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#### SECRET/NOFORN/#4-1



HEADQUARTERS COMBINED JOINT TASK FORCE SEVEN BAGHDAD, IRAQ APO AE 09335

CITF7-CG

1 2 OCT 2003

#### MEMORANDUM FOR

C2. Combined Joint Task Force Seven, Baghdad, Iraq 09335 C3, Combined Joint Task Force Seven, Baghdad, Iraq 09335 Commander, 205th Military Intelligence Brigade, Baghdad, Iraq 09335

SUBJECT: CJTF-7 Interrogation and Counter-Resistance Policy

- 1. (SAPP) This memorandum establishes the interrogation and counter-resistance policy for security internees under the control of CITF-7. Security internees are civilians who are detained pursuant to Articles 5 and 78 of the Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War of August 12, 1949 (hereinafter, Geneva Convention).
- 2. (SANT) I approve the use of specified interrogation and counter-resistance approaches A-Q, as described in Enclosure 1, relating to security interprets, subject to the following:
- a. (SUATE) Use of these approaches is limited to interrogations of security internees under the control of CITF-7.
- b. (SAP) These approaches must be used in combination with the safeguards described in Enclosure 2.
- c. (SAFF) Segregation of security internees will be required in many instances to ensure the success of interrogations and to prevent the sharing of interrogation methods among internees. Segregation may also be necessary to protect sources from other detainees or otherwise provide for their security. Additionally, the Geneva Convention provides that security internees under definite suspicion of activity hostile to the security of Coalition forces shall, where absolute military necessity requires, be regarded as having forfeited rights of communication. Accordingly, these security internees may be segregated. I must approve segregation in all cases where such segregation will exceed 30 days in duration, whether consecutive or nonconsecutive. Submit written requests with supporting rationale to the through the CITF-7 C2. A legal review from the CITF-7 SJA must accompany each request.
- d. (SMAT) In employing each of the authorized approaches, the interrogator must maintain control of the interrogation: The interrogator should appear to be the one who controls all aspects of the interrogation, to include the lighting, heating and configuration of the interrogation room, as well as the food, clothing and shelter given to the security internee.

SECRET//NOFORN/#K-1

P.04/13

#### SECRET/NOFORN/X-1

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SUBJECT: CJTF-7 Interrogation and Counter-Resistance Policy

- 3. (SART) Requests for use of approaches not listed in Enclosure 1 will be submitted to me through CJTF-7 C2, and will include a description of the proposed approach and recommended safeguards. A legal review from the CJTF-7 SJA will accompany each request.
- 4. (SANT) Nothing in this policy limits existing authority for maintenance of good order and discipline among persons under Coalition control.
- 5. (SMF) This policy supersedes the CITF-7 Interrogation and Counter-Resistance Policy signed on 14 September 2003.
- L DNVT

1. Interrogation Approaches (SI)

2. General Safeguards

CF: Commander, US Central Command

RICARDO S. SANCHEZ Lieutenant General, USA Commanding



P.05/13

SCORET / NOFORN/IX I INTERROGATION APPROACHES (Security Internees)

(SIGHT) Use of the following approaches is subject to the application of the general safeguards provided in enclosure (2). Specific implementation guidance with respect to approaches A-Q is provided in U.S. Army Field Manual 34-52. Brigade Commanders may provide additional implementation guidance.

A. (SZAF) Direct: Asking straightforward questions. The most effective of all approaches, it is the most simple and efficient approach to utilize.

B. (SMATE) Incentive! Removal of Incentive: Proviging a reward or removing a privilege, above and beyond those required by the Geneva Convention. Possible incentives may include favorite food items, changes in environmental quality, or other traditional or regional comforts not required by the Geneva Convention.

C. (SMORT) Emotional Love: Playing on the love a security intermee has for an individual or group. May involve an incentive, such as allowing communication with the individual or group.

D. (SANT) Emotional Hate: Playing on the genuine hatred or desire for revenge a security internee has for an individual or group.

E. (S/APP) Fear Up Harsh: Significantly increasing the fear level in a security internce. F. (S/NF) Fear ,Up Mild: Moderately increasing the feat level in a security internce.

G. (SANF) Reduced FeaT: Reducing the fear level in a security internee or calming him by convincing him that he will be properly and humanely treated.

H. (S. Pride and Ego Up: Flattering or boosting the ego of a security internoc.

I. (SWHP) Pride and Ego Down: Attacking or insulting the pride or ego of a security internee.

J. (SMAP) Futility: Invoking the feeling in a security internee that it is useless to resist by playing on the doubts that already exist in his mind.

K. (SANE) We Know All: Convincing the security interace that the interrogator already knows the answers to questions being asked.

L. (SANT) Establish Your Identity: Convincing the security internee that the interrogator has mistaken the security internee for someone else. The security internee is encouraged to "clear his name."

M. (SMH) Repetition: Continuously repeating the same question to the security internee during an interrogation to encourage full and candid answers to questions.

N. (SZNP) File and Dossier: Convincing security internee that the interrogator has a voluminous, damning and inaccurate file, which must be corrected by the security internee.

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Enclosure

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P.06/13



#### SECRET-MOFORN/W- GENERAL SAFEGUARDS

Application of these interrogation approaches is subject to the following general safeguards: (i) limited to use by trained interrogation personnel; (ii) there is a reasonable basis to believe that the security internee possesses information of intelligence value: (iii) the security interace is medically evaluated as a suitable candidate for interrogation (considering all approaches to be used in combination); (iv) interrogators are specifically trained for the approaches; (v) a specific interrogation plan, including reasonable safeguards, limits on duration, intervals between applications, termination criteria and the presence or availability of qualified medical personnel has been developed; and (vi) there is appropriate supervision.

(U) The purpose of all interviews and interrogations is to get the most information from a security internee with the least intrusive method, applied in a humane and lawful manner with sufficient oversight by trained investigators or interrogators. Interrogators and supervisory personnel will ensure uniform, careful, and safe conduct of interrogations.

(Satt) Interrogations must always be planned, deliberate actions that take into account factors such as a security internee's current and past performance in both detention and interrogation; a sec-rity internee's emotional and physical strengths and weaknesses; assessment of approaches and

individual techniques that may be effective; strengths and weaknesses of interrogators; and factors which may necessitate the augmentation of personnel.

Interrogation approaches are designed to manipulate-e security internee's emotions and, weaknesses to gain his willing cooperation. Interrogation op-rations are never conducted in a vacuum; they are conducted in close cooperation with the detaining units. Desention regulations and policies established by detaining units should be harmonized to ensure consistency with the interrogation policies of the intelligence collection unit. Such consistency will help to maximize the credibility of the interrogation team and the effectiveness of the interrogation. Strict adherence to such regulations, policies and standard operating- procedures is

(SMAP) Interrogators must appear to completely control the interrogation environment. It is important that interrogators be provided reasonable latitude to vary approaches depending on the

security internet's cultural background, strengths, weaknesses, environment, extent of resistance training, as well as the urgency with which information believed in the possession of the security interace must be obtained.

Interrogators must ensure the safety of security internees, and approaches must in no way endanger them. Interrogators will ensure that security internees are allowed adequate sleep; and that dicts provide adequate food and water and cause no adverse medical or cultural effects. Where segregation is necessary, security internees must be monitored for adverse medical or psychological reactions. Should military working dogs be present during interrogations, they will be muzzled and under control of a handler at all times to ensure safety.

(Shirt) While approaches are considered individually within this analysis, it must be understood that in practice, approaches are usually used in combination. The title of a particular approach is not always fully descriptive of a particular approach. The cumulative effect of all approaches to be employed must be considered before any decision is made regarding approval of a particular interrogation plan.

SECRET-INOFORMIX: Enclosure 2

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- O. (SOAP) Mutt and Jeff: An interrogation team consisting of a friendly and a harsh interrogator. This approach is designed to cause the security internee to have a feeling of hostility toward one interrogator and a feeling of gratitude toward the other.
- P. (STOP) Rapid Fire: Questioning in rapid succession without allowing security internee to answer questions fully.
- Q. (SZAW) Silence. Staring at the security internee to encourage discomfort...

SECRET/NOFORN/IX-1 Enclosure 1



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#### DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY HEADQUARTERS, COMMINED JOINT TAKE FORCE SEVEN CAMP VICTORY, BAGHDAD, IRAG APO 4E 9149

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14 SEP 2003

MEMORANDUM FOR Commander, U.S. Central Command, 7115 South Boundary Boulevard, MacDill Air Force Base, Florida 33621-5101

SUBJECT: CJTF-7 Interrogation and Counter-Resistance Policy

Enclosed is the CJTF-7 Interrogation and Counter-Resistance Policy, modeled on the one implemented for interrogations conducted at Guentenamo Bay, but modified for applicability to a theater of war in which the Geneva Conventions apply. Unless otherwise directed, my intent is to implement this policy immediately.

Encl

RICARDO S. SANCHEZ Lieutenent General, U.S. Army Commanding



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14 SEP 2003

#### MEMORANDUM FOR

C2, Combined Joint Task Force Seven, Baghdad, Iraq 09335 C3, Combined Joint Task Force Seven, Baghdad, Iraq 09335 Commander, 205th Military Intelligence Brigada, Baghdad, Iraq 09335

SUBJECT: CITE-7 Interrogation and Commer-Resistance Policy

- (SANT) This memorandum establishes the interrogetion and countex-registance policy for CITF-7.
- (SAPE) I approve the use of specified interrogation and counter-resistance techniques A-DD, as described in enclosure I, subject to the following:
  - a. (SAMT) These inchalques must be used within infogunds described in enclosure 2.
- b. (SATT) Use of these techniques is limited to interrogations of detainners, security intersects and enemy printment of war under the control of CITE-7.
- c. (SAFET) Use of archalques B, I, O, X, Y, AA and CC on enemy prisoners of war must be approved by me personally prior to use. Submit written requests for use of these sechalques, with supporting redonale, to one through the CFFF-7 C2. A legal review from the CFFF-7 SIA must accompany each request.
- (SACT) CITE-7 is operating in a theater of war in which the Geneva Conventions are applicable. Coalities forces will continue to treat all persons under their control bumanely.
- 4. (SAFTT) Requests for use of sechniques not listed in on closure 1 will be submitted to the through the CTTF-7 CZ, and include a description of the program technique and recommended safeguards. A legal review from the CTTF-7 SJA must accompany each request.
- (\$/#\text{First}) Nothing in this policy limits existing authority for maintenance of good order and discipline among detainment.
- 6. (SANT) POC B DEPARTMENT DNYT SERVED, DSN BALLANDER.

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1. Interrogation Techniques

2. General Sefeguerde

RICARDO S. SANCHEZ Limitenant General, USA Commending

CF: Commander, US Central Command

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#### Enclosure 1

### INTERROGATION TECHNIQUES

(\$\(\sigma\) The use of techniques A-CC are subject to the general safeguards as provided below as well as specific implementation guidelines to be provided by 205\(^\text{MI BDE Commander.}\) Specific implementation guidance with respect to techniques A-CC is provided in U.S. Army Field Manual 34-52. Further implementation guidance will be developed by 205\(^\text{MI BDE Commander.}\)

(SMP) Of the techniques set forth below, the policy espects of certain techniques should be considered to the extent they reflect the views of other Coalition contributing nations. The description of the technique is annotated to include some policy issues that should be considered before application of the technique.

- A. (Sieve) Direct: Asking straightforward questions.
- B. (SUMP) Incentive/Removal of Incentive: Providing a reward or removing a privilege, above and beyond these that are required by the Geneva Convention, from decainees. [Caution: Other nations that believe detainees are entitled to EPW protections may consider that provision and retention of religious items (e.g. the Koran) are protected under international law (see, Geneva III, Article 34).]
  - C. (SAME) Emplional Love: Playing on the love a detained has for an individual or group.
  - D. (SART) Emotional Hate: Playing on the hatred a detained has for an individual or group.
  - E. (SANT) Fear Up Harsh: Significantly increasing the fear level in a detained.
  - F. (SARF) Fear Up Mild: Moderately increasing the four level in a detainee.
  - G. (Signif) Reduced Fear: Reducing the fear level in a detainee.
  - H. (Supar) Pride and Ego Up: Boosting the ego of a detainee.
- I. (SAMT) Pride and Ego Down: Attacking or isculting the ego of a detained, not beyond the limits that would apply to an EPW. (Caution: Article 17 of Geneva III provides, "Pricement of wer who refuse to answer may not be threatened, insulted, or exposed to any unpleasant of disadvantageous treatment of any kind.' Other nations that believe detaineds are entitled to EPW protections may consider this mechanique inconsistent with the provisions of Geneva.)
  - I. (Sieff) Fatility, Invoking the feeling of fatility of a detained.
- K. (Suffer) We Know All: Convincing the detained that the interrogator already knows the answers to questions he asks the detained.
- L. (SAFE) Establish Your Identity: Convincing the detained that the interrogator has mistaken the detained for someone tier.

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- M. (SANT) Reputition: Continuously repeating the same question to the detainer within interrogation periods of normal duration.
- N. (2797) File and Dossier: Convincing detaines that the interrogator has a damning and inaccurate file, which must be fixed.
- O. (SAGE) Must and Jeff: A team consisting of a friendly and hanth interrogator. The hanth interrogator might employ the Pride and Ego Down technique, [Cantion: Other nations that believe that EPW protections apply to detained may view this technique as inconsistent with Geneva III. Article 13 which provides that EPWs must be protected against acts of intimidation. Consideration should be given to these views prior to application of the technique.]
  - P. (SANT) Rapid Fire: Questioning in rapid succession without allowing detained to answer.
  - Q. (SAPP) Silence: Staring at the detained to encourage discomfort.
- R. (SAFT) Change of Somery Up: Removing the detained from the standard interrogation setting (generally to a location more pleasant, but no worse).
- S. (SATE) Change of Seconty Down: Removing the detailnee from the standard interrogation setting and placing him in a setting that may be less comfortable; would not constitute a substantial change in environmental quality.
- T. (SART) Dietary Manipulation: Changing the diet of a detainee; no intended deprivation of food or water, no adverse medical or cultural effect and without intent to deprive subject of food or water, e.g., hot rations to MREs.
- U. (SMM) Environmental Manipulation: Altering the environment to create moderate discomfort (e.g. adjusting temperature or introducing an umpleasant small). Conditions may not be such that they injure the detainer. Detaines it accompanied by interrogator at all times. [Caution: Based on court cases in other countries, some distinct may view application of this technique in certain circumstances to be inhumance. Consideration of these views should be given prior to use of this technique.]
- V. (2AAT) Sleep Adjustment: Adjusting the sleeping times of the detainee (e.g. reversing sleep cycles from night to day). This technique is NOT sleep deprivation.
- W. (SAMP) Faire Flag: Convincing the detainee that individuals from a country other than the United States are interrogating kim.
- X. (Eller) Isolation: Isolating the detained from other detaineds while still complying with haric standards of treatment. [Caution: the use of isolation as an interrogation technique requires detailed implementation instructions, including specific galdelines regarding the length of isolation, medical and psychological review, and approval for catentions of the length of isolation by the 205° MI BDE Commander. Use of this technique for more than 30 days, whether continuous or not, must be briefed to 205° MI BDE Commander prior to implementation.

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- Y. (SON) Presence of Military Working Dog: Exploits Arab fear of dogs while maintaining security during interrogations. Dogs will be muzzled and under control of MWD handler at all times to prevent contact with decadese.
- Z. (SAME) Sleep Management: Detained provided minimum 4 hours of sleep per 24 hour period, not to exceed 72 continuous hours.
- AA. (SAFE) Yelling, Loud Music, and Light Control: Used to create fear, discrimit detained and prolong capture shock. Volume controlled to prevent injury.
  - BB. (SAMP) Deception: Use of falcified representations including documents and reports.
- CC. (SUMP) Stress Positions: Use of physical postures (sitting, standing, knoeling, prode, etc.) for no more than 1 hour per use. Use of technique(s) will not exceed 4 hours and adequate rest between use of each position will be provided.

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#### Enclosure 2

#### GENERAL SAFEGUARDS

(SAMT) Application of these interrogation archinques is subject to the following general safeguards:

(i) limited to use at interrogation facilities only; (ii) there is a reasonable basis to believe that the detained possesses critical intelligence; (iii) the dotained is medically and operationally evaluated as suitable (considering all techniques to be used in combination); (iv) interrogators are specifically trained for the technique(s); (v) a specific interrogation plan (including reasonable safeguards, limits on duration, intervals between applications, termination criteria and the presence or availability of qualified medical personnel) has been developed; (vi) there is appropriate supervision; and, (vii) there is appropriate specified senior approval as identified by 205th MI BDB Commander for use with any specific detaines (after considering the foregoing and receiving legal advice).

(U) The purpose of all interviews and interrogations is to get the most information from a detained with the least intrusive method, always applied in a humane and lawful manner with sufficient overnight by trained investigators or interrogators. Operating instructions must be developed based on command policies to insure uniform, careful, and safe application of interrogations of detainees.

(SMAT) Interrogations must always be planned, deliberate actions that take into account factors such as a detained's current and past performance in both detention and interrogation; a detained's emotional and physical strengths and weaknesses; passament of possible approaches that may work on a certain detained in an effort to gain the trust of the detained; strengths and weaknesses of interrogators; and augmentation by other personnel for a certain detained based on other factors.

(SAMT) Interrogation approaches are designed to manipulate the detailere's emotions and weatherstee to gain his willing ecoperation. Interrogation operations are never conducted in a vacuum; they are conducted in close cooperation with the units detaining the individuals. The policies established by the detaining units that pertain to searching, silencing and segregating also play a role in the interrogation of the detainer. Detained interrogation involves developing a plan trilored to an individual and approved by senior interrogation. Strict adherence to policies/mandard operating procedures governing the administration or interrogation techniques and oversight is essential.

(Safer) It is important that interrogators be provided reasonable latitude to vary techniques depending on the detainer's culture, strengths, weaknesses, environment, extent of training in resistance techniques as well as the urgency of obtaining information that the detainer is believed to have.

(SAMP) While techniques are considered individually within this analysis, it must be understood that in practice, techniques are usually used in combination. The cumulative effect of all techniques to be employed must be considered before any decisions are made regarding approval for particular situations. The title of a particular technique is not always fully descriptive of a particular technique.

205° MI BDE Commander is responsible for oversight of all techniques involving physical contact.

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