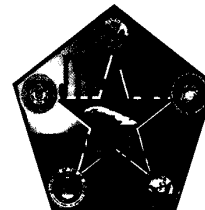




S E C R E T // N O F O R N // 20311208

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



JTF-GTMO-CDR

8 December 2006

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

SUBJECT: Combatant Status Review Tribunal Input and Recommendation for Continued
Detention Under DoD Control (CD) for Guantanamo Detainee, ISN: US9YM-010013DP (S)

JTF-GTMO Detainee Assessment

1. (S//NF) Personal Information:

- JDIMS/NDRC Reference Name: Ramzi Muhammad Abdullah Bin al-Shibh
- Aliases and Current/True Name: Ramzi Mohamed Abdellah Omar, Umar al-Yemeni, Abu Ubaydah al-Hadrami, Hasan Ali al-Assiri, Ahad Sabet
- Place of Birth: Hadramawt, Yemen (YM)
- Date of Birth: 01 May 1972
- Citizenship: Yemen
- Internment Serial Number (ISN): US9YM-010013DP



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

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

a. (S) Recommendation: JTF-GTMO recommends this detainee for Continued Detention Under DoD Control (CD).

b. (S//NF) Executive Summary: Detainee was a significant member of al-Qaida who was selected to be the "coordinator" for the 11 September 2001 attacks. Detainee met with many high-level al-Qaida leaders, attended militant training at the request of Usama Bin Laden (UBL), and planned future operations until his capture in late 2002. JTF-GTMO determined this detainee to be:

CLASSIFIED BY: MULTIPLE SOURCES
REASON: E.O. 12958, AS AMENDED, SECTION 1.4(C)
DECLASSIFY ON: 20311208

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

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

The following section is based on a consolidation of several accounts from various significant individuals in order to assemble a feasible timeline.

a. (S//NF) Prior History: Detainee came from a religious family and became interested in his religion at the age of 12. During the 1994 civil war in Yemen, when detainee was about 22 years old, he fought for two months in support of the government. In 1995, after a failed attempt to obtain a visa to the US, detainee traveled to Munich, Germany (GM), where he applied for asylum. From 1995-1997 while awaiting the outcome of his asylum petition, he lived in Hamburg under the name of Umar al-Yemeni.¹ Detainee was reportedly seen in Bosnia (BK) during the summer of 1996.² In November 1997, after learning his Germany asylum request was denied, detainee traveled to Yemen to obtain a student visa at the German embassy in Sanaa, YM. Subsequently, he returned to Germany where he described himself as a recluse, never dating or attending parties. He also noted he was a poor student who received failing grades. It was around this time that detainee moved in with Mohammad al-Amir Awad al-Sayyid Atta³ aka (Muhammad Atta), and they began their close relationship.⁴ On 31 January 1998, detainee's appeal-request for asylum was denied and he was declared subject to arrest (NFI). Detainee remained in Germany living with Muhammad Atta until September 1999, when detainee moved out.⁵

b. (S//NF) Recruitment and Early Timeline for the 11 September operation: In late 1999, detainee, Muhammad Atta, Ziad Samir Jarrah, and Marwan Yousef Mohammad Rashid al-Shehhi planned to travel as a group to Chechnya for jihad.⁶ While traveling by train from Hamburg to Bonn, GM, detainee and al-Shehhi spoke about Chechnya with Khalid al-Masri. Khalid al-Masri gave them the phone number of Mohamedou Ould Slahi aka (Abu Musab), ISN US9MR-000760DP (MR-760), and identified him as a person who could facilitate their travel to Chechnya. Detainee and al-Shehhi visited MR-760 at his home

¹ TD-314/38344-02

² TD-314/14171-03

³ TD-314/03617-03

⁴ TD-314/38344-02

⁵ TD-314/06726-02

⁶ Analyst Note: Atta, Jarrah, and al-Shehhi were all participants in the 9/11 attacks.

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in Duisburg, GM. MR-760 informed them it would be very difficult for them to travel to Chechnya, via Georgia because of their Arab appearance. MR-760 recommended detainee and al-Shehhi attempt to enter Chechnya, via Afghanistan (AF). MR-760 also instructed them to obtain visas for Pakistan (PK), after which the group would be told how to travel to Afghanistan.⁷ In November 1999, detainee and Ziad Samir Jarrah went to the Pakistani Embassy in Frankfurt, GM, and obtained a one month visa. Muhammad Atta and al-Shehhi obtained Pakistani visas from the Pakistani Embassy in Berlin, GM. MR-760 then instructed the detainee and the three other men to travel to Karachi, PK, and from there to Quetta, PK, into Afghanistan. Detainee did not see MR-760 again after that time.⁸

(S//NF) In late November or December 1999, all four men traveled to Afghanistan separately. Al-Shehhi was the first to leave. Prior to leaving, he gave both detainee and Jarrah \$1,500 USD to finance their travel. Jarrah and Atta traveled next, followed by the detainee. Within the last few weeks of 1999, detainee traveled from Hamburg, GM, via Turkey, to Karachi, and then to Quetta, where he stayed four days before entering Afghanistan.⁹ All four members of the group traveled to Afghanistan with the intention of receiving al-Qaida basic military training before proceeding to Chechnya to participate in jihad.¹⁰ By the time detainee arrived at a guesthouse in Kandahar, detainee believed that al-Shehhi had already decided to swear bayat (an oath to allegiance) to UBL.¹¹ Detainee also learned that Atta and Jarrah were at the UBL military camp near the Kandahar airport and that they had already met with, and pledged bayat to, UBL.¹²

(S//NF) Detainee said his initial audience with UBL was with a group of about 15 others, including al-Qaida military commander Abu Hafs al-Masri aka (Muhammad Atef, deceased), Muhammad Atta, Jarrah, and UBL's chief bodyguard, Abdullah Abd al-Qadir Tabarak, ISN US9MO-000056DP (MO-056, transferred).¹³ When detainee met with UBL the second time, UBL asked detainee about his intentions. Detainee explained to UBL that he was currently living in Germany, but wanted to go to Chechnya to fight in jihad. UBL asked detainee if he wanted to work with him, to which detainee responded in the affirmative.¹⁴ In January 2000, detainee met UBL a third time during a dinner that was also attended by Atta and Jarrah. At this time, Atta and Jarrah encouraged detainee to consider pledging bayat to UBL. Two days after this dinner, UBL requested a short personal meeting with detainee, at which time

⁷ TD-314/38344-02, TD-314/10479-03, TD/314-40242-02

⁸ TD-314/40242-02, The 9-11 Commission Report 24-Jul-2003

⁹ TD-314/38344-02

¹⁰ TD-314/10479-03

¹¹ TD-314/10479-03

¹² TD-314/38344-02

¹³ TD-314/38344-02

¹⁴ TD-314/10479-03

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detainee pledged bayat¹⁵ and declared that giving his life for the cause was acceptable. UBL told detainee to return to Germany and that Muhammad Atef would give detainee the specifics of the mission.¹⁶ UBL chose detainee, Atta, Jarrah, and al-Shehhi, for the Hamburg, GM, group (a reference to the core members of the 9/11 hijackers), and designated Atta as the leader of the operation.¹⁷ In early 2000, Atef told detainee, Atta, and Jarrah that they were undertaking a very secret mission and that they were to immediately travel back to Germany and begin applying to flight schools.¹⁸ Al-Shehhi had already met with Atef and had left Afghanistan for Pakistan by the time this meeting occurred.¹⁹

c. (S//NF) Timeline from February 2000 to March 2001: In February 2000, detainee traveled to Karachi, PK, with Atta. While there, Khalid Shaykh Muhammad (KSM), ISN US9KU-010024DP (KU-10024), instructed detainee, Atta, and al-Shehhi for approximately 10 days on how to behave like a US citizen and gave them general information on life in the US.²⁰ In Germany, Atta, detainee, al-Shehhi, and Jarrah began looking for flight schools in Europe, but learned that European flight schools were very expensive and involved a very long training period. Detainee then considered applying to flight schools in the US, because they were less expensive, of shorter duration, and not as rigorous. Al-Shehhi traveled to the United Arab Emirates (AE) and received a US visa from the US Embassy in Dubai in February 2000.²¹ In August 2000, detainee traveled from Frankfurt, GM, to Sanaa, YM, via Dubai, AE.²² During detainee's short time in the United Arab Emirates, he attempted to apply for a US visa and to meet with KSM's nephew, Ammar al-Baluchi, ISN US9PK-010018DP (PK-10018) (NFI).²³ Detainee stayed in Sanaa for four weeks, but failed to receive a reply from a flight school in Florida to which he had applied for training. While in Sanaa, detainee went to the British Embassy and obtained a five-month visa to the United Kingdom. Detainee stated that he did this in an effort to improve his chances of obtaining a US visa.²⁴ Detainee reportedly went to London in order to find a wife or obtain a false passport to help him gain entry to the US to participate in the 11 September terrorist attacks.

¹⁵ TD-314/38344-02

¹⁶ TD-314/10479-03,

¹⁷ TD-314/17902-04, TD-314-38344-02, TD-314-10479-03

¹⁸ TD-314/38344-02, TD-314-10479-03

¹⁹ TD-314/49770-02

²⁰ TD-314/14999-03, TD-314/10716-04

²¹ TD-314/38344-02, 911 Staff Report on Terrorist Travel 21-AUG-2004

²² TD-314/38344-02

²³ TD-314/52606-05

²⁴ TD-314/38344-02

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Detainee failed to find a wife or obtain a passport²⁵ and in September 2000, detainee returned to Frankfurt.²⁶

(S/NF) In October 2000, detainee's brother in Yemen, Ahmad, notified him that his paperwork for aviation school had arrived, and detainee returned to Sanaa. His return coincided with the attack on the USS COLE and the US Embassy was subsequently closed for five days; therefore, making it impossible for detainee to apply for a US visa.²⁷ Since detainee failed repeatedly to obtain a visa to the US, he was selected to be a "coordinator" for the US operation working out of Germany, as well as Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Malaysia.²⁸ In December 2000, the Hamburg, GM, group met to discuss operations. Detainee said the group never worked as a cell, and the four members did not use any code names or "kunya" (aliases) while in Germany; they only used their true names in Germany. Detainee said that decisions on operational details were based on discussions within the group, with Muhammad Atta having the final decision authority.²⁹ By early January 2001, the others had traveled to the US and informed detainee that they had obtained their pilot's licenses, completed their initial training, and awaited further instructions from UBL and Atef. Detainee obtained a visa to Iran and then traveled to Afghanistan.³⁰ In late January 2001, detainee arrived at the al-Nebras Guesthouse and continued on to the UBL camp near the Kandahar Airport. Detainee visited with UBL and told him that Atta, al-Shehhi, and Jarrah had completed flight training and were awaiting additional instructions. UBL asked detainee to remain in Kandahar with him for a few days. During his stay in Afghanistan, detainee contracted malaria and needed to stay in a treatment center for over a month while he recuperated. While at the treatment center, UBL visited detainee on two occasions and spoke only of detainee's health.³¹ In March 2001, after leaving the treatment center, detainee attended a party with UBL, Atef, al-Qaida military commander Sayf al-Adl, and KSM. During the party, UBL praised the October 2000 attack on the USS COLE. Prior to detainee's departure from Afghanistan, UBL and Atef told detainee about the intended targets for the US operation, as discussed earlier with Atta. UBL explained that the targets, the World Trade Center, the Pentagon, and the US Congress, were selected to strike at the heart of the US, its military, and its political base, because of US pro-Israel policies.³²

²⁵ TD-314/45155-02, TD/314-04745-02, Analyst note: Source reporting specifies he traveled to London to "find a wife or obtain a false passport." Detainee probably meant to find a wife, through whom he could then gain entry into the US.

²⁶ TD-314/38344-02

²⁷ TD-314/38344-02

²⁸ TD-314/41052-02

²⁹ TD-314/26263-05

³⁰ TD-314/38344-02, TD-314/38347-02

³¹ TD-314/38347-02

³² TD-314/38347-02

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d. (S//NF) Timeline from May 2001 to 11 September 2001: In May 2001, UBL told detainee he intended to use him as his contact with the group based in the US. UBL asked detainee to relay to Atta the need to be patient and to follow instructions. When detainee prepared to leave Afghanistan, he asked KSM to help facilitate his travel. KSM informed detainee that he could obtain a valid Saudi passport for him and that detainee should travel to Pakistan to obtain this passport. Upon learning that KSM could obtain a passport, detainee expressed his intent to use this passport to travel to the US; however, UBL forbade detainee from doing so, because he did not want to risk compromising the planned operation. In June 2001, detainee left Afghanistan and traveled to Karachi, PK, where he met KSM at the Mahran Hotel.³³ KSM had made Abd al-Rahim Gulam Rabbani aka (Abu Rahmah) aka (Sayyid Amin), ISN US9PK-001460DP (PK-1460), responsible for detainee's travel.³⁴ KSM gave detainee a Saudi passport in the name of Hasan Ali al-Assiri and a ticket to Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia (MY), where detainee was scheduled to meet Atta. Detainee also received \$5,000 USD from Atef for his travel to Malaysia. Detainee arrived in Malaysia approximately 6 June 2001.³⁵ While there, he stayed at the Hotel Corona, applied for a Yemeni passport, and contacted Atta to inform him that detainee was awaiting Atta's arrival in Kuala Lumpur. Atta informed detainee that he was unable to travel because he was busy waiting for the arrival of the other 15 Saudi hijackers in the planned attacks against the US. Detainee remained in Malaysia for three weeks.³⁶ Detainee phoned KSM to advise him that Atta could not make the meeting. KSM instructed detainee to return to Germany.³⁷

(S//NF) On 8 July 2001, detainee traveled from Hamburg, GM, to Reus, Spain (SP), to meet with Atta.³⁸ Detainee had no contact with anyone else. Detainee told Atta that there was no pressure on the date for the US attacks, but asked Atta to give him a week or two advance notice because UBL wanted detainee to travel to Afghanistan to tell him the date before the attacks occurred. Atta told detainee that all the non-pilots had arrived in the US from the United Arab Emirates and Saudi Arabia without problems. Upon their arrival in the US, Atta divided the non-pilots into four teams, based on their English ability. Atta also told detainee that the targets were the World Trade Center, the Pentagon, and the US Capitol. Detainee said he knew Atta had been given the targets by UBL and Atef before Atta left Afghanistan. If they (the hijackers) could not reach their targets, they were to simply crash the aircraft.³⁹ Detainee told Atta that UBL had suggested that the teams inside the aircraft during the

³³ TD-314/38347-02

³⁴ TD-314/41052-02

³⁵ TD-314/41138-02

³⁶ TD-314/38347-02

³⁷ TD-314/41138-02

³⁸ TD-314/40345-02, TD-314/11415-03, TD/314-38347-02

³⁹ TD-314/11753-03, TD-314/14314-03

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attacks be comprised of individuals with close bonds to help ensure solidarity until the end. Detainee told Atta that UBL requested the attacks be carried out as soon as possible because he was worried about the security implications of having so many operatives in the US and that Atta should not advise the other operatives of the date of the attacks until the last minute.⁴⁰ On 16 July 2001, detainee purchased a return ticket to Hamburg, 11 days earlier than his original reservation.⁴¹ Detainee called and told KSM of the meeting he had with Atta, and KSM subsequently told UBL that the operatives were ready.⁴²

(S//NF) In mid-August 2001, Atta called detainee during the night and said he wanted to tell detainee a riddle. Atta told detainee the riddle was two branches, a slash and a lollipop. (Analyst note: The riddle signified the date of the attacks.) Detainee contacted KSM, told him the date, and KSM informed UBL roughly ten days before the 11 September 2001 attacks.⁴³ On 5 September 2001, detainee traveled by air from Germany⁴⁴ to Madrid, where he spent three days trying to get a flight to Dubai, AE.⁴⁵ In Dubai, Ammar al-Baluchi met detainee and they traveled together to Pakistan.⁴⁶ On the morning of 11 September 2001, detainee arrived in Karachi, where KSM picked him up and escorted him to PK-1460's safe house. Detainee, KSM, Ammar al-Baluchi, and 9/11 financier Mustafa Ahmad al-Hawsawi celebrated when they saw the attacks of 11 September 2001 on the news. After the success of the attacks, the operatives prostrated themselves and gave thanks to Allah.⁴⁷

e. (S//NF) Timeline from 12 September 2001 to June 2002: On 12 September 2001, detainee left Pakistan for Afghanistan⁴⁸ and arrived in Kandahar, where he saw Sayf al-Adl, who was with a Jordanian named Abu Turab.⁴⁹ Abu Turab was considered the caretaker of the 15 Saudi hijackers. Detainee said that Turab had not been privy to the operational details of the attacks.⁵⁰ Al-Adl told detainee to go to Kabul where he could get military training and meet with UBL.⁵¹ Both UBL and Atef were in Kabul at this time.⁵² In mid-September 2001, detainee met with UBL, al-Qaida's second in command Ayman al-Zawahiri, al-Qaida's

⁴⁰ TD-314/38366-02

⁴¹ TD-314/40345-02

⁴² TD-314/38366-02

⁴³ TD-314/38366-02

⁴⁴ TD-314/11415-03, TD-314/26263-05, TD-314/40345-02, TD-314/42916-02

⁴⁵ TD-314/38366-02

⁴⁶ TD-314/52606-05

⁴⁷ TD-314/10716-04, TD/314-38366-02, Analyst note: The report, TD-314/38366-02, mistakenly reported that detainee arrived in Kandahar, but is clarified in the next sentence to be incorrect; meant to be Karachi.

⁴⁸ TD-314/13320-04

⁴⁹ TD-314/38366-02

⁵⁰ TD-314/38366-02

⁵¹ TD-314/38611-02

⁵² TD-314/38366-02

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spokesman Sulayman Abu Ghayth, and Atef at a location outside of Kabul. During the meeting, detainee received greetings and words of praise from the four senior al-Qaida leaders for his support to the 11 September 2001 hijackers.⁵³ UBL sent detainee to Camp Nine near Kabul for military training for approximately a month.⁵⁴ While at Camp Nine, detainee trained on the use of conventional weapons, insurgency and guerrilla warfare, and sabotage techniques.⁵⁵

(S//NF) After detainee finished training at Camp Nine⁵⁶ and after the initial US strikes in Afghanistan,⁵⁷ UBL sent a message to detainee informing him to disperse the new al-Qaida recruits, who had amassed in or near Kabul, to various camps for accelerated training.⁵⁸ Just before November 2001, Khallad bin Attash aka (Silver), ISN US9YM-010014DP (YM-10014), said he traveled to a small town just outside of Gardez, AF, where he met with detainee and Abd al-Rahim al-Nashiri aka (Mullah Billal), ISN US9SA-010015DP (SA-10015). Detainee, Khallad, al-Nashiri, and approximately 20 "brothers" then left for Zormat, AF. (Analyst Note: The term "brother" is reference to al-Qaida affiliated operatives and fighters.) When they arrived in Zormat in early November 2001, YM-10014 stated that they met with senior al-Qaida leader Abu Faraj, al-Qaida military commander Abd al-Hadi al-Iraqi, and senior al-Qaida member Abu Layth al-Libi. The group later moved on to Kandahar.⁵⁹ In December 2001, while in Kandahar, detainee met with Sayf al-Adl, who needed help cooking for the fighters. Sayf al-Adl assigned detainee to the kitchen for about two weeks.⁶⁰ While still in Kandahar, detainee had a discussion with KSM and al-Nashiri about future offensive operations against the West. It was decided that al-Nashiri would conduct attacks against US official installations in Saudi Arabia in the near term.⁶¹ After the fall of Kandahar,⁶² KSM told detainee and roughly 30 Saudis to retreat to Iran. Detainee spent about six weeks in Iran. He returned to Karachi, PK, because he learned that unidentified Iranians were seeking to arrest mujahideen (Islamic fighters) in Iran, and it was no longer considered safe there.⁶³

⁵³ TD-314/38611-02, TD-314/10359-03

⁵⁴ TD-314/38611-02

⁵⁵ TD-314/39606-02

⁵⁶ TD-314/39003-02

⁵⁷ Analyst Note: Allied forces began strike operations on 7 October 2001.

⁵⁸ TD-314/38611-02, TD-314/39003-02

⁵⁹ TD-314/29878-03, TD-314/39003-02

⁶⁰ TD-314/11485-03, TD-314/07889-03, TD-314/29878-03, TD-314/39003-02

⁶¹ TD-314/38532-02, TD-314/38973-02

⁶² Analyst Note: Kandahar surrendered to Karzai on 7 December 2001.

⁶³ TD-314/39003-02, TD-314/39005-02

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(S//NF) Detainee and KSM discussed detainee's possible use of an unidentified flight training school in Karachi, PK, for future training. The flight training would involve small aircraft and possibly larger commercial aircraft. Detainee said that he possibly would have attended the school, but that those plans never came to fruition because of his notoriety after his role in the 11 September 2001 attacks became public. Detainee assumed that KSM must have been considering future operations utilizing aircraft.⁶⁴ From January⁶⁵ to March 2002, detainee stayed at several safe houses, including one that belonged to PK-1460.⁶⁶ Detainee introduced individuals named Abu Yousef and Abu Adil to KSM at PK-1460's house in Karachi around February or March 2002, with the intention to conduct an operation in the UK.⁶⁷ In April 2002, Ammar al-Baluchi, indicted al-Qaida member Jose Padilla, and Binyam Ahmad Muhammad aka (Talha al-Kini), ISN US9ET-001458DP (ET-1458), went to a restaurant in Karachi where they met with KSM, detainee, and Abderrahman aka (Abd al-Rahman). (Analyst Note: Abderrahman is probably ISN US9PK-001461DP (PK-1461)). During the hour-long dinner, KSM handed Padilla \$5,000 USD and they exchanged email addresses. KSM wished Padilla and Binyam good luck and left with detainee and Abderrahman (NFI).⁶⁸

(S//NF) In early June 2002, KSM asked detainee's opinion about conducting a 11 September-style attack against Heathrow airport, telling detainee that he thought having two or three operatives hijack an airliner taking off from Heathrow Airport would not be difficult. KSM further stated that since detainee had worked on the 11 September 2001 attacks, KSM valued his opinion. The plan was to hijack an airplane departing Heathrow, turn the airplane around, and crash the airplane into the airport. Detainee told KSM such an operation would be easier if al-Qaida could plant operatives among airport employees, but that these operatives could only provide operational information and they would still need to create teams to conduct the hijacking. KSM seemed eager to carry out the operation.

5. (S//NF) Capture Information:

a. (S//NF) From 10-11 September 2002, Pakistani authorities conducted a series of raids against several suspected al-Qaida residences in Karachi. On 11 September 2002, one of the residences where three individuals were located, including the detainee was raided. The residents held knives to their throats and threatened to kill themselves rather than be taken into custody. The standoff lasted approximately four hours before Pakistani officers were

⁶⁴ TD-314/09824-03

⁶⁵ TD-314/10552-03, TD-314/17916-04

⁶⁶ TD-314/10359-03

⁶⁷ TD-314/10081-03, TD-314/13458-03

⁶⁸ TD-314/05915-03, TD-314/39772-02

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able to overpower them and take them into custody.⁶⁹ At least 22 improvised remote radio detonators and 20 packets of individually wrapped documents belonging to various members of the UBL family were found in the house.⁷⁰

b. (S) Property Held: None

c. (S) Transferred to JTF-GTMO: 4 September 2006

d. (S//NF) Reasons for Transfer to JTF-GTMO: Detainee was transferred to JTF-GTMO to face prosecution for terrorist activities against the United States.

6. (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 significant member of al-Qaida who was selected to be the “coordinator” for the 11 September 2001 attacks. Detainee met with many high-level al-Qaida leaders, attended militant training at the request of UBL and helped plan future operations as late as June 2002, three months prior to his capture.

- (S//NF) Detainee served as the 11 September 2001 attack coordinator and was a close associate of the primary hijackers.
 - Detainee repeatedly failed to obtain a visa to receive flight training in the US,⁷¹ and was subsequently selected to be the “coordinator” for the 11 September 2001 operation, working out of Germany, Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Malaysia.⁷² Detainee was a member of the German Cell that included pilots of the 11 September 2001 attacks: Muhammad Atta, Marwan al-Shehhi, and Ziad Jarrah.⁷³
 - (S//NF) Atta was picked by UBL to be the leader of the cell.⁷⁴ Atta⁷⁵ was detainee’s roommate and they were considered friends.⁷⁶

⁶⁹ TD-314/36523-02, TERR-108-259-2002

⁷⁰ TD-314/37098-02, TD-314/03630-04

⁷¹ TD-314/08837-04

⁷² TD-314/41052-02, TD-314/17902-04, TD-314/07651-03

⁷³ TD-314/08837-04

⁷⁴ TD-314/10479-03, TD-314/17902-04

⁷⁵ TD-314/03617-03

⁷⁶ TD-314/06726-02

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- (S//NF) Jarrah⁷⁷ was also detainee's roommate. Jarrah tried to register detainee at the same flight training school in Florida where he was trained.⁷⁸
 - Detainee's Citibank account showed a withdrawal in the amount of \$2,200 USD for a US flight training center in Florida.⁷⁹
- (S//NF) Detainee said al-Shehhi⁸⁰ only knew about the flight training and nothing about the selection and training of the "muscle" hijackers. Al-Shehhi found out about the selection of the targets after the completion of flight training. Detainee said al-Shehhi, as with the other members of the German cell, learned of the final selection of targets after the meeting in Spain around July 2001. Detainee stated that hijackers Jarrah, Hani Hanjur, Mihdhar, and Hamzi received the same information at the same time that al-Shehhi received it.⁸¹
- (S//NF) Detainee met with, and had the confidence of, the following al-Qaida leadership:
 - (S//NF) UBL asked detainee to work with him. Detainee pledged his allegiance to UBL, and explained his willingness to become a martyr.⁸²
 - (S//NF) Muhammad Atef met with detainee, Atta, and Jarrah three times. During these meetings, Abu Hafs instructed detainee, Atta, and Jarrah that they were undertaking a very secret mission which required them to attend flight school.⁸³
 - (S//NF) KSM first met detainee in early 2000 in Pakistan when detainee was preparing to apply for flight schools. Detainee later met KSM in February 2001 and at this time a mutual respect for each other grew. After the attacks of 11 September, detainee said he naturally wanted to gravitate to KSM because of their relationship.⁸⁴
 - (S//NF) In December 2001, al-Nashiri met with KSM and detainee in Afghanistan. During this meeting, future offensive operations against the West were discussed which included US installations in Saudi Arabia.⁸⁵
 - (S//NF) Khallad bin Attash said he traveled to a town outside of Gardez, AF, where he met with detainee and al-Nashiri. Detainee, Khallad, al-Nashiri, and approximately 20 associates then left for Zormat, AF, where they then met with Abu Faraj, Abd al-Hadi al-Iraqi, and Abu Layth al-Libi. The entire group later moved on to Kandahar.⁸⁶

⁷⁷ TD-314/03617-03

⁷⁸ TD-314/04791-02

⁷⁹ TD-314/06726-02

⁸⁰ TD-314/03617-03

⁸¹ TD-314/17902-04

⁸² TD-314/10479-03, TD-314/14999-03, TD-314/11387-03, TD-314/38344-02

⁸³ TD-314/38344-02

⁸⁴ TD-314/11485-03

⁸⁵ TD-314/12068-03, TD-314/41142-02, TD-314/38532-02

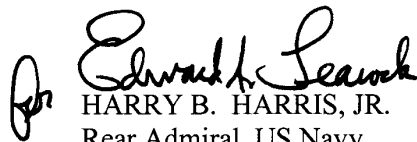
⁸⁶ TD-314/29878-03, TD-314/39003-02

JTF-GTMO-CDR

SUBJECT: Combatant Status Review Tribunal Input and Recommendation for Continued Detention Under DoD Control (CD) for Guantanamo Detainee, ISN: US9YM-010013DP (S)

- (S//NF) Detainee had knowledge of, and played a role in, the planning of future al-Qaida operations.
 - (S//NF) In approximately late 2001 or early 2002, due to detainee's success with the 11 September 2001 operation, KSM discussed with detainee his probable use of aircraft in future operations.⁸⁷ In June 2002, Heathrow was a target of consideration. KSM discussed conducting an 11 September-style attack against Heathrow airport. KSM further stated that since detainee had worked on the 11 September attacks, KSM valued his opinion on this similar operation. The idea was to hijack an airplane departing Heathrow, turn the plane around, and crash the airplane into the airport.⁸⁸
- (S//NF) At the recommendation of UBL, detainee received training at the al-Qaida-sponsored Camp Nine.⁸⁹ While at Camp Nine, detainee learned how to use conventional weapons, insurgency, guerrilla warfare, and sabotage techniques.⁹⁰
- (S//NF) Detainee demonstrated clear militant acts of aggression during his capture. The occupants of the guesthouse, where detainee resided, used rifles and grenades against the security guards and threatened to kill themselves with knives rather than be captured.⁹¹ (Analyst Note: This demonstrates detainee's dedication to the fight against the US and its allies.)

c. (U//FOUO) **Detainee's Conduct:** Detainee detention threat level is assessed as MEDIUM based on a DoD initial 90-day observation.


HARRY B. HARRIS, JR. *BG, US ARMY*
Rear Admiral, US Navy *OPAWY COMMANDER*
Commanding

⁸⁷ TD-314/09824-03

⁸⁸ TD-314/10081-03, TD/314-13458-03

⁸⁹ TD-314/38611-02, TD-314/39003-02

⁹⁰ TD-314/39606-02

⁹¹ TD-314/36523-02, TERR-108-259-2002, TD-314/37098-02, TD-314/03630-04