

United States Geological Survey (USGS)

Earthquake Hazards Program: Significant Earthquakes for 2004



Latest Quakes

EQ Facts & Lists

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EQ Facts & Lists Significant Earthquakes of the World for 2004

October 6, 2005

Earthquake Lists

SIGNIFICANT EARTHQUAKES OF THE WORLD, 2004

Earthquakes of magnitude 6.5 or greater or ones that caused fatalities, injuries or substantial damage.
BKR--Berkeley. FRS--Pasadena.

Table with columns: DATE UTC, ORIGIN TIME UTC, GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES (LAT, LONG), DEPTH, MAG, SD, NO. STA USED, REGION, ADDITIONAL MAGNITUDES AND COMMENTS. Rows include events in Bali Region, Southeast of the Loyalty Islands, Northern Algeria, Tonga, and Seran, Indonesia.

Filed with T1 1 May 2019

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										1.1*10**19 Nm (HRV), 9.1*10**18 Nm (PPT). Es 5.4*10**14 Nm (GS). Felt (V) at Namlea, Burn and (III) on Ambon. A local tsunami was observed at Namlea.
FEB 04	11 59 47.6	8.358 N	62.877 W	29 D	6.1	0.9	465	PANAMA-COSTA RICA BORDER REGION. Mw 6.1 (GS), 6.1 (HRV), mb 5.6 (GS). Ms 5.9 (GS), Ms 6.8 (GS). Mo 1.6*10**18 Nm (HRV), 1.5*10**18 Nm (GS). Es 3.1*10**14 Nm (GS). Four people injured, three houses damaged and a bridge collapsed in Chiriqui, Panama. Felt in Bocan del Toro, Panama. Felt strongly in southern Costa Rica, the Valle Central and at Limon.		
FEB 05	21 08 02.8	3.615 S	135.538 E	17	7.0	1.0	367	PAPUA, INDONESIA. Mw 7.0 (HRV), 6.8 (GS), mb 6.1 (GS), Ms 7.1 (GS), ME 6.7 (GS). Mo 3.4*10**19 Nm (HRV), 1.8*10**19 Nm (GS), 7.2*10**19 Nm (PPT). Es 2.8*10**14 Nm (GS). At least 37 people killed, 682 injured, 2,578 buildings damaged or destroyed and nine bridges damaged in the epicentral area. The airport runway was damaged and power outages occurred in the Nabire area. Felt (VI) at Nabire, (V) at Enakotak and (IV) at Manokwari. Also felt at Tenabagapura.		
FEB 07	02 42 35.2	4.003 S	135.023 E	10 G	7.3	1.0	390	NEAR THE SOUTH COAST OF PAPUA, INDONESIA. Mw 7.3 (GS), 7.3 (HRV), 7.1 (GBN), mb 6.2 (GS), Ms 7.5 (GS), ME 7.5 (GS), Mo 9.7*10**19 Nm (GS), 1.0*10**20 Nm (HRV), 7.2*10**20 Nm (PPT), 5.0*10**19 Nm (GBN), Es 4.0*10**15 Nm (GS). Additional damage in the Nabire area.		
FEB 08	08 58 51.8	3.665 S	135.339 E	26	6.7	1.1	256	PAPUA, INDONESIA. Mw 6.7 (HRV), 6.5 (GS), mb 5.7 (GS), Ms 6.9 (GS), ME 6.6 (GS), Mo 7.2*10**18 Nm (GS), 1.2*10**19 Nm (HRV). Es 1.5*10**14 Nm (GS). Felt (VI) at Nabire.		
FEB 11	08 18 03.8	31.675 N	35.851 E	27 D	5.3	0.9	306	DEAD SEA REGION. Mw 5.3 (HRV), mb 5.1 (GS), Ms 4.8 (GS), ML 5.2 (GIT). Mo 1.1*10**17 Nm (HRV). Four people injured in western Jordan and a landslide occurred at Ma'in. Minor damage to buildings at Jerusalem, Patah-Tiqwa, Tel Aviv and in the Nablus area. Felt from Cairo, Egypt to Lebanon.		
FEB 14	10 30 22.1	34.774 N	73.216 E	13 G	5.5	0.9	353	PAKISTAN. Mw 5.5 (GS), 5.4 (HRV), mb 5.4 (GS), Ms 5.2 (GS), Mo 1.9*10**17 Nm (GS), 1.8*10**17 Nm (HRV). At least 24 people killed, including 14 by landslides, and about 48 injured in the Balakot-Batgram-Mansehra area. More than 1,420 buildings collapsed, 5,379 damaged and roads cracked and blocked by landslides in the area. About 20 percent of water wells damaged in Mansehra. Felt throughout the North-West Frontier Province. Power and telephone cables damaged at Srinagar, Kashmir. Also felt at Gulzareq, Kashmir and Kabul, Afghanistan.		
FEB 14	11 56 57.5	34.798 N	73.206 E	13 G	5.4	0.8	359	PAKISTAN. Mw 5.4 (GS), 5.3 (HRV), mb 5.4 (GS), Ms 5.1 (GS), Mo		

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1.2-16-17 Mw (GS), 1.1-16-17 km (HRV). Casualties and damage included with the event at 10:30 UTC.

SOUTHERN SUMATRA, INDONESIA, Mw 5.1 (HRV), mb 5.2 (GS), MS 4.5 (SI), Mo 4.6-10-16 km (HRV). At least 5 people killed, 7 injured and more than 100 houses damaged in the Pacangpanjari area. Felt (V) at Padangparang; (IV) at Batuapangkar, Bukittinggi and Padang; (III) at Pekanbaru.

EAST OF THE SOUTH SANDWICH ISLANDS, Mw 6.6 (GS), 6.6 (HRV), mb 6.0 (SI), MS 6.5 (SI), Mo 5.5-10-18 km (HRV), 6.4-10-18 km (GS), 1.5-10-19 km (HRV).

SOUTHERN SUMATRA, INDONESIA, Mw 5.0 (GS), 5.0 (HRV), mb 5.3 (GS), MS 5.7 (SI), 5.6-10-13 km (GS), Mo 1.9-10-18 km (GS), 1.2-10-18 km (HRV), 5.6-10-13 km (GS). One person injured, four houses badly damaged and many houses slightly damaged in Ponorok Selatan. Felt (V) at Padang and (III) at Bengkulu, Bukittinggi, Kapohiang and Padangparang. Felt on Singapore.

RUHUNDI, mb 4.7 (SI), three people killed and at least 20 houses destroyed at Buyaga. Felt strongly at Bujuabura. Also felt at Babay, Cergo, Nigali, Ruanis, Kabanga, Paanania.

STRENGTH OF GIBRALTAR, Mw 6.4 (GS), 6.4 (HRV), mb 6.2 (SI), MS 5.4 (SI), 5.9-10-14 km (GS), Mo 4.8-10-18 km (GS), 3.5-10-18 km (HRV), 5.9-10-14 km (GS), at least 528 people killed, 228 injured, 2,339 houses destroyed and more than 35,000 people homeless in the Al Hockima-Imourene-Soni Abdallah area, Morocco. Maximum intensity IX in the Imourene-Ait Knaas area. Ground cracks and landslides were observed between Ajdir and Beni Abdallah and maximum horizontal acceleration of 0.24g was recorded near Imourene. Felt from Tetouan to Mador and as far south as Fez. Felt (V) at Melilla and (III) in many parts of southern Spain from Algeciras to Noquevas de Mar. Felt (II) at Ceuta, Gernada, Buhla, Jem and Hedia. Also felt in Gibraltar. Several afterwards killed at least three people and destroyed previously weakened buildings. This earthquake occurred near the eastern end of the Elz mountain belt, which is part of the diffuse boundary between the African and Eurasian plates. The moment tensors and pattern of surface cracks indicates left-lateral strike-slip faulting on a buried NE-SW trending fault. This quake occurred near the epicenter of the magnitude 6.0 Al Hockima earthquake of May 26, 1994, that injured one person and caused significant damage to adobe buildings. Special reports for this earthquake are available on the website <http://www.ansco-csem.org>.

FEB 21	02 34	42.7	58.425 E	14.863 N	30 G	6.6	1.3	102
FEB 22	06 46	27.0	1.359 S	100.488 E	42 G	6.9	9.8	611
FEB 24	02 14	34.0	3.393 S	23.558 E	10 A	4.7	1.0	71
FEB 24	02 27	46.24	35.142 N	3.997 W	0 G	6.4	786	

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Date	Time	Latitude	Longitude	Depth (km)	Magnitude	Location	Notes
FEB 25	11:44	07.4	35.278 N	4.119 W	10 D, 5.3	1.1	283 STRAIT OF GIBRALTAR. MS 5.3 (HRV), mb 4.5 (GS). 69 1.9 (GS). Mo 3.9*10**16 Nm (HRV). Casualties and damage are included with the event at 02:24 UTC. Felt (III) at Melilla and (II) at Estepona, Spain.
FEB 26	12:07	04.2	35.233 N	4.182 W	11 D, 5.0	1.1	272 STRAIT OF GIBRALTAR. MS 5.0 (HRV), mb 4.8 (GS). MS 4.5 (GS). Mo 3.1*10**16 Nm (HRV). Casualties and damage are included with the event at 02:24 UTC. Felt (III) at Melilla and (II) at Benalcardena, Spain.
MAR 01	23:55	19.04	38.058 N	36.277 E	5 G, 3.8		6 EASTERN TURKEY. MO 3.8 (ISK). At least six people killed and two injured at Celibhan.
MAR 07	06:37	52.24	35.055 N	4.022 W	0 G, 5.1		274 STRAIT OF GIBRALTAR. MS 5.1 (HRV), mb 4.8 (GS). MS 4.7 (GS). Mo 4.7*10**16 Nm (HRV). Casualties and damage are included with the event of February 26, 2004 at 02:24 UTC. Felt (V) at Al Hocesera, Morocco. Felt (III) at Melilla and (II) at Baza, Spain.
MAR 24	01:24	49.4	45.382 N	118.256 E	1.9 D, 5.5	0.5	547 WESTERN NEI MONGOL, CHINA. MS 5.5 (GS), mb 5.4 (HRV), mb 5.6 (GS). MS 5.2 (GS). Mo 1.4*10**17 Nm (GS). 1.3*10**17 Nm (HRV). MS 3.9*10**16 Nm (GS). At least 100 people injured and 38,000 buildings damaged in the Bayan Ul hot-spring area. Felt at Chaoyang, Chengde and Baichang. Damage from this earthquake and the aftershocks estimated at 74 million U.S. dollars.
MAR 25	15:30	49.0	39.930 N	40.813 E	10 G, 5.8	1.1	231 EASTERN TURKEY. MS 5.6 (GS), 5.6 (HRV), mb 5.0 (GS). MS 5.4 (GS). Mo 3.3*10**17 Nm (HRV), 2.4*10**17 Nm (GS). At least ten people killed, 46 injured and 45 buildings damaged or destroyed in Erzurum.
MAR 28	03:51	10.04	33.347 N	49.074 E	5	5.6	509 EASTERN TURKEY. MS 5.6 (HRV), 5.5 (GS), mb 5.3 (GS). MS 5.3 (GS). Mo 2.5*10**17 Nm (HRV), 2.1*10**17 Nm (GS). At least 12 people injured, more than 50 buildings in 10 villages damaged or destroyed and many livestock killed in the Akale area.
APR 03	23:02	00.8	36.428 N	141.008 E	31 G, 6.0	0.7	528 NEAR THE EAST COAST OF HONSHU, JAPAN. MS 6.0 (HRV), 5.9 (GS), mb 5.7 (GS). MS 5.6 (GS). ME 5.6 (GS). Mo 8.9*10**17 Nm (GS), 1.0*10**18 Nm (HRV). Mo 5.9*10**12 Nm (GS). At least one person slightly injured at Iake. Felt strongly in Chiba, Fukushima, Ibaraki, Miyagi, Saitama and Tochigi Prefectures. Felt in much of east-central Honshu. Recorded (4 mm) in Ibaraki and Tochigi (3 mm) in Chiba, Fukushima, Gumma, Shyegi, Saitama and Tokyo (2 mm) in Iwata, Kanagawa, Nagano, Niigata, Shizuoka, Yamagata and Yamanashi (1 mm) in Akita and Aomori Prefectures.

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104 29 20 52 09.6 34.251 N 141.406 E 16 6 6.5 1.0 352
 reed. Minor damage reported in Yehran. Felt in much of central
 and northern Iran. Felt (IV) at Laskaran and (III) at Babu,
 Azebaijan. Felt (II) at Mahabadkale, Russia.

 105 29 20 52 09.6 34.251 N 141.406 E 16 6 6.5 1.0 352
 OFF THE EAST COAST OF HONSHU, JAPAN. Mw 6.5 (GS), 6.3 (HRV). mb
 5.6 (GS). MS 5.6 (GS), ME 6.3 (GS). No 6.5*10**10 Nm (GS),
 3.2*10**13 Nm (HRV). Ep 7.4*10**13 Nm (GS). Felt along the coast
 of eastern Honshu. Recorded (I) (M) in Chiba, Kanagawa, Miyagi,
 and Shizuoka Prefectures.

 106 30 15 19 57.7 55.602 N 150.003 E 183 0 6.9 0.8 798
 KAMRASKA PENINSULA, RUSSIA. Mw 6.9 (GS), 6.9 (HRV). mb 5.1 (GS),
 ME 6.8 (GS). No 2.9*10**19 Nm (GS), 2.3*10**19 Nm (HRV),
 4.1*10**15 Nm (PFI). Es 1.4*10**11 Nm (GS). Felt (IV) at
 Petropavlovsk-Kamchatskiy.

 107 28 09 49 47.04 84.800 N 134.250 W 20 0 6.8 772
 WEST CHADAYE ISLANDS REGION. Mw 6.8 (GS), 6.8 (HRV).
 6.7 (PFI), mb 5.9 (GS). ME 6.8 (GS). ME 6.8 (GS). No 1.9*10**13
 Nm (GS), 1.9*10**13 Nm (HRV), 2.8*10**13 Nm (PFI), 1.2*10**15 Nm
 (CHN). Es 3.1*10**14 Nm (GS). Felt strongly in the northern
 Queen Charlotte Islands. Also felt throughout the rest of the
 Queen Charlotte Islands and along the northwest coast of British
 Columbia at Kitimat, Prince Rupert, Stewart and Terrace. Felt
 (IV) at Craig (V) at Kamock, Metlakatla and Peterborough City
 at Hyder, Guneah and Katchikan (III) at Sitka and Wrangell,
 Alaska.

 108 01 22 30 09.3 39.766 N 43.975 E 5 0 5.1 1.1 422
 EASTERN TURKEY. Mw 5.1 (HRV). mb 5.4 (GS). MS 4.8 (GS). No
 2.6*10**14 Nm (HRV). At least 18 people killed and 21 injured in
 the Dogubeyazit area.

 109 12 13 04 07.3 46.295 N 13.641 E 8 5.2 1.0 476
 SLOVENIA. Mw 5.2 (HRV). mb 5.0 (GS). MS 4.9 (GS). No 5.7 (PFI),
 8.6 (PFI), 5.6 (PFI), 5.5 (PFI), 5.5 (PFI), 5.4 (PFI), 5.4
 (PFI), 4.9 (PFI). No 7.1*10**16 Nm (HRV). One person killed and
 5 injured by a rockslide in the Rovca area. Some houses
 destroyed and others damaged at Kobariid. Felt in Ljubljana. Felt
 in northeastern Italy as far south as Venon and southern
 Austria as far northeast as Vienna. Also felt at Zagreb,
 Croatia; Munich, Germany; Prague, Czech Republic.

 110 35 04 23 14.7 17.656 S 176.760 W 566 0 7.1 0.8 308
 FIJI REGION. Mw 7.1 (HRV), 7.0 (GS). mb 6.4 (GS). ME 6.8 (GS). No
 4.6*10**19 Nm (HRV), 4.1*10**19 Nm (GS). Ep 2.1*10**14 Nm (GS).

 111 18 04 22 22.68 38.000 S 175.510 E 5 5.8 5.8
 NORTH ISLAND OF NEW ZEALAND. Mw 5.8 (GS), 5.4 (HRV). mb
 5.1 (GS). MS 5.1 (GS). No 2.5*10**17 Nm (GS), 1.5*10**17 Nm
 (HRV). One person killed and two injured in the Rotorua-Taupo
 area. Five houses heavily damaged at Lake Roto Ma. Landslides
 occurred on the highway between Lake Rototiki and Lake Roto Ma.

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Felt from Tauranga to Whakatane. This is the largest of a series of earthquakes in the Lake Rotorua area.

JUL 16	08 31 45.8	33.426 N	69.524 E	10 G	5.2	1.4	216	CENTRAL AFGHANISTAN. MW 5.2 (HRV). mb 5.1 (GS). MS 4.8 (GS). Mo 6.7×10^{18} Nm (HRV). Two people killed, 40 injured and hundreds of houses destroyed in Paktia Province.
JUL 25	14 35 19.0	2.427 S	103.981 E	502 D	7.3	0.9	641	SOUTHERN SUMATRA, INDONESIA. MW 7.3 (GS), 7.3 (HRV). mb 6.8 (GS). ME 7.1 (GS). Mo 9.8×10^{19} Nm (GS), 1.0×10^{20} Nm (HRV). Es 3.1×10^{15} Nm (GS). Felt (IV) at Bengkulu and (III) at Padangpanjang. Felt (IIX) at Bandung, Bogor, Sawahan and Sukabumi; (II) at Jakarta, Java. Also felt (III) at Mataram, Lombok. Felt throughout Bali, Java, Lombok and Sumatra. Also felt in southern Johor, Malaysia and in Singapore.
JUL 26	03 56 28.6	0.443 S	133.091 E	13 D	6.9	1.1	305	NEAR THE NORTH COAST OF PAPUA, INDONESIA. MW 6.9 (HRV), 6.4 (GS). mb 6.8 (GS). MS 6.3 (GS). ME 6.4 (GS). Mo 6.9×10^{18} Nm (HRV), 4.6×10^{18} Nm (GS). Es 9.8×10^{13} Nm (GS). Felt (IV) at Manokwari and Sorong.
JUL 30	07 14 07.84	39.634 N	43.966 E	5	4.0		132	EASTERN TURKEY. mb 4.8 (GS). MS 4.0 (GS). At least one person killed, 5 injured and some houses damaged in the Dogubayazit area.
AUG 04	03 01 07.5	36.833 N	27.815 E	10 G	5.6	1.3	413	DODECANESE ISLANDS, GREECE. MW 5.6 (HRV), 5.5 (GS). mb 5.1 (GS). MS 5.2 (GS). ME 5.4 (ATH). Mo 2.4×10^{17} Nm (HRV), 1.9×10^{17} Nm (GS). Fifteen people injured at Bodrum, Turkey. Felt at Akyaka, Datca, Didim, Fethiye, Goccek, Marmaris and Mugla, Turkey. Also felt on Kos and Rhodes.
AUG 10	01 47 32.8	35.444 N	70.796 E	207 D	6.0	0.9	492	HINDU KUSH REGION, AFGHANISTAN. MW 6.0 (GS), 6.0 (HRV). mb 5.3 (GS). Mo 1.2×10^{18} Nm (HRV), 1.1×10^{18} Nm (GS). At least two people injured in Manashta, Pakistan. Felt in Balkh, Kabul, Konduz and Takhar, Afghanistan. Also felt at Chitral, Ismailabad, Lahore, Peshawar, Rawalpindi and Swat, Pakistan; Gorgoon, India; and Ashgabat, Turkmenistan. Felt (IV) at Dushanbe, Tajikistan. Also felt (IV) at Tashkent, Uzbekistan. Felt (II) at Shymkent, Kazakhstan.
AUG 10	10 26 14.7	27.266 N	103.873 E	6 *	5.4	1.2	203	SICHUAN-YUNNAN-GUIZHOU REGION, CHINA. MW 5.4 (HRV). mb 5.1 (GS). MS 5.1 (GS). Mo 1.2×10^{17} Nm (HRV). At least 4 people killed, nearly 200 seriously injured, 400 slightly injured, more than 120,000 homeless, 18,556 houses destroyed and 65,601 damaged in Ludian County, Yunnan. Twenty-two reservoirs damaged in Yunnan Province.
AUG 11	15 48 26.8	38.377 N	39.261 E	7	5.7	1.1	467	EASTERN TURKEY. MW 5.7 (HRV), 5.8 (GS). mb 5.3 (GS). MS 5.5 (GS).

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Mo 3.6*10**17 Ma (HRV), 2.8*10**17 Ma (GS). One person killed, 11 people injured and several houses damaged in the Elazığ-Sivrice area.

NOV 28 13 41 25.64 35.173 S 70.525 W 5 6.8 349

MAULE, CHILE. M 6.5 (GS), 6.5 (HRV), mb 6.1 (GS), MS 6.3 (GS), ME 5.9 (GS), ML 6.2 (GUC), MO 6.2 (SJR), Mo 7.2*10**18 Ma (HRV), 6.7*10**18 Ma (GS), 9.0*10**18 Ma (PET), Es 1.8*10**12 Ma (GS). Power outages occurred at Cauquenes, Curico, San Javier and Talca. Felt (VI) at Curico, Romeral, Talca and Vichuquen; (V) at Cauquenes, Linares, Quillota, Rancagua, Santiago, Valparaiso and Vina del Mar; (IV) at Chillan, Concepcion, Los Andes, Quilpue and San Felipe; (III) at Cabildo; (II) at Los Angeles. Also felt (IV) at General Alvear and San Rafael; (III) at Mendoza, Neuquen and Santa Rosa; (II) at Buenos Aires and Cordoba, Argentina.

SEP 05 10 07 07.8 33.070 N 136.618 E 14 G 7.2 0.9 643

NEAR S. COAST OF WESTERN HONSHU, JAPAN. M 7.2 (HRV), 7.0 (GS), 7.3 (OBN), 7.2 (NIED), mb 6.7 (GS), MS 7.0 (GS), ME 7.5 (GS), Mo 7.8*10**19 Ma (HRV), 4.0*10**19 Ma (GS), 8.0*10**19 Ma (OBN), 7.5*10**19 Ma (NIED), 5.2*10**19 Ma (PET), Es 3.7*10**15 Ma (GS). At least four people injured in the Kyoto area. Felt in much of southwestern Japan and as far northeast as Tokyo. A local tsunami was generated with maximum recorded wave heights (peak-to-trough) of 63 cm on Kozu-shima and 34 cm at Kushinoko. Recorded (5L JMA) in Mie, Nara and Wakayama; (4 JMA) in Aichi, Gifu, Hyogo, Kyoto, Osaka and Shiga; (3 JMA) in Chiba, Fukui, Hiroshima, Kanagawa, Nagano, Okayama, Shimane, Shizuoka, Tokyo, Tottori and Yamaguchi; (2 JMA) in Gumma, Ishikawa, Saitama, Tochigi, Toyama and Yamaguchi; (1 JMA) in Ibaraki, Miyagi and Niigata Prefectures. Recorded (3 JMA) in Kagawa, Kochi and Tokushima; (2 JMA) in Ehime Prefectures, Shikoku. Recorded (1 JMA) in Kagoshima, Yamaguchi, Miyazaki and Oita Prefectures, Kyushu. Also recorded (3 JMA) on Kozu-shima, Misaki and Oshima; (2 JMA) on Hachijo-jima, Mikura-jima and Miyake-jima; (1 JMA) on Doko and in the Dozan Islands.

SEP 05 14 57 18.6 33.184 N 137.071 E 10 G 7.4 0.9 594

NEAR THE SOUTH COAST OF HONSHU, JAPAN. M 7.4 (GS), 7.4 (HRV), 7.5 (NIED), mb 6.2 (GS), MS 7.1 (GS), ME 7.4 (GS), Mo 1.3*10**20 Ma (HRV), 1.2*10**20 Ma (GS), 1.7*10**20 Ma (NIED), 1.1*10**20 Ma (PET), Es 3.3*10**15 Ma (GS). About forty people injured in the Kyoto area. Felt in much of southwestern Japan and as far northeast as Tokyo. A local tsunami was generated with maximum recorded wave heights (peak-to-trough) of 53 cm on Kozu-shima and 36 cm at Kushinoko. Power outages occurred at Wakayama and a fire occurred at Sakai. Recorded (5L JMA) in Wakayama and Mie; (4 JMA) in Aichi, Fukui, Gifu, Hyogo, Kyoto, Nara, Osaka, Shiga and Tottori; (3 JMA) in Chiba, Hiroshima, Ishikawa, Kanagawa,

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Nagano, Okayama, Shimane, Shizuoka, Tokyo and Yamaguchi; (2 JMA) in Gunma, Ibaraki, Niigata, Saitama, Tochigi and Yamaguchi; (1 JMA) in Miyagi Prefecture. Recorded (3 JMA) in Kagawa, Kochi and Tokushima; (2 JMA) in Ehime Prefecture, Shikoku. Recorded (1 JMA) in Fukuoka, Kumamoto, Miyazaki, Oita and Saga Prefectures, Kyushu. Also recorded (3 JMA) on Kachijo-jima, Kozu-shima, Miyake-jima, Niijima and Oshima; (2 JMA) on Dago, Mikura-jima and in the Doken Islands; (1 JMA) on Sadago-shima.

SOUTH SANDWICH ISLANDS REGION. MW 5.3 (GS), 6.8 (HRV), mb 5.0 (GS), MS 5.5 (GS), Mo 2.5*10**13 Nm (GS), 1.7*10**13 Nm (HRV), 2.0*10**13 Nm (PTT).

NEAR THE SOUTH COAST OF HONSHU, JAPAN. MW 6.6 (HRV), 5.5 (GS), 6.5 (MLED), mb 6.4 (GS), MS 6.3 (GS), ME 6.3 (GS), Mo 6.3*10**13 Nm (GS), 1.0*10**13 Nm (HRV), 6.4*10**13 Nm (PTT), 6.0*10**13 Nm (MLED). Ep 1.2*10**14 Nm (GS). Felt in southwestern Honshu from Kobe to Tokyo. Recorded (4 JMA) in Osaka, Mie, Shizuoka and Tokushima; (3 JMA) in Aichi, Fukuji, Hyogo, Kanagawa, Kyoto, Nara, Shiga, Tottori and Yamaguchi; (2 JMA) in Chiba, Hiroshima, Ishikawa, Nagano, Niigata and Yamaguchi Prefectures. (1 JMA) in Gunma, Miyagi, Niigata and Yamaguchi. Recorded (3 JMA) in Tohoku and (2 JMA) in Ehime, Kagawa and Kochi Prefectures, Shikoku. Also recorded (3 JMA) on Kozu-shima, Niijima and Oshima; (2 JMA) on Aoga-shima, Kachijo-jima, Mikura-jima and Miyake-jima.

CATACANCA, MICHIGAN. MW 5.9 (GS), 6.1 (HRV), mb 5.1 (GS), MS 5.1 (GS), ME 5.3 (GS), Mo 4.2*10**18 Nm (GS), 1.7*10**18 Nm (HRV), 1.1*10**18 Nm (PTT). Ep 5.8*10**13 Nm (GS). At least one person killed, several people injured and some buildings damaged (VI) at Catawaca. Felt (VII) at Sun Juan. Felt as far west as Buenos Aires and in parts of Chile.

GÁHNE, CHINA. mb 5.2 (GS). At least nineteen people injured. 600 houses destroyed and more than 3,000 houses damaged in Gansu Province.

BRAI REGION, THAILAND. MW 5.4 (HRV), mb 5.2 (GS), Mo 1.3*10**17 Nm (HRV). One person killed and two injured at Umpabun. Felt (VI) at Batawan, Lomlek and (II) at Banphuangi, Java.

POLAND. mb 4.9 (HRV), mb 4.9 (GS), ML 4.8 (GS), 4.7 (HRV). Mo 1.6*10**16 Nm (HRV). At least three people injured and seventeen houses damaged (VI) at Kallinograd, Russia. Damage to railroad tracks near Swachlounsk, Russia. Minor damage occurred at Sawaiki, Poland. Felt (II) at Saint Petersburg, Russia. Felt

SEP 06 12 42 59.3 55.372 E 28.976 N 10 E 6.9 1.1 233

SEP 06 23 29 35.0 11.295 N 137.227 E 10 G 5.5 0.8 478

SEP 07 11 53 06.1 29.573 E 65.840 W 22 D 6.4 0.8 360

SEP 07 12 35 49.7 34.682 N 103.781 E 10 R 5.2 0.8 108

SEP 15 08 35 10.8 8.773 S 115.357 E 28 5.4 1.1 157

SEP 21 13 32 30.8 54.841 N 13.212 E 10 A 4.9 1.2 224

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OCT 06	14 40 39.9	35.950 N	139.919 E	54 D	5.8	0.8	405	throughout Belarus, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and northern Poland. Also felt in the areas of Copenhagen, Denmark; Helsinki, Finland; Oslo, Norway; and in southern Sweden.
OCT 06	14 40 39.9	35.950 N	139.919 E	54 D	5.8	0.8	405	NEAR THE SOUTH COAST OF HONSHU, JAPAN. MW 5.8 (HRV), 5.7 (GS), 5.7 (MIED), mb 5.5 (GS). Mo 4.8×10^{17} Nm (HRV), 4.5×10^{17} Nm (GS), 4.5×10^{17} Nm (MIED). One person injured and two houses damaged at Tenma. Felt in Chiba, Gumma, Ibaraki, Kanagawa, Nagano, Shizuoka and Tokyo Prefectures. Recorded (54 JMA) in Ibaraki, Saitama and Tochigi; (4 JMA) in Chiba, Gumma, Kanagawa and Tokyo; (3 JMA) in Fukui, Nagano, Shizuoka and Yamanashi; (2 JMA) in Miyagi; (1 JMA) in Aichi, Gifu, Iwate and Yamagata Prefectures. Also recorded (2 JMA) on O-shima and (1 JMA) on Nachigo-jima, Noto-shima, Miyake-jima and Iri-jima.
OCT 07	21 46 20.3	37.125 N	54.477 E	35 D	5.6	0.8	526	NORTHERN IRAN. MW 5.6 (GS), 5.6 (HRV), mb 5.6 (GS), MS 5.4 (GS), ML 6.0 (THR). Mo 3.2×10^{17} Nm (HRV), 3.1×10^{17} Nm (GS). At least 60 people injured in Colestan. Felt as far west as Tehran.
OCT 08	08 27 53.5	10.951 S	162.161 E	38 G	6.8	0.9	948	SOLOMON ISLANDS. MW 6.8 (GS), 6.8 (HRV), mb 6.1 (GS), MS 6.9 (GS), ME 6.8 (GS). Mo 1.6×10^{19} Nm (HRV), 1.5×10^{19} Nm (GS), Ea 3.7×10^{18} Nm (GS).
OCT 08	14 36 06.1	13.923 N	120.534 E	105 G	6.5	0.8	826	MINDORO, PHILIPPINES. MW 6.5 (GS), 6.4 (HRV), mb 6.3 (GS), ME 6.4 (GS). Mo 6.6×10^{18} Nm (GS), 5.2×10^{18} Nm (HRV), 5.1×10^{18} Nm (PPT), Ea 7.6×10^{18} Nm (GS). Power outages occurred in the Manila area, Luzon. Felt (V FIVS) at Puerto Galera. Also felt (V FIVS) at Los Banos, Balabac, San Fernando and Tagaytay; (IV FIVS) at Boca and Talisay, Luzon. Felt on Mindoro and throughout central and southern Luzon.
OCT 09	21 26 53.6	11.422 N	86.665 W	35 D	7.0	1.1	941	NEAR THE COAST OF NICARAGUA. MW 7.0 (HRV), 6.6 (GS), mb 6.0 (GS), MS 7.0 (GS), ME 6.5 (GS). Mo 6.8 (SALT). Mo 3.0×10^{19} Nm (HRV), 2.0×10^{19} Nm (GS), 3.2×10^{19} Nm (PPT), Ea 1.1×10^{18} Nm (GS). Felt at Managua and in much of Nicaragua. Felt (IV) at San Salvador, El Salvador. Felt as far north as Tegucigalpa, Honduras and as far south as San Jose, Costa Rica.
OCT 15	04 08 50.2	24.538 N	122.694 E	94	6.7	0.9	698	TAIWAN REGION. MW 6.7 (GS), 6.6 (HRV), mb 6.4 (GS), ME 6.3 (GS). Mo 4.7×10^{18} Nm (HRV), 1.1×10^{19} Nm (GS), Ea 7.4×10^{18} Nm (GS). Several people injured and buildings damaged in T'ai-yuan County. Felt throughout Taiwan. Also felt in much of the Ryukyu Islands, Japan. Recorded (5 TAP) in Hua-lien and I-lan; (4 TAP) in T'ai-chung, T'ai-pei, T'ai-tung, T'ai-yuan and Yun-lin; (3 TAP) in Chang-hua, Chi-i, Hsin-chu, Hsiao-li, Nan-t'ou and T'ai-nan; (2 TAP) in Kao-hsiung and P'ing-tung Counties. Also recorded (5L JMA) on Yonaguni-jima; (4 JMA) on Iriomote-jima and

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Ishigaki-jima; (3 JMA) on Miyako-jima; (2 JMA) on Terama-shima; (1 JMA) on Aomai-oshima and Kuro-jima, Ryukyu Islands, Japan.

OCT 18 22 11 44.9 23.073 N 99.169 E 4.8 0.6 97

XUANN, CHINA. mb 4.8 (GS). MS 4.4 (GS). Twelve people injured and more than 20,000 houses damaged or destroyed in the Baochun area. Felt strongly in Chengde, Jingtang, Shidian and Tengchong Counties.

OCT 23 06 56 00.8 37.234 N 138.779 E 5.6 1.1 782

NEAR THE WEST COAST OF HONSHU, JAPAN. mb 5.6 (HRV), 6.4 (GS), 6.7 (HRV), 6.6 (MIED). mb 6.4 (GS). MS 6.3 (GS). ME 5.5 (GS). Mw 6.6*10**18 Nm (HRV), 3.9*10**18 Nm (MIED), 1.5*10**18 Nm (MIED), 2.4*10**19 Nm (PPT), 1.3*10**19 Nm (HRV), Es 1.4*10**14 Nm (GS). At least 80 people killed, 3,183 injured and 6,000 buildings destroyed or damaged in Niigata Prefecture. A high-speed train derailed; several roads, bridges and rail lines damaged; at least 1,300 landslides and 11 fires occurred; several gas, water and power lines damaged in Niigata Prefecture. FELT in Chiba, Fukushima, Gumma, Kanagawa, Miyagi, Saitama and Tokyo Prefectures.

OCT 27 01 49 50.2 31.254 N 136.885 E 14 D 6.0 0.9 489

NEAR THE WEST COAST OF HONSHU, JAPAN. mb 6.0 (GS), 5.9 (HRV), 5.8 (MIED), mb 5.7 (GS). MS 5.6 (GS). ME 5.8 (GS). Mw 6.6*10**17 Nm (HRV), 1.2*10**18 Nm (GS), 6.3*10**17 Nm (MIED). Es 1.3*10**13 Nm (GS). At least five people injured; one building destroyed and some others damaged; water and gas lines broke in Niigata Prefecture. Felt in Gumma, Kanagawa, Nagano, Saitama and Tokyo Prefectures. Recorded (5L JMA) in Niigata; (4 JMA) in Fukushima, Gumma and Saitama; (3 JMA) in Ibaraki, Ishikawa, Kanagawa, Miyagi, Nagano, Tochigi, Tokyo, Toyama, Yamagata and Yamaguchi; (2 JMA) in Chiba, Gifu and Shizuoka; (1 JMA) in Aichi, Akita, Momori, Oomika and Shiga Prefectures. Also recorded (8 JMA) on Sado-jima, (2 JMA) on Ise-jima and (1 JMA) on Negura-jima and Ise-shima.

NOV 02 16 02 12.6 48.277 N 138.772 W 10 G 6.7 1.2 459

VANCOUVER ISLAND, CANADA REGION. mb 6.7 (GS), 6.6 (HRV), 6.6 (FGC), mb 5.8 (GS). ME 6.4 (GS). MS 6.9 (GS). Mw 6.6*10**18 Nm (HRV), 1.1*10**19 Nm (GS), 1.1*10**19 Nm (PPT), 1.0*10**18 Nm (FGC). Es 5.9*10**14 Nm (GS). Felt at Alert Bay, Bamfield, Port Alice, Vancouver and Victoria.

NOV 03 23 57 28.1 37.434 N 136.752 E 10 G 5.3 0.7 193

NEAR THE WEST COAST OF HONSHU, JAPAN. mb 5.3 (HRV), 5.1 (MIED), mb 5.4 (GS). MS 4.5 (GS). Mw 6.7*10**16 Nm (HRV), 5.6*10**16 Nm (MIED). One person injured at Nagasaki. Felt in Niigata Prefecture. Recorded (5L JMA) in Niigata; (3 JMA) in Fukushima, Gumma, Ibaraki and Nagano; (2 JMA) in Ibaraki, Miyagi, Saitama, Tochigi, Toyama and Yamagata; (1 JMA) in Shizuoka and Tokyo Prefectures. Also recorded (3 JMA) on Sado-jima.

http://hazards.usgs.gov/isis/earthquake/2004.html

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NOV 08	02 15 58.8	37.394 N	138.862 E	19 G	5.5	0.7	382	NEAR THE WEST COAST OF HONSHU, JAPAN. MW 5.5 (GS), 5.5 (HRV), 5.9 (NIED). mb 5.6 (GS). MS 5.0 (GS). Mo 2.3×10^{17} Nm (HRV), 2.0×10^{17} Nm (GS), 2.2×10^{17} Nm (NIED). At least eight people injured and a landslide occurred in Niigata Prefecture. Felt at Tokyo. Recorded (5U JMA) in Niigata; (4 JMA) in Fukushima; (3 JMA) in Gumma, Ibaraki, Ishikawa, Nagano, Saitama and Yamagata; (2 JMA) in Kanagawa, Miyagi, Tochigi, Tokyo, Toyama and Yamaguchi; (1 JMA) in Akita, Chiba and Shizuoka Prefectures. Also recorded (2 JMA) on Sadoga-shima and (1 JMA) on Nagaka-jima.
NOV 09	18 43 08.4	37.368 N	138.825 E	19	5.4	0.8	211	NEAR THE WEST COAST OF HONSHU, JAPAN. MW 5.1 (HRV), 5.1 (NIED). mb 5.2 (GS). US 4.6 (GS). Mo 4.4×10^{16} Nm (HRV), 4.4×10^{16} Nm (NIED). One person injured at Mitsuake. Felt in northern Honshu. A minor landslide occurred near Tochio. Recorded (5L JMA) in Niigata; (3 JMA) in Fukushima; (2 JMA) in Gumma, Ibaraki, Ishikawa, Nagano, Saitama and Yamagata; (1 JMA) in Miyagi, Tokyo and Tochigi Prefectures. Also recorded (2 JMA) on Sadoga-shima.
NOV 09	23 58 23.6	11.150 S	163.706 E	13 G	6.9	1.0	405	SOLOMON ISLANDS. MW 6.9 (GS), 6.9 (HRV). mb 6.6 (GS). MS 6.7 (GS). Mo 2.8×10^{19} Nm (HRV), 2.2×10^{19} Nm (GS), 6.4×10^{19} Nm (PPT).
NOV 11	17 34 52.0	11.126 S	162.208 E	10 G	6.7	1.1	233	SOLOMON ISLANDS. MW 6.7 (GS), 6.6 (HRV). mb 5.8 (GS). MS 6.6 (GS). ME 6.1 (GS). Mo 1.2×10^{19} Nm (GS), 1.0×10^{19} Nm (HRV), 7.6×10^{18} Nm (PPT). Es 3.7×10^{13} Nm (GS).
NOV 11	21 26 41.1	8.152 S	124.868 E	10 G	7.5	1.1	301	KEPULAUAN AIOR, INDONESIA. MW 7.5 (HRV), 7.4 (GS). mb 6.5 (GS). MS 7.3 (GS). ME 7.4 (GS). Mo 2.1×10^{20} Nm (HRV), 1.6×10^{20} Nm (GS), 5.8×10^{19} Nm (GMM), 1.7×10^{20} Nm (PPT). Es 3.2×10^{15} Nm (GS). At least 36 people killed, 400 injured, 781 buildings destroyed and 16,712 damaged on Aior. Landslides blocked roads in some areas. Felt (VIII) at Kalabahi. Felt (V) as far away as Dili, East Timor.
NOV 15	03 06 56.5	4.695 N	77.508 W	15 G	7.2	6.9	708	NEAR THE WEST COAST OF COLOMBIA. MW 7.2 (GS), 7.2 (HRV). mb 6.5 (GS). MS 7.1 (GS). ME 7.4 (GS). Mo 7.6×10^{19} Nm (HRV), 6.6×10^{19} Nm (GS), 4.6×10^{19} Nm (PPT). Es 2.8×10^{15} Nm (GS). Two people seriously injured, four others slightly injured, at least 154 buildings destroyed and 290 damaged in Bajo Baudo. Seven people injured and at least 67 houses destroyed or damaged at Buenaventura. One person injured and some buildings damaged at Cerrito. Buildings damaged at El Caimo, Jamundi and Restrepo. Some damage and power and telephone service interrupted at Cali. Power interrupted at Bogota. Felt at Armenia, Quindio and in much of western and central Colombia. Felt lightly by people in tall buildings at Quito, Ecuador. Earthquake lights observed in the

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Date	Time	Latitude	Longitude	Depth (km)	Magnitude	Area	Description
NOV 17	21 08	13.1	20.068 S	178.710 W	6.2	1.0	530 FITA REGION. MS 6.5 (US), 6.5 (HRV). mb 5.9 (CSI). MS 5.7 (US). MG 6.4 (US). 7.2*10**18 Nm (CSI). 7.2*10**18 Nm (HRV). 5.9*10**18 Nm (EPF). 5.9*10**18 Nm (US).
NOV 20	08 07	22.0	9.502 W	84.272 W	6.4	0.9	530 COSTA RICA. MS 6.4 (US), 6.4 (HRV). mb 6.2 (US). MS 6.3 (US). ME 6.4 (US). 9.2*10**13 Nm (US). 8.8*10**13 Nm (HRV). 9.5*10**13 Nm (EPF). 8.8*10**13 Nm (US). Eight people killed and several injured; 275 buildings damaged or destroyed; many roads and bridges damaged; some landslides occurred in the San Jose area. Water lines broke at Parita and Quepos (VI) at Damas, Palles Quepos. Felt (VII) at Parita and Quepos (VI) at Damas, Palles and Javel (VI) at Alajuela, Montecrey, Maricao, Guntareasa. San Isidro, Turrialba and Zapote (IV) at Batey, Babadi, Limon, Los Chiles, Nacoya, Palmar Sur and Upala. Felt in much of Costa Rica.
NOV 21	11 41	07.7	15.079 N	61.706 W	6.3	1.0	672 LEeward ISLANDS. MS 6.3 (US), 6.3 (HRV). mb 6.3 (US). MS 6.1 (US). ME 6.4 (US). 3.4*10**18 Nm (HRV). 3.2*10**18 Nm (US). 7.1*10**18 Nm (EPF). 7.6*10**13 Nm (US). One person killed, at least two injured and several houses destroyed or damaged at Tria-Rivieres; one person injured at Les Palmes; at least eight houses people slightly injured on Les Palmes; at least eight houses destroyed and twenty-five damaged on Terre-de-Bas, Gadeicoupe, at least twenty houses damaged and power outages occurred in northern Dominica. Felt in Antigua and Barbuda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, and as far as Saint Lucia.
NOV 22	04 01	30.4	33.297 N	47.977 E	5.0	1.1	268 WESTERN IRAN. MS 5.0 (HRV). mb 5.0 (US). MS 4.0 (US). Mo 3.7*10**16 Nm (HRV). Several people slightly injured and several vehicles damaged by rockslides on the road between Mokranabad and Khat-e Gohbar. Some houses slightly damaged in the Khat-e Gohbar area.
NOV 22	28 25	23.9	45.676 E	164.721 E	7.1	1.1	586 OFF WEST COAST OF THE SOUTH ISLAND, N.Z. MS 7.2 (HRV), 7.0 (US). mb 6.4 (US). MS 7.1 (US). ME 6.9 (US). MG 5.8*10**12 Nm (HRV). 3.4*10**19 Nm (US). 5.8*10**15 Nm (EPF). 5.8*10**14 Nm (US). Minor damage at Invercargill and in the Southland-Otago area. Felt in much of the South Island and as far north as Hamilton on the North Island.
NOV 24	22 59	40.0	45.676 N	10.250 E	5.1	1.1	529 NORTHERN ITALY. MS 5.1 (HRV). mb 5.3 (US). MS 4.5 (US). ME 5.5 (US). 5.5 (US). 5.3 (US). 5.3 (US). 5.1 (US). 5.0 (US). MS 4.5*10**16 Nm (HRV). At least nine people injured and many buildings damaged in the Brescia area. Felt as far west as Torino, as far south as La Spezia and as far east as Venice. Also felt at Bern, Switzerland.

Area codes were omitted for brevity

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NOV 26	02 25 03.3'	3.609 S	135.484 E	10 G	7.1	1.2	439	PHILIPPINES, ILOILO REGION, MW 7.1 (IRV), 7.1 (GS), mb 6.2 (GS), MS 7.2 (GS), ME 6.8 (GS), Mo 5.5*10**19 Nm (IRV), 3.2*10**19 Nm (GS), 4.4*10**19 Nm (IRV), ES 3.5*10**14 Nm (GS). At least 32 people killed, 130 injured, 328 buildings destroyed (VIII); slurrp and support damaged and power outages occurred at Basilan. Damage estimated at 55 million U.S. dollars. Felt (IV) at Sulu, Tapani (III) at Basil, Alab and Zamboanga, Zambo.
NOV 28	02 35 13.4	26.525 S	113.834 W	10 G	6.8	1.4	253	EASTERN ISLAND REGION, MW 6.8 (IRV), 6.5 (GS), mb 5.6 (GS), MS 6.1 (GS), Mo 2.0*10**18 Nm (IRV), 5.7*10**18 Nm (GS), 1.1*10**19 Nm (IRV).
NOV 28	14 32 19.1	43.006 N	145.119 E	33 G	7.0	0.8	228	INDONESIA, JAWA REGION, MW 7.0 (IRV), 7.0 (IRV), 7.4 (IRV), 7.0 (IRV), mb 6.6 (GS), MS 6.7 (GS), Mo 7.0 (GS), Mo 3.7*10**19 Nm (GS), 3.7*10**19 Nm (IRV), 4.0*10**19 Nm (IRV), 3.4*10**19 Nm (IRV), 1.6*10**26 Nm (IRV), ES 6.9*10**14 Nm (GS). At least 74 people injured; road damage occurred; power, natural gas and railway service interrupted in the Bakel-Bodhi-Bemoro area. Minor damage to docks and buildings at Bemoro. 7.10 car stations was reported at Bemoro. Felt at Bisma, Bonaha. Felt (VI) at Yuhon-Bodhi, Ek, Koweshar and (IV) on Sriketan and at Kuril, Ek, Yuhup. Recorded (59 Mw) in northern Hokkaido, (4 Mw) in south-central Hokkaido, (3 Mw) in southwestern Hokkaido and (1 Mw) in northern Hokkaido. Also reported (3 Mw) in Borneo, (2 Mw) and (1 Mw) (2 Mw) in Kila, Iberaki and Zamboanga (1 Mw) in Yakushima, Nanagan, Salawa, Shunoha, Zochigi and Tokyo Prefecture, Honshu.
DEC 01	17 42 24.7	35.848 N	3.448 E	10 G	4.5	0.9	120	NORTHERN ALGERIA, mb 4.5 (GS). At least 15 people injured, minor damage to some buildings and power outages occurred in the Boumerdes area. Felt at Algiers.
DEC 02	23 17 21.5	3.655 S	136.528 E	10 G	6.5	1.0	96	INDONESIA, IRIAN REGION, MW 6.5 (IRV), 5.5 (IRV), mb 5.3 (GS), MS 5.3 (GS), Mo 2.3*10**19 Nm (IRV), 2.0*10**17 Nm (GS). One person killed in the Nabire area. Felt at Jayapura.
DEC 05	08 30 39.5	36.865 N	3.421 E	10 G	4.5	1.0	174	NORTHERN ALGERIA, mb 4.5 (GS), Mo 4.7 (IRV). Forty-six people injured in the Zemmouri area. Felt at Algiers.
DEC 06	14 15 12.8	42.900 N	145.228 E	35 G	6.8	0.8	758	INDONESIA, JAWA REGION, MW 6.8 (IRV), 6.8 (IRV), 6.8 (IRV), mb 6.3 (GS), MS 6.5 (GS), Mo 6.7 (GS), Mo 1.8*10**19 Nm (GS), 1.3*10**19 Nm (IRV), 1.5*10**19 Nm (IRV), 1.5*10**19 Nm (IRV), ES 2.7*10**14 Nm (GS). At least 4 people injured and power outages occurred in the Kuthira area. Felt at Cililitan. Also felt at Mlawa and Senda. Recorded (5 Mw) in the Kuthira area (5 Mw) in the Obidixo area and in eastern Hokkaido; (6

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DEC 09	08 49 00.2	24.757 N	92.532 E	35 D	5.4	0.7	236	JMA) in the Chitose-Tomakomai area and in south-central Hokkaido; (3 JMA) in southwestern and central Hokkaido; (2 JMA) in the Shibetsu area; (1 JMA) in northern Hokkaido. Also recorded (3 JMA) in Aomori and Miyagi; (2 JMA) in Akita, Iwata and Yamagata; (1 JMA) in Fukushima, Ibaraki, Niigata and Shizuoka Prefectures, Honshu.
DEC 09	08 49 00.2	24.757 N	92.532 E	35 D	5.4	0.7	236	INDIA-BANGLADESH BORDER REGION. Mw 5.4 (GS), 5.3 (HRV), mb 5.5 (GS), Ms 4.7 (GS). Mo 1.6×10^{17} Nm (GS), 1.1×10^{17} Nm (HRV). Several people slightly injured at Hallakandi, India. Minor damage in Cachar, India. Felt in much of central and southern Assam, India. Felt in eastern Meghalaya, India. Also felt at Chittagong and in parts of eastern Bangladesh.
DEC 14	05 36 10.0	34.119 N	141.793 E	10 G	5.8	0.8	434	HOKKAIDO, JAPAN REGION. Mw 5.9 (GS), 5.8 (HRV), mb 5.9 (GS), Ms 5.3 (GS). Mo 5.2×10^{17} Nm (GS), 4.8×10^{17} Nm (HRV). Two people injured at Obiira and one at Haboro. Some buildings, roads and water lines damaged at Fossaka. Felt in northern and western Hokkaido. Recorded (59 JMA) in the Haboro area; (4 JMA) in the Shibetsu-Nurana area; (5 JMA) in the Otarua; (2 JMA) in the Nemetsu area and much of western Hokkaido; (1 JMA) in the Obihiro, Shari-Yobetsu and Satama areas. Also recorded (2 JMA) on Rishiri-to.
DEC 14	23 20 13.3	18.958 N	81.409 W	10 G	6.0	1.0	639	CAYMAN ISLANDS REGION. Mw 6.8 (GS), 6.8 (HRV), mb 6.2 (GS), Ms 6.7 (GS). Mo 2.1×10^{19} Nm (GS), 1.6×10^{19} Nm (HRV), 1.2×10^{19} Nm (PPT). Felt (VI) at Bodden Town and West Bay; (V) at George Town, Grand Cayman. Felt (III-V) in many parts of Cuba. Also felt at Cancun, Mexico and Half Way Tree and New Kingston, Jamaica.
DEC 20	13 02 12.4	37.042 N	28.206 E	S	5.3		456	WESTERN TURKEY. Mw 5.3 (HRV), mb 5.2 (GS), Ms 4.7 (GS). Mo 1.1×10^{17} Nm (HRV). Three people injured, some buildings damaged and rockslides blocked a highway at Mermaris. Felt at Bodrus, Datca and Izmir.
DEC 23	14 59 04.4	49.312 S	161.345 E	10 G	6.1	1.1	331	NORTH OF MACQUARIE ISLAND. Mw 6.1 (HRV), 6.0 (GS), mb 6.5 (GS), Ms 7.7 (GS), ME 6.2 (GS). Mo 1.6×10^{21} Nm (HRV), 1.0×10^{21} Nm (GS), 5.4×10^{20} Nm (PPT). Mo 5.2×10^{18} Nm (GS). Felt throughout Tasmania, Australia and in much of the South Island, New Zealand.
DEC 26	00 38 53.4	3.295 N	95.942 E	30 G	9.0	1.2	601	OFF THE WEST COAST OF NORTHERN SUMATRA. Mw 9.0 (HRV), 8.2 (GS), mb 7.0 (GS), Ms 8.8 (GS), ME 8.5 (GS). Mo 4.0×10^{22} Nm (HRV), 2.5×10^{21} Nm (GS), 2.1×10^{21} Nm (PPT). Mo 1.1×10^{17} Nm (GS). This is the fourth largest earthquake in the world since 1900 and is the largest since the 1964 Prince William Sound, Alaska

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earthquake. In total, more than 263,100 people were killed, 39,100 are still listed as missing and 1,126,900 were displaced by the earthquake and subsequent tsunami in 15 countries in South Asia and East Africa. The earthquake was felt [IX] at Banda Aceh, [VIII] at Madagah and [IV] at Medan, Sumatra and [III-V] in parts of Bangladesh, India, Malaysia, Maldives, Myanmar, Singapore, Sri Lanka and Thailand. The tsunami caused more casualties than any other in recorded history and was recorded nearly world-wide on tide gauges in the Indian, Pacific and Atlantic Oceans. Beaches were observed in India and the United States. Subsidence and landslides were observed in Sumatra, and volcanoes near Krakatau, Anderson Islands became active on December 28 and gas emissions were reported in Asutan, Myanmar. A detailed summary of this event is given at the end of this publication.

NICOBAR ISLANDS, INDIA REGION. MW 7.1 (HRV), mb 6.1 (GS). MS 7.5 (GS). Mo 5.6+10+19 km (HRV).

NICOBAR ISLANDS, INDIA REGION. MW 6.6 (HRV), mb 6.0 (GS), MS 6.6 (GS). Mo 1.0+19+19 km (HRV).

CENTRAL CALIFORNIA. MW 6.0 (HRV), mb 5.9 (BRM), mb 5.4 (GS), MS 5.8 (GS). Mo 1.1+10+18 km (HRV), 5.9+10+17 km (BRM). Minor damage [VI] at Fort Collins, San Miguel and Shandon. Felt [V] at Avondale, Bradley, Coalinga, King City, Lockwood, Palm Springs and Temipteton. Felt in much of California. From Sacramento, Santa Rosa and San Francisco south as far as Los Angeles and Orange County. Also felt at Las Vegas and Reno, Nevada.

DEC 26	04 21 29.8	6.319 N	82.958 E	33	7.1	1.0	385
DEC 26	03 28 01.6	8.819 N	92.375 E	16	6.6	1.1	353

NOTABLE NORTH AMERICAN EARTHQUAKES

SEP 28 17 15 24.26 35.819 N 120.364 W 9 6.0

Compiled by Nevelty J. Person and Pamela J. Benfield. Hypocenters will be recomputed for December 2004.

THE SUMATRA-ANDAMAN ISLANDS EARTHQUAKE AND TSUNAMI OF 26 DEC 2004

This is the fourth largest earthquake in the world since 1900 and is the largest since the 1964 Prince William Sound, Alaska earthquake. The earthquake itself caused severe damage and casualties in northern Sumatra, Indonesia and in the Nicobar Islands, India. The earthquake casualties are included with the tsunami statistics below.

The earthquake was felt at the following selected localities:

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U.S. Earthquake Hazards Program: Significant Earthquakes for 2004

- Indonesia: IX at Banda Aceh
VIII at Meulaboh
IV at Medan and Sengali
VII at Bakitlinggi, Parapat and Kayakumbuh
Felt at Jakarta
- India: VII at Port Blair, Andaman Islands
IV at Madras
III at Bangalore and Vishakhapatnam
Felt at Bangalore, Hubli, Shivajinagar, Calcutta and Kochi.
- Malaysia: V at Gelugor Estate
IV at Sungai Ara
III at Alor Setar, George Town, Kuopong Tanjung Runga, Kuala Lumpur and Kulim
- Thailand: V at Hat Yai
IV at Bangkok
III at Chiang Mai and Phuket
- Myanmar: IV at Mandalay
III at Bangoon
- Singapore: II on Singapore
- Bangladesh: VII at Dhaka
Felt at Chittagong
- Sri Lanka: II at Kandy and in other parts of Sri Lanka
- Maldives: IV at Male (nearly 2500 km from the epicenter)
- Guam: Felt by people in a high rise building at Hagatna (more than 3500 km from the epicenter)

The tsunami from this earthquake caused extreme destruction in South Asia, was recorded nearly world-wide and killed more people than any tsunami in recorded history. In total, at least 283,100 people were killed, 14,100 are missing and 1,126,500 were displaced by the earthquake and tsunami.

At least 108,100 people were killed, 137,700 were missing and presumed dead and 426,800 were displaced by the earthquake and tsunami in Aceh and Sumatra Utara Provinces, Indonesia. About 70 percent of the small-scale fishing fleet was destroyed. Tsunami runup heights of more than 30 meters were observed along the west coast of Sumatra.

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US Earthquake Hazards Program: Significant Earthquakes for 2004

At least 30,000 people were killed, 5,400 missing and 552,600 displaced by the tsunami in Sri Lanka, where wave heights were estimated to be 5-10 meters. About 66 percent of the fishing fleet was destroyed and 10 of 12 major fishing harbors in the country had some damage.

At least 10,700 people were killed, 5,600 missing and 172,500 displaced in Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Pondicherry, Tamil Nadu and Andaman and Nicobar Islands, India. Wave heights were estimated to be more than 20 meters in the Andaman Islands and 10 meters on the east coast of India.

At least 5,300 people were killed, 8,400 injured and 3,100 missing along the west coast of Thailand, where wave heights were estimated to be as high as 3-5 meters in the Phuket area.

The tsunami also caused casualties and/or damage in the following countries:
Somalia: at least 150 people killed and about 9,000 displaced.
Maldives: 92 people killed, 26 missing and more than 21,600 displaced.
Malaysia: 69 people killed, 6 missing and about 4,200 displaced.
Myanmar: 90 people killed, 10 missing and 3,200 displaced.
Tanzania: 10 people killed.
Seychelles: 3 people killed.
Bangladesh: 2 people killed.
Kenya: 1 person killed.
Madagascar: about 1,000 people displaced.
Mauritius: some damage.
Mozambique: tsunami was observed, but no damage reported.

In Australia, the tsunami caused minor damage at Geraldton and Mangrove Bay. A 30 centimeter wave was observed at Penguin Island. People were swept into the ocean at DeLambre Island and Geographical Bay, but all survived. The tsunami was observed at Russelton.

Maximum tsunami heights, peak-to-trough in centimeters, were recorded at the following selected tide stations:

Indian Ocean:

Kochi, India	130
Tuticokin, India	210
Vishakhapatnam, India	240
Miaga Garcia, Chagos Archipelago	80
Colombo, Sri Lanka	260
Salalah, Oman	250

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Earthquake Hazard Program: Significant Earthquakes for 2004

Uman, Kenya	120
Zanzibar, Tanzania	80
Hale, Maldives	210
Port Louis, Mauritius	210
Port Elizabeth, South Africa	272
Richards Bay, South Africa	185
East Ongel Islands, Antarctica	78
Cocos Island, Australia	42
Esperance, Western Australia, Australia	80
Hillarys, Western Australia, Australia	30
Portland, Victoria, Australia	85
Mid-ocean, about 2.5, SSE of Sri Lanka (ba approximate (Eten Jason 1 satellite altimeter?)	
Pacific Ocean:	
Roslyn Bay, Queensland, Australia	25
Spring Bay, Tasmania, Australia	60
Chatham Island, New Zealand	35
Jackson Bay, South Island, New Zealand	63
Hopior, North Island, New Zealand	30
Timaru, South Island, New Zealand	80
Port Vila, Vanuatu	15
Hakusioke, Tonga	10
Suva, Fiji	11
Page Page, Mexican Seas	13
Nuku Niva, French Polynesia	5
Kouasa, New Caledonia	10
Severo-Kurilsk, Russia	22

U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Earthquake Hazards Program: Significant Earthquakes for 2004

Bella Bella, British Columbia, Canada	9
Talino, British Columbia, Canada	15
Adak, Alaska, U.S.	21
Sand Point, Alaska, U.S.	28
Crescent City, California, U.S.	61
Point Reyes, California, U.S.	33
Port San Luis, California, U.S.	53
San Diego, California, U.S.	32
Hilo, Hawaii, U.S.	18
Kahului, Hawaii, U.S.	30
Near Sea, Washington, U.S.	11
Cabo San Lucas, Mexico	24
Huatabampo, Mexico	80
Acajutla, El Salvador	32
Santa Island, Galapagos, Ecuador	36
Callao, Peru	58
Kelco, Chile	32
Puerto Williams, Chile	29
Valparaiso, Chile	18
Atlantic Ocean:	
Cape Town, South Africa	96
Port Nolloth, South Africa	50
London, United Kingdom	16
Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada	43
Atlantic City, New Jersey, U.S.	22
Port Canaveral, Florida, U.S.	34
San Juan, Puerto Rico	4
Charlotte Amalie, Virgin Islands	18
Reynolds	12
150 approximately	
Indicuba, Brazil	30
Sao de Janeiro, Brazil	

K. Abe has computed a tsunami magnitude (M_t) of 9.1 for this event.

Landslides and approximately 2 meters of subsidence were observed in Sumatra. A mud volcano became active near Barakang, Andaman Islands on December 29. Gas emissions were reported in Assam, Myanmar. Seiches occurred in Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Orissa and West Bengal, India and as far away as Tulsa County, Oklahoma, United States. Water level fluctuations occurred in wells as far away as Florida, Nebraska and Virginia, United States.

Principal sources:

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- NOAA, West Coast and Alaska Tsunami Warning Center, webpage on the Indian Ocean tsunami, <http://westcoast.noaa.gov/IndianOceana/IndianOceana-26-04.htm>.
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- BBC World Service website, at <http://www.bbc.co.uk/worldservice/index.shtml>.
- Fair reports contributed to USGS "Did you feel it?" webpages, at: <http://pasadena.wr.usgs.gov/shake/ous/index.html>.

Tectonic Summary:

The devastating earthquake of 26 December 2004 occurred as thrust-faulting on the interface of the India plate and the Burma plate. In a period of minutes, the faulting released elastic strains that had accumulated for centuries from ongoing subduction of the India plate beneath the overriding Burma plate.

In a broad sense, the India and Australian plates move toward the north-northeast with respect to the interior of the Eurasia plate with velocities of about 60 mm/y in the region of the earthquake. In the region of northern Sumatra and the Nicobar Islands, most of the relative motion of India/Australia and the Eurasia plate is accommodated at the Sunda trench and within several hundred kilometers to the east of the Sunda trench, on the boundaries of the Burma plate. The direction in which India/Australia converges toward Eurasia is oblique to the trend of the Sunda trench. The oblique motion is partitioned

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into thrust-faulting and strike-slip faulting. The thrust faulting occurs on the interface between the India plate and the western margin of the Burma plate and involves slip directed at a large angle to the orientation of the trench. The strike-slip faulting occurs on the eastern boundary of the Burma plate and involves slip directed approximately parallel to the trench. The 26 December main shock occurred as the result of thrust faulting on the western Burma-plate boundary, but many strike-slip faulting aftershocks occurred on the eastern plate boundary.

Currently available models of the 26 December main-shock fault displacement differ in many interesting details, but are consistent in implying that fault rupture propagated to the northwest from the epicenter and that substantial fault-rupture occurred hundreds of kilometers northwest of the epicenter. The data upon which the modeling is based do not permit confident resolution of the extent of rupture beyond about 500 km northwest of the main-shock epicenter. The width of the earthquake rupture, measured perpendicular to the Sunda trench, is estimated to have been about 150 kilometers and the maximum displacement on the fault plane about 20 meters. The sea floor overlying the thrust fault would have been uplifted by several meters as a result of the earthquake.

The runs of aftershocks to the 26 December earthquake is over 1300 km long. Because aftershocks occur on and very near the fault-planes of main shocks, the length of the aftershock zone suggests that main-shock fault-rupture may have extended north of the epicenter by an amount significantly larger than 500 km. However, a great earthquake may also trigger earthquakes actively on faults that are distinct from the main-shock fault plane and separated from it by tens or even hundreds of kilometers. We will not know until further analysis how much of the 26 December aftershock zone may correspond to activity in the immediate vicinity of the main-shock rupture, and how much may correspond to activity remote from the main-shock rupture.

Since 1900, earthquakes similarly sized or larger than the 26 December earthquake have been the magnitude 9.0 1952 Kamoharū earthquake, the magnitude 9.1 1977 Andaman Islands, Bay of Bengal, earthquake, the magnitude 9.5 1960 Chile earthquake, and the magnitude 9.2 1963 Prince William Sound, Alaska, earthquake. All of these earthquakes, like the one on 26 December, were mega-thrust events, denoting more or less tectonic plate subduction beneath another. All produced destructive tsunamis, although deaths and damage from the 26 December event far exceed those caused by tsunamis associated with the earlier earthquakes.

U.S. Department of the Interior, U.S. Geological Survey
U.S. Earthquake Hazards Program | OpenEarth | EHA | Academic

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U.S. Earthquake Hazards Program: Significant Earthquakes for 2014
URL: <http://earthquake.gov/ndbc/eqdata/2014.html>
Contact: JEFFREY K. KANZ
Last modification: Tuesday, 8-Jan-2014 08:38

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February 21, 2006

Germany Weighs if It Played Role in Seizure by U.S.

By DON VAN NATTA JR.

This article was reported by Don Van Natta Jr., Souad Mekhennet, and Nicholas Wood, and was written by Mr. Van Natta.

MUNICH, Feb. 20 — For more than a year, the German government has criticized the United States for its role in the abduction of a [REDACTED] man who was taken to an American prison in Kabul, Afghanistan, where he said he was held and tortured for five months after being mistaken for a terrorism suspect.

German officials said they knew nothing about the man's abduction and have repeatedly pressed Washington for information about the case, which has set off outrage here. At a meeting in Berlin last December, Chancellor Angela Merkel demanded an explanation from [REDACTED] over the incident.

But on Monday in Neu-Ulm near Munich, the police and prosecutors opened an investigation into whether Germany served as a silent partner of the United States in the abduction of the man, [REDACTED] citizen of Arab descent who was arrested Dec. 31, 2003, in Macedonia before being flown to the Kabul prison.

The action came after a two-and-a-half-hour meeting at police headquarters in which Mr. [REDACTED] told the police that he was "90 percent" certain that a senior German police official was the interrogator who had visited him three times inside the prison in Kabul but had identified himself only as "Sam." The German prosecutors said Monday that they were also investigating whether the German Embassy in Skopje, Macedonia, had been notified about Mr. [REDACTED]'s kidnapping within days of his capture there, but then had done nothing to try to help him.

Mr. [REDACTED]'s case has come to symbolize the C.I.A. practice known as extraordinary rendition, in which terror suspects are sent to be interrogated in other countries where torture is commonly used. In broadening its criminal inquiry into the abduction of Mr. [REDACTED] to the activities of its own government, German prosecutors are trying to determine whether the German government worked secretly with the United States in the practice.

"I feel deceived and betrayed by my own country," Mr. [REDACTED] said in an interview.

The German police official identified as "Sam" denied that he had visited Mr. [REDACTED] in Afghanistan and said he was "on holiday" at the time in Germany, but that he could not remember exactly where. The man was present on Monday at the police station, where Mr. [REDACTED] picked him out of a 10-person lineup. After speaking with him, Mr. [REDACTED] said that his voice was similar but that his hair style was different.

Martin Hofmann, a prosecutor in Munich, said Monday that his office would not "assume that this man is Sam" but would "go forward with our investigation."

A senior German official familiar with the case said that Mr. [REDACTED] was "at best mistaken" and that the police official "cannot be Sam."

The New York Times is withholding the official's name at the request of Germany's intelligence services because he often does undercover intelligence work. He frequently gets "sensitive" assignments and helps clean up "dirty work" for the German foreign intelligence service, said one of his longtime colleagues, who spoke on condition of anonymity.

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senior Macedonian government official who was directly involved in Mr. 87's detention told The Times that not long after Mr. 87's capture, Macedonian officials notified the German Embassy in Skopje. C.I.A. officers in Macedonia conducted the interrogation of Mr. 87 according to Macedonian officials.

August Stern, the Munich-based federal prosecutor who is leading Germany's criminal investigation of Mr. 87's kidnapping, said his investigators were trying to determine whether the German Embassy had been told about Mr. 87's capture, and then sent a German agent to the American prison in Kabul to talk with him. Mr. Stern and other senior police officers and prosecutors said they would try to interview the officials in the embassy in Skopje in coming weeks.

August Hanning, secretary of state for the Ministry of the Interior, denied in an interview that any member of Germany's secret services had visited Mr. 87 while he was held captive. "He has never been to Afghanistan," Mr. Hanning said of the German police official.

Two senior German officials, who spoke on condition of anonymity because of the case's sensitive nature, denied that Germany's Embassy had been told about Mr. 87's capture. "The German Embassy in Skopje was not informed by Macedonian authorities while 87 citizen 87 was in custody in Macedonia," a Foreign Office spokesman said. Another official said Germany did not learn about Mr. 87's detention until May 31, 2004, when the American ambassador to Germany at the time, Daniel Coats, informed German officials about Mr. 87's capture and eventual release.

"According to our investigation, I am convinced that German officials did not have any knowledge before his release," the official said.

Later this week, the German government is expected to turn over a report to Parliament about Mr. 87's case.

Meanwhile, investigators at the Council of Europe, led by Dick Marty, a Swiss lawmaker, are looking into whether there was quiet cooperation between the C.I.A. and its counterparts in European countries, including Germany, Italy and Sweden, where suspected terrorists were kidnapped and sent to third countries for interrogation.

In Italy, the authorities in June charged 23 C.I.A. agents with the abduction of a terrorism suspect from the streets of Milan. Italian officials insist that they did not know about the procedure, but some elected officials in Italy said the Americans must have tipped off their counterparts in the Italian intelligence agency.

European officials have been sharply critical of the C.I.A.'s rendition program. In particular, German officials have rebuked the United States for playing a role in the abduction of one of their citizens and then transporting him to Afghanistan on a chartered C.I.A. plane.

"I have no explanation for the whole case," a senior German official said. "To bring such a man like 87 from Europe to Afghanistan and to ask him some questions and six months later, the explanation is that it's a terrible error is not very convincing. To me there are still a lot of questions."

Manfred R. Gnjidic, Mr. 87's lawyer, said he is convinced that Germany "stood by like a little school boy, watching what was going on with my client and doing nothing."

After more than five months in captivity, the United States released Mr. 87 without filing charges. His case was first disclosed in The Times in January 2005.

At the meeting last December in Berlin between the German chancellor and Ms. 35 the kidnapping of Mr. 87 was discussed privately, but the two leaders seemed to disagree about the substance of that conversation afterward.

Ms. Merkel said the Bush administration had admitted that it had mistakenly abducted Mr. 87. But Ms. 35 declined to discuss with reporters anything about the case. She said only that she had pledged to Ms. Merkel, "When and if mistakes are made, we work very hard and as quickly as possible to rectify them."

In Washington, a senior State Department official said Monday that the department would not comment on Mr. 87's

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see, noting that it was a matter of litigation in both Germany and the United States. In late 2003, Mr. [87] [87] for a trip to Macedonia. Macedonian and German officials said he was arrested at a border checkpoint on Dec. 31, 2003, because his name was on an Interpol terror watch list. But they said the name referred to another [87] [87]

Mr. [87] was then held in a hotel in Macedonia for several weeks, where he was questioned by the C.I.A., according to senior Macedonian and American officials. A senior Macedonian official said the German Embassy was notified about Mr. [87] within days of his capture. "Unofficially, they knew," the official said of the Germans.

A C.I.A. spokesman declined to comment.

Two senior Macedonian officials said the Americans had asked to have Mr. [87] detained in Macedonia for 23 days. "We consider the Americans as our partners," a senior Macedonian official said. "We cannot refuse them."

Mr. Masri said he had pleaded with his captors to let him go. "Call the German Embassy," Mr. [87] said he had repeatedly told them. "I'm a [87] citizen. Please tell them I am here!"

"They don't want to talk to you," he said one of his captors had replied.

In a recent interview, Mr. [87] said: "I thought it was strange that they kept telling me the Germans didn't care about me. Now I know why they said that — because it was true."

At the hotel, Mr. [87] said he had been asked whether he was a member of Al Qaeda. But he was struck by the many questions he was asked about his time in Germany. He said the questions had led him to suspect that the Germans were cooperating with the Macedonians.

A German official disputed that assertion, saying Germany often shared information with their American counterparts about suspected terrorists. But the official acknowledged that the German police had not considered Mr. [87] to be an "important" suspect.

Publicly, Macedonia has denied that Mr. [87] was held illegally. "There is nothing the ministry has done illegally," Hari Kostiv, the minister of interior at the time and later the prime minister, said in an interview. "The man is alive and back home with his family. Somebody made a mistake. That somebody is not Macedonia."

By late January 2004, Mr. [87] was sent to Afghanistan, where he said he was held and beaten over the next five months.

For Mr. [87] one of the biggest mysteries was the identity of the interrogator who identified himself as Sam, and who spoke fluent German. He visited three times during Mr. [87] s final month at the Kabul jail.

During the first meeting, Mr. [87] said he had asked the man if he was from Germany, but the man declined to answer. Mr. [87] said he had asked him, "Do the Germans know I'm here?"

"He said he did not want to answer," Mr. [87] said. "I asked him if my wife knew I was there. Sam said she doesn't know. He then said, I shouldn't ask questions, I should only answer them."

During their second meeting, the man was no longer belligerent, Mr. [87] said, bringing him cookies, chocolates and a copy of the German newsmagazine Focus. The man also asked if Mr. [87] wanted "anything from Germany."

"I said, 'Nothing, thank you,'" Mr. [87] said.

In their last meeting, a week before Mr. [87] s release, the man told him that he would be returning home soon. The last time Mr. [87] saw Sam, the interrogator was speaking with a man who he believed was an American. Soon afterward, Mr. [87] was released.

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On Dec. 13, 2005, Mr. Gnjidic, the lawyer for Mr. [REDACTED], received an e-mail message from a German journalist named Frank Kruger, who suggested that Sam might be a German police official. Earlier this month, Mr. Gnjidic said he had obtained a videotape of the police official that convinced Mr. [REDACTED] that he was Sam. On Monday, after meeting the man at police headquarters, Mr. [REDACTED] said he was 90 percent certain that the police official was Sam.

"The man was very nervous, and he could not look at me into my eyes," Mr. [REDACTED] said. "The hair is different, but the voice sounded very similar."

"For me, it is very important that we know who this man was," he said.

Mr. Gnjidic said he found it hard to believe that other than the prosecutors in Munich, no one in the German government has sought Mr. [REDACTED]'s testimony about his ordeal. "The scandal for me is that the Germans did nothing when they heard a German had been captured," he said. "They should have protested very hard and tried to stop this."

Don Van Natta reported from Munich for this article, Souad Mekhennet from Nuremberg and Munich, and Nicholas Wood from Skopje.

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EXHIBIT H

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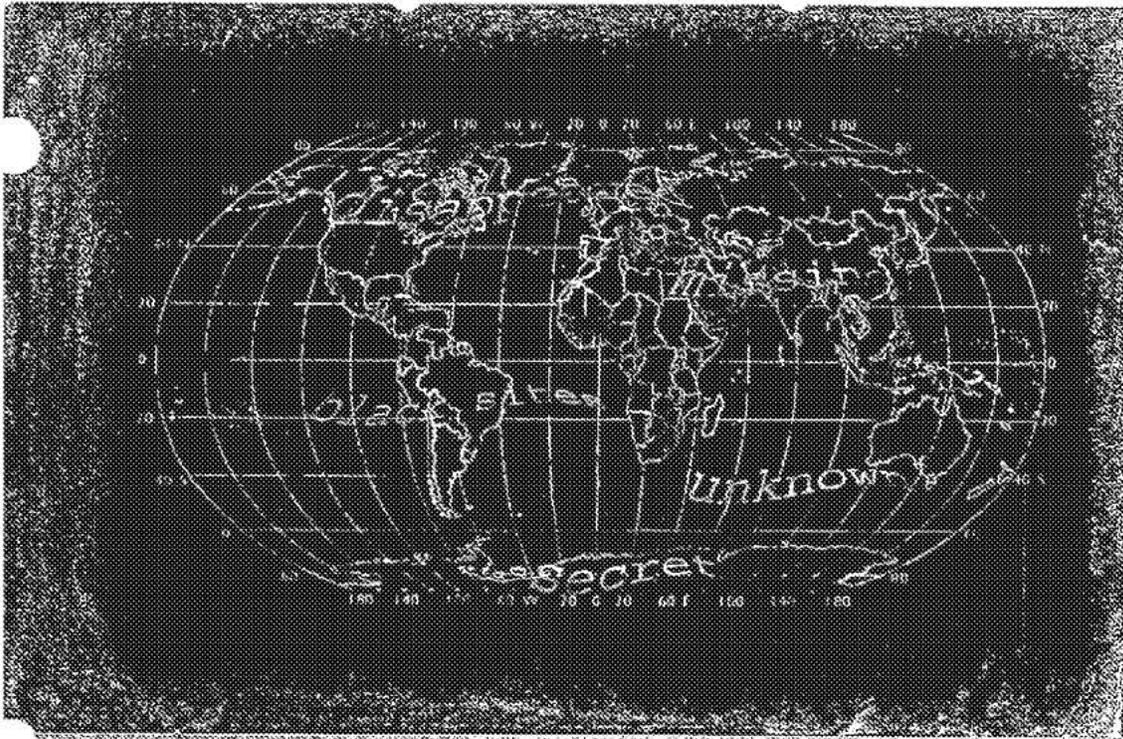
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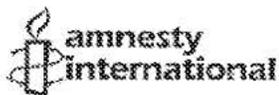
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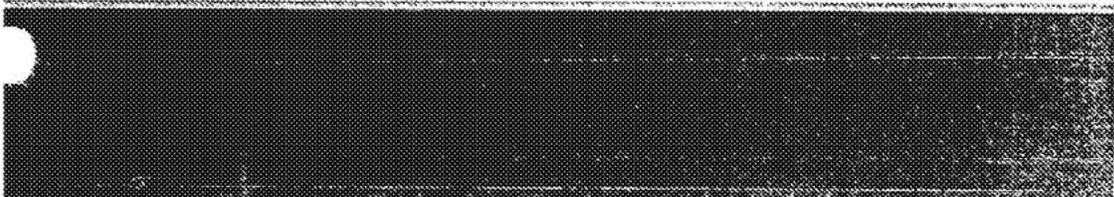
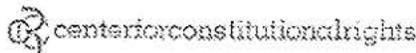


Off the Record

U.S. Responsibility for Enforced Disappearances in the "War on Terror"



CAGEPRISONERS



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Off the Record

U.S. Responsibility for Enforced Disappearances in the "War on Terror"

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Detention of Family Members of Detainees, Including Children.....	19
Recommendations.....	21

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Glossary

CIA	U.S. Central Intelligence Agency
FBI	U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation
9-11 Commission Report	Report of the National Commission on Terrorist Attacks on the United States (2004).
FBI "Most Wanted Terrorists" List	List maintained by the Federal Bureau of Investigation of suspected terrorists sought by the U.S. government.
LIFG	Libyan Islamic Fighting Group
"Rewards for Justice Program"	Program administered by the U.S. Department of State in which the Secretary of State may offer multi-million dollar rewards for information that prevents, frustrates, or favorably resolves acts of international terrorism against U.S. interests worldwide or leads to the arrest or conviction in any country of an individual for the commission of such an act.
"secret U.S. detention facility"	Facility operated by the U.S. government and used to detain individuals without acknowledgement, charge, or notice.
"U.S. Secret Detention Program"	The system of secret apprehension, transfer, and detention of terrorism suspects employed by the U.S. government in the "War on Terror." The system was acknowledged by President George W. Bush on September 6, 2006.

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Executive Summary

On September 6, 2006, [REDACTED] 34 revealed that the United States runs a system of secret detention in the "War on Terror," but he did not disclose how many individuals were secretly detained. While only the U.S. government knows exactly who remains missing, *Off the Record* provides the most comprehensive list of these individuals, who are believed to have been subject to an enforced disappearance for which the United States bears responsibility.

Based on research by six major human rights groups—Amnesty International, Cageprisoners, the Center for Constitutional Rights, the Center for Human Rights and Global Justice at NYU School of Law, Human Rights Watch and Reprieve—*Off the Record* identifies individuals believed to have been held at some point by the United States in secret sites, all of whom remain missing.

Off the Record provides new information about detainees already identified as "disappeared" (for example, Ali Abdul-Hamid al-Fakhiri, commonly known as Ibn al-Shaykh al-Libi) and names four missing detainees for the first time. It reveals the extent to which the United States illegally uses "proxy detention" to empty its secret sites and demonstrates that far from targeting the "worst of the worst," the system sweeps up low-level detainees and even involves the detention of the wives and children of the "disappeared," in violation of their human rights. *Off the Record* also documents allegations concerning the treatment of detainees while in secret detention, including torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. The briefing paper reports on the following individuals:

Individuals whose detention by the United States has been officially acknowledged and whose fate and whereabouts remain unknown:

1. Hassan Ghul
2. Ali Abd al-Rahman al-Faqasi al-Ghamdi (Abu Bakr al Azdi)
3. Ali Abdul-Hamid al-Fakhiri (Ali Abd-al-Hamid al-Fakhiri, Ibn al-Shaykh al-Libi)

Individuals about whom there is strong evidence, including witness testimony, of secret detention by the United States and whose fate and whereabouts remain unknown:

4. Mustafa Setmariam Nasar (Abu Musab al-Suri, Umar Abd al-Hakim)
5. & 6. Two, possibly three, Somalis* [Names Unknown] (one of whom is either Shoeb as-Somali or Refhwan as-Somali)
7. Mohammed Naem Noor Khan (Abu Talha, Talaha)
8. Abdul Basit
9. Adnan [Last Name Unknown]

Possibly 86

* Individuals publicly identified as missing for the first time by human rights groups are indicated by an asterisk. Note that while the detention of two Somali nationals has been previously reported, the possibility that a third Somali national was held in a secret U.S. detention facility has not been explicitly stated.

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11. Mohammed [Last Name Unknown] (Mohammed al-Afghani)
12. Khalid al-Zawahiri
13. Ayoub al-Libi
14. Abu Naseem
15. Suleiman Abdalla Salim (Suleiman Abdalla, Suleiman Abdalla Salim Hemed, Sulciman Ahmed Hemed Salim, Issa Tanzania)
16. Yassir al-Jazeera (Yasser al-Jaziri, Abu Yasir al-Jaziri, Abu Yassir Al Jazeera, Yasser al-Jazeera)
17. Mohammed Omar Abdel-Rahman (Asadallah)
18. Majid [Last Name Unknown] (Adnan al-Libi, Abu Yasser)*
19. Hassan [Last Name Unknown] (Raba'i)*
20. [First Name Unknown] al-Mahdi-Jawdeh (Abu Ayoub, Ayoub al-Libi)*
21. Khaled al-Sharif (Abu Hazem)*

Individuals about whom there is some evidence of secret detention by the United States and whose fate and whereabouts remain unknown:

22. Osama bin Youzaf (Usama Bin Yussaf, Usama bin Yusuf, Usamah bin-Yusuf)
23. Osama Nazir
24. Sharif al-Masri (Abd-al-Sattar Sharif al-Masri)
25. Qari Saifullah Akhtar (Amir Harkat-ul-Ansar Qari Saifullah)
26. Mustafa Mohammed Pahlil (Moustafa Ali Elbishy, Hussein, Hassan Ali, Khalid, Abu Jihad)
27. Mosaab Aruchi (Mosaab Aroochi, Mosaab Aroochi, Abu Mosa'ab al-Balochi, Abu Mosa'ab Aroochi, Mosaad Aruchi, al-Baluchi)
28. Ibad Al Yaquti al Sheikh al Sufiyan
29. Walid bin Azmi
30. Amir Hussein Abdullah al-Misri (Fazal Mohammad Abdullah al-Misri)
31. Safwan al-Hasham (Haffan al-Hasham)
32. Jawad al-Bashar
33. Aafia Siddiqui
34. Saif al Islam el Masry
35. Sheikh Ahmed Salim
36. Retha al-Tunisi
37. Anas al-Libi (Anas al-Sabai, Nazih al-Raghi, Nazih Abdul Hamed al-Raghi)
38. [First Name Unknown] al-Rubai'a
39. Speen Ghul

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Introduction

This briefing paper presents information about at least 39 detainees—all of whom are still missing—who are believed to have been held in secret sites run by the United States government overseas. The paper provides basic information about these individuals, including facts concerning the circumstances of their apprehension, evidence concerning U.S. involvement in their detention, and any information available concerning their current fate and whereabouts.

In many cases, the current fate and whereabouts of detainees included on the list are completely unknown. In other cases, some information has emerged in the press or through research and investigation. In all cases, official silence has created grave uncertainty and the U.S. government has an obligation to clarify the fate and whereabouts of the individuals it has detained.

These individuals are victims of enforced disappearance as defined by international human rights law. Enforced disappearances occur when there is an:

...arrest, detention, abduction or any other form of deprivation of liberty by agents of the State or by persons or groups of persons acting with the authorization, support or acquiescence of the State, followed by a refusal to acknowledge the deprivation of liberty or by concealment of the fate or whereabouts of the disappeared person, which place such a person outside the protection of the law.¹

Enforced disappearances involve violations of treaties binding on the United States, including the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment. They also violate international humanitarian law.

Because the fate of a person who is "disappeared" remains unknown, international law considers an enforced disappearance to be a continuing violation—it is ongoing until the fate or whereabouts of the person becomes known. In addition to the harm done to the person, enforced disappearances cause continued suffering for family members.

U.S. Detentions in the "War on Terror"

The U.S. government has constructed a wide-ranging detention system for terrorism suspects and others it considers to be implicated in the "War on Terror." This system includes the informal transfer of suspected terrorists (rendition), detention in both acknowledged and secret U.S.-controlled detention facilities outside the United States, and detention in foreign-controlled facilities at the behest of the U.S. government (proxy detention). Each of these

¹ International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, art. 2, opened for signature Feb. 6, 2007, available at <http://www.ohchr.org/english/law/disappearance-convention.htm>.

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elements is characterized by a lack of procedural safeguards and substantive rights protections (e.g. uncharged detention and detention without opportunity for review) and violates international law. Many detainees apprehended by the United States or its allies are informally transferred several times and may be placed in secret detention in multiple sites.

Scope of Briefing Paper

This briefing paper focuses on one subset of detainees: individuals believed to have been held at some point in secret sites run by the U.S. government overseas who are still missing. A handful of individuals who were detained in such "black sites" have since been released; their names are not featured in this briefing paper. Nor are the cases of the fourteen "high-value" detainees transferred to Guantánamo Bay from CIA custody in September 2006. Those detainees were sent to Guantánamo Bay in advance of a public statement by [REDACTED]³⁴ [REDACTED]³⁴ acknowledging the U.S. Secret Detention Program on September 6, 2006. [REDACTED]³⁴ [REDACTED]³⁴ asserted that the sites were then "empty," but pointedly left open the possibility of using the Program again. He did not clarify the fate and whereabouts of any of the other individuals who had been held in the Program. The transfer of Abd al-Hadi al-Iraqi from secret CIA custody to Guantánamo Bay in April 2007 demonstrated that the system was still operating. Those individuals named in this briefing paper show that all of those secretly detained have not been accounted for.

Methodology and Sources of Information

Because of the nature of the U.S. Secret Detention Program, there is no comprehensive list of individuals who have been held in the Program. The information in this briefing paper is drawn from investigations carried out by the six organizations² that authored it, and includes information gathered from public sources, government officials, and witness interviews conducted by the organizations.

² These organizations—Amnesty International, Cageprisoners, the Center for Constitutional Rights, the Center for Human Rights and Global Justice at NYU School of Law, Human Rights Watch and Rerieve—have been at the forefront of addressing U.S.-led "disappearances," including through representation of individuals detained in the "War on Terror," advocacy, investigations, and public reporting. The Center for Constitutional Rights (www.ccr-ny.org), the Center for Human Rights and Global Justice (www.chrgj.org) and Rerieve (www.rerieve.org.uk) represent individuals detained by the United States in the "War on Terror," including detainees at Guantánamo Bay formerly in secret prisons, and those who have been extraordinarily rendered. Amnesty International (www.amnesty.org), Cageprisoners (www.cageprisoners.com), the Center for Human Rights and Global Justice, Human Rights Watch (www.hrw.org) and Rerieve have investigated and reported on secret detention and rendition and have carried out advocacy with the U.S. and other governments to put an end to these practices. See, e.g., Amnesty International, *United States of America: Below the radar: Secret flights to torture and 'disappearance'* (Apr. 2006), *United States of America/Yemen: Secret Detention in CIA "Black Sites"* (Nov. 2005); Cageprisoners, *Beyond the Law: The War on Terror's Secret Network of Global Detentions* (2006); Center for Human Rights and Global Justice, *Fate and Whereabouts Unknown: Detainees in the "War on Terror"* (Dec. 2005); Human Rights Watch, *Ghost Prisoner: Two Years in Secret CIA Detention* (Feb. 2007), *List of "Ghost Prisoners" Possibly in CIA Custody* (last updated Dec. 1, 2005), *The United States' "Disappeared": The CIA's Long-Term "Ghost Detainees"* (Oct. 2004).

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This briefing paper places each individual into one of three categories based on the availability and nature of evidence concerning each individual. The limited information from official sources makes this categorization necessary.

CATEGORY 1: Individuals whose detention by the United States has been officially acknowledged and whose fate and whereabouts remain unknown.

CATEGORY 2: Individuals about whom there is strong evidence, including witness testimony, of secret detention by the United States and whose fate and whereabouts remain unknown.

CATEGORY 3: Individuals about whom there is some evidence of secret detention by the United States and whose fate and whereabouts remain unknown.

Within each category, detainees are listed in the reverse chronological order of the date of their apprehension.

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List of Detainees

Category 1: Individuals whose detention by the United States has been officially acknowledged and whose fate and whereabouts remain unknown

Hassan Ghul

On January 23, 2004, Ghul, a national of Pakistan, was apprehended in northern Iraq. Ghul is described as an al-Qaeda facilitator in the *9-11 Commission Report*, which also confirms that Ghul was in U.S. custody. On January 26, 2004, [REDACTED] congratulated U.S. intelligence agents for their role in Ghul's apprehension. After his apprehension, Ghul was reportedly interrogated by U.S. military and intelligence officials. On December 5, 2005, ABC News reported that he had been held in a secret U.S. detention facility in Poland.³ On July 19, 2006 his name was included in the "Terrorists No Longer a Threat" List.⁴ No other information about Ghul's fate has been released by the U.S. government, and his whereabouts remain unknown.

Ali Abd al-Rahman al-Faqasi al-Ghamdi (Abu Bakr al Azdi)

In May or June 2003, al-Ghamdi, a national of Saudi Arabia, turned himself in to authorities in Medina, Saudi Arabia, reportedly because his wife had been arrested several weeks earlier. The *9-11 Commission Report*, referring to al-Ghamdi as a candidate hijacker for the attacks of September 11, 2001, acknowledged that al-Ghamdi was in U.S. custody. On July 19, 2006, his name was included in the "Terrorists No Longer a Threat" List. No other information about al-Ghamdi has been released by the U.S. government, and his whereabouts remain unknown.

Ali Abdul-Hamid al-Fakhiri (Ali Abd-al-Hamid al-Fakhiri, Ibn al-Shaykh al-Libi)

Around November 11, 2001, al-Fakhiri, a national of Libya, was apprehended in Kohat, Pakistan by Pakistani officials. Al-Fakhiri is allegedly a member of the Libyan Islamic Fighting Group (LIFG) and the leader of the Al Khaldan training camp in Afghanistan from 1995 until 2000. Soon after his apprehension, al-Fakhiri was in U.S. custody in Kandahar, Afghanistan and reportedly came under the control of the CIA in January 2002 after a dispute between the CIA and the FBI regarding who would have control over al-Fakhiri. Reports indicate that al-Fakhiri was transferred to the U.S.S. Bataan by January 9, 2002 and then transferred to Egypt in January 2002. Al-Fakhiri may have been held in another country before being sent to a secret U.S. detention facility in Afghanistan in 2003. Al-Fakhiri was reportedly transferred out of

³ Brian Ross & Richard Esposito, *Sources Tell ABC News Top Al Qaeda Figures Held in Secret CIA Prisons*, ABC News, Dec. 5, 2005, available at <http://abcnews.go.com/WNT/investigation/story?id=1375123> and *List of 12 Operatives Held in CIA Prisons*, ABC News, Dec. 5, 2005, available at <http://abcnews.go.com/WNT/Business/popup?id=1375287>.

⁴ The "Terrorists No Longer a Threat" List is a list that was read into the U.S. Congressional Record on July 19, 2006 by Representative J. Graham Barrett from South Carolina, Representative Thaddeus McCotter from Michigan, Representative John Carter from Texas, and former Representative Melissa Hart from Pennsylvania. No explanation was provided by these Members of Congress concerning the sources for the list, and no further information was given when inquiries were made in preparation of this briefing paper. The List is available at <http://thomas.loc.gov/cgi-bin/query/z?c109:H19JY6-9977>.

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Afghanistan in late 2003 to a secret U.S. detention facility and then transferred to Libya in late 2003 or early 2006. On December 5, 2005, ABC News reported that he had been held in a secret U.S. detention facility in Poland.³ Statements allegedly made by al-Fakhiri after his apprehension were reportedly a key part of U.S. pre-war intelligence on Iraq. In January 2004, al-Fakhiri is reported to have withdrawn his statements. Al-Fakhiri is now reportedly held in isolation in Tripoli, and said to be suffering from tuberculosis and to be in very poor health. At least one U.S. official has acknowledged U.S. involvement in elements of al-Fakhiri's treatment, including questioning al-Fakhiri and transferring al-Fakhiri to a third country for interrogation. On July 19, 2006 his name was included in the "Terrorists No Longer a Threat" List. No other information about al-Fakhiri's fate has been released by the U.S. government, and his whereabouts remain officially unexplained.

³ See *supra* note 3.

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Category 2: Individuals about whom there is strong evidence, including witness testimony, of secret detention by the United States and whose fate and whereabouts remain unknown

Mustafa Setmariam Nasar (Abu Musab al-Suri, Umar Abd al-Hakim)

On or about November 1, 2005, Nasar, a dual Syrian-Spanish citizen, was apprehended in Quetta, Pakistan, by Pakistani officials. In November 2004, Nasar was identified on the FBI "Most Wanted Terrorists" List and on November 18, 2004, the U.S. Department of State offered a reward of \$U.S. 5 million for information concerning his location through its "Rewards for Justice" program and described Nasar as an al-Qaeda member and former trainer at camps in Afghanistan. Other reports describe Nasar as an ideologue and strategist, best known for his writings. Nasar is also wanted in Spain in connection with al-Qaeda activities. In April and May 2006, Pakistani intelligence officials confirmed that Nasar was wanted by both the U.S. and Syria, had been handed over to U.S. custody at least two months earlier, and was not in Pakistan. At around the same time, in March 2006, Nasar's name was removed from at least one U.S. government list of terrorism suspects. On July 19, 2006, his name was included in the "Terrorists No Longer a Threat" List. No other information about Nasar's fate has been released by the U.S. government, and his whereabouts remain officially unexplained.

Two, possibly three, Somalis [Names Unknown] (one of whom is either Shoeb as-Somali or Rethwan as-Somali)*

Sometime prior to December 2004, two Somali nationals were apprehended and detained in a secret U.S. detention facility. Between December 2004 and late 2005, Marwan Jabour⁶ reports that two Somalis were held in the cells next to his and that he sometimes would hear the Somalis talking with each other in Somali.

While in that facility, Jabour was also shown a photograph of a Somali man whom he had known previously and recognized as either Shoeb as-Somali or Rethwan as-Somali. Jabour recognized that the photograph had been taken in his previous cell in the same facility. The Somali man in the photograph may or may not have been one of the Somalis held in the cells next to Jabour between December 2004 and late 2005.

No information about these detainees' fates has been released by the U.S. government, and their whereabouts remain unknown.

* Individuals publicly identified as missing for the first time by human rights groups are indicated by an asterisk. Note that while the detention of two Somali nationals has been previously reported, the possibility that a third Somali national was held in a secret U.S. detention facility has not been explicitly stated.

⁶ Marwan Jabour was held in the U.S. Secret Detention Program and was released from custody in 2006; see Human Rights Watch, *Ghost Prisoner: Two Years in Secret CIA Detention*, *supra* note 2.

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~~TOP SECRET// [REDACTED] //NOFORN~~**Mohammed Naem Noor Khan (Abu Talha, Abu Talaha)**

On July 13, 2004, Khan, a national of Pakistan, was reportedly apprehended by Pakistani authorities with the assistance of the CIA and other U.S. agencies. Media reports since his disappearance have alleged that Khan is suspected of working as a computer and communications expert with al-Qaeda. In his 2006 memoir, *In the Line of Fire*, [REDACTED] 82 provides details of the apprehension and subsequent treatment of an "unnamed Pakistani national" that strongly correlate with information available regarding Khan.⁷ [REDACTED] 82 records that the individual was apprehended by Pakistani officials based on "vital leads" provided by the U.S. who had also been "tracking him" and that British authorities were given "direct access" to the individual. At least one detainee held in a secret U.S. detention facility was shown photos of Khan that suggested he was in custody. On July 19, 2006, the name "Abu Taliah" was included in the "Terrorists No Longer a Threat" List. No information about Khan's fate has been released by the U.S. government, and his whereabouts remain unknown.

Abdul Basit

Before or during June 2004, Basit, a national of probably either Saudi Arabia or Yemen, was apprehended and transferred to a secret U.S. detention facility where according to Marwan Jabour he spoke with other prisoners held in the facility and gave his name as "Abdul Basit." No information about Basit's fate has been released by the U.S. government, and his whereabouts remain unknown.

Adnan [Last Name Unknown]

Before or during June 2004, Adnan was apprehended and transferred to a secret U.S. detention facility where according to Marwan Jabour he spoke with other prisoners held in the facility and gave his name as "Adnan." No information about Adnan's fate has been released by the U.S. government, and his whereabouts remain unknown.

Possibly 86

Before or during June 2004, [REDACTED] 86 was apprehended and transferred to a secret U.S. detention facility where according to Marwan Jabour he spoke with other prisoners held in the facility and gave his name as [REDACTED] 86. No information about [REDACTED] 86's fate has been released by the U.S. government, and his whereabouts remain unknown.

Mohammed [Last Name Unknown] (Mohammed al-Afghani)

Mohammed, an Afghan born in Saudi Arabia, was apprehended in May 2004 in Peshawar, Pakistan. According to Marwan Jabour, Mohammed was transferred with him and two other prisoners out of a facility in Islamabad, Pakistan on June 16, 2004 and imprisoned with Jabour in a secret U.S. detention facility. No information about Mohammed's fate has been released by the U.S. government, and his whereabouts remain unknown.

⁷ PERVEZ MOSHARRAF, *IN THE LINE OF FIRE: A MEMOIR* 241-243 (2006).

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~~TOP SECRET//NOFORN~~**Khalid al-Zawahiri**

On February 25, 2004, al-Zawahiri, a national of Egypt, was apprehended in Azam Warak in the South Waziristan region of Pakistan by Pakistani officials. He was reportedly questioned by both Pakistani and U.S. intelligence officials shortly after his apprehension, and there are indications that he was transferred to U.S. custody, possibly in Afghanistan. Reports indicate that al-Zawahiri is the son of Ayman al-Zawahiri, an alleged high-level al-Qaeda suspect. No information about Khalid al-Zawahiri's fate has been released by the U.S. government, and his whereabouts remain unknown.

Ayoub al-Libi

In January 2004, al-Libi, a national of Libya, was reportedly apprehended in Peshawar, Pakistan. According to Marwan Jabour, al-Libi was transferred with him and two other prisoners out of a facility in Islamabad, Pakistan on June 16, 2004 and imprisoned with Jabour in a secret U.S. detention facility. Jabour heard Ayoub al-Libi call out to him once during the first month of captivity in the secret U.S. detention facility. A prisoner with the surname al-Mahdi-Jawdeh (aka Ayoub al-Libi) (see page 13), was reportedly transferred from secret U.S. detention to Libyan custody in 2006, and may well be the same person. No information about al-Libi's fate has been released by the U.S. government, and his whereabouts remain unknown.

Abu Naseem

Naseem, a national of Tunisia, was apprehended in Peshawar, Pakistan, on June 17, 2003 by Pakistani authorities. He was reportedly suspected of providing forged documents to al-Qaeda, and of facilitating other al-Qaeda operations. Reports at the time of his arrest suggested that he may have been transferred to U.S. custody. Another suspect arrested on the same day was reportedly transferred to Bagram Air Base, Afghanistan. A witness reported hearing his voice in a secret U.S. detention facility in Afghanistan in late 2003. No information about Naseem's fate has been released by the U.S. government, and his whereabouts remain unknown.

Suleiman Abdalla Salim (Suleiman Abdalla, Suleiman Abdalla Salim Hemed, Suleiman Ahmed Hemed Salim, Issa Tanzania)

On March 18, 2003, Salim, a national of either Yemen or Tanzania, was reportedly apprehended in Mogadishu, Somalia. Somali warlords reportedly abducted him from a hospital and delivered him to an airport in Mogadishu, where U.S. officials took custody of him. Salim was reportedly sought by the U.S. for alleged involvement in the 1998 bombings of the U.S. embassies in Tanzania and Kenya. Witness testimony indicates that Salim was held in at least two secret U.S. detention facilities in Afghanistan during 2004. The former detainee who saw Salim said that Salim had been badly tortured while in U.S. custody: his arms had been broken, and he had been hit in the head with the butt of a gun. No information about Salim's fate has been released by the U.S. government, and his whereabouts remain unknown.

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Yassir al-Jazeera (Yasser al-Jaziri, Abu Yasir al-Jaziri, Abu Yassir Al Jazeera, Yasser al-Jazeera)

On March 15, 2003, al-Jazeera, a national of Morocco, was apprehended in Lahore, Pakistan by Pakistani security forces, who were reportedly assisted by agents of the FBI. Reports indicate that al-Jazeera was jointly interrogated by Pakistani and U.S. agents. Although al-Jazeera was not included on the FBI "Most Wanted Terrorists" List at the time of his apprehension, he was characterized as among the top seven leaders of the al-Qaeda network by Pakistan's Federal Information Minister.

Witness testimonies indicate that al-Jazeera was held in a CIA-operated portion of Bagram Air Base, Afghanistan, in late 2003 through early 2004. Al-Jazeera was transferred to a secret U.S. detention facility in April 2004, where Marwan Jabour reports that he was allowed to meet with him several times as late as June 2006. According to Jabour, al-Jazeera told him that he had been in a place with U.S. interrogators where he had been tortured, and that he had permanent damage to his arm as a result of being badly beaten. Jabour reported, "I saw very clearly the marks of torture on his body."⁸ Al-Jazeera also indicated that he had been subjected to loud music for four months straight.

In 2003, the U.S. government acknowledged that Yassir al-Jazeera had been captured or killed. On July 19, 2006 his name was included in the "Terrorists No Longer a Threat" List. No other information about al-Jazeera's fate has been released by the U.S. government, and his whereabouts remain unknown.

Mohammed Omar Abdel-Rahman (Asudallah)

In mid-February 2003, Abdel-Rahman, a national of Egypt, was apprehended in Quetta, Pakistan. Abdel-Rahman is the son of Omar Abdel-Rahman (the "blind Sheikh") and according to the U.S. ran a training camp in Afghanistan prior to September 11, 2001 and had a role in planning the attacks of September 11, 2001. Information from Abdel-Rahman reportedly led to the joint U.S.-Pakistan arrest of Khalid Sheikh Mohammed, a detainee who the U.S. government has acknowledged was in the U.S. Secret Detention Program and is presently held at Guantánamo Bay. Reports indicate that Abdel-Rahman was in U.S. custody after his apprehension and that Abdel-Rahman was being questioned by U.S. authorities in early March 2003. On December 5, 2005, ABC News reported that he had been held in a secret U.S. detention facility in Poland.⁹ On July 19, 2006 his name was included in the "Terrorists No Longer a Threat" List. No other information about Abdel-Rahman's fate has been released by the U.S. government, and his whereabouts remain unknown.

Majid [Last Name Unknown] (Adnan al-Libi, Abu Yasser)^{*}

In 2003, Majid, a national of Libya, was apprehended, apparently in Afghanistan. The U.S. Department of the Treasury has described Adnan al-Libi as a "senior LIFG facilitator."¹⁰ He was

⁸ Interview with Marwan Jabour, Nov. 23, 2006.

⁹ See *supra* note 3.

¹⁰ U.S. Department of the Treasury, *Treasury Designates UK-Based Individuals, Entities Financing*

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reportedly held in a secret U.S. detention facility in Afghanistan in late 2003 and was apparently transferred to another secret U.S. detention facility, in which he was present in April 2004. No information about Majid's fate has been released by the U.S. government, and his whereabouts remain unknown.

Hassan (Last Name Unknown) (Raba'i)*

Hassan, a national of Libya, was apprehended in Pakistan, apparently in 2002. His pregnant wife, name and nationality unknown, was with him in Pakistan at the time of his arrest. Hassan is allegedly a member of the LIFG. He was apparently transferred with al-Fakhiri (aka Ibn al-Shaykh al-Libi) from a secret U.S. detention facility in Afghanistan in November 2003 to a secret U.S. detention facility, in which he was present in April 2004. He was reportedly transferred to Libyan custody in late 2005 or 2006, and is reportedly being held in Tripoli. No information about Hassan's fate has been released by the U.S. government, and his whereabouts remain officially unexplained.

[First Name Unknown] al-Mahdi-Jawdeh (Abu Ayoub, Ayoub al-Libi)*

Al-Mahdi-Jawdeh, a national of Libya, is allegedly a member of the LIFG. He was reportedly held in secret U.S. detention before being sent to Libya in 2006. A prisoner with the name Ayoub al-Libi was reportedly held in a U.S. secret detention facility with Marwan Jabour (see page 11) and may well be the same person. No information about al-Mahdi-Jawdeh's fate has been released by the U.S. government, and his whereabouts remain officially unexplained.

Khaled al-Sharif (Abu Hazem)*

Al-Sharif, a national of Libya, is allegedly a member of the LIFG. Al-Sharif had reportedly been held in a secret U.S. detention facility in Afghanistan in late 2003, with al-Fakhiri (aka Ibn al-Shaykh al-Libi) and Hassan (aka Raba'i). He may have been transferred to Libya in late 2005 or 2006, and is reportedly being held in Tripoli. No information about al-Sharif's fate has been released by the U.S. government, and his whereabouts remain officially unexplained.

Al-Qaida-affiliated LIFG. Feb. 8, 2006, available at <http://www.treas.gov/press/releases/ja4016.htm>.

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Category 3: Individuals about whom there is some evidence of secret detention by the United States and whose fate and whereabouts remain unknown

Osama bin Yousaf (Usama Bin Yussaf, Usama bin Yusuf, Usamah bin-Yusuf)

On August 7, 2005, bin Yousaf, believed to be a national of either Pakistan or Saudi Arabia, was apprehended in Faisalabad, Pakistan, reportedly by tracking his cell phone, which was recorded in the phone directory of Abu Faraj al-Libi. Al-Libi was arrested on May 2, 2005 in Mardan, Pakistan by Pakistani authorities aided by U.S. intelligence officials and is one of the detainees who the U.S. government has acknowledged was in the U.S. Secret Detention Program and is presently held at Guantanamo Bay. Bin Yousaf is allegedly an al-Qaeda operative closely linked to al-Libi. It was reported that maps of cities in Germany and Italy were seized from bin Yousaf upon arrest. He was reportedly transferred to Lahore on August 9, 2005 and on the following day to Islamabad, where he was interrogated by U.S. officials. No information about bin Yousaf's fate has been released by the U.S. government, and his whereabouts remain unknown.

Osama Nazir

In November 2004, Nazir, a national of Pakistan, was apprehended by Pakistani authorities in Faisalabad, Pakistan. Nazir was reportedly a high-ranking operative of Jaish-e-Mohammad, a group allegedly linked to al-Qaeda. He was suspected of involvement in a March 2002 attack on a church in Islamabad's high-security diplomatic zone, and was later linked to Shehzad Tanweer, one of the suicide bombers responsible for the London attacks of July 7, 2005. The media reported that the U.S. government sought custody of Nazir after his arrest. On July 19, 2006, his name was included in the "Terrorists No Longer a Threat" List. No other information about Nazir's fate has been released by the U.S. government, and his whereabouts remain unknown.

Sharif al-Masri (Abd-al-Sattar Sharif al-Masri)

On August 29, 2004, al-Masri, a national of Egypt, was apprehended in Quetta, Pakistan, reportedly by Pakistani authorities. His apprehension was confirmed on September 1, 2004 by Pakistan's Federal Information Minister. The Information Minister also confirmed that a second man was apprehended with al-Masri but stated that his identity was unknown. Reports alternatively indicate that this man was a national of Saudi Arabia, Yemen or Pakistan. In November 2005, U.S. sources indicated that al-Masri had told his interrogators about an al-Qaeda plan to bring nuclear materials to the United States via Mexico for use against U.S. targets. No information about al-Masri's fate has been released by the U.S. government, and his whereabouts remain unknown.

Qari Saifullah Akhtar (Amir Harkat-ul-Ansar Qari Saifullah)

On August 6, 2004, Akhtar, a national of Pakistan, was apprehended in Dubai, United Arab Emirates (UAE), reportedly with the assistance of UAE authorities after he had been traced by Pakistani intelligence officials. A number of media reports from August and October 2004 refer to Pakistan's Federal Information Minister's comments that Akhtar was transferred after his

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apprehension from the UAE to Pakistan and was being interrogated by Pakistani officials. An unnamed intelligence official indicated that he was possibly being interrogated in Lahore. The allegations against Akhtar include that he led Harkat-ul Jihad al-Islami, was connected to a plot to assassinate [REDACTED] and ran a terrorist training camp in Rishikor, Afghanistan. In connection with a habeas corpus petition filed on his behalf, the Pakistani Supreme Court has requested details from the government of Pakistan concerning his detention. The U.S. was reportedly interested in questioning Akhtar and on July 19, 2006, his name was included in the "Terrorists No Longer a Threat" List. No other information about Akhtar's fate has been released by the U.S. government, and his whereabouts remain unknown.

Mustafa Mohammed Fadhil (Moustafa Ali Elbishy, Hussein, Hassan Ali, Khalid, Abu Jihad)

In July or August 2004, Fadhil, a national of Egypt and possibly also Kenya, was reportedly apprehended in Pakistan by Pakistani authorities. Fadhil was named in a U.S. federal indictment concerning the 1998 bombings of the U.S. embassies in Tanzania and Kenya. On October 10, 2001, he was placed on the FBI "Most Wanted Terrorists" List. His name was removed from the list without explanation. No information about Fadhil's fate has been released by the U.S. government, and his whereabouts remain unknown.

Musaab Aruchi (Mosabir Aroochi, Masoob Aroochi, Abu Mosa'ab al-Balochi, Abu Mosa'ab Aroochi, Musaad Aruchi, al-Baluchi)

On June 12, 2004, Aruchi, a national of Pakistan, was apprehended in Karachi, Pakistan by Pakistani paramilitary forces reportedly supervised by the CIA, on the basis of U.S. intelligence telephone and internet intercepts. Aruchi is allegedly a senior al-Qaeda operative and is the nephew of Khalid Sheikh Mohammed, a detainee who the U.S. government has acknowledged was in the U.S. Secret Detention Program and is presently held at Guantánamo Bay. Unnamed Pakistani intelligence officials were quoted as saying that Aruchi was held by Pakistani authorities for three days before being flown in an unmarked CIA plane from a Pakistani air force base to an unknown location. On July 19, 2006, the name "Mosabir Aroochi" was included in the "Terrorists No Longer a Threat" List. No other information about Aruchi's fate has been released by the U.S. government, and his whereabouts remain unknown.

Ibad al Yaquti al Sheikh al Sufiyan

On January 22, 2004, al Sufiyan, a resident of Saudi Arabia, was reportedly apprehended in Karachi, Pakistan, by Pakistani intelligence authorities. He was reportedly suspected of being an al-Qaeda operative. Al Sufiyan was apprehended the day after Walid bin Azmi (see page 16), and reports indicate that information provided by bin Azmi led authorities to al Sufiyan. No information about al Sufiyan's fate has been released by the U.S. government, and his whereabouts remain unknown.

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~~TOP SECRET//NOFORN~~**Walid bin Azmi**

In January 2004, bin Azmi, described as "an Arab," was reportedly apprehended in Karachi, Pakistan in a raid by intelligence agencies. Bin Azmi was apprehended as part of a raid in which about a dozen individuals escaped, while those apprehended were reportedly transferred to U.S. custody, reportedly the FBI. Bin Azmi is allegedly an al-Qaeda operative who was based in Pakistan and is said to be a suspect in the bombing of the U.S.S. Cole in 2000. No information about bin Azmi's fate has been released by the U.S. government, and his whereabouts remain unknown.

Amir Hussein Abdullah al-Misri (Fazal Mohammad Abdullah al-Misri)

On January 18, 2004, al-Misri, a national of Egypt, was reportedly apprehended in Karachi, Pakistan by Pakistani authorities. Al-Misri is reportedly linked to Ahmed Omar Saeed Sheikh and al-Qaeda. A press report shortly after the apprehension quotes an unnamed Pakistani official indicating that investigators were trying to verify whether al-Misri was wanted by the U.S. government and that the FBI was likely to join local investigators shortly. The official is also reported as stating that those apprehended in the raid in which al-Misri was detained were being transferred to Islamabad, after which they were likely to be sent to U.S. custody. No information about al-Misri's fate has been released by the U.S. government, and his whereabouts remain unknown.

Safwan al-Hasham (Hafsan al-Hasham)

On May 15, 2003, al-Hasham, a national of Saudi Arabia, was apprehended while driving from Hyderabad to Karachi, Pakistan by Pakistani authorities, possibly in the presence of U.S. officials. Media accounts indicate that al-Hasham was suspected of being al-Qaeda's communications chief. On July 19, 2006, his name was included in the "Terrorists No Longer a Threat" List. No other information about al-Hasham's fate has been released by the U.S. government, and his whereabouts remain unknown.

Jawad al-Bashar

In early May 2003, al-Bashar, a national of Egypt, was reportedly apprehended in Vindher (Windar), Balochistan, along with an Afghan national, Farzand Shah, by law enforcement agencies. Al-Bashar is allegedly a member of al-Qaeda operating in Pakistan and is suspected to be linked to Khalid Sheikh Mohammed, a detainee who the U.S. government has acknowledged was in the U.S. Secret Detention Program and is presently held at Guantanamo Bay. No information about al-Bashar's fate has been released by the U.S. government, and his whereabouts remain unknown.

Aafia Siddiqui

On around March 28, 2003, Siddiqui, along with her three children (then aged 7 years, 5 years and 6 months), a national of Pakistan, was reportedly apprehended in Karachi, Pakistan. On March 18, 2003, the FBI had issued an alert requesting information on Siddiqui so the FBI could

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locate and question her. The U.S. government has alleged that Siddiqui is linked to detainees that the government has acknowledged were in the U.S. Secret Detention Program, including Majid Khan and Ali 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Ali. There are a number of reports alleging that Siddiqui had been handed over to U.S. custody following her apprehension, but in May 26, 2004, then-Attorney General Ashcroft and FBI Director Robert Mueller III identified Siddiqui as someone presenting a threat to the United States, indicating their belief that she was not in custody. No other information about Siddiqui's fate has been released by the U.S. government, and her whereabouts remain unknown.

Saif al Islam el Masry

In September 2002, el Masry, a national of Egypt, was apprehended in the Pankisi Gorge, Georgia, by Georgian authorities. El Masry was suspected of being a member of al-Qaeda's high council. Media reports indicate that Georgian officials acknowledged that they transferred el Masry and others detained in the same raid to U.S. custody. No information about el Masry's fate has been released by the U.S. government, and his whereabouts remain unknown.

Sheikh Ahmed Salim (Sweden, Sheikh Ahmad Salem Suweidan, Sheikh Ahmed Salem Swedan, Sheikh Swedan, Sheikh Bahamadi, Ahmed Ally, Bahamad, Sheik Bahamad, Ahmed The Tall)

On July 11, 2002, Salim, a national of Kenya, was apprehended in Karachi, Pakistan by Pakistani authorities, possibly with the assistance of U.S. law enforcement agents. Media reports indicate that he was transferred to U.S. custody at some point in 2002. Salim was named in a U.S. federal indictment concerning the 1998 bombings of the U.S. embassies in Tanzania and Kenya. Salim is still listed on the FBI "Most Wanted Terrorists" List. No information about Salim's fate has been released by the U.S. government, and his whereabouts remain unknown.

Retha al-Tunisi

In early to mid-2002, al-Tunisi, a national of Tunisia, was apprehended in Karachi, Pakistan. Al-Tunisi is alleged to hold a high-level position in al-Qaeda. Marwan Jabour reports that while he was held in a secret U.S. detention facility, he was shown a photograph of al-Tunisi, who was apparently in U.S. custody. This may or may not be Ridah bin Saleh al Yazidi, a Tunisian national, who is presently held at Guantanamo Bay and does not have counsel. No information about al-Tunisi's fate has been released by the U.S. government, and his whereabouts remain unknown.

Anas al-Libi (Anas al-Sabal, Nazih al-Raghia, Nazih Abdul Hamed al-Raghie)

In February 2002, al-Libi, a national of Libya, was reportedly apprehended in Khartoum, Sudan, after which there were reportedly negotiations between U.S. and Sudanese officials to complete al-Libi's handover to U.S. custody. He was named in a U.S. federal indictment concerning the 1998 bombings of the U.S. embassies in Tanzania and Kenya and on October 10, 2001, his name appeared on the initial version of the FBI "Most Wanted Terrorists" List, where his name still remains. He was probably sent to Egypt at some point after his apprehension and may now be in

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another country. No information about al-Libi's fate has been released by the U.S. government, and his whereabouts remain unknown.

[First Name Unknown] al-Rubais

In 2002, al-Rubais, a national of Iraq, was apparently apprehended in Iran and later held in a secret U.S. detention facility. Another detainee held in the same secret U.S. detention facility in Afghanistan read the name "al-Rubais" and information about his arrest on a cell wall. No information about al-Rubais's fate has been released by the U.S. government, and his whereabouts remain unknown.

Speen Ghul

Marwan Jabour reports that while in a secret U.S. detention facility, he was shown a photograph of Speen Ghul, a national of an African country, who was apparently in U.S. custody. No information about Ghul's fate has been released by the U.S. government, and his whereabouts remain unknown.

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Detention of family members of detainees, including children

In some cases family members—including children—of detainees who have been held in the U.S. Secret Detention Program, have been apprehended, detained and/or subjected to coercive treatment. Family members may be apprehended separately or at the same time as the individual sought. One apparent object of such treatment has been to obtain information about the detainee. Some of these family members have been subsequently released, but in other cases their fate and whereabouts remain unknown.

In September 2002, Yusuf al-Khalid (then nine years old) and Abed al-Khalid (then seven years old) were reportedly apprehended by Pakistani security forces during an attempted capture of their father, Khalid Sheikh Mohammed. Khalid Sheikh Mohammed was successfully apprehended several months later, and the U.S. government has acknowledged that he was in the U.S. Secret Detention Program. He is presently held at Guantánamo Bay.

In an April 16, 2007 statement, Ali Khan (father of Majid Khan, a detainee who the U.S. government has acknowledged was in the U.S. Secret Detention Program and is presently held at Guantánamo Bay) indicated that Yusuf and Abed al-Khalid had been held in the same location in which Majid Khan and Majid's brother Mohammed were detained in March/April 2003. Mohammed was detained by Pakistani officials for approximately one month after his apprehension on March 5, 2003 (see below). Ali Khan's statement indicates that:

Also according to Mohammed, he and Majid were detained in the same place where two of Khalid Sheikh Mohammed's young children, ages about 6 and 8, were held. The Pakistani guards told my son that the boys were kept in a separate area upstairs, and were denied food and water by other guards. They were also mentally tortured by having ants or other creatures put on their legs to scare them and get them to say where their father was hiding.¹¹

After Khalid Sheikh Mohammed's arrest in March 2003, Yusuf and Abed Al Khalid were reportedly transferred out of Pakistan in U.S. custody. The children were allegedly being sent for questioning about their father's activities and to be used by the United States as leverage to force their father to co-operate with the United States. A press report on March 10, 2003 confirmed that CIA interrogators had detained the children and that one official explained that:

"We are handling them with kid gloves. After all, they are only little children...but we need to know as much about their father's recent activities as possible. We have child psychologists on hand at all times and they are given the best of care."¹²

¹¹ See Statement of Ali Khan, Apr. 16, 2007, available at www.ccr-ny.org/v2/legal/september_11/tb/docs/Ali_Khan_statement.pdf

¹² See Olga Craig, *CIA Holds Young Sons of Captured al-Qaeda Chief*, SUNDAY TELEGRAPH (U.K.), Mar. 9, 2003, available at <http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/main.jhtml?xml=%2Fnews%2F2003%2F03%2F09%2Fwa09a09.xml>.

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In the transcript of Khalid Sheikh Mohammed's Combatant Status Review Tribunal, he indicates knowledge that his children were apprehended and abused: "They arrested my kids intentionally. They are kids. They been arrested for four months they had been abused."¹³

On March 5, 2003, Majid Khan, was apprehended in Karachi, Pakistan, along with his brother Mohammed, his brother's wife and their one month-old daughter. They were all taken to an unknown location. Majid Khan's sister-in-law and her daughter were detained for one week, and as mentioned above, Mohammed Khan was detained by Pakistani officials for approximately one month.

On March 28, 2003, Aafia Siddiqui (see page 16) was reportedly apprehended in Karachi, Pakistan along with her three children (then aged seven years, five years and six months).

On August 11, 2003, Hambali, a detainee who the U.S. government has acknowledged was in the U.S. Secret Detention Program and is presently held at Guantánamo Bay, was reportedly apprehended in Thailand along with his wife Noraiwizah Lee Abdullah, a national of Malaysia, in a joint operation of which the U.S. was a part.

On July 24, 2004, Ahmed Khalfan Ghailani, a detainee who the U.S. government has acknowledged was in the U.S. Secret Detention Program and is presently held at Guantánamo Bay, was reportedly apprehended in Gujarat, Pakistan, along with two women (his wife, an Uzbek national and the Pakistani wife of South African national Zubair Ismail) and five children. His apprehension was reportedly a joint Pakistani-U.S. operation, coordinated with CIA and FBI officials.

¹³ U.S. Department of Defense, Khalid Shaykh Mohammad, *Transcript of CSRT (KSM) Hearing*, available at, http://www.defenselink.mil/news/Combatant_Tribunals.html.

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Recommendations

- The United States must cease use of secret or unacknowledged detention.
- For those individuals currently detained by or at the direction of the United States, the United States and relevant foreign governments must:
 - Make known the names and whereabouts of detainees;
 - Provide immediate access by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) to all detainees the organization seeks to visit;
 - Charge detainees with a recognizable criminal offense and promptly bring them to trial before a court that meets international fair trial standards or release them; and
 - Allow detainees access to lawyers and to communicate with family members.
- The United States must not detain family members of terrorism suspects based on their family relationships.
- The United States must make known the names, fate, and whereabouts of all individuals it has detained in the "War on Terror," even if they have been released, transferred to the custody of another state, or are dead.
- The United States must provide reparations, including compensation, to individuals it has secretly detained.
- Other governments must not facilitate secret detention: they should not assist or cooperate in secret detention operations, and should disclose information about such operations that comes into their possession.

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Off the Record

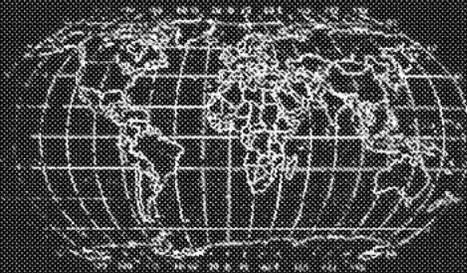
U.S. Responsibility for Enforced Disappearances in the "War on Terror"

34

On September 6, 2006,³⁴ revealed that the United States runs a system of secret detention in the "War on Terror," but he did not disclose how many individuals were secretly detained. While only the U.S. government knows exactly who remains missing, *Off the Record* provides the most comprehensive list of these individuals, who are believed to have been subject to an enforced disappearance for which the United States bears responsibility.

Based on research by six major human rights groups – Amnesty International, Cageprisoners, the Center for Constitutional Rights, the Center for Human Rights and Global Justice at NYU School of Law, Human Rights Watch and Reprieve – *Off the Record* identifies individuals believed to have been held at some point by the United States in secret sites and whose fate and whereabouts remain unacknowledged.

Off the Record provides new information about detainees already identified as "disappeared" and names a number of missing detainees for the first time. It reveals the extent to which the United States illegally uses "proxy detention" to empty its secret sites and demonstrates that far from targeting the "worst of the worst," the system sweeps up low-level detainees and even involves the detention of the wives and children of the "disappeared," in violation of their human rights.



AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL
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London WC1X 0DW
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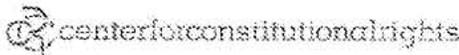
CAGEPRISONERS
PO Box 45798
London SW16 4XS
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CENTER FOR CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS
866 Broadway, 7th Floor
New York, NY 10012
www.ccr-ny.org

**CENTER FOR HUMAN RIGHTS
AND GLOBAL JUSTICE**
New York University School of Law
110 West Third Street, Room 204
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EXHIBIT J

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US Torture: Voices from the Black Sites

Mark Danner

ICRC Report on the Treatment of Fourteen "High Value Detainees" in CIA Custody by the International Committee of the Red Cross, 42 pp., February 2007

We need to get to the bottom of what happened—and why—so we make sure it never happens again.
—Senator Patrick Leahy, Chairman, Senate Judiciary Committee

1.

We think time and elections will cleanse our fallen world but they will not. Since November, 34

and his administration have seemed to be rushing away from us at accelerating speed, a dark comet hurtling toward the ends of the universe. The phrase "War on Terror"—the signal slogan of that administration, so cherished by the man who took pride in proclaiming that he was "a wartime president"—has acquired in its pronouncement a permanent pair of quotation marks, suggesting something questionable, something mildly embarrassing, something past. And yet the decisions that that president made, especially the monumental decisions taken after the attacks of September 11, 2001—decisions about rendition, surveillance, interrogation—lie strewn about us still, unclaimed and unburied, like corpses freshly dead.

How should we begin to talk about this? Perhaps with a story. Stories come to us newborn, announcing their intent: Once upon a time... In the beginning... From such signs we learn how to listen to what will come. Consider:

I woke up, naked, strapped to a bed, in a very white room. The room measured approximately 4m x 4m (13 feet by 13 feet). The room had three solid walls, with the fourth wall consisting of metal bars separating it from a larger room. I am not sure how long I remained in the bed....

A man, unnamed, naked, strapped to a bed, and for the rest, the elemental facts of space and of time, nothing but whiteness.

The storyteller is very much a man of our time. Early on in the "War on Terror," in the spring of 2002, he entered the dark realm of "the disappeared"—and only four and a half years later, when he and thirteen other "high-value detainees" arrived at Guantanamo and told their stories in interviews with representatives of the International Committee of the Red Cross (reported in the confidential document listed above) did he emerge partly into the light. Indeed, he is a famous man, though his fame has followed a certain path, peculiar to our modern age: jihadist, outlaw, terrorist, "disappeared." An

¹See "Restoring Trust in the Justice System: The Senate Judiciary Committee's Agenda for the 111th Congress," 2009 Marwan Berghel Lecture, Georgetown University, February 9, 2009.

international celebrity whose name, one of them anyway, is instantly recognizable. How many people have their lives described by the president of the United States in a nationally televised speech?

Within months of September the 11th, 2001, we captured a man known as Abu Zubaydah. We believe that Zubaydah was a senior terrorist leader and a trusted associate of Osama bin Laden. ... Zubaydah was severely wounded during the firefight that brought

in a "memorandum of understanding" signed on September 17, 2001.

This secret system included prisons on military bases around the world, from Thailand and Afghanistan to Morocco, Poland, and Romania—"at various times," reportedly, "sites in eight countries"—into which, at one time or another, more than one hundred prisoners... disappeared.² The secret internment network of "black sites" had its own air force and its own distinctive "transfer procedures," which were, according to the writers of the International Committee of the Red Cross

go to the toilet and if necessary was obliged to urinate and defecate into the diaper.

One works the imagination trying to picture what it was like in this otherworldly place: blackness in place of vision; silence—or "sometimes" loud music—in place of sounds of life. Shackles, together sometimes with gloves, in place of the chance to touch, touch, feel. One senses metal on wrist and ankle, cotton against eyes, cloth across face, shit and piss against skin. On "some occasions detainees were transported lying flat on the floor of the plane... with their hands cuffed behind their backs," causing them "severe pain and discomfort," as they were moved from one unknown location to another.

For his part, Abu Zubaydah—thirty-one years old, born Zain al-Abideen Mohammed Hassan, in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, though coming of Palestinian stock, from the Gaza Strip—

alleged that during one transfer operation the blindfold was tied very tightly resulting in wounds to his nose and ears. He does not know how long the transfer took but, prior to the transfer, he reported being told by his detaining authorities that he would be going on a journey that would last twenty-four to thirty hours.

A long trip then: perhaps to Guantanamo? Or Morocco? Then back, apparently, to Thailand. Or was it Afghanistan? He thinks the latter but can't be sure....

2.

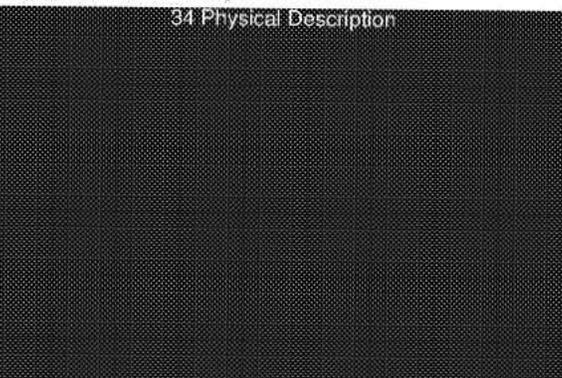
A hot-dried, compartmentalized, deeply, deeply secret. And yet what is "secret" exactly? In our recent politics, "secret" has become an oddly complex word. From whom was "the secret bombing of Cambodia," surely. From whom was the existence of those "secret overseas facilities" secret? Not from the terrorists, surely. From Americans, presumably. On the other hand, as early as 2002, anyone interested could read on the front page of one of the country's leading newspapers:

US Denies Abuse but Defends Interrogations: "Stress and Duress" Tactics Used on Terrorist Suspects Held in Secret Overseas Facilities

Deep inside the forbidden zone at the US-occupied Bagram air base in Afghanistan, around the corner from the detention center and beyond the segregated clandestine military units, sits a cluster of metal shipping containers protected by a triple layer of concertina wire. The containers hold the most valuable prizes in the war on terrorism—captured al Qaeda operatives and Taliban commanders....

"If you don't violate someone's human rights some of the time,

34 Physical Description



34 In the East Room of the White House, after delivering a speech on the War on Terror, September 6, 2006. In the speech he said that "the United States does not torture" (in the same speech, he acknowledged the existence of secret CIA prisons and an "informal set of procedures" used to interrogate prisoners).

him into custody—and he survived only because of the medical care arranged by the CIA.³

ICRC report, "fairly standardized in most cases":

The detainees would be photographed, both clothed and naked prior to and again after transfer. A body cavity check (rectal examination) would be carried out and some detainees alleged that a suppository (the type and the effect of such suppositories was unknown by the detainees), was also administered at that moment.

The detainee would be made to wear a diaper and dressed in a tracksuit. Earphones would be placed near his ears, through which music would sometimes be played. He would be blindfolded with at least a cloth tied around the head and black goggles. In addition, some detainees alleged that cotton wool was also taped over their eyes prior to the blindfold and goggles being applied....

The detainee would be shackled by [his] hands and feet and transported to the airport by road and loaded onto a plane. He would usually be transported in a reclined sitting position with his hands shackled in front. The journey times... ranged from one hour to over twenty-four to thirty hours. The detainee was not allowed to

A dramatic story, big news. Wounded in a firefight in Faisalabad, Pakistan, shot in the stomach, groin, and thigh after jumping from a roof in a desperate attempt to escape. Massive bleeding. Rushed to a military hospital in Lahore. A trauma surgeon at Johns Hopkins awakened by a late-night telephone call from the director of central intelligence and flown in great secrecy to the other side of the world. The wounded man barely escapes death, slowly stabilizes, is shipped secretly to a military base in Thailand. Thence to another base in Afghanistan, or was it Afghanistan?

We don't know, not definitively. For from the moment of his dramatic capture, on March 28, 2002, the man known as Abu Zubaydah slipped from one clandestine world, that of al-Qaeda officials gone to ground in the days after September 11, into another, a "hidden global internment network" intended for secret detention and interrogation and set up by the Central Intelligence Agency under authority granted directly by 34

²See "President Discusses Creation of Military Commissions to Try Suspected Terrorists," September 6, 2006, East Room, White House, available at cfr.org.

³See, for the authoritative account, Dana Priest, "CIA Holds Terror Suspects in Secret Prisons," The Washington Post, November 2, 2005.

April 9, 2009

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