado
 Jun 80 Jan 81 Student, Armed Forces Staff College, Norfolk, Virginia
 Feb 81 Feb 82 Department of Defense Military Observer, United States Military Observer Group,
 United Nations Truce Supervision Organization, Jerusalem
 Feb 82 Feb 84 S-3 (Operations), later Executive Officer, 1st Battalion, 10th Infantry, 4th Infantry
 Division (Mechanized), Fort Carson, Colorado
 Feb 84 May 85 Secretary of the General Staff, 4th Infantry Division (Mechanized), Fort Carson,
 Colorado
 Jul 85 Jul 87 Commander, 1st Battalion, 10th Infantry, 4th Infantry Division (Mechanized), Fort
 Carson, Colorado
 Aug 87 Jul 88 Student, United States Army Senior Service College Fellowship, The Atlantic
 Council, Washington, DC
 Jul 88 Dec 89 Congressional Program Coordinator, Office of the Chief of Legislative Liaison,
 Washington, DC
 Dec 89 Jun 91 Special Assistant to the Chief of Staff, Army, Washington, DC
 Aug 91 May 93 Chief of Staff, 1st Cavalry Division, Fort Hood, Texas
 May 93 Mar 95 Commander, 3d Brigade, 1st Cavalry Division, Fort Hood, Texas
 Mar 95 Oct 95 Assistant Chief of Staff, G-3 (Operations), V Corps, United States Army, Europe
 Oct 95 Jul 96 Chief of Staff, V Corps, United States Army Europe and Seventh Army, Germany
 Aug 96 Aug 97 Assistant Division Commander (Maneuver), later Assistant Division Command
 (Support), 1st Armored Division, United States Army Europe and Seventh Army, Germany
 Aug 97 Jun 99 Deputy Director for Politico-Military Affairs, J-5, The Joint Staff, Washington, DC
 Jul 99 Jul 01 Commanding General, 1st Armored Division, United States Army Europe and Seventh
 Army, Germany
 Jul 01 Oct 01 Commander, Joint Warfighting Center/Director, Joint Training, J-7, United States
 Joint Forces Command, Suffolk, Virginia
 Oct 01 Jan 03 Director, Strategic Plans and Policy, J-5, The Joint Staff, Washington, DC
 Jan 03 Oct 03 Director, Joint Staff, The Joint Staff, Washington, DC
 Oct 03 Jul 04 Vice Chief of Staff, Army, Washington D.C.

SUMMARY OF JOINT ASSIGNMENTS Dates Grade

Department of Defense Military Observer, United States Feb 81 - Feb 82 Major
 Military Observer Group, United Nations Truce Supervision Organization, Jerusalem
 Deputy Director for Politico-Military Affairs Aug 97 - Jun 99 Brigadier General
 J-5, The Joint Staff, Washington, DC
 Commander, Joint Warfighting Center/Director Jul 01 - Oct 01 Major General
 Joint Training, J-7, United States Joint Forces Command, Suffolk, Virginia (No joint credit)
 Director for Strategic Plans and Policy, J-5 Oct 01 - Jan 03 Lieutenant General
 The Joint Staff, Washington, DC
 Director, Joint Staff, The Joint Staff, Washington, DC Jan 03 - Oct 03 Lieutenant General

US DECORATIONS AND BADGES

Defense Distinguished Service Medal (with Oak Leaf Cluster)
 Distinguished Service Medal

Legion of Merit (with 2 Oak Leaf Clusters)
Defense Meritorious Service Medal
Meritorious Service Medal
Army Commendation Medal (with Oak Leaf Cluster)
Army Achievement Medal (with Oak Leaf Cluster)
Expert Infantryman Badge
Master Parachutist Badge
Ranger Tab
Joint Chiefs of Staff Identification Badge
Army Staff Identification Badge



General George W. Casey, Jr. Commanding General Multi-National Force - Iraq

General Casey became the Commanding General, Multi-National Force – Iraq, July 2004.

General Casey was commissioned a second lieutenant of Infantry from the Georgetown University School of Foreign Service in 1970. Throughout his career, he has served in operational assignments in Germany, Italy, Egypt and the United States. He has

commanded at every level from platoon to Division. His most recent assignment was as the 30th Vice Chief of Staff of the Army.

His principal staff assignments have been as a: Congressional Liaison Officer; Special Assistant to the Army Chief of Staff; Chief of Staff, 1st Cavalry Division, Fort Hood, Texas; Operations Officer and Chief of Staff, V (US/GE) Corps, Heidelberg, Germany; Deputy Director for Politico-Military Affairs, Joint Staff, J5; Commander, Joint Warfighting Center/J7, US Joint Forces Command; Director, J5, Joint Staff; and Director of the Joint Staff. He has also served as a United Nations Military Observer in Cairo, Egypt, with the UN Truce Supervision Organization.

General Casey: commanded a mechanized infantry battalion - 1st Battalion 10th Infantry, 4th Infantry Division, Fort Carson, Colorado; commanded a mechanized infantry brigade - 3rd "Grey Wolf" Brigade, 1st Cavalry Division, Fort Hood, Texas; served as Assistant Division Commander for Maneuver and Support in the 1st Armored Division in Bosnia and Germany; and commanded the 1st Armored Division in Bad Kreuznach, Germany. General Casey assumed command of Multi-National Force-Iraq on July 1, 2004.

General Casey holds a Masters Degree in International Relations from Denver University and has served as a Senior Fellow at the Atlantic Council of the United States.

U.S. Decorations and Badges:

Defense Distinguished Service Medal (with Oak Leaf Cluster)
Distinguished Service Medal
Legion of Merit (with 2 Oak Leaf Clusters)
Defense Meritorious Service Medal
Meritorious Service Medal
Army Commendation Medal (with Oak Leaf Cluster)
Army Achievement Medal (with Oak Leaf Cluster)
Expert Infantryman Badge
Master Parachutist Badge
Ranger Tab
Joint Chiefs of Staff Identification Badge
Army Staff Identification Badge

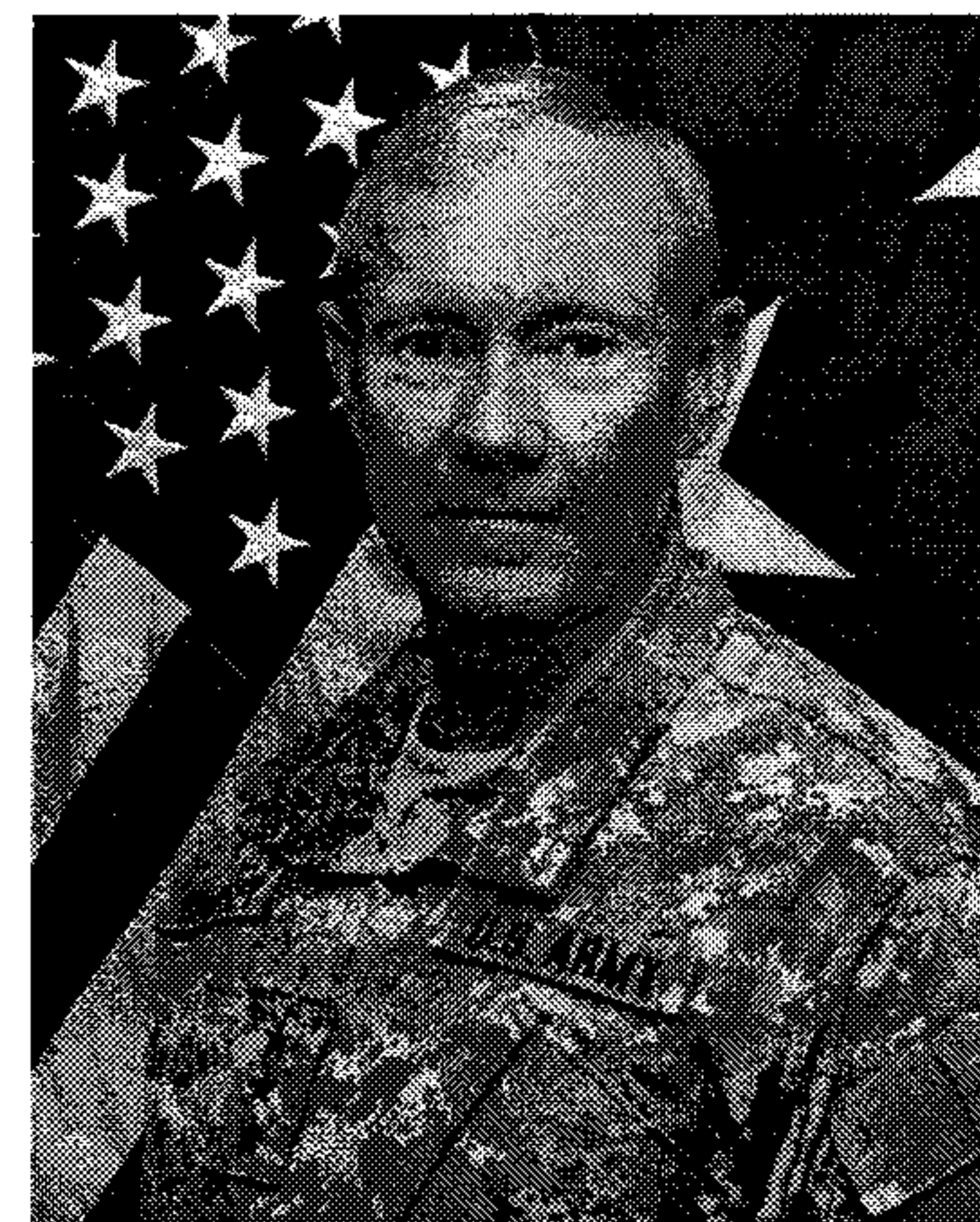
(Updated 30 August 2006)



United States Army

Lieutenant General MARTIN E. DEMPSEY

Commander
Multi-National Security Transition Command-Iraq/Commander, NATO Training
Mission-Iraq
OPERATION IRAQI FREEDOM, Iraq
APO AE 09348
since: September 2005



SOURCE OF COMMISSIONED SERVICE USMA

MILITARY SCHOOLS ATTENDED

Armor Officer Basic and Advanced Courses
 United States Army Command and General Staff College
 National War College

EDUCATIONAL DEGREES

United States Military Academy – BS – No Major
 Duke University – MA – English
 United States Army Command and General Staff College – MMAS – Military Arts and Sciences
 National Defense University – MS – National Security and Strategic Studies

FOREIGN LANGUAGE(S) French

<u>PROMOTIONS</u>	<u>DATES OF APPOINTMENT</u>		
2LT	5	Jun	74
1LT	5	Jun	76
CPT	8	Aug	78
MAJ	1	Sep	85
LTC	1	Apr	91
COL	1	Sep	95
BG	1	Aug	01
MG	1	Sep	04
LTG	8	Sep	05

MAJOR DUTY ASSIGNMENTS

<u>FROM</u>	<u>TO</u>	<u>ASSIGNMENT</u>
Jan 75	May 76	Platoon Leader, B Troop, 1st Squadron, 2d Armored Cavalry, United States Army Europe and Seventh Army, Germany
May 76	Sep 77	Support Platoon Leader, 1st Squadron, 2d Armored Cavalry, United States Army Europe and Seventh Army, Germany
Sep 77	Jun 78	S-1 (Personnel), 1st Squadron, 2d Armored Cavalry, United States Army Europe and Seventh Army, Germany
Jul 78	Jan 79	Student, Armor Officer Advanced Course, United States Army Armor School, Fort Knox, Kentucky
Apr 79	Jan 80	Motor Officer, 1st Squadron, 10th Cavalry, 4th Infantry Division (Mechanized), Fort Carson, Colorado
Jan 80	Oct 80	Commander, A Troop, 1st Squadron, 10th Cavalry, 4th Infantry Division (Mechanized), Fort Carson, Colorado
Oct 80	Jun 81	S-3 (Operations), 1st Squadron, 10th Cavalry, 4th Infantry Division (Mechanized), Fort Carson, Colorado
Jun 81	Jul 82	Commander, Headquarters and Headquarters Troop, 1st Squadron, 10th Cavalry, 4th Infantry Division (Mechanized), Fort Carson, Colorado
Aug 82	May 84	Student, Duke University, Durham, North Carolina

Lieutenant General MARTIN E. DEMPSEY

Jun 84 Jul 87 Instructor, later Assistant Professor, Department of English, United States Military Academy, West Point, New York

Aug 87 Jun 88 Student, United States Army Command and General Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas

Jul 88 Sep 89 Executive Officer, 4th Battalion, 67th Armor, 3d Armored Division, United States Army Europe and Seventh Army, Germany

Sep 89 May 91 S-3 (Operations), later Executive Officer, 3d Brigade, 3d Armored Division, United States Army Europe and Seventh Army, Germany and OPERATIONS DESERT SHIELD/STORM, Saudi Arabia

Jul 91 Jun 93 Commander, 4th Battalion, 67th Armor, 1st Brigade, 1st Armored Division, United States Army Europe and Seventh Army, Germany

Jul 93 Jun 95 Chief, Armor Branch, Combat Arms Division, Officer Personnel Management Directorate, United States Total Army Personnel Command, Alexandria, Virginia

Aug 95 Jun 96 Student, National War College, Fort Lesley J. McNair, Washington, DC

Jul 96 Jul 98 Commander, 3d Armored Cavalry Regiment, Fort Carson, Colorado

Jul 98 Oct 99 Assistant Deputy Director for Politico-Military Affairs, Europe and Africa, J-5, The Joint Staff, Washington, DC

Oct 99 Aug 01 Special Assistant to the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, The Joint Staff, Washington, DC

Sep 01 Jun 03 Program Manager, Saudi Arabian National Guard Modernization Program, Saudi Arabia

Jun 03 Oct 04 Commanding General, 1st Armored Division, United States Army Europe and Seventh Army, OPERATION IRAQI FREEDOM, Iraq

Oct 04 Jul 05 Commanding General, 1st Armored Division, United States Army Europe and Seventh Army, Germany

SUMMARY OF JOINT ASSIGNMENTS

Assistant Deputy Director for Politico-Military Affairs, Europe and Africa, J-5, The Joint Staff, Washington, D.C. ; Jul 98-Oct 99: Colonel

Special Assistant to the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, The Joint Staff, Washington, DC; Oct 99-Aug 01: Colonel/Brigadier General

Commander, Multi-National Security Transition Command-Iraq/Commander, NATO Training Mission-Iraq, OPERATION IRAQI FREEDOM, Iraq; Aug 05-Present: Lieutenant General

US DECORATIONS AND BADGES

Distinguished Service Medal (with Oak Leaf Cluster)

Defense Superior Service Medal

Legion of Merit (with 2 Oak Leaf Clusters)

Bronze Star Medal (with Oak Leaf Cluster)

Meritorious Service Medal (with 2 Oak Leaf Clusters)

Joint Service Commendation Medal

Army Commendation Medal

Army Achievement Medal (with Oak Leaf Cluster)

Combat Action Badge

Parachutist Badge

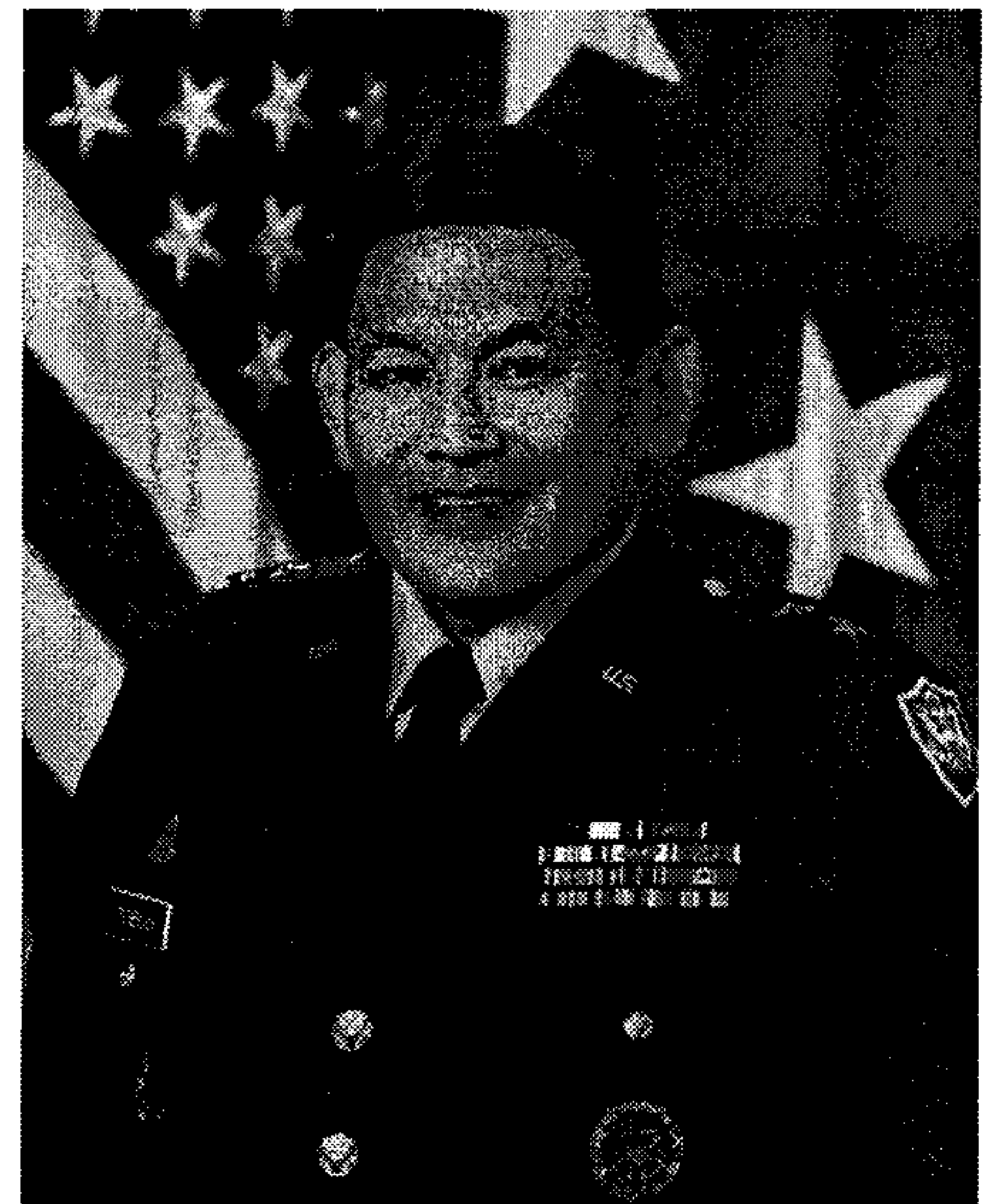
Joint Chiefs of Staff Identification Badge



United States Army

Major General JOSEPH F. PETERSON

**Commanding General
Civilian Police Assistance Training Team, Multi-National
Security Transition Command-Iraq
OPERATION IRAQI FREEDOM, Iraq
APO AE 09316
since: October 2005**



SOURCE OF COMMISSIONED SERVICE ROTC

MILITARY SCHOOLS ATTENDED

Armor Officer Basic and Advanced Courses
United States Army Command and General Staff College
United States Army War College

EDUCATIONAL DEGREES

Santa Clara University - BS - Economics
Chaminade University - MBA - Comptrollership

FOREIGN LANGUAGE(S) None recorded

PROMOTIONS

DATES OF APPOINTMENT

2LT	3 Nov 72
1LT	3 Nov 74
CPT	3 Nov 76
MAJ	1 May 84
LTC	1 Apr 90
COL	1 Jul 95
BG	1 Sep 99
MG	1 Jan 03

MAJOR DUTY ASSIGNMENTS

<u>FROM</u>	<u>TO</u>	<u>ASSIGNMENT</u>
May 73	Nov 74	Battalion Motor Officer, later Scout Platoon Leader, 2d Battalion, 60th Infantry, 9th Infantry Division, Fort Lewis, Washington
Nov 74	May 77	Executive Officer, B Company, later S-3 Air, later Commander, Combat Support Company, 2d Battalion, 77th Armor, 9th Infantry Division, Fort Lewis, Washington
May 77	Mar 78	Student, Armor Officer Advanced Course, United States Army Armor School, Fort Knox, Kentucky
Mar 78	May 79	Commander, B Company, 2d Battalion, 72d Armor, 2d Infantry Division, Eighth United States Army, Korea
May 79	Sep 80	Student, Chaminade University, Honolulu, Hawaii

Major General JOSEPH F. PETERSON

Sep 80	Jul 82	Resource Review Officer, Office of The Adjutant General, United States Army, Washington, DC
Jul 82	Jul 83	Staff Officer, Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations and Plans, United States Army, Washington, DC
Jul 83	Jul 84	Action Officer, Plans, Programs and Budget Analysis for the Command, Control and Communications Systems Directorate, J-6, The Joint Staff, Washington, DC
Jul 84	Jun 85	Student, United States Army Command and General Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas
Jun 85	Dec 86	Deputy Inspector General, 3d Infantry Division (Mechanized), United States Army Europe and Seventh Army, Germany
Dec 86	Jul 87	S-3 (Operations), 1st Battalion, 64th Armor, 3d Infantry Division (Mechanized), United States Army Europe and Seventh Army, Germany
Jul 87	Apr 88	Executive Officer, 1st Battalion, 69th Armor, 3d Infantry Division (Mechanized), United States Army Europe and Seventh Army, Germany
Apr 88	Apr 89	S-3 (Operations), 2d Brigade, 3d Infantry Division (Mechanized), United States Army Europe and Seventh Army, Germany
Apr 89	May 91	Aide-de-Camp to the Supreme Allied Commander Europe, later Staff Officer, Arms Control Branch, Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe, Belgium
Jun 91	Jul 93	Commander, 2d Battalion, 35th Armor, 4th Infantry Division (Mechanized), Fort Carson, Colorado
Jul 93	Jun 94	Student, United States Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania
Jun 94	May 96	G-3 (Operations) and Director for Plans, Training and Mobilization, 4th Infantry Division (Mechanized), Fort Carson, Colorado
Jun 96	Apr 98	Commander, 3d Brigade, 1st Armored Division, Fort Riley, Kansas
Apr 98	Jul 99	Deputy Chief of Staff for Resource Management, United States Army Training and Doctrine Command, Fort Monroe, Virginia
Jul 99	Jul 01	Assistant Division Commander (Support), later Commanding General, later Assistant Division Commander (Maneuver), 3d Infantry Division (Mechanized), Fort Stewart, Georgia
Jul 01	Aug 03	Commanding General, 1st Cavalry Division, Fort Hood, Texas
Aug 03	Oct 05	Vice Director for Operations, J-3, The Joint Staff, Washington, DC

SUMMARY OF JOINT ASSIGNMENTS

	<u>Dates</u>	<u>Grade</u>
Action Officer, Plans, Programs and Budget Analysis for the Command, Control, and Communications Systems Directorate J-6, The Joint Staff, Washington, DC (No Joint Credit)	Jul 83 - Jul 84	Captain/Major
Aide-de-Camp to the Supreme Allied Commander Europe later Staff Officer, Arms Control Branch, Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe, Belgium	Apr 89 - May 91	Major/Lieutenant Colonel
Vice Director for Operations, J-3, The Joint Staff, Washington, DC	Aug 03 - Oct 05	Major General
Commanding General, Civilian Police Assistance Training Multi-National Security Transition Command-Iraq, OPERATION IRAQI FREEDOM, Iraq	Oct 05 - Present	Major General

Major General JOSEPH F. PETERSON

US DECORATIONS AND BADGES

Defense Superior Service Medal

Distinguished Service Medal

Legion of Merit (with 2 Oak Leaf Clusters)

Defense Meritorious Service Medal

Meritorious Service Medal (with 4 Oak Leaf Clusters)

Army Commendation Medal (with Oak Leaf Cluster)

Joint Service Achievement Medal

Army Achievement Medal (with Oak Leaf Cluster)

Joint Chiefs of Staff Identification Badge

Army Staff Identification Badge

As of 2 March 2007

Iraqis Taking Charge of Iraqis Significant Near Term (60 Days) Event List

Iraqi Security Forces (ISF):

- Iraqi Ministry of Defense/Iraqi Joint HQs assumes Operational Control of Iraqi Ground Forces (IGFC) (8th Iraqi Army Division), Iraqi AF, and Iraqi Navy on 7 Sep 06 in a ceremony hosted by PM Maliki.
- 4th IA Division scheduled for assumption into IGFC in mid-Sep 06. Marks second IA Div. now under operational control of IGFC (20% of IA Divs now fully operationally controlled by Iraqi Chain of Command).
- 6th IA Div. scheduled for OPCON by IGFC approx 1 Nov 06. (50% of all IA Divs now operationally controlled by Iraqi Chain of Command and IGFC).

Provincial Iraqi Control (PIC):

- In September (exact date is classified until 48 hours out), the Iraqis will take charge of the Dhi Qar Province. The Provincial Iraqi Control (PIC) transfer indicates that the Provincial Leadership is ready to assume responsibility for providing Iraqi Army and Police security for the province. This marks the second of 18 provinces to be completely under Iraqi control.
- In July, Muthanna was the first province to achieve governance and security independence under the plan and several more provinces are likely to follow Muthanna before the end of the year.
- It is expected that approx. 50% of the Iraqi Provinces will be under PIC by the beginning of 2007.

Field Operating Base Turnover (FOB):

- Near the end of Sep 06, CF are expected to turn Forward Operating Duke over to Iraqi Armed Forces. This marks the 50th of 110 FOBs to be fully transferred to the Government of Iraq.
- Later in Nov 06, two additional FOBs will be transferred to the GOI marking the 50% level for transfer of all FOBs.

Key Definitions List:

IAF (Iraqi Armed Forces): includes the major components of the Joint HQ; including Iraqi Ground Forces, Iraqi Naval Forces, and Iraqi Air Force

NP: (National Police): includes the division HQs, brigade HQs and combat battalions

ITL (In The Lead): A unit "In The Lead" is capable of planning, executing and sustaining counterinsurgency operations with ISF or Coalition support

ITF (In The Fight): A unit fighting "Side-by-Side" is partially capable of conducting counterinsurgency operations in conjunction with Coalition units

PIC (Provincial Iraqi Control): is the civil counterpart to the Coalition's strategy for transferring security authority. Assumption of provincial security responsibility is not timeline driven, but will occur when the necessary conditions are set for the appropriate Iraqi civil authorities to take Provincial Iraqi Control.

- The Ministerial Committee for National Security (MNCS), chaired by the Iraqi Prime Minister, has approval authority on when a Province is prepared to accept the security responsibility based on the following conditions: Threat level, Iraqi Security Forces capacity and capability, Governance, MNF-I Force level of support needed

FOB: Forward Operating Base turnover is a process by which Coalition Forces turn responsibility of a specific secured location under their control over to the Iraqi Security Forces and Government of Iraq. It is not time driven but conditions based similar to PIC.

Iraqis Taking Charge of Iraqis Master Event List

As of 3/2/2007 10:56

SEP 06	OCT 06	NOV 06	DEC 06	JAN 07	FEB 07	MAR 07	APR 07
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IAF



JHQ/JGFC

* IGFC/JHQ C2
8th IA Div OPCON (10%) OPCON (30%)

* IA Div OPCON (50%)

* IA Div OPCON (70%)

* IA Div OPCON (80%)

* IA Div OPCON (100%)

DIVS

6 x IAD HQs
ITL (60%)
85% Manning

Anticipated ISF 300,000 personnel

Est. 9 x IAD HQs
ITL (90%)

* 10 x IAD HQs
ITL (100%)

* IA Div OPCON (100%)

100% Manning

BDES

ITL=In the Lead
ITF=In the Fight

26/36 ITL (72%)
35/36 ITF (97%)



Anticipated
36/36 ITF (100%)

BNS

ITL=In the Lead
ITF=In the Fight

66% IR BNS
ITL



EN/Bde TRA data and Forecasted #'s are classified
Approx. 75% BNS ITL

NP

DIV HQS

0/2 ITL (0%)
1/2 ITF (50%)



Anticipated ISF 300,000 personnel

BDE HQS

2/9 ITL (22%)
9/9 ITF (100%)



Approx. 100% Manning, Equipped

Cbt BNS

5/27 ITL (19%)
27/27 ITF (100%)

25%



4/18 (22%)

5/18 (27%)

6/18 (33%)

7/18 (38%)

10/18 (55%)

12/18 (67%)

15/18 (83%)

PIC

2/18 (11%)

50%



5/18 (27%)

6/18 (33%)

7/18 (38%)

10/18 (55%)

12/18 (67%)

15/18 (83%)

Based on forecasted PIC estimates

FOBS

50/110
45% FOBS Closed/Transferred



55/110

66/110



Bdr Fts

Final Border Fort Completed
Iran Border (approx. Oct-Nov)



50% FOBS Closed/Transferred

60% FOBS Closed/Transferred

FOB Olson approx. Nov 06

Key:

Media Event

Opportunity

Benchmark

Major General James D. Thurman **Commanding General, 4ID**



Major General James D. Thurman is a native of Marietta, Oklahoma. He received a Bachelor of Arts in History from East Central University and a Master of Arts in Management from Webster University. MG Thurman received a Regular Army Commission from the United States Army as a Second Lieutenant in 1975.

Major General Thurman began his career in the 4th Infantry Division serving as Platoon Leader, Executive Officer, and Motor Officer for 6th Battalion, 32d Armor. MG Thurman has commanded at all levels from Company to Brigade. After attending the Officer Rotary Wing Aviator Course, he commanded the Aero-Scout Platoon and later became the Operations Officer, A Troop, 1st Squadron, 17th Cavalry, 82nd Airborne Division, Fort Bragg, North Carolina. From 1981-1982, he attended the Armor Officer Advanced Course, United States Armor School, Fort Knox, Kentucky. Upon completion, MG Thurman attended the AH-64 Aviator Qualification Course, United States Army Aviation Center at Fort Rucker, Alabama. MG Thurman then served as Executive Officer, 3rd Squadron, 6th Cavalry Brigade, Fort Hood, Texas. During 1989-1991, Major General Thurman served as Executive Officer for 1st Battalion, 32d Armor, 1st Cavalry Division and Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm, Saudi Arabia. MG Thurman's previous assignments also include Commander of 2d Squadron, 2d Armored Cavalry Regiment; 3d Squadron, 4th Cavalry, 3rd Infantry Division (Mechanized), United States Army Europe and Seventh Army, Germany; Commander, 2d Brigade, 3rd Infantry Division (Mechanized), Fort Stewart, Georgia; Commander, Operations Group, United States Army National Training Center, Fort Irwin, California; Assistant to the Chief of Staff for Plans and Policy, Allied Forces Southern Europe, Regional Command South, Italy; Commanding General, National Training Center and Fort Irwin, Fort Irwin, California; Director of Training, Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff, G-3, United States Army; and Chief, Operations, Coalition Forces Land Component Command, Operation Iraqi Freedom, Camp Doha, Kuwait.

Major General Thurman departed Kuwait to become the Director, Army Aviation Task Force, Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff, G-3, United States Army in Washington, D.C., where he remained until his arrival at Ft. Hood.

Major General Thurman's awards and decorations include the Distinguished Service Medal, Defense Superior Service Medal (one oak leaf cluster), the Legion of Merit (two oak leaf clusters), the Bronze Star Medal, the Meritorious Service Medal (five oak leaf clusters), the Army Commendation Medal, and the Army Achievement Medal (three oak leaf clusters).



Secretary Donald H. Rumsfeld
Meeting with Retired Military Analysts and Civilian Defense Experts
Wednesday, February 11, 2004
Secretary of Defense Conference Room (3E928), The Pentagon
(As of February 11, 2004/7:35 a.m.)

AGENDA

2:30 p.m. Welcome and Introduction

Mr. Chris Willcox, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Public Affairs

2:31 p.m. Update on Military Commissions and Detainee Issues

Mr. Paul Butler, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Special Operations Program Support

2:45 p.m. Managing the Force

Dr. David S.C. Chu, Under Secretary of Defense (Personnel and Readiness)

Brigadier General David C. Ralston (USA), Deputy Chief of Staff (G3) and Director of Force Management

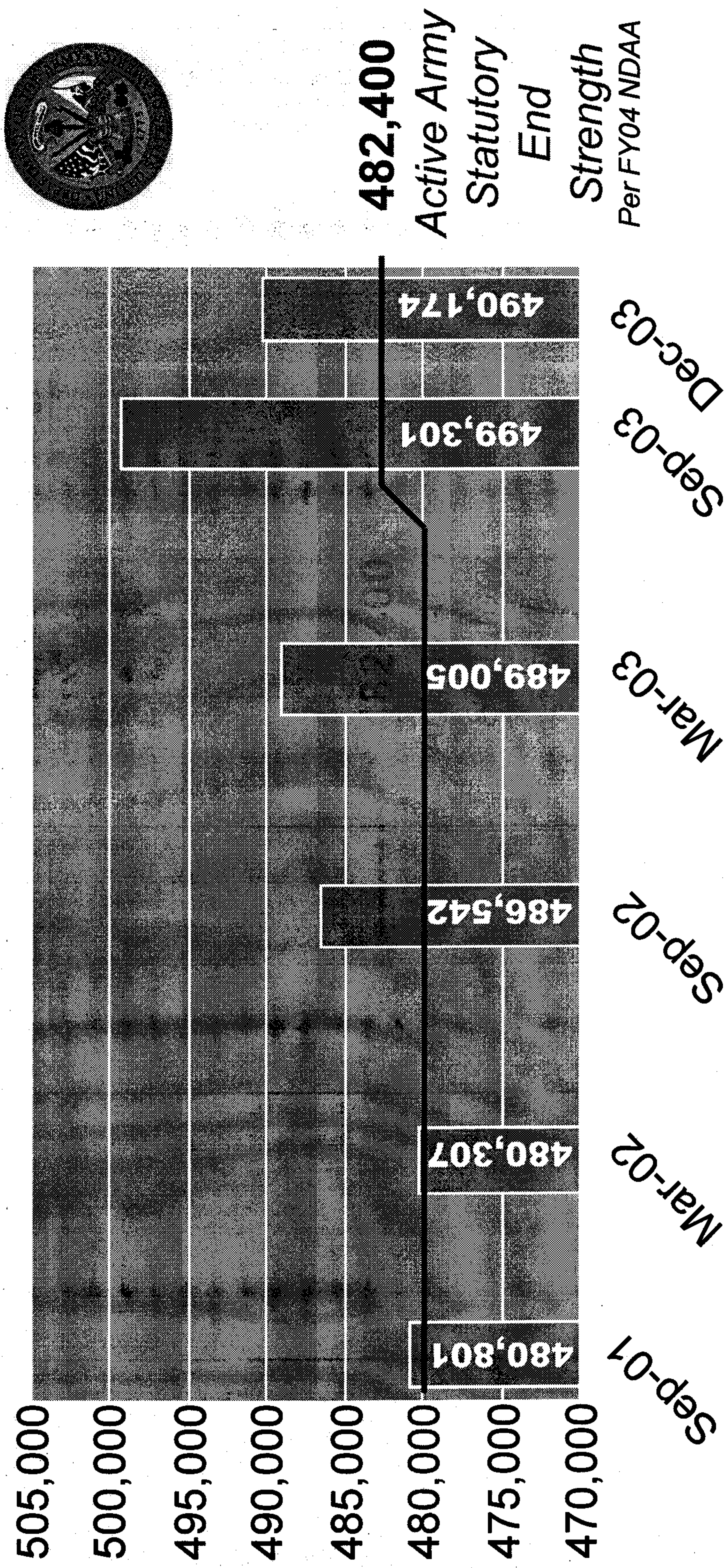
3:15 p.m. Discussion and Questions with Donald H. Rumsfeld, Secretary of Defense

4:00 p.m. Meeting Concludes



Army Statutory End Strength vs Actual Active Duty Levels

Since September 2001



482,400
Active Army
Statutory
End
Strength
Per FY04 NDAA



Reserve Force Mobilization Statistics

Forces Involuntarily Mobilized since 1990

**As of 31 Dec 03 only
7.15% (41,133) Mobilized
more than 1X**

Mobilizations Include:
Desert Shield/Desert Storm

Haiti

Bosnia

SWA

Kosovo

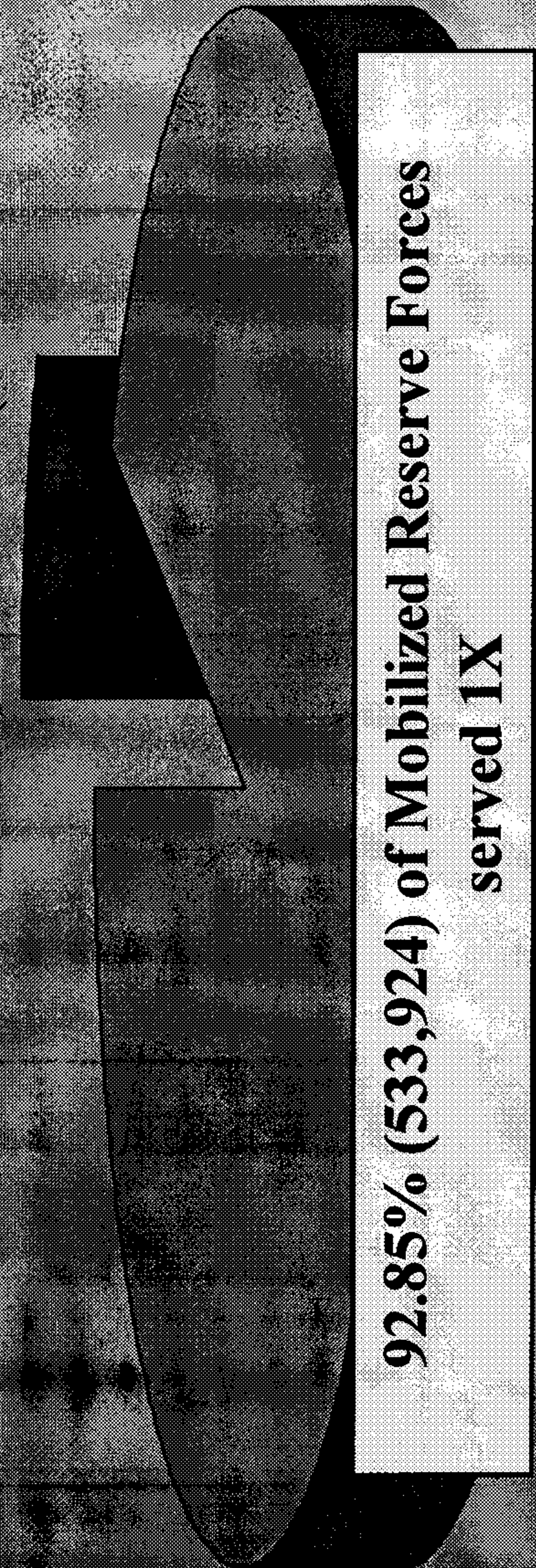
ONE/OEF/OIF

37,078 (6.45% of members Mob'd) served 2X

3,520 (0.61% of members Mob'd) served 3X

5,488 (0.08% of members Mob'd) served 4X

47 (0.01% of members Mob'd) served 5X



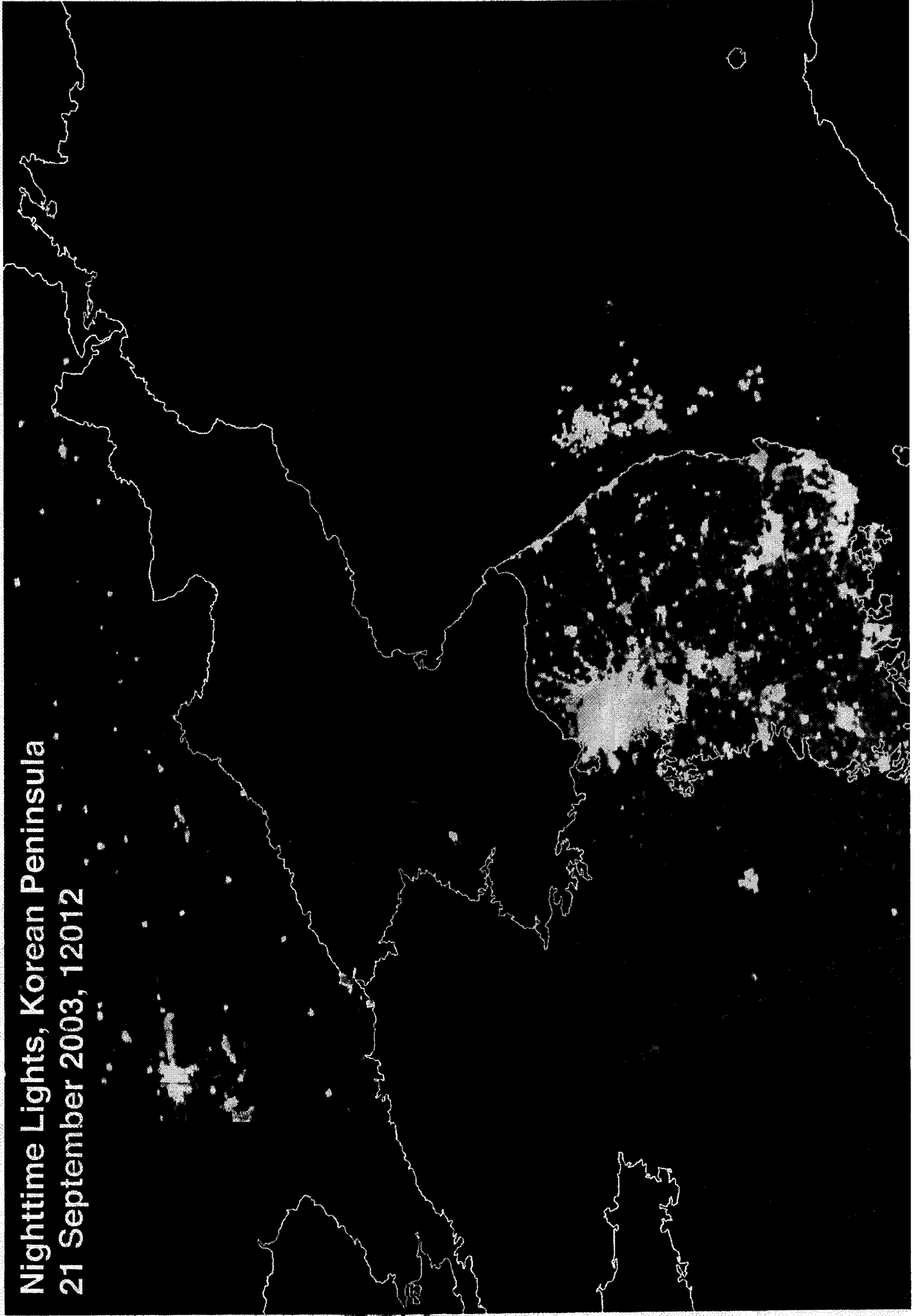
**92.85% (533,924) of Mobilized Reserve Forces
served 1X**

**Total Number of Reserve Forces
Involuntarily Mobilized since 1990 - 575,057**

Note: Does not include volunteers and %'s do not include the IRR/ING



Nighttime Lights, Korean Peninsula
21 September 2003, 12012

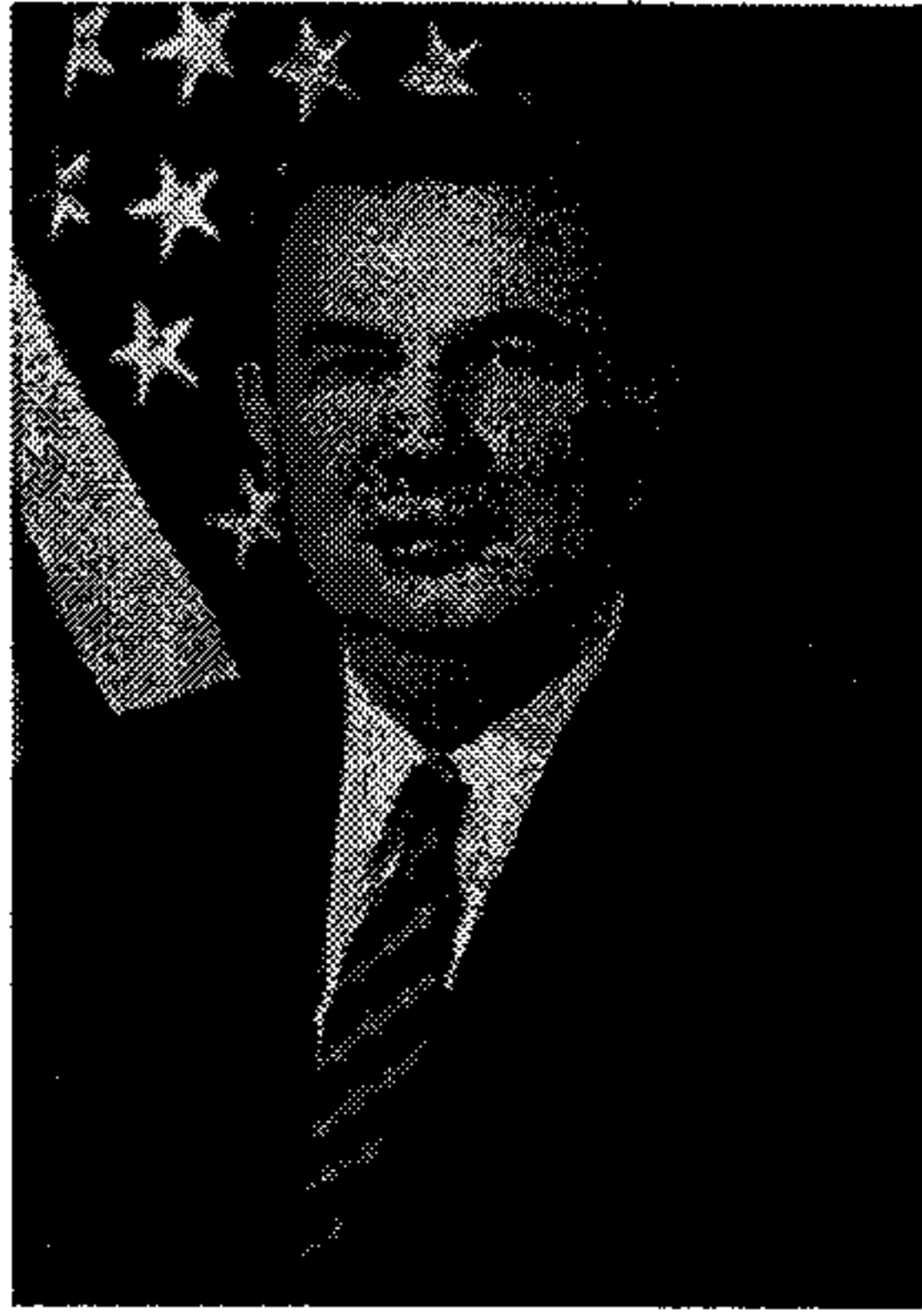




Secretary Donald H. Rumsfeld
Meeting with Retired Military Analysts and Civilian Defense Experts
Wednesday, March 31, 2004
Deputy Secretary of Defense Conference Room (3E869), The Pentagon
(As of March 30, 2004/12:45 pm)

AGENDA

- 1:14 p.m. Welcome and Introduction**
Mr. Chris Willcox, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Public Affairs
- 1:15 p.m. Update on Iraq's Transition to Sovereignty**
Lieutenant General Claude "Mick" Kicklighter, Director, Department of Defense Iraqi Transition Team
- 1:30 p.m. Discussion and Questions with General Richard B. Myers, Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff**
- 2:00 p.m. Discussion and Questions with Donald H. Rumsfeld, Secretary of Defense**
- 2:45 p.m. Meeting Concludes**



Claude M. (Mick) Kicklighter

Assistant Secretary for Policy and Planning

Claude M. (Mick) Kicklighter was sworn in August 10, 2001 as the Assistant Secretary for the Office of Policy and Planning. Prior to that, he served as the Deputy Under Secretary for Memorial Affairs, National Cemetery Administration. On January 24, 2001, Mick Kicklighter was designated to lead the office of the Assistant Secretary for Public and Intergovernmental Affairs. On June 27, 2001, President Bush nominated Mick Kicklighter to be Assistant Secretary for Policy and Planning. In this role, he serves as senior advisor to the Secretary of Veterans Affairs on strategic planning, policy research and analysis, and program evaluation. This office is responsible for development of the VA Integrated Strategic Plan and the Secretary's Annual Statement. It also manages the Department's program evaluation process which is intended to assess whether current programs and services administered by VA are meeting their legislative intent and making a positive impact on the lives of veterans and their families.

After the tragic attack on September 11, 2001, Mick was selected to direct VA's Crisis Response team and was selected to establish and direct the new office of Operations, Security and Preparedness.

Mick Kicklighter was born and raised in Glennville, Georgia. He graduated from Mercer University with a Bachelor of Arts Degree in biology and was commissioned a Second Lieutenant in Field Artillery. He earned a Master of Arts Degree in Management of National Resources from the School of Business Administration, George Washington University. He is a graduate of the United States Army Command and General Staff College and the Industrial College of the Armed Forces.

His overseas tours include France, Germany, The Netherlands, Iran, and two tours in Vietnam.

Mick commanded at every level from Company through Division, having commanded the 25th Infantry Division (Light) at Schofield Barracks from June 1984 until September 1986. He commanded the United States Army Security Assistance Center. Following that assignment he served as the Chief of Staff of the Army Material Command, Alexandria, Virginia. He served in staff assignments from Battalion to Headquarters, Department of Army, the Office of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and the Office of the Secretary of Defense. He served as Director of the Army Staff from May 1987 to July 1989. From 1989 to 1991 Mick Kicklighter commanded the US Army Pacific. Upon completing this assignment he retired from active duty as an Army Lieutenant General. In July 1991 he became the Director of our Nation's effort to thank and honor our WWII veterans as we commemorated the 50th Anniversary of WWII. He served as Deputy Under Secretary of the Army for International Affairs from September 1995 until July 1999.

Mick Kicklighter's awards include the Distinguished Service Medal with two Oak Leaf Clusters, Defense Superior Service Medal, Legion of Merit with three Oak Leaf Clusters, Bronze Star, Meritorious Service Medal with Oak Leaf Cluster, Army Commendation Medal with four Oak Leaf Clusters, Secretary of Defense Identification Badge, Joint Chiefs of Staff Identification Badge, the Army General Staff Identification Badge, and the Chaplin's Corp awarded him the Order of Aaron and Hur. He also received the following foreign awards: Argentina Order of May, French Order National Du Merite; Korean Order of National Security Gugseon Medal; and the Silver Honorary Order of Freedom of the Republic of Slovenia.

Mick Kicklighter received the Eisenhower Liberation Medal, presented by the United States Holocaust Memorial Council, on April 6, 1994 in the Rotunda of the Capitol with the Vice President attending. The President awarded the Presidential Citizen Medal to Mick Kicklighter on April 21, 1995, at a White House ceremony; and on December 22, 1995, the Secretary of Defense presented Mick Kicklighter with the Department of Defense Medal for Distinguished Public Service. On 24 April 1998, Secretary of the Army awarded the Decoration for Exceptional Civilian Service; and on 27 August 1999 Mick Kicklighter also received the Department of Defense's Distinguished Civilian Service Award.

For the past three years Mick Kicklighter served as Chair of the Board for Habitat for Humanity, International.

(b)(6)





Douglas J. Feith
Under Secretary of Defense for Policy

Douglas J. Feith is the Under Secretary of Defense for Policy. His responsibilities include the formulation of defense planning guidance and forces policy, Department of Defense relations with foreign countries and the Department's role in U.S. Government Interagency policy making.

Before President George W. Bush appointed him in July 2001, Mr. Feith was for fifteen years the managing attorney of the Washington, D.C. law firm of Feith & Zell, P.C.

From March 1984 until September 1986, Mr. Feith served as Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Negotiations Policy.

Before becoming Deputy Assistant Secretary, Mr. Feith served as Special Counsel to Assistant Secretary of Defense Richard Perle.

Mr. Feith transferred to the Pentagon from the National Security Council at the White House, where he worked in 1981-1982 as a Middle East specialist.

Mr. Feith's writings on international law and on foreign and defense policy have appeared in the New York Times, the Washington Post, The Wall Street Journal, Commentary, The New Republic and elsewhere. He has contributed chapters to a number of books, including James W. Muller, ed., Churchill as Peacemaker; Douglas J. Feith, et al., Israel's Legitimacy in Law and History; and Uri Ra'anah, et al., eds., Hydra of Carnage: International Linkages of Terrorism.

Mr. Feith holds a J.D. (magna cum laude) from the Georgetown University Law Center and an A.B. (magna cum laude) from Harvard College.

March 31, 2004

Pentagon Channel Communication to the Men and Women In the Military

Overview:

The DoD will expand the Pentagon Channel in May to every military camp, base and station in the U.S. DoD will also webcast the Channel and offer the programming to cable providers (C-Span Model).

Purpose for Expansion:

Through our transformation studies, we've learned that the military wants more information and news from their leadership. For instance, Congress passed an updated Soldier, Sailor Relief Act that will provide needed benefits to the military. DoD has the capability to communicate this information overseas via American Forces Radio and Television Service, but no capability to broadcast the information stateside --- where many of the benefits apply. The expanded reach to camps, bases and stations provides the necessary communication vehicle.

1.2 Million members of the military are in the Guard and the Reserves so it is imperative for them to have timely access to military news and information.

Channel Content:

- DoD Briefings
- Military Briefings, speeches from the field
- DoD Interviews
- Military Service Broadcasts
- DoD News and Information pieces (i.e., new military benefits, health requirements...)

Timeline of Expansion:

- In May (Military Appreciation Month), DoD will offer the channel via satellite to every military camp, base and station.
- In June, DoD will begin webcasting the Channel.
- In August, DoD will offer the Pentagon Channel to all cable and satellite providers (C-Span Model).

Funding for Expansion:

- Congress funded this expansion in FY04 Budget



**Secretary Donald H. Rumsfeld
Meeting with Military Defense Analysts**

Wednesday, June 16, 2004

Deputy Secretary of Defense Conference Room (3E869), The Pentagon

(As of June 16, 2004/11:00 a.m.)

AGENDA

1:00 p.m. Welcome and Introduction

- Mr. Chris Willcox, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Public Affairs

1:01 p.m. Update on GTMO/Interrogations

- Mr. Pete Geren, Special Assistant to the Secretary of Defense
- Mr. Daniel J. Dell'Orto, Principal Deputy General Counsel
- Lieutenant General Keith B. Alexander, Deputy Chief of Staff (Army G-2)

1:40 p.m. Update on Global Defense Posture

- Mr. Douglas J. Feith, Under Secretary of Defense for Policy

2:00 p.m. Discussion and Questions with Secretary of Defense (Transition to Iraqi Self-Government)

- Also present will be Rear Admiral David Nash, Director for Program Management Office, Coalition Provisional Authority (Baghdad)

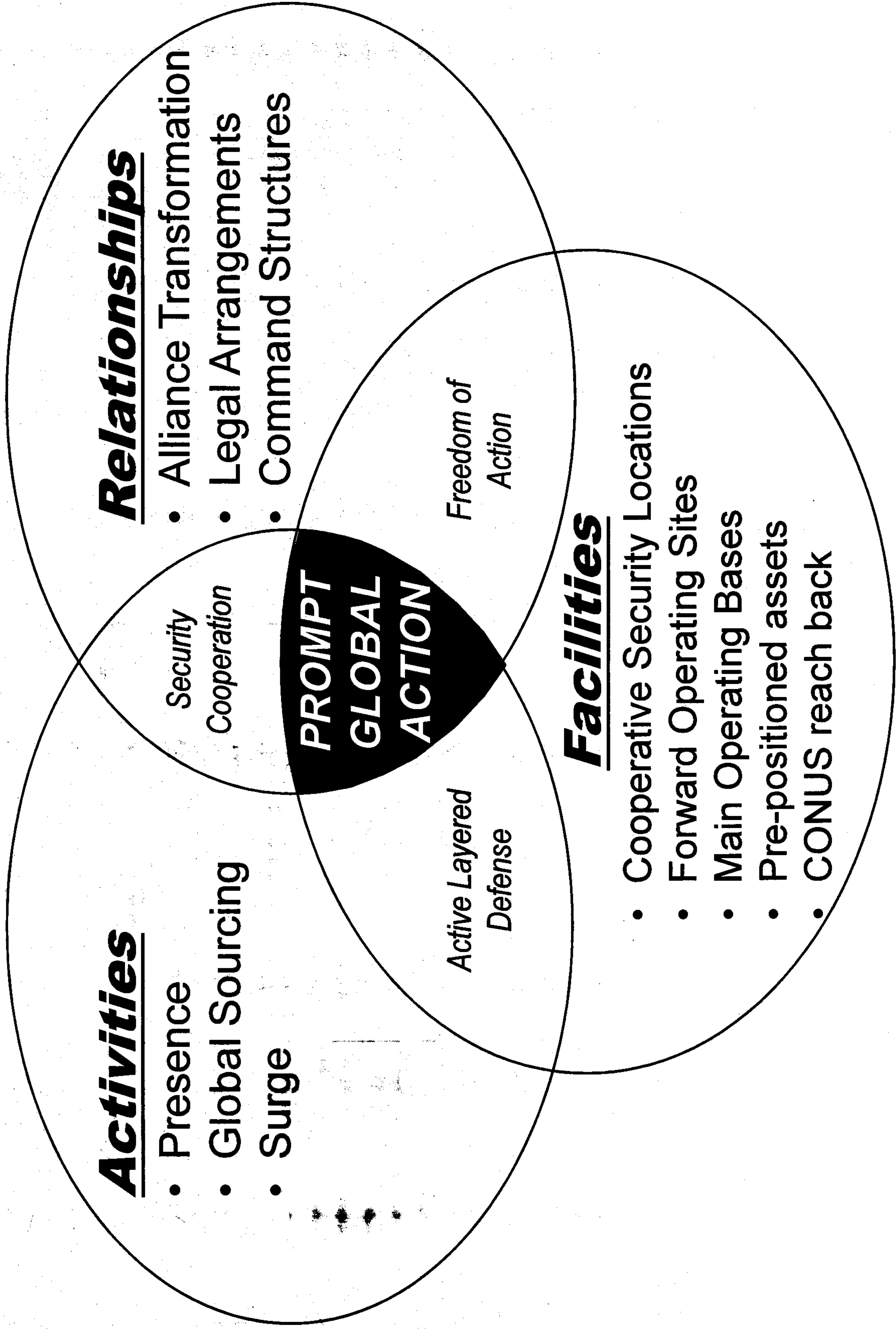
2:45 p.m. Meeting Concludes

- Mr. Willcox

Global Posture Strategy – Key Themes

- ❑ Expand allied roles, build new partnerships
- ❑ Develop flexibility to contend with uncertainty
- ❑ Focus within and across regions
- ❑ Develop rapidly deployable capabilities
- ❑ Focus on capabilities, not numbers

Transforming global posture



Posture terminology

Main Operating Base (MOB)

- Permanent base with robust infrastructure
- Usually single service, may be joint
- Supports training, Security Cooperation
- Established command and control
- Enduring family support facilities

Forward Operating Site (FOS)

- Rotational use by operational forces
- Small permanent presence – support or contractor personnel
- Scalable; can support sustained ops
- May contain prepositioned equipment

Cooperative Security Location (CSL)

- Austere infrastructure with little to no permanent party
- Exercises and security cooperation activities
- May contain prepositioned equipment and/or logistical arrangements (e.g., fuel contracts)
- Possible reliance on contractor support

Summary of Global Posture Strategy

**Global Posture = Presence suitable to each region
+
Ability to act promptly and globally**

Build a sustainable force posture for coming decades



**LTG Keith B. Alexander
Deputy Chief of Staff (Army G-2)**

LTG Keith B. Alexander assumed the duties as the Deputy Chief of Staff (DCS, G-2), Headquarters, Department of the Army, Washington DC on 2 July 2003. His prior assignment was as the Commanding General of the U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command at Fort Belvoir, VA.

He was born in Syracuse, N.Y. He entered active duty at the U.S. Military Academy at West Point.

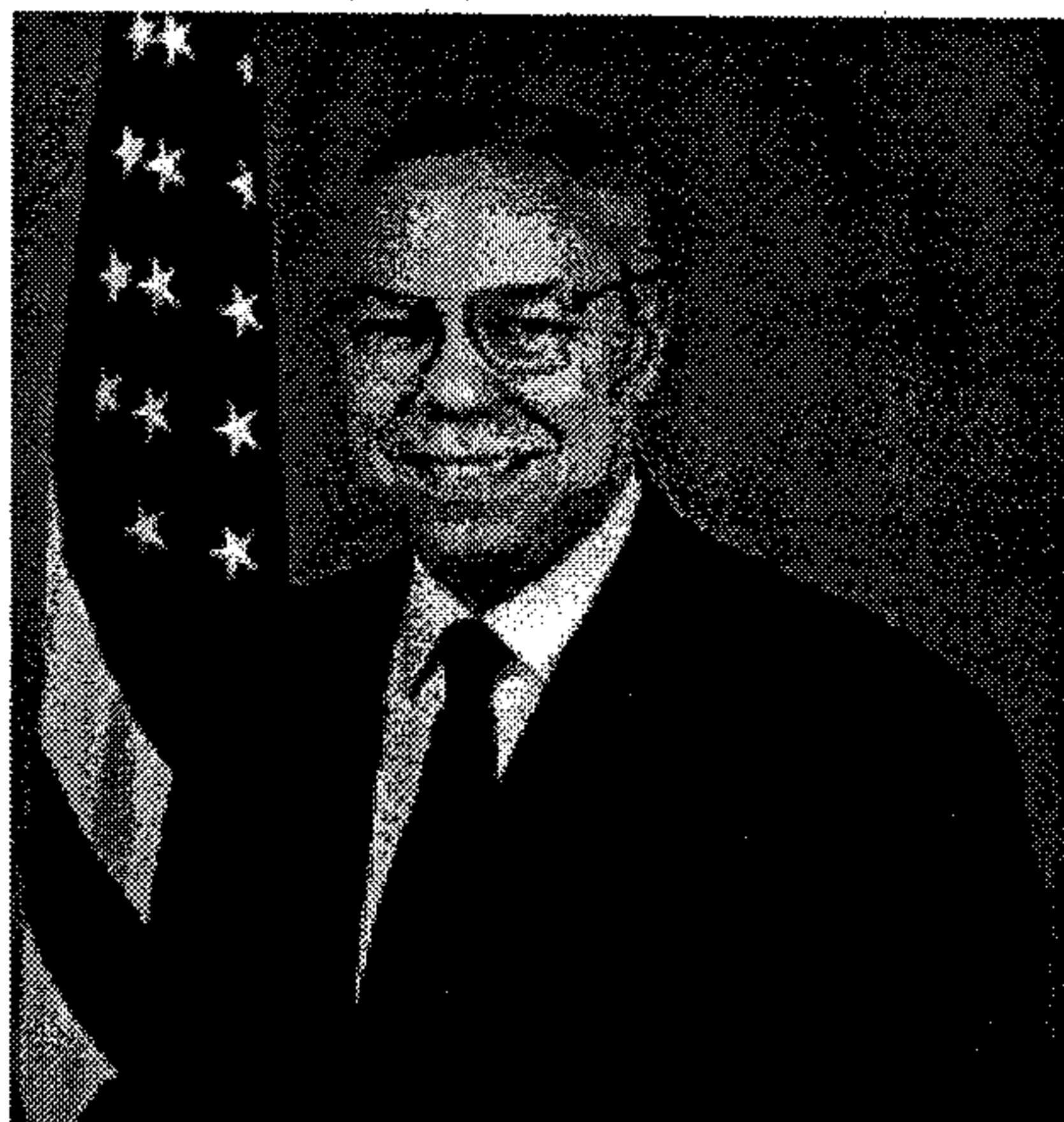
Previous assignments include the Director of Intelligence, United States Central Command, MacDill Air Force Base, Fla., and Deputy Director for Requirements, Capabilities, Assessments and Doctrine, J-2, for the Joint Chiefs of Staff. LTG Alexander has served in a variety of command assignments in Germany and the United States. These include tours as Commander of Border Field Office, 511th MI Battalion, 66th MI Group; 336th Army Security Agency Company, 525th MI Group; 204th MI Battalion; and 525th MI Brigade.

Additionally, LTG Alexander held key staff assignments as Deputy Director and Operations Officer, Army Intelligence Master Plan, for the Deputy Chief of Staff for Intelligence; S-3 and Executive Officer, 522nd MI Battalion, 2nd Armored Division; G-2 for the 1st Armored Division both in Germany and Operation DESERT SHIELD/DESERT STORM in Saudi Arabia.

LTG Alexander holds a Bachelor of Science degree from the U.S. Military Academy and a Master of Science degree in Business Administration from Boston University. He holds a Master of Science degree in Systems Technology (Electronic Warfare) and a Master of Science degree in Physics from the Naval Post Graduate School. He also holds a Master of Science degree in National Security Strategy from the National Defense University.

His military education includes the Armor Officer Basic Course, the Military Intelligence Officer Advanced Course, the U.S. Army Command and General Staff College, and the National War College.

His badges include the Senior Parachutist Badge, the Army Staff Identification Badge and the Joint Chiefs of Staff Identification Badge.



Secretary of State Colin L. Powell

Colin L. Powell became the 65th Secretary of State on January 20, 2001. As he stated at his confirmation hearing, the guiding principle of U.S. foreign policy during his tenure will be that "America stands ready to help any country that wishes to join the democratic world."

Secretary Powell brought extensive experience with him to his office. Before becoming Secretary of State, Colin Powell had served as a key aid to the Secretary of Defense and as National Security Advisor. He also served 35 years in the United States Army, rising to the rank of Four-Star General and serving as Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

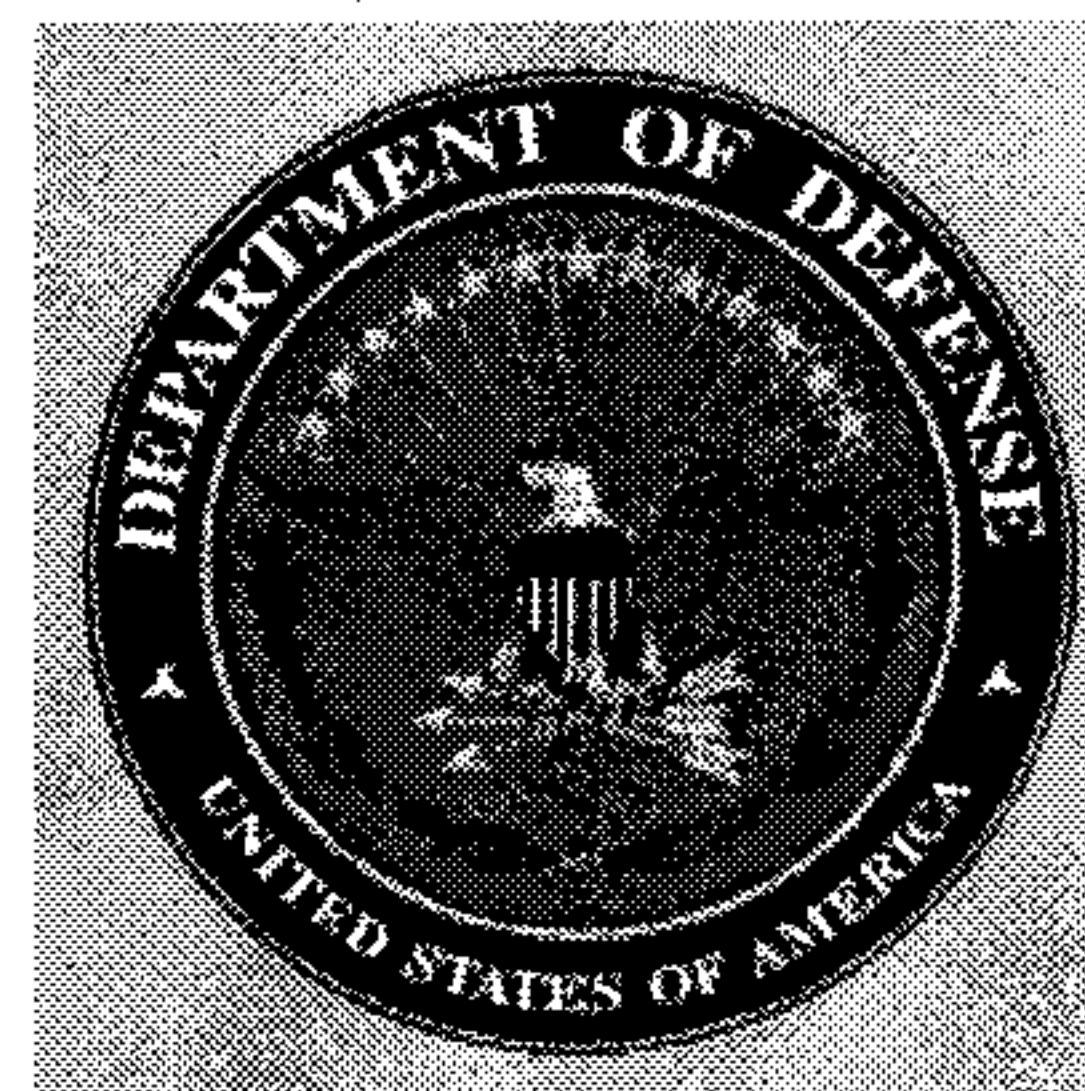
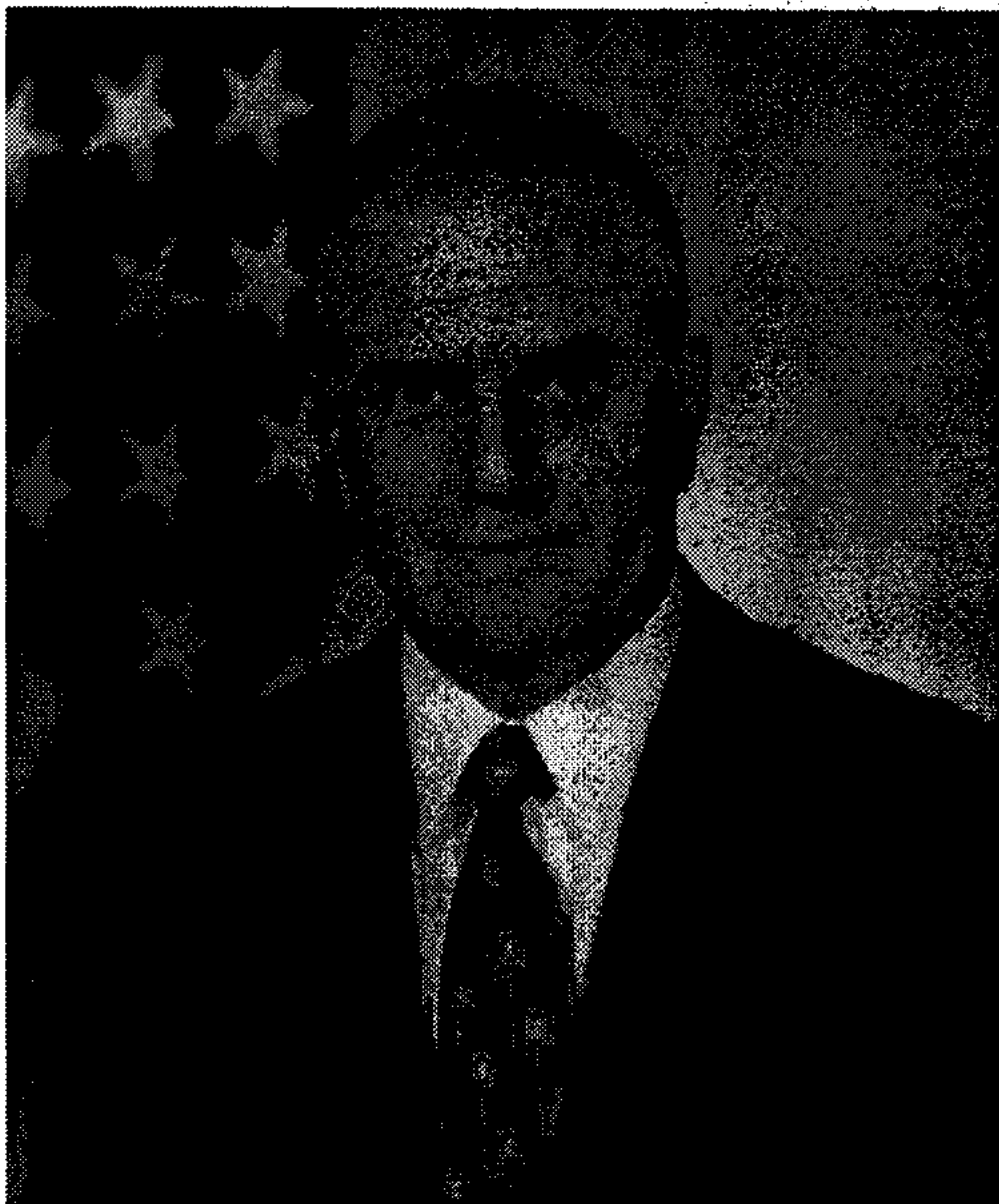
That experience has served him well, both before and particularly after the events of September 11, 2001, the day of the greatest tragedy on American soil since Pearl Harbor. The Secretary has stood shoulder to shoulder with the President and the other members of the President's cabinet in fighting the war on terrorism. As he has often said, "winning that war is our first priority, and it will remain so for as long as necessary."

Secretary Powell has stressed that fighting the war on terrorism is not just a military but also a diplomatic task, and that the two go hand in hand. As he said in a major address at George Washington University on September 5, 2003, "We do not see the war against terrorism and the nurturing of constructive relationships among the major powers as competing tasks. We conduct the war on terrorism with an eye turned toward great power cooperation. And we seek enhanced great power cooperation with an eye turned toward success in the war on terrorism."

The Secretary has also led the State Department in major efforts to solve regional and civil conflicts - in the Middle East, between Israel and its Arab neighbors; in Sudan, Congo, and Liberia; in the Balkans, in Cyprus, in Haiti, in Northern Ireland and elsewhere. Secretary Powell has been particularly concerned with the peace and security of Afghanistan and Iraq, countries where winning the peace is as important as Coalition battlefield victories.

Secretary Powell has also been devoted to grasping opportunities as well as to confronting the global and regional security challenges of the 21st century. He has been at the forefront of the administration's efforts to advance economic and social development worldwide - in the fight against HIV/AIDs, in the promise of the Millennium Challenge Account, and in pursuing a freer trading and investment climate worldwide. These efforts, too, are not separate from the nation's security agenda. As the Secretary said at Princeton University on February 20, 2004, "we must build a better future even as we deal with the security challenges before us. That is how we'll overcome those challenges, because it's not enough to fight against a negative, like terrorism. We must focus on what inspires us, on what brings the good people of the world together. We've got to fight for the positive -- for liberty, for freedom, for democracy."

Indeed, in testimony before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Secretary Powell affirmed that our main purpose is to extend democracy, prosperity, and freedom to every corner of the world. It is a process that is establishing a balance of power that favors freedom across the globe.



DANIEL J. DELL'ORTO

Principal Deputy General Counsel Department of Defense

Daniel J. Dell'Orto is the Department's Principal Deputy General Counsel. He has served in this capacity since June 2000. He also served as the Acting General Counsel of the Department of Defense from January 19-May 23, 2001. He provides oversight, guidance, and direction regarding legal advice on all matters arising within the Department of Defense, including the Office of the Secretary of Defense.

Prior to joining the Department of Defense General Counsel's Office, Mr. Dell'Orto served as the Principal Deputy General Counsel of the Department of the Air Force, a position to which he was appointed in December 1998. Before that appointment, Mr. Dell'Orto served as an Army officer for more than 27 years. After his commissioning and initial assignments as a field artillery officer, he attended and completed law school under the provisions of the Army's Funded Legal Education Program. Thereafter, at assignments in the United States, Germany, and Korea, he served in a series of positions as a judge advocate, including prosecutor, defense counsel, appellate attorney, trial judge, appellate judge, and chief of the worldwide Army Trial Defense Service, culminating with his assignment as the Military Assistant to the Department of Defense General Counsel. He retired in the grade of colonel.

His civilian education includes a Bachelor of Science Degree in Aerospace Engineering from the University of Notre Dame, a Master of Business Administration Degree from Pepperdine University, a law degree from St. John's University School of Law, and a Master of Laws Degree from Georgetown University Law Center. His military education includes the Army Field Artillery and Judge Advocate Basic Courses, Airborne School, the Judge Advocate Officer Graduate Course, the Army Command and General Staff College, the Armed Forces Staff College and the Army War College.

While on active duty, Mr. Dell'Orto was awarded the Defense Distinguished Service Medal, the Legion of Merit (two awards), the Meritorious Service Medal (four awards), the Joint Service Commendation Medal, the Army Commendation Medal, and the Army Achievement Medal. In 1985, the American Bar Association honored him as the Outstanding Young Military Lawyer of the Army. In his civilian service, Mr. Dell'Orto has received the Department of Defense Medal for Distinguished Public Service and the Department of the Air Force Decoration for Exceptional Civilian Service.

Mr. Dell'Orto is a member of the Bar of the State of New York and has been admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of the United States, the United States Tax Court, the United States Court of Appeals for the Armed Forces and the United States Army Court of Criminal Appeals.



Dr. Condoleezza Rice
National Security Advisor

Dr. Condoleezza Rice became the Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs, commonly referred to as the National Security Advisor, on January 22, 2001.

In June 1999, she completed a six year tenure as Stanford University's Provost, during which she was the institution's chief budget and academic officer. As Provost she was responsible for a \$1.5 billion annual budget and the academic program involving 1,400 faculty members and 14,000 students.

As professor of political science, Dr. Rice has been on the Stanford faculty since 1981 and has won two of the highest teaching honors -- the 1984 Walter J. Gores Award for Excellence in Teaching and the 1993 School of Humanities and Sciences Dean's Award for Distinguished Teaching.

At Stanford, she has been a member of the Center for International Security and Arms Control, a Senior Fellow of the Institute for International Studies, and a Fellow (by courtesy) of the Hoover Institution. Her books include Germany Unified and Europe Transformed (1995) with Philip Zelikow, The Gorbachev Era (1986) with Alexander Dallin, and Uncertain Allegiance: The Soviet Union and the Czechoslovak Army (1984). She also has written numerous articles on Soviet and East European foreign and defense policy, and has addressed audiences in settings ranging from the U.S. Ambassador's Residence in Moscow to the Commonwealth Club to the 1992 and 2000 Republican National Conventions.

From 1989 through March 1991, the period of German reunification and the final days of the Soviet Union, she served in the Bush Administration as Director, and then Senior Director, of Soviet and East European Affairs in the National Security Council, and a Special Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs. In 1986, while an international affairs fellow of the Council on Foreign Relations, she served as Special Assistant to the Director of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. In 1997, she served on the Federal Advisory Committee on Gender -- Integrated Training in the Military.

She was a member of the boards of directors for the Chevron Corporation, the Charles Schwab Corporation, the William and Flora Hewlett Foundation, the University of Notre Dame, the International Advisory Council of J.P. Morgan and the San Francisco Symphony Board of Governors. She was a Founding Board member of the Center for a New Generation, an educational support fund for schools in East Palo Alto and East Menlo Park, California and was Vice President of the Boys and Girls Club of the Peninsula. In addition, her past board service has encompassed such organizations as

Transamerica Corporation, Hewlett Packard, the Carnegie Corporation, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, The Rand Corporation, the National Council for Soviet and East European Studies, the Mid-Peninsula Urban Coalition and KQED, public broadcasting for San Francisco.

Born November 14, 1954 in Birmingham, Alabama, she earned her bachelor's degree in political science, cum laude and Phi Beta Kappa, from the University of Denver in 1974; her master's from the University of Notre Dame in 1975; and her Ph.D. from the Graduate School of International Studies at the University of Denver in 1981. She is a Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and has been awarded honorary doctorates from Morehouse College in 1991, the University of Alabama in 1994, the University of Notre Dame in 1995, the Mississippi College School of Law in 2003, and the University of Louisville in 2004. She resides in Washington, D



Douglas J. Feith
Under Secretary of Defense for Policy

Douglas J. Feith is the Under Secretary of Defense for Policy. His responsibilities include the formulation of defense planning guidance and forces policy, Department of Defense relations with foreign countries and the Department's role in U.S. Government Interagency policy making.

Before President George W. Bush appointed him in July 2001, Mr. Feith was for fifteen years the managing attorney of the Washington, D.C. law firm of Feith & Zell, P.C.

From March 1984 until September 1986, Mr. Feith served as Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Negotiations Policy.

Before becoming Deputy Assistant Secretary, Mr. Feith served as Special Counsel to Assistant Secretary of Defense Richard Perle.

Mr. Feith transferred to the Pentagon from the National Security Council at the White House, where he worked in 1981-1982 as a Middle East specialist.

Mr. Feith's writings on international law and on foreign and defense policy have appeared in the New York Times, the Washington Post, The Wall Street Journal, Commentary, The New Republic and elsewhere. He has contributed chapters to a number of books, including James W. Muller, ed., Churchill as Peacemaker; Douglas J. Feith, et al., Israel's Legitimacy in Law and History; and Uri Ra'an, et al., eds., Hydra of Carnage: International Linkages of Terrorism.

Mr. Feith holds a J.D. (magna cum laude) from the Georgetown University Law Center and an A.B. (magna cum laude) from Harvard College.

Pete Geren

Special Assistant to the Secretary of Defense

Pete Geren joined the Department of Defense in September of 2001 to serve as Special Assistant to the Secretary of Defense with responsibilities in the areas of inter-agency initiatives, legislative affairs and special projects.

Prior to joining the Department of Defense, Geren was an attorney and businessman in Fort Worth, Texas.

From 1989 until his retirement in 1997, Geren was a member of the U.S. Congress, representing the Twelfth Congressional District of Texas for four terms. He served on the Armed Services, Science & Technology and the Public Works and Transportation Committees during his tenure in the Congress.

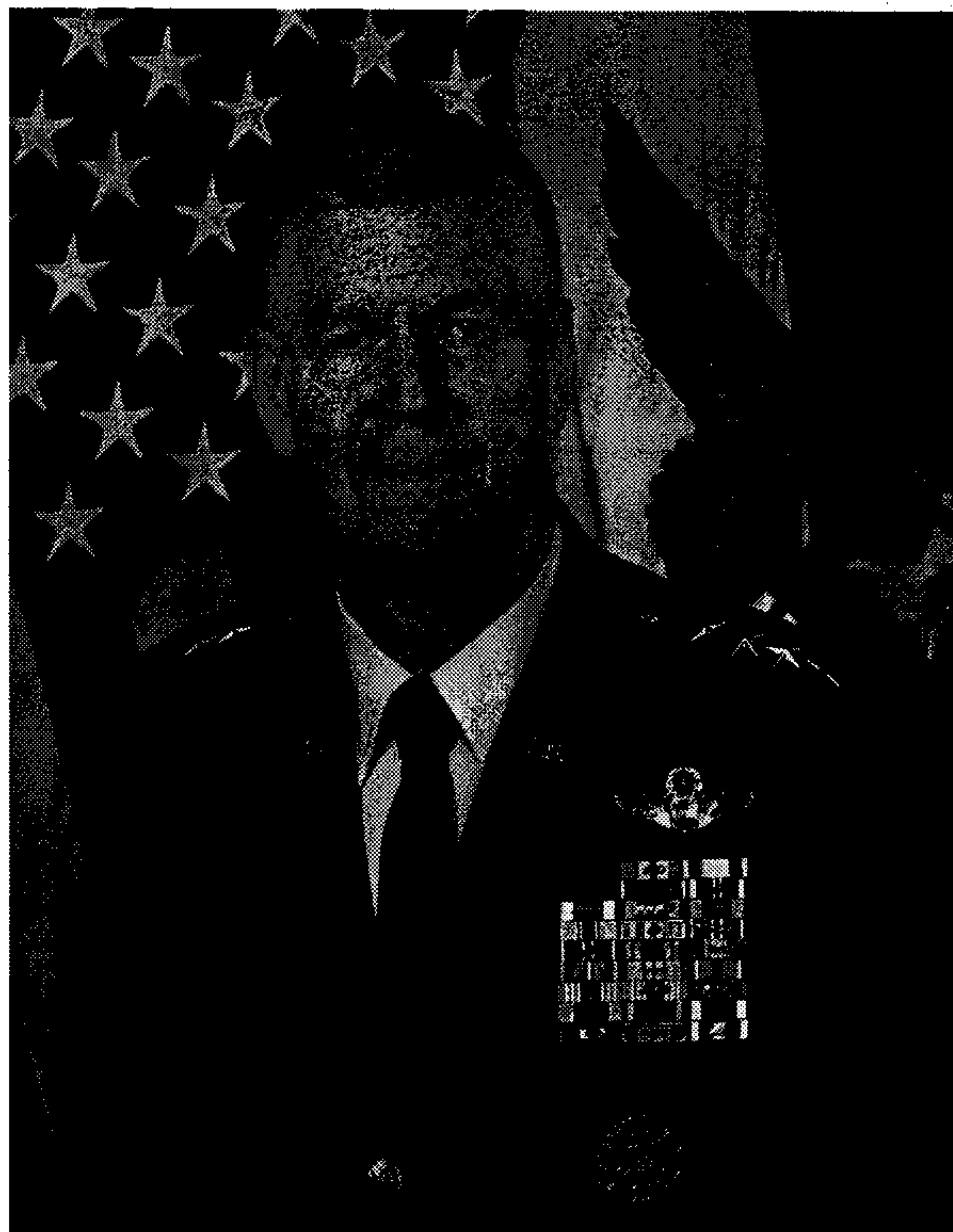
Geren received his BA degree from the University of Texas in 1974 and his JD from University of Texas Law School in 1978. He and his wife,

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GENERAL RICHARD B. MYERS

CHAIRMAN OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF



General Richard B. Myers became the fifteenth Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff on Oct. 1, 2001. In this capacity, he serves as the principal military advisor to the President, the Secretary of Defense, and the National Security Council. Prior to becoming Chairman, he served as Vice Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff for 19 months.

General Myers was born in Kansas City, Missouri. He is a 1965 graduate of Kansas State University, and holds a Masters Degree in Business Administration from Auburn University. The General has attended the Air Command and Staff College at Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama; the U.S. Army War College at Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania; and the Program for Senior Executives in National and International Security at the John F. Kennedy School of Government, Harvard University.

General Myers entered the Air Force in 1965 through the Reserve Officer Training Corps program. His career includes operational command and leadership positions in a variety of Air Force and Joint assignments. General Myers is a command pilot with more than 4,100 flying hours in the T-33, C-37, C-21, F-4, F-15 and F-16, including 600 combat hours in the F-4. As the Vice Chairman from March 2000 to September 2001, General Myers served as the Chairman of the Joint Requirements Oversight Council, Vice Chairman of the Defense Acquisition Board, and as a member of the National Security Council Deputies Committee and the Nuclear Weapons Council. In addition, he acted for the Chairman in all aspects of the Planning, Programming and Budgeting System including participation in the Defense Resources Board.

From August 1998 to February 2000, General Myers was Commander in Chief, North American Aerospace Defense Command and U.S. Space Command; Commander, Air Force Space Command; and Department of Defense manager, space transportation system contingency support at Peterson Air Force Base, Colorado. As commander, General Myers was responsible for defending America through space and intercontinental ballistic missile operations. Prior to assuming that position, he was Commander, Pacific Air Forces, Hickam Air Force Base, Hawaii, from July 1997 to July 1998. From July 1996 to July 1997 he served as Assistant to the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the Pentagon; and from November 1993 to June 1996 General Myers was Commander of U.S. Forces Japan and 5th Air Force at Yokota Air Base, Japan.

General Myers and his wife have three children, two daughters and a son.



Secretary Donald H. Rumsfeld
Meeting with Retired Military Defense Analysts
Wednesday, September 8, 2004
ROOM # 3E869, The Pentagon

AGENDA

9:30 a.m. Welcome and Introduction

- Ms. Allison Barber, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Internal Communications and Public Liaison

9:31 a.m. Update on Military Voting

- Charles Abell, Principal Deputy Under Secretary for Personnel and Readiness

9:46 a.m. Update on Detainee Operations

- Brigadier General Leo Brooks, Vice Director of the Army Staff
- Matt Waxman, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense, Detainee Affairs

10:00 a.m. Update on Troop Strength and Troop Morale in Iraq and Afghanistan

- General Richard Cody, Vice Chief of Staff, Army

10:25 a.m. Update on Global Posturing

- Doug Feith, Under Secretary of Defense for Policy

10:50 a.m. Update on Global War on Terrorism and the way ahead

- General Richard Myers, Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff

11:15 a.m. Discussion and Questions with Secretary of Defense

12:00 a.m. Update on Detainee Operations

- Gordon R. England, Secretary of the Navy

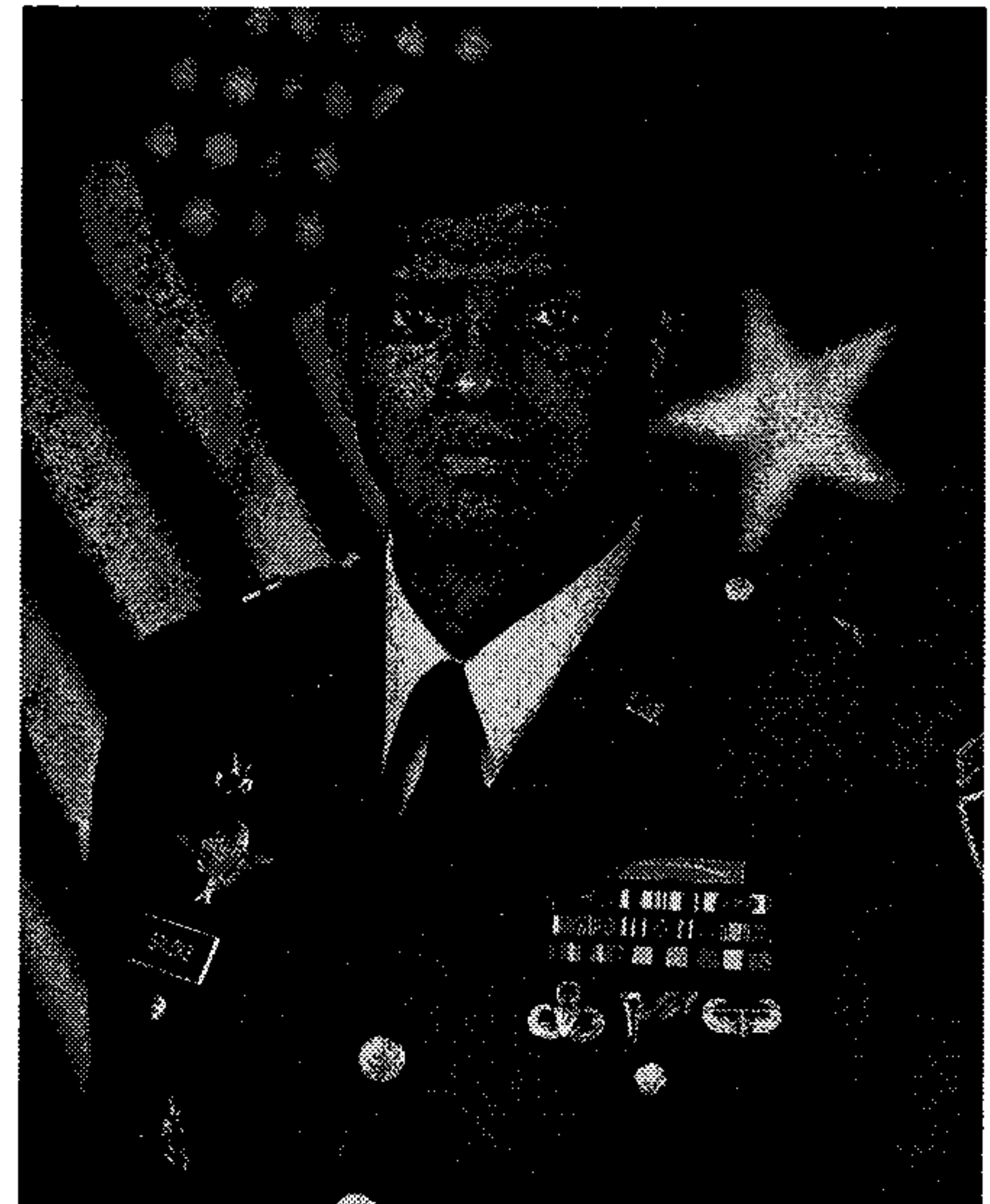
12:15 a.m. Meeting Concludes



United States Army

Brigadier General LEO A. BROOKS, JR.

**Vice Director of the Army Staff
United States Army
200 Army Pentagon, Room 3C544-1
Washington, DC 20310-0202
Since August 2004**



SOURCE OF COMMISSIONED SERVICE USMA

MILITARY SCHOOLS ATTENDED

Infantry Officer Basic and Advanced Courses
United States Army Command and General Staff College
United States Army War College

EDUCATIONAL DEGREES

United States Military Academy - BS - No Major
University of Oklahoma - MPA - Public Administration

FOREIGN LANGUAGE(S) Spanish

PROMOTIONS

DATES OF APPOINTMENT

2LT	6 Jun 79
1LT	21 Feb 81
CPT	1 Jun 83
MAJ	1 Oct 90
LTC	1 Apr 95
COL	1 Jun 99
BG	1 Aug 03

MAJOR DUTY ASSIGNMENTS

<u>FROM</u>	<u>TO</u>	<u>ASSIGNMENT</u>
Jul 79	Apr 81	Rifle Platoon Leader, B Company, later Anti-Tank Platoon Leader, Combat Support Company, 1st Battalion, 503 Infantry, 101st Airborne Division (Air Assault), Fort Campbell, Kentucky
Apr 81	Jun 82	Aide-de-Camp to the Assistant Division Commander (Operations), 101st Airborne Division (Air Assault), Fort Campbell, Kentucky
Jun 82	Dec 83	Commander, C Company, 3d Battalion, 327th Infantry, 101st Airborne Division (Air Assault), Fort Campbell, Kentucky
Jan 84	Jul 84	Student, Infantry Officer Advanced Course, United States Army Infantry School, Fort Benning, Georgia

Brigadier General LEO A. BROOKS, JR.

Oct 84	Jun 86	Assistant S-4 (Supply), later S-4(Supply), 1st Battalion, 75th Ranger Regiment, Hunter Army Airfield, Georgia
Jun 86	Feb 88	Commander, A Company, 1st Battalion, 75th Ranger Regiment, Hunter Army Airfield, Georgia
Jul 88	Jun 91	Training Officer, C-3/J-3/G-3, later Ground Operations Officer, United Nations Command/Combined Forces Command/United States Forces Korea/Eighth United States Army, Korea
Jun 91	Jun 92	Student, United States Army Command and General Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas
Jun 92	Jun 93	Executive Officer, 1st Battalion, 504th Parachute Infantry Regiment, 82d Airborne Division, Fort Bragg, North Carolina
Jun 93	Jan 94	Deputy G-3, 82d Airborne Division, Fort Bragg, North Carolina
Feb 94	Jun 95	Aide-de-Camp to the Chief of Staff, Army, Washington, DC
Oct 95	Oct 97	Commander, 1st Battalion, 504th Parachute Infantry Regiment, 82d Airborne Division, Fort Bragg, North Carolina
Oct 97	Jul 98	Chief, Current Operations, G-3, XVIII Airborne Corps, Fort Bragg, North Carolina
Aug 98	Jun 99	Student, United States Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania
Jun 99	May 01	Commander, 1st Brigade, 504th Parachute Infantry Regiment, 82d Airborne Division, Fort Bragg, North Carolina
Jul 01	Jun 02	Assistant Division Commander (Maneuver), 1st Armored Division, United States Army Europe and Seventh Army, Germany
Jun 02	Jul 04	Commandant of Cadets, United States Military Academy, West Point, New York

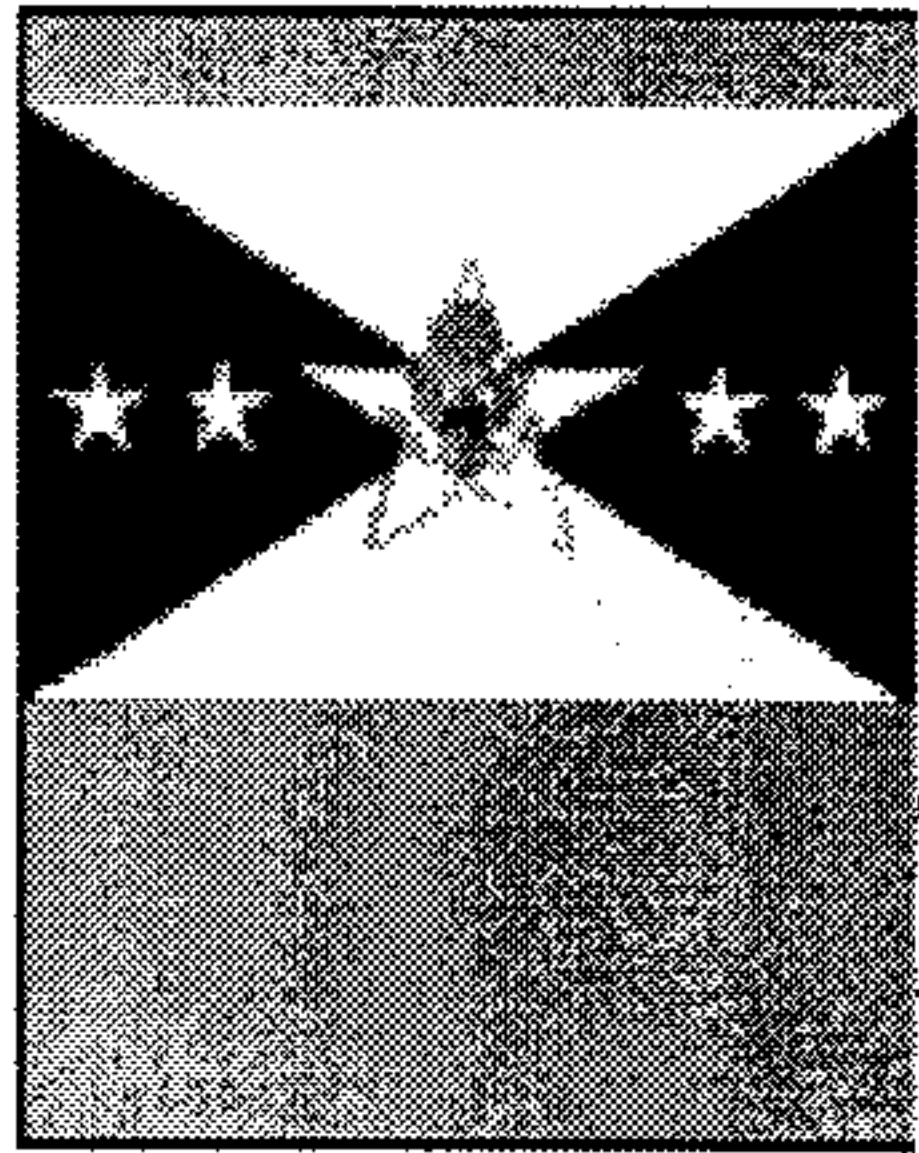
SUMMARY OF JOINT ASSIGNMENTS

	<u>Dates</u>	<u>Grade</u>
Training Officer, C-3/J-3/G-3, later Ground Operations Officer, United Nations Command/Combined Forces Command/United States Forces Korea/Eighth United States Army, Korea	Jul 88 - Jun 91	Captain/Major

US DECORATIONS AND BADGES

Legion of Merit (with 2 Oak Leaf Cluster)
Defense Meritorious Service Medal (with Oak Leaf Cluster)
Meritorious Service Medal (with 4 Oak Leaf Clusters)
Army Commendation Medal
Army Achievement Medal (with 2 Oak Leaf Clusters)
Expert Infantryman Badge
Master Parachutist Badge
Pathfinder Badge
Air Assault Badge
Ranger Tab
Army Staff Identification Badge

As of 2 March 2007



General Richard Cody
Vice Chief of Staff Army

General Richard A. Cody became the 31st Vice Chief of Staff, United States Army, on June 24, 2004.

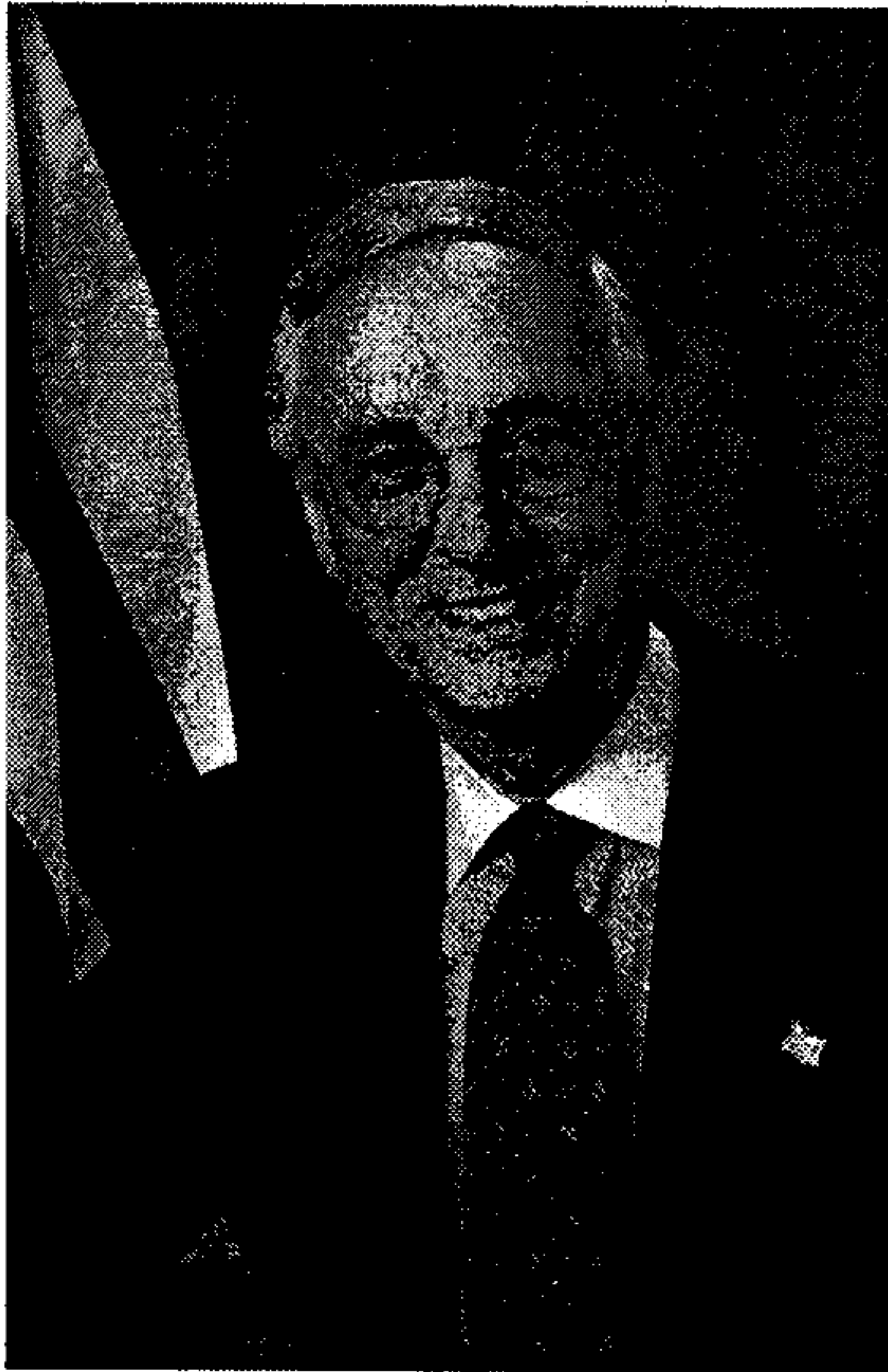
General Cody was born in Montpelier, Vermont, on 2 August 1950. He was commissioned a second lieutenant upon graduation on 6 June 1972 from the United States Military Academy. His military education includes completion of the Transportation Corps Officer Basic and Advanced Courses; the Aviation Maintenance Officer Course; the AH-1, AH-64, AH-64D, UH-60, and MH-60K Aircraft Qualification Courses; the Command and General Staff College, and the United States Army War College. Lieutenant General Cody is a Master Aviator with over 5,000 hours of flight time, and is an Air Assault graduate.

Prior to his current assignment, General Cody spent 32 years in a variety of command and staff assignments, most recently serving as Deputy Chief of Staff, G-3, United States Army. Other key assignments include Commanding General, 101st Airborne Division (Air Assault) and Fort Campbell; Director, Operations, Readiness and Mobilization, Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations and Plans, Headquarters, Department of the Army; Deputy Commanding General, Task Force Hawk, Tirana, Albania; Assistant Division Commander for Maneuver, 4th Infantry Division, Fort Hood, Texas; Commander, 160th Special Operations Aviation Regiment, Fort Campbell, Kentucky; Commander, 4th Brigade, 1st Cavalry Division; Aide-de-Camp to the Commanding General, Combined Field Army, Korea; and Director, Flight Concepts Division.

General Cody has served several tours with the 101st Airborne Division (Air Assault) as Commander, 1st Battalion, 101st Aviation Regiment (Attack) during Operation Desert Storm; Aviation Brigade Executive Officer, 101st Aviation Brigade; Battalion Executive Officer and Company Commander in the 229th Attack Helicopter Battalion, and Battalion S-3 in the 55th Attack Helicopter Battalion. He served as a Platoon Commander in the 2nd Squadron, 9th Cavalry and A Company (Attack), 24th Aviation Battalion and as Commander, E Company (AVIM), 24th Infantry Division (Mechanized), Fort Stewart, Georgia.

Awards and decorations which General Cody has received include the Distinguished Service Medal, Defense Superior Service Medal, the Legion of Merit (with 4 Oak Leaf Clusters), the Distinguished Flying Cross, the Bronze Star Medal, the Meritorious Service Medal (with 4 Oak Leaf Clusters), the Air Medal (with numeral device "3"), the Army Commendation Medal (with 2 Oak Leaf Clusters), the Army Achievement Medal, the Southwest Asia Service Medal (2 battle stars), the Humanitarian Service Medal, the NATO Medal, and the Southwest Asia Kuwait Liberation Medal.

General Cody and his wife have two sons, both serving as commissioned officers in the United States Army.



GORDON R. ENGLAND

Secretary of the Navy

Gordon England was confirmed as the 73rd Secretary of the Navy on 26 September 2003 and sworn in on 1 October. He becomes only the second person in history to serve twice as the leader of the Navy-Marine Corps Team and the first to serve in back-to-back terms. Prior to his return to the Navy Department he was the first Deputy Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security. The Department of Homeland Security was established on January 24, 2003, to integrate 22 different agencies with a common mission to protect the American people.

Secretary England served as the 72nd Secretary of the Navy from May 24, 2001, until he joined the Homeland Security in January 2003. As Secretary of the Navy, Mr. England leads America's Navy and Marine Corps and is responsible for an annual budget in excess of \$110 B and more than 800,000 personnel.

Prior to joining the administration of President George W. Bush, Mr. England served as executive vice president of General Dynamics Corporation from 1997 until 2001. In that position he was responsible for two major sectors of the corporation: Information Systems and International. Previously, he served as executive vice president of the Combat Systems Group, president of General Dynamics Fort Worth aircraft company (later Lockheed), president of General Dynamics Land Systems Company and as the principal of a mergers and acquisition consulting company.

A native of Baltimore, Mr. England graduated from the University of Maryland in 1961 with a bachelor's degree in electrical engineering. In 1975 he earned a master's degree in business administration from the M.J. Neeley School of Business at Texas Christian University and is a member of various honorary societies: Beta Gamma Sigma (business), Omicron Delta Kappa (leadership) and Eta Kappa Nu (engineering).

Mr. England has been actively involved in a variety of civic, charitable and government organizations, including serving as a city councilman; Vice Chair, Board of Goodwill,

International; the USO's Board of Governors; the Defense Science Board; the Board of Visitors at Texas Christian University; and many others.

He has been recognized for numerous professional and service contributions from multiple organizations such as Distinguished Alumnus Award from the University of Maryland; the Department of Defense Distinguished Public Service Award; the Silver Beaver Award from the Boy Scouts of America; the Silver Knight of Management Award from the National Management Association; the Henry M. Jackson Award and the IEEE Centennial Award.

Outreach Meeting of September 8, 2004 with Retired Military Responses to Questionnaire

- 1) Were the briefings informational?
- 2) Were the briefings timed properly?
- 3) How might we make the sessions more productive?

Jed L. Babbin

The briefings were very good. The sessions with Doug Feith, Gen. Myers and SECDEF were tremendous. The Army briefing coulda been a lot shorter. There wasn't much there I hadn't heard before.

One suggestion I'd make is for you to organize "country briefs" on Iran, Pakistan, India and whatever other nations you feel most worthy of attention. That would focus us more. Also, Mr. Feith and Gen. Myers had things to say that impact NATO. I'd very much appreciate an up to date brief on NATO, with emphasis on how we are looking for it to evolve over the next few years.

Thomas G. McInerney

Great briefings and very timely.

This was one of the best meetings we have had. Sec Def was in excellent form.

I have doubts about that one Major who asks all the wrong questions. TOO SELF SERVING.

Keep having them

Tim J. Eads

Very good session today. If I had one criticism it would be Charlie Abell's brief. I am not sure what he was saying that would be useful for us as we appear on TV. I think all of us assume that DOD (no matter from what administration) does everything humanely possible to allow its personnel to vote. From my stand point, I get the most out of these sessions where the briefer leaves time for questions at the end. A couple of the briefers did not do this. I do not know what kind of guidance you give them before these sessions but I would recommend that they be told to allow at least 1/3 of the time for questions. Of course, it is incumbent on us military analysts to get with our counterparts and make sure we stay on point. I will talk to Andy Messing and make sure that he understands that these are not marketing opportunities.

In reference to Secretary England's presentation, I have a number of questions and was wondering if there was someone I can contact to get some more details. If you would prefer, I will give you the questions and you can get back to me. I believe that Fox is going to try and run something this weekend (assuming that it becomes a story).

Frank B. Campbell

The briefings were very topical and informative. I think the timing was very good.

One of the best questions was not a "current news issue". The question was regarding how the speaker thought Transformation is going. I thought the answers were very informational and insightful.

Therefore, I would encourage you to include in the future agenda an occasional item that is not dependent on the "news of the day". This is in addition to the items you currently include...which are VERY important too.

Overall, I would really not change much.

I would encourage attendees to make their questions more relevant to the group. Today one attendee asked questions that were narrowly focused, off the subject and seemed to have a personal agenda...I am sure that detracted...it certainly did for me. As this has never happened in the past, maybe it is not a real problem.

Thank you for your service and hard work.

Buck Kernan

The session was very informative and most appreciated. I would recommend that where possible, we be provided copies of the briefing slides. You all did an excellent job managing the time.

Thomas L. Wilkerson

I enjoyed meeting you in person and appreciate your help in navigating the DoD security process. You made it all easy.

I found the briefings informative -- Allison ran the schedule like a Marine drill sergeant! Good!

I offer only one comment on future meetings -- let us know the schedule in advance so we can plan our own schedule around it to attend

Robert L. Maginnis

Great briefings and lot of solid information. Not enough Q&A for upfront speakers, however.

Briefings were very current. It would be useful to have access these people or their press reps as news events break. My single OSD PA person doesn't have the breath of knowledge to address the broad cross section of issues.

Well organized but rushed. Thanks. You did great and the briefers were very helpful

Joe Lopez

1) Were the briefings informational?[Joe Lopez] Yes, just the right amount of detail.

2) Were the briefings timed properly?[Joe Lopez] Excellent discipline on this.

3) How might we make the sessions more productive?[Joe Lopez] This was the best one I've attended. Constraining the time and getting to questions soonest after the "message" delivery seems to be the "secret". My sense is that all of us want to assist and "get it right".

Chuck Nash

Enjoyed briefings. Timely. Would like to have seen more time with Secretary England to pose service specific questions.