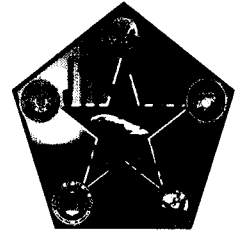




S E C R E T // N O F O R N // 20320315

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
HEADQUARTERS, JOINT TASK FORCE GUANTANAMO
U.S. NAVAL STATION, GUANTANAMO BAY, CUBA
APO AE 09360



JTF-GTMO-CDR

15 March 2007

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

SUBJECT: Recommendation for Transfer Out of DoD Control (TRO) for Guantanamo
Detainee, ISN: US9SA-000318DP (S)

JTF-GTMO Detainee Assessment

1. (S//NF) Personal Information:

- JDIMS/NDRC Reference Name: Rami Bin Saad
- Aliases and Current/True Name: Rami Saad Ghalib al-Juayd, Abu Saad, Abu Saad al-Rami, Rami Bin Saad al-Utaybi
- Place of Birth: Taif, Saudi Arabia (SA)
- Date of Birth: 24 December 1980
- Citizenship: Saudi Arabia
- Internment Serial Number (ISN): US9SA-000318DP



2. (U//FOUO) Health: Detainee is in good health.

3. (S//NF) JTF-GTMO Assessment:

a. (S) Recommendation: JTF-GTMO recommends this detainee for Transfer Out of DoD Control (TRO). JTF-GTMO previously assessed detainee for Continued Detention Under DoD Control (CD) with Transfer Language on 15 March 2006.

b. (S//NF) Executive Summary: Detainee is a member of al-Qaida. Detainee resided in al-Qaida and Taliban guesthouses, attended al-Faruq Training Camp and probably fought in Tora Bora. Detainee was named on the Saudi Ministry of Interior General Directorate of Investigations' (Mabahith) list of high priority detainees. Detainee is associated to known al-

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

- A **HIGH** risk, as he is likely to pose a threat to the US, its interests and allies.
- A **LOW** threat from a detention perspective.
- Of **MEDIUM** intelligence value.

c. (S//NF) **Summary of Changes:** The following outlines changes to detainee's assessment since the last JTF-GTMO recommendation. (Changes in this assessment will be annotated by ➤ next to the footnote.)

- (S//NF) Amplifying information was added regarding detainee's stay at al-Qaida associated guesthouses and his route of egress from Afghanistan (AF).

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

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

a. (S//NF) **Prior History:** Detainee completed three years of classes in survey engineering at the Malek al-Saud University in Riyadh, SA, from 1998 until his departure for Afghanistan in 2001.¹ Detainee contemplated traveling to Chechnya to participate in jihad. Prior to making a final decision, detainee appeared before a committee of *muftis* that voted not to accept him for this jihad, as detainee was the eldest and only son (at that time).²

b. (S//NF) **Recruitment and Travel:** Detainee heard a lot about Afghanistan and its Islamic government and wanted to see it for himself.³ Detainee decided to travel to Afghanistan during his summer break and spend 45 days in Afghanistan witnessing the application of Islamic law by the Taliban.⁴ Detainee's friend, Faysal al-Dukhayil aka (Abu Ayub al-Shamali) (NFI), provided detainee with the phone number of Abu Muaz⁵ in Jeddah, SA. Detainee contacted Abu Muaz, who encouraged detainee's travel and promised to ensure that someone would meet detainee in Karachi, Pakistan (PK). Abu Muaz asked

¹ 000318 KB 21-FEB-2002, TD-314/00952-02

² 000318 SIR 09-FEB-2005

³ TD-314/00952-02

⁴ 000318 FM40 23-OCT-2002, 000318 SIR 23-OCT-2002, 000318 SIR 19-MAR-2004

⁵ Analyst Note: Abu Muaz is assessed to be Ibrahim Ahmad Mansur aka (Abu Hasana) aka (Abu al-Hasana) aka (Abu Muaz al-Jiddawi) who is a well known al-Qaida recruiter, facilitator, and associate of Usama Bin Laden (UBL).

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detainee to travel with Abu al-Hasan.⁶ Detainee and Abu al-Hasan departed Saudi Arabia on approximately 28 August 2001.⁷ Detainee traveled from Jeddah to Karachi,⁸ where a man named Abu Khalil⁹ met detainee at the airport and assisted him in traveling to Quetta, PK.¹⁰ In Quetta, detainee was approached by Pakistanis who asked if he wanted to go to a Taliban guesthouse. Detainee accepted and was taken to the Madafa Taliban (Taliban guesthouse) where he stayed for one day.¹¹ Detainee then traveled to Spin Boldak, AF, where he crossed the border and remained for a couple of hours.¹²

c. (S//NF) Training and Activities: Detainee traveled to Kandahar, AF, where he stayed in a guesthouse run by Abu Wahid.¹³ Detainee spent approximately three weeks in Kandahar.¹⁴ Detainee attempted to leave Afghanistan on approximately 13 September 2001, but was unable to cross the border. Detainee then decided to travel to the Iranian-Afghan border at Herat, AF, where detainee was denied access as well.¹⁵ Detainee returned to Kandahar and remained there until advised of a crossing in the North near Jalalabad, AF.¹⁶ Detainee fled to Jalalabad (via Kabul) where he remained in the Najim al-Jihad Guesthouse until the city fell to coalition forces.¹⁷

5. (S//NF) Capture Information:

a. (S//NF) It is assessed detainee fled the Tora Bora Mountains of Afghanistan and crossed the Afghanistan-Pakistan border around 14 December 2001 with Ali Muhammad Abdul Aziz al-Fakhri's aka (Ibn al-Shaykh al-Libi), ISN US9LY-000212DP (LY-212), group. The group felt safe in the hands of their Pakistani host who convinced them to surrender their weapons.¹⁸ The host then gathered the group in a mosque where Pakistani forces immediately arrested them. During the transit to prison, one of the prisoners on detainee's

⁶ Analyst Note: Detainee stated that Abu Muaz asked detainee to travel with an Abu al-Hasan, which is very similar to one of Muaz' aliases, Abu al-Hasana.

⁷ TD-314/00952-02

⁸ 000318 FM40 29-OCT-2002

⁹ Analyst Note: Abu Khalil is assessed to be Khalil al-Rimi, an associate and co-facilitator of senior al-Qaida facilitator Abdu Ali al-Haji Sharqawi, ISN PK9YM-001457DP (YM-1457).

¹⁰ TD-314/00952-02

¹¹ 000318 FM40 29-OCT-2002

¹² 000318 SIR 16-APR-2004

¹³ 000318 SIR 09-FEB-2005

¹⁴ 000318 FM40 29-OCT-2002

¹⁵ TD-314/00952-02

¹⁶ 000318 FM40 04-NOV-2002

¹⁷ 000318 FM40 23-OCT-2002, 000318 SIR 04-MAR-2005, 000318 SIR 17-MAR-2005, Analyst Note: Jalalabad fell on 14 November 2001 to coalition forces.

¹⁸ 000318 FM40 29-OCT-2002

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bus attacked a guard leading to a struggle in which six Pakistani guards were killed and some of the prisoners escaped.¹⁹ Detainee assisted Adil Uqla Hassan al-Nusayri, ISN US9SA-000308DP (SA-308), to escape, allowing both SA-308 and detainee to hide for approximately twelve hours before being recaptured.²⁰ Pakistani authorities transferred detainee to US custody on 5 January 2002 in Kohat, PK.²¹

b. (S) Property Held:

- 260 Pakistani Rupees

c. (S) Transferred to JTF-GTMO: 13 February 2002

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

- Shaykh Abdullah Bin Jibreen
- Arab guesthouse in Kandahar and leadership
- Taliban training sites and safe houses

6. (S//NF) Evaluation of Detainee's Account: Detainee provides varying accounts that when pieced together provide a plausible timeline; however, he has yet to provide a consistent account of his activities from Saudi Arabia to capture. It is probable that detainee is hiding affiliations and information. Detainee has become vague and less forthcoming in interrogations, further convoluting his timeline and true role in Afghanistan. Detainee's claim of a confession given under duress regarding his attendance at al-Faruq Training Camp is assessed to be false.²²

7. (S//NF) Detainee Threat:

a. (S) Assessment: Detainee is assessed to be a **HIGH** risk, as he is likely to pose a threat to the US, its interests and allies.

b. (S//NF) Reasons for Continued Detention: Detainee is a member of al-Qaida. Detainee resided in al-Qaida and Taliban guesthouses, attended al-Faruq Training Camp and probably fought in Tora Bora. Detainee was named on the Saudi Ministry of Interior General

¹⁹ IIR 7 739 3396 02, Withdrawal from Tora Bora (DAB analysis paper, JDIMS), Analyst Note: Detainee's name is not on the Tora Bora list.

²⁰ TD-314/00952-02

²¹ TD-314/00845-02

²² 000318 FM40 04-NOV-2002

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Directorate of Investigations' (Mabahith) list of high priority detainees. Detainee associated with other known al-Qaida members.

- (S//NF) A foreign government service provided a listing of identified members of al-Qaida. This list included a variant of detainee's name, Rami Bin Sa'id, and detainee's alias, Abu Saad. Detainee was identified as being located in Riyadh.²³ (Analyst Note: No further information was provided in this document to explain how or why the individuals on this list were assessed to be al-Qaida members.)
- (S//NF) Detainee attended al-Faruq Training Camp and resided in al-Qaida and Taliban associated guesthouses prior to and after receiving militant training.
 - (S//NF) In interrogations conducted in Kandahar prior to his arrival at JTF-GTMO, detainee stated he spent four days at al-Faruq.²⁴ (Analyst Note: Detainee recanted his original statement, and claimed he only stated he attended al-Faruq to provide interrogators with "what they wanted to hear" so that the interrogation would stop.)
 - (S//NF) Yasin Muhammad Salih Mazeab Basardah, ISN US9YM-000252DP (YM-252), stated he met detainee at al-Faruq Training Camp, but they were in different groups.²⁵ (Analyst Note: YM-252 began training at al-Faruq in April or May 2001.²⁶ This draws into question detainee's departure date from Saudi Arabia as well as detainee's claim that he never attended al-Faruq and had made the initial admission under duress.)
 - (S//NF) After arriving in Quetta and prior to attending al-Faruq Training Camp, detainee resided in the Madafa Taliban.²⁷ (Analyst Note: It is assessed that the Madafa Taliban detainee resided in was the guesthouse also known as the Daftar Taliban. Jihadists entering Afghanistan via Pakistan frequently used the Daftar Taliban as a waypoint prior to attending training.)
 - (S//NF) Detainee stayed at a guesthouse in Kandahar that was led by Abu Wahid.²⁸ Abu Wahid is probably Abu Waheed. Abu Waheed was one of the leaders of the al-Nebras Guesthouse aka (Haji Habash Guesthouse).²⁹ Jihadists used al-Nebras as a stopping point while en route to al-Faruq or the front lines.
 - (S//NF) Detainee returned to the al-Nebras Guesthouse in Kandahar.³⁰

²³ TD-314/27689-02

²⁴ 000318 INITIAL SCREENING 06-JAN-2002, 000318 FM40 04-NOV-2002

²⁵ 000252 FM40 31-MAY-2005

²⁶ IIR 6 034 0702 03

²⁷ 000318 FM40 29-OCT-2002

²⁸ 000318 SIR 09-FEB-2005, Analyst Note: Guesthouse also referenced in 000318 SIR 01-OCT-2004, 000318 FM40 15-NOV-2004, 000318 SIR 26-MAR-2005

²⁹ IIR 6 034 0999 04

³⁰ >000318 SIR 09-FEB-2005

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- (S//NF) In initial interrogations at JTF-GTMO, detainee stated that he spent ten days in an Arab House in Herat.³¹
 - (S//NF) Detainee claimed he attempted to leave Afghanistan on approximately 13 September 2001, but was unable to cross the border. Detainee then decided to travel to the Iranian-Afghan border at Herat, where detainee was denied access as well.³² (Analyst Note: Detainee probably resided in this guesthouse while trying to exit via the Afghanistan-Iran border.)
 - (S//NF) Detainee returned to Kandahar and remained in Kandahar until advised of a crossing in the north near Jalalabad.³³
- (S//NF) When the US bombing campaign³⁴ began, Abu Waheed recommended detainee head to Jalalabad “where it was safe.” Detainee fled to a guesthouse in Kabul run by Ahmed al-Afghani, who helped detainee traverse the border into Pakistan.³⁵
- (S//NF) Detainee stated that when Jalalabad fell to US and coalition forces, he was residing in the Najim al-Jihad Guesthouse.³⁶
 - (S//NF) Najim al-Jihad was an al-Qaida compound³⁷ run by Shaykh Yunis Khalis³⁸ and owned by UBL.³⁹ Shaykh Yunis Khalis was a Hezb-e Islami Gulbuddin (HIG)⁴⁰ member who later separated from the HIG to create his own group, the Hezb-e Islami Khalis (HIK) group.
 - (S//NF) According to UBL driver Salim Ahmed Salim Hamdan, ISN US9YM-000149DP (YM-149), UBL’s house in Jalalabad was called Najim al-Jihad, the family house, and also the airport house because of its proximity to the airport. This house was UBL’s preferred residence.⁴¹ (Analyst Note: Detainee’s residence at UBL’s preferred residence may indicate an association with UBL that has not been identified.)
- (S//NF) Variations of detainee’s name and alias appear on several al-Qaida associated documents.⁴² (Analyst Note: Names listed in these documents are

³¹ 000318 KB 21-FEB-2002

³² TD-314/00952-02

³³ 000318 FM40 04-NOV-2002

³⁴ >Analyst Note: The US bombing campaign began on 7 October 2001.

³⁵ >000318 SIR 09-FEB-2005

³⁶ 000318 FM40 23-OCT-2002, Analyst Note: Najim al-Jihad has several variant spellings: Nazim al-Jihad, Nejm al-Jihad, Nejm al-Jihad.

³⁷ >IIR 2 340 6485 02

³⁸ >TD-314/02089-05

³⁹ >IIR 6 044 0123 02

⁴⁰ >Analyst Note: HIG is a Tier 1 Counter Terrorism Target. Tier 1 targets are defined as terrorist groups, especially those with state support, that have demonstrated the intention and the capability to attack US persons or interests.

⁴¹ IIR 2 340 6222 02

⁴² TD-314/48336-03, TD-314/13174-03, TD-314/40693-02, TD-314/47683-03, TD-314/42895-02

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indicative of an individual's residence within al-Qaida, Taliban, and other extremist guesthouses often for the purpose of training or coordination prior to travel to training camps, the front lines, or abroad.)

- (S//NF) Detainee probably fought against US and coalition forces in Tora Bora.
 - (S//NF) YM-252 stated that detainee and Khalid Hassan Husayn al-Barakati al-Sharif, ISN US9SA-000322DP (SA-322), were in the same group in Tora Bora.⁴³
 - (S//NF) Hamud Dakhil Hamud Said al-Jadani, ISN US9SA-000230 (SA-230), saw detainee in a "different place" or "different center" and saw detainee again when leaving Tora Bora for Pakistan in a convoy or line of individuals.⁴⁴ (Analyst Note: This identification supports detainee's capture data.)
- (S//NF) Prior to the Saudi delegation visit in 2002, the Mabathith provided information on thirty-seven detainees whom they designated as high priority. Detainee was seventh on that list. The Mabathith provided that detainee departed Saudi Arabia on 20 August 2001 destined for Qatar. They further stated that detainee was on the watch and arrest list per ministerial order for his trip to Chechnya.⁴⁵
 - (S//NF) Detainee claimed that despite his desire to travel to Chechnya, he never actually did, and offers no information explaining why the Saudi government believed detainee was en route to Qatar when he departed Saudi Arabia.⁴⁶
 - (S//NF) After the 2002 Saudi delegation visit, detainee was identified by the Mabathith as one of the seventy-seven Saudi nationals of low intelligence and law enforcement value to the US Government but of whom the Saudi Government would attempt to prosecute if transferred to their custody from JTF-GTMO.⁴⁷
 - (S//NF) In 2004, a visiting Saudi team commented to detainee that if he made any mistakes, detainee would be held accountable for them. They also noted that if the detainee returned to Saudi Arabia, he would probably be going to court.⁴⁸
- (S//NF) Detainee associated with the following al-Qaida members:
 - (S//NF) Known al-Qaida facilitator Ahmad Ibrahim Abu Hasana aka (Abu Muaz al-Jiddawi).⁴⁹
 - (S//NF) Detainee stated he contacted Abu Muaz, located in Jeddah, who encouraged detainee's travel to Afghanistan. Abu Muaz promised that someone

⁴³ 000252 FM40 31-MAY-2005

⁴⁴ 000230 SIR 30-JUN-2005

⁴⁵ TD-314/27541-02, Analyst Note: Series of six messages make up the full list: TD-314/27540-02, TD-314/27541-02, TD-314/27542-02, TD-314/27543-02, TD-314/27544-02, TD-314/27545-02

⁴⁶ 000318 SIR 04-MAR-2005, 000318 FM40 15-NOV-2004

⁴⁷ TD-314/30789-02

⁴⁸ 000318 SIR 16-APR-2004

⁴⁹ TD-314/48966-02

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would meet detainee at the Karachi, PK airport. Detainee stated Abu Muaz also told Abu al-Hasan to travel with detainee.⁵⁰

- (S//NF) Abu Muaz al-Jiddawi stated he facilitated travel from Saudi Arabia to Afghanistan for Abu al-Hasan al-Jiddawi, a Saudi; and Abu Saad, a Saudi.⁵¹ (Analyst Note: Based on alias similarity and nationality, it is assessed that Abu Saad is detainee and that Abu al-Hasan al-Jiddawi is Abu al-Hasan with whom detainee traveled.)

- (S//NF) According to Fahd Salih Sulayman al-Jutayli, ISN US9SA-000177DP (SA-177, Transferred), Shaykh Hamoud Bin Uqla al-Shuaibi (a known radical Islamic cleric now deceased) frequently facilitated persons going on jihad by giving recruits the telephone number of Abu Muaz, a Saudi Arabian citizen from Jeddah or Mecca. Abu Muaz met the recruits at the Jeddah airport and provided them with a contact telephone number for a Saudi named Abu Khalil, to use upon their arrival at the Karachi airport. Abu Khalil would then meet the recruits and direct them to Kandahar.⁵²

- (S//NF) Detainee stated Abu Khalil met him at the Karachi airport and assisted detainee in traveling to Quetta.⁵³

- (S//NF) YM-252 recognized Abu Khalil aka (Ibrahim Muhammad Muhammad Husayn al-Amri) aka (Ibrahim Yusuf Muhammad Naji al-Rimi), as a Saudi who worked in a guesthouse in Karachi. Abu Khalil would pick up people from the airport and take them back to the guesthouse. Abu Khalil worked for UBL and Saudis in Saudi Arabia, and would arrange travel and documentation for jihadists and pay for their expenses if they had no money.⁵⁴

- (S//NF) Detainee was captured with a group of individuals including senior al-Qaida operative, LY-212.⁵⁵ UBL appointed LY-212, who was a senior al-Qaida trainer and former manager of the Khaldan Training Camp, as the commander at Tora Bora.⁵⁶ (Analyst Note: The extent of the relationship between the detainee and LY-212 is unknown.)

- (S//NF) A variation of detainee's name, Rami Bin Sa'ad, and alias, Abu Sa'ad, was included in a document recovered from a computer hard drive found in a suspected al-Qaida safe house in Islamabad, PK, naming seventy-eight suspected al-Qaida associates detained by the Pakistanis.⁵⁷ (Analyst Note: There were several

⁵⁰ TD-314/00952-02

⁵¹ TD-314/48966-02

⁵² IIR 6 034 0137 02

⁵³ TD-314/00952-02

⁵⁴ IIR 6 034 0211 06

⁵⁵ IIR 7 739 3396 02

⁵⁶ TD-314/52609-05

⁵⁷ IIR 7 739 3268 02

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listings in various publications which were probably all from the same source, the translated al-Qaida document that was possibly sent to the publications prior to the computer recovery.⁵⁸ This is assessed to be the group led out of Tora Bora by senior al-Qaida leader LY-212, who was captured with the group. Detainee's capture with this group indicates he probably fought as a member of the al-Qaida and extremist forces commanded by LY-212 against US and coalition forces.)

- (S//NF) Detainee continues to show a willingness to support jihad against US and coalition forces.
 - (S//NF) When queried whether detainee would leave his country to fight a jihad in another country, detainee responded that he would fight anyone that was attacking his God and religion, and he would wage jihad in another country if the scholars in Saudi Arabia called for his participation in a jihad. Detainee advised that his religious convictions and belief in God have become stronger as a result of his detention at JTF- GTMO. Detainee's hatred for the Americans, the Pakistani government, and Israel has increased since being detained. Detainee advised the religion of Islam is a religion of peace; however, when one attacks the Islamic religion, it must be defended. Detainee expressed his opinion "there is only one religion, Muslim, and all others will go to hell on judgment day."⁵⁹
 - (S//NF) In a March 2006 letter to his family, detainee included poems that glorify holy war against infidels.⁶⁰

c. (U//FOUO) Detainee's Conduct: Detainee is assessed as a **LOW** threat from a detention perspective. Detainee's overall behavior has been compliant and rarely hostile toward the guard force and staff. Detainee currently has 29 Reports of Disciplinary Infraction listed in DIMS, with the most recent occurring on 25 January 2007, when detainee participated in a mass disturbance by banging on his cell door. Other incidents for which detainee has been disciplined include provoking words or gestures, unauthorized communications, damage to government property, assault, failure to follow instructions and camp rules, inciting and participating in mass disturbances, and possession of food and non-weapon type contraband. Detainee has a total of five Reports of Disciplinary Infraction for assault with the most recent occurring on 8 August 2005, when detainee spat in a guard's eye. In 2006, detainee had 12 Reports of Disciplinary Infraction and two reports so far in 2007.

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

⁵⁸ IIR 7 739 3245 02, Various ISNs FBIS GMP20020111000090 12-JAN-2002, TD-314/09853-02, IIR 7 739 3396 02

⁵⁹ 000318 FM40 23-OCT-2002

⁶⁰ 000318 GUAN-2006-T00674-HT

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a. (S) Assessment: Detainee is assessed to be of **MEDIUM** intelligence value. Detainee's most recent interrogation session occurred on 29 November 2006.

b. (S//NF) Placement and Access: Detainee resided in numerous al-Qaida and or Taliban guesthouses. Detainee associated with al-Qaida recruiters, facilitators, and trainees. Detainee was captured in a large group of individuals that included senior al-Qaida trainer and commander LY-212. Detainee was probably present for the hostilities against US and coalition forces at Tora Bora, and received paramilitary training at al-Faruq Training Camp. Detainee's three years of university engineering training would make him a valuable asset to al-Qaida or other terrorist organizations.

c. (S//NF) Intelligence Assessment: Detainee's presence in numerous guesthouses and at al-Faruq Training Camp, his interaction with al-Qaida recruiters and facilitators, and the events of his capture are similar to numerous individuals at JTF-GTMO. Although detainee's association to al-Qaida is supported by numerous recovered documents, his varied timeline and disconnected account of his activities provides no additional insight into his role or significance within al-Qaida. While detainee's placement and access indicate detainee can possibly provide substantial intelligence, his current lack of cooperation and vagueness during interrogation limits his overall intelligence value.


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

- Al-Qaida recruitment, facilitation, training camps, and affiliated guesthouses
- LY-212's hostilities in and retreat from Tora Bora Mountains
- Group taken into custody by Pakistani Government
- UBL's Najim al-Jihad compound

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9. (S) **EC Status:** Detainee's enemy combatant status was reassessed on 15 November 2004, and he remains an enemy combatant.



HARRY B. HARRIS, JR.
Rear Admiral, US Navy
Commanding

* Definitions for intelligence terms used in the assessment can be found in the Joint Military Intelligence College October 2001 guide *Intelligence Warning Terminology*.