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The Current Detainee Population of Guantánamo: An Empirical Study

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The following report represents an effort both to document and to describe in as much detail as the public record will permit the current detainee population in American military custody at the Guantánamo Bay Naval Station in Cuba. Since the military brought the first detainees to Guantánamo in January 2002, the Pentagon has consistently refused to comprehensively identify those it holds. While it has, at various times, released information about individuals who have been detained at Guantánamo, it has always maintained ambiguity about the population of the facility at any given moment, declining even to specify precisely the number of detainees held at the base.

We have sought to identify the detainee population using a variety of records, mostly from *habeas corpus* litigation, and we have sorted the current population into subgroups using both the government's allegations against detainees and detainee statements about their own affiliations and conduct.

As of December 16 2008, the detention facility at Guantánamo Bay, Cuba held 248 detainees (see Appendix I). This figure represents only a fraction of the 779 detainees who have passed through the facility since it opened in 2002. Since 2004, when the Pentagon set up a review system to evaluate the 558 detainees remaining at the base, 330 detainees have been transferred or released (see Appendix II).

Our analysis of both government allegations against the remaining detainees and detainee statements relies on transcripts and evidentiary summaries from the various review mechanisms the military has set up to evaluate detainee cases. These are, we stress, highly imperfect documents for a number of reasons. For example, key terms in government allegations are often imprecise or undefined; detainee statements were given without the assistance of counsel; transcripts are not always verbatim and sometimes contain translation errors; detainee lawyers have suggested that some detainee statements may repeat earlier statements given under coercion. Still, they offer the best window both on government claims about the detainee population and on the population's self-description available to the public at the present time.

If the government's allegations against detainees are uniformly credited, the following picture of the current population emerges:

- 81 detainees traveled to Afghanistan for jihad.
- 130 stayed in Al Qaeda, Taliban, or other guest- or safehouses.
- 169 detainees took military or terrorist training in Afghanistan.
- 84 actually fought for the Taliban, many of them on the front lines against the Northern Alliance.
- 88 were at Tora Bora.
- 71 detainees' names or aliases were found on computers, hard drives, physical lists of Al Qaeda operatives, or other material seized in raids on Al Qaeda safehouses and facilities.
- 64 detainees were captured under circumstances—military surrenders, live combat actions, traveling in a large pack of Mujahideen, or in the company of senior Al Qaeda figures, for example—that strongly suggest belligerency.

- 28 detainees served on Osama Bin Laden's security detail.

To make more concrete the government's allegations against each of the current detainees, we created five broad categories that help illuminate the role each detainee allegedly played in the Taliban, Al Qaeda, or associated hostile groups. Viewed through that prism, government allegations present the following picture of the current detainee population:

- 27 members of Al Qaeda's leadership cadre,
- 99 lower-level Al Qaeda operatives,
- 9 members of the Taliban's leadership cadre,
- 93 foreign fighters, and
- 14 Taliban fighters and operatives.

The concentration of detainees in these various categories has changed markedly as Guantánamo's population has declined. Foreign fighters were, earlier in the history of the detention facility, the plurality of detainees held at the base. By contrast, Al Qaeda leaders and operatives together, now a slim majority of detainees, accounted then for only 36 percent. The concentration of Taliban operatives has dropped notably as well. The shift in the detainee population towards Al Qaeda personnel and away from Afghan Taliban and foreign fighters suggests that the many releases from Guantánamo have tended to concentrate detainees whom the government believes to be the most dangerous. This trend is significantly confounded, however, by the fact that releases have also tended to concentrate Yemeni detainees, now a plurality of the population, and thin the ranks of those detainees—some quite dangerous—whose home countries have shown more ability and willingness to manage whatever threat they might pose.

We also evaluated statements from the 143 men who gave statements before the review tribunals and were not ethnic Uighur Chinese detainees the military no longer treats as enemy combatants. Of these detainees, 92 admit some degree of affiliation with terrorist organizations, as alleged by the government, whereas 51 deny any association with enemy forces. The 92 who admit some association break down as follows:

- 36 openly admit either membership or significant association with Al Qaeda, the Taliban, or some other armed group the government considers militarily hostile to the United States.
- 1 acknowledges being affiliated with the Taliban but claims to have been pressed into service.
- 21 deny affiliation with Al Qaeda or the Taliban yet admit facts that, under the broad authority the laws of war give armed parties to detain the enemy, offer the government ample legal justification for its detention decisions.
- 34 admit to some lesser measure of affiliation—like staying in Taliban or Al Qaeda guesthouses or spending time at one of their training camps.

An additional 82 detainees made no statement to review tribunals or made statements that do not bear materially on the military's allegations against them.

Another method of analyzing detainee statements is to look not at the degree of affiliation

the detainee concedes but at exactly what *activity* each detainee says he engaged in. Consequently, we also examined each detainee's statement for *the most significant conduct* he describes himself as taking part in. Viewed from this vantage point, the current detainee population breaks down as follows:

- 4 detainees describe themselves as Al Qaeda leaders.
- 9 detainees describe themselves as Al Qaeda operatives.
- 5 detainees describe themselves as Taliban leaders.
- 20 detainees admit fighting on behalf of Al Qaeda or the Taliban.
- 5 detainees admit providing combat support to Al Qaeda or the Taliban.
- 15 detainees admit to training at Al Qaeda or Taliban camps.
- 5 detainees admit to serving Al Qaeda or the Taliban in some non-military capacity.
- 24 detainees admit some form of associational conduct with respect to Al Qaeda, the Taliban, or some other armed group the government considers militarily hostile to the United States.
- 17 detainees are Uighurs who fit into none of the above-mentioned categories.
- An additional 8 detainees are non-Uighurs who also fit into none of the other categories.

In contrast to our analysis of the government's allegations, our analysis of detainee statements shows little evidence of a concentration of the most dangerous detainees resulting from the dwindling of the Guantánamo population.

Introduction

The following report represents an effort both to document and to describe in as much detail as the public record will permit the current detainee population in American military custody at the Guantánamo Bay Naval Station in Cuba. Since the military brought the first detainees to Guantánamo in January 2002, the Pentagon has consistently refused to comprehensively identify those it holds. While it has, at various times, released information about individuals who have been detained at Guantánamo, it has always maintained ambiguity about the population of the facility at any given moment, declining even to specify precisely the number of detainees held at the base. In its most recent statements, for example, the military refers to the Guantánamo population as numbering "approximately 250."¹ When the government repatriates detainees, it generally identifies the number of detainees transferred, but not their names.²

The result is that despite a debate that has raged over American detention policy almost since the outset of the war on terrorism, the actual detainee population which the debate concerns remains strangely obscure. The current population numbers less than a third of the total number of detainees who have passed through the facility since 2002. And the composition of the population has changed markedly as it has declined. Yet precisely how it has changed remains fuzzy. Which detainees are still there and which have been sent home? What allegations does the military make against the residual population and how serious are they? How have the detainees responded to these allegations? Are they, as the Bush administration

has described the Guantánamo population, the “worst of the worst”?³ Or are they composed, as the New York Times once put it, of “hundreds of innocent men . . . jailed at Guantánamo without charges or rudimentary rights”?⁴ Or do they, perhaps, vary? Much commentary on the merits of the American detention policy relates to a detainee population composed chiefly of people no longer at the base, as do a number of frequently-cited academic studies.⁵

Though one of the present authors has written broadly on detainee policy, our purpose in these pages is not to advocate any particular policy with respect to habeas corpus, closing Guantánamo, or detainee affairs more generally. Nor is it to take a position regarding whether the government is properly holding the Guantánamo detainees as enemy combatants—either individually or as a group. It is, rather, to identify and describe empirically who is at Guantánamo today, what the government alleges about them, and what they claim about their own affiliations and conduct.

The report proceeds as follows: In the following section, we briefly recount the history of the government’s document releases concerning the detainee population at Guantánamo. We then offer an overview of the demographics of the current population, based on our examination of these releases, and describe and analyze government allegations against the detainees who remain at Guantánamo. In the next section, we report and categorize the statements by the detainees themselves in the review procedures the military set up to evaluate their cases. In the penultimate section, we offer some concluding observations. Finally, we describe the sources and methods we used to identify the current population of the facility, and those transferred or released.

The Public Record about Guantánamo

The Department of Defense has always maintained as tight a hold on information regarding Guantánamo detainees as it could. Until March 3, 2006, it even refused to disclose the names of any detainees.⁶ The detainee records and documents that it has since disclosed, furthermore, were never intended for public release. They became public because of a combination of *habeas corpus* litigation, media reporting, and a two-year legal tug of war between the government and the Associated Press, involving multiple Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) requests and three lawsuits.⁷

The Pentagon began releasing information from the so-called Combatant Status Review Tribunals (CSRTs) in 2005, when it made public the government’s evidentiary summaries for those of the 558 CSRT hearings that had then taken place.⁸ The military convened the CSRTs in the wake of the Supreme Court’s decision in 2004 initially asserting jurisdiction over Guantánamo *habeas* cases.⁹ The military convened the tribunals, it stated at the time, to assess whether it had properly designated each detainee then at the base as an “enemy combatant.” The tribunals were also clearly intended to place the military in a stronger litigation position in the *habeas* cases that began proliferating after the court’s assertion of jurisdiction.¹⁰ In this release, however, the military redacted all information that specifically identified detainees, such as their names and Internment Serial Numbers (ISNs), making it virtually impossible to

identify to which detainee a given set of allegations referred or to systematically link detainees—many of whose names had since become public—with their respective CSRT documents.

Beginning in May 2005, the Pentagon produced nearly 4,000 pages of redacted CSRT hearing transcripts, written statements and related materials, covering 369 CSRT proceedings.¹¹ These documents included the cases in which the detainees had given statements to CSRT panels, a right granted to them by the CSRT's rules. In March and April 2006, spurred by a court ruling in the AP's favor, the military disgorged a further 5,000 pages worth of unredacted CSRT transcripts. In addition, it released 2,000 pages of material covering the first round of Administrative Review Board (ARB) hearings,¹² annual reviews at which a military panel determines whether it is necessary to continue holding each detainee.¹³

In April 2006, the Pentagon released a list of all 558 detainees who had been through the original CSRT process. The following month, it released a list of all 759 detainees who had been held at Guantánamo up until that time—including their names, nationalities, ISNs, dates of birth, and birthplaces.¹⁴ The April and May lists were not entirely consistent with one another with respect to the names and nationalities of all of the detainees.¹⁵ What's more, by that point, the detainee population had dropped dramatically, so it was unclear which of these detainees remained at the facility. It was not until September 2007, almost three years after the AP filed its first FOIA request, that the Pentagon released all then-available memoranda and transcripts for the CSRTs and the first two rounds of ARB hearings, including unredacted evidentiary summaries for all 572 detainees who went through the CSRTs.¹⁶ Data from the third ARB round, which was completed in March 2008, remains unavailable.

In many instances, the government has released additional information about the status of individual detainees in the course of resisting their *habeas corpus* cases and the court appeals from their CSRTs. Moreover, in 27 cases, the military has pressed war crimes charges in military commissions against Guantánamo detainees. With the exceptions of David Hicks, whom the military has transferred to his native Australia following a guilty plea in March 2007, and Salim Hamdan, whom the military recently repatriated to Yemen to complete the remainder of his sentence, all of these detainees remain at Guantánamo. One, Ali Hamza Ahmad Suliman Al Bahlul, has been convicted and sentenced within the past six months.¹⁷ The others, with seven exceptions noted below against whom prosecutors later dropped charges, await trial at the base. In some instances, in addition, the administration has disclosed in press statements that captives in the war on terrorism have been moved to Guantánamo.¹⁸ As a result, in many cases, the continued presence of individual detainees at the base is no secret.

That said, the government has never identified the interned population in a contemporaneous fashion. The result is that while the public has some sense of the current population, that sense remains imprecise, and evaluation of both policy and the detainees themselves remains necessarily impressionistic and anecdotal. While the *New York Times* recently published online a database identifying an "approximate list" of the current population, that population has not been the subject of serious empirical analysis, nor has its composition ever before been rigorously and transparently documented.¹⁹

In the following three sections, we analyze the current population of Guantánamo using both the government's allegations against detainees and detainee statements that appear in transcripts and evidentiary summaries from the CSRTs and the first two rounds of ARB hearings. Evaluating the integrity of these proceedings, the subject of a significant political and legal controversy in its own right, is beyond the scope of this paper. That said, it is important to stress the limitations of these data: The CSRT and ARB hearings are not judicial proceedings. Government allegations lack the specificity, detail, and supporting evidence typical of criminal trials. Allegations are often vague and key terms—such as, for example, “jihad,” “guesthouse,” and “training”—go undefined. Moreover, detainees lacked access to counsel to help them prepare their responses, which the record sometimes reproduces in summary form, not verbatim transcript. In some instances, moreover, the detainee chose to give a statement through his “personal representative,” the non-legal military officer assigned to assist detainees in the process. The statements are often less than crystalline in their clarity and sometimes amenable to a range of different interpretations. These records in some instances contain translation errors, and lawyers for detainees have argued as well that some apparent admissions involve detainees repeating statements originally given under duress or trying to curry favor with authorities.

Notwithstanding their shortcomings, the documents produced in connection with the CSRT and ARB proceedings still provide the most useful window available to the public so far concerning what the government believes about the detainees and what detainees admit and deny about their own affiliations and conduct. All of these records are available on Defense Department web sites and, more recently, in interactive form through the *New York Times* database. In a few instances, we have relied on statements detainees made in military commission hearings, which are also available on the web.²⁰

Demographic Overview

As of December 16, 2008, the detention facility at Guantánamo Bay, Cuba held 248 detainees. This figure represents only a fraction of the 779 who have passed through the facility since it opened in 2002. Of the 558 detainees who remained at the base long enough to go through the CSRT process, 330 have been transferred or released. Over that same time period, 20 additional detainees have arrived at Guantánamo. Fourteen of these came in September 2006, when the CIA transferred the so-called high-value detainees, whom it had previously held for interrogation in its secret detention program overseas; six additional detainees arrived between March 2007 and March 2008.²¹ Our calculations concerning the current population have a small but real margin of error, described below in our discussion of sources and methods.

The names, nationalities, and ISNs of all 248 current detainees are reproduced in Appendix I, which also describes the basis on which we have concluded that each detainee remains at the facility and our level of confidence in that judgment. Appendix II lists all other detainees who went through the CSRT process but have since been transferred or released or have died; it also describes the basis on which we concluded that each detainee has departed Guantánamo. All current detainees were designated enemy combatants by CSRT panels, although as described

below, the military has since decided not to treat 17 of the detainees as enemy combatants, and five others have had their detentions ruled unlawful by a *habeas* court. The CSRTs declared 38 detainees to be “no longer enemy combatants” (NLECs), and a senior defense official confirmed in a statement on March 6, 2007 that all of these detainees have since left Guantánamo.²² In a number of cases in which a CSRT panel determined that a detainee did not meet the definition of enemy combatant, the military convened a second panel that reached the opposite conclusion.²³

Despite its dwindling numbers, the Guantánamo facility still holds detainees from 30 countries.²⁴ Ninety-four Yemenis comprise the plurality—more than one third—of the population. More than 70 percent of the detainees are citizens of Middle Eastern and North African nations. In addition to the Yemenis, Guantánamo houses 20 Saudis, 10 Algerians, 10 Tunisians, 9 Syrians, 8 Libyans, 6 Kuwaitis, 6 Iraqis, 3 Palestinians, 3 Egyptians, 2 Moroccans and one detainee each from the United Arab Emirates and Lebanon. Detainees from the region immediately surrounding the South Asian theater of war include 27 Afghans, 4 Pakistanis, 4 Uzbeks, and 1 Tajik. The remainder of the population includes a far-flung collection of 17 ethnic Uighurs of Chinese citizenship, 3 Algerian residents of Bosnia, 3 Somalis, 2 Sudanese, 2 Malaysians, 2 Mauritians, an Indonesian, a Chadian, a Tanzanian, an Ethiopian, a Kenyan, an Azerbaijani, and a Russian. Only one detainee from a Western nation, a Canadian citizen, remains at the base.²⁵

Repatriation of detainees and, less commonly, their relocation to countries willing to accept them has proceeded unevenly, a function both of American suspicions that certain governments will fail to treat repatriated detainees humanely and fears that certain governments—particularly the Yemeni government—will fail to keep them locked up or under adequate surveillance. Of the 330 detainees transferred or released since the CSRT process ended, the vast majority are from Saudi Arabia and Afghanistan. Under the auspices of a Saudi rehabilitation program, the Pentagon has transferred 113 Saudi detainees to Saudi custody.²⁶ Close American ties with the Hamid Karzai government in Afghanistan have allowed the repatriation of 102 detainees, many of whom have been transferred to the American-supported Pul-e-Charkhi Afghan detention facility in Kabul. By contrast, of the 108 Yemenis who went through the CSRTs, all but 14 remain at Guantánamo. This disparity reflects less a judgment about the individual dangerousness posed by Yemeni versus Saudi and Afghan detainees than it reflects the weak security relationship between the United States and Yemen. Repatriation negotiations between the United States and Yemen have stalled in the face of a number of high-profile prison breaks and releases in Yemen and persistent American doubts about both the willingness and capacity of Yemeni authorities to keep an eye on released detainees.²⁷

The situation of another group of detainees—the 17 Uighurs—warrants brief explanation as well. The Uighurs received arms training at a camp in the Tora Bora region in Afghanistan in order to pursue their fight for autonomy against the Chinese government. The military has not argued that the Uighurs pose a threat to American security; indeed, it has cleared all of them to leave Guantánamo, several before the CSRTs ever took place. The five Uighurs deemed NLECs by the CSRTs were resettled in Albania in May 2006. But efforts to remove the others have stalled. The military has ruled out repatriating them to China for fear that the government there

will abuse them; and it has similarly ruled out resettling them in the United States and is currently litigating to overturn a district court order to do so.²⁸ While diplomatic efforts continue to persuade other nations to take them, none has so far agreed to do so and negotiations have no short-term prospect of success.²⁹ Nonetheless, their status at the base is different from that of the other detainees. Following a decision earlier this year by the D.C. Circuit Court of Appeals overturning a CSRT judgment that one of the remaining Uighurs was an enemy combatant, the military has decided—rather than continuing to litigate over the status of the Uighurs—not to treat any of them as enemy combatants any longer but merely to resist judicial orders to bring them to the United States for release.³⁰ Consequently, it has removed them from the general detainee population and placed them into their own facilities, which it describes as functioning under “relatively unrestrictive conditions, given the status of Guantánamo as a U.S. military base.”³¹

Finally, in a recent ruling, a judge of the United States District Court for the District of Columbia ordered the release of five of the so-called *Boumediene* detainees captured in Bosnia and originally alleged to have plotted the bombing of the U.S. Embassy in Sarajevo. The decision is unprecedented because it represents the first time that a federal court judge has called for the release of detainees the government claims are dangerous enemy combatants. In his ruling, Judge Richard J. Leon deemed the evidence that the government presented in a closed courtroom against the detainees insufficient to justify their continued detention. He affirmed the legality of one detainee’s continued detention, making the decision also the first time a federal *habeas* court since September 11 has affirmed the legality on the merits of a Guantánamo detention.³² On December 16, 2008, three of the five Algerians Judge Leon ordered free were transferred to Bosnia.³³

The military has announced that “approximately 60” detainees presently at the base have been cleared for release or transfer.³⁴ We have been able to identify 52 of these detainees. These detainees include the 17 Uighurs, 10 Yemenis, 8 Tunisians, 4 Algerians, 4 Uzbeks, 3 Iraqis, 2 Saudis and one detainee each from Egypt, Libya and Palestine. The cleared detainees also include one detainee whom the Department of Defense classified as having dual Saudi-Palestinian citizenship.³⁵

In addition, as noted above, 25 current detainees have been charged at one time or another with war crimes before military commissions.³⁶ Of the 18 detainees currently facing charges at Guantánamo, 13 have had their charges referred for trial by the Convening Authority.³⁷ This number includes Ali Hamza Ahmad Suliman al Bahlul, who was convicted and sentenced to life in prison this year. Five detainees face charges as co-conspirators in the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks: Khalid Sheikh Mohammed, Walid Muhammad Salih Mubarek Bin ‘Attash, Ramzi Bin Al-Shibh, Ali Abdul Aziz Ali, and Mustafa Ahmed Adam al Hawsawi.³⁸ In seven cases, the government has charged detainees but later dropped charges because of evidentiary or other problems with the cases.³⁹ These include charges against alleged September 11 conspirator Mohammed Al Qahtani.⁴⁰

Government Allegations

The typical CSRT summary of evidence begins with a generalized allegation against the detainee that identifies both a hostile group with which he allegedly affiliated (the Taliban, Al Qaeda, both, or some other group) and his alleged level of attachment to that organization (either fighter, member, or associate or some combination of those allegations). More detailed allegations in each case support this top-line claim and provide a loose accounting of the detainee's supposedly hostile activities. These documents do not, as a rule, attempt to make out the sort of detailed charges that would appear in a criminal indictment. Nor do they, generally speaking, offer much sense of the source for each allegation; indeed, they sometimes make clear that sourcing is thin.⁴¹ They provide, in other words, not an account of what the government contends it can prove in court beyond a reasonable doubt about a detainee but, rather, an unclassified summary of what it alleges—rightly or wrongly—about him. In some cases, more convincing evidence presumably exists but remains classified and therefore unavailable. In other instances, weak evidence in the unclassified summaries clearly reflects weakness in the government's overall intelligence concerning a particular detainee.

The CSRT summaries of evidence for the high-value detainees look different from the earlier summaries. The top-line allegation does not state the detainee's affiliation or level of attachment, but simply identifies him as an "enemy combatant." Reflecting the greater importance of these detainees, as well as greater confidence on the government's part as to whom it is holding and what he did, the list of allegations in each case is far longer and more detailed. In the cases of the six detainees who arrived at Guantánamo after the fourteen who came in September 2006, the military has made no CSRT records public.

For each detainee who went through a given round of ARB review, the military also filed an ARB summary of evidence. These documents appear generally similar to the CSRT summaries, except that they also contain factors favoring release or transfer. Not infrequently, they supplement the allegations listed in the original CSRT summaries, adding or omitting details or even changing the substance of the allegations by adding new factual claims or dropping old ones. In some high-profile instances, the government in subsequent litigation has backed off of allegations made against detainees in the CSRT and ARB summaries of evidence. For example, in CSRT summaries, the military alleged that three of the "Algerian Six" detainees referred to earlier had been plotting to blow up a U.S. Embassy.⁴² In *habeas* proceedings this year, however, the government stepped back, saying that it would no longer try to sustain this allegation and would instead rely on others, some freshly filed, to back its assertion that these men pose a security threat.⁴³ Similarly, the government for several years defended CSRT determinations that the 17 remaining Uighurs were enemy combatants. In more recent court filings, however, it has contended that it will treat all the remaining Uighurs "as if they are no longer enemy combatants."⁴⁴

The top-line allegations alone demonstrate the difficulty the military has had in identifying the affiliations and loyalties of detainees to amorphous groups in the face of murky evidence. In some cases, the government was able to render a fairly simple top-line allegation. In its CSRT summaries of evidence, for example, the military alleged that the current detainee population,

excluding the high-value detainees, includes the following:⁴⁵

- 39 members of Al Qaeda,⁴⁶
- 4 Al Qaeda fighters,⁴⁷
- 35 people associated with Al Qaeda,⁴⁸
- 14 members of the Taliban,⁴⁹
- 4 fighters for the Taliban,⁵⁰ and
- 9 people associated with the Taliban.⁵¹

In other cases, however, the picture gets more complicated. The government identified an additional 59 detainees as associated with both Al Qaeda and the Taliban.⁵² In 11 cases, it could only allege that detainees were associated with either one group *or* the other.⁵³ In 14 other instances, it alleged that detainees were associated with one group and a member of the other.⁵⁴ And in 11 cases, it simply alleged that detainees were associated with other groups hostile to coalition forces without specifying which groups they were.⁵⁵ For two detainees, the military included no top-line allegation at all.⁵⁶ The government sorted the remaining 26 detainees into ten unwieldy categories, such as “affiliate and member of Al Qaeda and/or the Taliban,” “affiliate or member of Al Qaeda or the Taliban” and “affiliate of Al Qaeda and/or the Taliban.”⁵⁷

Given their simultaneous complexity and vagueness, the top-line allegations tend to pose more questions than they answer. As a consequence, we examined the specific allegations in each government evidentiary summary and tracked allegations common to many different summaries of evidence. The typical non-Afghan detainee, if one takes the government’s allegations at face value for the sake of argument, traveled to Afghanistan to fight jihad, often in response to a *fatwa*. Once there, he stayed in Taliban- or Al Qaeda-affiliated guest houses and then trained at a Taliban or Al Qaeda camp. After receiving this training, he went to the battlefield to fight for the Taliban or Al Qaeda against the Northern Alliance or, after September 11, against coalition forces. Once the United States started bombing Afghan targets, he joined a large-scale flight from the battlefield and was detained either by the Northern Alliance or, more commonly, by Pakistani authorities while attempting to cross over into Pakistan. Such allegations appear repeatedly in evidentiary summaries concerning the current detainee population at Guantánamo. According to the CSRT and ARB summaries of evidence for the non-high-value detainees, for example:

- 81 detainees traveled to Afghanistan for jihad.⁵⁸
- 130 stayed in Al Qaeda, Taliban, or other guest- or safehouses.⁵⁹
- 169 detainees took military or terrorist training in Afghanistan.⁶⁰
- 84 actually fought for the Taliban, many of them on the front lines against the Northern Alliance.⁶¹
- 88 were at Tora Bora.⁶²
- 71 detainees’ names or aliases were found on computers, hard drives, physical lists of Al Qaeda operatives, or other material seized in raids on Al Qaeda safehouses and facilities.⁶³

- 64 detainees were captured under circumstances—military surrenders, live combat actions, traveling in a large pack of Mujahideen, or in the company of senior Al Qaeda figures, for example—that strongly suggest belligerency.⁶⁴
- 28 detainees served on Osama Bin Laden’s security detail.⁶⁵

To make more concrete the government’s allegations against each of the current detainees, we created five broad categories that help illuminate the alleged roles of these detainees in the Taliban, Al Qaeda, or associated hostile groups. These categories are admittedly porous; individual detainees could plausibly fit into more than one category, and reasonable people can and will disagree about the category in which a particular detainee best fits. In our judgment, however, this mode of categorizing detainees refines the picture painted by the government of these men and describes more usefully than the government’s top-line allegations where detainees allegedly fall within the hierarchy of enemy groups. For purposes of this categorization, we have taken all government allegations in both CSRT and ARB proceedings as true. Based on that admittedly disputed presumption, the current detainee population, as explained in detail below, includes:

- 27 members of Al Qaeda’s leadership cadre. This category, roughly 11 percent of the population, includes 12 of the original 14 high-value detainees. Its members comprise key planners of and participants in major Al Qaeda attacks, their aides de camp, the individuals who managed major terrorist money, regional Al Qaeda leaders, and major figures in Al Qaeda-affiliated terrorist organizations. It also includes the architects of and key participants in the September 11 attacks: Khalid Sheikh Muhammad, the operational head of the plot and the head of Al Qaeda’s military committee; Ramzi Bin Al-Shibh, who handled administrative details for the hijackers when they were in the United States; and Muhammad Al Qahtani, the so-called “20th hijacker” who was turned away by immigration officials at Orlando International Airport. Other detainees in this group played key roles in other major attacks: the East Africa embassy bombings in 1998, the 2000 *USS Cole* bombing and the 2002 nightclub bombings in Bali. Several detainees in this category allegedly handled money, sometimes hundreds of thousands of dollars, for Al Qaeda.⁶⁶ The alleged Al Qaeda chief of operations in Pakistan and the alleged primary Al Qaeda facilitator in Bosnia are part of this group as is one of the founders of the Moroccan Islamic Fighting Group.⁶⁷
- 99 lower-level Al Qaeda operatives. These detainees, who constitute a 40 percent plurality of those currently detained, provided operational support to Al Qaeda, received specialized training in terrorist methods (as opposed to mere military training), or had sustained or substantial links to Al Qaeda-affiliated terrorist organizations. The detainees in this group played a number of roles within Al Qaeda, from serving as trainers at Al Qaeda camps and recruiting jihadists to conducting surveillance for future terrorist attacks and holding money for safekeeping. Twenty-four served as bodyguards for Osama Bin Laden; an overlapping group swore *bayat* to him.⁶⁸ Nearly a quarter of these detainees completed training in terrorist methods, including explosives and mines, poisons, kidnapping and assassinations. About a dozen detainees worked for or were members of Al Wafa and Al Haramain, organizations that allegedly served as charity fronts for Al Qaeda.⁶⁹ Many of the detainees were linked to Al Qaeda-affiliated groups,

such as the Algerian Armed Islamic Group, Jemaah Islamiyah Muqtilah, the Libyan Islamic Fighting Group, Lashkar-e-Tayyiba, and the Sami Essid Network. Several detainees in this category had particularly high-level Al Qaeda contacts; these include Ghassan Abdallah Ghazi Al Shirbi, who was allegedly known as Al Qaeda leader Abu Zubaydah's "right-hand man" and Hassan Mohammed Salih Bin Attash, whose family has allegedly been close to Bin Laden since the 1980s. Many were captured with groups of mujahideen or at guesthouses with senior Al Qaeda operatives.⁷⁰

- 9 members of the Taliban's leadership cadre. This group, which makes up about 4 percent of the population, includes high-ranking officials in the former Islamist government, Taliban generals who led soldiers to battle, and individuals who held both civilian and military posts. A former interior minister and Taliban spokesman, the Taliban deputy minister of intelligence, the Taliban deputy of defense, the chief of the Taliban's interrogation office, and the chief of the Borders Department are among the current Guantánamo population.⁷¹
- 93 foreign fighters. This group, which makes up 37 percent of the current population, includes non-Afghan individuals who came to Afghanistan to train or fight but against whom the government does not make specific suggestions of terrorist activity. There is a considerable overlap between this category and that of Al Qaeda operatives; many individuals in each group could plausibly reside in the other. The major difference between the two groups is that unlike the Al Qaeda operative, against whom the government has alleged some indicia of terrorist activity – substantial contacts or relationships with high-level Al Qaeda figures, training for terrorism as opposed to mere military combat, or involvement in terrorist acts, for example – the foreign fighter tends to resemble a more conventional soldier. This group also includes the 17 Uighurs, on grounds that while the military no longer treats them as enemy combatants, the allegations it originally made about them – that they had traveled to Afghanistan to train for military operations – most closely fits this category.⁷²
- 14 Taliban fighters and operatives. This group, which makes up a little more than 5 percent of the population, includes mostly Afghan nationals associated with the Taliban, Taliban-allied militias, or other Afghan forces hostile to coalition forces. A few of these detainees allegedly worked for a 40-man Taliban militia that planned and carried out assassinations across Afghanistan.⁷³ Almost all the detainees in this group are suspected of participating in attacks on U.S. and coalition forces.⁷⁴

The concentration of detainees in these various categories has changed markedly as the population has declined. Foreign fighters were, at the time of the CSRTs, the plurality of detainees at the base. By contrast, Al Qaeda leaders and operatives together, now a slim majority of detainees, accounted then for only 36 percent. The concentration of Taliban operatives has dropped notably as well.⁷⁵ The shift in the detainee population towards Al Qaeda personnel and away from Afghan Taliban and foreign fighters suggests that the many releases from Guantánamo have tended to concentrate detainees whom the government believes to be the most dangerous, although this trend is significantly confounded by the increased percentage of Yemeni detainees within the Guantánamo population. It is against the

more threatening groups that military commission charges tend to be arrayed as well: Of the 25 detainees currently at Guantánamo who have been charged before commissions, 12—including the five charged in connection with the 9/11 attacks—are alleged Al Qaeda leaders and 8 others are alleged Al Qaeda operatives.⁷⁶

By contrast, the detainees cleared for release or transfer yet stuck in limbo because the government has been unable to effectuate their removal concentrate at the less dangerous end of the spectrum. Of the 52 detainees currently at Guantánamo whom we have identified as being cleared for release or transfer, 2 are alleged Al Qaeda leaders and 12 are alleged Al Qaeda operatives.⁷⁷ The remaining 38 are alleged foreign fighters.

The trends both toward concentration of the most dangerous and toward concentration of Yemeni detainees becomes particularly pronounced when one looks not merely at the current population but at the current population *not cleared for removal from Guantánamo*. If one excludes from analysis the 52 detainees we have identified as being cleared for release or transfer, as well as the remaining two (of five) Algerian detainees whom a federal district court judge recently declared to be held unlawfully, the Guantánamo population falls to fewer than 200 detainees. The composition of this residual population tilts definitively both towards Yemenis and towards alleged Al Qaeda leaders, Al Qaeda operatives, and Taliban leaders. Fully 62 percent, or nearly two-thirds of this population, fall into these three categories—up from 55 percent of the current population at large. The percentage of alleged Taliban fighters and operatives remains almost the same while the percentage of alleged foreign fighters falls by almost ten points, from 37 percent to 28 percent. At the same time, the percentage of Yemenis rises by five percent. Through its releases, in short, the government is concentrating Yemenis—whether or not it alleges them to be serious terrorists—and people it alleges to be serious terrorists, whether from Yemen or not.

Detainee Statements

The detainee population predictably looks quite different when viewed through the prism of statements by the detainees, rather than allegations leveled by the government. During the CSRT and ARB hearings, the government permitted each detainee to respond to the military's allegations against him. These responses took the form both of prepared opening statements and spontaneous replies to questions from the officers who made up the tribunals.⁷⁸ One should interpret these statements cautiously, for reasons explained above. Nonetheless, they offer a considerable window on which facts alleged by the government each detainee genuinely disputes.

In cases in which detainees admit at least one of the government's allegations of affiliation with the Taliban or Al Qaeda, we have categorized each detainee in two distinct fashions. First, we group the detainees according to the level of affiliation they acknowledge with the Taliban, Al Qaeda or some other enemy organization or force. Second, we categorize them according to the specific activities they acknowledge that most clearly illuminate their relationship with these organizations. We focus in this second analysis on activities, rather than on membership

or affiliation with the Taliban or Al Qaeda, though the latter generally forms the core of the government's allegations. For detainees who deny all significant allegations, we briefly describe the common threads of their own accounts of their behavior.

The public record contains statements from 143 non-Uighur men, of the 248 detainees who make up the current population of Guantánamo. Of these, 92 detainees, or 37 percent of the detainee population, admit some degree of affiliation with terrorist organizations, as alleged by the government, whereas 51, or 21 percent, deny any association with the Taliban or Al Qaeda. The 92 who admit some association break down as follows:

- 36 openly admit either membership or significant association with Al Qaeda, the Taliban, or some other group the government considers militarily hostile to the United States.⁷⁹
- 1 acknowledges being affiliated with the Taliban but claims to have been pressed into service.⁸⁰
- 21 deny affiliation with Al Qaeda or the Taliban yet admit facts that, under the broad authority the laws of war give armed parties to detain the enemy, offer the government ample legal justification for its detention decisions.⁸¹
- 34 admit to some lesser measure of affiliation—like staying in Taliban or Al Qaeda guesthouses or spending time at one of their training camps.⁸²

An additional 82 detainees made no statement to CSRT or ARB tribunals or made statements that do not bear materially on the military's allegations against them.⁸³ In these cases, we cannot usefully infer anything about the detainees in question. Based solely on government allegations against them, the detainees who made no statement run the gamut from senior Al Qaeda leadership to lesser figures.⁸⁴

Unlike the government allegations, the detainee statements provide little evidence that the government's transfer of large numbers of detainees has tended to concentrate the most dangerous. The percentage of detainees admitting affiliation is actually slightly lower than in the larger CSRT population—though the percentage of detainees denying all allegations falls more sharply. This could be either because government transfer efforts have not, in fact, successfully separated the wheat from the chaff or because Al Qaeda activists are no more likely to admit their conduct than are other detainees.

The 36 detainees who admit either membership or significant association with Al Qaeda, the Taliban, or some other hostile armed group are not all of a piece. Indeed, they range widely in their commitment to fighting America, their character, and the danger they pose. Some leave no ambiguity that they are enemies of the United States and committed to military struggle against it. At his CSRT hearing, for example, Ghassan Abdallah Ghazi Al Shirbi said, "Honestly I did not come here to defend myself. . . . If they come up with the classification enemy combatant, it is my honor to have this classification in this world until the end, until eternity, [G]od be my witness." After condemning the U.S. government for supporting capitalism and homosexuality and defending Israel, Al Shirbi began to chant "May [G]od help me fight the infidels" and was removed, still chanting, from the room.⁸⁵ During military commission proceedings in April 2006, Al Shirbi was even blunter. "I'm going to make this easy and short for you guys," he said.

"I fought against the United States, I took arms. . . . I'm proud of what I did and there isn't any reason [in] fighting what I did."⁸⁶

Along the same lines, Abd Al Rahman Al Zahri, whom the government alleged to have had prior knowledge of the September 11 attacks and who refused to appear at either his CSRT hearing or his first ARB hearing, declared at his second ARB hearing: "I'm not one of [Bin Laden's] men and not one of his individuals. I am one of his sons. I will kill myself for him and will also give my family and all of my money to him. . . . With the help of God, we will stand Mujahedin and terrorists against Americans."⁸⁷

Most admissions of membership or association with the Taliban or Al Qaeda are not nearly so flamboyant. Far more typical is the admission of Mohammad Ahmed Abdullah Saleh Al Hanashi, whose CSRT transcript reads:

3(a) The Detainee is a member of the Taliban and/or Al Qaeda.

"Yes, I was with the Taliban."

...

3(a)3 The Detainee stayed at four different Taliban guesthouses during his travels between Pakistan and Afghanistan.

"The first house was in Pakistan on the [border], a place called Qatar. The second house was in Bulldock (Spin Buldak), Afghanistan across the [border]. The third house was in Kandahar and the fourth house was in Kabul."

...

3(b)1 The Detainee fought on the front lines against the Northern Alliance.

"True."⁸⁸

The detainees in this group profess a variety of motives for serving the enemy. Many say that they followed a *fatwa*, or Islamic decree, directing them to train or to fight jihad in Afghanistan and appear to truly believe in the Taliban's cause or Al Qaeda's ideology. Mohamedou Ould Slahi from Mauritania, for example, said that he swore *bayat* to Bin Laden and confirmed that his goal was to become a martyr by dying for Islam.⁸⁹ Other detainees, by contrast, professed more material reasons for supporting the Taliban or Al Qaeda. Ali Abdul Motalib Awayd Hassan Al Tayeea, a driver for the Taliban, said, "I didn't know the Taliban was an enemy of the United States. I used to think the Taliban was an opportunity for me to work, to avoid being with no money and to eat."⁹⁰ Still other detainees described political reasons for supporting enemy forces. Said Muhammad Husayn Qahtani, a Saudi, claimed that he went to Afghanistan hoping to facilitate peace talks between the Taliban and the Northern Alliance and affiliated with the Taliban because he believed the militia brought stability to the country.⁹¹

The government has removed from Guantánamo almost all of the detainees who claim that they were forced to work for the Taliban. One member of this group remains at the base, however. Mohamed Rahim claimed that he was a farmer in Kabul whom the Taliban drafted into service. Because he got sick, the Taliban did not take him to the front lines like other Afghans they coerced into service, but they made him work at a convenience store that sold food and personal hygiene items to the government at a discount. The detainee's job was to go to the bazaar and buy items to stock the store. Rahim said he alternated working one month at

the store and working one month at home on his farm for a period of two to three years. He said he would have been dishonored or even killed if he had refused to go with the Taliban.⁹²

The 21 detainees who do not admit membership in the Taliban or Al Qaeda but do admit facts that would lead a reasonable CSRT panel to treat them as members also vary considerably. Some, like Abdul Rahman Abdul Abu Ghiyth Sulayman and Ahmed Abdul Qader, describe themselves as foot soldiers. Sulayman, for example, denied being a member of the Taliban but made a number of admissions—stopping at a Taliban guesthouse, “wasting time” on the PK machine gun and the 82 mm mortar, and spending 12 days on the second line—that cumulatively amount to a concession no CSRT panel was likely to ignore.⁹³ Ahmed Abdul Qader, likewise, said that he “never participated in any military activity against the United States” but admitted meeting a member of an Al Qaeda-linked charity to ask where he could find food and cheap clothing in Afghanistan, visiting Taliban friends on the front lines, and staying on the “second of the front lines” for ten months.⁹⁴

At the other end of the spectrum, some detainees in this group—like high-value detainees Abd Al Rahim Hussein Mohammed Al Nashiri and Ammar al Baluchi—admit to conduct more resembling terrorist activity and not conventionally military and thus seem dramatically more dangerous. Al Nashiri, for example, denied being a part of Al Qaeda, but admitted to personally knowing some of the participants in the attack on the *USS Cole*, buying explosives (which he said were used to dig wells), and working on a project with Bin Laden that he claimed to have terminated prematurely upon catching on to Bin Laden’s destructive intentions.⁹⁵ For his part, Al Baluchi denied belonging to Al Qaeda or the Taliban but admitted transferring over \$100,000 to a September 11 hijacker, writing business emails on behalf of his uncle, Khalid Sheikh Muhammad, and carrying low-concentration cyanide (as a bleaching agent, he claimed) when arrested.⁹⁶ (At a military commission hearing in December 2008, Baluchi—along with four other defendants—indicated a willingness to confess and plead guilty to the criminal charges against him. Should he do so, he will require reclassification based on that statement.⁹⁷)

Other detainees in this category admit facts that place them somewhere between terrorists and common foot soldiers. Sulaiman Awath Sulaiman Bin Ageel Al Nahdi, for example, admitted during the first round of ARB hearings that he traveled to Afghanistan to receive training because of a *fatwa* and trained at Al Qaeda’s Al Farouq training camp for 20-30 days. But he also made more serious admissions: staying in Tora Bora for nearly two weeks and listening to Bin Laden and his deputy Ayman Al Zawahiri speak about jihad.⁹⁸ One could imagine such a person merely serving on the Taliban lines, but one could also imagine a person with this history becoming a terrorist operative.

An additional 34 detainees admit some link with the Taliban or Al Qaeda that is not trivial but is not, in our judgment, sufficient for a CSRT panel to conclude that the detainee is either a member of or an operative on behalf of an enemy force. Some of these detainees admit to training at Al Qaeda camps, sometimes for very short periods of time, but not to any other activity on Al Qaeda’s behalf.⁹⁹ Others stayed at Taliban or Al Qaeda guesthouses.¹⁰⁰ Still other detainees acknowledged more idiosyncratic affiliations with hostile groups, affiliations which

amounted on their own to something less than membership but which would reasonably have aroused a CSRT panel's suspicion. For example, Obaidullah, an Afghan, said that the Taliban forced him to train on mines for two days before he hid from the militia; he also admitted having mines buried in his yard—from the days of the Soviet invasion, he says—and being business partners with a suspected Al Qaeda cell leader and bomb-maker.¹⁰¹ Jamal Muhammed 'Alawi Mar'i, a Yemeni, denied being a member of the Taliban or Al Qaeda but admitted buying medicine for Al Wafa to distribute and serving as a representative for Al Haramain, both organizations that the government alleges are charity fronts for Al Qaeda.¹⁰²

Finally, 51 detainees in all deny the gravamen of all government allegations. There is a certain degree of thematic similarity between their stories, some of which cropped up repeatedly. Eight detainees, for example, claim that they went to Pakistan or Afghanistan only to teach or study the Quran.¹⁰³ Muhammad Ahmad Abdallah Al Ansi, a Yemeni, said that he was a "regular student" interested in Islamic studies and Arabic. "I traveled to Pakistan as a religious duty," he said. "I was only doing it [traveling to Pakistan] to help. I went to Pakistan to help people understand Islam. I went to teach people about Islam. Just like the Red Cross goes places to help people. . . ." ¹⁰⁴ Five detainees say that they were doing charity work.¹⁰⁵ Khalid Bin Abdullah Mishal Thamer al Hameydani, for example, said that he went to Afghanistan after September 11 carrying \$15,000 in cash for the purpose of building a mosque. When he got to Kabul, he gave \$1,000 to Al Wafa for the construction of a school, \$2,000 to an Afghan who promised to use the money to help refugees at the border and \$9,000 to help build the mosque. He claimed that the remaining money—about \$3,000—was stolen along with his passport.¹⁰⁶ Similarly, Adel Fattough Ali Algazzar, one of three Egyptians left at Guantánamo, explained that he traveled to Afghanistan during Ramadan to do missionary work. A few months after the September 11 attacks, he registered with the Saudi Red Crescent in Pakistan, he said, so that he could go to Afghanistan and help refugees fleeing the American bombing.¹⁰⁷

Other stories also came up repeatedly, albeit with less frequency. A few detainees claim that they went to Afghanistan for employment. Samir Naji Al Hasan Moqbel, for example, said he went to Afghanistan because an acquaintance back home had told him he would be able to find a job there. "I thought Afghanistan was a rich country but when I got there I found out [things were] different," he explained.¹⁰⁸ Some detainees claim to have gone to Afghanistan for family reasons.¹⁰⁹ A few claim to have gone to Pakistan to receive medical care.¹¹⁰

Some detainee stories seem far more plausible than others. In many instances, the stories the detainees tell are logically consistent and contain no claims that are, on the face of things, absurd. By contrast, other detainees tell stories that contradict themselves or simply defy credulity. For example, Allal Ab Aljallil Abd Al Rahman Abd, a Yemeni, claimed that he was diagnosed with a stroke in Jordan, went to Pakistan where medical treatment was cheaper, and ended up following the doctor who was treating him in Pakistan all the way to Afghanistan. When the tribunal officers pressed him to describe the nature of his illness, he waffled, saying first that he had a stroke, then in an ARB hearing that he suffered from migraines caused by a fractured skull.¹¹¹ Omar Hamzayavich Abdulayev of Tajikistan claimed that Pakistan's intelligence services not only arrested and imprisoned him, but tortured him into copying by hand three whole books containing information about weapons systems and counterintelligence

methods; they then, he claimed, used the books as evidence against him.¹¹²

Another method of analyzing detainee statements is to look not at the degree of affiliation the detainee concedes but at exactly what *activity* each detainee acknowledges engaging in. Detainees do not always admit membership per se. Yet, as described above, they often admit facts from which a reasonable CSRT panel might infer belligerence. Consequently, we also examined each detainee's statement for *the most significant conduct* he concedes taking part in. Viewed from this vantage point, the current detainee population breaks down as follows:

- 4 detainees admit being Al Qaeda leaders.¹¹³
- 9 detainees admit being Al Qaeda operatives.¹¹⁴
- 5 detainees admit being Taliban leaders.¹¹⁵
- 20 detainees admit fighting on behalf of Al Qaeda or the Taliban.¹¹⁶
- 5 detainees admit providing combat support to Al Qaeda or the Taliban.¹¹⁷
- 15 detainees admit to training at Al Qaeda or Taliban camps.¹¹⁸
- 5 detainees admit to serving Al Qaeda or the Taliban in some non-military capacity.¹¹⁹
- 24 detainees admit some form of associational conduct with respect to Al Qaeda, the Taliban, or some other group the government considers militarily hostile to the United States.¹²⁰
- 17 detainees are Uighurs who fit into none of the above-mentioned categories.¹²¹
- An additional 8 detainees are non-Uighurs who likewise fit into none of the other categories.¹²²

A word of clarification concerning these admissions: they are listed in order of precedence, and we have assigned each detainee to only one category. Because we have classified each detainee according to the most significant behavior he admits, the categories here are not necessarily mutually exclusive. For example, a detainee who admits both taking training and fighting would be classified as admitting fighting, not training. The training category, rather, is reserved for those detainees *who admit nothing more serious than training*. Similarly, a detainee who admits both associational conduct and combat support would be classified according to combat support. Each category, in short, may include any and all activity less serious than it but includes no activity more serious.

We now consider each of these groups in greater detail. For starters, only four detainees, Khalid Sheikh Muhammad, Walid Muhammad Salih Bin 'Attash, Abu Zubaydah and Ali Hamza Ahmed Suleiman Al Bahlul admit to being Al Qaeda leaders. In a prepared statement that his personal representative read aloud at his CSRT, Khalid Sheikh Muhammad made literally dozens of admissions testifying to his leadership in Al Qaeda—as a military commander, an operational planner, a financier, and a guesthouse emir. Working directly for Osama Bin Laden, to whom he swore *bayat*, Muhammad said he was “responsible for the 9/11 Operation, from A to Z.” He admitted to being involved in many other Al Qaeda terrorist plots—both past and planned—as well as to personally beheading the American journalist Daniel Pearl.¹²³ Bin 'Attash, in his hearing, argued over a few details in the unclassified summary of evidence against him, but he admitted through his personal representative that the “[f]acts of the operations are correct and [my] involvements are correct. . . .” Bin 'Attash said

that he planned the *USS Cole* attack a year and a half in advance and carried out the necessary logistics—buying explosives, as well as the boat that would carry them, and recruiting participants for the operation. As the link between Bin Laden and the Al Qaeda cell chief in Nairobi, Bin ‘Attash said he supplied forged documents for cell members and met the man who carried out one of the African embassy bombings a few hours before they took place.¹²⁴ Abu Zubaydah admitted that he served as the logistics coordinator for mujahideen coming in and out of the Khalden training camp, was in charge of two guesthouses in Pakistan, single-handedly served as “a big market for fake passport[s]” and worked with Bin Laden after 2000.¹²⁵ Finally, this group includes Ali Hamza Ahmed Suleiman Al Bahlul, who declared at his military commission sentencing hearing that he had volunteered to be the 20th hijacker in the 9/11 attacks but was turned down by Bin Laden, who told him that he was needed as Al Qaeda’s media chief.¹²⁶

Nine more detainees admit to being lower-level Al Qaeda operatives. These individuals, in their accounts, did not man the very highest ranks of Al Qaeda, but they nonetheless describe playing crucial roles in its day-to-day functioning and coordinating the logistics for terrorist operations. Claiming that he “help[s] all the Jihadists,” Mustafa Ahmed Al Hawsawi admitted to receiving money from September 11 hijackers and to being warned by Ramzi bin Al-Shibh and Khalid Sheikh Muhammad that there would be an “operation” on September 11. He also admitted to training at Al Qaeda camps and to meeting senior Al Qaeda leaders.¹²⁷ Ahmed Khalfan Ghailani admitted to buying TNT, gas cylinders, and detonators that the government alleged were used in the African embassy bombings, to falsifying passports for Al Qaeda operatives, training at Al Qaeda camps, and meeting senior Al Qaeda leaders.¹²⁸ (Hawsawi and Ghailani could also plausibly be classified as Al Qaeda leaders based on the gravamen of their admissions; because both specifically deny being members of Al Qaeda, however, we felt it unreasonable to describe them as admitting leadership roles in the organization.) The group of Al Qaeda operatives includes three other high-value detainees. It also includes Noor Uthman Muhammaed from Sudan, who admitted to being a trainer at the Khalden Camp and to buying foodstuffs for trainees, in addition to helping run the camp for months at a time in the manager’s absence.¹²⁹

Five detainees admit being part of the Taliban leadership. Two of them straightforwardly declare that they led large numbers of Taliban fighters. In his CSRT statement, for example, Mullah Fazl Mohammad admitted leading up to a hundred Taliban soldiers in battle against the Northern Alliance, though he emphasized that he never fought or intended to fight the United States.¹³⁰ Awal Gul, likewise, said that he was the commander of a Taliban supply base between 1996 and 2000 and, during this time, was in charge of up to 75 men.¹³¹ Two other detainees in this small group insist that they did only civilian work for the Taliban. Abdul Haq Wasiq admitted holding the position of Taliban deputy minister of intelligence but also insisted that “I was not a military individual; I was a civilian employee. . . . My job was against thieves and bribes.”¹³² Khirullah Said Wali Khairkhwa admitted supervising the Ministry of the Interior shortly after the Taliban took power and before it had appointed its own people (he says he did not actually serve as the Minister of Interior); he also admitted participating in Taliban meetings with an Iranian delegation.¹³³ The fifth and final detainee in this group, Mohammed Hashim,

does not neatly fit into a combat role or a civilian role. Hashim was no civilian—he admitted having prior knowledge of the September 11 attacks and said he helped Bin Laden escape Afghanistan before the major cities fell—but he does not actually admit to being a leader in the Taliban military either. He describes, rather, playing the role of a hired-gun liaison between Al Qaeda and the Taliban.¹³⁴

The 20 detainees who describe themselves as Taliban or Al Qaeda fighters do not all specifically acknowledge actually taking part in combat operations, but they all admit serving in combat-ready roles. Mohamed Jawad, for example, said that he followed a group of Hizb-i-Gulbuddin men who showed him how to throw a grenade and was present, but not involved, when someone else threw a grenade at an American official's car.¹³⁵ Some of them admit to being “on the lines,” and others of them say they served as guards on the front lines.¹³⁶ Two detainees in this group, Musab Omar Ali Al Mudwani and Abdul Ghani, were involved in hostilities that took place off the battlefield. Al Mudwani admitted getting arrested after a firefight involving Pakistanis and two Arabs who were living with him,¹³⁷ while Abdul Ghani said he was involved in a rocket attack on an American base, though it is not clear from his statement exactly how he was involved.¹³⁸

Five detainees admit to playing combat support roles for the Taliban and Al Qaeda fighting lines. These roles include functions such as cooking for fighters and managing supplies that in traditional military forces are handled by uniformed soldiers. This group includes two detainees, a Palestinian named Mahrar Rafat Al Quwari and a Kuwaiti named Fouad Mahoud Hasan Al Rabia, who acknowledged recording inventory and issuing rations on behalf of Abdul Qadus, whom Al Rabia described as “a very big man in Al Qaeda” in Tora Bora.¹³⁹ Hamoud Abdullah Hamoud Hassan Al Wady admitted that he served as the rear guard at the Taliban-run Said Center for 20 days but clarified that he was more of a policeman who stopped unauthorized cars from coming into the area than a soldier.¹⁴⁰ Kamaluddin Kasimbekov of Uzbekistan explained that he agreed, in exchange for his release from prison, to help Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan fighters “in a battle” by doing “household work” on the front line in Konduz.¹⁴¹ Finally, Mohommad Zahir said he had once been forced to cook for the Taliban for three months, but was no longer actively involved with the militia. In the long period of time that elapsed between his service to the Taliban and his capture, Zahir says, he went to Iran and worked for a construction company, then returned to Afghanistan and worked for a local police department.¹⁴²

For 15 detainees, the most militarily significant act they admitted was taking training with the Taliban or Al Qaeda—often at the Al Farouq camp, sometimes at the Derunta, Khalden, or other camps. This training varied, with some detainees training only on the Kalashnikov rifle for a few days while others completed more extensive training over a period of several months. Most detainees acknowledge training in preparation for jihad in theaters as varied as Afghanistan, Pakistan and Chechnya, but a few claimed to have trained only for self-defense reasons or even because they considered training a rite of passage. For example, Fahed Abdullah Ahmad Ghazi said that he went to Afghanistan in August 2001 right after graduating from high school to train: “Since there were a lot of problems in Yemen and a chance that I could be killed at any time, I wanted to be trained on the weapons so I could defend myself.”

When Ghazi arrived, he was directed to Al Farouq where he spent nine days training on the Kalashnikov; he says he had no idea who owned Al Farouq or whom it was associated with.¹⁴³ Fahmi Salem Said Al Sani, a fellow Yemeni, had a similar story. Like Ghazi, Al Sani said he traveled to Afghanistan shortly before September 11 and trained on a Kalashnikov. "I felt it was important in coming of age," he said. "I went to Afghanistan for weapons training, not to fight anyone."¹⁴⁴

Still another group, composed of five detainees, admits serving the Taliban or Al Qaeda but only in a non-military capacity. Mullah Norullah Noori, for example, said that he served as an unarmed bodyguard for the governor of Mazar-i-Sharif and did administrative work for the governor of Jalalabad.¹⁴⁵ Mohammad Nabi Omari said that he was in charge of the border and worked for the Taliban in an office.¹⁴⁶ Two detainees, Abdul Zahir and Adil Hadi Al-Jaza'iri Bin Hamlili, said that they worked as translators for a man whom the government alleged to be Al Qaeda and for the Taliban Foreign Ministry, respectively.¹⁴⁷

One step below the non-military service group are 24 detainees who concede some measure of association with the Taliban or Al Qaeda but not to conducting any activity on behalf of the enemy. In most cases, the acknowledged association itself is fairly trivial. Abd Al Malik Abd Al Wahab and Jawad Jabber Sadkhan, for example, admitted accepting housing or food from the Taliban but disclaimed any stronger connection with the group.¹⁴⁸ Some detainees in this group admitted to no more than staying at a Taliban or Al Qaeda guesthouse.¹⁴⁹ Others acknowledge highly-individualized associations with the Taliban or Al Qaeda. Fouzi Khalid Abdullah Al Awda, a Kuwaiti, admitted to being escorted by a Taliban liaison in Afghanistan and said that he spent a day teaching the Quran to children at a place "supervised by the Taliban" where young people learned to shoot.¹⁵⁰ Abd Al Hadio Omar Mahmoud Faraj, a Syrian, claimed that he was not associated with Al Qaeda but met with a sheikh, whom the government alleged is a chief mufti of Al Qaeda, on a regular basis for four months to learn about Islam.¹⁵¹ Sometimes, however, the association the detainees admit seems to indicate a more serious relationship with an enemy group. Khaled Qasim said that he fled from Afghanistan once the United States started bombing and went to Tora Bora with a group he claimed he did not know was Al Qaeda; he stayed in caves for weeks, he said, and greeted Osama Bin Laden as he passed by.¹⁵² More dramatically, Saifullah Paracha, a Pakistani, claimed he interviewed Bin Laden for a radio program on Islam and Christianity and had business dealings with two high-value detainees, Khalid Sheikh Muhammad and Ammar al-Baluchi. While Paracha did not admit to actually *doing* anything on behalf of Al Qaeda, the associations he laid claim to are substantial enough to make one suspect that there was more to his relationship with Al Qaeda than he admitted.¹⁵³

Seventeen detainees are Uighurs and, for reasons discussed above, properly belong in a category of their own. Finally, eight non-Uighur detainees made admissions that do not readily fit into any of the categories of conduct discussed above either. Four of them claimed to have taken refuge in a trench equipped with an AK-47 or to have "visited" the lines but do not make clear what that really means.¹⁵⁴ Ayman Saeed Abdullah Batarfi, a trained doctor, admitted doing charity work for a few months with Al Wafa and also admitted to treating wounded fighters in Tora Bora and carrying cyanide for pharmaceutical reasons—all while claiming that he did not consider himself Al Qaeda.¹⁵⁵ Aziz Abdul Naji said that he went to Kashmir for jihad

then stayed with Lashkar-e-Tayyiba, an Al Qaeda-linked group operating in Kashmir, for four months.¹⁵⁶ Finally, Guleed Hassan Ahmed, one of three Somalis left at Guantánamo, admitted fighting alongside Al-Ittihad al Islami against the Ethiopians, though it is not clear when.¹⁵⁷

Conclusion

The current Guantánamo population differs markedly from its earlier incarnations. Its shrinkage to less than a third of the total number of people who have passed through the facility has tended to concentrate detainees against whom the government alleges more serious terrorist activities and ties. It has also tended to concentrate detainees from Yemen and from countries likely to mistreat repatriated detainees. Guantánamo today clearly houses several distinct groups of detainees:

- A relatively small group of the true “worst of the worst,”
- A larger group of mid-level Taliban and Al Qaeda operatives,
- A substantial group of about 60 detainees who pose little threat and would have been sent home long ago had they come from countries other than their particular native lands,
- An intermediate group of mostly Yemeni detainees, who pose some degree of threat yet would likely have been repatriated were bilateral relations with Yemen more constructive and if the United States government reposed more confidence in Yemen’s capacity and willingness to manage the threat they pose, and
- A group composed of detainees held erroneously as members of any of the aforementioned categories as a result of mistakes, confusion, and wrongful identifications.

Each of these groups, the size of which cannot be gauged precisely based on the public record, presents distinct policy problems for an incoming presidential administration committed to closing Guantánamo.

The challenges with respect to the first two groups are, first, to bring as many detainees to trial as possible and, second, to either manage the risk associated with freeing the remainder (if the new administration rules out non-criminal detention) or to design an appropriate framework for their continued detention. Releasing any of the first category of detainees would likely impose high political costs, and a new administration may well consider it impossible from a security point of view as well. As a result, the challenge will be more acute with respect to the first group than the second.

The challenge with respect to the third group, those cleared for removal yet unable to return home, is primarily diplomatic: leveraging the considerable prestige of the new administration to persuade other countries to resettle detainees. The new administration may choose to facilitate this effort by accepting some number of detainees, most likely Uighurs, for resettlement into the United States. The presumably sizable group of Yemeni detainees who could return home if security cooperation with Yemen were functioning better arguably presents the greatest difficulties. If the new administration continues to employ non-criminal detention, these

detainees may well guarantee the system's robust use. If it eschews preventive detention, this group could ensure that a significant cadre of enemies gets released to a country lacking both the means and the will to keep an eye on America's foes. At the same time, improving the bilateral security relationship with Yemen has proven difficult and frustrating to date and may prove a long-term project.

Finally, identifying remaining members of the fifth group—those held at Guantánamo as a result of errors—remains a vexing problem. A great many detainees, after all, deny the government's allegations against them, and a great deal of the evidence supporting those allegations is untested and appears to be of uncertain reliability.

The analysis above suggests, first and foremost, the need for greater public disclosure of information concerning the detainee population. Much debate has proceeded as though the public record were adequate to form a sensible detainee policy. It is not. The debate between advocates of a preventive detention apparatus, advocates of a try-or-release strategy for detentions, and advocates of other approaches can only proceed so far without a more precise sense of what degree of risk the United States would assume, and with how many detainees, in deploying the various options available for their cases. That sense can only develop through the release of more information about each detainee, by waiting for large numbers of *habeas* cases to play out, or by creating some kind of oversight mechanism to review cases and report findings in an unclassified setting.

That said, the public record does permit certain tentative conclusions and clearly contradicts the more extreme claims of both opponents and defenders of American detention policy. Clearly, a significant number of Guantánamo detainees are, by their own statements, not “innocent” of terrorist ties. They have varying levels of connection to and agency on behalf of Al Qaeda and other enemy groups. What's more, administration critics err when they belittle as trivial the severity of government allegations against detainees, which in many cases do portray (correctly or incorrectly) dangerous terrorist operatives. At the same time, the public record simply will not support statements broadly identifying the Guantánamo population as composed chiefly of dangerous terrorists. In numerous instances, such as the Uighurs and others the government has already cleared for release, this is clearly untrue; in other cases, the facts are very much disputed; in still others, they are grossly underdeveloped, at least in the public arena, and simply defy responsible evaluation. Seven years after the first detainees began arriving at Guantánamo, it is finally possible, within a narrow margin of error, to identify whom the government holds and offer a breakdown of that current population reflecting both the government's allegations and what most detainees have said about themselves. Pending further information releases, litigation, and review, however, one can only describe the population in the most general terms and with extreme caution.

Note on Sources and Methods

Because the government has never identified exactly whom it holds at Guantánamo at any given moment, we have used a variety of sources to identify the approximately 250 detainees who remain at the base. Of the nearly 800 detainees the Pentagon has ever held at Guantánamo,

nearly a quarter were released or transferred before July 2004, when the Pentagon initiated the CSRT process. As noted earlier, the Pentagon released a list of all 558 detainees who went through the original CSRTs. Because all detainees held more than fleetingly after the court's *Rasul* decision went through the CSRT process, this list—in conjunction with the 20 detainee transfers to Guantánamo that the military has announced since September 2006—serves as a useful starting point for identifying the present population.

Of this 578, we identify 248 detainees as still being at Guantánamo as of December 16, 2008 in Appendix I. In Appendix II, we list the remaining 330, whom we believe to have been transferred or released as of that same date. For each entry in each appendix, we list the detainee's Internment Serial Number (ISN), name, and nationality as represented in the Pentagon's May 2006 list. We also detail the basis for our conclusion concerning the detainee's whereabouts. We further divide the detainees in each appendix into three categories, those for whom documentation is "Certain," those for whom we could muster "Imperfect Documentation" in which we nonetheless have strong confidence, and those for whom we have only "Limited Documentation" and can offer only a "Tentative Conclusion." These categories reflect our level of confidence in the documentation we were able to obtain and the degree to which our sources were able to cite firsthand knowledge of detainees' whereabouts.

In general, documents filed in *habeas* litigation provide the most authoritative sources for establishing a detainee's presence at or absence from at Guantánamo. In most cases, the government filed a Notice of Transfer with the United States District Court for the District of Columbia when it transferred a detainee *habeas* petitioner. In July, in addition, the three federal district judges who are together hearing all the procedural aspects of the pending detainee petitions ordered updates in each case.¹⁵⁸ The Status Reports that the government and counsel for *habeas* petitioners filed in response identify the current whereabouts of many petitioners and, in cases in which detainees remain at Guantánamo, also often identify whether those detainees have been cleared for release or transfer. We were able to resolve the status of 355 detainees, or close to two-thirds of the post-CSRT detainee population using *habeas* filings. In the remaining 223 cases, where *habeas* documentation either did not exist or could not be found, we consulted the most reliable available sources willing to provide information.

Habeas records, the vast majority of them Status Reports filed either by counsel for the government or the petitioners, document the presence of 193 detainees at Guantánamo. The typical Status Report (see Appendix III, Sample 1 for an example) clearly identifies the detainee's name, ISN, and nationality and indicates that the detainee is still held at Guantánamo as of the filing date. In many cases, it also indicates that the detainee in question is cleared for release or transfer. In the few cases in which counsel for the government or counsel for the petitioners identifies the detainee by a name that differs significantly from the Pentagon's May 2006 list, we sought independently to verify that the detainee is, in fact, the same person whose presence the report confirms.

For eight detainees who did not have *habeas* petitions (or whose *habeas* petitions we were unable to locate), we established presence at Guantánamo by contacting lawyers who are representing them in appeals to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the D.C. Circuit under the legal

review procedures outlined in the Detainee Treatment Act (DTA) of 2005. In most of these cases, we confirmed the detainees' presence with the attorneys representing the particular detainees in question. In two of the cases involving Afghan detainees, however, we relied on representations by Kent Spriggs, an attorney who represented several Afghans, concerning cases in which he did not directly participate but about which he learned in the course of his research on Afghan detainees.

Pentagon documents solidly establish the presence of 20 additional detainees at Guantánamo. One current detainee—Ali Hamza Ahmad Suliman al Bahlul—has faced public trial and conviction in military commissions over the last six months. In eight additional cases, we have relied on charging documents before military commissions, rather than *habeas* Status Reports that predate the charges. Pentagon news releases, finally, establish the presence of six detainees who arrived at Guantánamo between March 2007 and March 2008, after the transfer of the original 14 high-value detainees in September 2006. For the five high-value detainees who are not facing charges and for whom we could locate no Status Report, we have relied on President Bush's statement in September 2006 announcing their transfer to Guantánamo.

In 25 cases, we have documented a detainee's presence at Guantánamo less authoritatively but still with a high degree of confidence. In these instances, we identified a Status Report that likely identifies a detainee correctly and establishes his presence at Guantánamo, but which does not do so with absolute clarity. In each of these cases, the detainee's ISN—the unique number that identifies each detainee—matches those of the detainee in question, but names or nationalities may not match. Many of the detainees' names are transliterated differently from Arabic to English, sometimes very differently, and a number of detainees have aliases. In the absence of any document that authoritatively links a name, as well as an ISN, we have assumed that a measure of doubt remains. See Appendix III, Sample 2 for a good example of a match that is promising but not perfect. In each of these 25 cases, the *New York Times* database mentioned above corroborates our judgment.

The third and final section of Appendix I identifies two detainees whom we believe to be at Guantánamo yet for whom we could not find any reliable documentation. In the first detainee's case, we relied on helpful, but inconclusive correspondence with the detainee's *habeas* lawyer, reporting by the *New York Times* and representations by Guantánamo researcher Andy Worthington.¹⁵⁹ In the second detainee's case, we relied wholly on the judgments of the *New York Times* and Mr. Worthington.

Of the 330 detainees listed in Appendix II as no longer at the base, we relied on *habeas* documentation—usually Notices of Transfer, but sometimes Status Reports—to resolve 162 cases. The typical Notice of Transfer or Status Report for these detainees (see Appendix III, Sample 3 for an example) clearly identifies the detainee's name and ISN as well as the country to which he was repatriated or transferred. For four detainees without *habeas* petitions, who appealed their CSRT judgments, we were able to identify Notices of Transfer filed in DTA appeals that similarly indicated detainees had left Guantánamo.

We relied on attorney representation to resolve the status of a further group of 13 detainees, for whom we could not locate reliable court documentation. This representation included

correspondence with Kent Spriggs concerning ten Afghan detainees. Mr. Spriggs provided us with three documents supporting his claims. The first, a Pentagon document dated February 12, 2007, lists 32 Afghan detainees who have been released from Guantánamo. The second is a docket sheet kept by the International Legal Foundation (ILF), a non-profit organization that facilitates representation for poor defendants in post-conflict nations. The document lists more than 120 former Afghan detainees—released from Guantánamo and from the American detention facility at Bagram Air Base—whom the ILF is helping to represent in criminal proceedings in Afghanistan. The final document is a spreadsheet that Mr. Spriggs created analyzing the cases of more than 60 Afghan detainees based on his own research.


In 43 cases, we relied on Pentagon documents and statements to establish a transfer, or absence, from Guantánamo. Thirty-eight of these cases involved detainees deemed “No Longer Enemy Combatants” (NLECs) in CSRT hearings. At a news conference in March 2007, a Pentagon spokesman announced that the Pentagon had released all 38 detainees who had been deemed NLECs.¹⁶⁰ The Pentagon released a list of these 38 in November 2007 in response to a Freedom of Information Act request from Brookings, making it possible to determine which detainees this statement covered.¹⁶¹ On December 30, 2007, the Pentagon released a statement announcing that Abdul Razzak, an Afghan detainee, had died of colorectal cancer.¹⁶² On November 25, 2008, the Pentagon released a statement indicating that Salim Hamdan, Bin Laden’s personal driver, was repatriated to Yemen.¹⁶³ Most recently, the Pentagon released a statement announcing the transfer of three Algerian detainees to Bosnia.

Correspondence with the Pakistani Embassy establishes that five Pakistani detainees for whom we were unable to find court documentation or Pentagon records have been repatriated. Eight Saudi Embassy news releases published between May 2006 and December 2007 establish the transfer of 25 Saudis from Guantánamo.¹⁶⁴ These statements are less reliable than court records, as they do not include detainees’ ISNs and the spelling of names is not always consistent. They represent, however, official statements by the Saudi Ministry of Interior and, where names match closely, we consider them authoritative.

Similarly, where names match closely, we have relied on reputable national and international media reports to confirm the removal of 21 detainees. Detainees in this category include Abdul Rahman Ma Ath Thafir Al Amri, one of five individuals who have died at Guantánamo, and Khaled Ben Mustafa, who was convicted on terrorist charges in Paris in December 2007, after his repatriation.¹⁶⁵ Reporting by the McClatchy Washington Bureau, in particular, allowed us to confirm the removal of five of these 21.¹⁶⁶

Appendix II identifies 35 detainees for whom we found promising but less-than-ideal documentation of transfer. These cases—which include Status Reports, Notices of Transfer, Saudi Embassy news releases, and media reports—identify detainees using names that could plausibly identify only one of the detainees the Pentagon listed as having been at Guantánamo. The names, however, may vary significantly. The *New York Times* and Andy Worthington both corroborate our judgments in these cases except where specifically noted.

Appendix II also includes 22 detainees for whom we have been able to find little or no reliable documentation indicating transfer or release. For these detainees, we relied, once more,



on the *New York Times* database and representations by Andy Worthington and David Remes, a human rights lawyer who represents detainees at Guantánamo and who consulted with the Center for Constitutional Rights in addressing our inquiries.

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Endnotes

- ¹ The military disclosed this figure in a press release announcing the transfer of three Algerian detainees to Bosnia on December 16, 2008. This release is available at <http://www.defenselink.mil/Releases/Release.aspx?ReleaseID=12394>.
- ² See “Detainee Transfer Announced,” November 10, 2008, available at <http://www.defenselink.mil/releases/release.aspx?releaseid=12342>, for a typical Pentagon press release announcing detainee transfers. Note that the two detainees transferred to Algeria are not identified by name.
- ³ See former presidential spokesman Ari Fleischer’s press briefing on January 23, 2002, available at <http://www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2002/01/20020123-18.html>.
- ⁴ Editorial, “The Real Agenda,” *The New York Times*, July 16, 2006, Section 4, 11.
- ⁵ Two examples of such academic studies are Mark and Joshua Denbeaux’s “Report on Guantánamo Detainees: A Profile of 517 Detainees Through Analysis of Department of Defense Data,” February 8, 2006, available at http://law.shu.edu/news/guantanamo_report_final_2_08_06.pdf (hereafter the “Seton Hall study”), and Joseph Felter and Jarret Brachman’s “CTC Report: An Assessment of 516 Combatant Status Review Tribunal (CSRT) Unclassified Summaries,” July 25, 2007, available at <http://www.ctc.usma.edu/csrt/CTC-CSRT-Report-072407.pdf>.
- ⁶ The Pentagon announced its unprecedented disclosure of some of the detainees’ names in a press statement: Jim Garamone, “Litigation Forces DoD to Release Names of Some Gitmo Detainees,” American Forces Press Service, March 3, 2006, available at <http://www.defenselink.mil/news/newsarticle.aspx?id=15272>. For an example of the Pentagon’s refusal to release detainee names, citing privacy concerns, see “Defendant’s Memorandum of Law in Support of Its Motion for Summary Judgment,” *Associated Press v. United States Department of Defense*, No. 05-cv-05468, (S.D.N.Y. February 22, 2006) (Doc. 10).
- ⁷ The AP initiated three lawsuits concerning FOIA requests for information regarding the identity of past and present Guantánamo detainees: *Associated Press v. United States Department of Defense*, No. 05-cv-03941 (S.D.N.Y. April 19, 2005); *Associated Press v. United States Department of Defense*, No. 05-cv-05468 (S.D.N.Y. June 9, 2005); and *Associated Press v. United States Department of Defense*, No. 06-cv-01939 (S.D.N.Y. March 13, 2006).
- ⁸ For the evidentiary summaries released from January 2005 on and published on the DoD’s website, see http://www.dod.mil/pubs/foi/detainees/OARDEC_docs.html. The evidentiary summaries served as the foundation for the Seton Hall study cited above.
- ⁹ *Rasul v. Bush*, 542 U.S. 466 (2004).
- ¹⁰ For more information about the CSRTs, see Chapter 3 of Benjamin Wittes, *Law and the Long War: The Future of Justice in the Age of Terror* (New York: Penguin, 2008). The Pentagon’s July 2004 memo detailing the CSRT procedures for detained enemy combatants at Guantánamo is available at <http://www.defenselink.mil/news/Jul2004/d20040730comb.pdf>.
- ¹¹ This information is obtained from the AP’s account of its efforts to obtain CSRT transcripts and related documents; see “Memorandum in Opposition to Defendant’s Motion for Summary Judgment,” *Associated Press v. United States Department of Defense*, No. 05-cv-03941 (S.D.N.Y. July 13, 2005) (Document 16), available at <http://docs.justia.com/cases/federal/district-courts/new-york/nysdce/1:2005cv03941/266621/16/0.html>.
- ¹² See Kathleen T. Rhem, “DoD Releases Names of 759 Current, Former Guantánamo Detainees,” American Forces Press Service, May 15, 2006, available at <http://www.defenselink.mil/news/newsarticle.aspx?id=15754>.
- ¹³ For more information about the ARB process, see Chapter 3 of Wittes’ *Law and the Long War*. The Pentagon’s May 2004 memo detailing the ARB procedures for detained enemy combatants at Guantánamo is available at <http://www.defenselink.mil/news/May2004/d20040518gtmoreview.pdf>.
- ¹⁴ See Kathleen T. Rhem, “DoD Releases Names of 759 Current, Former Guantánamo Detainees,” American Forces Press Service, May 15, 2006, available at <http://www.defenselink.mil/news/newsarticle.aspx?id=15754>.
- ¹⁵ At least four discrepancies exist between the April and May Pentagon lists regarding the nationality of certain detainees: First, the May list states that Tariq Mahmoud Ahmed Al Sawah, ISN 535, is from Egypt, while the April list describes him as Bosnian; second, the May list states that Zakirjan Asam, ISN 672, is from Russia, while the April list describes him as Uzbek; third, the May list states that Shed Abdur Rahman, ISN 581 is from Afghanistan, while the April list describes him as Pakistani; fourth, the May list states that Hisham Bin Ali Bin Amor Sliti, ISN 174, is from Tunisia, while the April list describes him as Palestinian. The lists also deviate slightly in that the May list states that Assem Matruq Mohammad Al Aasmi, ISN 49, is a Saudi citizen as well as a Palestinian citizen, while the April list

only describes him as Saudi; the May list also states that Ibrahim Othman Ibrahim Idris, ISN 36, is a citizen of both Sudan and Yemen while the April list describes him only as Yemeni.

¹⁶ CSRT and ARB documents through the second round of ARBs are available at http://www.dod.mil/pubs/foi/detainees/csrt_arb/index.html. All subsequent citations to CSRT and ARB records employ the data files contained on this site. Note that the “572 detainees” who went through the CSRTs include the 14 high-value detainees transferred to Guantanamo in September 2006.

¹⁷ For the Pentagon’s announcement of Bahlul’s sentence see “Detainee Sentenced to Life in Prison,” DefenseLink News Release, November 3, 2008, available at <http://www.defenselink.mil/releases/release.aspx?releaseid=12331>.

¹⁸ The most famous example of such a disclosure was President Bush’s announcement on September 6, 2006 that 14 high-value detainees had been transferred from CIA custody to Guantánamo. The transcript of the remarks which contained the announcement is available at <http://www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2006/09/20060906-3.html>.

¹⁹ On November 3, 2008, the *New York Times* published a list of all 779 detainees whom the Pentagon claims to have held at Guantánamo at one point or another, indicating—based on the *Times*’ analysis of declassified Pentagon documents, court records and media reports—the detainees still being held. The list is available at <http://int-shared1.ec2.nytimes.com/Guantanamo>.

²⁰ Documents related to military commission proceedings are available at <http://www.defenselink.mil/news/commissions.html>.

²¹ These detainees include: Abdul Malik, Abd al-Hadi al-Iraqi, Abdullahi Sudi Arale, Haroon al-Afghani, Inayatullah and Muhammad Rahim. Because the government has yet to disclose ISNs and CSRT information for this group, we are able to say very little about these detainees and do not include them in the following analyses, except in the breakdown of nationalities.

²² Press Briefing, “Annual Administrative Review Boards for Enemy Combatants Held at Guantánamo Attributable to Senior Defense Officials,” DoD News Transcript, March 6, 2007, available at <http://www.defenselink.mil/transcripts/transcript.aspx?transcriptid=3902>

²³ See, for example, the CSRT record for Abdel Hamid Ibn Abdussalem Ibn Mifta Al Ghazzawi, ISN 654, Publicly Filed CSRT Records, 3244-90.

²⁴ We have used the Pentagon’s May 2006 list as authoritative for purposes of representing nationality. As previously mentioned, two detainees currently at Guantánamo are listed as having dual nationalities: Assem Matruq Mohammad Al Aasmi, ISN 49, and Ibrahim Othman Ibrahim Idris, ISN 36.

²⁵ This detainee is Omar Ahmed Khadr, ISN 766.

²⁶ For a discussion of the Saudi “reintegration” program, see Josh White and Robin Wright, “After Guantánamo, ‘Reintegration’ for Saudis,” *The Washington Post*, December 10, 2007, A01.

²⁷ For a discussion of U.S. concerns over the capability of the Yemeni authorities to conduct an effective repatriation program see Dan Eggen and Josh White, “Debate over Guantánamo’s Fate Intensifies,” *The Washington Post*, July 4, 2008, A01; Michael Melia, “Yemenis now biggest group at Guantánamo, stranded behind the fence by diplomatic stalemate,” *The Associated Press*, January 11, 2008; and Craig Whitlock, “Probe of USS Cole Bombing Unravels; Plotters Freed in Yemen; U.S. Efforts Frustrated,” *The Washington Post*, May 4, 2008, A01.

²⁸ See Memorandum Opinion, *Kiyemba v. Bush*, No. 05-cv-1509 (D.D.C. October 8, 2008) (Doc. 183). The decision is currently on appeal to the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia; see *Kiyemba v. Bush*, No. 08-5424 (D.C. Cir. October 7, 2008).

²⁹ Memorandum Opinion, *Kiyemba v. Bush*, No. 05-cv-1509, (D.D.C. October 8, 2008) (Doc. 183, at 9).

³⁰ For the DC Circuit’s decision, see *Parhat v. Gates*, 532 F.3d 834 (D.C. Cir. 2008). For the government’s subsequent decision, see Joint Status Report, *Kiyemba v. Bush*, No. 05-cv-1509, (D.D.C. August 18, 2008) (Doc. 154-1, at 5).

³¹ A description of current Uighur housing can be found in Reply Brief for Appellants, *Kiyemba v. Bush*, Nos. 08-5424 (D.C. Cir. October 24, 2008), at 9, available at <http://www.scotusblog.com/wp/wp-content/uploads/2008/10/kiyemba-us-brief-10-24-08.pdf>:

“Petitioners are being housed in relatively unrestrictive conditions, given the status of Guantánamo as a U.S. military base... Petitioners are in special communal housing with access to all areas of their camp, including an outdoor recreation space and picnic area. Petitioners sleep in an air-conditioned bunk house, and have the use of an activity room equipped with various recreational items, including a television with VCR and DVD players. Petitioners also have access to special food items, shower facilities, and library materials.”

³² See Memorandum Order, *Boumediene v. Bush*, No. 04-cv-1166, (D.D.C. November 20, 2008) (Doc. 276).

³³ Press Statement, "Detainee Transfer Announced," DoD News Release, December 16, 2008, available at <http://www.defenselink.mil/Releases/Release.aspx?ReleaseID=12394>.

³⁴ Press Statement, "Detainee Transfer Announced," DoD News Release, November 10, 2008, available at <http://www.defenselink.mil/releases/release.aspx?releaseid=12342>.

³⁵ The detainees whom we have been able to identify as presently cleared for release or transfer include: Shakhrukh Hamiduva, ISN 22; Fahed Abdullah Ahmad Ghazi, ISN 26; Al Khadr Abdallah Muhammed Al Yafi, ISN 34; Ridah Bin Saleh Al Yazidi, ISN 38; Sayf Bin Abdallah, ISN 46; Assem Matruq Mohammad Al Aasmi, ISN 49; Nag Mohammed, ISN 102; Arkin Mahmud, ISN 103; Ali Abdul Motalib Awayd Hassan Al Tayeea, ISN 111; Adil Mabrouk Bin Hamida, ISN 148; Asim Thahit Abdullah Al Khalaqi, ISN 152; Adil Said Al Haj Obeid Al Busayss, ISN 165; Al Yahya Mahdi Al Raimi, ISN 167; Muhammed Ibn Arfan Shaheen, ISN 168; Ahmad Tourson, ISN 201; Abdul Razak, ISN 219; Nabil Hadjarab, ISN 238; Shakir Abdurahim Mohamed Ami, ISN 239; Hassan Anvar, ISN 250; Muhammad Said Bin Salem, ISN 251; Fadil Husayn Salih Hintif, ISN 259; Yusef Abbas, ISN 275; Bahtiyar Mahnut, ISN 277; Abdul Helil Mahmut, ISN 278; Saidullah Khalik, ISN 280; Abdul Ghappar Abdul Rahman, ISN 281; Hajiakbar Abdulghupur, ISN 282; Abdullah Abdulqadirakhun, ISN 285; Mutij Sadiz Ahmad Sayab, ISN 288; Dawut Abdurehim, ISN 289; Ahmed Bin Saleh Bel Bacha, ISN 290; Emam Abdulahat, ISN 295; Saïid Farhi, ISN 311; Hozaiifa Parhat, ISN 320; Ahmed Mohamed, ISN 328; Ohmed Ahmed Mahamoud Al Shurfa, ISN 331; Adel Fattough Ali Algazzar, ISN 369; Abu Bakir Jamaludinovich, ISM 452; Ali Sher Hamidullah, ISN 455; Abdul Bin Mohammed Bin Abess Ourgy, ISN 502; Sulaiman Awath Sulaiman Bin Ageel Al Nahdi, ISN 511; Mahrar Rafat Al Quwari, ISN 519; Fahmi Salem Said Al Sani, ISN 554; Adel Noori, ISN 584; Arkan Mohammad Ghafil Al Karim, ISN 653; Kamaluddin Kasimbekov, ISN 675; Mohammed Mohammed Hassen, ISN 681; Abdul Rauf Omar Mohammed Abu Al Qusin, ISN 709; Abdul Haddi Bin Hadiddi, ISN 717; Abbas Habid Rumi Al Naely, ISN 758; and Rafiq Bin Bashir Bin Jalud Al Hami, ISN 892; and Mohammed Abdul Rahman, ISN 894.

³⁶ Detainees currently at Guantanamo and charged in military commissions include: Ali Hamza Ahmad Suliman al Bahlul, ISN 39; Ibrahim Ahmed Mahmoud al Qosi, ISN 54; Mohammed al Qahtani, ISN 63; Fouad Mahmoud Hasan Al Rabia, ISN 551; Faiz Mohammed Ahmed Al Kandari, ISN 552; Ghassan Abdullah al Sharbi, ISN 682; Sufiyan Barhoumi, ISN 694; Jabran Said Bin al Qahtani, ISN 696; Noor Uthman Mohammed, ISN 707; Abdul Zahir, ISN 753; Obaidullah, ISN 762; Omar Ahmed Khadr, ISN 766; Ahmed Mohammed Ahmed Haza al Darbi, ISN 768; Mohammed Hashim, ISN 850; Mohammed Jawad, ISN 900; Abdul Ghani, ISN 934; Mohammed Kamin, ISN 1045; Binyam Mohamed, ISN 1458; Mustafa Ahmed Adam al Hawasawi, ISN 10011; Ahmed Khalfan Ghailani, ISN 10012; Ramzi Bin Al-Shibh, ISN 10013; Walid Muhammad Salih Mubarek Bin 'Attash, ISN 10014; Abdal-Rahim Hussein Muhammed Abdu Al-Nashiri, ISN 10015; Ali Abdul Aziz Ali, ISN 10018; and Khalid Sheikh Muhammad, ISN 10024.

³⁷ These detainees are: Omar Ahmed Khadr, ISN 766; Mohammed Jawad, ISN 900; Ahmed Mohammed Ahmed Haza al Darbi, ISN 768; Ali Hamza Ahmad Suliman al Bahlul, ISN 39; Ibrahim Ahmed Mahmoud al Qosi, ISN 54; Mohammed Kamin, ISN 1045; Ahmed Khalfan Ghailani, ISN 10012; Khalid Sheikh Muhammad, ISN 10024; Walid Muhammad Salih Mubarek Bin 'Attash, ISN 10014; Ramzi Bin Al-Shibh, ISN 10013; Ali Abdul Aziz Ali, ISN 10018; Mustafa Ahmed Adam al Hawasawi, ISN 10011; and Mohammed Hashim, ISN 850.

³⁸ The charges against these five detainees are available at <http://www.defenselink.mil/news/commissionsCo-conspirators.html>.

³⁹ The detainees against whom the government has filed, but then dropped, charges include: Mohammed al Qahtani, ISN 63; Ghassan Abdullah al Sharbi, ISN 682; Sufiyan Barhoumi, ISN 694; Jabran Said Bin al Qahtani, ISN 696; Noor Uthman Mohammed, ISN 707; Abdul Zahir, ISN 753; and Binyam Mohamed, ISN 1458.

⁴⁰ The charges, now dismissed, against al Qahtani are available online at <http://www.defenselink.mil/news/Mohamed%20al%20Kahtani%20Dismissed%20Charges%209%20May%202008%20R.pdf>.

⁴¹ For an example of a thinly-sourced allegation, see Allegation 3.e. in CSRT Summary of Evidence for Abd Al Rahim Hussein Mohammed Al Nashiri, ISN #10015, 795-6. The allegation states, "A Federal Bureau of Investigation source identified the detainee as an important person in al Qaida and the source stated he heard the detainee helped arrange the USS Cole bombing."

⁴² See CSRT Summaries of Evidence for Sabir Mahfouz Lahmar, ISN 10002, 773, Allegation 3.a.6; Mustafa Ait Idr, ISN 10004, 776, Allegation 3.b.2; and Boudella Al Hajj, ISN 10006, 778, Allegation 3.a.4.

⁴³ See Craig Whitlock, "At Guantánamo, Caught in a Legal Trap," *The Washington Post*, August 21, 2006, A01.

⁴⁴ Notice of Status, *Kiyemba v. Bush*, No. 05-cv-1509 (D.D.C. September 30, 2008) (Doc. 170, at 2).

⁴⁵ We excluded the high-value detainees from this breakdown because the Pentagon did not render specific top-line allegations for this group.

⁴⁶ The military alleges that the following detainees are members of Al Qaeda: Abdul Rahman Shalabi, ISN 42; Ali Ahmad Muhammad Al Rahizi, ISN 45; Assem Matruq Mohammad Al Aasmi, ISN 49; Ibrahim Ahmed Mahmoud Al Qosi, ISN 54; Muhammad Mani Ahmed Al Shal Lan Al Qahtani, ISN 63; Al Yahya Mahdi Al Raimi, ISN 167; Hassan Mujamma Rabai Said, ISN 175; Salem Abdul Salem Gheryby, ISN 189; Saeed Ahmed Mohammed Abdullah Sarem Jarabh, ISN 235; Nabil Hadjarab, ISN 238; Muieen A. Deen Jamal A Deen Abd Al Fusal Abd Al Sattar, ISN 309; Ohmed Ahmed Mahamoud Al Shurfa, ISN 331; Mustafa Abdul Qawi Abdul Aziz Al Shamyri, ISN 434; Abd Al Rahman Al Zahri, ISN 441; Abd Al Rahim Abdul Rassak Janko, ISN 489; Abdul Bin Mohammed Bin Abess Ourgy, ISN 502; Tariq Mahmoud Ahmed Al Sawah, ISN 535; Omar Said Salim Al Dayi, ISN 549; Walid Said Bin Said Zaid, ISN 550; Faiz Mohammed Ahmed Al Kandari, ISN 552; Zuhail Abdo Anam Said Al Sharabi, ISN 569; Abdul Aziz Abdullah Ali Al Suadi, ISN 578; Adel Noori, ISN 584; Emad Abdalla Hassan, ISN 680; Abdelrazak Ali Abdelrahman, ISN 685; Sufyian Barhoumi, ISN 694; Jabran Said Wazar Al Qahtani, ISN 696; Jihad Ahmed Mujstafa Diyyab, ISN 722; Aziz Abdul Naji, ISN 744; Abdul Zahir, ISN 753; Omar Ahmed Khadr, ISN 766; Musab Omar Ali Al Mudwani, ISN 839; Hussein Salem Mohammad, ISN 1015; Al Hajj Abdu Ali Sharqawi, ISN 1457; Abdul Al-Rahim Ghulam Rabbani, ISN 1460; Mohammed Ahmad Ghulam Rabbani, ISN 1461; Abdul Al-Salam Al Hilal, ISN 1463; Bensayah Belkacem, ISN 10001; and Sabir Mahfouz Lahmar, ISN 10002.

⁴⁷ The military alleges that the following detainees are Al Qaeda fighters: Fahed Abdullah Ahmad Ghazi, ISN 26; Allal Ab Aljallil Abd Al Rahman Abd, ISN 156; Bashir Nasir Ali Al Marwalah, ISN 837; and Rafiq Bin Bashir Bin Jalud Al Hami, ISN 892.

⁴⁸ The military alleges that the following detainees are associated with Al Qaeda: Uthman Abdul Rahim Mohammed Uthman, ISN 27; Mahmoud Abd Al Aziz Abd Al Mujahid, ISN 31; Al Khadr Abdallah Muhammed Al Yafi, ISN 34; Adil Mabrouk Bin Hamida, ISN 148; Mohammed Ibn Arfan Shaheen, ISN 168; Sharaf Ahmad Muhammad Masud, ISN 170; Ahmad Tourson, ISN 201; Abdullah Yahia Yousf Al Shabli, ISN 240; Mohammed Abdullah Al Hamiri, ISN 249; Muhammad Ali Hussein Khenaina, ISN 254; Ashraf Salim Abd Al Salam Sultan, ISN 263; Mutij Sadiz Ahmad Sayab, ISN 288; Ahmed Bin Saleh Bel Bacha, ISN 290; Emam Abdulahat, ISN 295; Djamel Saiid Ali Ameziane, ISN 310; Saiid Farhi, ISN 311; Ahmed Adnan Muhammad Ajam, ISN 326; Kahlid Saad Mohammed, ISN 335; Yasin Qasem Muhammad Ismail, ISN 522; Hassan Zumiri, ISN 533; Abdul Khaled Ahmed Sahleh Al Bedani, ISN 553; Zahar Omar Hamis Bin Hamdoun, ISN 576; Ahmed Zaid Salim Zuhair, ISN 669; Mohammed Mohammed Hassen, ISN 681; Ghassan Abdallah Ghazi Al Shirbi, ISN 682; Fayad Yahya Ahmed, ISN 683; Abdel Ghalib Ahmad Hakim, ISN 686; Fahmi Abdullah Ahmed, ISN 688; Omar Khalifa Mohammed Abu Bakr, ISN 695; Ravil Mingazov, ISN 702; Shawki Awad Balzuhair, ISN 838; Tolfiq Nassar Ahmed Al Bihani, ISN 893; Mohammed Kamin, ISN 1045; Haji Hamidullah, ISN 1119; and Lakhdar Boumediene, ISN 10005.

⁴⁹ The military alleges that the following detainees are members of the Taliban: Mullah Norullah Noori, ISN 6; Ridah Bin Saleh Al Yazidi, ISN 38; Ali Abdul Motalib Awayd Hassan Al Tayeea, ISN 111; Ghaleb Nasser Al Bihani, ISN 128; Abdul Rahman Abdul Abu Ghiyth Sulayman, ISN 223; Yasim Muhammed Basardah, ISN 252; Said Muhammed Salih Hatim, ISN 255; Ahmed Yaslam Said Kuman, ISN 321; Maasoum Abdah Mouhammad, ISN 330; Abdul Rahman Umir Al Qyati, ISN 461; Sabri Mohammed Ebrahim Al Quarashi, ISN 570; Mohammed Hashim, ISN 850; Haji Bismullah, ISN 968; and Mohamed Rahim, ISN 1104.

⁵⁰ The military alleges that the following detainees are fighters for the Taliban: Majid Mahmud Abdu Ahmad, ISN 41; Poolad T. Tsiradzho, ISN 89; Adil Said Al Haj Obeid Al Busayss, ISN 165; and Riyadh Atiq Ali Abdu Al Haj Al Radai, ISN 256.

⁵¹ The military alleges that the following detainees are associated with the Taliban: Abdul Al Saleh, ISN 91; Nag Mohammed, ISN 102; Abdul Rahman Mohamed Saleh Naser, ISN 115; Muktar Yahya Najee Al Warafi, ISN 117; Abdul Ghappar Abdul Rahman, ISN 281; Dawut Abdurehim, ISN 289; Hassan Abdul Said, ISN 435; Ali Sher Hamidullah, ISN 455; and Kamaluddin Kasimbekov, ISN 675.

⁵² The military alleges that the following detainees are associated with both Al Qaeda and the Taliban: Abdul Haq Wasiq, ISN 4; Muaz Hamza Ahmad Alawi, ISN 28; Muhammad Ahmad Abdallah Al Ansi, ISN 29; Ahmed Umar Abdullah Al Hikimi, ISN 30; Idris Ahmed Abdu Qader Idris, ISN 35; Ibrahim Othman Ibrahim Idris, ISN 36; Abdel Qadir Hussein Al Mudhaffari, ISN 40; Samir Naji Al Hasan Moqbel, ISN 43; Sayf Bin Abdallah, ISN 46; Waqas Mohammed Ali Awad, ISN 88; Asim Thahit Abdullah Al Khalaqi, ISN 152; Fayiz Ahmad Yahia Suleiman, ISN 153; Abu Bakr Ibn Ali Muhhammad Alahdal, ISN 171; Hisham Bin Ali Bin Amor Sliti, ISN 174; Mohammad Al Rahman Al Shumrani, ISN 195; Yunis Abdurrahman Shokuri, ISN 197; Said Muhammad Husayn Qahtani, ISN 200; Khalid Bin

Abdullah Mishal Thamer Al Hameydani, ISN 213; Abd Al Rahman Abdullah Ali Muhammad, ISN 224; Fouzi Khalid Abdullah Al Awda, ISN 232; Abdul Al Razzaq Muhammad Salih, ISN 233; Shakir Abdurahim Mohamed Ami, ISN 239; Muhhammad Said Bin Salem, ISN 251; Omar Hamzayavich Abdulayev, ISN 257; Fadil Husayn Salih Hintif, ISN 259; Moammar Badawi Dokhan, ISN 317; Hozaifa Parhat, ISN 320; Ali Husein Muhammad Shaaban, ISN 327; Abd Al Hadio Omar Mahmoud Faraj, ISN 329; Jawad Jabber Sadkhan, ISN 433; Mohammed Ali Abdullah Bwazir, ISN 440; Abu Bakir Jamaludinovich, ISN 452; Mohammed Ahmed Said Haidel, ISN 498; Khalid Mohammed Salih Al Dhuby, ISN 506; Riyadh Bil Mohammed Tahir Nasser, ISN 510; Sulaiman Awath Sulaiman Bin Ageel Al Nahdi, ISN 511; Mahrar Rafat Al Quwari, ISN 519; Mahmud Salem Horan Mohammed Mutlak Al Ali, ISN 537; Fahmi Salem Said Al Sani, ISN 554; Mansoor Muhammed Ali Qattaa, ISN 566; Hamoud Abdullah Hamoud Hassan Al Wady, ISN 574; Saad Masir Mukbl Al Azani, ISN 575; Arkan Mohammad Ghafil Al Karim, ISN 653; Mohmmad Ahmad Ali Tahar, ISN 679; Abdalaziz Kareem Salim Al Noofayae, ISN 687; Ahmed Abdul Qader, ISN 690; Ali Bin Ali Aleh, ISN 692; Noor Uthman Muhammaed, ISN 707; Abdul Haddi Bin Hadiddi, ISN 717; Jamil Ahmed Said Nassir, ISN 728; Ahmed Ould Abdel Aziz, ISN 757; Abbas Habid Rumi Al Naely, ISN 758; Ahmed Muhammed Haza Al Darbi, ISN 768; Sa Id Salih Sa Id Nashir, ISN 841; Mohammed Abdul Rahman, ISN 894; Shawali Khan, ISN 899; Saifullah Paracha, ISN 1094; Adil Hadi Al-Jaza'iri Bin Hamlili, ISN 1452; and Sanad Al Yislam Al-Kazimi, ISN 1453.

⁵³ The military alleges that the following detainees are associated with either one group or the other: Hassan Anvar, ISN 250; Hajiakbar Abdulghupur, ISN 282; Abd Al Nasir Muhammad Abd Al Qadir Khantumani, ISN 307; Muhammad Abd Al Nasir Muhammad Khantumani, ISN 312; Mashur Abdallah Muqbil Ahmed Al Sabri, ISN 324; Mohammed Nasir Yahya Khusruf, ISN 509; Mohammed Abdullah Tahamuttan, ISN 684; Sharifullah, ISN 944; Mohammed Mustafa Sohail, ISN 1008; Omar Mohammed Ali Al Rammah, ISN 1017 and Binyam Ahmed Mohammad, ISN 1458.

⁵⁴ The military alleges that the following detainees are associated with one group and a member of the other: Faruq Ali Ahmed, ISN 32; Abd Al Malik Abd Al Wahab, ISN 37; Ali Hamza Ahmed Suleiman Al Bahlul, ISN 39; Khalid Abd Jal Jabbar Muhammad Juthman Al Qadasi, ISN 163; Mahmmoud Omar Mohammed Bin Atef, ISN 202; Khaled Qasim, ISN 242; Khirullah Said Wali Khairkhwa, ISN 579; Ayman Saeed Abdullah Batarfi, ISN 627; Ismael Ali Faraj Ali Bakush, ISN 708; Muhammed Murdi Issa Al Zahrani, ISN 713; Obaidullah, ISN 762; Awal Gul, ISN 782; Mohammad Nabi Omari, ISN 832; and Abdul Ghani, ISN 934.

⁵⁵ The military alleges that the following detainees are associated with other groups hostile to coalition forces: Shakhrukh Hamiduva, ISN 22; Mohammed Ahmad Said Al Edah, ISN 33; Arkin Mahmud, ISN 103; Saidullah Khalik, ISN 280; Fouad Mahoud Hasan Al Rabia, ISN 551; Mohammed Sulaymon Barre, ISN 567; Jamal Muhammad 'Alawi Mar'I, ISN 577; Mohammed Ahmed Salam, ISN 689; Abdul Rauf Omar Mohammed Abu Al Qusin, ISN 709; Mohamed Jawad, ISN 900; and Khi Ali Gul, ISN 928.

⁵⁶ The military included no top-line allegation for Abdul Razak, ISN 219 and Hafizullah, ISN 965.

⁵⁷ These include: Mullah Mohammad Fazl, ISN 7; Mohammed Rajab Sadiq Abu Ghanim, ISN 44; Mohammad Ahmed Abdullah Saleh Al Hanashi, ISN 78; Salem Ahmed Ben Kend, ISN 131; Tareq Ali Abdullah Ahmed Baada, ISN 178; Sharif Fati Ali Al Mishad, ISN 190; Abdul Latif Nasir, ISN 244; Muhammad Hamid Al Qarani, ISN 269; Yusef Abbas, ISN 275; Bahtiyar Mahnut, ISN 277; Abdul Helil Mahmut, ISN 278; Abdullah Abdulqadirakhun, ISN 285; Ahmed Mohamed, ISN 328; Adel Fattough Ali Algazzar, ISN 369; Salman Yahya Hassan Mohammed Rabei, ISN 508; Haji Wali Mohammed, ISN 560; Jalal Salam Awad Awad, ISN 564; Abdel Hamid Ibn Abdussalem Ibn Mifta Al Ghazzawi, ISN 654; Mohammed Ali Salem Al Zarnuki, ISN 691; Mohamedou Ould Slahi, ISN 760; Ayoub Murshid Ali Saleh, ISN 836; Ha Il Aziz Ahmed Al Maythali, ISN 840; Bostan Karim, ISN 975; Abdul Hafiz, ISN 1030; Mohommad Zahir, ISN 1103; and Hassan Mohammed Salih Bin Attash, ISN 1456.

⁵⁸ The military alleges that the following detainees traveled to Afghanistan for jihad: Uthman Abdul Rahim Mohammed Uthman, ISN 27; Muaz Hamza Ahmad Alawi, ISN 28; Muhammad Ahmad Abdallah Al Ansi, ISN 29; Idris Ahmed Abdu Qader Idris, ISN 35; Ridah Bin Saleh Al Yazidi, ISN 38; Ali Hamza Ahmed Suleiman Al Bahlul, ISN 39; Abdel Qadir Hussein Al Mudhaffari, ISN 40; Majid Mahmud Abdu Ahmad, ISN 41; Samir Naji Al Hasan Moqbel, ISN 43; Mohammed Rajab Sadiq Abu Ghanim, ISN 44; Sayf Bin Abdallah, ISN 46; Assem Matruq Mohammad Al Aasmi, ISN 49; Ibrahim Ahmed Mahmoud Al Qosi, ISN 54; Muhammad Mani Ahmed Al Shal Lan Al Qahtani, ISN 63; Mohammad Ahmed Abdullah Saleh Al Hanashi, ISN 78; Waqas Mohammed Ali Awad, ISN 88; Abdul Al Saleh, ISN 91; Abdul Rahman Mohamed Saleh Naser, ISN 115; Muktar Yahya Najee Al Warafi, ISN 117; Ghaleb Nasser Al Bihani, ISN 128; Salem Ahmed Ben Kend, ISN 131; Allal Ab Aljallil Abd Al Rahman Abd, ISN 156; Khalid Abd Jal Jabbar Muhammad Juthman Al Qadasi, ISN 163; Adil Said Al Haj Obeid Al Busayss, ISN 165; Al Yahya Mahdi Al Raimi, ISN 167; Abu Bakr Ibn Ali Muhhammad Alahdal, ISN 171; Tareq Ali Abdullah Ahmed

Baada, ISN 178; Mohammad Al Rahman Al Shumrani, ISN 195; Said Muhammad Husayn Qahtani, ISN 200; Mahmoud Omar Mohammed Bin Atef, ISN 202; Khalid Bin Abdullah Mishal Thamer Al Hameydani, ISN 213; Abdul Rahman Abdul Abu Ghiyth Sulayman, ISN 223; Abdul Al Razzaq Muhammad Salih, ISN 233; Abdullah Yahia Yousf Al Shabli, ISN 240; Khaled Qasim, ISN 242; Abdul Latif Nasir, ISN 244; Muhhammad Said Bin Salem, ISN 251; Yasim Muhammed Basardah, ISN 252; Fadil Husayn Salih Hintif, ISN 259; Ahmed Bin Saleh Bel Bacha, ISN 290; Moammar Badawi Dokhan, ISN 317; Ahmed Yaslam Said Kuman, ISN 321; Mashur Abdallah Muqbil Ahmed Al Sabri, ISN 324; Ohmed Ahmed Mahamoud Al Shurfa, ISN 331; Mustafa Abdul Qawi Abdul Aziz Al Shamyri, ISN 434; Mohammed Ali Abdullah Bwazir, ISN 440; Abd Al Rahman Al Zahri, ISN 441; Abdul Rahman Umir Al Qyati, ISN 461; Abd Al Rahim Abdul Rassak Janko, ISN 489; Mohammed Ahmed Said Haidel, ISN 498; Abdul Bin Mohammed Bin Abess Ourgy, ISN 502; Khalid Mohammed Salih Al Dhuby, ISN 506; Mohammed Nasir Yahya Khusruf, ISN 509; Sulaiman Awath Sulaiman Bin Ageel Al Nahdi, ISN 511; Hassan Zumiri, ISN 533; Tariq Mahmoud Ahmed Al Sawah, ISN 535; Mahmud Salem Horan Mohammed Mutlak Al Ali, ISN 537; Walid Said Bin Said Zaid, ISN 550; Fouad Mahoud Hasan Al Rabia, ISN 551; Faiz Mohammed Ahmed Al Kandari, ISN 552; Abdul Khaled Ahmed Sahleh Al Bedani, ISN 553; Fahmi Salem Said Al Sani, ISN 554; Mansoor Muhammed Ali Qattaa, ISN 566; Zuhail Abdo Anam Said Al Sharabi, ISN 569; Hamoud Abdullah Hamoud Hassan Al Wady, ISN 574; Abdul Aziz Abdullah Ali Al Suadi, ISN 578; Emad Abdalla Hassan, ISN 680; Mohammed Abdullah Tahamuttan, ISN 684; Jabran Said Wazar Al Qahtani, ISN 696; Ismael Ali Faraj Ali Bakush, ISN 708; Muhammed Murdi Issa Al Zahrani, ISN 713; Abbas Habid Rumi Al Naely, ISN 758; Mohamedou Ould Slahi, ISN 760; Ayoub Murshid Ali Saleh, ISN 836; Bashir Nasir Ali Al Marwalah, ISN 837; Shawki Awad Balzuhair, ISN 838; Musab Omar Ali Al Mudwani, ISN 839; Ha Il Aziz Ahmed Al Maythali, ISN 840; Rafiq Bin Bashir Bin Jalud Al Hami, ISN 892; Sanad Al Yislam Al-Kazimi, ISN 1453; and Hassan Mohammed Salih Bin Attash, ISN 1456.

⁵⁹ The military alleges that the following detainees stayed in Al Qaeda, Taliban or other guest- or safehouses: Fahed Abdullah Ahmad Ghazi, ISN 26; Uthman Abdul Rahim Mohammed Uthman, ISN 27; Muaz Hamza Ahmad Alawi, ISN 28; Ahmed Umar Abdullah Al Hikimi, ISN 30; Mahmoud Abd Al Aziz Abd Al Mujahid, ISN 31; Faruq Ali Ahmed, ISN 32; Mohammed Ahmad Said Al Edah, ISN 33; Al Khadr Abdallah Muhammed Al Yafi, ISN 34; Ibrahim Othman Ibrahim Idris, ISN 36; Ridah Bin Saleh Al Yazidi, ISN 38; Ali Hamza Ahmed Suleiman Al Bahlul, ISN 39; Majid Mahmud Abdu Ahmad, ISN 41; Samir Naji Al Hasan Moqbel, ISN 43; Mohammed Rajab Sadiq Abu Ghanim, ISN 44; Ali Ahmad Muhammad Al Rahizi, ISN 45; Sayf Bin Abdallah, ISN 46; Mohammad Ahmed Abdullah Saleh Al Hanashi, ISN 78; Waqas Mohammed Ali Awad, ISN 88; Poolad T. Tsiradzho, ISN 89; Arkin Mahmud, ISN 103; Ali Abdul Motalib Awayd Hassan Al Tayeea, ISN 111; Ghaleb Nasser Al Bihani, ISN 128; Adil Mabrouk Bin Hamida, ISN 148; Asim Thahit Abdullah Al Khalaqi, ISN 152; Khalid Abd Jal Jabbar Muhammad Juthman Al Qadasi, ISN 163; Abdul Rahman Abdul Abu Ghiyth Sulayman, ISN 170; Abu Bakr Ibn Ali Muhhammad Alahdal, ISN 171; Hisham Bin Ali Bin Amor Sliti, ISN 174; Sharif Fati Ali Al Mishad, ISN 190; Mohammad Al Rahman Al Shumrani, ISN 195; Yunis Abdurrahman Shokuri, ISN 197; Said Muhammad Husayn Qahtani, ISN 200; Ahmad Tourson, ISN 201; Abdul Rahman Abdul Abu Ghiyth Sulayman, ISN 223; Abd Al Rahman Abdullah Ali Muhammad, ISN 224; Fouzi Khalid Abdullah Al Awda, ISN 232; Shakir Abdurahim Mohamed Ami, ISN 239; Abdullah Yahia Yousf Al Shabli, ISN 240; Khaled Qasim, ISN 242; Abdul Latif Nasir, ISN 244; Mohammed Abdullah Al Hamiri, ISN 249; Yasim Muhammed Basardah, ISN 252; Muhammad Ali Hussein Khenaina, ISN 254; Said Muhammed Salih Hatim, ISN 255; Riyadh Atiq Ali Abdu Al Haj Al Radai, ISN 256; Fadil Husayn Salih Hintif, ISN 259; Muhammad Hamid Al Qarani, ISN 269; Bahtiyar Mahnut, ISN 277; Abdul Ghappar Abdul Rahman, ISN 281; Mutij Sadiz Ahmad Sayab, ISN 288; Ahmed Bin Saleh Bel Bacha, ISN 290; Emam Abdulahat, ISN 295; Djamel Saiid Ali Ameziane, ISN 310; Saiid Farhi, ISN 311; Ahmed Yaslam Said Kuman, ISN 321; Mashur Abdallah Muqbil Ahmed Al Sabri, ISN 324; Ahmed Adnan Muhammad Ajam, ISN 326; Ali Husein Muhammad Shaaban, ISN 327; Ahmed Mohamed, ISN 328; Abd Al Hadio Omar Mahmoud Faraj, ISN 329; Maasoum Abdah Mouhammad, ISN 330; Ohmed Ahmed Mahamoud Al Shurfa, ISN 331; Kahlid Saad Mohammed, ISN 335; Mustafa Abdul Qawi Abdul Aziz Al Shamyri, ISN 434; Hassan Abdul Said, ISN 435; Mohammed Ali Abdullah Bwazir, ISN 440; Abd Al Rahman Al Zahri, ISN 441; Abu Bakir Jamaludinovich, ISN 452; Ali Sher Hamidullah, ISN 455; Abdul Rahman Umir Al Qyati, ISN 461; Abd Al Rahim Abdul Rassak Janko, ISN 489; Mohammed Ahmed Said Haidel, ISN 498; Mohammed Nasir Yahya Khusruf, ISN 509; Sulaiman Awath Sulaiman Bin Ageel Al Nahdi, ISN 511; Yasin Qasem Muhammad Ismail, ISN 522; Omar Said Salim Al Dayi, ISN 549; Walid Said Bin Said Zaid, ISN 550; Fouad Mahoud Hasan Al Rabia, ISN 551; Faiz Mohammed Ahmed Al Kandari, ISN 552; Abdul Khaled Ahmed Sahleh Al Bedani, ISN 553; Fahmi Salem Said Al Sani, ISN 554; Jalal Salam Awad Awad, ISN 564; Mansoor Muhammed Ali Qattaa, ISN 566; Zuhail Abdo Anam Said Al Sharabi, ISN 569; Sabri Mohammed Ebrahim Al Quarashi, ISN 570; Hamoud Abdullah Hamoud Hassan Al Wady, ISN 574; Saad Masir

Mukbl Al Azani, ISN 575; Zahar Omar Hamis Bin Hamdoun, ISN 576; Jamal Muhammad 'Alawi Mar'I, ISN 577; Abdul Aziz Abdullah Ali Al Suadi, ISN 578; Ayman Saeed Abdullah Batarfi, ISN 627; Arkan Mohammad Ghafil Al Karim, ISN 653; Abdel Hamid Ibn Abdussalem Ibn Mifta Al Ghazzawi, ISN 654; Ahmed Zaid Salim Zuhair, ISN 669; Mohmmad Ahmad Ali Tahar, ISN 679; Mohammed Mohammed Hassen, ISN 681; Ghassan Abdallah Ghazi Al Shirbi, ISN 682; Fayad Yahya Ahmed, ISN 683; Mohammed Abdullah Tahamuttan, ISN 684; Abdelrazak Ali Abdelrahman, ISN 685; Abdel Ghalib Ahmad Hakim, ISN 686; Abdalaziz Kareem Salim Al Noofayae, ISN 687; Fahmi Abdullah Ahmed, ISN 688; Mohammed Ahmed Salam, ISN 689; Ahmed Abdul Qader, ISN 690; Ali Bin Ali Aleh, ISN 692; Omar Khalifa Mohammed Abu Bakr, ISN 695; Jabran Said Wazar Al Qahtani, ISN 696; Ravil Mingazov, ISN 702; Noor Uthman Muhammaed, ISN 707; Abdul Rauf Omar Mohammed Abu Al Qusin, ISN 709; Mohammed Murdi Issa Al Zahrani, ISN 713; Jamil Ahmed Said Nassir, ISN 728; Abdul Zahir, ISN 753; Ahmed Ould Abdel Aziz, ISN 757; Abbas Habid Rumi Al Naely, ISN 758; Ayoub Murshid Ali Saleh, ISN 836; Bashir Nasir Ali Al Marwalah, ISN 837; Shawki Awad Balzuhair, ISN 838; Musab Omar Ali Al Mudwani, ISN 839; Ha Il Aziz Ahmed Al Maythali, ISN 840; Sa Id Salih Sa Id Nashir, ISN 841; Tolfiq Nassar Ahmed Al Bihani, ISN 893; Mohammed Abdul Rahman, ISN 894; Hussein Salem Mohammad, ISN 1015; Adil Hadi Al-Jaza'iri Bin Hamlili, ISN 1452; Sanad Al Yislam Al-Kazimi, ISN 1453; Hassan Mohammed Salih Bin Attash, ISN 1456; Abdul Al-Rahim Ghulam Rabbani, ISN 1460; and Mohammed Ahmad Ghulam Rabbani, ISN 1461.

⁶⁰ The military alleges that the following detainees took military or terrorist training in Afghanistan: Mullah Mohammad Fazl, ISN 7; Fahed Abdullah Ahmad Ghazi, ISN 26; Uthman Abdul Rahim Mohammed Uthman, ISN 27; Muaz Hamza Ahmad Alawi, ISN 28; Muhammad Ahmad Abdallah Al Ansi, ISN 29; Ahmed Umar Abdullah Al Hikimi, ISN 30; Mahmoud Abd Al Aziz Abd Al Mujahid, ISN 31; Faruq Ali Ahmed, ISN 32; Al Khadr Abdallah Mohammed Al Yafi, ISN 34; Ibrahim Othman Ibrahim Idris, ISN 36; Abd Al Malik Abd Al Wahab, ISN 37; Ridah Bin Saleh Al Yazidi, ISN 38; Ali Hamza Ahmed Suleiman Al Bahlul, ISN 39; Majid Mahmud Abdu Ahmad, ISN 41; Abdul Rahman Shalabi, ISN 42; Samir Naji Al Hasan Moqbel, ISN 43; Ali Ahmad Muhammad Al Rahizi, ISN 45; Sayf Bin Abdallah, ISN 46; Assem Matruq Mohammad Al Aasmi, ISN 49; Ibrahim Ahmed Mahmoud Al Qosi, ISN 54; Muhammad Mani Ahmed Al Shal Lan Al Qahtani, ISN 63; Mohammad Ahmed Abdullah Saleh Al Hanashi, ISN 78; Poolad T. Tsiradzho, ISN 89; Abdul Al Saleh, ISN 91; Ali Abdul Motalib Awayd Hassan Al Tayeea, ISN 111; Abdul Rahman Mohamed Saleh Naser, ISN 115; Muktar Yahya Najee Al Warafi, ISN 117; Ghaleb Nasser Al Bihani, ISN 128; Salem Ahmed Ben Kend, ISN 131; Asim Thahit Abdullah Al Khalaqi, ISN 152; Fayiz Ahmad Yahia Suleiman, ISN 153; Allal Ab Aljallil Abd Al Rahman Abd, ISN 156; Adil Said Al Haj Obeid Al Busayss, ISN 165; Al Yahya Mahdi Al Raimi, ISN 167; Mohammed Ibn Arfan Shaheen, ISN 168; Hisham Bin Ali Bin Amor Sliti, ISN 174; Hassan Mujamma Rabai Said, ISN 175; Tareq Ali Abdullah Ahmed Baada, ISN 178; Sharif Fati Ali Al Mishad, ISN 190; Mohammad Al Rahman Al Shumrani, ISN 195; Yunis Abdurrahman Shokuri, ISN 197; Said Muhammad Husayn Qahtani, ISN 200; Mahmmoud Omar Mohammed Bin Atef, ISN 202; Khalid Bin Abdullah Mishal Thamer Al Hameydani, ISN 213; Abdul Razak, ISN 219; Abdul Rahman Abdul Abu Ghiyth Sulayman, ISN 223; Abdul Al Razzaq Muhammad Salih, ISN 233; Saeed Ahmed Mohammed Abdullah Sarem Jarabh, ISN 235; Nabil Hadjarab, ISN 238; Shakir Abdurahim Mohamed Ami, ISN 239; Abdullah Yahia Yousf Al Shabli, ISN 240; Khaled Qasim, ISN 242; Abdul Latif Nasir, ISN 244; Mohammed Abdullah Al Hamiri, ISN 249; Hassan Anvar, ISN 250; Muhhammad Said Bin Salem, ISN 251; Yasim Mohammed Basardah, ISN 252; Said Mohammed Salih Hatim, ISN 255; Riyadh Atiq Ali Abdu Al Haj Al Radai, ISN 256; Omar Hamzayavich Abdulayev, ISN 257; Fadil Husayn Salih Hintif, ISN 259; Muhammad Hamid Al Qarani, ISN 269; Yusef Abbas, ISN 275; Bahtiyar Mahnut, ISN 277; Abdul Helil Mahmut, ISN 278; Saidullah Khalik, ISN 280; Abdul Ghappar Abdul Rahman, ISN 281; Hajiakbar Abdulghupur, ISN 282; Abdullah Abdulqadirakhun, ISN 285; Dawut Abdurehim, ISN 289; Ahmed Bin Saleh Bel Bacha, ISN 290; Emam Abdulahat, ISN 295; Abd Al Nasir Muhammad Abd Al Qadir Khantumani, ISN 307; Saiid Farhi, ISN 311; Muhammad Abd Al Nasir Muhammad Khantumani, ISN 312; Hozaifa Parhat, ISN 320; Ahmed Yaslam Said Kuman, ISN 321; Ali Husein Muhammad Shaaban, ISN 327; Ahmed Mohamed, ISN 328; Abd Al Hadio Omar Mahmoud Faraj, ISN 329; Maasoum Abdah Mouhammad, ISN 330; Ohmed Ahmed Mahamoud Al Shurfa, ISN 331; Adel Fattough Ali Algazzar, ISN 369; Mustafa Abdul Qawi Abdul Aziz Al Shamyri, ISN 434; Mohammed Ali Abdullah Bwazir, ISN 440; Abd Al Rahman Al Zahri, ISN 441; Abu Bakir Jamaludinovich, ISN 452; Ali Sher Hamidullah, ISN 455; Abdul Rahman Umir Al Qyati, ISN 461; Abd Al Rahim Abdul Rassak Janko, ISN 489; Mohammed Ahmed Said Haidel, ISN 498; Abdul Bin Mohammed Bin Abess Ourgy, ISN 502; Khalid Mohammed Salih Al Dhuby, ISN 506; Salman Yahya Hassan Mohammed Rabei, ISN 508; Mohammed Nasir Yahya Khusruf, ISN 509; Riyadh Bil Mohammed Tahir Nasser, ISN 510; Sulaiman Awath Sulaiman Bin Ageel Al Nahdi, ISN 511; Mahrar Rafat Al Quwari, ISN 519; Yasin Qasem Muhammad Ismail, ISN 522; Hassan Zumiri, ISN 533; Tariq Mahmoud Ahmed Al Sawah, ISN 535; Walid Said Bin

Said Zaid, ISN 550; Fouad Mahoud Hasan Al Rabia, ISN 551; Faiz Mohammed Ahmed Al Kandari, ISN 552; Fahmi Salem Said Al Sani, ISN 554; Jalal Salam Awad Awad, ISN 564; Mohammed Sulaymon Barre, ISN 567; Zuhail Abdo Anam Said Al Sharabi, ISN 569; Sabri Mohammed Ebrahim Al Quarashi, ISN 570; Hamoud Abdullah Hamoud Hassan Al Wady, ISN 574; Zahar Omar Hamis Bin Hamdoun, ISN 576; Abdul Aziz Abdullah Ali Al Suadi, ISN 578; Adel Noori, ISN 584; Ayman Saeed Abdullah Batarfi, ISN 627; Arkan Mohammad Ghafil Al Karim, ISN 653; Abdel Hamid Ibn Abdussaleem Ibn Mifta Al Ghazzawi, ISN 654; Ahmed Zaid Salim Zuhair, ISN 669; Kamaluddin Kasimbekov, ISN 675; Emad Abdalla Hassan, ISN 680; Mohammed Mohammed Hassen, ISN 681; Ghassan Abdallah Ghazi Al Shirbi, ISN 682; Abdelrazak Ali Abdelrahman, ISN 685; Abdel Ghalib Ahmad Hakim, ISN 686; Abdalaziz Kareem Salim Al Noofayae, ISN 687; Fahmi Abdullah Ahmed, ISN 688; Mohammed Ahmed Salam, ISN 689; Ahmed Abdul Qader, ISN 690; Mohammed Ali Salem Al Zarnuki, ISN 691; Sufyian Barhoumi, ISN 694; Omar Khalifa Mohammed Abu Bakr, ISN 695; Jabran Said Wazar Al Qahtani, ISN 696; Ravil Mingazov, ISN 702; Noor Uthman Muhammaed, ISN 707; Ismael Ali Faraj Ali Bakush, ISN 708; Abdul Rauf Omar Mohammed Abu Al Qusin, ISN 709; Mohammed Murdi Issa Al Zahrani, ISN 713; Abdul Haddi Bin Hadiddi, ISN 717; Jihad Ahmed Mujstafa Diyab, ISN 722; Jamil Ahmed Said Nassir, ISN 728; Aziz Abdul Naji, ISN 744; Ahmed Ould Abdel Aziz, ISN 757; Abbas Habid Rumi Al Naely, ISN 758; Mohamedou Ould Slahi, ISN 760; Obaidullah, ISN 762; Omar Ahmed Khadr, ISN 766; Ahmed Mohammed Haza Al Darbi, ISN 768; Awal Gul, ISN 782; Ayoub Murshid Ali Saleh, ISN 836; Bashir Nasir Ali Al Marwalah, ISN 837; Shawki Awad Balzuhair, ISN 838; Musab Omar Ali Al Mudwani, ISN 839; Ha Il Aziz Ahmed Al Maythali, ISN 840; Sa Id Salih Sa Id Nashir, ISN 841; Mohammed Hashim, ISN 850; Rafiq Bin Bashir Bin Jalud Al Hami, ISN 892; Tolfiq Nassar Ahmed Al Bihani, ISN 893; Mohammed Abdul Rahman, ISN 894; Shawali Khan, ISN 899; Mohamed Jawad, ISN 900; Sharifullah, ISN 944; Bostan Karim, ISN 975; Omar Mohammed Ali Al Rammah, ISN 1017; Mohammed Kamin, ISN 1045; Adil Hadi Al-Jaza'iri Bin Hamlili, ISN 1452; Sanad Al Yislam Al-Kazimi, ISN 1453; Hassan Mohammed Salih Bin Attash, ISN 1456; Binyam Ahmed Mohammad, ISN 1458; Abdul Al-Rahim Ghulam Rabbani, ISN 1460; Mohammed Ahmad Ghulam Rabbani, ISN 1461; and Boudella Al Hajj, ISN 10006.

⁶¹ The military alleges that the following detainees fought for the Taliban: Abdul Haq Wasiq, ISN 4; Mullah Norullah Noori, ISN 6; Mullah Mohammad Fazl, ISN 7; Fahed Abdullah Ahmad Ghazi, ISN 26; Muaz Hamza Ahmad Alawi, ISN 28; Ahmed Umar Abdullah Al Hikimi, ISN 30; Mahmoud Abd Al Aziz Abd Al Mujahid, ISN 31; Ibrahim Othman Ibrahim Idris, ISN 36; Ridah Bin Saleh Al Yazidi, ISN 38; Ali Hamza Ahmed Suleiman Al Bahlul, ISN 39; Majid Mahmud Abdu Ahmad, ISN 41; Abdul Rahman Shalabi, ISN 42; Samir Naji Al Hasan Moqbel, ISN 43; Mohammed Rajab Sadiq Abu Ghanim, ISN 44; Sayf Bin Abdallah, ISN 46; Ibrahim Ahmed Mahmoud Al Qosi, ISN 54; Muhammad Mani Ahmed Al Shal Lan Al Qahtani, ISN 63; Mohammad Ahmed Abdullah Saleh Al Hanashi, ISN 78; Waqas Mohammed Ali Awad, ISN 88; Abdul Al Saleh, ISN 91; Ali Abdul Motalib Awayd Hassan Al Tayeea, ISN 111; Abdul Rahman Mohamed Saleh Naser, ISN 115; Muktar Yahya Najee Al Warafi, ISN 117; Ghaleb Nasser Al Bihani, ISN 128; Salem Ahmed Ben Kend, ISN 131; Asim Thahit Abdullah Al Khalaqi, ISN 152; Allal Ab Aljallil Abd Al Rahman Abd, ISN 156; Adil Said Al Haj Obeid Al Busayss, ISN 165; Abu Bakr Ibn Ali Muhammad Alahdal, ISN 171; Sharif Fati Ali Al Mishad, ISN 190; Mohammad Al Rahman Al Shumrani, ISN 195; Said Muhammad Husayn Qahtani, ISN 200; Mahmmoud Omar Mohammed Bin Atef, ISN 202; Khalid Bin Abdullah Mishal Thamer Al Hameydani, ISN 213; Abdul Rahman Abdul Abu Ghiyth Sulayman, ISN 223; Abd Al Rahman Abdullah Ali Muhammad, ISN 224; Shakir Abdurrahim Mohamed Ami, ISN 239; Khaled Qasim, ISN 242; Abdul Latif Nasir, ISN 244; Yasim Muhammed Basardah, ISN 252; Said Muhammed Salih Hatim, ISN 255; Riyadh Atiq Ali Abdu Al Haj Al Radai, ISN 256; Muhammad Hamid Al Qarani, ISN 269; Yusef Abbas, ISN 275; Abdullah Abdulqadirakhun, ISN 285; Muieen A. Deen Jamal A Deen Abd Al Fusal Abd Al Sattar, ISN 309; Saiid Farhi, ISN 311; Ahmed Yaslam Said Kuman, ISN 321; Mashur Abdallah Muqbil Ahmed Al Sabri, ISN 324; Ali Husein Muhammad Shaaban, ISN 327; Jawad Jabber Sadkhan, ISN 433; Mustafa Abdul Qawi Abdul Aziz Al Shamyri, ISN 434; Mohammed Ali Abdullah Bwazir, ISN 440; Abd Al Rahman Al Zahri, ISN 441; Abu Bakir Jamaludinovich, ISN 452; Mohammed Ahmed Said Haidel, ISN 498; Mohammed Nasir Yahya Khusruf, ISN 509; Mahrar Rafat Al Quwari, ISN 519; Haji Wali Mohammed, ISN 560; Zuhail Abdo Anam Said Al Sharabi, ISN 569; Sabri Mohammed Ebrahim Al Quarashi, ISN 570; Hamoud Abdullah Hamoud Hassan Al Wady, ISN 574; Khirullah Said Wali Khairkhwa, ISN 579; Arkan Mohammad Ghafil Al Karim, ISN 653; Abdel Hamid Ibn Abdussaleem Ibn Mifta Al Ghazzawi, ISN 654; Mohammed Mohammed Hassen, ISN 681; Fahmi Abdullah Ahmed, ISN 688; Ahmed Abdul Qader, ISN 690; Mohammed Ali Salem Al Zarnuki, ISN 691; Omar Khalifa Mohammed Abu Bakr, ISN 695; Ismael Ali Faraj Ali Bakush, ISN 708; Abdul Rauf Omar Mohammed Abu Al Qusin, ISN 709; Mohammed Murdi Issa Al Zahrani, ISN 713; Jihad Ahmed Mujstafa Diyab, ISN 722; Ahmed Ould Abdel Aziz, ISN 757; Abbas Habid Rumi Al Naely, ISN 758; Awal Gul, ISN 782; Bashir

Nasir Ali Al Marwalah, ISN 837; Shawki Awad Balzuhair, ISN 838; Ha Il Aziz Ahmed Al Maythali, ISN 840; Sa Id Salih Sa Id Nashir, ISN 841; Mohammed Hashim, ISN 850; Shawali Khan, ISN 899; and Abdul Ghani, ISN 934.

⁶² The military alleges that the following detainees were at Tora Bora: Fahed Abdullah Ahmad Ghazi, ISN 26; Uthman Abdul Rahim Mohammed Uthman, ISN 27; Muaz Hamza Ahmad Alawi, ISN 28; Muhammad Ahmad Abdallah Al Ansi, ISN 29; Ahmed Umar Abdullah Al Hikimi, ISN 30; Mahmoud Abd Al Aziz Abd Al Mujahid, ISN 31; Faruq Ali Ahmed, ISN 32; Al Khadr Abdallah Mohammed Al Yafi, ISN 34; Ibrahim Othman Ibrahim Idris, ISN 36; Ridah Bin Saleh Al Yazidi, ISN 38; Abdel Qadir Hussein Al Mudhaffari, ISN 40; Majid Mahmud Abdu Ahmad, ISN 41; Abdul Rahman Shalabi, ISN 42; Samir Naji Al Hasan Moqbel, ISN 43; Mohammed Rajab Sadiq Abu Ghanim, ISN 44; Ibrahim Ahmed Mahmoud Al Qosi, ISN 54; Muhammad Mani Ahmed Al Shal Lan Al Qahtani, ISN 63; Mohammad Ahmed Abdullah Saleh Al Hanashi, ISN 78; Fayiz Ahmad Yahia Suleiman, ISN 153; Khalid Abd Jal Jabbar Muhammad Juthman Al Qadasi, ISN 163; Adil Said Al Haj Obeid Al Busayss, ISN 165; Al Yahya Mahdi Al Raimi, ISN 167; Mohammed Ibn Arfan Shaheen, ISN 168; Hassan Mujamma Rabai Said, ISN 175; Tareq Ali Abdullah Ahmed Baada, ISN 178; Sharif Fati Ali Al Mishad, ISN 190; Mohammad Al Rahman Al Shumrani, ISN 195; Yunis Abdurrahman Shokuri, ISN 197; Said Muhammad Husayn Qahtani, ISN 200; Khalid Bin Abdullah Mishal Thamer Al Hameydani, ISN 213; Abdul Razak, ISN 219; Abdul Rahman Abdul Abu Ghiyth Sulayman, ISN 223; Fouzi Khalid Abdullah Al Awda, ISN 232; Abdul Al Razzaq Muhammad Salih, ISN 233; Saeed Ahmed Mohammed Abdullah Sarem Jarabh, ISN 235; Nabil Hadjarab, ISN 238; Shakir Abdurahim Mohamed Ami, ISN 239; Abdullah Yahia Yousf Al Shabli, ISN 240; Khaled Qasim, ISN 242; Abdul Latif Nasir, ISN 244; Hassan Anvar, ISN 250; Yasim Muhammed Basardah, ISN 252; Riyadh Atiq Ali Abdu Al Haj Al Radai, ISN 256; Ashraf Salim Abd Al Salam Sultan, ISN 263; Muhammad Hamid Al Qarani, ISN 269; Yusef Abbas, ISN 275; Bahtiyar Mahnut, ISN 277; Abdul Helil Mahmut, ISN 278; Saidullah Khalik, ISN 280; Abdul Ghappar Abdul Rahman, ISN 281; Hajiakbar Abdulghupur, ISN 282; Abdullah Abdulqadirakhun, ISN 285; Dawut Abdurehim, ISN 289; Emam Abdulahat, ISN 295; Abd Al Nasir Muhammad Abd Al Qadir Khantumani, ISN 307; Muieen A. Deen Jamal A Deen Abd Al Fusal Abd Al Sattar, ISN 309; Djamel Saiid Ali Ameziane, ISN 310; Muhammad Abd Al Nasir Muhammad Khantumani, ISN 312; Hozaiifa Parhat, ISN 320; Ahmed Yaslam Said Kuman, ISN 321; Mashur Abdallah Muqbil Ahmed Al Sabri, ISN 324; Ahmed Adnan Muhammad Ajam, ISN 326; Ali Husein Muhammad Shaaban, ISN 327; Ahmed Mohamed, ISN 328; Maasoum Abdah Mouhammad, ISN 330; Ohmed Ahmed Mahamoud Al Shurfa, ISN 331; Mohammed Ahmed Said Haidel, ISN 498; Abdul Bin Mohammed Bin Abess Ourgy, ISN 502; Khalid Mohammed Salih Al Dhuby, ISN 506; Salman Yahya Hassan Mohammed Rabeii, ISN 508; Mohammed Nasir Yahya Khusruf, ISN 509; Riyadh Bil Mohammed Tahir Nasser, ISN 510; Sulaiman Awath Sulaiman Bin Ageel Al Nahdi, ISN 511; Mahrar Rafat Al Quwari, ISN 519; Yasin Qasem Muhammad Ismail, ISN 522; Hassan Zumiri, ISN 533; Omar Said Salim Al Dayi, ISN 549; Walid Said Bin Said Zaid, ISN 550; Fouad Mahoud Hasan Al Rabia, ISN 551; Faiz Mohammed Ahmed Al Kandari, ISN 552; Abdul Khaled Ahmed Sahleh Al Bedani, ISN 553; Fahmi Salem Said Al Sani, ISN 554; Ayman Saeed Abdullah Batarfi, ISN 627; Emad Abdalla Hassan, ISN 680; Omar Khalifa Mohammed Abu Bakr, ISN 695; Abdul Rauf Omar Mohammed Abu Al Qusin, ISN 709; Mohamed Rahim, ISN 1104; and Al Hajj Abdu Ali Sharqawi, ISN 1457.

⁶³ The military alleges that the following detainees' names or aliases were found on material seized in raids on Al Qaeda safehouses and facilities: Mullah Norullah Noori, ISN 6; Uthman Abdul Rahim Mohammed Uthman, ISN 27; Muaz Hamza Ahmad Alawi, ISN 28; Ahmed Umar Abdullah Al Hikimi, ISN 30; Mahmoud Abd Al Aziz Abd Al Mujahid, ISN 31; Faruq Ali Ahmed, ISN 32; Al Khadr Abdallah Mohammed Al Yafi, ISN 34; Ibrahim Othman Ibrahim Idris, ISN 36; Abdul Rahman Shalabi, ISN 42; Samir Naji Al Hasan Moqbel, ISN 43; Mohammad Ahmed Abdullah Saleh Al Hanashi, ISN 78; Waqas Mohammed Ali Awad, ISN 88; Poolad T. Tsiradzho, ISN 89; Abdul Al Saleh, ISN 91; Muktar Yahya Najee Al Warafi, ISN 117; Salem Ahmed Ben Kend, ISN 131; Asim Thahit Abdullah Al Khalaqi, ISN 152; Fayiz Ahmad Yahia Suleiman, ISN 153; Allal Ab Aljallil Abd Al Rahman Abd, ISN 156; Khalid Abd Jal Jabbar Muhammad Juthman Al Qadasi, ISN 163; Mohammed Ibn Arfan Shaheen, ISN 168; Sharaf Ahmad Muhammad Masud, ISN 170; Hassan Mujamma Rabai Said, ISN 175; Salem Abdul Salem Ghareby, ISN 189; Sharif Fati Ali Al Mishad, ISN 190; Mohammad Al Rahman Al Shumrani, ISN 195; Said Muhammad Husayn Qahtani, ISN 200; Khalid Bin Abdullah Mishal Thamer Al Hameydani, ISN 213; Abdul Rahman Abdul Abu Ghiyth Sulayman, ISN 223; Abd Al Rahman Abdullah Ali Muhammad, ISN 224; Fouzi Khalid Abdullah Al Awda, ISN 232; Abdul Al Razzaq Muhammad Salih, ISN 233; Abdullah Yahia Yousf Al Shabli, ISN 240; Khaled Qasim, ISN 242; Abdul Latif Nasir, ISN 244; Said Mohammed Salih Hatim, ISN 255; Riyadh Atiq Ali Abdu Al Haj Al Radai, ISN 256; Fadil Husayn Salih Hintif, ISN 259; Muhammad Hamid Al Qarani, ISN 269; Abd Al Nasir Muhammad Abd Al Qadir Khantumani, ISN 307; Muieen A. Deen Jamal A Deen Abd Al Fusal Abd Al Sattar, ISN 309; Muhammad Abd Al Nasir Muhammad Khantumani, ISN 312; Moammar Badawi Dokhan, ISN 317; Ahmed Yaslam Said Kuman, ISN 321; Mashur Abdallah

Muqbil Ahmed Al Sabri, ISN 324; Ahmed Adnan Muhammad Ajam, ISN 326; Abd Al Hadio Omar Mahmoud Faraj, ISN 329; Maasoum Abdah Mouhammad, ISN 330; Mustafa Abdul Qawi Abdul Aziz Al Shamyri, ISN 434; Abd Al Rahman Al Zahri, ISN 441; Salman Yahya Hassan Mohammed Rabei, ISN 508; Mohammed Nasir Yahya Khusruf, ISN 509; Sulaiman Awath Sulaiman Bin Ageel Al Nahdi, ISN 511; Yasin Qasem Muhammad Ismail, ISN 522; Omar Said Salim Al Dayi, ISN 549; Walid Said Bin Said Zaid, ISN 550; Fouad Mahoud Hasan Al Rabia, ISN 551; Faiz Mohammed Ahmed Al Kandari, ISN 552; Fahmi Salem Said Al Sani, ISN 554; Mansoor Muhammad Ali Qattaa, ISN 566; Saad Masir Mukbl Al Azani, ISN 575; Ayman Saeed Abdullah Batarfi, ISN 627; Ahmed Zaid Salim Zuhair, ISN 669; Ali Bin Ali Aleh, ISN 692; Ismael Ali Faraj Ali Bakush, ISN 708; Abdul Haddi Bin Hadiddi, ISN 717; Jihad Ahmed Mujstafa Diyab, ISN 722; Mohammad Nabi Omari, ISN 832; Ha Il Aziz Ahmed Al Maythali, ISN 840; Hussein Salem Mohammad, ISN 1015; and Adil Hadi Al-Jaza'iri Bin Hamlili, ISN 1452.

⁶⁴ The military alleges that the following detainees were captured under circumstances that strongly suggest belligerency: Mullah Norullah Noori, ISN 6; Mullah Mohammad Fazl, ISN 7; Fahed Abdullah Ahmad Ghazi, ISN 26; Uthman Abdul Rahim Mohammed Uthman, ISN 27; Muaz Hamza Ahmad Alawi, ISN 28; Ahmed Umar Abdullah Al Hikimi, ISN 30; Mahmoud Abd Al Aziz Abd Al Mujahid, ISN 31; Faruq Ali Ahmed, ISN 32; Ibrahim Othman Ibrahim Idris, ISN 36; Ridah Bin Saleh Al Yazidi, ISN 38; Abdel Qadir Hussein Al Mudhaffari, ISN 40; Majid Mahmud Abdu Ahmad, ISN 41; Ali Ahmad Muhammad Al Rahizi, ISN 45; Muhammad Mani Ahmed Al Shal Lan Al Qahtani, ISN 63; Mohammad Ahmed Abdullah Saleh Al Hanashi, ISN 78; Ali Abdul Motalib Awayd Hassan Al Tayeea, ISN 111; Ghaleb Nasser Al Bihani, ISN 128; Salem Ahmed Ben Kend, ISN 131; Sharif Fati Ali Al Mishad, ISN 190; Mohammad Al Rahman Al Shumrani, ISN 195; Khalid Bin Abdullah Mishal Thamer Al Hameydani, ISN 213; Abd Al Rahman Abdullah Ali Muhammad, ISN 224; Abdul Latif Nasir, ISN 244; Mohammed Abdullah Al Hamiri, ISN 249; Omar Hamzayavich Abdulayev, ISN 257; Ahmed Yaslam Said Kuman, ISN 321; Mustafa Abdul Qawi Abdul Aziz Al Shamyri, ISN 434; Mohammed Ali Abdullah Bwazir, ISN 440; Jalal Salam Awad Awad, ISN 564; Hamoud Abdullah Hamoud Hassan Al Wady, ISN 574; Saad Masir Mukbl Al Azani, ISN 575; Zahar Omar Hamis Bin Hamdoun, ISN 576; Abdul Aziz Abdullah Ali Al Suadi, ISN 578; Mohmmad Ahmad Ali Tahar, ISN 679; Emad Abdalla Hassan, ISN 680; Mohammed Mohammed Hassen, ISN 681; Fayad Yahya Ahmed, ISN 683; Mohammed Abdullah Tahamuttan, ISN 684; Abdelrazak Ali Abdelrahman, ISN 685; Abdel Ghalib Ahmad Hakim, ISN 686; Abdalaziz Kareem Salim Al Noofayae, ISN 687; Fahmi Abdullah Ahmed, ISN 688; Mohammed Ahmed Salam, ISN 689; Ahmed Abdul Qader, ISN 690; Mohammed Ali Salem Al Zarnuki, ISN 691; Ali Bin Ali Aleh, ISN 692; Sufyan Barhoumi, ISN 694; Omar Khalifa Mohammed Abu Bakr, ISN 695; Ravil Mingazov, ISN 702; Noor Uthman Muhammaed, ISN 707; Jamil Ahmed Said Nassir, ISN 728; Obaidullah, ISN 762; Omar Ahmed Khadr, ISN 766; Ayoub Murshid Ali Saleh, ISN 836; Bashir Nasir Ali Al Marwalah, ISN 837; Shawki Awad Balzuhair, ISN 838; Musab Omar Ali Al Mudwani, ISN 839; Ha Il Aziz Ahmed Al Maythali, ISN 840; Sa Id Salih Sa Id Nashir, ISN 841; Shawali Khan, ISN 899; Mohamed Jawad, ISN 900; Sharifullah, ISN 944; Omar Mohammed Ali Al Rammah, ISN 1017; and Hassan Mohammed Salih Bin Attash, ISN 1456.

⁶⁵ The military alleges that the following detainees served on Osama Bin Laden's security detail: Fahed Abdullah Ahmad Ghazi, ISN 26; Muaz Hamza Ahmad Alawi, ISN 28; Muhammad Ahmad Abdallah Al Ansi, ISN 29; Mahmoud Abd Al Aziz Abd Al Mujahid, ISN 31; Mohammed Ahmad Said Al Edah, ISN 33; Abd Al Malik Abd Al Wahab, ISN 37; Ali Hamza Ahmed Suleiman Al Bahlul, ISN 39; Abdel Qadir Hussein Al Mudhaffari, ISN 40; Majid Mahmud Abdu Ahmad, ISN 41; Abdul Rahman Shalabi, ISN 42; Samir Naji Al Hasan Moqbel, ISN 43; Mohammed Rajab Sadiq Abu Ghanim, ISN 44; Ali Ahmad Muhammad Al Rahizi, ISN 45; Allal Ab Aljallil Abd Al Rahman Abd, ISN 156; Hassan Mujamma Rabai Said, ISN 175; Fouzi Khalid Abdullah Al Awda, ISN 321; Zuhail Abdo Anam Said Al Sharabi, ISN 569; Saad Masir Mukbl Al Azani, ISN 575; Abdel Hamid Ibn Abdussaleem Ibn Mifta Al Ghazzawi, ISN 654; Emad Abdalla Hassan, ISN 680; Ahmed Abdul Qader, ISN 690; Ha Il Aziz Ahmed Al Maythali, ISN 840; Mohammed Hashim, ISN 850; Rafiq Bin Bashir Bin Jalud Al Hami, ISN 892; Tolfiq Nassar Ahmed Al Bihani, ISN 893; Mohamed Rahim, ISN 1104; Sanad Al Yislam Al-Kazimi, ISN 1453; and Al Hajj Abdu Ali Sharqawi, ISN 1457.

⁶⁶ For example, Mohd Farik Bin Amin, ISN 10021 and Bashir Bin Lap, ISN 10022.

⁶⁷ The Al Qaeda leadership cadre group includes: Ali Hamza Ahmed Suleiman Al Bahlul, ISN 39; Muhammad Mani Ahmed Al Shal Lan Al Qahtani, ISN 63; Mohammed Ibn Arfan Shaheen, ISN 168; Yunis Abdurrahman Shokuri, ISN 197; Abdul Latif Nasir, ISN 244; Abd Al Rahman Al Zahri, ISN 441; Riyad Bil Mohammed Tahir Nasser, ISN 510; Fouad Mahoud Hasan Al Rabia, ISN 551; Faiz Mohammed Ahmed Al Kandari, ISN 552; Omar Khalifa Mohammed Abu Bakr, ISN 695; Noor Uthman Muhammaed, ISN 707; Mohammed Murdi Issa Al Zahrani, ISN 713; Mohammed Abdul Rahman, ISN 894; Al Hajj Abdu Ali Sharqawi, ISN 1457; Bensayah Belkacem, ISN 10001; Mustafa Ahmed Al Hawasawi, ISN 10011; Ahmed Khalfan Ghailani, ISN 10012; Ramzi Bin Al-Shib, ISN 10013; Walid Muhammad Salih

Bin 'Attash, ISN 10014; Abd Al Rahim Hussein Mohammed Al Nashiri, ISN 10015; Zayn Al Abidin Muhammad Husayn, ISN 10016; Abu Faraj Libi, ISN 10017; Ammar Al Baluchi, ISN 10018; Riduan Bin Isomuddin, ISN 10019; Mohd Farik Bin Amin, ISN 10021; Bashir Bin Lap, ISN 10022; and Khalid Sheikh Mohammed, ISN 10024.

⁶⁸ For example, Ibrahim Othman Ibrahim Idris, ISN 36.

⁶⁹ For example, Mohammed Rajab Sadiq Abu Ghanim, ISN 44; Ahmed Adnan Muhammad Ajam, ISN 326; and Jamal Muhammad 'Alawi Mar'i, ISN 577.

⁷⁰ The Al Qaeda operative group includes: Fahed Abdullah Ahmad Ghazi, ISN 26; Uthman Abdul Rahim Mohammed Uthman, ISN 27; Muaz Hamza Ahmad Alawi, ISN 28; Muhammad Ahmad Abdallah Al Ansi, ISN 29; Mahmoud Abd Al Aziz Abd Al Mujahid, ISN 31; Mohammed Ahmad Said Al Edah, ISN 33; Ibrahim Othman Ibrahim Idris, ISN 36; Abd Al Malik Abd Al Wahab, ISN 37; Ridah Bin Saleh Al Yazidi, ISN 38; Abdel Qadir Hussein Al Mudhaffari, ISN 40; Majid Mahmud Abdu Ahmad, ISN 41; Abdul Rahman Shalabi, ISN 42; Samir Naji Al Hasan Moqbel, ISN 43; Mohammed Rajab Sadiq Abu Ghanim, ISN 44; Ali Ahmad Muhammad Al Rahizi, ISN 45; Ibrahim Ahmed Mahmoud Al Qosi, ISN 54; Adil Mabrouk Bin Hamida, ISN 148; Fayiz Ahmad Yahia Suleiman, ISN 153; Allal Ab Aljallil Abd Al Rahman Abd, ISN 156; Hisham Bin Ali Bin Amor Sliti, ISN 174; Hassan Mujamma Rabai Said, ISN 175; Tareq Ali Abdullah Ahmed Baada, ISN 178; Salem Abdul Salem Ghareby, ISN 189; Sharif Fati Ali Al Mishad, ISN 190; Mohammad Al Rahman Al Shumrani, ISN 195; Said Muhammad Husayn Qahtani, ISN 200; Abdul Rahman Abdul Abu Ghiyth Sulayman, ISN 223; Shakir Abdurrahim Mohamed Ami, ISN 239; Yasim Muhammed Basardah, ISN 252; Omar Hamzayavich Abdulayev, ISN 257; Muhammad Hamid Al Qarani, ISN 269; Abd Al Nasir Muhammad Abd Al Qadir Khantumani, ISN 307; Muieen A. Deen Jamal A Deen Abd Al Fusal Abd Al Sattar, ISN 309; Muhammad Abd Al Nasir Muhammad Khantumani, ISN 312; Ahmed Yaslam Said Kuman, ISN 321; Mashur Abdallah Muqbil Ahmed Al Sabri, ISN 324; Ahmed Adnan Muhammad Ajam, ISN 326; Adel Fattough Ali Algazzar, ISN 369; Mustafa Abdul Qawi Abdul Aziz Al Shamyri, ISN 434; Abdul Bin Mohammed Bin Abess Ourgy, ISN 502; Mahrar Rafat Al Quwari, ISN 519; Hassan Zumiri, ISN 533; Jalal Salam Awad Awad, ISN 564; Mohammed Sulaymon Barre, ISN 567; Zuhail Abdo Anam Said Al Sharabi, ISN 569; Saad Masir Mukbl Al Azani, ISN 575; Zahar Omar Hamis Bin Hamdoun, ISN 576; Jamal Muhammad 'Alawi Mar'i, ISN 577; Ayman Saeed Abdullah Batarfi, ISN 627; Arkan Mohammad Ghafil Al Karim, ISN 653; Abdel Hamid Ibn Abdussalem Ibn Mifta Al Ghazzawi, ISN 654; Ahmed Zaid Salim Zuhair, ISN 669; Mohmmad Ahmad Ali Tahar, ISN 679; Emad Abdalla Hassan, ISN 680; Ghassan Abdallah Ghazi Al Shirbi, ISN 682; Fayad Yahya Ahmed, ISN 683; Mohammed Abdullah Tahamuttan, ISN 684; Abdelrazak Ali Abdelrahman, ISN 685; Abdel Ghalib Ahmad Hakim, ISN 686; Abdalaziz Kareem Salim Al Noofayae, ISN 687; Ahmed Abdul Qader, ISN 690; Mohammed Ali Salem Al Zarnuki, ISN 691; Sufyian Barhouni, ISN 694; Jabran Said Wazar Al Qahtani, ISN 696; Ravil Mingazov, ISN 702; Ismael Ali Faraj Ali Bakush, ISN 708; Abdul Rauf Omar Mohammed Abu Al Qusin, ISN 709; Abdul Haddi Bin Hadiddi, ISN 717; Jihad Ahmed Mujstafa Diyab, ISN 722; Jamil Ahmed Said Nassir, ISN 728; Aziz Abdul Naji, ISN 744; Abdul Zahir, ISN 753; Ahmed Ould Abdel Aziz, ISN 757; Abbas Habid Rumi Al Naely, ISN 758; Mohamedou Ould Slahi, ISN 760; Obaidullah, ISN 762; Ahmed Muhammed Haza Al Darbi, ISN 768; Ayoub Murshid Ali Saleh, ISN 836; Bashir Nasir Ali Al Marwalah, ISN 837; Shawki Awad Balzuhair, ISN 838; Musab Omar Ali Al Mudwani, ISN 839; Ha Il Aziz Ahmed Al Maythali, ISN 840; Sa Id Salih Sa Id Nashir, ISN 841; Rafiq Bin Bashir Bin Jalud Al Hami, ISN 892; Tolfiq Nassar Ahmed Al Bihani, ISN 893; Hussein Salem Mohammad, ISN 1015; Omar Mohammed Ali Al Rammah, ISN 1017; Saifullah Paracha, ISN 1094; Adil Hadi Al-Jaza'iri Bin Hamlili, ISN 1452; Sanad Al Yislam Al-Kazimi, ISN 1453; Hassan Mohammed Salih Bin Attash, ISN 1456; Binyam Ahmed Mohammad, ISN 1458; Abdul Al-Rahim Ghulam Rabbani, ISN 1460; Mohammed Ahmad Ghulam Rabbani, ISN 1461; Abdul Al-Salam Al Hilal, ISN 1463; Sabir Mahfouz Lahmar, ISN 10002; Lakhdar Boumediene, ISN 10005; Majid Khan, ISN 10020; and Guleed Hassan Ahmed, ISN 10023.

⁷¹ The Taliban leadership group includes: Abdul Haq Wasiq, ISN 4; Mullah Norullah Noori, ISN 6; Mullah Mohammad Fazl, ISN 7; Jawad Jabber Sadkhan, ISN 433; Haji Wali Mohammed, ISN 560; Khirullah Said Wali Khairkhwa, ISN 579; Awal Gul, ISN 782; Mohammad Nabi Omari, ISN 832; and Mohamed Rahim, ISN 1104.

⁷² The foreign fighter group includes: Shakhrukh Hamiduva, ISN 22; Ahmed Umar Abdullah Al Hikimi, ISN 30; Faruq Ali Ahmed, ISN 32; Al Khadr Abdallah Muhammed Al Yafi, ISN 34; Idris Ahmed Abdu Qader Idris, ISN 35; Sayf Bin Abdallah, ISN 46; Assem Matruq Mohammad Al Aasmi, ISN 49; Mohammad Ahmed Abdullah Saleh Al Hanashi, ISN 78; Waqas Mohammed Ali Awad, ISN 88; Poolad T. Tsiradzho, ISN 89; Abdul Al Saleh, ISN 91; Nag Mohammed, ISN 102; Arkin Mahmud, ISN 103; Ali Abdul Motalib Awayd Hassan Al Tayeea, ISN 111; Abdul Rahman Mohamed Saleh Naser, ISN 115; Muktar Yahya Najee Al Warafi, ISN 117; Ghaleb Nasser Al Bihani, ISN 128; Salem Ahmed Ben Kend, ISN 131; Asim Thahit Abdullah Al Khalaqi, ISN 152; Khalid Abd Jal Jabbar Muhammad Juthman Al Qadasi, ISN 163; Adil Said Al Haj Obeid Al Busayss, ISN 165; Al Yahya Mahdi Al Raimi, ISN 167; Sharaf

Ahmad Muhammad Masud, ISN 170; Abu Bakr Ibn Ali Muhammad Alahdal, ISN 171; Ahmad Tourson, ISN 201; Mahmoud Omar Mohammed Bin Atef, ISN 202; Khalid Bin Abdullah Mishal Thamer Al Hameydani, ISN 213; Abdul Razak, ISN 219; Abd Al Rahman Abdullah Ali Muhammad, ISN 224; Fouzi Khalid Abdullah Al Awda, ISN 232; Abdul Al Razzaq Muhammad Salih, ISN 233; Saeed Ahmed Mohammed Abdullah Sarem Jarabh, ISN 235; Nabi Hadjarab, ISN 238; Abdullah Yahia Yousf Al Shabli, ISN 240; Khaled Qasim, ISN 242; Mohammed Abdullah Al Hamiri, ISN 249; Hassan Anvar, ISN 250; Muhammad Said Bin Salem, ISN 251; Muhammad Ali Hussein Khenaina, ISN 254; Said Muhammed Salih Hatim, ISN 255; Riyadh Atiq Ali Abdu Al Haj Al Radai, ISN 256; Fadil Husayn Salih Hintif, ISN 259; Ashraf Salim Abd Al Salam Sultan, ISN 263; Yusef Abbas, ISN 275; Bahtiyar Mahnut, ISN 277; Abdul Helil Mahmut, ISN 278; Saidullah Khalik, ISN 280; Abdul Ghappar Abdul Rahman, ISN 281; Hajiakbar Abdulghupur, ISN 282; Abdullah Abdulqadirakhun, ISN 285; Mutij Sadiz Ahmad Sayab, ISN 288; Dawut Abdurehim, ISN 289; Ahmed Bin Saleh Bel Bacha, ISN 290; Emam Abdulahat, ISN 295; Djamel Saiid Ali Ameziane, ISN 310; Saiid Farhi, ISN 311; Moammar Badawi Dokhan, ISN 317; Hozaifa Parhat, ISN 320; Ali Husein Muhammad Shaaban, ISN 327; Ahmed Mohamed, ISN 328; Abd Al Hadio Omar Mahmoud Faraj, ISN 329; Maasoum Abdah Mouhammad, ISN 330; Ohmed Ahmed Mahamoud Al Shurfa, ISN 331; Kahlid Saad Mohammed, ISN 335; Hassan Abdul Said, ISN 435; Mohammed Ali Abdullah Bwazir, ISN 440; Abu Bakir Jamaludinovich, ISN 452; Ali Sher Hamidullah, ISN 455; Abdul Rahman Umir Al Qyati, ISN 461; Abd Al Rahim Abdul Rassak Janko, ISN 489; Mohammed Ahmed Said Haidel, ISN 498; Khalid Mohammed Salih Al Dhuby, ISN 506; Salman Yahya Hassan Mohammed Rabei, ISN 508; Mohammed Nasir Yahya Khusruf, ISN 509; Sulaiman Awath Sulaiman Bin Ageel Al Nahdi, ISN 511; Yasin Qasem Muhammad Ismail, ISN 522; Tariq Mahmoud Ahmed Al Sawah, ISN 535; Mahmud Salem Horan Mohammed Mutlak Al Ali, ISN 537; Omar Said Salim Al Dayi, ISN 549; Walid Said Bin Said Zaid, ISN 550; Hassan Zumiri, ISN 553; Fahmi Salem Said Al Sani, ISN 554; Mansoor Mohammed Ali Qattaa, ISN 566; Sabri Mohammed Ebrahim Al Quarashi, ISN 570; Hamoud Abdullah Hamoud Hassan Al Wady, ISN 574; Abdul Aziz Abdullah Ali Al Suadi, ISN 578; Adel Noori, ISN 584; Kamaluddin Kasimbekov, ISN 675; Mohammed Mohammed Hassen, ISN 681; Fahmi Abdullah Ahmed, ISN 688; Mohammed Ahmed Salam, ISN 689; Ali Bin Ali Aleh, ISN 692; and Omar Ahmed Khadr, ISN 766.

⁷³ For example, Mohammed Hashim, ISN 850 and Abdul Hafiz, ISN 1030.

⁷⁴ The Taliban fighters and operatives include: Mohammed Hashim, ISN 850; Shawali Khan, ISN 899; Mohamed Jawad, ISN 900; Khi Ali Gul, ISN 928; Abdul Ghani, ISN 934; Sharifullah, ISN 944; Hafizullah, ISN 965; Haji Bismullah, ISN 968; Bostan Karim, ISN 975; Mohammed Mustafa Sohail, ISN 1008; Abdul Hafiz, ISN 1030; Mohammed Kamin, ISN 1045; Mohommad Zahir, ISN 1103; and Haji Hamidullah, ISN 1119.

⁷⁵ See Chapter 3 of Wittes, *Law and the Long War*.

⁷⁶ The detainees currently at Guantánamo who have been charged before military commissions and are alleged Al Qaeda leaders include: Ali Hamza Ahmad Suliman al Bahlul, ISN 39; Mohammed al Qahtani, ISN 63; Fouad Mahmoud Hasan Al Rabia, ISN 551; Faiz Mohammed Ahmed Al Kandari, ISN 552; Noor Uthman Mohammed, ISN 707; Mustafa Ahmed Adam al Hawasawi, ISN 10011; Ahmed Khalfan Ghailani, ISN 10012; Ramzi Binalshibh, ISN 10013; Walid Muhammad Salih Mubarek Bin 'Attash, ISN 10014; Abdal-Rahim Hussein Mohammed Abdu Al-Nashiri, ISN 10015; Ali Abdul Aziz Ali, ISN 10018; and Khalid Sheikh Muhammad, ISN 10024. The detainees currently at Guantánamo who have been charged before military commissions and are alleged Al Qaeda operatives include: Ibrahim Ahmed Mahmoud al Qosi, ISN 54; Ghassan Abdullah al Sharbi, ISN 682; Sufiyan Barhoumi, ISN 694; Jabran Said Bin al Qahtani, ISN 696; Abdul Zahir, ISN 753; Obaidullah, ISN 762; Ahmed Mohammed Ahmed Haza al Darbi, ISN 768; and Binyam Mohamed, ISN 1458.

⁷⁷ The two alleged Al Qaeda leaders who have been cleared for release or transfer are Mohammed Ibn Arfan Shaheen, ISN 168 and Mohammed Abdul Rahman, ISN 894. We classified them as members of Al Qaeda's leadership cadre based on the allegation in the government's CSRT and ARB memos that Shaheen and Rahman were founders of the Tunisian Combat Group, an Al Qaeda affiliate that the U.S. State Department designated as a terrorist organization in 2004. The State Department's "Terrorism Exclusion List," which lists the Tunisian Combat Group, is available at <http://www.state.gov/s/ct/rls/fs/2004/32678.htm>. See Appendix I for documentation of Shaheen and Rahman's continued detention and of their having been cleared for transfer.

⁷⁸ We determined the admissions of one detainee, Ali Hamza Ahmed Suleiman Al Bahlul, ISN 39, based on his statements during military commission proceedings.

⁷⁹ These include: Abdul Haq Wasiq, ISN 4; Mullah Norullah Noori, ISN 6; Mullah Mohammad Fazl, ISN 7; Ali Hamza Ahmed Suleiman Al Bahlul, ISN 39; Mohammad Ahmed Abdullah Saleh Al Hanashi, ISN 78; Ali Abdul Motalib Awayd Hassan Al Tayeea, ISN 111; Muktar Yahya Najee Al Warafi, ISN 117; Ghaleb Nasser Al Bihani, ISN

128; Salem Ahmed Ben Kend, ISN 131; Said Muhammad Husayn Qahtani, ISN 200; Yasim Muhammed Basardah, ISN 252; Said Muhammed Salih Hatim, ISN 255; Abd Al Rahman Al Zahri, ISN 441; Tariq Mahmoud Ahmed Al Sawah, ISN 535; Hamoud Abdullah Hamoud Hassan Al Wady, ISN 574; Khirullah Said Wali Khaikhwa, ISN 579; Kamaluddin Kasimbekov, ISN 675; Ghassan Abdallah Ghazi Al Shirbi, ISN 682; Abbas Habid Rumi Al Naely, ISN 758; Mohamedou Ould Slahi, ISN 760; Awal Gul, ISN 782; Mohammad Nabi Omari, ISN 832; Bashir Nasir Ali Al Marwalah, ISN 837; Ha Il Aziz Ahmed Al Maythali, ISN 840; Mohammed Hashim, ISN 850; Mohamed Jawad, ISN 900; Abdul Ghani, ISN 934; Adil Hadi Al-Jaza'iri Bin Hamlili, ISN 1452; Sanad Al Yislam Al-Kazimi, ISN 1453; Mustafa Ahmed Al Hawasawi, ISN 10011; Ahmed Khalfan Ghailani, ISN 10012; Walid Muhammad Salih Bin 'Attash, ISN 10014; Zayn Al Abidin Muhammad Husayn, ISN 10016; Bashir Bin Lap, ISN 10022; Guleed Hassan Ahmed, ISN 10023; and Khalid Sheikh Mohammed, ISN 10024.

⁸⁰ Mohamed Rahim, ISN 1104.

⁸¹ These include: Assem Matruq Mohammad Al Aasmi, ISN 49; Poolad T. Tsiradzho, ISN 89; Al Yahya Mahdi Al Raimi, ISN 167; Abdul Rahman Abdul Abu Ghiyth Sulayman, ISN 223; Khaled Qasim, ISN 242; Ali Husein Muhammad Shaaban, ISN 327; Ohmed Ahmed Mahamoud Al Shurfa, ISN 331; Mohammed Ali Abdullah Bwazir, ISN 440; Sulaiman Awath Sulaiman Bin Ageel Al Nahdi, ISN 511; Yasin Qasem Muhammad Ismail, ISN 522; Fouad Mahoud Hasan Al Rabia, ISN 551; Ayman Saeed Abdullah Batarfi, ISN 627; Ahmed Abdul Qader, ISN 690; Sufyian Barhoumi, ISN 694; Noor Uthman Muhammaed, ISN 707; Abdul Rauf Omar Mohammed Abu Al Qusin, ISN 709; Aziz Abdul Naji, ISN 744; Abdul Zahir, ISN 753; Musab Omar Ali Al Mudwani, ISN 839; Abd Al Rahim Hussein Mohammed Al Nashiri, ISN 10015; and Ammar Al Baluchi, ISN 10018.

⁸² These include: Fahed Abdullah Ahmad Ghazi, ISN 26; Uthman Abdul Rahim Mohammed Uthman, ISN 27; Abd Al Malik Abd Al Wahab, ISN 37; Adil Mabrouk Bin Hamida, ISN 148; Fouzi Khalid Abdullah Al Awda, ISN 232; Nabil Hadjarab, ISN 238; Riyad Atiq Ali Abdu Al Haj Al Rada'i, ISN 256; Abd Al Hadio Omar Mahmoud Faraj, ISN 329; Jawad Jabber Sadkhan, ISN 433; Ali Sher Hamidullah, ISN 455; Abd Al Rahim Abdul Rassak Janko, ISN 489; Abdul Bin Mohammed Bin Abess Ourgy, ISN 502; Mohammed Nasir Yahya Khusruf, ISN 509; Mahrar Rafat Al Quwari, ISN 519; Walid Said Bin Said Zaid, ISN 550; Fahmi Salem Said Al Sani, ISN 554; Jamal Muhammad 'Alawi Mar'I, ISN 577; Arkan Mohammad Ghafil Al Karim, ISN 653; Abdel Hamid Ibn Abdussalem Ibn Mifta Al Ghazzawi, ISN 654; Mohmmad Ahmad Ali Tahar, ISN 679; Emad Abdalla Hassan, ISN 680; Mohammed Mohammed Hassen, ISN 681; Fayad Yahya Ahmed, ISN 683; Mohammed Abdullah Tahamuttan, ISN 684; Abdel Ghalib Ahmad Hakim, ISN 686; Abdalaziz Kareem Salim Al Noofayae, ISN 687; Fahmi Abdullah Ahmed, ISN 688; Mohammed Ahmed Salam, ISN 689; Mohammed Ali Salem Al Zarnuki, ISN 691; Ravil Mingazov, ISN 702; Obaidullah, ISN 762; Shawali Khan, ISN 899; Saifullah Paracha, ISN 1094; and Mohommad Zahir, ISN 1103.

⁸³ These include: Muaz Hamza Ahmad Alawi, ISN 28; Ahmed Umar Abdullah Al Hikimi, ISN 30; Idris Ahmed Abdu Qader Idris, ISN 35; Ibrahim Othman Ibrahim Idris, ISN 36; Ridah Bin Saleh Al Yazidi, ISN 38; Abdel Qadir Hussein Al Mudhaffari, SIN 40; Majid Mahmud Abdu Ahmad, SIN 41; Abdul Rahman Shalabi, ISN 42; Mohammed Rajab Sadiq Abu Ghanim, ISN 44; Ali Ahmad Muhammad Al Rahizi, ISN 45; Sayf Bin Abdallah, ISN 46; Ibrahim Ahmed Mahmoud Al Qosi, ISN 54; Waqas Mohammed Ali Awad, ISN 88; Abdul Al Saleh, ISN 91; Abdul Rahman Mohamed Saleh Naser, ISN 115; Fayiz Ahmad Yahia Suleiman, ISN 153; Adil Said Al Haj Obeid Al Busayss, ISN 165; Muhammed Ibn Arfan Shaheen, ISN 168; Abu Bakr Ibn Ali Muhhammad Alahdal, ISN 171; Hassan Mujamma Rabai Said, ISN 175; Tareq Ali Abdullah Ahmed Baada, ISN 178; Salem Abdul Salem Gheryby, ISN 189; Sharif Fati Ali Al Mishad, ISN 190; Mohammad Al Rahman Al Shumrani, ISN 195; Mahmmoud Omar Mohammed Bin Atef, ISN 202; Abd Al Rahman Abdullah Ali Muhammad, ISN 224; Abdul Al Razzaq Muhammad Salih, ISN 233; Shakir Abdurahim Mohamed Ami, ISN 239; Abdullah Yahia Yousf Al Shabli, ISN 240; Abdul Latif Nasir, ISN 244; Muhhammad Said Bin Salem, ISN 251; Muhammad Ali Hussein Khenaina, ISN 254; Fadil Husayn Salih Hintif, ISN 259; Ashraf Salim Abd Al Salam Sultan, ISN 263; Ahmed Bin Saleh Bel Bacha, ISN 290; Muieen A. Deen Jamal A Deen Abd Al Fusai Abd Al Sattar, ISN 309; Djamel Saiid Ali Ameziane, ISN 310; Moammar Badawi Dokhan, ISN 317; Ahmed Yaslam Said Kuman, ISN 321; Mashur Abdallah Muqbil Ahmed Al Sabri, ISN 324; Ahmed Adnan Muhammad Ajam, ISN 326; Kahlid Saad Mohammed, ISN 335; Mustafa Abdul Qawi Abdul Aziz Al Shamyri, ISN 434; Hassan Abdul Said, ISN 435; Abdul Rahman Umir Al Qyati, ISN 461; Mohammed Ahmed Said Haidel, ISN 498; Khalid Mohammed Salih Al Dhuby, ISN 506; Riyad Bil Mohammed Tahir Nasser, ISN 510; Hassan Zumiri, ISN 533; Mahmud Salem Horan Mohammed Mutlak Al Ali, ISN 537; Omar Said Salim Al Dayi, ISN 549; Abdul Khaled Ahmed Sahleh Al Bedani, ISN 553; Jalal Salam Awad Awad, ISN 564; Mansoor Muhammed Ali Qattaa, ISN 566; Zuhail Abdo Anam Said Al Sharabi, ISN 569; Saad Masir Mukbl Al Azani, ISN 575; Zahar Omar Hamis Bin Hamdoun, ISN 576; Ahmed Zaid Salim Zuhair, ISN 669; Abdelrazak Ali Abdelrahman, ISN 685; Ali Bin Ali Aleh,

ISN 692; Omar Khalifa Mohammed Abu Bakr, ISN 695; Jabran Said Wazar Al Qahtani, ISN 696; Ismael Ali Faraj Ali Bakush, ISN 708; Muhammed Murdi Issa Al Zahrani, ISN 713; Abdul Haddi Bin Hadiddi, ISN 717; Jihad Ahmed Mujstafa Diyab, ISN 722; Jamil Ahmed Said Nassir, ISN 728; Ahmed Ould Abdel Aziz, ISN 757; Omar Ahmed Khadr, ISN 766; Ahmed Muhammed Haza Al Darbi, ISN 768; Ayoub Murshid Ali Saleh, ISN 836; Shawki Awad Balzuhair, ISN 838; Tolfiq Nassar Ahmed Al Bihani, ISN 893; Omar Mohammed Ali Al Rammah, ISN 1017; Mohammed Kamin, ISN 1045; Hassan Mohammed Salih Bin Attash, ISN 1456; Al Hajj Abdu Ali Sharqawi, SIN 1457; Binyam Ahmed Mohammad, ISN 1458; Mohammed Ahmad Ghulam Rabbani, ISN 1461; Ramzi Bin Al-Shibh, ISN 10013; Abu Faraj Libi, ISN 10017; and Mohd Farik Bin Amin, ISN 10021.

⁸⁴ At one extreme is Ramzi Bin Al-Shibh who the government alleged was “identified as the coordinator of the 9/11 attacks.” See CSRT Summary of Evidence for Ramzi Bin Al-Shibh, ISN 10013, 3. At the other end of the spectrum is Abdul Al Saleh, who the government alleged “fought on the front line at Khogajar against the Northern Alliance.” See CSRT Summary of Evidence for Abdul Al Saleh, ISN 91, 109-10. In a military commission proceeding in December 2008, Bin Al-Shibh and four codefendants indicated an eagerness to plead guilty and confess to the government’s allegations. In addition, in an outburst in that proceeding, Bin Al-Shibh seemed to declare ongoing affiliation with Al Qaeda, shouting that he wanted, “to send my greetings to Osama Bin Laden and reaffirm my allegiance.” See Peter Finn, “Five 9/11 Suspects Offer to Confess,” *The Washington Post*, December 9, 2008; A01. The outburst, however, was not a clear statement of affiliation, rather than sympathy. Should he follow through on the plea, however, he will require reclassification on the basis of that statement.

⁸⁵ CSRT hearing for Ghassan Abdallah Ghazi Al Shirbi, ISN 682, CSRT Set 30, 2073-77.

⁸⁶ The transcript of the military commission case of *United States v. Ghassan Abdullah Al Sharbi*, April 27, 2006, session, is available at [http://www.defenselink.mil/news/Apr2006/Vol%203%20-%20a1%20Sharbi%20-%20\(R.%201-58\)%20\(27%20Apr%2006%20session\)%20\(R\).pdf](http://www.defenselink.mil/news/Apr2006/Vol%203%20-%20a1%20Sharbi%20-%20(R.%201-58)%20(27%20Apr%2006%20session)%20(R).pdf). See especially 14-15, 20.

⁸⁷ CSRT Summary of Evidence for Abd Al Rahman Al Zahri, ISN 441, 400; ARB Round II hearing for Al Zahri, ARB II Transcripts, 2285-93.

⁸⁸ CSRT hearing for Mohammad Ahmed Abdullah Saleh Al Hanashi, ISN 78, CSRT Set 10, 1143-44.

⁸⁹ CSRT record for Mohamedou Ould Slahi, ISN 760, Publicly Filed CSRT Records, 3785-3811; ARB Round I hearing for Slahi, ARB I Set 8, 20934-67.

⁹⁰ CSRT hearing for Ali Abdul Motalib Awayd Hassan Al Tayeea, ISN 111, CSRT Set 43, 2856-79.

⁹¹ CSRT record for Said Muhammad Husayn Qahtani, ISN 200, Publicly Filed CSRT Records, 1234-61.

⁹² CSRT record for Mohamed Rahim, ISN 1104, Publicly Filed CSRT Records, 4721-37; ARB Round I hearing for Rahim, ARB I Set 11, 21892-902.

⁹³ CSRT hearing for Abdul Rahman Abdul Abu Ghiyth Sulayman, ISN 223, CSRT Set 17, 1485-93.

⁹⁴ CSRT hearing for Ahmed Abdul Qader, ISN 690, CSRT Set 51, 3494-3500A.

⁹⁵ CSRT hearing for Abd Al Rahim Hussein Mohammed Al Nashiri, ISN 10015. The CSRT hearings for the high-value detainees were released separately from those of the other detainees. Al Nashiri’s transcript is available at http://www.defenselink.mil/news/transcript_ISN10015.pdf.

⁹⁶ CSRT hearing for Ammar Al Baluchi, ISN 10018, available at http://www.defenselink.mil/news/transcript_ISN10018.pdf.

⁹⁷ See Peter Finn, “Five 9/11 Suspects Offer to Confess,” *The Washington Post*, December 9, 2008; A01.

⁹⁸ ARB Round I hearing for Sulaiman Awath Sulaiman Bin Ageel Al Nahdi, ISN 511, ARB I Set 7, 20509-24.

⁹⁹ These include Fahed Abdullah Ahmad Ghazi, ISN 26; Abdul Bin Mohammed Bin Abess Ourgy, ISN 502; Mohammed Nasir Yahya Khusruf, ISN 509; Walid Said Bin Said Zaid, ISN 550; and Fahmi Salem Said Al Sani, ISN 554.

¹⁰⁰ These include: Uthman Abdul Rahim Mohammed Uthman, ISN 27; Adil Mabrouk Bin Hamida, ISN 148; Abdel Hamid Ibn Abdussalem Ibn Mifta Al Ghazzawi, ISN 654; Mohmmad Ahmad Ali Tahar, ISN 679; Emad Abdalla Hassan, ISN 680; Mohammed Mohammed Hassen, ISN 681; Fayad Yahya Ahmed, ISN 683; Mohammed Abdullah Tahamuttan, ISN 684; Abdel Ghalib Ahmad Hakim, ISN 686; Abdalaziz Kareem Salim Al Noofayae, ISN 687; Fahmi Abdullah Ahmed, ISN 688; Mohammed Ahmed Salam, ISN 689; Mohammed Ali Salem Al Zarnuki, ISN 691; and Ravil Mingazov, ISN 702.

¹⁰¹ CSRT hearing for Obaidullah, ISN 762, CSRT Set 42, 2769-79; ARB Round I hearing for Obaidullah, ARB I Set 8, 20970-81.

¹⁰² CSRT record for Jamal Muhammad ‘Alawi Mar’i, ISN 577, Publicly Filed CSRT Records, 3129-73.

¹⁰³ These include: Muhammad Ahmad Abdallah Al Ansi, ISN 29; Mahmoud Abd Al Aziz Abd Al Mujahid, ISN 31; Faruq Ali Ahmed, ISN 32; Al Khadr Abdallah Muhammad Al Yafi, ISN 34; Sharaf Ahmad Muhammad Masud, ISN 170; Hisham Bin Ali Bin Amor Sliti, ISN 174; Saeed Ahmed Mohammed Abdullah Sarem Jarabh, ISN 235; and Rafiq Bin Bashir Bin Jalud Al Hami, ISN 892.

¹⁰⁴ ARB Round I hearing for Muhammad Ahmad Abdallah Al Ansi, ISN 29, ARB I Set 5, 20021-34.

¹⁰⁵ These include: Asim Thahit Abdullah Al Khalaqi, ISN 152; Yunis Abdurrahman Shokuri, ISN 197; Khalid Bin Abdullah Mishal Thamer Al Hameydani, ISN 213; Adel Fattough Ali Algazzar, ISN 369; and Abdul Aziz Abdullah Ali Al Suadi, ISN 578.

¹⁰⁶ ARB Round I hearing for Khalid Bin Abdullah Mishal Thamer Al Hameydani, ISN 213, ARB I Set 2, 697-712.

¹⁰⁷ CSRT record for Adel Fattough Ali Algazzar, ISN 369, Publicly Filed CSRT Records, 2349-76.

¹⁰⁸ CSRT hearing for Samir Naji Al Hasan Moqbel, ISN 43, CSRT Set 47, 3192-98.

¹⁰⁹ For example, Mohammed Ahmad Said Al Edah, ISN 33.

¹¹⁰ For example, Mohammed Abdullah Al Hamiri, ISN 249.

¹¹¹ CSRT record for Allal Ab Aljallil Abd Al Rahman Abd, ISN 156, Publicly Filed CSRT Records, 870-93; ARB I Round I hearing for Al Rahman Abd, ARB I Set 2, 630-42.

¹¹² CSRT hearing for Omar Hamzayavich Abdulayev, ISN 257, CSRT Set 20, 1606-13.

¹¹³ The detainees who admit being Al Qaeda leaders include: Ali Hamza Ahmed Suleiman Al Bahlul, ISN 39; Walid Muhammad Salih Bin 'Attash, ISN 10014; Zayn Al Abidin Muhammad Husayn, ISN 10016; and Khalid Sheikh Mohammed, ISN 10024.

¹¹⁴ The detainees who admit being Al Qaeda operatives include: Ghassan Abdallah Ghazi Al Shirbi, ISN 682; Noor Uthman Muhammaed, ISN 707; Mohamedou Ould Slahi, ISN 760; Sanad Al Yislam Al-Kazimi, ISN 1453; Mustafa Ahmed Al Hawasawi, ISN 10011; Ahmed Khalfan Ghailani, ISN 10012; Abd Al Rahim Hussein Mohammed Al Nashiri, ISN 10015; Ammar Al Baluchi, ISN 10018; and Bashir Bin Lap, ISN 10022.

¹¹⁵ The detainees who admit being Taliban leaders include: Abdul Haq Wasiq, ISN 4; Mullah Mohammad Fazl, ISN 7; Khirullah Said Wali Khairkhwa, ISN 579; Awal Gul, ISN 782; and Mohammed Hashim, ISN 850.

¹¹⁶ The detainees who admit fighting on behalf of Al Qaeda or the Taliban include: Mohammad Ahmed Abdullah Saleh Al Hanashi, ISN 78; Poolad T. Tsiradzho, ISN 89; Ali Abdul Motalib Awayd Hassan Al Tayeea, ISN 111; Ghaleb Nasser Al Bihani, ISN 128; Salem Ahmed Ben Kend, ISN 131; Said Muhammad Husayn Qahtani, ISN 200; Abdul Rahman Abdul Abu Ghiyth Sulayman, ISN 223; Yasim Mohammed Basardah, ISN 252; Said Mohammed Salih Hatim, ISN 255; Sulaiman Awath Sulaiman Bin Ageel Al Nahdi, ISN 511; Tariq Mahmoud Ahmed Al Sawah, ISN 535; Arkan Mohammad Ghafil Al Karim, ISN 653; Ahmed Abdul Qader, ISN 690; Abbas Habid Rumi Al Naely, ISN 758; Bashir Nasir Ali Al Marwalah, ISN 837; Musab Omar Ali Al Mudwani, ISN 839; Ha Il Aziz Ahmed Al Maythali, ISN 840; Shawali Khan, ISN 899; Mohamed Jawad, ISN 900; and Abdul Ghani, ISN 934.

¹¹⁷ The detainees who admit providing combat support to Al Qaeda or the Taliban include: Mahrar Rafat Al Quwari, ISN 519; Fouad Mahoud Hasan Al Rabia, ISN 551; Hamoud Abdullah Hamoud Hassan Al Wady, ISN 574; Kamaluddin Kasimbekov, ISN 675; and Mohommad Zahir, ISN 1103.

¹¹⁸ The detainees who admit to training at Al Qaeda or Taliban camps include: Fahed Abdullah Ahmad Ghazi, ISN 26; Assem Matruq Mohammad Al Aasmi, ISN 49; Muktar Yahya Najee Al Warafi, ISN 117; Al Yahya Mahdi Al Raimi, ISN 167; Ohmed Ahmed Mahamoud Al Shurfa, ISN 331; Abd Al Rahman Al Zahri, ISN 441; Abd Al Rahim Abdul Rassak Janko, ISN 489; Abdul Bin Mohammed Bin Abess Ourgy, ISN 502; Mohammed Nasir Yahya Khusruf, ISN 509; Yasin Qasem Muhammad Ismail, ISN 522; Walid Said Bin Said Zaid, ISN 550; Fahmi Salem Said Al Sani, ISN 554; Sufyian Barhoumi, ISN 694; Abdul Rauf Omar Mohammed Abu Al Qusin, ISN 709; and Obaidullah, ISN 762.

¹¹⁹ The detainees who admit serving Al Qaeda or the Taliban in some non-military capacity include: Mullah Norullah Noori, ISN 6; Abdul Zahir, ISN 753; Mohammad Nabi Omari, ISN 832; Mohamed Rahim, ISN 1104; and Adil Hadi Al-Jaza'iri Bin Hamlili, ISN 1452.

¹²⁰ The detainees who admit some form of associational conduct include: Uthman Abdul Rahim Mohammed Uthman, ISN 27; Faruq Ali Ahmed, ISN 32; Abd Al Malik Abd Al Wahab, ISN 37; Adil Mabrouk Bin Hamida, ISN 148; Fouzi Khalid Abdullah Al Awda, ISN 232; Khaled Qasim, ISN 242; Abd Al Hadio Omar Mahmoud Faraj, ISN 329; Jawad Jabber Sadkhan, ISN 433; Ali Sher Hamidullah, ISN 455; Haji Wali Mohammed, ISN 560; Abdel Hamid Ibn Abdussalem Ibn Mifta Al Ghazzawi, ISN 654; Mohmmad Ahmad Ali Tahar, ISN 679; Emad Abdalla Hassan, ISN 680; Mohammed Mohammed Hassen, ISN 681; Fayad Yahya Ahmed, ISN 683; Mohammed Abdullah Tahamuttan, ISN 684; Abdel Ghalib Ahmad Hakim, ISN 686; Abdalaziz Kareem Salim Al Noofayae, ISN 687; Fahmi Abdullah

Ahmed, ISN 688; Mohammed Ahmed Salam, ISN 689; Mohammed Ali Salem Al Zarnuki, ISN 691; Ravil Mingazov, ISN 702; Saifullah Paracha, ISN 1094; and Riduan Bin Isomuddin, ISN 10019.

¹²¹ The Uighurs include: Nag Mohammed, ISN 102; Arkin Mahmud, ISN 103; Ahmad Tourson, ISN 201; Abdul Razak, ISN 219; Hassan Anvar, ISN 250; Yusef Abbas, ISN 275; Bahtiyar Mahnut, ISN 277; Abdul Helil Mahmut, ISN 278; Saidullah Khalik, ISN 280; Abdul Ghappar Abdul Rahman, ISN 281; Hajiakbar Abdulghupur, ISN 282; Abdullah Abdulqadirakhun, ISN 285; Dawut Abdurehim, ISN 289; Emam Abdulahat, ISN 295; Hozaiifa Parhat, ISN 320; Ahmed Mohamed, ISN 328; and Adel Noori, ISN 584.

¹²² These include: Nabil Hadjarab, ISN 238; Riyad Atiq Ali Abdu Al Haj Al Radai, ISN 256; Ali Husein Muhammad Shaaban, ISN 327; Mohammed Ali Abdullah Bwazir, ISN 440; Jamal Muhammad 'Alawi Mar'I, ISN 577; Ayman Saeed Abdullah Batarfi, ISN 627; Aziz Abdul Naji, ISN 744; and Guleed Hassan Ahmed, ISN 10023.

¹²³ CSRT hearing for Khalid Sheikh Mohammed, ISN 10024, available at

http://www.defenselink.mil/news/transcript_ISN10024.pdf.

¹²⁴ CSRT hearing for Walid Muhammad Salih Bin 'Attash, ISN 10014, available at

http://www.defenselink.mil/news/transcript_ISN10014.pdf.

¹²⁵ CSRT hearing for Zayn Al Abidin Muhammad Husayn (Abu Zubaydah), ISN 10016, available at

http://www.defenselink.mil/news/transcript_ISN10016.pdf.

¹²⁶ For a paraphrase of Al Bahlul's admission, see David McFadden, "Gitmo jury: Life sentence for bin Laden videomaker," *Associated Press*, November 4, 2008.

¹²⁷ CSRT hearing for Mustafa Ahmed Al Hawasawi, ISN 10011, available at

http://www.defenselink.mil/news/transcript_ISN10011.pdf.

¹²⁸ CSRT hearing for Ahmed Khalfan Ghailani, ISN 10012, available at

http://www.defenselink.mil/news/transcript_ISN10012.pdf.

¹²⁹ CSRT hearing for Noor Uthman Mohammed, ISN 707, CSRT Set 38, 2622-28.

¹³⁰ CSRT hearing for Mullah Mohammad Fazl, ISN 7, CSRT Set 13, 1240-45.

¹³¹ CSRT hearing for Awal Gul, ISN 782, CSRT Set 11, 1157-70B.

¹³² CSRT record for Abdul Haq Wasiq, ISN 4, Publicly Filed CSRT Records, 42-70.

¹³³ ARB Round II hearing for Khirullah Said Wali Khairkhwa, ISN 579, ARB II Transcripts, 2440-50.

¹³⁴ CSRT hearing for Mohammed Hashim, ISN 850, CSRT Set 34, 2442-44.

¹³⁵ CSRT hearing for Mohamed Jawad, ISN 900, CSRT Set 44, 2954-59; ARB Round I hearing for Jawad, ARB I Set 9, 21147-57.

¹³⁶ An example of the former is Said Muhammed Salih Hatim, ISN 255. An example of the latter is Arkan Mohammad Ghafil Al Karim, ISN 653.

¹³⁷ ARB Round I hearing for Musab Omar Ali Al Mudwani, ISN 839, ARB I Set 9, 21046-61.

¹³⁸ CSRT hearing for Abdul Ghani, ISN 934, CSRT Set 44, 2922-29.

¹³⁹ ARB Round II hearing for Mahrar Rafat Al Quwari, ISN 519, ARB II Transcripts, 2377-96; CSRT record for Fouad Mahoud Hasan Al Rabia, ISN 551, CSRT Set 41, 2680-736.

¹⁴⁰ ARB Round II hearing for Hamoud Abdullah Hamoud Hassan Al Wady, ISN 574, ARB II Transcripts, 2424-39.

¹⁴¹ CSRT record for Kamaluddin Kasimbekov, ISN 675, Publicly Filed CSRT Records, 3370-3400.

¹⁴² ARB Round II hearing for Mohommad Zahir, ISN 1103, ARB II Transcripts, 2883-93.

¹⁴³ CSRT hearing for Fahed Abdullah Ahmad Ghazi, ISN 26, CSRT Set 41, 2718-23.

¹⁴⁴ CSRT record for Fahmi Salem Said Al Sani, ISN 554, Publicly Filed CSRT Records, 2784-2803.

¹⁴⁵ ARB Round I hearing for Mullah Norullah Noori, ISN 6, ARB I Set 1, 410-18.

¹⁴⁶ CSRT record for Mohammad Nabi Omari, ISN 832, Publicly Filed CSRT Records, 3852-74.

¹⁴⁷ CSRT record for Abdul Zahir, ISN 753, Publicly Filed CSRT Records, 3762-84; ARB Round I hearing for Adil Hadi Al-Jaza'iri Bin Hamlili, ISN 1452, ARB I Set 11, 21976-95.

¹⁴⁸ CSRT record for Abd Al Malik Abd Al Wahab, ISN 37, Publicly Filed CSRT Records, 237-369; CSRT record for Jawad Jabber Sadkhan, ISN 433, Publicly Filed CSRT Records, 2377-401.

¹⁴⁹ For example, Uthman Abdul Rahim Mohammed Uthman, ISN #27 and Fayad Yahya Ahmed, ISN #683.

¹⁵⁰ CSRT record for Fouzi Khalid Abdullah Al Awda, ISN 232, Publicly Filed CSRT Records, 1594-1624.

¹⁵¹ ARB Round I hearing for Abd Al Hadio Omar Mahmoud Faraj, ISN #329, ARB I Set 6, 20316-26.

¹⁵² CSRT record for Khaled Qasim, ISN 242, Publicly Filed CSRT Records, 1665-85.

¹⁵³ ARB Round II hearing for Saifullah Paracha, ISN 1094, ARB II Transcripts, 2849-82B.

¹⁵⁴ These four detainees include: Nabil Hadjarab, ISN 238; Riyadh Atiq Ali Abdu Al Haj Al Radai, ISN 256; Ali Husein Muhammad Shaaban, ISN 327; and Mohammed Ali Abdullah Bwazir, ISN 440.

¹⁵⁵ ARB Round I hearing for Ayman Saeed Abdullah Batarfi, ISN 627, ARB I Set 7, 20723-43F; ARB Round II hearing for Batarfi, ARB II Transcripts, 2451-76.

¹⁵⁶ ARB Round I hearing for Aziz Abdul Naji, ISN 744, ARB I Set 3, 928-33.

¹⁵⁷ CSRT hearing for Guleed Hassan Ahmed, ISN 10023, available at http://www.defenselink.mil/news/Transcript_ISN10023.PDF.

¹⁵⁸ See “Order,” *Ahmed v. Bush*, No. 05-cv-1234 (D.D.C. July 7, 2008) (Doc. 45), by Judge Emmet G. Sullivan; “Scheduling Order,” *Al Odah v. U.S.A.*, No. 02-cv-0828 (D.D.C. July 11, 2008) (Doc. 348) by Judge Thomas F. Hogan; and “Order,” *Sliti v. Bush*, No. 05-cv-0429 (D.D.C. July 15, 2008) (Doc. 82) by Judge Richard J. Leon.

¹⁵⁹ Andy Worthington is the author of *The Guantánamo Files: The Stories of the 774 Detainees in America’s Illegal Prison* (London: Pluto Press, 2007). He also runs a web site devoted to Guantánamo detainees:

<http://www.andyworthington.co.uk/>. While his policy views and analyses of the merits of individual cases differ considerably from the present authors’, we have found his tracing of cases particularly rigorous and valuable.

¹⁶⁰ For the transcript of this conference see Press Briefing, “Annual Administrative Review Boards for Enemy Combatants Held at Guantánamo Attributable to Senior Defense Officials,” DoD News Transcript, March 6, 2007, available at <http://www.defenselink.mil/transcripts/transcript.aspx?transcriptid=3902>.

¹⁶¹ The list of detainees deemed NLECs is available at http://www.dod.mil/pubs/foi/detainees/NLEC_DetaineeList.pdf.

¹⁶² See Joint Task Force-Guantánamo Public Affairs, “Detainee Dies at Guantánamo,” United States Southern Command News Release, December 30, 2007, available at <http://www.southcom.mil/AppsSC/news.php?storyId=942>.

¹⁶³ Press Statement, “Detainee Transfer Announced,” DoD News Release, November 25, 2008, available at <http://www.defenselink.mil/releases/release.aspx?releaseid=12372>.

¹⁶⁴ See Embassy of Saudi Arabia press releases: “Sixteen Saudi Guantánamo detainees repatriated; names given,” December 14, 2006, available at <http://www.saudiembassy.net/2006News/News/NewsDetail.asp?cIndex=6731>; “Interior Ministry confirms deaths of two Saudi Guantánamo detainees,” June 11, 2006, available at <http://www.saudiembassy.net/2006News/News/NewsDetail.asp?cIndex=6297>; “Saudi detainees at Guantánamo returned to the Kingdom; names given,” May 19, 2006, available at <http://www.saudiembassy.net/2006News/News/NewsDetail.asp?cIndex=6226>; “Fourteen Guantánamo detainees returned to the Kingdom,” June 25, 2006, available at <http://www.saudiembassy.net/2006News/News/NewsDetail.asp?cIndex=6331>; “Fourteen Guantánamo detainees repatriated to Saudi Arabia,” November 10, 2007, available at <http://www.saudiembassy.net/2007News/News/NewsDetail.asp?cIndex=7506>; “Ten Saudi detainees repatriated from Guantánamo Bay,” December 29, 2007, available at <http://www.saudiembassy.net/2007News/News/NewsDetail.asp?cIndex=7600>; “Seven Saudi Guantánamo detainees return to the Kingdom,” February 21, 2007, available at <http://www.saudiembassy.net/2007News/News/NewsDetail.asp?cIndex=6922>; “Sixteen Guantánamo detainees repatriated to Saudi Arabia,” September 6, 2007, available at <http://www.saudiembassy.net/2007News/News/NewsDetail.asp?cIndex=7389>.

¹⁶⁵ The *Washington Post* reported on Al Amri’s death; see Josh White “Detainee Found Dead Trained with U.S. Forces,” *The Washington Post*, June 1, 2007, A11. For a report of Mustafa’s conviction, see “Five ex-Guantánamo prisoners sentenced in France,” *Agence France Presse*, December 19, 2007.

¹⁶⁶ Over an eight-month period last year, two reporters from the McClatchy Washington Bureau located and interviewed 66 former Guantanamo detainees. The list of former detainees they interviewed as well as the stories they wrote based on their interviews are available at <http://www.mcclatchydc.com/detainees/>.

APPENDIX I

Detainees at Guantánamo

CERTAIN

| ISN | Name | Nationality | Basis for Conclusion |
|-----|------------------------------------|-------------|---|
| 4 | Abdul Haq Wasiq | Afghanistan | Habeas Petition: Respondent Status Report; 05-CV-1649; Doc. 29-5; 7/18/2008 |
| 6 | Mullah Norullah Noori | Afghanistan | Habeas Petition: Petition for a writ of <i>habeas corpus</i> ; 08-CV-1828; Doc. 1; 10/24/2008 |
| 7 | Mullah Mohammad Fazl | Afghanistan | Representation by Rick Kammen, attorney for detainee, 10/30/2008 |
| 22 | Shakhrukh Hamiduva | Uzbekistan | Habeas Petition: Petitioner Status Report; 08-CV-1221; Doc. 7; 8/8/2008 |
| 26 | Fahed Abdullah Ahmad Ghazi | Yemen | Habeas Petition: Respondent Status Report; 05-CV-2223; Doc. 37; 7/18/2008 |
| 27 | Uthman Abdul Rahim Mohammed Uthman | Yemen | Habeas Petition: Respondent Status Report; 05-CV-1649; Doc. 29-2; 7/18/2008 |
| 28 | Muaz Hamza Ahmad Alawi | Yemen | Habeas Petition: Respondent Status Report; 05-CV-2223; Doc. 37; 7/18/2008 |
| 30 | Ahmed Umar Abdullah Al Hikimi | Yemen | Habeas Petition: Petitioner Status Report; 08-CV-1111; Doc. 7; 7/14/2008 |
| 31 | Mahmoud Abd Al Aziz Abd Al Mujahid | Yemen | Habeas Petition: Petitioner Status Report; 08-MC-0442; Doc. 152; 7/18/2008 |
| 32 | Faruq Ali Ahmed | Yemen | Habeas Petition: Respondent Status Report; 05-CV-1649; Doc. 29-2; 7/18/2008 |
| 33 | Mohammed Ahmad Said Al Edah | Yemen | Habeas Petition: Petitioner Status Report; 05-CV-0280; Doc. 139; 7/17/2008 |
| 34 | Al Khadr Abdallah Muhammed Al Yafi | Yemen | Habeas petition: Petitioner Status Report; 05-CV-2386; Doc. 492; 7/17/2008 |
| 36 | Ibrahim Othman Ibrahim Idris | Sudan/Yemen | Habeas Petition: Respondent Status Report; 05-CV-1649; Doc. 29-5; 7/18/2008 |

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| 37 | Abd Al Malik Abd Al Wahab | Yemen | Habeas Petition: Respondent Status Report; 05-CV-1649; Doc. 29-2; 7/18/2008 |
| 38 | Ridah Bin Saleh Al Yazidi | Tunisia | Habeas Petition: Respondent Status Report; 05-CV-1649; Doc. 29-7; 7/18/2008 |
| 39 | Ali Hamza Ahmed Suleiman Al Bahlul | Yemen | DoD News Release, "Detainee Sentenced to Life in Prison," November 3, 2008. |
| 40 | Abdel Qadir Hussein Al Mudhaffari | Yemen | Habeas Petition: Respondent Status Report; 05-CV-1649; Doc. 29-5; 7/18/2008 |
| 41 | Majid Mahmud Abdu Ahmad | Yemen | Habeas Petition: Respondent Status Report; 05-CV-1649; Doc. 29-2; 7/18/2008 |
| 42 | Abdul Rahman Shalabi | Saudi Arabia | Habeas Petition: Respondent Status Report; 05-CV-1649; Doc. 29-3; 7/18/2008 |
| 43 | Samir Naji Al Hasan Moqbel | Yemen | Habeas Petition: Respondent Status Report; 05-CV-1649; Doc. 29-3; 7/18/2008 |
| 44 | Mohammed Rajab Sadiq Abu Ghanim | Yemen | Habeas Petition: Respondent Status Report; 05-CV-1649; Doc. 29-5; 7/18/2008 |
| 45 | Ali Ahmad Muhammad Al Rahizi | Yemen | Habeas Petition: Respondent Status Report; 05-CV-1649; Doc. 29-2; 7/18/2008 |
| 46 | Sayf Bin Abdallah | Tunisia | Habeas Petition: Petitioner Status Report; 05-CV-2386; Doc. 501; 7/18/2008 |
| 49 | Assem Matruq Mohammad Al Aasmi (Alias: Walid Ibrahim Mustafa Abu Hijazi) | Saudi Arabia/Palestine | Habeas Petition: Petitioner Status Report; 05-CV-2386; Doc. 512; 7/18/2008 |
| 54 | Ibrahim Ahmed Mahmoud Al Qosi | Sudan | Habeas Petition: Respondent Status Report; 05-CV-1649; Doc. 29-3; 7/18/2008 |
| 63 | Muhammad Mani Ahmed Al Shal Lan Al Qahtani | Saudi Arabia | Habeas Petition: Respondent Status Report; 05-CV-1649; Doc. 29-5; 7/18/2008 |
| 88 | Waqas Mohammed Ali Awad | Yemen | Habeas Petition: Respondent Status Report; 05-CV-1649; Doc. 29-6; 7/18/2008 |

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| 89 | Poolad T. Tsiradzho | Azerbaijan | Habeas Petition: Petitioner Status Report; 05-CV-2386; Doc. 502; 7/18/2008 |
| 103 | Arkin Mahmud | China | 1) Habeas Petition: Respondent Status Report; 05-CV-1649; Doc. 29-5; 7/18/2008 2) Habeas Petition: Joint Status Report; 08-MC-0442; Doc. 263-2; 8/18/2008 |
| 115 | Abdul Rahman Mohamed Saleh Naser | Yemen | Habeas Petition: Respondent Status Report; 05-CV-1649; Doc. 29-7; 7/18/2008 |
| 117 | Muktar Yahya Najee Al Warafi | Yemen | Habeas Petition: Respondent Status Report; 05-CV-1649; Doc. 29-2; 7/18/2008 |
| 128 | Ghaleb Nasser Al Bihani | Yemen | Habeas Petition: Respondent Status Report; 05-CV-1312; Doc. 49; 7/18/2008 |
| 131 | Salem Ahmed Ben Kend | Yemen | Habeas Petition: Respondent Status Report; 08-CV-1228; Doc. 6; 8/1/2008 |
| 148 | Adil Mabrouk Bin Hamida | Tunisia | Habeas Petition: Petitioner Status Report; 05-CV-2386; Doc. 508; 7/18/2008 |
| 152 | Asim Thahit Abdullah Al Khalaqi | Yemen | Habeas Petition: Joint Status Report; 08-MC-0442; Doc. 11; 7/8/2008 |
| 153 | Fayiz Ahmad Yahia Suleiman | Yemen | Habeas Petition: Respondent Status Report; 05-CV-1649; Doc. 29-7; 7/18/2008 |
| 156 | Allal Ab Aljallil Abd Al Rahman Abd | Yemen | Habeas Petition: Petitioner Status Report; 08-MC-0442; Doc. 152; 7/18/2008 |
| 165 | Adil Said Al Haj Obeid Al Busayss | Yemen | Habeas Petition: Respondent Status Report; 05-CV-1649; Doc. 29-2; 7/18/2008 |
| 167 | Al Yahya Mahdi Al Raimi | Yemen | Habeas Petition: Respondent Status Report; 05-CV-1649; Doc. 29-2; 7/18/2008 |
| 168 | Muhammed Ibn Arfan Shaheen (Alias: Adel Bin Ahmed Ibrahim Hkimi) | Tunisia | Habeas Petition: Respondent Status Report; 05-CV-0429; Doc. 84; 7/18/2008 |
| 170 | Sharaf Ahmad Muhammad Masud | Yemen | Habeas Petition: Petitioner Status Report; 08-MC-0442; Doc. 111; 7/18/2008 |

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| 174 | Hisham Bin Ali Bin Amor Sliti | Tunisia | Habeas Petition: Respondent Status Report; 05-CV-0429; Doc. 84; 7/18/2008 |
| 175 | Hassan Mujamma Rabai Said (Alias: Bashir Ghalaab) | Algeria | Habeas Petition: Respondent Status Report; 05-CV-1649; Doc. 29-7; 7/18/2008 |
| 178 | Tareq Ali Abdullah Ahmed Baada | Yemen | Habeas Petition: Respondent Status Report; 05-CV-1649; Doc. 29-7; 7/18/2008 |
| 189 | Salem Abdul Salem Ghereby | Libya | Habeas Petition: Petitioner Status Report; 08-MC-0442; Doc. 93; 7/18/2008 |
| 190 | Sharif Fati Ali Al Mishad | Egypt | Habeas Petition: Respondent Status Report; 05-CV-1649; Doc. 29-3; 7/18/2008 |
| 195 | Mohammad Al Rahman Al Shumrani | Saudi Arabia | Habeas Petition: Respondent Status Report; 05-CV-1649; Doc. 29-5; 7/18/2008 |
| 197 | Yunis Abdurrahman Shokuri | Morocco | Habeas Petition: Respondent Status Report; 05-CV-1649; Doc. 29-3; 7/18/2008 |
| 200 | Said Muhammad Husayn Qahtani | Saudi Arabia | Habeas Petition: Respondent Status Report; 05-CV-1649; Doc. 29-6; 7/18/2008 |
| 201 | Ahmad Tourson | China | Habeas Petition: Petitioner Status Report; 05-CV-2386; Doc. 504; 7/18/2008 |
| 202 | Mahmmoud Omar Mohammed Bin Atef | Yemen | Habeas Petition: Respondent Status Report; 08-CV-1232; Doc. 7; 8/1/2008 |
| 213 | Khalid Bin Abdullah Mishal Thamer Al Hameydani | Kuwait | Habeas Petition: Respondent Status Report; 05-CV-1649; Doc. 29-2; 7/18/2008 |
| 219 | Abdul Razak | China | Habeas Petition: Petitioner Status Report; 05-CV-2386; Doc. 504; 7/18/2008 |
| 223 | Abdul Rahman Abdul Abu Ghiyth Sulayman | Yemen | Habeas Petition: Petitioner Status Report; 05-CV-2386; Doc. 513; 7/18/2008 |
| 224 | Abd Al Rahman Abdullah Ali Muhammad | Yemen | Habeas Petition: Respondent Status Report; 05-CV-1649; Doc. 29-7; 7/18/2008 |
| 232 | Fouzi Khalid Abdullah Al Awda | Kuwait | Habeas Petition: Respondent Status Report; 05-CV-1649; Doc. 29-2; 7/18/2008 |

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| 233 | Abdul Al Razzaq Muhammad Salih | Yemen | Habeas Petition: Petitioner Status Report; 08-CV-1234; Doc. 7; 8/18/2008 |
| 235 | Saeed Ahmed Mohammed Abdullah Sarem Jarabh | Yemen | Habeas Petition: Respondent Status Report; 05-CV-1649; Doc. 29-2; 7/18/2008 |
| 238 | Nabil Hadjarab | Algeria | Habeas Petition: Petitioner Status Report; 05-CV-1504; Doc. 68; 7/18/2008 |
| 239 | Shakir Abdurahim Mohamed Ami | Saudi Arabia | Habeas Petition: Respondent Status Report; 05-CV-1649; Doc. 29-3; 7/18/2008 |
| 240 | Abdullah Yahia Yousf Al Shabli | Saudi Arabia | Habeas Petition: Respondent Status Report; 05-CV-2223; Doc. 37; 7/18/2008. Note: The <i>New York Times</i> report, “The Guantanamo Docket” does not list a status for Al Shabli. |
| 242 | Khaled Qasim | Yemen | Habeas Petition: Respondent Status Report; 05-CV-1649; Doc. 29-2; 7/18/2008 |
| 244 | Abdul Latif Nasir | Morocco | Habeas Petition: Respondent Status Report; 05-CV-1649; Doc. 29-3; 7/18/2008 |
| 249 | Mohammed Abdullah Al Hamiri | Yemen | Habeas Petition: Petitioner Status Report; 08-MC-0442; Doc. 142; 7/18/2008 |
| 250 | Hassan Anvar | China | 1) Habeas Petition: Respondent Status Report; 05-CV-1649; Doc. 29-6; 7/18/2008 2) Habeas Petition: Joint Status Report; 08-MC-0442; Doc. 263-2; 8/18/2008 |
| 251 | Muhammad Said Bin Salem | Yemen | Habeas Petition: Respondent Status Report; 05-CV-1649; Doc. 29-3; 7/18/2008 |
| 252 | Yasim Muhammed Basardah | Yemen | Habeas Petition: Respondent Status Report; 05-CV-0892; Doc. 59-4; 7/18/2008 |
| 254 | Muhammad Ali Hussein Khenaina | Yemen | Habeas Petition: Respondent Status Report; 05-CV-2223; Doc. 37; 7/18/2008 |
| 255 | Said Muhammed Salih Hatim | Yemen | Habeas Petition: Petitioner Status Report; 08-MC-0442; Doc. 152; 7/18/2008 |

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| 256 | Riyad Atiq Ali Abdu Al Haj Al Radai | Yemen | Habeas Petition: Respondent Status Report; 05-CV-1649; Doc. 29-2; 7/18/2008 |
| 257 | Omar Hamzayavich Abdulayev | Tajikistan | Habeas Petition: Petitioner Status Report; 05-CV-2386; Doc. 512; 7/18/2008 |
| 259 | Fadil Husayn Salih Hintif | Yemen | Habeas Petition: Respondent Status Report; 05-CV-1649; Doc. 29-7; 7/18/2008 |
| 263 | Ashraf Salim Abd Al Salam Sultan | Libya | Habeas Petition: Petitioner Status Report; 08-MC-0442; Doc. 147; 7/18/2008 |
| 269 | Muhammad Hamid Al Qarani | Chad | Habeas Petition: Petitioner Status Report; 05-CV-0429; Doc. 84; 7/18/2008 |
| 277 | Bahtiyar Mahnut | China | Habeas Petition: Petitioner Status Report; 05-CV-2386; Doc. 504; 7/18/2008 |
| 281 | Abdul Ghappar Abdul Rahman | China | Habeas Petition: Petitioner Status Report; 05-CV-2386; Doc. 461; 7/1/2008 |
| 285 | Abdullah Abdulqadirakhun | China | Habeas Petition: Respondent Status Report; 05-CV-1649; Doc. 29-5; 7/18/2008 |
| 289 | Dawut Abdurehim | China | 1) Habeas Petition: Respondent Status Report; 05-CV-1649; Doc. 29-6; 7/18/2008 2) Habeas Petition: Joint Status Report; 08-MC-0442; Doc. 263-2; 8/18/2008 |
| 290 | Ahmed Bin Saleh Bel Bacha | Algeria | Habeas Petition: Respondent Status Report; 05-CV-1649; Doc. 29-5; 7/18/2008 |
| 295 | Emam Abdulahat | China | Habeas Petition: Respondent Status Report; 05-CV-1649; Doc. 29-5; 7/18/2008 |
| 307 | Abd Al Nasir Muhammad Abd Al Qadir Khantumani | Syria | Habeas Petition: Respondent Status Report; 05-CV-1649; Doc. 29-3; 7/18/2008 |
| 309 | Muieen A. Deen Jamal A Deen Abd Al Fusal Abd Al Sattar | U.A.E. | Habeas Petition: Respondent Status Report; 08-CV-1236; Doc. 6; 8/1/2008 |
| 310 | Djamel Saiid Ali Ameziane | Algeria | Habeas Petition: Respondent Status Report; 05-CV-1649; Doc. 29-3; 7/18/2008 |

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| 312 | Muhammad Abd Al Nasir Muhammad Khantumani | Syria | Habeas Petition: Respondent Status Report; 05-CV-1649; Doc. 29-3; 7/18/2008 |
| 317 | Moammar Badawi Dokhan | Syria | Habeas Petition: Respondent Status Report; 05-CV-1649; Doc. 29-7; 7/18/2008 |
| 320 | Hozaiifa Parhat | China | Habeas Petition: Petitioner Status Report; 05-CV-2386; Doc. 504; 7/18/2008 |
| 321 | Ahmed Yaslam Said Kuman | Yemen | 1) Habeas Petition: Respondent Status Report; 08-CV-1235; Doc. 7; 8/1/2008 2) Notice of Erratum; 08-CV-1235; Doc. 8; 8/1/2008 |
| 324 | Mashur Abdallah Muqbil Ahmed Al Sabri | Yemen | Habeas Petition: Respondent Status Report; 05-CV-1649; Doc. 29-7; 7/18/2008 |
| 326 | Ahmed Adnan Muhammad Ajam | Syria | Habeas Petition: Petitioner Status Report; 05-CV-2386; Doc. 498; 7/18/2008 |
| 327 | Ali Husein Muhammad Shaaban | Syria | Habeas Petition: Respondent Status Report; 05-CV-0892; Doc. 59-4; 7/18/2008 |
| 329 | Abd Al Hadio Omar Mahmoud Faraj | Syria | Habeas Petition: Respondent Status Report; 05-CV-1649; Doc. 29-4; 7/18/2008 |
| 330 | Maasoum Abdah Mouhammad | Syria | Habeas Petition: Petitioner Status Report; 05-CV-2386; Doc. 512; 7/18/2008 |
| 331 | Ohmed Ahmed Mahamoud Al Shurfa | Saudi Arabia | Habeas Petition: Petitioner Status Report; 05-CV-0431; Doc. 50; 7/18/2008 |
| 335 | Kahlid Saad Mohammed | Saudi Arabia | Habeas Petition: Respondent Status Report; 08-CV-1230; Doc. 7; 8/1/2008 |
| 369 | Adel Fattough Ali Algazzar | Egypt | Habeas Petition: Respondent Status Report; 05-CV-1649; Doc. 29-3; 7/18/2008 |
| 433 | Jawad Jabber Sadkhan | Iraq | Habeas Petition: Respondent Status Report; 05-CV-1649; Doc. 29-4; 7/18/2008 |
| 434 | Mustafa Abdul Qawi Abdul Aziz Al Shamyri | Yemen | Habeas Petition: Respondent Status Report; 05-CV-0280; Doc. 139; 7/17/2008 |
| 435 | Hassan Abdul Said | Iraq | Representation by Hugh Handeyside, attorney for detainee, 10/28/2008 |

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| 440 | Mohammed Ali Abdullah Bwazir | Yemen | Habeas Petition: Respondent Status Report; 05-CV-1649; Doc. 29-3; 7/18/2008 |
| 455 | Ali Sher Hamidullah | Uzbekistan | Habeas Petition: Petitioner Status Report; 08-MC-0442; Doc. 111; 7/18/2008 |
| 461 | Abdul Rahman Umir Al Qyati | Yemen | Representation by Darold Killmer, attorney for detainee, 10/28/2008 |
| 489 | Abd Al Rahim Abdul Rassak Janko | Syria | Habeas Petition: Respondent Status Report; 05-CV-1310; Doc. 82; 7/18/2008 |
| 498 | Mohammed Ahmed Said Haidel | Yemen | Habeas Petition: Petitioner Status Report; 05-CV-2386; Doc. 514; 7/18/2008 |
| 508 | Salman Yahya Hassan Mohammed Rabei | Yemen | Habeas Petition: Petitioner Status Report; 08-MC-0442; Doc. 152; 7/18/2008 |
| 509 | Mohammed Nasir Yahya Khusruf | Yemen | Habeas Petition: Petitioner Status Report; 08-MC-0442; Doc. 152; 7/18/2008 |
| 511 | Sulaiman Awath Sulaiman Bin Ageel Al Nahdi | Yemen | Habeas Petition: Respondent Status Report; 05-CV-1649; Doc. 29-3; 7/18/2008 |
| 519 | Mahrar Rafat Al Quwari | Palestine | Habeas Petition: Petitioner Status Report; 05-CV-2386; Doc. 519; 7/22/2008 |
| 522 | Yasin Qasem Muhammad Ismail | Yemen | Habeas Petition: Respondent Status Report; 05-CV-1649; Doc. 29-2; 7/18/2008 |
| 535 | Tariq Mahmoud Ahmed Al Sawah | Egypt ¹ | Habeas Petition: Respondent Status Report; 05-CV-1649; Doc. 29-4; 7/18/2008. |
| 537 | Mahmud Salem Horan Mohammed Mutlak Al Ali | Syria | Habeas Petition: Respondent Status Report; 05-CV-1649; Doc. 29-3; 7/18/2008 |
| 549 | Omar Said Salim Al Dayi | Yemen | Habeas Petition: Respondent Status Report; 05-CV-1649; Doc. 29-3; 7/18/2008 |
| 550 | Walid Said Bin Said Zaid | Yemen | Habeas Petition: Respondent Status Report; 05-CV-1649; Doc. 29-5; 7/18/2008 |

¹ The Pentagon's April 2006 list identifies Al Sawah as a Bosnian, rather than an Egyptian, as does the Status Report we located. Because of this match between military and court documentation, we are confident about Al Sawah's status.

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| 551 | Fouad Mahoud Hasan Al Rabia | Kuwait | Military commission charge sheet, 10/21/2008 |
| 552 | Faiz Mohammed Ahmed Al Kandari | Kuwait | Military commission charge sheet, 10/21/2008 |
| 554 | Fahmi Salem Said Al Sani | Yemen | Habeas Petition: Respondent Status Report; 05-CV-1649; Doc. 29-3; 7/18/2008 |
| 560 | Haji Wali Mohammed | Afghanistan | Habeas Petition: Petitioner Status Report; 08-MC-0442; Doc. 148; 7/18/2008 |
| 564 | Jalal Salam Awad Awad | Yemen | Habeas Petition: Respondent Status Report; 05-CV-1649; Doc. 29-2; 7/18/2008 |
| 566 | Mansoor Muhammed Ali Qattaa | Saudi Arabia | Habeas Petition: Respondent Status Report; 08-CV-1233; Doc. 7; 8/1/2008 |
| 567 | Mohammed Sulaymon Barre | Somalia | Habeas Petition: Respondent Status Report; 05-CV-1649; Doc. 29-7; 7/18/2008 |
| 569 | Zuhail Abdo Anam Said Al Sharabi | Yemen | Habeas Petition: Respondent Status Report; 05-CV-1649; Doc. 29-2; 7/18/2008 |
| 570 | Sabri Mohammed Ebrahim Al Quarashi | Yemen | Habeas Petition: Petitioner Status Report; 05-CV-2385; Doc. 42; 7/18/2008 |
| 574 | Hamoud Abdullah Hamoud Hassan Al Wady | Yemen | Habeas Petition: Petitioner Status Report; 08-CV-1237; Doc. 12; 8/22/2008 |
| 575 | Saad Masir Mukbl Al Azani | Yemen | Representation by Darold Killmer, attorney for detainee, 10/28/2008 |
| 576 | Zahar Omar Hamis Bin Hamdoun | Yemen | Habeas Petition: Respondent Status Report; 05-CV-1649; Doc. 29-3; 7/18/2008 |
| 577 | Jamal Muhammad 'Alawi Mar'i | Yemen | Habeas Petition: Respondent Status Report; 05-CV-1649; Doc. 29-2; 7/18/2008 |
| 578 | Abdul Aziz Abdullah Ali Al Suadi | Yemen | Habeas Petition: Respondent Status Report; 05-CV-1649; Doc. 29-2; 7/18/2008 |
| 579 | Khirullah Said Wali Khaikhwa | Afghanistan | Representation by Kent Spriggs, 10/24/2008 |
| 584 | Adel Noori | China | Habeas Petition: Petitioner Status Report; 05-CV-2386; Doc. 461; 7/1/2008 |

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| 627 | Ayman Saeed Abdullah Batarfi | Yemen | Habeas Petition: Respondent Status Report; 05-CV-0409; Doc. 85; 7/14/2008 |
| 653 | Arkan Mohammad Ghafil Al Karim | Iraq | Habeas Petition: Respondent Status Report; 05-CV-1649; Doc. 29-4; 7/18/2008 |
| 654 | Abdel Hamid Ibn Abdussalem Ibn Mifta Al Ghazzawi | Libya | Habeas Petition: Respondent Status Report; 05-CV-1649; Doc. 29-6; 7/18/2008 |
| 669 | Ahmed Zaid Salim Zuhair | Saudi Arabia | Habeas Petition: Respondent Status Report; 08-CV-0864; Doc. 20; 7/14/2008 |
| 675 | Kamaluddin Kasimbekov | Uzbekistan | Habeas Petition: Petitioner Status Report; 05-CV-0994; Doc. 57; 7/18/2008 |
| 679 | Mohammad Ahmad Ali Tahar | Yemen | Habeas Petition: Respondent Status Report; 05-CV-1649; Doc. 29-7; 7/18/2008 |
| 680 | Emad Abdalla Hassan | Yemen | Habeas Petition: Respondent Status Report; 05-CV-1649; Doc. 29-2; 7/18/2008 |
| 681 | Mohammed Mohammed Hassen | Yemen | Habeas Petition: Respondent Status Report; 05-CV-1649; Doc. 29-3; 7/18/2008 |
| 682 | Ghassan Abdallah Ghazi Al Shirbi | Saudi Arabia | Habeas Petition: Respondent Status Report; 05-CV-2348; Doc. 38; 7/14/2008 |
| 683 | Fayad Yahya Ahmed | Yemen | Representation by David Marshall, attorney for detainee, 10/28/2008 |
| 684 | Mohammed Abdullah Tahamuttan | Palestine | Habeas Petition: Petitioner Status Report; 05-CV-2386; Doc. 503; 7/18/2008 |
| 686 | Abdel Ghalib Ahmad Hakim | Yemen | Habeas Petition: Respondent Status Report; 05-CV-1649; Doc. 29-5; 7/18/2008 |
| 687 | Abdalaziz Kareem Salim Al Noofayae | Saudi Arabia | Habeas Petition: Petitioner Status Report; 05-CV-2386; Doc. 508; 7/18/2008 |
| 688 | Fahmi Abdullah Ahmed | Yemen | Habeas Petition: Respondent Status Report; 05-CV-1649; Doc. 29-2; 7/18/2008 |
| 689 | Mohammed Ahmed Salam | Yemen | Habeas Petition: Petitioner Status Report; 05-CV-2386; Doc. 508; 7/18/2008 |

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| 690 | Ahmed Abdul Qader | Yemen | Habeas Petition: Respondent Status Report; 05-CV-1649; Doc. 29-5; 7/18/2008 |
| 691 | Mohammed Ali Salem Al Zarnuki | Yemen | Habeas Petition: Respondent Status Report; 05-CV-1649; Doc. 29-7; 7/18/2008 |
| 692 | Ali Bin Ali Aleh | Yemen | Habeas Petition: Petitioner Status Report; 08-MC-0442; Doc. 107; 7/18/2008 |
| 694 | Sufyian Barhoumi | Algeria | Habeas Petition: Respondent Status Report; 05-CV-1649; Doc. 29-4; 7/18/2008 |
| 695 | Omar Khalifa Mohammed Abu Bakr | Libya | Habeas Petition: Petitioner Status Report; 05-CV-1189; Doc. 40; 7/18/2008 |
| 696 | Jabran Said Wazar Al Qahtani | Saudi Arabia | Habeas Petition: Respondent Status Report; 05-CV-1649; Doc. 29-6; 7/18/2008 |
| 702 | Ravil Mingazov | Russia | Habeas Petition: Petitioner Status Report; 08-MC-0442; Doc. 86; 7/18/2008 |
| 707 | Noor Uthman Muhammaed | Sudan | Habeas Petition: Petitioner Status Report; 05-CV-2386; Doc. 510; 7/18/2008 |
| 708 | Ismael Ali Faraj Ali Bakush | Libya | 1) Habeas Petition: Respondent Status Report; 05-CV-1649; Doc. 29-5; 7/18/2008 2) Habeas Petition: Joint Status Report; 08-MC-0442; Doc. 97; 7/18/2008 |
| 713 | Muhammed Murdi Issa Al Zahrani | Saudi Arabia | Habeas Petition: Respondent Status Report; 05-CV-1649; Doc. 29-6; 7/18/2008 |
| 717 | Abdul Haddi Bin Hadiddi | Tunisia | Habeas Petition: Respondent Status Report; 05-CV-0429; Doc. 84; 7/18/2008 |
| 728 | Jamil Ahmed Said Nassir | Yemen | Habeas Petition: Respondent Status Report; 05-CV-0892; Doc. 59-6; 7/18/2008 |
| 744 | Aziz Abdul Naji | Algeria | Habeas Petition: Respondent Status Report; 05-CV-0892; Doc. 59-6; 7/18/2008 |
| 753 | Abdul Zahir | Afghanistan | Habeas Petition: Respondent Status Report; 05-CV-1649; Doc. 29-4; 7/18/2008 |

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| 757 | Ahmed Ould Abdel Aziz | Mauritania | Habeas Petition: Respondent Status Report; 05-CV-1649; Doc. 29-3; 7/18/2008 |
| 758 | Abbas Habid Rumi Al Naely | Iraq | Habeas Petition: Respondent Status Report; 06-CV-0619; Doc. 41; 7/18/2008 |
| 760 | Mohamedou Ould Slahi | Mauritania | Habeas Petition: Respondent Status Report; 05-CV-1649; Doc. 29-3; 7/18/2008 |
| 762 | Obaidullah | Afghanistan | Military commission charge sheet, 9/9/2008 |
| 766 | Omar Ahmed Khadr | Canada | Habeas Petition: Respondent Status Report; 05-CV-1649; Doc. 29-2; 7/18/2008 |
| 768 | Ahmed Muhammed Haza Al Darbi | Saudi Arabia | Habeas Petition: Respondent Status Report; 05-CV-1649; Doc. 29-6; 7/18/2008 |
| 782 | Awal Gul | Afghanistan | Habeas Petition: Respondent Status Report; 08-CV-1224; Doc. 7; 8/1/2008 |
| 832 | Mohammad Nabi Omari | Afghanistan | Habeas Petition: Respondent Status Report; 05-CV-1649; Doc. 29-5; 7/18/2008 |
| 836 | Ayoub Murshid Ali Saleh | Yemen | Habeas Petition: Respondent Status Report; 05-CV-1649; Doc. 29-7; 7/18/2008 |
| 837 | Bashir Nasir Ali Al Marwalah | Yemen | Habeas Petition: Respondent Status Report; 05-CV-1649; Doc. 29-2; 7/18/2008 |
| 838 | Shawki Awad Balzuhair | Yemen | Habeas Petition: Respondent Status Report; 08-CV-1238; Doc. 6; 8/1/2008 |
| 839 | Musab Omar Ali Al Mudwani | Yemen | Habeas Petition: Respondent Status Report; 05-CV-1649; Doc. 29-2; 7/18/2008 |
| 840 | Ha Il Aziz Ahmed Al Maythali | Yemen | Habeas Petition: Respondent Status Report; 05-CV-1649; Doc. 29-5; 7/18/2008 |
| 850 | Mohammed Hashim | Afghanistan | Military commission charge sheet, 5/30/2008 |
| 892 | Rafiq Bin Bashir Bin Jalud Al Hami | Tunisia | Habeas Petition: Respondent Status Report; 05-CV-1649; Doc. 29-3; 7/18/2008 |

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| 893 | Tolfiq Nassar Ahmed Al Bihani | Saudi Arabia | Habeas Petition: Petitioner Status Report; 05-CV-2386; Doc. 492; 7/17/2008 |
| 894 | Mohammed Abdul Rahman | Tunisia | Habeas Petition: Respondent Status Report; 05-CV-1649; Doc. 29-3; 7/18/2008 |
| 899 | Shawali Khan | Afghanistan | Habeas Petition: Respondent Status Report; 05-CV-1649; Doc. 29-7; 7/18/2008 |
| 900 | Mohamed Jawad | Afghanistan | Habeas Petition: Petitioner Status Report; 05-CV-2385; Doc. 42; 7/18/2008 |
| 928 | Khi Ali Gul | Afghanistan | Habeas Petition: Respondent Status Report; 05-CV-0892; Doc. 59-4; 7/18/2008 |
| 934 | Abdul Ghani | Afghanistan | Military commission charge sheet, 7/28/2008 |
| 944 | Sharifullah | Afghanistan | Habeas Petition: Respondent Status Report; 08-CV-1222; Doc. 27; 9/2/2008 |
| 965 | Hafizullah | Afghanistan | Habeas Petition: Respondent Status Report; 08-CV-1227; Doc. 7; 8/1/2008 |
| 968 | Haji Bismullah | Afghanistan | Representation by Jeffrey Lang, attorney for detainee, 10/29/2008 |
| 975 | Bostan Karim | Afghanistan | Habeas Petition: Respondent Status Report; 05-CV-0892; Doc. 59-4; 7/18/2008 |
| 1008 | Mohammed Mustafa Sohail | Afghanistan | Habeas Petition: Respondent Status Report; 05-CV-0892; Doc. 59-4; 7/18/2008 |
| 1015 | Hussein Salem Mohammad | Yemen | Habeas Petition: Respondent Status Report; 05-CV-1649; Doc. 29-5; 7/18/2008 |
| 1017 | Omar Mohammed Ali Al Rammah (Alias: Zakaria Al-Baidany) | Yemen | 1) Habeas Petition: Petitioner Status Report; 08-MC-0442; Doc. 136; 7/18/2008 2) Habeas Petition: Respondent Status Report; 05-CV-1649; Doc. 29-6; 7/18/2008 |
| 1030 | Abdul Hafiz | Afghanistan | Representation by Kent Spriggs, 10/24/2008 |
| 1045 | Mohammed Kamin | Afghanistan | Habeas Petition: Petitioner Status Report; 05-CV-2385; Doc. 42; 7/18/2008 |

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| 1094 | Saifullah Paracha | Pakistan | Habeas Petition: Respondent Status Report; 05-CV-1649; Doc. 29-3; 7/18/2008 |
| 1103 | Mohammad Zahir | Afghanistan | Habeas Petition: Respondent Status Report; 05-CV-1649; Doc. 29-5; 7/18/2008 |
| 1104 | Mohamed Rahim | Afghanistan | Habeas Petition: Respondent Status Report; 05-CV-1649; Doc. 29-6; 7/18/2008 |
| 1119 | Haji Hamidullah (Alias: Hamid Al Razak) | Afghanistan | Habeas Petition: Petitioner Status Report; 08-MC-0442; Doc. 148; 7/18/2008 |
| 1452 | Adil Hadi Al-Jaza'iri Bin Hamlili | Algeria | Habeas Petition: Respondent Status Report; 05-CV-1649; Doc. 29-3; 7/18/2008 |
| 1453 | Sanad Al Yislam Al-Kazimi | Yemen | Habeas Petition: Petitioner Status Report; 05-CV-2386; Doc. 506; 7/18/2008 |
| 1456 | Hassan Mohammed Salih Bin Attash | Saudi Arabia | Habeas Petition: Petitioner Status Report; 08-MC-0442; Doc. 152; 7/18/2008 |
| 1457 | Al Hajj Abdu Ali Sharqawi | Yemen | Habeas Petition: Petitioner Status Report; 05-CV-0280; Doc. 139; 7/17/2008 |
| 1458 | Binyam Ahmed Mohammad | Ethiopia | Habeas Petition: Respondent Status Report; 05-CV-0765; Doc. 50; 7/14/2008 |
| 1460 | Abdul Al-Rahim Ghulam Rabbani | Pakistan | Habeas Petition: Respondent Status Report; 05-CV-1649; Doc. 29-5; 7/18/2008 |
| 1461 | Mohammed Ahmad Ghulam Rabbani | Pakistan | Habeas Petition: Respondent Status Report; 05-CV-1649; Doc. 29-5; 7/18/2008 |
| 10001 | Bensayah Belkacem | Algeria | Habeas Petition: Petitioner Status Report; 04-CV-1166; Doc. 123; 7/21/2008 |
| 10002 | Sabir Mahfouz Lahmar | Algeria | Habeas Petition: Petitioner Status Report; 04-CV-1166; Doc. 123; 7/21/2008 |
| 10005 | Lakhdar Boumediene | Algeria | Habeas Petition: Petitioner Status Report; 04-CV-1166; Doc. 123; 7/21/2008 |
| 10011 | Mustafa Ahmed Al Hawasawi | Saudi Arabia | Habeas Petition: Petition for a writ of <i>habeas corpus</i> ; 08-CV-1645; Doc. 1; 9/26/2008 |

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| 10012 | Ahmed Khalfan Ghailani | Tanzania | Habeas Petition: Respondent Status Report; 08-CV-1190; Doc.18; 9/18/2008 |
| 10013 | Ramzi Bin Al-Shib | Yemen | Habeas Petition: Respondent Status Report; 06-CV-1725; Doc. 20; 7/14/2008 |
| 10014 | Walid Muhammad Salih Bin ‘Attash | Yemen | Military commission charge sheet, 5/9/2008 |
| 10015 | Abd Al Rahim Hussein Mohammed Al Nashiri | Saudi Arabia | Habeas Petition: Respondent Status Report; 05-CV-1649; Doc. 29-7; 7/18/2008 |
| 10016 | Zayn Al Abidin Muhammad Husayn (Zubaydah) | Palestine/Saudi Arabia | Habeas Petition: Respondent Status Report; 08-MC-0442; Doc. 291; 8/22/2008 |
| 10017 | Abu Faraj Libi | Libya | President’s statement, 9/6/2006 ² |
| 10018 | Ammar Al Baluchi | Kuwait | Military commission charge sheet, 5/9/2008 |
| 10019 | Riduan Bin Isomuddin (Hambali) | Indonesia | President’s statement, 9/6/2006 |
| 10020 | Majid Khan | Pakistan | Habeas Petition: Respondent Status Report; 05-CV-1649; Doc. 29-7; 7/18/2008 |
| 10021 | Mohd Farik Bin Amin | Malaysia | President’s statement, 9/6/2006 |
| 10022 | Bashir Bin Lap | Malaysia | President’s statement, 9/6/2006 |
| 10023 | Guleed Hassan Ahmed | Somalia | President’s statement, 9/6/2006 |
| 10024 | Khalid Sheikh Mohammed | Kuwait | Military commission charge sheet, 5/9/2008 |
| Unknown ISN | Abdul Malik | Kenya | DoD News Release, “Terror Suspect Transferred to Guantanamo,” March 26, 2007. |
| Unknown ISN | Abd al-Hadi al-Iraqi | Iraq | DoD News Release, “Defense Department Takes Custody of a High-Value Detainee,” April 27, 2007. |
| Unknown ISN | Abdullahi Sudi Arale | Somalia | DoD News Release, “Terror Suspect Transferred to Guantanamo,” June 6, 2007. |
| Unknown ISN | Haroon al-Afghani | Afghanistan | DoD News Release, “Terror Suspect Transferred to Guantanamo,” June 22, 2007. |

² In September 2006, President Bush announced the transfer of 14 “High-Value Detainees” from CIA custody to Guantanamo. The text of his statement is available at <http://www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2006/09/print/20060906-3.html>.

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| Unknown ISN | Inayatullah | Afghanistan | DoD News Release, “Terror Suspect Transferred to Guantanamo,” September 12, 2007. |
| Unknown ISN | Muhammad Rahim | Afghanistan | DoD News Release, “Defense Department Takes Custody of a High-Value Detainee,” March 14, 2008. |

IMPERFECT DOCUMENTATION

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| 35 | Idris Ahmed Abdu Qader Idris | Yemen | 1) Habeas Petition: Status Report; 05-CV-2386; Doc. 514; 7/18/2008. ISN and nationality match. Imperfect name match – “Edress LNU.” 2) <i>New York Times</i> report, “The Guantanamo Docket” |
| 78 | Mohammad Ahmed Abdullah Saleh Al Hanashi | Yemen | 1) Habeas Petition: Status Report; 05-CV-2385; Doc. 42; 7/18/2008. ISN and nationality match. Imperfect name match – “Saleh.” 2) <i>New York Times</i> report, “The Guantanamo Docket” |
| 91 | Abdul Al Saleh | Yemen | 1) Habeas Petition: Status Report; 05-CV-1649; Doc. 29-3; 7/18/2008. ISN and nationality match. Name does not match – “Mohsen Abdrub Aboassy.” 2) <i>New York Times</i> report, “The Guantanamo Docket” |
| 102 | Nag Mohammed | China | 1) Habeas Petition: Status Report; 05-CV-1649; Doc. 29-5; 7/18/2008. ISN and nationality match. Name does not match – “Edham Mamet.” 2) <i>New York Times</i> report, “The Guantanamo Docket” |
| 111 | Ali Abdul Motalib Awayd Hassan Al Tayeea | Iraq | 1) Habeas Petition: Status Report; 05-CV-1239; Doc. 34; 7/18/2008. ISN matches. Imperfect name match – “Ali Adel Motaleb Aweid Al Khaiy.” 2) <i>New York Times</i> report, “The Guantanamo Docket” |
| 163 | Khalid Abd Jal Jabbar Muhammad Juthman Al Qadasi | Yemen | 1) Habeas Petition: Status Report; 05-CV-1649; Doc. 29-5; 7/18/2008. ISN and nationality match. Imperfect name match – “Khaled Abd Elgabar Mohammed Othman.” 2) <i>New York Times</i> report, “The Guantanamo Docket” |
| 171 | Abu Bakr Ibn Ali Muhhammad Alahdal | Yemen | 1) Habeas Petition: Status Report; 05-CV-1649; Doc. 29-5; 7/18/2008. ISN and nationality match. Name does not match – “Othman Ali Mohammed Al Shamrany.” 2) <i>New York Times</i> report, “The Guantanamo Docket” |

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| 275 | Yusef Abbas | China | 1) Habeas Petition: Status Report; 05-CV-0892; Doc. 59-4; 7/18/2008. ISN and nationality match. Name does not match – “Abdusabur Doe.” 2) <i>New York Times</i> report, “The Guantanamo Docket” |
| 278 | Abdul Helil Mahmut | China | 1) Habeas Petition: Status Report; 05-CV-0892; Doc. 59-4; 7/18/2008. ISN and nationality match. Name does not match – “Abdunasir Doe.” 2) <i>New York Times</i> report, “The Guantanamo Docket” |
| 280 | Saidullah Khalik | China | 1) Habeas Petition: Status Report; 05-CV-2386; Doc. 504; 7/18/2008. ISN matches. Name does not match – “Khalid Ali.” 2) <i>New York Times</i> report, “The Guantanamo Docket” |
| 282 | Hajiakbar Abdulghupur | China | 1) Habeas Petition: Status Report; 05-CV-2386; Doc. 504; 7/18/2008. ISN matches. Name does not match – “Sabir Osman.” 2) <i>New York Times</i> report, “The Guantanamo Docket” |
| 288 | Mutij Sadiz Ahmad Sayab | Algeria | 1) Habeas Petition: Status Report; 05-CV-1649; Doc. 29-4; 7/18/2008. ISN and nationality match. Imperfect name match – “Motai Saib.” 2) <i>New York Times</i> report, “The Guantanamo Docket” |
| 311 | Saiid Farhi | Algeria | 1) Habeas Petition: Status Report; 05-CV-0892; Doc. 59-4; 7/18/2008. ISN and nationality match. Imperfect name match – “Farhi Saeed bin Mohammed.” 2) <i>New York Times</i> report, “The Guantanamo Docket” |
| 328 | Ahmed Mohamed | China | 1) Habeas Petition: Status Report; 05-CV-1649; Doc. 29-5; 7/18/2008. ISN and nationality match. Name does not match – “Hammad Doe.” 2) <i>New York Times</i> report, “The Guantanamo Docket” |
| 441 | Abd Al Rahman Al Zahri | Yemen | 1) Habeas Petition: Status Report; 05-CV-2386; Doc. 514; 7/18/2008. ISN and nationality match. Imperfect name match – “Abdurahman LNU.” 2) <i>New York Times</i> report, “The Guantanamo Docket” |
| 452 | Abu Bakir Jamaludinovich | Uzbekistan | 1) Habeas Petition: Status Report; 08-MC-0442; Doc. 87; 7/18/2008. ISN and nationality match. Imperfect name match – “Oybek Jamoldinivich Jabbarov.” 2) <i>New York Times</i> report, “The Guantanamo Docket” |
| 502 | Abdul Bin Mohammed Bin Abess Ourgy | Tunisia | 1) Habeas Petition: Status Report; 05-CV-1649; Doc. 29-4; 7/18/2008. ISN and nationality match. Imperfect name match – “Adil Bin Muhammad Al Wirghi.” 2) <i>New York Times</i> report, “The Guantanamo Docket” |

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| 510 | Riyad Bil Mohammed Tahir Nasser | Tunisia | 1) Habeas Petition: Status Report; 05-CV-2385; Doc. 42; 7/18/2008. ISN and nationality match. Imperfect name match – “Riad Narger.” 2) <i>New York Times</i> report, “The Guantanamo Docket” |
| 533 | Hassan Zumiri | Algeria | 1) Habeas Petition: Status Report; 05-CV-1649; Doc. 29-3; 7/18/2008. ISN and nationality match. Imperfect name match – “Ahcene Zemiri.” 2) <i>New York Times</i> report, “The Guantanamo Docket” |
| 553 | Abdul Khaled Ahmed Sahleh Al Bedani | Saudi Arabia | 1) Habeas Petition: Status Report; 05-CV-1649; Doc. 29-2; 7/18/2008. ISN and name match. Nationality does not match. 2) <i>New York Times</i> report, “The Guantanamo Docket” |
| 685 | Abdelrazak Ali Abdelrahman | Libya | 1) Habeas Petition: Status Report; 08-MC-0442; Doc. 115; 7/18/2008. ISN and name match. Nationality does not match 2) <i>New York Times</i> report, “The Guantanamo Docket” |
| 709 | Abdul Rauf Omar Mohammed Abu Al Qusin | Libya | 1) Habeas Petition: Status Report; 05-CV-1220; Doc. 100; 7/19/2008. ISN and nationality match. Imperfect name match – “Abdul Ra’ouf Ammar Mohammad Abu Al Qassim.” 2) <i>New York Times</i> report, “The Guantanamo Docket” |
| 722 | Jihad Ahmed Mujstafa Diyab | Lebanon | 1) Habeas Petition: Status Report; 05-CV-1649; Doc. 29-4; 7/18/2008. ISN and name match. Nationality does not match. 2) <i>New York Times</i> report, “The Guantanamo Docket” |
| 841 | Sa Id Salih Sa Id Nashir | Yemen | 1) Habeas Petition: Status Report; 05-CV-1649; Doc. 29-3; 7/18/2008. ISN and nationality match. Name does not match – “Hani Saleh Rashid Abdullah.” 2) <i>New York Times</i> report, “The Guantanamo Docket” |
| 1463 | Abdul Al-Salam Al Hilal | Yemen | 1) Habeas Petition: Status Report; 08-MC-0442; Doc. 152; 7/18/2008. ISN matches. Imperfect name match – “Abdulsalam Ali Abdulrahman Al-Hela.” 2) <i>New York Times</i> report, “The Guantanamo Docket” |

LIMITED DOCUMENTATION – TENTATIVE CONCLUSION

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| 29 | Muhammad Ahmad Abdallah Al Ansi | Yemen | 1) Representation by Lisa Strauss, attorney for detainee, 10/30/2008 2) Representation by Andy Worthington, 8/25/2008 3) <i>New York Times</i> report, “The Guantanamo Docket” |
| 506 | Khalid Mohammed Salih Al Dhuby | Yemen | 1) Representation by Andy Worthington, 8/25/2008 2) <i>New York Times</i> report, “The Guantanamo Docket” |

APPENDIX II

Detainees Not at Guantánamo

CERTAIN

| ISN | Name | Nationality | Basis for Conclusion |
|-----|-------------------------------|--------------|--|
| 2 | David Matthew Hicks | Australia | Habeas Petition: Notice of Transfer; 02-CV-0299; Doc. 225; 6/7/2007 |
| 3 | Gholam Ruhani | Afghanistan | Habeas Petition: Notice of Transfer; 05-CV-2367; Doc. 84; 12/14/2007 |
| 5 | Abdallah Aiza Al Matrafi | Saudi Arabia | Habeas Petition: Respondent Status Report; 08-MC-0442; Doc. 157-9; 7/18/2008 |
| 8 | Abdullah Gulam Rasoul | Afghanistan | Representation by Stewart Fisher, attorney for detainee, 10/28/2008. |
| 10 | Abdul Sattar | Pakistan | Correspondence with Pakistan Embassy, 10/27/2008 |
| 13 | Fahed Nasser Mohamed | Saudi Arabia | 1) Habeas Petition: Notice of Transfer; 05-CV-0520; Doc. 92; 7/17/2007 2) Habeas Petition: Petitioner Status Report; 05-CV-0520; Doc. 126; 7/18/2008 |
| 15 | Zia Ul Shah | Pakistan | McClatchy Database |
| 17 | Muhammed Ijaz Khan | Pakistan | Correspondence with Pakistan Embassy, 10/27/2008 |
| 24 | Feroz Ali Abassi | U.K. | 1) Habeas Petition: Notice of Transfer; 04-CV-1137; Doc. 93; 1/25/2005 2) Habeas Petition: Motion to Dismiss – Exhibit B; 05-CV-2201; Doc. 18; 4/19/2007 |
| 25 | Majeed Abdullah Al Joudi | Saudi Arabia | Habeas Petition: Notice of Transfer; 05-CV-0301; Doc. 90; 2/22/2007 |
| 48 | Abdulah AlHamiri | U.A.E. | Habeas Petition: Notice of Transfer; 08-CV-1231; Doc. 6; 8/1/2008 |
| 51 | Majid Al Barayan | Saudi Arabia | Habeas Petition: Respondent Status Report; 08-MC-0442; Doc. 157-9; 7/18/2008 |
| 52 | Issa Ali Abdullah Al Murbati | Bahrain | Habeas Petition: Notice of Transfer; 04-CV-1227; Doc. 181; 8/10/2007 |
| 55 | Muhammed Yahia Mosin Al Zayla | Saudi Arabia | Press Release, “Sixteen Saudi Guantanamo detainees repatriated; names given,” Royal Embassy of Saudi Arabia, December 14, 2006 |

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| 57 | Salim Suliman Al Harbi | Saudi Arabia | Habeas Petition: Notice of Transfer; 05-CV-2386; Doc. 256; 12/20/2006 |
| 58 | Musa Abed Al Wahab | Saudi Arabia | 1) Habeas Petition: Petitioner Status Report; 05-CV-0520; Doc. 126; 7/18/2008 2) Habeas Petition: Motion to Dismiss – Exhibit B; 05-CV-2201; Doc. 18; 4/19/2007 |
| 59 | Sultan Ahmed Dirdeer Musa Al Uwaydha | Saudi Arabia | Press Release, “Fourteen Guantanamo detainees repatriated to Saudi Arabia,” Royal Embassy of Saudi Arabia, November 10, 2007 |
| 60 | Adil Kamil Abdullah Al Wadi | Bahrain | Habeas Petition: Petitioner Status Report; 04-CV-1227; Doc. 190; 7/14/2008 |
| 61 | Murat Karnaz | Turkey | 1) Habeas Petition: Notice of Transfer; 04-CV-1135; Doc. 112; 8/25/2006 2) Habeas Petition: Motion to Dismiss – Exhibit B; 05-CV-2201; Doc. 18; 4/19/2007 |
| 64 | Abdel Hadi Mohammed Badan Al Sebaai Sebaai | Saudi Arabia | Habeas Petition: Notice of Transfer; 05-CV-1667; Doc. 24; 5/23/2006 |
| 65 | Omar Rajab Amin | Kuwait | Habeas Petition: Notice of Transfer; 02-CV-0828; Doc. 310; 9/15/2006 |
| 66 | Yahya Samil Al Suwaymil Al Sulami | Saudi Arabia | Raid Qusti, “More Gitmo Detainees Come Home,” <i>Arab News</i> , July 17, 2007 |
| 67 | Abd Al Razzaq Abdallah Ibrahim Al Tamini | Saudi Arabia | Habeas Petition: Notice of Transfer; 05-CV-0583; Doc. 37; 9/7/2007 |
| 68 | Khalid Saud Abd Al Rahman Al Bawardi | Saudi Arabia | Press Release, “Fourteen Guantanamo detainees repatriated to Saudi Arabia,” Royal Embassy of Saudi Arabia, November 10, 2007 |
| 69 | Sadeq Muhammad Sa Id Ismail | Yemen | Habeas Petition: Notice of Transfer; 04-CV-1254; Doc. 212; 6/22/2007 |
| 70 | Abdul Raham Houari | Algeria | DTA Appeal: Notice of Transfer; 07-1307; Doc. filed 7/3/2008; Docketed 8/3/2007 |
| 72 | Laacin Ikassrin | Morocco | 1) Habeas Petition: Petitioner Status Report; 05-CV-0764; Doc. 63; 7/18/2008 2) Habeas Petition: Motion to Dismiss – Exhibit B; 05-CV-2201; Doc. 18; 4/19/2007 |

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| 76 | Rukniddin Fayziddinovich (Sharipov) | Tajikistan | <i>RFE/RL's Tajik Service, "Former Guantanamo Inmates Go On Trial In Tajikistan," Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty, August 7, 2007</i> |
| 79 | Fahed Al Harazi | Saudi Arabia | Habeas Petition: Notice of Transfer; 05-CV-2386; Doc. 385; 9/7/2007 |
| 81 | Walid Mohammad Haj Mohammad Ali | Sudan | 1) Habeas Petition: Notice of Transfer; 05-CV-2386; Doc. 434; 5/5/2008 2) "Three Sudanese nationals released from Guantanamo," Embassy of the Republic of Sudan, May 5, 2008 |
| 84 | Ilkham Turdbyavich Batayev | Uzbekistan | Habeas Petition: Notice of Transfer; 05-CV-0714; Doc. 43; 12/20/2006 |
| 90 | (Vakhidov) Sobit (Abdumukit) Valikhonovich | Tajikistan | Habeas Petition: Notice of Transfer; 05-CV-0621; Doc. 29; 3/2/2007 |
| 93 | Yasser Talal Al Zahrani (Deceased) | Saudi Arabia | Press Release, "Interior Ministry confirms deaths of two Saudi Guantanamo detainees," Royal Embassy of Saudi Arabia, June 11, 2006 |
| 94 | Ibrahim Daif Allah Neman Al Sehli | Saudi Arabia | Press Release, "Saudi detainees at Guantanamo returned to the Kingdom; names given," Royal Embassy of Saudi Arabia, May 19, 2006 |
| 95 | Abdul Rahman Uthman Ahmed | Saudi Arabia | Habeas Petition: Notice of Transfer; 05-CV-2216; Doc. 30; 5/23/2006 |
| 96 | Muhammad Surur Dakhilallah Al Utaybi | Saudi Arabia | Press Release, "Fourteen Guantanamo detainees returned to the Kingdom," Royal Embassy of Saudi Arabia, June 25, 2006 |
| 105 | Adnan Mohammed Ali | Saudi Arabia | Press Release, "Saudi detainees at Guantanamo returned to the Kingdom; names given," Royal Embassy of Saudi Arabia, May 19, 2006 |
| 108 | Abdul Rauf Aliza | Afghanistan | DTA Appeal: Notice of Transfer; 07-1325; Doc. filed 12/17/2007; Docketed 8/15/2007 |
| 109 | Yusef Abdullah Saleh Al Rabiesh | Saudi Arabia | Habeas Petition: Notice of Transfer; 05-CV-1714; Doc. 35; 12/20/2006 |
| 114 | Yussef Mohammad Mubarak Al Shihri | Saudi Arabia | Habeas Petition: Notice of Transfer; 05-CV-0301; Doc. 106; 11/13/2007 |

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| 120 | Habib Rasool | Afghanistan | Halima Kazem, “Freed Afghans Decry Guantanamo Conditions,” <i>Los Angeles Times</i> , July 21, 2005, A3 |
| 122 | Bijad Thif Allah Al Atabi | Saudi Arabia | Habeas Petition: Notice of Transfer; 05-CV-2216; Doc. 55; 7/17/2007 |
| 126 | Salam Abdullah Said | Saudi Arabia | Habeas Petition: Notice of Transfer; 05-CV-2384; Doc. 75; 9/7/2007 |
| 132 | Abd Al Salam Ghaytan Murayyif Al Zaydani Al Shihri | Saudi Arabia | 1) Habeas Petition: Notice of Transfer; 05-CV-0490; Doc. 25; 6/27/2006 2) Habeas Petition: Motion to Dismiss – Exhibit B; 05-CV-2201; Doc. 18; 4/19/2007 |
| 142 | Fazaldad | Pakistan | NLEC |
| 149 | Salim Ahmed Salim Hamdan | Yemen | DoD News Release, “Detainee Transfer Announced,” November 25, 2008 |
| 150 | Said Boujaadia | Morocco | Habeas Petition: Petitioner Status Report; 05-CV-0764; Doc. 63; 7/18/2008 |
| 151 | Mubarak Hussain Bin Abul Hashem | Bangladesh | Habeas Petition: Notice of Transfer; 05-CV-2467; Doc. 17; 12/20/2006 |
| 154 | Mazin Salih Musaid Al Awfi | Saudi Arabia | Raid Qusti, “More Gitmo Detainees Come Home,” <i>Arab News</i> , July 17, 2007 |
| 157 | Saed Khatem Al Malki | Saudi Arabia | Habeas petition: Motion to Dismiss – Exhibit B; 05-CV-2201; Doc. 18; 4/19/2007 |
| 158 | Majid Abdallah Husayn Muhammad Al Samluli Al Harbi | Saudi Arabia | Press Release, “Seven Saudi Guantanamo detainees return to the Kingdom,” Royal Embassy of Saudi Arabia, February 21, 2007 |
| 159 | Abdullah Al Noaimi | Bahrain | Habeas Petition: Petitioner Status Report; 04-CV-1227; Doc. 190; 7/14/2008 |
| 160 | Muhammad Ben Moujan | Morocco | “Bin Laden ‘bodyguard’ jailed in Morocco,” <i>Agence France Presse</i> , February 2, 2007 |
| 162 | Ali Husayn Abdullah Al Tays | Yemen | Habeas Petition: Notice of Transfer; 04-CV-1194; Doc. 170; 12/20/2006 |
| 173 | Ridouane Khalid | France | 1) Habeas Petition: Petitioner Status Report; 04-CV-1142; Doc. 96; 7/18/2008 2) Habeas petition: Motion to Dismiss – Exhibit B; 05-CV-2201; Doc. 18; 4/19/2007 |

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| 176 | Majid Aydha Muhammad Al Qurayshi | Saudi Arabia | Press Release, “Seven Saudi Guantanamo detainees return to the Kingdom,” Royal Embassy of Saudi Arabia, February 21, 2007 |
| 177 | Fahd Salih Sulayman Al Jutayli | Saudi Arabia | Habeas Petition: Notice of Transfer; 05-CV-1669; Doc. 29; 5/23/2006 |
| 179 | Abdul Rahman Owaid Mohammad Al Juaid | Saudi Arabia | Raid Qusti, “More Gitmo Detainees Come Home,” <i>Arab News</i> , July 17, 2007 |
| 182 | Bandar Ahmad Mubarak Al Jabri | Saudi Arabia | Habeas Petition: Notice of Transfer; 05-CV-2384; Doc. 73; 7/17/2007 |
| 183 | Issam Hamid Al Bin Ali Al Jayfi | Yemen | Habeas Petition: Joint Status Report; 08-MC-0442; Doc. 97-3; 7/18/2008 |
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| 187 | Murtadha Al Said Makram | Saudi Arabia | Habeas Petition: Notice of Transfer; 05-CV-0584; Doc. 38; 11/13/2007 |
| 188 | Jabir Jubran Al Fayfi | Saudi Arabia | Press Release, “Sixteen Saudi Guantanamo detainees repatriated; names given,” Royal Embassy of Saudi Arabia, December 14, 2006 |
| 191 | Saleh Ali Jaid Al Khathami | Saudi Arabia | Habeas Petition: Notice of Transfer; 05-CV-2248; Doc. 25; 6/27/2006 |
| 192 | Ibrahim Sulayman Muhammad Arbaysh | Saudi Arabia | Habeas Petition: Notice of Transfer; 05-CV-0345; Doc. 79; 12/20/2006 |
| 194 | Muhammad Abd Allah Mansur Al Futuri | Libya | Habeas Petition: Petitioner Status Report; 05-CV-2427; Doc. 23; 7/14/2008 |
| 198 | Mohammed Ahmed Ali Al Asadi | Yemen | Habeas Petition: Notice of Transfer; 05-CV-2197; Doc. 43; 12/20/2006 |
| 199 | Abdul Rahman Ma Ath Thafir Al Amri (Deceased) | Saudi Arabia | Josh White, “Detainee Found Dead Trained With U.S. Forces,” <i>The Washington Post</i> , June 1, 2007, A11 |
| 204 | Said Ibrahim Ramzi Al Zahrani | Saudi Arabia | Raid Qusti, “More Gitmo Detainees Come Home,” <i>Arab News</i> , July 17, 2007 |

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| 205 | Nasser Najiri Amtiri | Kuwait | 1) Habeas Petition: Notice of Transfer; 02-CV-0828; Doc. 184; 1/18/2005 2) Habeas Petition: Motion to Dismiss – Exhibit B; 05-CV-2201; Doc. 18; 4/19/2007 |
| 208 | Maroof Saleemovich Salehove | Tajikistan | NLEC |
| 215 | Fahd Umr Abd Al Majid Al Sharif | Saudi Arabia | Habeas Petition: Notice of Transfer; 05-CV-2458; Doc. 49; 11/13/2007 |
| 216 | Jamil Ali Al Kabi | Saudi Arabia | Press Release, “Ten Saudi detainees repatriated from Guantanamo Bay,” Royal Embassy of Saudi Arabia, December 29, 2007 |
| 217 | Abd Al Aziz Sayer Uwain Al Shammeri | Kuwait | Habeas Petition: Notice of Transfer; 02-CV-0828; Doc. 270; 11/4/2005 |
| 218 | Fahd Muhammed Abdullah Al Fouzan | Saudi Arabia | Habeas Petition: Notice of Transfer; 05-CV-2386; Doc. 385; 9/7/2007 |
| 220 | Abdallah Saleh Ali Al Ajmi | Kuwait | Habeas Petition: Notice of Transfer; 02-CV-0828; Doc. 270; 11/4/2005 |
| 221 | Ali Mohsen Salih | Yemen | “Yemen receives 4 detainees from Guantanamo Bay prison,” <i>AP</i> news article; July 21, 2007 |
| 225 | Hani Abdul Muslih Al Shulan | Yemen | Amel Al-Ariqi, “Ali Nasser: From detention to another,” <i>Yemen Times</i> , October 3, 2007. |
| 227 | Salah Abdul Rasul Ali Abdul Rahman Al Balushi | Bahrain | Habeas Petition: Notice of Transfer; 04-CV-1227; Doc. 165; 10/26/2006 |
| 228 | Abdullah Kamel Abudullah Kamel | Kuwait | Habeas Petition: Notice of Transfer; 02-CV-0828; Doc. 310; 9/15/2006 |
| 229 | Mohammed Fenaitel Mohamed Al Daihani | Kuwait | Habeas Petition: Notice of Transfer; 02-CV-0828; Doc. 270; 11/4/2005 |
| 231 | Abdulhadi Abdallah Ibrahim Al Sharakh | Saudi Arabia | Habeas Petition: Joint Status Report; 05-CV-0583; Doc. 44; 7/10/2008 |
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| 237 | Mohammed Souleimani Laalami | Morocco | Mohamed Moustaid, “Moroccan court convicts, gives jail sentence to 3 former Guantanamo Bay detainees,” <i>The Associated Press</i> , November 11, 2006. |
| 243 | Abdullah Ali Al Utaybi | Saudi Arabia | Habeas Petition: Notice of Transfer; 05-CV-0520; Doc. 113; 12/31/2007 |
| 245 | Al Silm Haji Hajjaj Awwad Al Hajjaji | Saudi Arabia | Press Release, “Sixteen Saudi Guantanamo detainees repatriated; names given,” Royal Embassy of Saudi Arabia, December 14, 2006. |
| 246 | Sheikh Salman Ebrahim Mohamed Ali Al Khalifa | Bahrain | Habeas Petition: Petitioner Status Report; 04-CV-1227; Doc. 190; 7/14/2008 |
| 248 | Saleh Abdall Al Oshan | Saudi Arabia | NLEC |
| 253 | Faris Muslim Al Ansari | Afghanistan | DTA appeal: Notice of transfer; 07-1476; Doc. filed 1/3/2008; Docketed 11/23/2007 |
| 258 | Nayif Abdallah Ibrahim Ibrahim | Saudi Arabia | Habeas Petition: Notice of Transfer; 05-CV-2201; Doc. 23; 11/13/2007 |
| 260 | Ahmed Adil | China | NLEC |
| 261 | Juma Mohammed Abdul Latif Al Dosari | Bahrain | Habeas Petition: Notice of Transfer; 04-CV-1227; Doc. 179; 7/16/2007 |
| 262 | Abdullah Abd Al Mu’in Al Wafti | Saudi Arabia | Press Release, “Fourteen Guantanamo detainees repatriated to Saudi Arabia,” Royal Embassy of Saudi Arabia, November 10, 2007. |
| 264 | Abdul Aziz Abdul Rahman Abdul Aziz Al Baddah | Saudi Arabia | Habeas Petition: Notice of Transfer; 05-CV-1641; Doc. 29; 6/27/2006 |
| 265 | Tariqe Shallah Hassan Al Harbi | Saudi Arabia | Press Release, “Fourteen Guantanamo detainees returned to the Kingdom,” Royal Embassy of Saudi Arabia, June 25, 2006. |
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| 273 | Abd Al Aziz Muhammad Ibrahim Al Nasir | Saudi Arabia | Press Release, "Sixteen Saudi Guantanamo detainees repatriated; names given," Royal Embassy of Saudi Arabia, December 14, 2006. |
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| 276 | Akhdar Qasem Basit | China | NLEC |
| 279 | Haji Mohammed Ayub | China | NLEC |
| 283 | Abu Bakr Qasim | China | NLEC |
| 284 | Mohammed Abd Al Al Qadir | Algeria | Habeas Petition: Notice of Transfer; 08-CV-1185; Doc. 23; 9/1/2008 |
| 286 | Ziad Said Farg Jahdari | Saudi Arabia | Press Release, "Sixteen Saudi Guantanamo detainees repatriated; names given," Royal Embassy of Saudi Arabia, December 14, 2006. |
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| 292 | Abdulli Feghoul | Algeria | Habeas Petition: Notice of Transfer; 06-CV-0618; Doc. 69; 9/1/2008 |
| 293 | Adel Abdulhehim | China | NLEC |
| 296 | Mesut Sen | Belgium | "Two Belgians Released from Guantanamo," <i>Australian Broadcasting Company</i> , April 26, 2005. |
| 298 | Salih Uyar | Turkey | NLEC |
| 299 | Abid Raza | Pakistan | Correspondence with Pakistan Embassy, 10/27/2008 |
| 301 | Khalil Rahman Hafez | Pakistan | Correspondence with Pakistan Embassy, 10/27/2008 |
| 306 | Abdul Salam Zaeef | Afghanistan | Habeas Petition: Petitioner Status Report; 08-MC-0442; Doc. 148; 7/18/2008 |
| 308 | Adil Uqla Hassan Al Nusayri | Saudi Arabia | Habeas Petition: Notice of Transfer; 05-CV-0345; Doc. 45; 5/23/2006 |
| 318 | Rami Bin Said Al Taibi | Saudi Arabia | Habeas Petition: Notice of Transfer; 05-CV-0023; Doc. 74; 9/6/2007 |
| 319 | Mohammed Jayed Sebai | Saudi Arabia | Habeas Petition: Notice of Transfer; 05-CV-2216; Doc. 31; 5/23/2006 |

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| 322 | Khalid Hassan Husayn Al Barakat | Saudi Arabia | Habeas Petition: Notice of Transfer; 05-CV-2386; Doc. 385; 9/7/2007 |
| 333 | Mohamed Atiq Awayd Al Harbi | Saudi Arabia | Habeas Petition: Notice of Transfer; 05-CV-2386; Doc. 395; 11/13/2007 |
| 334 | Jaralla Saleh Mohammed Kahla Al Marri | Qatar | Habeas Petition: Notice of Transfer; 08-MC-0442; Doc. 209; 7/29/2008 |
| 337 | Sa Ad Ibrahim Sa Ad Al Bidna | Saudi Arabia | Press Release, "Fourteen Guantanamo detainees returned to the Kingdom," Royal Embassy of Saudi Arabia, June 25, 2006. |
| 338 | Wasim | Saudi Arabia | Habeas Petition: Notice of Transfer; 06-CV-1675; Doc. 11; 12/29/2006 |
| 339 | Khalid Abdallah Abdel Rahman Al Morphi | Saudi Arabia | Press Release, "Saudi detainees at Guantanamo returned to the Kingdom; names given," Royal Embassy of Saudi Arabia, May 19, 2006. |
| 340 | Bessam Muhammed Saleh Al Dubaikey | Saudi Arabia | Habeas Petition: Petitioner Status Report; 05-CV-2369; Doc. 48; 7/14/2008 |
| 341 | Said Ali Al Farha | Saudi Arabia | Habeas Petition: Notice of Transfer; 05-CV-2386; Doc. 259; 12/20/2006 |
| 342 | Mohammed Mubarek Salah Al Qurbi | Saudi Arabia | Habeas Petition: Notice of Transfer; 05-CV-2201; Doc. 22; 9/7/2007 |
| 343 | Abdallah Ibrahim Al Rushaydan | Saudi Arabia | Habeas Petition: Notice of Transfer; 05-CV-0586; Doc. 25; 5/23/2006 |
| 344 | Rashid Abd Al Muslih Qa Id Al Qa Id | Saudi Arabia | Habeas Petition: Notice of Transfer; 05-CV-0454; Doc. 17; 6/27/2006 |
| 345 | Sami Mohy El Din Muhammed Al Hajj | Sudan | Habeas Petition: Respondent Status Report; 05-CV-0429; Doc. 84; 7/18/2008 |
| 357 | Abdul Rahman | Afghanistan | NLEC |
| 372 | Sa Id Ali Jabir Al Khathim Al Shihri | Saudi Arabia | Press Release, "Fourteen Guantanamo detainees repatriated to Saudi Arabia," Royal Embassy of Saudi Arabia, November 10, 2007. |
| 436 | Nayif Fahd Mutliq Al Usaymi | Saudi Arabia | Habeas Petition: Notice of Transfer; 05-CV-0345; Doc. 88; 12/31/2007 |
| 438 | Hani Saiid Mohammad Al Khalif | Saudi Arabia | Habeas Petition: Notice of Transfer; 05-CV-2458; Doc. 49; 11/13/2007 |
| 439 | Khalid Malu Shia Al Ghatani | Saudi Arabia | Habeas Petition: Notice of Transfer; 06-1769; Doc. 21; 12/31/2007 |

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| 457 | Mohammad Gul | Afghanistan | NLEC |
| 458 | Abib Sarajuddin | Afghanistan | Habeas Petition: Notice of Transfer; 05-CV-1000; Doc. 29; 10/24/2006 |
| 459 | Gul Zaman | Afghanistan | NLEC |
| 491 | Sadik Ahmad Turkistani | Saudi Arabia | NLEC |
| 493 | Abdul Hakim Bukhary | Saudi Arabia | Habeas Petition: Petitioner Status Report; 05-CV-1241; Doc. 53; 7/14/2008 |
| 495 | Mohammed Rafiq | Pakistan | Correspondence with Pakistan Embassy, 10/27/2008 |
| 496 | Fizaulla Rahman | Afghanistan | Habeas Petition: Notice of Transfer; 05-CV-0882; Doc. 40; 11/13/2007 |
| 497 | Nasir Maziya Abdallah Al Qurayshi Al Subii | Saudi Arabia | Habeas Petition: Notice of Transfer; 05-CV-1453; Doc. 51; 2/22/2007 |
| 505 | Khalid Rashd Ali Al Muri | Saudi Arabia | Press Release, "Saudi detainees at Guantanamo returned to the Kingdom; names given," Royal Embassy of Saudi Arabia, May 19, 2006. |
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| 514 | Abdallah Faris Al Unazi Thani | Saudi Arabia | Habeas Petition: Notice of Transfer; 05-CV-0345; Doc. 87; 9/6/2007 |
| 516 | Ghanim Abdul Rahman Al Harbi | Saudi Arabia | Habeas Petition: Petitioner Status Report; 08-MC-0442; Doc. 86; 7/18/2008 |
| 521 | Abdulrahim Kerimbakiev | Kazakhstan | Representation by Robert Weiner, attorney for detainee, 11/1/2008 |
| 526 | Yakub Abahanov | Kazakhstan | <i>Miami Herald</i> Staff and Wire Reports, "Three Ex-Guantanamo detainees free in Kazakhstan," <i>The Miami Herald</i> , December 21, 2006. |
| 532 | Mohammed Sharif | Afghanistan | Representation by Kent Spriggs, 10/24/2008 |
| 555 | Abdul Majid Muhammed | Iran | Habeas Petition: Notice of Transfer; 05-CV-1246; Doc. 29; 10/24/2006 |
| 556 | Abdullah Mohammad Khan | Uzbekistan | Habeas Petition: Notice of Transfer; 05-CV-1001; Doc. 36; 5/5/2008 |

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| 561 | Abdul Rahim Muslimdost | Afghanistan | NLEC |
| 565 | Abdul Hakim Abdul Rahman Abduaziz Al Mousa | Saudi Arabia | Habeas Petition: Notice of Transfer; 05-CV-0301; Doc. 111; 12/31/2007 |
| 568 | Adel Zamel Abd Al Mahsen Al Zamel | Kuwait | Habeas Petition: Notice of Transfer; 02-CV-0828; Doc. 270; 11/4/2005 |
| 571 | Sa Ad Madhi Sa Ad Howash Al Azmi | Kuwait | Habeas Petition: Notice of Transfer; 02-CV-0828; Doc. 270; 11/4/2005 |
| 581 | Shed Abdur Rahman | Afghanistan | NLEC |
| 586 | Karam Khamis Sayd Khamsan | Yemen | NLEC |
| 588 | Mana Shaman Allabardi Al Tabi (Deceased) | Saudi Arabia | Habeas Petition: Notice; 05-CV-1857; Doc. 21; 6/12/2006 |
| 589 | Khalid Mahomoud Abdul Wahab Al Asmr | Jordan | NLEC |
| 590 | Ahmed Rashidi | Morocco | Habeas Petition: Notice of Transfer; 05-CV-0640; Doc. 47; 5/2/2007 |
| 591 | Qari Esmhatulla | Afghanistan | Habeas Petition: Notice of Transfer; 06-CV-1682; Doc. 8; 12/26/2006 |
| 631 | Padsha Wazir | Afghanistan | NLEC |
| 647 | Zaban Thaaher Zaban Al Shamaree | Saudi Arabia | Habeas Petition: Notice of Transfer; 05-CV-0520; Doc. 98; 9/7/2007 |
| 649 | Mustaq Ali Patel | France | NLEC |
| 650 | Jabir Hasan Muhamed Al Qahtani | Saudi Arabia | Habeas Petition: Notice of Transfer; 05-CV-2386; Doc. 395; 11/13/2007 |
| 651 | Usama Hassan Ahmed Abu Kabir | Jordan | Habeas Petition: Respondent Status Report; 05-CV-0431; Doc. 49; 7/18/2008 |
| 652 | Abdullah Hamid Al Qahtani | Saudi Arabia | Habeas Petition: Notice of Transfer; 05-CV-2386; Doc. 40; 5/23/2006 |
| 655 | Khudai Dad | Afghanistan | Habeas Petition: Notice of Transfer; 05-CV-0997; Doc. 14; 2/9/2006 |

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| 659 | Sameur Abdenour | Algeria | 1) Habeas Petition: Petitioner Status Report; 08-MC-0444; Doc. 16; 7/14/2008 2) Habeas Petition: Respondent Status Report; 08-MC-0442; Doc. 157-9; 7/18/2008 |
| 660 | Lufti Bin Sweilagh | Tunisia | Jennifer Daskal, "A Fate Worse Than Guantanamo," <i>The Washington Post</i> , September 2, 2007, p. B03. |
| 661 | Mamdouh Ibrahim Ahmed Habib | Australia | 1) Habeas Petition: Notice of Transfer; 02-CV-1130; Doc. 95; 1/28/2005 2) Habeas Petition: Motion to Dismiss – Exhibit B; 05-CV-2201; Doc. 18; 4/19/2007 |
| 662 | Ahmed Hassan Jamil Suleyman | Jordan | Habeas Petition: Respondent Status Report; 05-CV-0431; Doc. 49; 7/18/2008 |
| 664 | Rashid Awad Rashid Al Uwaydah | Saudi Arabia | 1) Habeas Petition: Notice of Transfer; 05-CV-1668; Doc. 37; 5/23/2006 2) Habeas Petition: Motion to Dismiss – Exhibit B; 05-CV-2201; Doc. 18; 4/19/2007 |
| 670 | Abdullah Hekmat | Afghanistan | Habeas Petition: Notice of Transfer; 06-CV-1753; Doc. 24; 11/13/2007 |
| 672 | Zakirjan Asam | Russia | NLEC |
| 678 | Fawaz Naman Hamoud Abdullah Mahdi | Yemen | Habeas Petition: Notice of Transfer; 05-CV-1894; Doc. 37; 6/22/2007 |
| 693 | Ali Abdullah Ahmed (Deceased) | Yemen | Habeas Petition: Petitioner Status Report; 05-CV-2452; Doc. 56; 7/14/2008 |
| 701 | Jamal Abdullah Kiyemba | Uganda | Habeas Petition: Petitioner Status report; 08-MC-0442; Doc. 123; 7/18/2008 |
| 703 | Ahmed Bin Kadr Labed | Algeria | Habeas Petition: Notice of Transfer; 05-CV-1234; Doc. 84; 11/10/2008 |
| 704 | Muhammed Hussein Abdallah | Somalia | Habeas Petition: Notice of Transfer; 05-CV-0429; Doc. 137; 11/3/2008 |
| 705 | Mustafa Ahmed Hamlily | Algeria | DTA appeal: Notice of Transfer; 07-1127; Doc. filed 7/3/2008; Docketed 5/3/2007 |
| 706 | Mohammad Lameen Sidi Mohammad | Mauritania | Habeas Petition: Respondent Status Report; 05-CV-0429; Doc. 84; 7/18/2008 |

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| 710 | Salim Mahmoud Adem Mohammed Bani Amir | Sudan | Habeas Petition: Notice of Transfer; 05-CV-0723; Doc. 69; 12/14/2007 |
| 712 | Hammad Ali Amno Gadallah | Sudan | NLEC |
| 716 | Allah Muhammed Saleem | Egypt | NLEC |
| 718 | Fethi Boucetta | Algeria | NLEC |
| 719 | Mustafa Ibrahim Mustafa Al Hassan | Sudan | Habeas Petition: Notice of Transfer; 05-CV-0429; Doc. 121; 10/9/2008 |
| 720 | Yakoub Mohammed | Sudan | Habeas Petition: Respondent Status Report; 05-CV-0429; Doc. 84; 7/18/2008 |
| 721 | Abdullah Bin Omar | Tunisia | Habeas Petition: Petitioner Status Report; 05-CV-0429; Doc. 85; 7/18/2008 |
| 727 | Omar Amer Deghayes | Libya | Habeas Petition: Petitioner Status Report; 08-MC-0442; Doc. 123; 7/18/2008 |
| 730 | Ibrahim Fauzee | Maldives | NLEC |
| 743 | Hafez Qari Mohamed Saad Iqbal Madni | Pakistan | Habeas Petition: Notice of Transfer; 05-CV-2385; Doc. 59; 9/2/2008 |
| 761 | Ibrahim Mahdy Achmed Zeidan | Libya | Habeas Petition: Respondent Status Report; 05-CV-0431; Doc. 49; 7/18/2008 |
| 783 | Shams Ullah | Afghanistan | Habeas Petition: Motion to Dismiss – Exhibit B; 05-CV-2201; Doc. 18; 4/19/2007 |
| 798 | Haji Sahib Rohullah Wakil | Afghanistan | Habeas Petition: Notice of Transfer; 05-CV-1124; Doc. 80; 5/5/2008 |
| 801 | Sabar Lal Melma | Afghanistan | Habeas Petition: Notice of Transfer; 05-CV-1124; Doc. 76; 10/5/2007 |
| 812 | Qalandar Shah | Afghanistan | NLEC |
| 817 | Richard Dean Belmar | U.K. | Habeas Petition: Notice of Transfer; 04-CV-1137; Doc. 93; 1/25/2005 |
| 826 | Abdul Salaam | Afghanistan | Habeas Petition: Notice of Transfer;; 05-CV-1013; Doc. 19; 2/9/2006 |
| 831 | Khandan Kadir | Afghanistan | Habeas Petition: Notice of Transfer; 05-CV-1697; Doc. 22; 10/24/2006 |
| 834 | Shaheen Naqeebyllah Shahwali Zair Mohammed | Afghanistan | NLEC |

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| 835 | Rasool Shahwali Zair Mohammed Mohammed | Afghanistan | NLEC |
| 845 | Akhtar Mohammed | Afghanistan | Habeas Petition: Notice of Transfer; 05-CV-1002; Doc. 10; 8/31/2006 |
| 848 | Amin Ullah | Afghanistan | Habeas Petition: Notice of Transfer; 05-CV-1237; Doc. 33; 8/10/2007 |
| 849 | Mohammed Nasim | Afghanistan | McClatchy Database |
| 886 | Nasrullah | Afghanistan | Representation by with Kent Spriggs, 10/24/2008 |
| 888 | Ismat Ullah | Afghanistan | Representation by Kent Spriggs, 10/24/2008 |
| 890 | Rahmatullah Sangaryar | Afghanistan | Habeas Petition: Notice of Transfer; 05-CV-0878; Doc. 38; 5/5/2008 |
| 902 | Taj Mohammed | Afghanistan | Habeas Petition: Notice of Transfer; 05-CV-0879; Doc. 26; 10/24/2006 |
| 905 | Abdul Latif Elbanna | Jordan | Habeas Petition: Notice of Transfer; 04-CV-1144; Doc. 206; 12/21/2007 |
| 906 | Bisher Amin Khalil Al Rawi | Iraq | Habeas Petition: Notice of Transfer;; 04-CV-1144; Doc. 192; 4/3/2007 |
| 909 | Mohabet Khan | Afghanistan | Habeas Petition: Notice of Transfer; 05-CV-1010; Doc. 51; 10/24/2006 |
| 919 | Faiz Ullah | Afghanistan | Habeas Petition: Notice of Transfer; 05-CV-1489; Doc. 33; 10/24/2006 |
| 923 | Abdul Razzaq | Afghanistan | Representation by Kent Spriggs, 10/24/2008 |
| 929 | Abdul Qudus | Afghanistan | NLEC |
| 933 | Swar Khan | Afghanistan | Habeas Petition: Notice of Transfer; 05-CV-1491; Doc. 22; 10/24/2006 |
| 939 | Mammar Ameer | Algeria | Habeas Petition: Notice of Transfer; 05-CV-0573; Doc. 88; 10/9/2008 |
| 940 | Hassan Adel Hussein | Sudan | Habeas Petition: Notice of Transfer; 05-CV-1009; Doc. 91; 12/14/2007 |
| 941 | Juma Din | Afghanistan | Representation by Kent Spriggs, 10/24/2008. Note: The <i>New York Times</i> report, “The Guantanamo Docket” lists Din as still held. |
| 942 | Abdul Razzak (Deceased) | Afghanistan | “Detainee Dies at Guantanamo,” Joint Task Force-Guantanamo Public Affairs, December 30, 2007. |
| 943 | Abdul Ghani | Afghanistan | Representation by Kent Spriggs, 10/24/2008. Note: The <i>New York Times</i> report, “The Guantanamo Docket” lists Ghani as still held. |

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| 945 | Said Amir Jan | Afghanistan | McClatchy Database |
| 948 | Anwar Khan | Afghanistan | Habeas Petition: Notice of Transfer; 05-CV-2466; Doc. 11; 10/24/2006 |
| 949 | Abdul Zahor | Afghanistan | Habeas Petition: Respondent Status Report; 05-CV-1011; Doc. 23; 7/14/2008 |
| 951 | Allah Nasir (Alias: Nasrullah) | Afghanistan | Habeas Petition: Joint Status Report; 05-CV-0891; Doc. 30; 6/27/2008 |
| 952 | Haji Shahzada | Afghanistan | NLEC |
| 953 | Hammdidullah | Afghanistan | NLEC |
| 954 | Abdul Ghafour | Afghanistan | Habeas Petition: Notice of Transfer; 06-CV-1685; Doc. 22; 12/14/2007 |
| 955 | Mohammed Quasam | Afghanistan | Habeas Petition: Notice of Transfer; 05-CV-1779; Doc. 52; 11/13/2007 |
| 956 | Abdul Ahmad | Afghanistan | Habeas Petition: Notice of Transfer; 05-CV-1492; Doc. 22; 10/5/2007 |
| 958 | Mohammed Nasim | Afghanistan | NLEC |
| 961 | Abdul Wahab | Afghanistan | Habeas Petition: Notice of Transfer; 05-CV-0886; Doc. 67; 9/2/2008 |
| 963 | Abdul Bagi | Afghanistan | Habeas Petition: Notice of Transfer; 05-CV-1235; Doc. 13; 2/9/2006 |
| 966 | Baridad | Afghanistan | <i>New York Times</i> article, 12/17/2006 |
| 967 | Naserullah | Afghanistan | Representation by Kent Spriggs, 10/24/2008 |
| 972 | Alif Mohammed | Afghanistan | Habeas Petition: Notice of Transfer; 05-CV-0885; Doc. 37; 12/20/2006 |
| 974 | Mohi Bullar | Afghanistan | Habeas Petition: Notice of Transfer; 05-CV-0884; Doc. 33; 10/5/2007 |
| 976 | Abdullah Wazir | Afghanistan | Habeas Petition: Notice of Transfer; 05-CV-2367; Doc. 84; 12/14/2007 |
| 977 | Hiztullah Nasrat Yar | Afghanistan | Habeas Petition: Notice of Transfer; 05-CV-1124; Doc. 77; 11/13/2007 |
| 986 | Kako Kandahari | Afghanistan | NLEC |
| 987 | Haji Ghalib | Afghanistan | Habeas Petition: Notice of Transfer; 05-CV-1238; Doc. 42; 3/2/2007 |
| 1001 | Hafizullah Shabaz Khalil | Afghanistan | Habeas Petition: Petitioner Status Report; 08-MC-0442; Doc. 148; 7/18/2008 |
| 1002 | Abdul Matin | Afghanistan | Habeas Petition: Notice of Transfer; 06-CV-1679; Doc. 22; 12/14/2007 |
| 1003 | Shabir Ahmed | Afghanistan | Representation by Kent Spriggs, 10/24/2008 |
| 1004 | Mohammed Yacoub | Afghanistan | Habeas Petition: Notice of Transfer; 06-CV-1683; Doc. 12; 8/10/2007 |

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| 1007 | Abdul Halim Sadiqi | Pakistan | Habeas Petition: Joint Status Report; 05-CV-2376; Doc. 38; 6/27/2008 |
| 1009 | Haji Nasrat Khan | Afghanistan | Habeas Petition: Notice of Transfer; 05-CV-0880; Doc. 14; 8/29/2006 |
| 1010 | Nahir Shah | Afghanistan | Representation by Kent Spriggs, 10/24/2008 |
| 1012 | Aminullah Baryalai Tukhi | Afghanistan | Habeas Petition: Notice of Transfer; 06-CV-1687; Doc. 15; 12/14/2007 |
| 1013 | Feda Ahmed | Afghanistan | NLEC |
| 1016 | Soufian Abar Huwari | Algeria | Representation by Richard Coughlin, attorney for detainee, 11/11/2008 |
| 1019 | Nasibullah | Afghanistan | NLEC |
| 1021 | Commander Chaman | Afghanistan | Habeas Petition: Notice of Transfer; 05-CV-0887; Doc. 81; 12/14/2007 |
| 1032 | Abdul Ghafaar | Afghanistan | Representation by Kent Spriggs, 10/24/2008 |
| 1035 | Sada Jan | Afghanistan | McClatchy Database |
| 1036 | Akhtiar Mohammad | Afghanistan | Habeas Petition: Notice of Transfer; 05-CV-1635; Doc. 28; 12/20/2006 |
| 1037 | Chaman Nazargul | Afghanistan | Habeas Petition: Notice of Transfer; 05-CV-0888; Doc. 65; 3/2/2007 |
| 1041 | Habib Noor | Afghanistan | NLEC |
| 1050 | Azimullah | Afghanistan | Habeas Petition: Notice of Transfer; 06-CV-1686; Doc. 12; 5/2/2007 |
| 1051 | Sharbat | Afghanistan | Habeas Petition: Notice of Transfer; 05-CV-0890; Doc. 12; 2/9/2006 |
| 1052 | Mahbub Rahman | Afghanistan | Habeas Petition: Notice of Transfer; 08-CV-1223; Doc. 18; 9/2/2008 |
| 1074 | Mohammed Aman | Afghanistan | Habeas Petition: Joint Status Report; 05-CV-1493; Doc. 37; 6/27/2008 |
| 1075 | Kakai | Afghanistan | McClatchy Database |
| 1095 | Jumma Jan (Alias: Zainulabidin Merozhev) | Tajikistan | Habeas Petition: Notice of Transfer; 05-CV-2479; Doc. 131; 10/31/2008. |
| 1100 | Abdullah Mujahid | Afghanistan | Habeas Petition: Notice of Transfer; 05-CV-2367; Doc. 84; 12/14/2007 |
| 1117 | Mullah Jalil | Afghanistan | NLEC |
| 1157 | Khan Hukumra | Afghanistan | NLEC |
| 1165 | Mohammed Mussa Yakubi | Afghanistan | Habeas Petition: Notice of Transfer; 08-CV-1229; Doc. 6; 8/1/2008 |
| 10003 | Mohammad Nechle | Algeria | Press Statement, "Detainee Transfer Announced," DoD News Release, December 16, 2008. |

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| 10004 | Mustafa Ait Idr | Algeria | Press Statement, “Detainee Transfer Announced,” DoD News Release, December 16, 2008. |
| 10006 | Boudella Al Hajj | Algeria | Press Statement, “Detainee Transfer Announced,” DoD News Release, December 16, 2008. |
| 10007 | Martin Mubanga | U.K. | 1) Habeas Petition: Notice of Transfer; 04-CV-1137; Doc. 93; 1/25/2005 2) Habeas Petition: Motion to Dismiss – Exhibit B; 05-CV-2201; Doc. 18; 4/19/2007 |

IMPERFECT DOCUMENTATION

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| 50 | Zaid Muhammad Sa’ad Al Husayn | Jordan | 1) Saudi Embassy Press Release, 11/10/2007. Nationality does not match. Imperfect name match – “Zeid Mohammed Saad al-Hussein al-Ghamidi.” 2) Representation by Andy Worthington, 8/25/2008 3) <i>New York Times</i> report, “The Guantanamo Docket” |
| 62 | Muhamad Naji Subhi Al Juhani | Saudi Arabia | 1) Habeas Petition: Status Report; 08-MC-0442; Doc. 157-9; 7/18/2008. ISN and nationality match. Imperfect name match – “Saud Al Jouhany.” 2) <i>New York Times</i> report, “The Guantanamo Docket” |
| 74 | Mesh Arsad Al Rashid | Saudi Arabia | 1) Saudi Embassy Press Release, 12/29/2007. Imperfect name match – “Mishaal Saad Abdulaziz Al-Rasheed” 2) Representation by Andy Worthington, 8/25/2008 3) <i>New York Times</i> report, “The Guantanamo Docket” |
| 75 | Najeb Lahassihi | Morocco | 1) Habeas Petition: Notice of Transfer; 05-CV-2386; Doc. 8; 2/9/2006. ISN and nationality match. Imperfect name match – “Najeeb Al Hussein.” 2) <i>New York Times</i> report, “The Guantanamo Docket” |
| 112 | Abdul Aziz Saad Al Khaldi | Saudi Arabia | 1) Habeas Petition: Notice of Transfer; 05-CV-0345; Doc. 87; 9/6/2007. ISN and nationality match. Imperfect name match – “Abdulaziz Sa’ad Oshan.” 2) <i>New York Times</i> report, “The Guantanamo Docket” |
| 118 | Abdul Rahman Abdullah Mohamed Juma Kahm | Afghanistan | 1) Habeas Petition: Status Report; 08-MC-0442; Doc. 157-9; 7/18/2008. ISN and nationality match. Imperfect name match – “Abd Al Rahman Abdullah Al Halmandy.” 2) <i>New York Times</i> report, “The Guantanamo Docket” |

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| 121 | Salman Saad Al Khadi Mohammed | Saudi Arabia | 1) Habeas Petition: Notice of Transfer; 05-CV-0533; Doc. 19; 12/20/2006. ISN and nationality match. Imperfect name match – “Sulaiman Saad Mohaammed Al-Oshan.” 2) <i>New York Times</i> report, “The Guantanamo Docket” |
| 130 | Faha Sultan | Saudi Arabia | 1) Saudi Embassy Press Release, 11/10/2007. Imperfect name match – “Fahd Sultan Obeid al-Oseimi al-Oteibi.” 2) Representation by Andy Worthington, 8/25/2008 3) <i>New York Times</i> report, “The Guantanamo Docket” |
| 172 | Ali Muhammed Nasir Mohammed | Saudi Arabia | 1) Habeas Petition: Notice of Transfer; 05-CV-2386; Doc. 387; 10/5/2007. ISN matches. Nationality and name do not match – “Ali Al Kazmi.” 2) <i>New York Times</i> report, “The Guantanamo Docket” |
| 181 | Maji Afas Radhi Al Shimri | Saudi Arabia | 1) Saudi Embassy Press Release, 11/5/2005. Imperfect name match – “Majed Al-Shammari.” 2) <i>New York Times</i> report, “The Guantanamo Docket” |
| 184 | Othman Ahmed Othman Al Omairah | Yemen | 1) Saudi Embassy Press Release, 6/25/2006. Imperfect name match – “Othman Ahmad Othman Al-Ghamidi” Note: The <i>New York Times</i> report, “The Guantanamo Docket” lists Al Omariah as still held. |
| 193 | Muhsin Muhammad Musheen Moqbill | Yemen | 1) Habeas Petition: Notice of Transfer; 05-CV-2386; Doc. 257; 12/20/2006. ISN and nationality match. Imperfect name match – “Mohsen LNU.” 2) <i>New York Times</i> report, “The Guantanamo Docket” |
| 196 | Musa Bin Ali Bin Said Al Amri | Saudi Arabia | 1) Habeas Petition: Status Report; 08-MC-0442; Doc. 157-9; 7/18/2008. ISN and nationality match. Imperfect name match - “Moussa.” 2) <i>New York Times</i> report, “The Guantanamo Docket” |
| 214 | Muhammad Abd Al Rahman Al Kurash | Saudi Arabia | 1) <i>Arab News</i> article (citing a Saudi press release), 7/17/2007. Imperfect name match – “Muhammad Al-Quarashi” 2) Representation by Andy Worthington, 8/25/2008 3) <i>New York Times</i> report, “The Guantanamo Docket” |
| 222 | Umar Abdullah Al Kunduzi | Afghanistan | 1) Habeas Petition: Status Report; 05-CV-2386; Doc. 403; 12/14/2007. ISN and nationality match. Imperfect name match – “Omar LNU.” 2) <i>New York Times</i> report, “The Guantanamo Docket” |
| 226 | Anwar Al Nurr | Saudi Arabia | 1) Habeas Petition: Notice of Transfer; 05-CV-2384; Doc. 61; 12/20/2006. ISN and nationality match. Imperfect name match – “Anwar Handan Al Shimmiri.” 2) <i>New York Times</i> report, “The Guantanamo Docket” |
| 230 | Humud Dakhil Humud Sa'id Al-Jad'an | Saudi Arabia | 1) <i>Arab News</i> article (citing a Saudi press release), 7/17/2007. Imperfect name match – “Humoud Al-Jadani.” 2) Representation by Andy Worthington, 8/25/2008 3) <i>New York Times</i> report, “The Guantanamo Docket” |

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| 234 | Khalid Mohammed Al Zaharni | Saudi Arabia | 1) <i>Arab News</i> article (citing a Saudi press release), 7/17/2007. Imperfect name match – “Khaled Al-Zahrani.” 2) Representation by Andy Worthington, 8/25/2008 3) <i>New York Times</i> report, “The Guantanamo Docket” |
| 268 | Abdul Rahman Nashi Badi Al Hataybi | Saudi Arabia | 1) Saudi Embassy Press Release, 12/29/2007. Imperfect name match – “Abdullah Ali Naif Al-Otaibi.” 2) Representation by Andy Worthington, 8/25/2008 3) <i>New York Times</i> report, “The Guantanamo Docket” |
| 270 | Mosa Zi Zemmori | Belgium | 1) Habeas Petition: Status Report; 08-MC-0442; Doc. 157-9; 7/18/2008. ISN and nationality match. Imperfect name match – “Moussa.” 2) <i>New York Times</i> report, “The Guantanamo Docket” |
| 332 | Abdullah Al Tayabi | Saudi Arabia | 1) Habeas Petition: Notice of Transfer; 05-CV-2029; Doc. 47; 7/17/2007. ISN and nationality match. Imperfect name match – “Bender Ayed Hamoud Hezam Al-Oteibi Al-Shabany.” 2) <i>New York Times</i> report, “The Guantanamo Docket” |
| 336 | Majed Hamad Al Frih | Saudi Arabia | 1) Saudi Embassy Press Release, 12/14/2006. Imperfect name match – “Majed Hamad Abdulrahman Al-Fareij.” 2) <i>New York Times</i> report, “The Guantanamo Docket” |
| 346 | Said Bezan Ashek Shayban | Saudi Arabia | 1) Saudi Embassy Press Release, 5/19/2006. Imperfect name match – “Saud Bazghan Ishiq Al-Shaibani Al-Otaibi.” 2) <i>New York Times</i> report, “The Guantanamo Docket” |
| 368 | Amran Baqur Mohammed Hawsawi | Saudi Arabia | 1) Saudi Embassy Press Release, 9/6/2007. Imperfect name match – “Omran Bakr Mohammed Hosawi.” 2) <i>New York Times</i> report, “The Guantanamo Docket” |
| 437 | Faizal Saha Al Nasir | Saudi Arabia | 1) Saudi Embassy Press Release, 2/21/2007. Imperfect name match – “Faisal Salih Bireikan Al-Nasser.” 2) <i>New York Times</i> report, “The Guantanamo Docket” |
| 501 | Nawaf Fahad Al Otaibi | Saudi Arabia | 1) Habeas Petition: Notice of Transfer; 05-CV-2386; Doc. 39; 5/23/2006. ISN and nationality match. Name does not match – “Saleh Mohammed Ali Azoba.” 2) <i>New York Times</i> report, “The Guantanamo Docket” |
| 513 | Abdul Rahman Mohammed Hussein Khowlan | Saudi Arabia | 1) Saudi Embassy Press Release, 12/14/2006. Imperfect name match – “Abdulrahman Mohammad Hosain Alkholani.” 2) <i>New York Times</i> report, “The Guantanamo Docket” |
| 528 | Abdullah Tohtasinovich Magrupov | Kazakhstan | 1) Habeas Petition: Notice of Transfer; 05-CV-2386; Doc. 251; 12/20/2006. ISN and nationality match. Imperfect name match – “Abdullah LNU.” 2) <i>New York Times</i> report, “The Guantanamo Docket” |

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| 536 | Mohammed Abdullah Al Harbi | Saudi Arabia | 1) Saudi Embassy Press Release, 2/21/2007. Imperfect name match – “Mohammed Abdullah Saqr Al-Alawi Al-Harbi.” 2) Representation by Andy Worthington, 8/25/2008 3) <i>New York Times</i> report, “The Guantanamo Docket” |
| 557 | Abu Sufian Ibrahim Ahmed Hamuda Bin Qumu | Libya | 1) Habeas Petition: Notice of Transfer; 05-CV-0795; Doc. 48; 10/5/2007. ISN and nationality match. Imperfect name match – “Sofian Ebrahim Hamad Hamoodah.” 2) <i>New York Times</i> report, “The Guantanamo Docket” |
| 562 | Qari Hasan Ulla Peerzai | Afghanistan | 1) Habeas Petition: Notice of Transfer; 05-CV-1311; Doc. 25; 8/29/2006. ISN and nationality match. Imperfect name match – “Ahsanullah Pirzai.” 2) <i>New York Times</i> report, “The Guantanamo Docket” |
| 874 | Abdul Nasir | Afghanistan | 1) Habeas Petition: Notice of Transfer; 06-CV-1689; Doc. 22; 11/13/2007. ISN and nationality match. Imperfect name match – “Naseer.” 2) <i>New York Times</i> report, “The Guantanamo Docket” |
| 907 | Habib Rahman | Afghanistan | 1) Habeas Petition: Status Report; 05-CV-1008; Doc. 44; 7/16/2008. Nationality matches. Imperfect name match – “Habibullah Mangut.” 2) <i>New York Times</i> report, “The Guantanamo Docket” |
| 1043 | Abdul Razak | Afghanistan | 1) Habeas Petition: Status Report; 08-MC-0442; Doc. 148; 7/18/2008. ISN and nationality match. Imperfect name match – “Abdul Razak Iktiar Mohammed.” 2) <i>New York Times</i> report, “The Guantanamo Docket” |
| 1154 | Said Mohammed Ali Shah | Afghanistan | 1) Habeas Petition: Status Report; 08-MC-0442; Doc. 148; 7/18/2008. ISN and nationality match. Imperfect name match – “Ali Shah Mousovi.” 2) <i>New York Times</i> report, “The Guantanamo Docket” |

LIMITED DOCUMENTATION – TENTATIVE CONCLUSION

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|-----|--|-----------------|--|
| 53 | Saud Dakhil Allah Muslih Al Mahayawi | Saudi Arabia | 1) Representation by Andy Worthington, 8/25/2008 2) <i>New York Times</i> report, “The Guantanamo Docket” |
| 73 | Yusif Khalil Abdallah Nur | Saudi Arabia | 1) Representation by Andy Worthington, 8/25/2008 2) <i>New York Times</i> report, “The Guantanamo Docket” |
| 77 | Mehrabanb Fazrollah | Tajikistan | 1) Representation by Andy Worthington, 8/25/2008 2) <i>New York Times</i> report, “The Guantanamo Docket” |
| 123 | Muhammad Hussein Ali Hassan | Morocco | 1) Ben Fox, “Gitmo hunger strike drops to lowest number since protest began, U.S. says,” <i>The Associated Press</i> , February 9, 2006. Nationality matches. Imperfect name match – “Mohammed Ouali.” 2) Representation by Andy Worthington, 8/25/2008 3) <i>New York Times</i> report, “The Guantanamo Docket” |
| 129 | Toufig Saber Muhammad Al-Marwa’i | Yemen | 1) Representation by Andy Worthington, 8/25/2008 2) <i>New York Times</i> report, “The Guantanamo Docket” |
| 155 | Khalid Sulaymanjaydh Al Hubayshi | Saudi Arabia | 1) Representation by Andy Worthington, 8/25/2008 2) <i>New York Times</i> report, “The Guantanamo Docket” |
| 206 | Abdullah Muhammed Abdel Aziz | Saudi Arabia | Representation by Andy Worthington, 8/25/2008. Note: The <i>New York Times</i> report, “The Guantanamo Docket” lists Aziz as still held. |
| 207 | Mishal Awad Sayaf Alhabiri | Saudi Arabia | 1) Representation by Andy Worthington, 8/25/2008 2) <i>New York Times</i> report, “The Guantanamo Docket” |
| 370 | Abd Al Hizani | Saudi Arabia | Representation by Andy Worthington, 8/25/2008. Worthington’s deduction was based on analysis of an <i>Arab News</i> article. Note: The <i>New York Times</i> report, “The Guantanamo Docket” does not list a status for Al Hizani. |
| 460 | Khan Zaman | Afghanistan | 1) Representation by Andy Worthington, 8/25/2008 2) <i>New York Times</i> report, “The Guantanamo Docket” |
| 494 | Haji Noorallah | Afghanistan | 1) Representation by Andy Worthington, 8/25/2008 2) <i>New York Times</i> report, “The Guantanamo Docket” |
| 503 | Saleh Mohamed Al Zuba | Yemen | 1) Representation by David Remes, 7/23/2008 2) Representation by Andy Worthington, 8/25/2008. Note: The <i>New York Times</i> report, “The Guantanamo Docket” lists Al Zuba as still held. |
| 527 | Mohamman Daoud | Afghanistan | 1) Representation by Andy Worthington, 8/25/2008 2) <i>New York Times</i> report, “The Guantanamo Docket” |
| 530 | Dawd Gul | Afghanistan | 1) Representation by Andy Worthington, 8/25/2008 2) <i>New York Times</i> report, “The Guantanamo Docket” |

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| 546 | FNU Muhibullah | Afghanistan | 1) Representation by Andy Worthington, 8/25/2008 2) <i>New York Times</i> report, “The Guantanamo Docket” |
| 572 | Slah Muhamed Salih Al Zabe | Saudi Arabia | <i>New York Times</i> report, “The Guantanamo Docket.” Note: Andy Worthington lists Al Zabe as still held. |
| 676 | Mohamed Anwar Kurd | Iran | 1) Representation by Andy Worthington, 8/25/2008 2) <i>New York Times</i> report, “The Guantanamo Docket” |
| 914 | Shardar Khan | Afghanistan | 1) Representation by Andy Worthington, 8/25/2008 2) <i>New York Times</i> report, “The Guantanamo Docket” |
| 950 | Abdullah Khan | Afghanistan | 1) Representation by Andy Worthington, 8/25/2008 2) <i>New York Times</i> report, “The Guantanamo Docket” |
| 964 | Rahmatullah | Afghanistan | 1) Representation by Andy Worthington, 8/25/2008 2) <i>New York Times</i> report, “The Guantanamo Docket” |
| 971 | Kushky Yar | Afghanistan | 1) Representation by David Remes, 7/23/2008 2) <i>New York Times</i> report, “The Guantanamo Docket.” Note: Andy Worthington lists Yar as still held. |
| 1056 | Said Mohammed | Afghanistan | 1) Representation by Andy Worthington, 8/25/2008 2) <i>New York Times</i> report, “The Guantanamo Docket” |

APPENDIX III

SAMPLE 1

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

IN RE:

GUANTANAMO BAY
DETAINEE LITIGATION

Misc. No. 08-442 (TFH)

Civil Action Nos. 05-CV-2367
(RWR);
05-CV-2386 (RBW)

STATUS REPORT

Pursuant to paragraph 1 of this Court's July 11, 2008 Scheduling Order, undersigned counsel for the respondents states the following status of this case:

- 1) Abdul Haq, a national of Afghanistan, is the detainee-petitioner in this habeas corpus case. The petitioner is currently detained by the Armed Forces of the United States at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, and is identified by Internment Serial Number 4. This petitioner appears in more than one petition pending before this Court, as captioned above. The respondents submit that the first petition filed is operative, and thus all later-filed petitions should be dismissed in accordance with the Joint Status Report filed with this Court.
- 2) The Protective Order has been entered in this case.
- 3) The detainee is represented in this petition by a next friend. The Protective Order was entered in this case, so counsel has had the opportunity to visit the petitioner and receive direct authorization to pursue the action. Because such authorization has not been filed, however, it is unknown whether the petitioner consents to this matter proceeding. Counsel should be required to demonstrate direct authorization from the petitioner before merits-related matters are scheduled in this case.
- 4) A Combatant Status Review Tribunal ("CSRT") convened by the Department of Defense determined the petitioner to be an enemy combatant. The petitioner has not been approved for release or transfer from Guantanamo Bay by the

Department of Defense. The petitioner has not been charged with crimes triable by military commission under the Military Commissions Act of 2006.

5) The petitioner filed this petition for a writ of habeas corpus on 12/9/2005. The respondent has filed the CSRT record, styled as a "factual return," in this case.

Dated: July 18, 2008

Respectfully Submitted,

GREGORY G. KATSAS
Assistant Attorney General

JOHN C. O'QUINN
Deputy Assistant Attorney General

/S/ Judry Subar
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Attorneys for Respondents

SAMPLE 2

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

IN RE:

GUANTANAMO BAY
DETAINEE LITIGATION

Misc. No. 08-442 (TFH)

Civil Action Nos. 05-CV-1497 (RCL)

STATUS REPORT

Pursuant to paragraph 1 of this Court's July 11, 2008 Scheduling Order, undersigned counsel for the respondents states the following status of this case:

1) Adil Bin Muhammad Al Wirghi, a national of Tunisia, is the detainee-petitioner in this habeas corpus case. The petitioner is currently detained by the Armed Forces of the United States at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, and is identified by Internment Serial Number 502.

2) The Protective Order has been entered in this case.

3) The detainee is represented in this petition by a next friend. The Protective Order was entered in this case, so counsel has had the opportunity to visit the petitioner and receive direct authorization to pursue the action. Because such authorization has not been filed, however, it is unknown whether the petitioner consents to this matter proceeding. Counsel should be required to demonstrate direct authorization from the petitioner before merits-related matters are scheduled in this case.

4) A Combatant Status Review Tribunal ("CSRT") convened by the Department of Defense determined the petitioner to be an enemy combatant. The petitioner has been approved for release or transfer from Guantanamo Bay by the Department of Defense. The petitioner has not been charged with crimes triable by military commission under the Military Commissions Act of 2006.

5) The petitioner filed this petition for a writ of habeas corpus on 7/29/2005. The respondent has not filed the CSRT record, styled as a "factual return," in this case.

Dated: July 18, 2008

Respectfully Submitted,

GREGORY G. KATSAS
Assistant Attorney General

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SAMPLE 3

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