s (2) 14 EFFORTS TO ENSURE PROPER DETAINEE TREATMENT Detainee Treatment In general, pre-deployment ROE Briefs included training on Detainee Treatment and the Geneva Convention. n (?) Upon arrival in Iraq, the Commander's first policy letter was "Command Emphasis on Proper 1.Je Detainee Treatment, 72-hour limit CITE-7 Policy: Permits security internees to be held beyond 72 hours (up to 14 days) for continued interrogation. No approval required. ৸৻৵ 1.4a AP Policy: Requires personal approval by the CJSOTF-AP Commander to hold any detainee beyond 72 hours. **Basic Interrogation Techniques** <u>CITF-7 Policy</u>: Approves the use of 21 interrogation techniques on all detainees. 6(2) 1.40 Approves the use of 20 interrogation techniques on all detainees. The "Fear-Up (liamit technique was not approved due to concerns that this could be coercive and would therefore violate the Geneva ^oonvention for EPWs, (Advanced Interrogation Techniques b(2) CITE-7 Policy: Approved additional interrogation techniques for non-EPWs. Does not establish procedures for verifying EPW status or tracking approval. 1.4a Approved additional interrogation techniques for non-EPWs, subject to the following: Requires (1) a written request from interrogators to justify the techniques, (2) a written legal review verifying that the detainee is not an EPW, and (3) a written approval by a Battalion Commander or equivalent. Inspections of Detention Facilities CITE-7 Policy: No inspections required. : Requires SJA to conduct frequent walk-through inspections. Inspections of Detention Facilities CITE-7 Policy: According to media reports, there was a murky command relationship between the Commander f the Abu-G Detention Facility and the Military Intelligence, which contributed to abuses. : The CISOTF-AP THE has an OIC & NCOIC who are clearly responsible for both the detention and exploitation functions 66 Formice Report - Annex 34

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