

LGSI

Information on Detainee Operations Guantanamo Bay, Cuba

- **Joint Task Force Guantanamo (JTF-GTMO) conducts detention and interrogation operations to collect and exploit intelligence and support law enforcement efforts associated with the Global War on Terrorism.**
- **Major General Miller assumed command of JTF-GTMO on 4 November 2002.**
- **Criminal investigations are conducted by an Army-led Criminal Investigation Task Force (CITF).**
- **Detainees at Camp Delta are enemy combatants, as determined by the President of the United States.**
- **Detaining enemy combatants is not an act of punishment, but of security and necessity, intended to prevent them from continuing to fight against the U.S. and our partners.**
- **We are detaining those enemy combatants that would contribute to our ongoing fight against terrorism.**
- **The USG has begun releasing those who no longer pose a threat. Five individuals have been releases thus far.**
- **At Camp Delta, detainees receive:**
 - Three culturally appropriate meals each day,**
 - Daily opportunities for prayer and ability to practice their religion,**
 - Ability to send and receive mail,**
 - Opportunity to take showers regularly,**
 - Exercise opportunities, and**
 - Excellent medical care.**
- **Significant quality of life improvements at GTMO since the detainee operations began in January, 2002:**
 - **New, well ventilated detention units constructed at Camp Delta have replaced Camp X-Ray.**
 - **Detainee hospital constructed to provide excellent medical care to detainee population.**
- **Representatives of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) visit enemy combatants under US military control.**

- **Approved foreign government representatives are permitted to visit their nationals for specific law enforcement or intelligence purposes.**
- **These detainees are enemy combatants. It would be inappropriate to permit consular, counsel or family visits during a time of war.**
- **Intent is to release from DoD control those who no longer threaten U.S. security and have not committed crimes against our nation.**
 - Some detainees may have committed crimes.**
 - Military commissions occur at the direction of the President.**
 - No detainees have been charged with crimes to date.**
 - DoD published draft Crimes and Elements that could be applied should military commissions be conducted.**
- **There is no requirement in international law that a detaining power accuse enemy combatants of crimes or prosecute in order to continue detention.**
 - **There is no law requiring the detaining power to release enemy combatants prior to the end of the conflict.**
 - **The authority to detain enemy combatants exists in law independent of the civil judicial or criminal justice system. It is a basic tenet in the law of war.**
 - **The decision whether, or when, to prosecute enemy combatants is completely separate from the underlying authority to detain them during the war.**
- **Five detainees released from GTMO in November 2002**
 - **Others would be considered for release, or transfer to another government, if they meet the criteria.**
- **Transfer to another country for continued detention would only occur if U.S. conditions were satisfied, including a guarantee of humane treatment.**
- **We constantly review detained enemy combatants at GTMO to determine:**
 - **Intelligence value,**
 - **Law enforcement value, or**
 - **Threat they pose to U.S. security**
- **Enemy combatants under control of U.S. armed forces continue to be treated humanely, and consistent with military necessity, in a manner consistent with the principles of the Third Geneva Convention of 1949.**