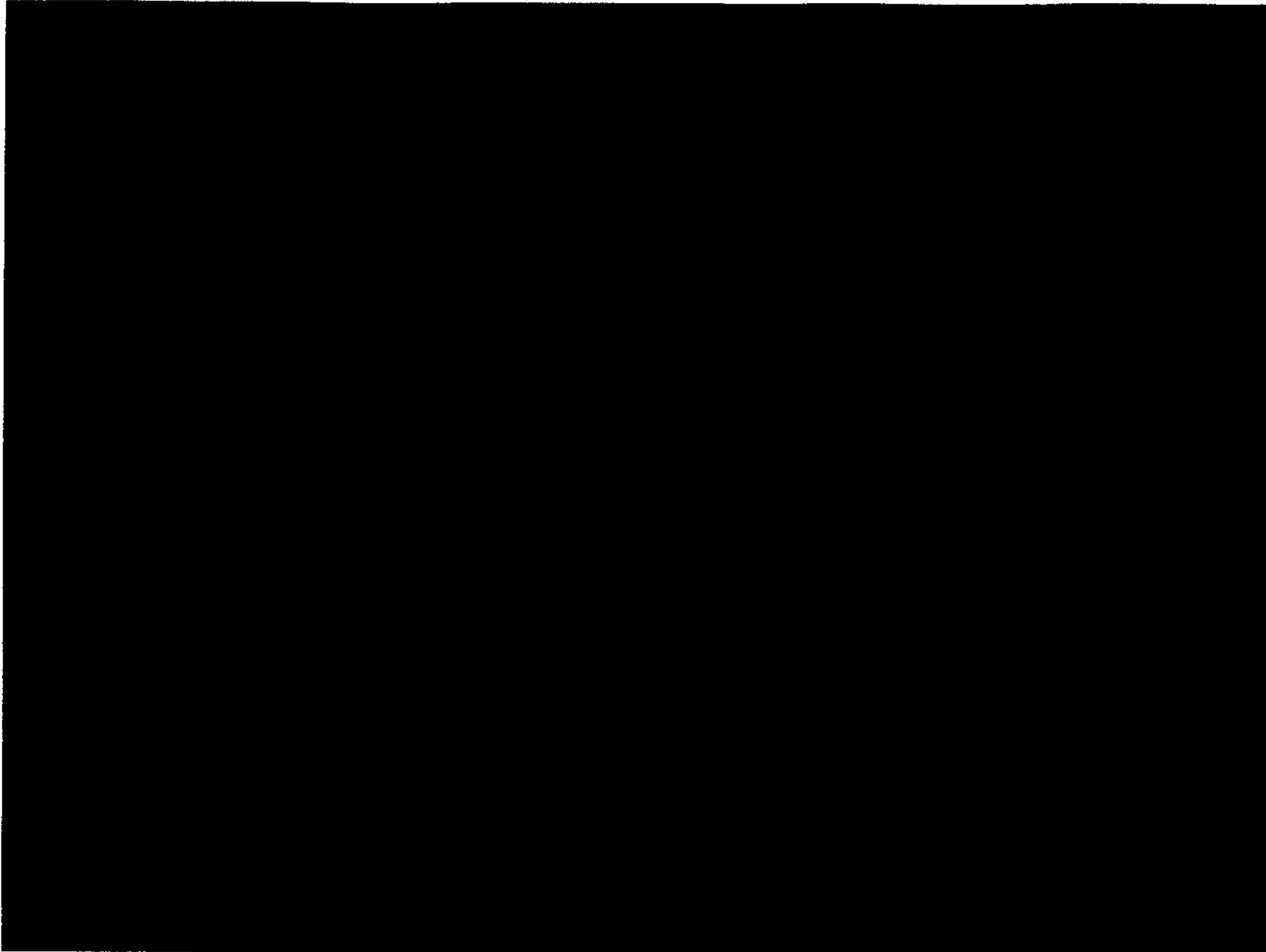


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- (U) Abu Ghraib. (Baghdad Central Confinement Facility, BCCF, or Baghdad Central Collecting Point, BCCP). In late summer 2003 CPA Administrator Bremer selected the former Iraqi prison at Abu Ghraib to be the central civilian correctional facility for Iraq. According to the Jones report, though aware of the prison's poor condition - exacerbated by looting - and history of torture under the Ba'ath regime, after extensive consideration LTG Sanchez judged that there were no other suitable, existing structures in Iraq in which to centrally house detainees captured by U.S. forces, and designated Abu Ghraib

CJTF-7's internment facility. The use of this site would also preclude the need for hazardous convoy operations to move detainees captured in the vicinity of Baghdad to more distant facilities such as Camp Bucca.

(U) At the time of the detainee abuses perpetrated by members of the 320th MP Battalion, the BCCF complex included Camps Ganci and Vigilant, which housed the general detainee population, and a "Hard Site" within the permanent prison structure for the isolation of "MI hold" detainees. As detailed in previous reports, a Joint Interrogation and Debriefing

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Center (JIDC) was established at Abu Ghraib.

- (U) **Camp Bucca.** Originally a British-run EPW camp known as "Camp Freddy," this internment facility - located near the Arabian Gulf port city of Umm Qasr - was turned over to the 800th MP Brigade in April 2003.

(S) [REDACTED]

- (U) **Camp Ashraf.** This camp, in eastern Iraq near the Iranian border, houses roughly 3,800 members of the Mujahedin-E Khalq (an anti-Iranian paramilitary group - designated as a foreign terrorist organization by the Secretary of State - supported by the Ba'ath regime) who surrendered en masse to coalition forces in April 2003.

(U) The Shift to Stability Operations

(S) [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

(S) [REDACTED]

(S) [REDACTED]

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at Abu Ghraib has been extensively described by previous reports.

(U) The Iraq Survey Group

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(U) The Jones report notes that when major combat operations were declared over, U.S. forces held much fewer than the tens of thousands of EPWs predicted during pre-war planning. Though planners had initially envisioned a need for up to 12 major detention facilities, the smaller number of detainees actually held resulted in the de-mobilization of reserve MP units in the U.S. that had been identified for duty in Iraq. By the summer of 2003, however, the number of civilian detainees had risen dramatically as a result of coalition counter-insurgency operations, and a central detention facility was required. The civilian prison population at Abu Ghraib alone - criminals, security detainees, and detainees with potential intelligence value - grew to an estimated 4,000-5,000 by the fall of 2003, and as of early September 2004 included roughly 3,000 detainees (though the number continues to drop). The history of events

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(U) MG Keith Dayton, USA commanded the ISG from its inception until his relief by BGen Joseph McMenamin, USMC in July 2004. In addition to its military leadership, the ISG receives guidance from a CIA appointee (nominally a special adviser to the Commander, CENTCOM). Dr. David Kay, former chief nuclear weapons inspector for the United Nations Special Commission (UNSCOM) on Iraqi weapons of mass destruction, filled this position from the ISG's inception until December 2003; subsequently, in February 2004, former UNSCOM deputy director Charles Duelfer assumed this duty.

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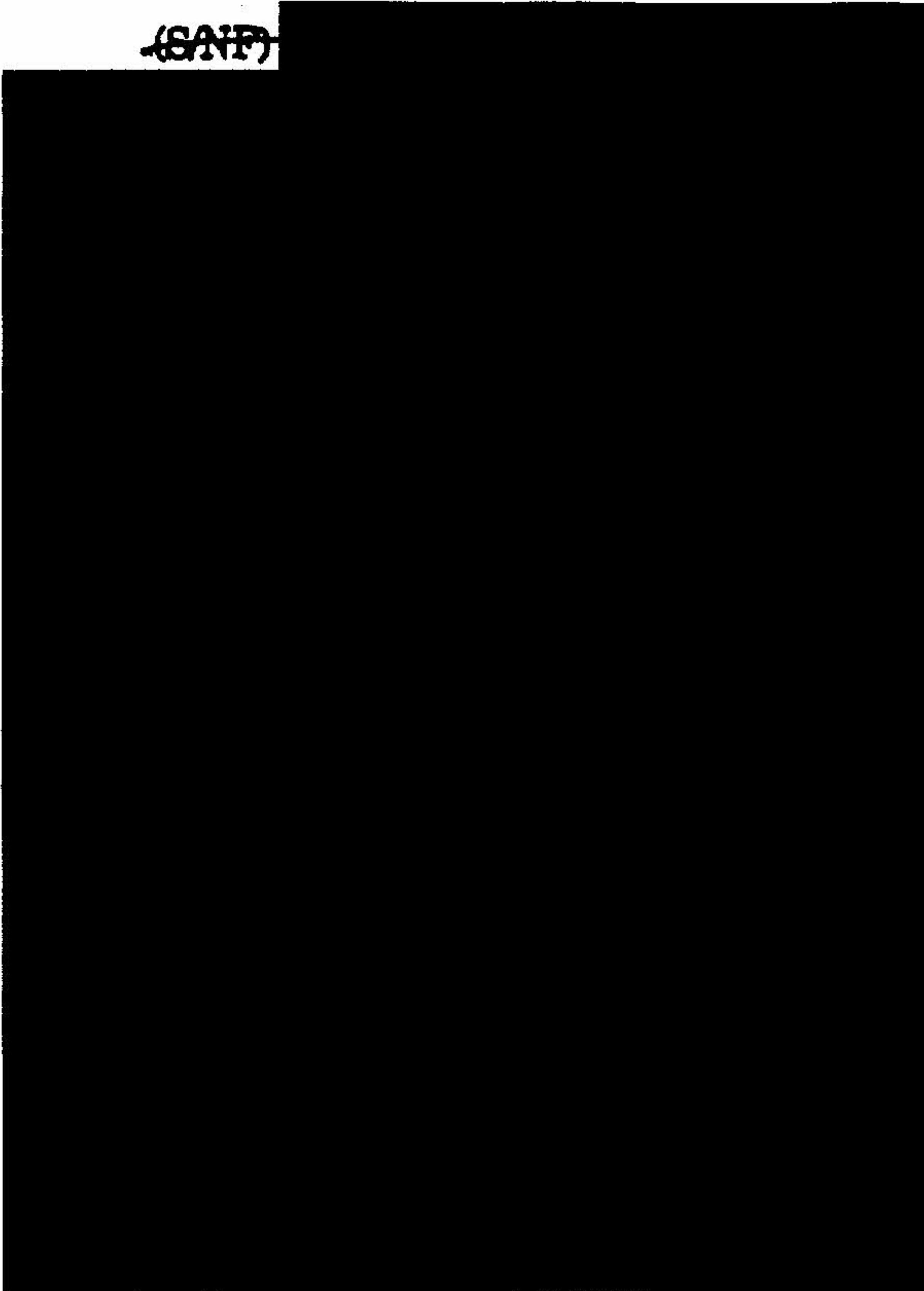
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(U) Toward a Focus on Detainee Operations

(U) As noted in several previous reports on detainee operations, the V Corps staff was not administratively configured, or initially provided the resources, to function as a JTF - to act, in essence, as a unified combatant commander. As LTG Jones stated in his report, "V Corps was never adequately resourced as a CJTF. The challenge of transitioning from V Corps HQs to CJTF-7 without adequate personnel, equipment, and intelligence

architecture, severely degraded the commander and staff during transition. Personnel shortages documented in the [joint manning document] continued to preclude operational capabilities." This problem has since been at least partially addressed by the May 15, 2004 establishment of the joint Multinational Force-Iraq (MNF-I) under LTG Sanchez (relieved by four-star General George Casey, USA on July 1, 2004), though personnel shortages continued to be a problem. A three-star subordinate command, the Multinational Corps-Iraq (MNC-I), focuses on counter-insurgency combat operations, allowing MNF-I to concentrate on strategic issues within the Iraq theater. In the interim period before the inception of MNF-I, LTG Sanchez initiated numerous measures to improve V Corps' capability to act as a CJTF, such as the assignment of general officers in key staff positions: for example, military intelligence MG Barbara Fast, USA was assigned as the CJTF's senior intelligence officer (a position normally filled by a colonel at the corps level). These efforts have been described in previous reports, but their impetus bears repeating here: in view of the unexpected intensity of the Iraqi insurgency, LTG Sanchez was forced to seek out and pursue aggressively additional resources to augment V Corps' capability from the very beginning of his tenure in command. We agree with LTG Jones' conclusion that "the CJTF-7 Commander and staff performed above expectations, in the over-all scheme of OIF [Operation IRAQI FREEDOM]."

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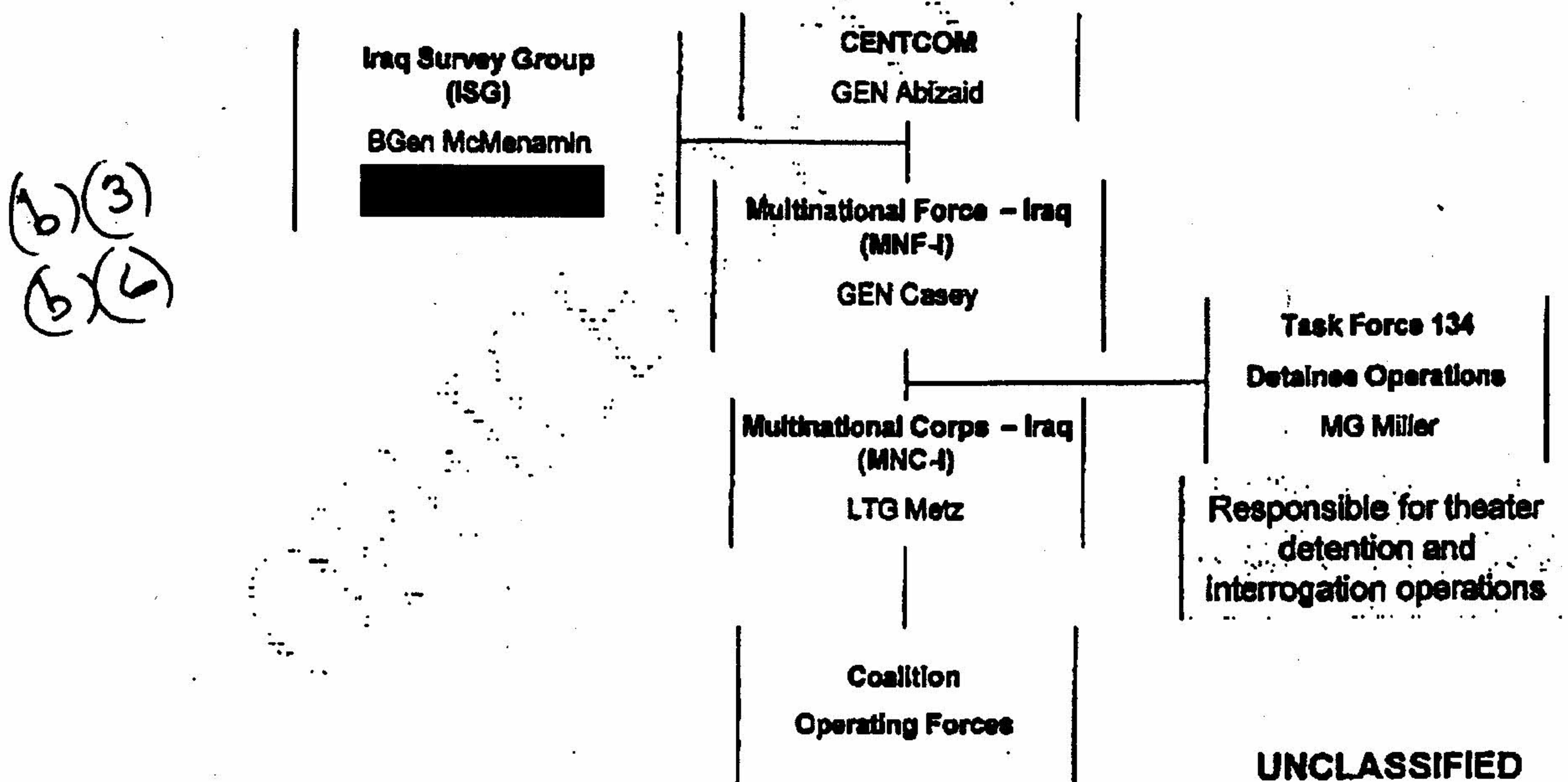
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(U) In light of concerns raised by the abuses at Abu Ghraib, Task Force 134 was established within MNF-I in July 2004 under the command of MG Geoffrey Miller, USA (former commanding general of JTF GTMO), who was assigned as Deputy Commanding General for Detainee Operations and charged with the oversight and coordination of MP and MI units conducting detention and interrogation operations in Iraq. Like JTF GTMO, Task Force 134 provides unity of com-

mand and control for all detainee operations in the theater. The figure below illustrates the current command structure.

(U) We now turn to detention and interrogation operations. Unlike our previous section covering Afghanistan, we do not here provide a separate discussion of the evolution of guidance regarding detainee treatment, because in Iraq these operations were (in theory) completely doc-

Iraq Detention-Related Command Structure - July 2004 (U)



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trinal. Instead, pertinent details are included where appropriate in the following sections.

(U) Detainee Flow From Point of Capture Through Detention

(U) Detainee flow from point of capture to detention in Iraq has been well described in MG Fay's report, and we generally concur with his findings regarding the conduct of detention operations in general prior to the assignment of MG Miller as Deputy Commanding General for Detainee Operations. The following paragraphs summarize MG Fay's findings and introduce the detainee classification system used in Iraq.

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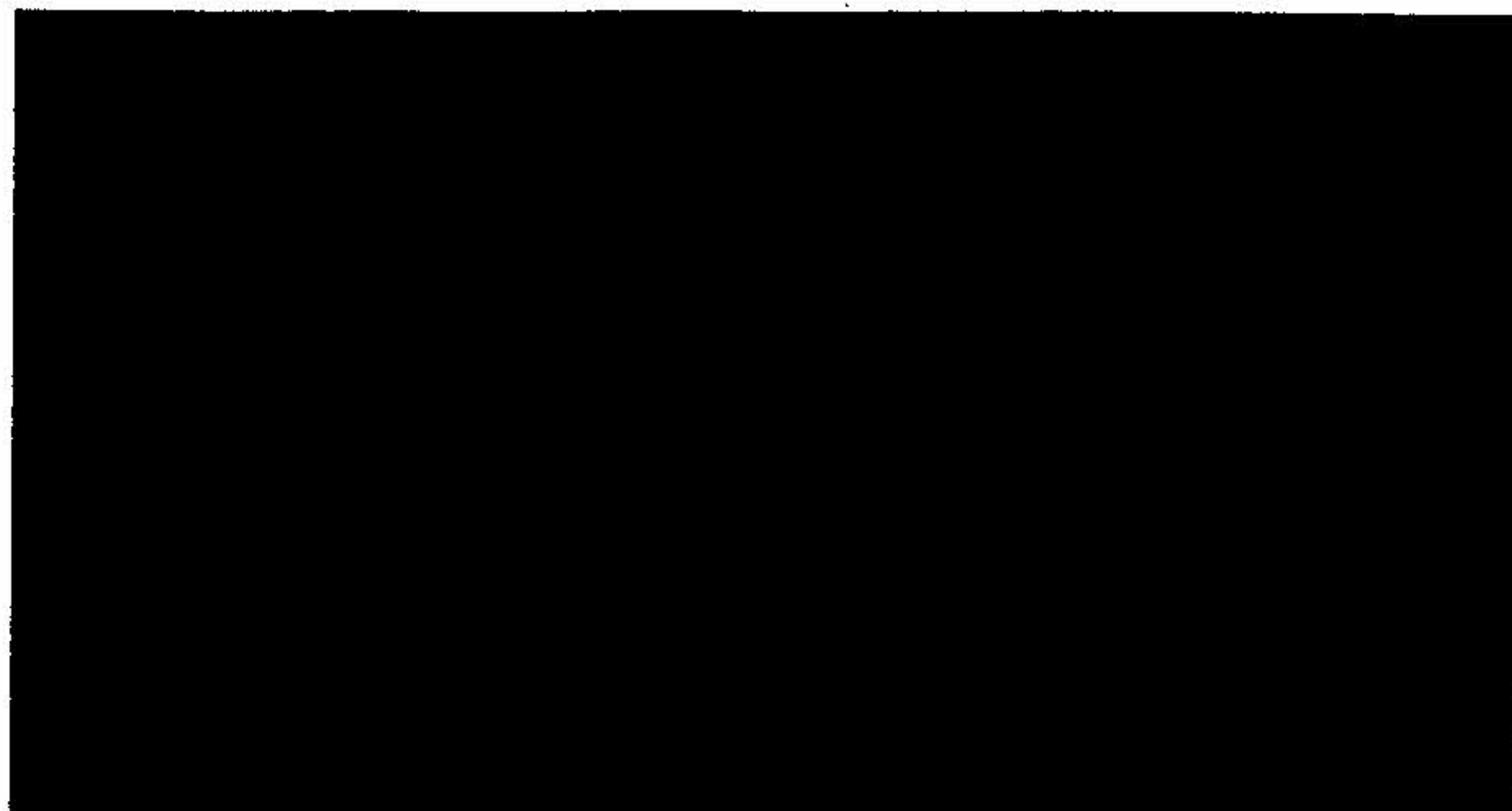
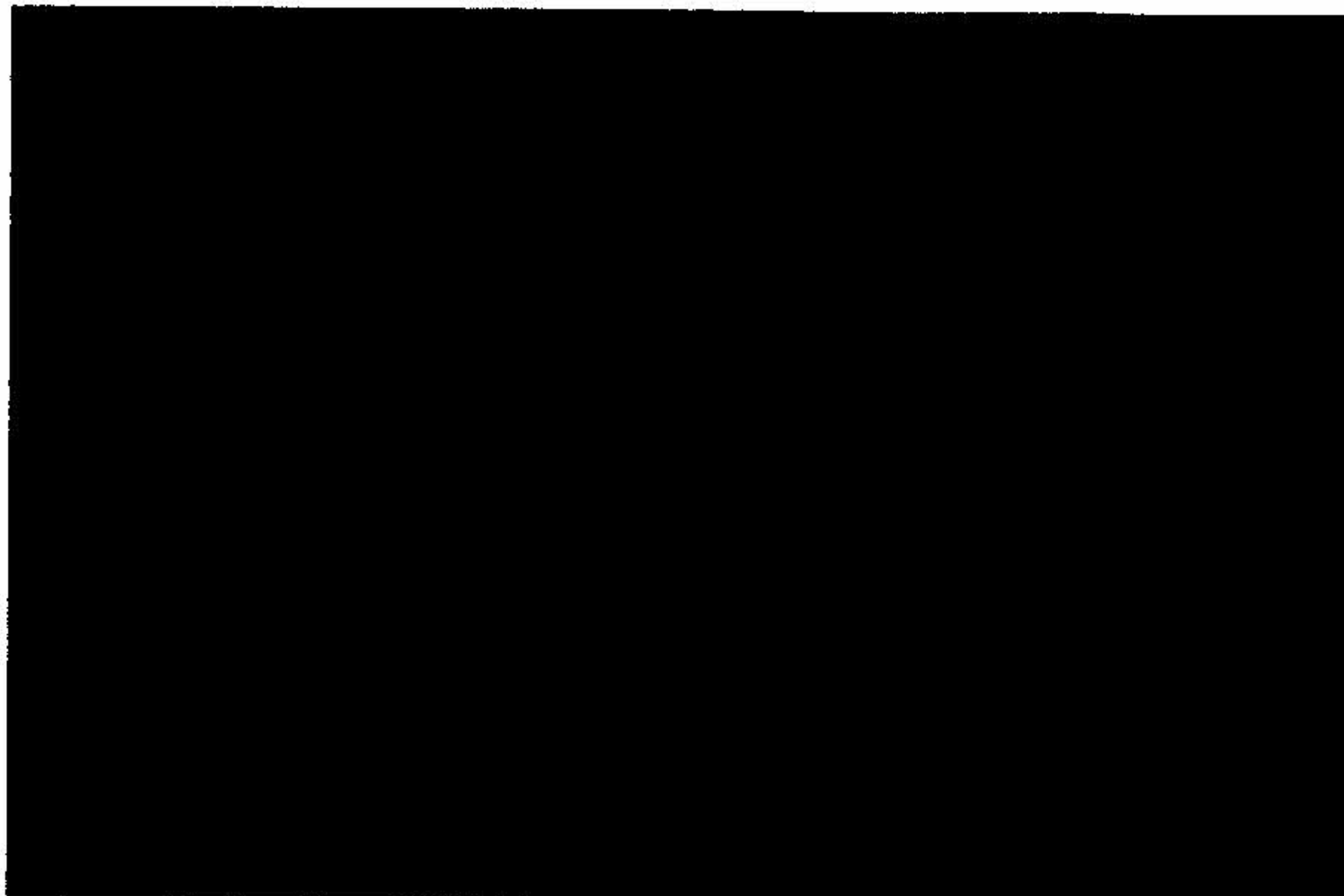
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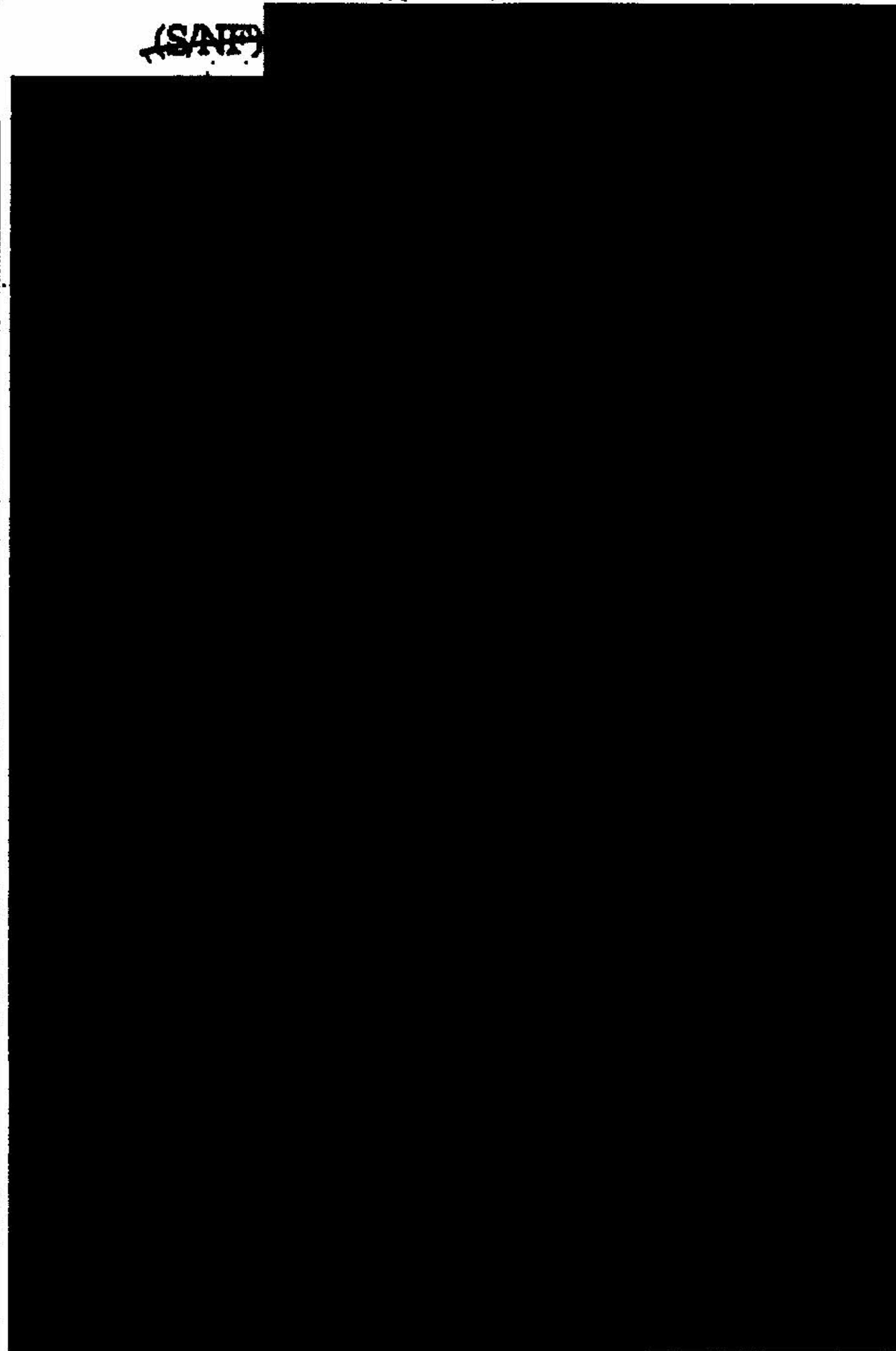
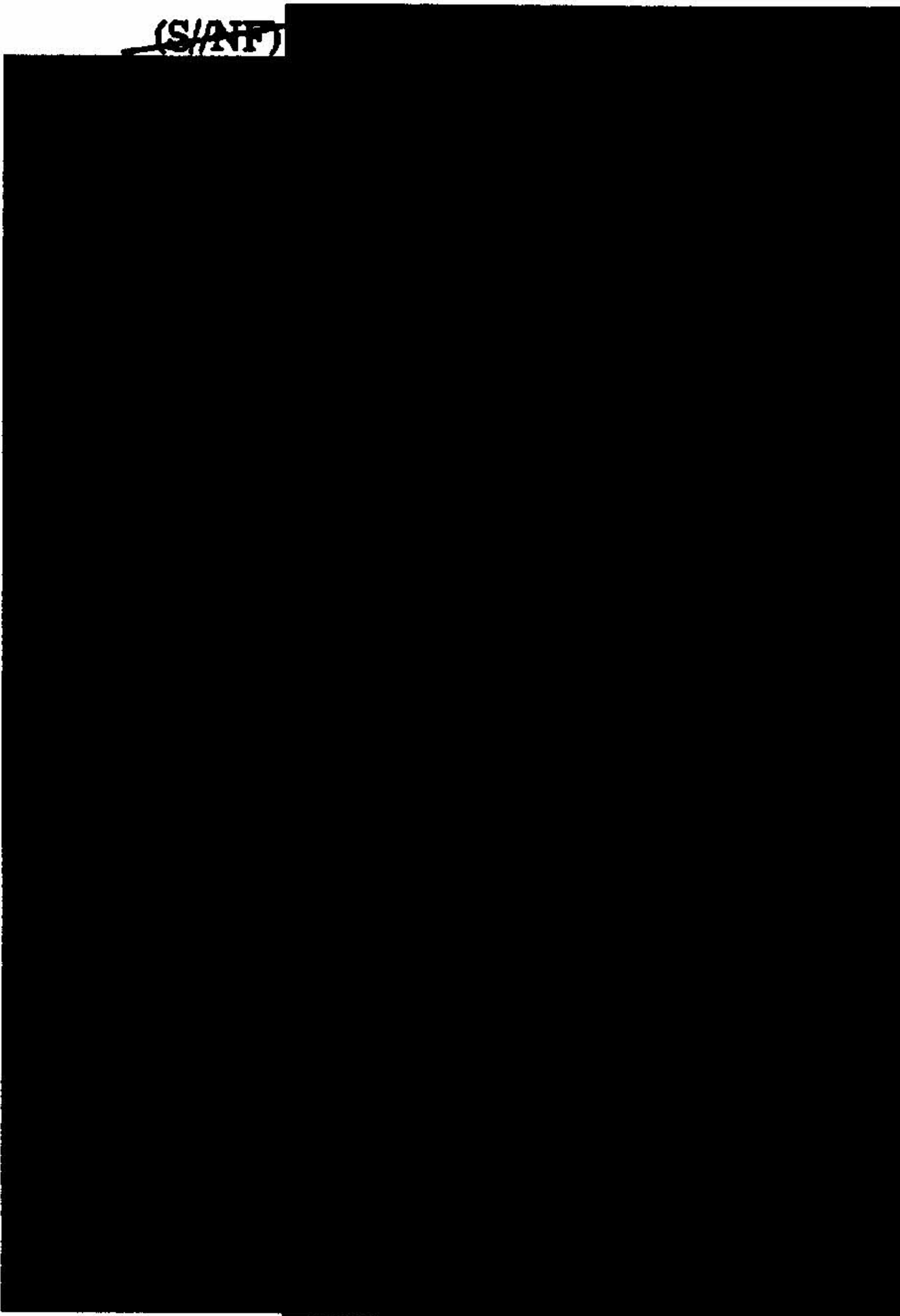
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Excerpt from FRAGO 749 - Detainee Classification Definitions (U)

1.C. (U//REL TO USA and MCPI) DEFINITIONS.

1.C.1. (U) **CIVILIAN INTERNEE (CI)**: A PERSON WHO IS INTERNED DURING ARMED CONFLICT OR OCCUPATION IF HE/SHE IS CONSIDERED A SECURITY RISK, NEEDS PROTECTION OR HAS COMMITTED AN OFFENSE (INSURGENT OR CRIMINAL) AGAINST THE DETAINING POWER. A CIVILIAN INTERNEE IS PROTECTED ACCORDING TO GENEVA CONVENTION IV (PROTECTION OF CIVILIAN PERSONS IN TIME OF WAR).

1.C.2. (U) **CRIMINAL DETAINEE (CD)**: A PERSON DETAINED BECAUSE HE/SHE IS REASONABLY SUSPECTED OF HAVING COMMITTED A CRIME AGAINST IRAQI NATIONALS OR IRAQI PROPERTY OR A CRIME NOT RELATED TO THE COALITION FORCE MISSION.

1.C.3. (U) **SECURITY INTERNEE (SI)**: A CIVILIAN INTERNED DURING CONFLICT OR OCCUPATION FOR THEIR OWN PROTECTION OR BECAUSE THEY POSE A THREAT TO THE SECURITY OF COALITION FORCES, ITS MISSION, OR ARE OF INTELLIGENCE VALUE. THIS INCLUDES PERSONS DETAINED FOR COMMITTING OFFENSES (INCLUDING ATTEMPTS) AGAINST COALITION FORCES (OR PREVIOUS COALITION FORCES) MEMBERS OF THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT, NGOS, STATE INFRASTRUCTURE OR ANY PERSON ACCUSED OF COMMITTING WAR CRIMES OR CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY. CERTAIN SECURITY INTERNEES MAY ALSO BE CLASSIFIED AS A HIGH VALUE DETAINEE (HVD). SECURITY INTERNEES ARE A SUBSET OF CIVILIAN INTERNEES.

1.C.4. (U) **HVDS**: HVDS ARE SECURITY INTERNEES OF SIGNIFICANT INTELLIGENCE OR POLITICAL VALUE. UNITS WILL BE INFORMED BY C2 CJTF-7 OF THE IDENTITY OF SUCH INDIVIDUALS.

1.C.5. (U) **ENEMY PRISONER OF WAR (EPW)**: A MEMBER OF ARMED OR UNIFORMED SECURITY FORCES THAT CONFORM TO THE REQUIREMENTS OF ARTICLE 4, GENEVA CONVENTION RELATING TO TREATMENT OF PRISONERS OF WAR.

1.C.6. (U) **CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DIVISION (CID) HOLD**: A DIRECTIVE TO HOLD AND NOT RELEASE A DETAINEE/INTERNEE IN THE CUSTODY OF COALITION FORCES, ISSUED BY A MEMBER OR AGENT OF THE U.S. ARMY CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DIVISION.

1.C.7. (U) **MILITARY INTELLIGENCE (MI) HOLD**: A DIRECTIVE TO HOLD AND NOT RELEASE A DETAINEE/INTERNEE IN THE CUSTODY OF COALITION FORCES, ISSUED BY A MEMBER OR AGENT OF A U.S. MILITARY INTELLIGENCE ORGANIZATION.

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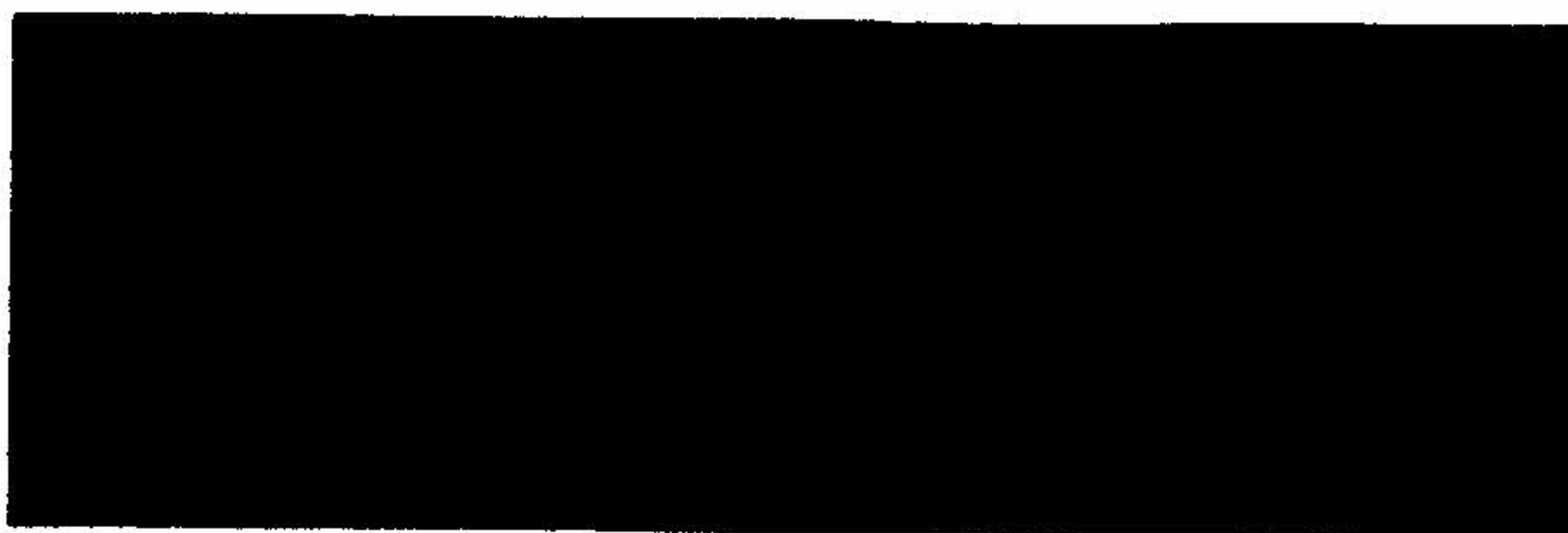
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(U) MI-MP Relationship

(U) In Iraq, as in Afghanistan, the working relationship between MI and MP personnel was dictated by doctrine, albeit with all of the uncertainties regarding implementation of interrogation techniques described in our earlier section on the doctrinal relationship between MI and MP. Over and over, our interviewees - from the top of the chain of command to the bottom, MP and interrogator alike - stated, "MPs do not interrogate." However, decisions as to whether MPs participated in the implementation of techniques such as Sleep Adjustment or MRE-Only Diet, or were present in the interrogation room, devolved to the unit level due to the doctrinal vagaries we have discussed previously. The lines delineating MI and MP responsibilities appeared to be completely lost at Abu Ghraib due to the well-documented failure of leadership and supervision. As MG Taguba stated in his report, "Coordination occurred at the lowest possible levels with little oversight by commanders."

(U) MG Taguba suggested that the assignment of the 205th MI Brigade commander, COL Pappas, as the overall commander of the base at Abu Ghraib from November 19, 2003 through

February 6, 2004, with the 372nd MP Company assigned the subordinate role was "not doctrinally sound due to the different missions and agendas assigned to each of these respective specialties." We disagree. First, there is nothing "non-doctrinal" about assigning the senior officer present at the base authority as well as responsibility for its defense. In addition, our review of MI and MP doctrine did not indicate that such a command relationship between MI and MP units would have any effect on working relationships between individual MI and MP personnel, with the possible exception of a *perception* (not deriving from any military doctrine) that MI personnel might have positional authority over MPs. In any event, at a minimum, LTG Sanchez's rationale for the assignment deserves consideration: "I was very aware of what Tom Pappas' capacities were. I knew what other missions he had in support of the task force. I knew from previous orders we had issued that he had a good part of his capacity at Abu Ghraib and that he personally was focused on Abu Ghraib. Being the senior man on the ground, that is inherently what our profession is all about - he had to be able to defend his position against the enemy. Therefore, all I thought I was doing was officially establishing that responsibility and making sure that everybody on that compound understood without a doubt who was going to direct the defense, who was going to be responsible for defending Abu Ghraib from enemy attack" (from LTG Sanchez's statement to LTG Jones). In his statement to us, LTG Sanchez added, "The asser-

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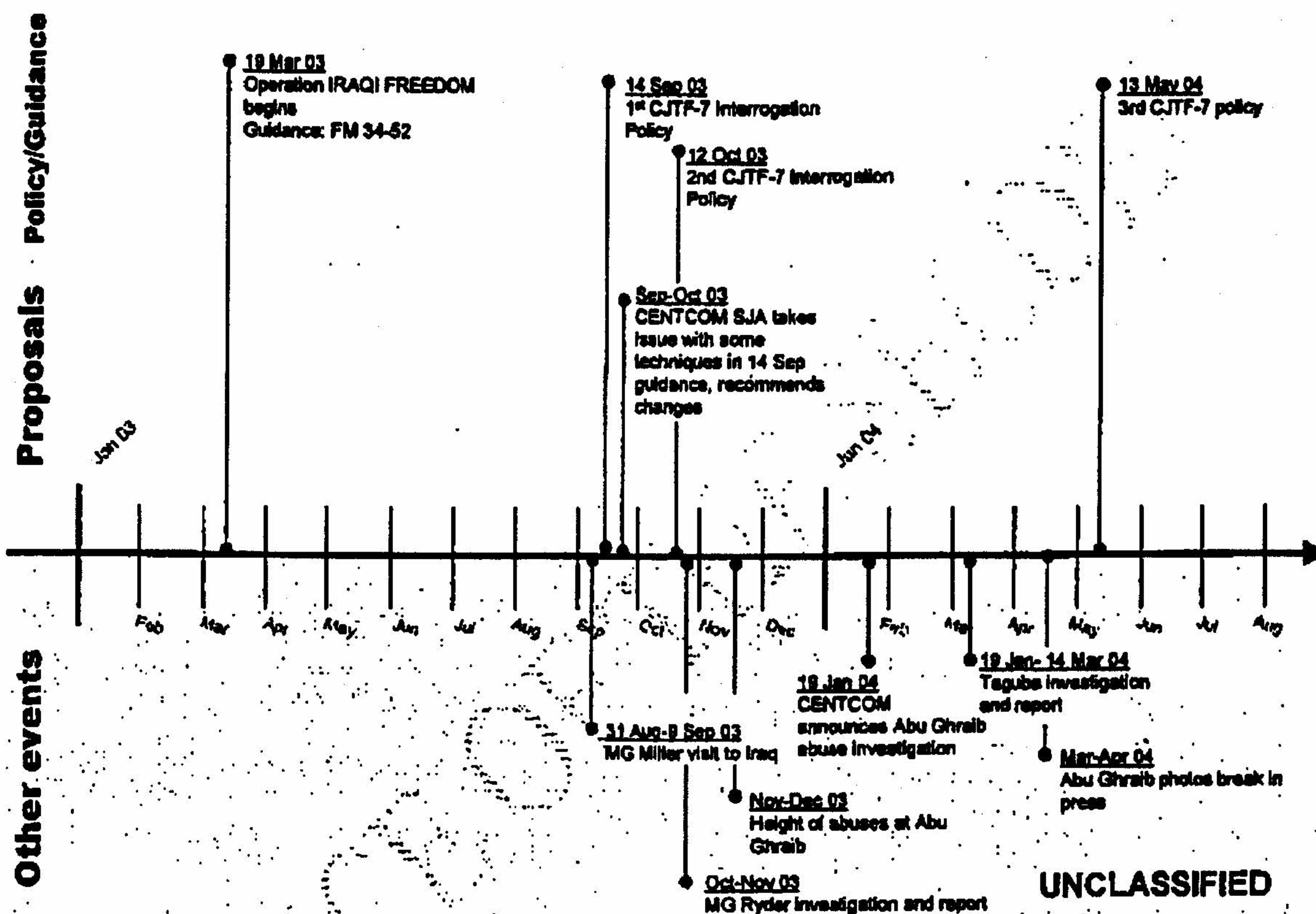
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Iraq Counter Resistance Policy Development (U)



tion made in the Taguba report that this relationship was non-doctrinal is contentious and one that I totally disagree with, especially given the operational environment and circumstances that existed in Iraq during this period." Again, our review of interrogation and detention doctrine supports LTG Sanchez's position.

(U) Evolution of Approved Techniques

(U) The overall development of interrogation policy in Iraq is depicted in the figure above. For six months after the beginning of combat operations in March 2003, interrogators were guided by FM 34-52. In September and October 2003, the initial CJTF-7 "counter-resistance" interrogation

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