



Respondents hereby submit, as explained herein, an amended factual return pertaining to the petitioner identified as the subject of the attached Narrative. This amended return is intended to supersede the material contained in any previously filed return, except for the fact that petitioner was previously determined by a Combatant Status Review Tribunal to be an enemy combatant.

This amended return sets forth factual bases¹ supporting petitioner's lawful, ongoing detention pursuant to the Authorization for the Use of Military Force and the President's power as Commander in Chief.

Dated: December 1, 2008

Respectfully submitted,

GREGORY G. KATSAS
Assistant Attorney General

JOHN C. O'QUINN
Deputy Assistant Attorney General

¹ Respondents reserve the right to seek leave to further supplement the record with additional factual bases supporting petitioner's detention, as necessary.





A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Paul Ahern", written over a horizontal line.

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**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA**

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| _____ |) | |
| |) | |
| IN RE: |) | Misc. No. 08-442 (TFH) |
| GUANTANAMO BAY |) | Civil Action No. |
| DETAINEE LITIGATION |) | 04-CV-1254 (HHK) |
| |) | |
| |) | |
| _____ |) | |

DECLARATION OF REAR ADMIRAL DAVID THOMAS

Declaration of Rear Admiral David M. Thomas, Jr.

Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1746, I, David M. Thomas, Jr., hereby declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of America that to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief, the following is true, accurate, and correct:

I am a Rear Admiral in the United States Navy, with 31 years of active duty service. I currently serve as Commander, Joint Task Force-Guantanamo (JTF-GTMO), at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. I have held this position since 27 May 2008. As such, I am directly responsible for the successful execution of the JTF-GTMO mission to conduct detention and interrogation operations in support of the Global War on Terrorism, coordinate and implement detainee screening operations, and support law enforcement and war crimes investigations.

The attached narrative and supporting materials from files of the Department of Defense or other government agencies contain information used by the Department of Defense to establish the status of the individual who is the subject of the narrative as an enemy combatant and to substantiate their detention as an enemy combatant at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

Dated:



DAVID M. THOMAS, JR.
Rear Admiral, U.S. Navy

[REDACTED]

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

| | | |
|----------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|
| _____ |) | |
| UTHMAN ABDUL RAHIM, |) | |
| MOHAMMED UTHMAN, |) | |
| |) | |
| Petitioner, |) | |
| |) | |
| v. |) | Civil Action No. 04-CV-1254 (HHK) |
| |) | |
| GEORGE WALKER BUSH et al., |) | |
| |) | |
| Respondents. |) | |
| _____ |) | |

NARRATIVE FOR PETITIONER UTHMAN (ISN 27)

Introduction

1. Uthman Abdul Rahim Mohammed Uthman ("petitioner"), is a [REDACTED] national and al-Qaida operative and thus an enemy combatant. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] The petitioner [REDACTED] [REDACTED] He served as a member of Usama bin Laden's security detail in Afghanistan and participated in hostilities against U.S. and Coalition forces after the attacks of September 11, 2001. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] he was captured with a group of other members of bin Laden's security detail retreating from Tora Bora following the U.S. and allied offensive there.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

2. Consequently, as a member of al-Qaida – an enemy organization – who engaged in hostilities against the United States, the petitioner is lawfully detained as an enemy combatant pursuant to, among other authorities, the President’s power as Commander in Chief and the Authorization for the Use of Military Force.

3. The factual basis for petitioner’s detention is supported by source documents cited in this narrative and attached as exhibits. In the materials discussed in this narrative relating to the factual basis for petitioner’s detention, there are documents reflecting interviews with him and others conducted by law enforcement and intelligence personnel, as well as information derived from other sources and methods. Information received from these sources is commonly reproduced in reports created by the collecting officer. Such information is also commonly analyzed by intelligence or law enforcement personnel and used to produce other intelligence products. These reports and intelligence products are routinely relied upon by the military or intelligence personnel in making decisions to act upon threats to our national security. See Declaration of [REDACTED] *Background Declaration – Intelligence 101*; Declaration of Robert H. Holmes.

4. As with all detained enemy combatants at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, the petitioner has been assigned an Internment Serial Number (“ISN”). The ISN is an administrative code assigned to military detainees. Petitioner’s full ISN is [REDACTED]000027[REDACTED] in which the number “027” is his unique identifier, and [REDACTED] designates that he is a national of [REDACTED] Source

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

documents attached as exhibits to this narrative may refer to the petitioner and other detainees by name, by various alternative renderings of his name, by aliases, by full ISN, or by various short forms of the ISN, such as "[REDACTED]000027" or "ISN 27." In some documents, the petitioner may be referred to by his Source Number, [REDACTED], or his Military Police Number, [REDACTED] ISN 27 [REDACTED]


5. It is common practice for those who engage in fighting on behalf of al-Qaida to receive an alias or a *nom-de-guerre*, commonly known in Arabic as a *kunya*. See Declaration of [REDACTED] *Background Declaration – Names, Aliases, Kunyas and Variants*. [REDACTED] see, e.g., [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] [REDACTED] ISN [REDACTED] FD-302 (Feb. 20, 2002),¹ as well as their transliterations and variants. See Declaration of [REDACTED] *Background Declaration – Names, Aliases, Kunyas and Variants*.

6. This narrative and attached materials set forth factual bases supporting the petitioner's lawful detention. The narrative is not intended to be a complete explication of the information contained in the materials supporting the petitioner's detention.

¹ In this document, the petitioner is identified by [REDACTED] 3(2)



Background of the War on Terror

7. Al-Qaida (“the Base”) was founded by Usama bin Laden and others in or about 1989 for the purpose of opposing certain governments and officials with force and violence. See Nat’l Comm’n on Terrorist Attacks Upon the United States, *The 9/11 Commission Report* 56 (2004) (“*The 9/11 Commission Report*”); see generally Declaration of 
Background Declaration – Al-Qaida.

8. Usama bin Laden is recognized as the *emir* (prince or leader) of al-Qaida. See *The 9/11 Commission Report* at 56.

9. A purpose or goal of al-Qaida, as stated by Usama bin Laden and other al-Qaida leaders, is to support violent attacks against property and nationals (both military and civilian) of the United States and other countries. See *id.* at 59-61.

10. Between 1989 and 2001, al-Qaida established training camps, guesthouses, and business operations in Afghanistan, Pakistan, and other countries for the purpose of training and supporting violent attacks against property and nationals (both military and civilian) of the United States and other countries. See *id.* at 64-67.

11. In 1996, Usama bin Laden issued a public “Declaration of Jihad Against the Americans.” This declaration called for the murder of U.S. military personnel serving on the Arabian peninsula. See *id.* at 48.

12. In February 1998, Usama bin Laden and Ayman al Zawahiri (bin Laden’s deputy)





issued a *fatwa* (purported religious ruling) requiring all Muslims able to do so to kill Americans – whether civilian or military – anywhere in the world. *See id.* at 47.

13. Since 1989, members and associates of al-Qaida, known and unknown, have carried out numerous terrorist attacks, including, but not limited to: the attacks against the American Embassies in Kenya and Tanzania in August 1998, which killed approximately 250 people, *see id.* at 68-70; the attack against the *U.S.S. Cole* in October 2000, which killed 17 United States Navy sailors, *see id.* at 190-93; and the attacks on the United States on September 11, 2001, which killed approximately 3,000 people. *See id. passim.*

14. The *Taliban* (students of Islamic knowledge) is an Islamic fundamentalist group that was formed in Afghanistan in 1994. *See The Taliban in Afghanistan, at* www.cfr.org/publication/10551. After two years of violent conflict that included the capture of Kabul, Afghanistan's capital, the Taliban took control of Afghanistan's national government in 1996. *See The 9/11 Commission Report* at 65. Although it was never formally recognized by the United States, *see id.* at 124, the Taliban controlled Afghanistan's national government from 1996 until the United States-led military campaign ousted the Taliban from power in 2001. *See id.* at 337-38. During the period in which the Taliban controlled Afghanistan's national government, it provided safe harbor and support to al-Qaida and Usama bin Laden. *See id.* at 64-67.

15. On September 18, 2001, following the attacks on the United States on September



[REDACTED]

11, 2001, Congress adopted the Authorization for the Use of Military Force. *See* 115 Stat. 224 (2001). Recognizing that the attacks of September 11, 2001 “render it both necessary and appropriate that the United States exercise its rights to self-defense and to protect United States citizens at home and abroad,” Congress authorized the President “to use all necessary and appropriate force against those nations, organizations, or persons he determines planned, authorized, committed, or aided the terrorist attacks that occurred on September 11, 2001, or harbored such organizations or persons, in order to prevent any future acts of international terrorism against the United States by such nations, organizations or persons.” Within weeks, United States military forces were deployed in Afghanistan. *See The 9/11 Commission Report at* 337.

16. The United States led the initial aerial bombing campaign of Afghanistan, with an assault by ground forces composed of United States forces and Afghanistan militia opposed to the Taliban, including the Northern Alliance. The Northern Alliance has assisted the United States in its military campaign in Afghanistan to defeat al-Qaida and the Taliban. *See id.* at 330-34; 336-38.

17. In December 2001, the United States-led military campaign removed the Taliban from control of Afghanistan’s national government. *See id.* at 337-38; *see also* Declaration of [REDACTED] *Tora Bora*. Taliban and al-Qaida forces, however, have continued to operate in Afghanistan and to attack coalition forces. Currently, two major military operations are

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underway in Afghanistan. First, Operation Enduring Freedom (“OEF”) is a United States-led multi-national coalition military operation initiated in October 2001 to counter terrorism and bring security to Afghanistan in collaboration with Afghan forces. *See* www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2006/60083.htm. OEF operations led to the collapse of the Taliban government and helped bring security and stability to Afghanistan. *Id.* OEF involves troops from over 20 nations, including about 19,000 United States forces and about 3,000 non-United States troops. *Id.* Second, the International Security Assistance Force (“ISAF”) is a United Nations-mandated international coalition operating under the command of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. *See* www.nato.int/isaf/index.html. ISAF was established in 2002 with the goal of creating conditions for stabilization and reconstruction in Afghanistan. ISAF is comprised of approximately 50,000 troops from 40 countries. *Id.*

Petitioner’s Background and Cover Story

18. Petitioner was born in approximately 1978 or 1979 and lived in Aden, Yemen. ISN 27 FD-302 (Mar. 18, 2002).²

² This is likely the source of part of the petitioner’s alias, [REDACTED] which means [REDACTED] Declaration of [REDACTED] *Background Declaration – Names, Aliases, Kunyas and Variants.*

The petitioner is not the only member of his family to follow a jihadist path. [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] The petitioner has acknowledged having a brother named [REDACTED] ISN 27 FD-302 (Mar. 18, 2002).

[REDACTED]

19.

ISN 27 [REDACTED] which trained missionaries to spread the religion of Islam, ISN 27 FD-302 (Nov. 11, 2002).

20. According to the petitioner, [REDACTED] encouraged him to travel to Afghanistan to teach the Quran. ISN 27 FD-302 (Sept. 16, 2002); ISN 27 FD-302 (Nov. 11, 2002). [REDACTED] in turn, introduced the petitioner to [REDACTED] ISN 27 FD-302 (Sept. 16, 2002); ISN 27 FD-302 (Nov. 11, 2002). [REDACTED] was, according to the petitioner, one of the great Islamic scholars in Yemen. ISN 27 FD-302 (Nov. 11, 2002). Although the petitioner denied it, *id.*, and some reports are to the contrary, *see* ISN [REDACTED] FD-302 (May 19, 2002),

[REDACTED] ISN [REDACTED] FD-302 (Aug. 21, 2002).

³ The petitioner was not the only one to be encouraged to travel to Afghanistan by [REDACTED]. Several other members of the group in which petitioner was captured also reported being influenced by [REDACTED]. *See, e.g.*, ISN [REDACTED] FD-302 (Aug. 18, 2002); ISN [REDACTED] FD-302 (Aug. 21, 2002).

[REDACTED]

21. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] ISN 27 [REDACTED] confirmed the legitimacy of the *fatwa*, and gave the petitioner \$1,000 U.S. to fund his travel to Afghanistan. *Id.*; see ISN 27 FD-302 (Sept. 16, 2002) (confirming that [REDACTED] financed the journey, but not the question about a *fatwa*); ISN 27 FD-302 (Nov. 11, 2002) (same).⁴ The petitioner met another individual, [REDACTED] who facilitated his travel to Afghanistan. See ISN 27 FD-302 (Mar. 16, 2002) (stating that the petitioner met [REDACTED]); ISN 27 FD-302 (Sept. 16, 2002) [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] ISN 27 [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] ISN 27 FD-302 (Mar. 18, 2002); ISN 27 [REDACTED]

22. The petitioner traveled from Sana'a, Yemen, to Dubai, United Arab Emirates, and then on to Karachi, Pakistan. ISN 27 FD-302 (Sept. 16, 2002). The petitioner then took a bus to Quetta, Pakistan, where he went to the Taliban headquarters as instructed. ISN 27 FD-302 (Oct.

⁴ The petitioner earlier had claimed that his travel to Pakistan was financed by his brother [REDACTED] ISN 27 FD-302 (Mar. 18, 2002). He has also claimed that [REDACTED] provided the money. ISN 27 FD-302 (Oct. 25, 2002).

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
-25, 2002).

ISN 27 [REDACTED] who the petitioner claimed took him to Kandahar to teach,⁵ *id.*; ISN 27 FD-302 (Mar. 18, 2002).

23. [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] See ISN [REDACTED] FD-302 (June 6, 2002); [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

24. The petitioner has claimed, when asked about his subsequent activities in Afghanistan, that he taught the Quran before attempting to leave the country during the U.S. offensive. *See, e.g.*, ISN 27 FD-302 (Mar. 18, 2002); ISN 27 FD-302 (Sept. 5, 2002); ISN 27 FD-302 (Oct. 25, 2002). [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] *see also* ISN [REDACTED] FD-302 (Aug.

⁵ The petitioner claimed that he was accompanied in his teaching by a translator, also

[REDACTED]
29, 2002). ISN [REDACTED] who was caught in the same group, stated that the Quran-teaching story was false. ISN [REDACTED] FD-302 (Aug. 21, 2002). Indeed, when asked to name some of the students he taught in Afghanistan, the petitioner could not do so, nor could he name a village where he claimed to have taught for nine months. ISN 27 FD-302 (Nov. 11, 2002). [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] See Declaration of [REDACTED] *Background Declaration – Counter-interrogation Doctrine and Practice*; [REDACTED]

25. In fact, as described below, the petitioner [REDACTED] and then served as a bodyguard for Usama bin Laden. The petitioner was a bodyguard for bin Laden while al-Qaida was engaged in combat with U.S. and allied forces at Tora Bora.

[REDACTED]
26. Although he has denied it, *see, e.g.*, ISN 27 FD-302 (June 19, 2003); ISN 27 FD-302 (Sept. 5, 2002), the petitioner is [REDACTED]

27. [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

named [REDACTED] See ISN 27 FD-302 (Oct. 25, 2002).

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

See Declaration of [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] *Background Declaration – Terrorist Training Camps.*

28.

[REDACTED]

See Declaration of [REDACTED] *Background Declaration – Terrorist Training*

Camps.

29.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

⁶

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] See Declaration of [REDACTED] *Background Declaration – Terrorist Training*

Camps.

30. In addition, the petitioner's [REDACTED] appears on a list of trainees produced by the Military Committee al-Mujahideen Affairs Office. The list identifies individuals scheduled for advanced training. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] 7

The Petitioner was Selected for Usama bin Laden's Security Detail and Served as a Bodyguard for bin Laden

31. Usama bin Laden has traditionally been accompanied by a security detail and bodyguards. The majority of the members of this security force hailed from Yemen, Egypt and Saudi Arabia. [REDACTED] According to ISN [REDACTED] bin Laden preferred to select bodyguards from the petitioner's home nation of Yemen as well as neighboring Saudi Arabia. ISN [REDACTED] FM40 (June 14, 2004). The basic course at al-Farouq was used to assess potential bodyguard candidates, and potential bodyguards were then subject to rigorous training. *Id.*

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] see Declaration of [REDACTED] *Background Declaration – Terrorist Training Camps.*

7 [REDACTED] "29/12/1421" (the 29th day of the 12th month of the year 1421) translates to a Gregorian calendar date of March 24, 2001. See <http://www.islamicfinder.org/HCal/index.php>. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Bodyguards generally were required to swear *bayat* – an oath of personal loyalty to bin Laden – as a condition of their service. *Id.*; see *The 9/11 Report* at 67.

32. The petitioner has denied serving as a bodyguard for bin Laden or being a member of al-Qaida. *See, e.g.*, ISN 27 FD-302 (Mar. 18, 2002). Nevertheless, a number of detainees have confirmed that the petitioner was a member of bin Laden’s security detail and the circumstances of the petitioner’s capture, described below, lend credence to their accounts:

a. ISN [REDACTED] identified the petitioner as “Uthman Huthayfa al-Rahim,” who served as a bodyguard for bin Laden.⁸ He saw the petitioner eating with bin Laden and, for this reason, assumed that he had been a bodyguard for a long period of time or had bin Laden’s trust. He further assumed that, given the petitioner’s position of trust, he had sworn *bayat* to bin Laden. ISN [REDACTED] FM40 (Sept. 23, 2004).

b. [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

⁸ The author of a Department of Defense Criminal Investigation Task Force (DOD/CITF) memorandum commented – in describing ISN [REDACTED] statement with respect to another detainee – that his credibility was in question with interrogators. DOD/CITF Memorandum (May 14, 2004). [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] *see also* [REDACTED] Declaration of [REDACTED] *Guesthouses.*

c. ISN 149, convicted of war crimes by military commission, recognized the petitioner from the Saudi embassy house in Kabul. ISN 149 FD-302 (May 12, 2002).

d. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

b(1) [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

The Petitioner Served as a bin Laden Bodyguard while al-Qaida and Taliban Fighters Engaged U.S. and Allied Forces in Tora Bora

33. The petitioner served as a bin Laden bodyguard through the al-Qaida leader's move to Tora Bora in 2001 and subsequent combat with United States and allied forces in the

[REDACTED]

largest engagement of the post-September 11 U.S. offensive.

34.

[REDACTED]

Declaration of [REDACTED]

Tora Bora.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Id.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

35. ISN [REDACTED] who was present during the United States and allied offensive against al-

Qaida and Taliban positions in Tora Bora, saw the petitioner at the defensive complex. ISN [REDACTED]

FM40 (Sept. 26, 2006); ISN [REDACTED] FM40 (Sept. 23, 2004). Indeed, ISN [REDACTED] saw the petitioner

with bin Laden at Tora Bora, which is consistent with the petitioner's service to bin Laden as a

bodyguard. ISN [REDACTED] FM40 (Sept. 23, 2004).

36.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

37. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] ISN [REDACTED] also identified the petitioner as a fighter from the Omar Seif position in Kabul. ISN [REDACTED] FD-302 (Feb. 20, 2002).

The Petitioner was Captured with Other Members of bin Laden's Personal Security Detail While Fleeing the Tora Bora Battlefield

38. Tora Bora lies in the mountain ranges south of Afghanistan's Nangarhar Province, located south of Jalalabad along the border with Pakistan. *See* Map of Tora Bora Region. Parachinar, Pakistan – the site of the petitioner's capture – is located in the foothills of the mountain range, immediately south of Tora Bora. *Id.*; Declaration of [REDACTED] *Tora Bora*; ISN 27 FD-302 (Mar. 18, 2002); ISN [REDACTED] FD-302 (Mar. 23, 2002).

39. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] b(1) [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Map of Tora Bora Region. The petitioner at first claimed that the group was not captured at all, but rather that the group turned themselves in to Pakistani police. ISN 27 FD-302 (Mar. 18, 2002). However, he later admitted that the group was captured in December 2001, as they attempted to cross the border between Afghanistan and Pakistan.¹⁰ ISN 27 FD-302 (Oct. 25, 2002).

40. The petitioner was not alone in being captured during the attempted escape from Tora Bora. Among the thirty fighters were the petitioner and three of his Yemeni friends from the al-Furqan Institute. The petitioner explained the convergence of four Yemeni comrades – individuals he claimed not to have seen for almost a year – in a group traveling from Afghanistan to Pakistan, during hostilities between forces of al-Qaida and the United States and its allies, as a “coincidence.” ISN 27 FD-302 (Nov. 11, 2002); ISN 27 FD-302 (Sept. 5, 2002); *see also* ISN [REDACTED] FD-302 (Aug. 25, 2002).

41. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]¹¹ *see generally* [REDACTED]

¹⁰ The petitioner has claimed that he attempted to leave Afghanistan after the September 11, 2001 attacks, and happened upon a group of Arabs also traveling to Pakistan. *See, e.g.*, ISN 27 FD-302 (Oct. 25, 2002).

¹¹ A number of the individuals captured in this group have habeas petitions pending before the Court, in this and other cases. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] for example:

a. ISN [REDACTED] who admitted that he fought with the Taliban against the U.S.-allied Northern alliance. ISN [REDACTED] FD-302 (Aug. 21, 2002).

b. [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]. ISN [REDACTED] FD-302 (Aug. 29, 2002); [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

c. [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] ISN [REDACTED] FM40 (June 15, 2004); [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] ISN [REDACTED] admitted that he was part of bin Laden's entourage. ISN [REDACTED]
FD-302 (Oct. 31, 2002).

[REDACTED]

42.

[REDACTED]

See Declaration of [REDACTED]

Guesthouses.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

43.

██████████
██████████ Declaration of ██████████ *Guesthouses* ██████████
██████████
██████████
██████████

44.

██████████
██████████
██████████ See Declaration of ██████████ *Guesthouses*. As a result, many fighters fleeing

Afghanistan during the United States offensive could not produce their passports when detained. The petitioner was no exception, though he claimed that his passport might have been stolen by his friend, ██████████ or ██████████ ISN 27 FD-302 (Mar. 18, 2002). When questioned about the whereabouts of his passport, the petitioner inconsistently stated either that his friend did not have a brother, or that his friend's brother lived outside of the area, but ultimately he could not account for the passport's absence. *Id.* As with the presence of his three comrades from the al-Furqan Institute, the petitioner described it as a "coincidence" that none of them possessed passports when detained. Indeed, in this account, the petitioner claimed that he and one of his friends gave their passports to two separate Afghans, though both with the name

██████████² ISN 27 FD-302 (Nov. 11, 2002).

¹² This is at least the third and fourth ██████████ appearing in the petitioner's account: an individual named ██████████ facilitated his travel to Afghanistan; another ██████████ served as his translator; a third ██████████ took his friend's passport and a fourth ██████████ took the

██████████



CONCLUSION

For the reasons described above and in the attached exhibits, among others, the petitioner is lawfully detained by the United States.

petitioner's passport.

