MEMORANDUM FOR

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

SUBJECT: CJTF-7 Interrogation and Counter-Resistance Policy

1. (S/NF) This memorandum establishes the interrogation and counter-resistance policy for CJTF-7.

2. (S/NF) I approve the use of specified interrogation and counter-resistance techniques A-DD, as described in enclosure 1, subject to the following:

   a. (S/NF) These techniques must be used within safeguards described in enclosure 2.

   b. (S/NF) Use of these techniques is limited to interrogations of detainees, security internees and enemy prisoners of war under the control of CJTF-7.

   c. (S/NF) Use of techniques B, I, O and X on enemy prisoners of war must be approved by me personally prior to use. Submit written requests for use of these techniques, with supporting rationale, to me through the CJTF-7 C2. A legal review from the CJTF-7 SJA must accompany each request.

3. (S/NF) CJTF-7 is operating in a theater of war in which the Geneva Conventions are applicable. Coalition forces will continue to treat all persons under their control humanely.

4. (S/NF) Requests for use of techniques not listed in enclosure 1 will be submitted to me through the CJTF-7 C2, and include a description of the proposed technique and recommended safeguards. A legal review from the CJTF-7 SJA must accompany each request.

5. (S/NF) Nothing in this policy limits existing authority for maintenance of good order and discipline among detainees.

6. (S/NF) POC is Denvy 558-0709, DSN 318 822-1115/1116/1117.

2 Encls
1. Interrogation Techniques
2. General Safeguards

CF: Commander, US Central Command

ERIC DOUGLAS SIMMONS
Lieutenant General, USA
Commanding

SECRET/NOTFORN
INTERROGATION TECHNIQUES

(S//NF) The use of techniques A-DD are subject to the general safeguards as provided below as well as specific implementation guidelines to be provided by 205th MI BDE Commander. Specific implementation guidance with respect to techniques A-DD is provided in U.S. Army Field Manual 34-52. Further implementation guidance will be developed by 205th MI BDE Commander.

(S//NF) Of the techniques set forth below, the policy aspects of certain techniques should be considered to the extent those policy aspects reflect the views of other Coalition contributing nations. Where applicable, the description of the technique is annotated to include a summary of the policy issues that should be considered before application of the technique.

A. (S//NF) Direct: Asking straightforward questions.

B. (S//NF) Incentive/Removal of Incentive: Providing a reward or removing a privilege, above and beyond those that are required by the Geneva Convention, from detainees. [Caution: Other nations that believe detainees are entitled to EPW protections may consider that provision and retention of religious items (e.g. the Koran) are protected under international law (see, Geneva III, Article 34). Although the provisions of the Geneva Convention are not applicable to the interrogation of unlawful combatants, consideration should be given to these views prior to application of the technique.]

C. (S//NF) Emotional Love: Playing on the love a detainee has for an individual or group.

D. (S//NF) Emotional Hate: Playing on the hatred a detainee has for an individual or group.

E. (S//NF) Fear Up Harsh: Significantly increasing the fear level in a detainee.

F. (S//NF) Fear Up Mild: Moderately increasing the fear level in a detainee.

G. (S//NF) Reduced Fear: Reducing the fear level in a detainee.

H. (S//NF) Pride and Ego Up: Boosting the ego of a detainee.

I. (S//NF) Pride and Ego Down: Attacking or insulting the ego of a detainee, not beyond the limits that would apply to an EPW. [Caution: Article 17 of Geneva III provides, “Prisoners of war who refuse to answer may not be threatened, insulted, or exposed to any unpleasant or disadvantageous treatment of any kind.” Other nations that believe detainees are entitled to EPW protections may consider this technique inconsistent with the provisions of Geneva. Although the provisions of Geneva are not applicable to the interrogation of unlawful combatants, consideration should be given to these views prior to application of the technique.]

J. (S//NF) Futility: Invoking the feeling of futility of a detainee.

K. (S//NF) We Know All: Convincing the detainee that the interrogator already knows the answers to questions he asks the detainee.
L. (SNF) Establish Your Identity: Convincing the detainee that the interrogator has mistaken the detainee for someone else.

M. (SNF) Repetition: Continuously repeating the same question to the detainee within interrogation periods of normal duration.

N. (SNF) File and Dossier: Convincing detainee that the interrogator has a damning and inaccurate file, which must be fixed.

O. (SNF) Mutt and Jeff: A team consisting of a friendly and harsh interrogator. The harsh interrogator might employ the Pride and Ego Down technique. [Caution: Other nations that believe that EPW protections apply to detainees may view this technique as inconsistent with Geneva III, Article 13 which provides that EPWs must be protected against acts of intimidation. Although the provisions of Geneva are not applicable to the interrogation of unlawful combatants, consideration should be given to these views prior to application of the technique.]

P. (SNF) Rapid Fire: Questioning in rapid succession without allowing detainee to answer.

Q. (SNF) Silence: Staring at the detainee to encourage discomfort.

R. (SNF) Change of Scenery Up: Removing the detainee from the standard interrogation setting (generally to a location more pleasant, but no worse).

S. (SNF) Change of Scenery Down: Removing the detainee from the standard interrogation setting and placing him in a setting that may be less comfortable; would not constitute a substantial change in environmental quality.

T. (SNF) Dietary Manipulation: Changing the diet of a detainee; no intended deprivation of food or water; no adverse medical or cultural effect and without intent to deprive subject of food or water, e.g., hot rations to MREs.

U. (SNF) Environmental Manipulation: Altering the environment to create moderate discomfort (e.g. adjusting temperature or introducing an unpleasant smell). Conditions may not be such that they injure the detainee. Detainee is accompanied by interrogator at all times. [Caution: Based on court cases in other countries, some nations may view application of this technique in certain circumstances to be inhumane. Consideration of these views should be given prior to use of this technique.]

V. (SNF) Sleep Adjustment: Adjusting the sleeping times of the detainee (e.g. reversing sleep cycles from night to day). This technique is NOT sleep deprivation.

W. (SNF) False Flag: Convincing the detainee that individuals from a country other than the United States are interrogating him.

X. (SNF) Isolation: Isolating the detainee from other detainees while still complying with basic standards of treatment. [Caution: the use of isolation as an interrogation technique requires detailed
implementation instructions, including specific guidelines regarding the length of isolation, medical and psychological review, and approval for extensions of the length of isolation by the 205th MI BDE Commander. This technique will not be used for interrogation purposes for longer than 30 days continuously. Use of this technique for more than 30 continuous days must be briefed to 205th MI BDE Commander prior to implementation. Those nations that believe detainees are subject to EPW protections may view use of this technique as inconsistent with the requirements of Geneva III; Article 13 which provides that EPWs must be protected against acts of intimidation; Article 14 which provides that EPWs are entitled to respect for their persons; Article 34 which prohibits coercion and Article 126 which ensures access and basic standards of treatment. Although these provisions are not applicable to the interrogation of unlawful combatants, consideration should be given to these views prior to application of the technique.

Y. (S//NF) Presence of Military Working Dog: Exploits Arab fear of dogs while maintaining security during interrogations. Dogs will be muzzled and under control of MWD handler at all times to prevent contact with detainee.

Z. (S//NF) Sleep Management: Detainee provided minimum 4 hours of sleep per 24 hour period, not to exceed 72 continuous hours.

BB. (S//NF) Yelling, Loud Music, and Light Control: Used to create fear, disorient detainee and prolong capture shock. Volume controlled to prevent injury.

CC. (S//NF) Deception: Use of falsified representations including documents and reports.

DD. (S//NF) Stress Positions: Use of physical postures (sitting, standing, kneeling, prone etc) for nor more than 1 hour per use. Use of technique(s) will not exceed 4 hours and adequate rest between use of each position will be provided.
GENERAL SAFEGUARDS

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

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

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

(S/NF) Interrogation approaches are designed to manipulate the detainee’s emotions and
weaknesses to gain his willing cooperation. Interrogation operations are never conducted in a
vacuum; they are conducted in close cooperation with the units detaining the individuals. The
policies established by the detaining units that pertain to searching, silencing and segregating also
play a role in the interrogation of the detainee. Detainee interrogation involves developing a plan
tailored to an individual and approved by senior interrogators. Strict adherence to policies/standard
operating procedures governing the administration or interrogation techniques and oversight is
essential.

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

(S/NF) While techniques are considered individually within this analysis, it must be understood that
in practice, techniques are usually used in combination. The cumulative effect of all techniques to be
employed must be considered before any decisions are made regarding approval for particular
situations. The title of a particular technique is not always fully descriptive of a particular technique.
205th MI BDE Commander is responsible for oversight of all techniques involving physical contact.
UNCLASSIFIED

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
HEADQUARTERS, COMBINED JOINT Task FORCE SEVEN
CAMP VICTORY, BAGHDAD, IRAQ
APO AE 09823

CJTF7-CG

14 SEP 2003

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

SUBJECT: CJTF-7 Interrogation and Counter-Resistance Policy

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

Encl

as

RICARDO S. SANCHEZ
Lieutenant General, U.S. Army
Commanding
MEMORANDUM FOR

CC, Combined Joint Task Force Seven, Baghdad, Iraq 09335
CC, Combined Joint Task Force Seven, Baghdad, Iraq 09335
Commander, 205th Military Intelligence Brigade, Baghdad, Iraq 09335

SUBJECT: CJTF-7 Interrogation and Counter-Resistance Policy

1. (SECRET) This memorandum establishes the interrogation and counter-resistance policy for CJTF-7.

2. (SECRET) I approve the use of specified interrogation and counter-resistance techniques A-DD, as described in enclosure 1, subject to the following:
   a. (SECRET) These techniques must be used within safeguards described in enclosure 2.
   b. (SECRET) Use of these techniques is limited to interrogations of detainees, security intercessors, and enemy prisoners of war under the control of CJTF-7.
   c. (SECRET) Use of techniques B, I, O, X, Y, AA and CC on enemy prisoners of war must be approved by me personally prior to use. Submit written requests for use of these techniques, with supporting rationale, to me through the CJTF-7 C2. A legal review from the CJTF-7 SJA must accompany each request.

3. (SECRET) CJTF-7 is operating in a theater of war in which the Geneva Conventions are applicable. Coalition forces will continue to treat all persons under their control humanely.

4. (SECRET) Requests for use of techniques not listed in enclosure 1 will be submitted to me through the CJTF-7 C2, and include a description of the proposed technique and recommended safeguards. A legal review from the CJTF-7 SJA must accompany each request.

5. (SECRET) Nothing in this policy limits existing authority for maintenance of good order and discipline among detainees.

6. (SECRET) POC is __________, DASY __________, DSN __________

2 Enclosures
1. Interrogation Techniques
2. General Safeguards

CC: Commander, US Central Command

SECRET/MODIFY

UNCLASSIFIED
ENCLOSURE 1

INTERROGATION TECHNIQUES

(S/NF) The use of techniques A-CC are subject to the general safeguards as provided below as well as specific implementation guidelines to be provided by 20th MI BDE Commander. Specific implementation guidance with respect to techniques A-CC is provided in U.S. Army Field Manual 34-52. Further implementation guidance will be developed by 20th MI BDE Commander.

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

A. (SANF) Direct: Asking straightforward questions.

B. (SANF) Incentive/Removal of Incentive: Providing a reward or removing a privilege, above and beyond those that are required by the Geneva Convention, from detainees. (Caution: Other nations that believe detainees are entitled to EPW protections may consider that provision and retention of religious items (e.g., the Koran) are protected under international law (see Geneva III, Article 34).)

C. (SANF) Emotional Love: Playing on the love a detainee has for an individual or group.

D. (SANF) Emotional Hate: Playing on the hatred a detainee has for an individual or group.

E. (SANF) Fear Up Harsh: Significantly increasing the fear level in a detainee.

F. (SANF) Fear Up Mild: Moderately increasing the fear level in a detainee.

G. (SANF) Reduced Fear: Reducing the fear level in a detainee.

H. (SANF) Pride and Ego Up: Boosting the ego of a detainee.

I. (SANF) Pride and Ego Down: Attacking or insulting the ego of a detainee, not beyond the limits that would apply to an EPW. (Caution: Article 17 of Geneva III provides, “Prisoners of war who refuse to answer may not be threatened, insulted, or exposed to any unpleasant or disadvantageous treatment of any kind.” Other nations that believe detainees are entitled to EPW protections may consider this technique inconsistent with the provisions of Geneva.)

J. (SANF) Futility: invoking the feeling of futility of a detainee.

K. (SANF) We Know All: Convincing the detainee that the interrogator already knows the answers to questions he asks the detainee.

L. (SANF) Establish Your Identity: Convincing the detainee that the interrogator has mistaken the detainee for someone else.
M. (S&W) Repetition: Continuously repeating the same question to the detainee within interrogation periods of normal duration.

N. (S&W) File and Dossier: Convincing detainee that the interrogator has a damning and inaccurate file, which must be fixed.

O. (S&W) Matt and Jeff: A team consisting of a friendly and harsh interrogator. The harsh interrogator might employ the Pride and Ego Down technique. (Caution: Other nations that believe that EFPW protections apply to detainees may view this technique as inconsistent with Geneva III, Article 13 which provides that EFPWs must be protected against acts of intimidation. Consideration should be given to these views prior to application of the technique.)

P. (S&W) Rapid Fire: Questioning in rapid succession without allowing detainee to answer.

Q. (S&W) Silence: Staring at the detainee to encourage discomfort.

R. (S&W) Change of Scenery Up: Removing the detainee from the standard interrogation setting (generally to a location more pleasant, but no worse).

S. (S&W) Change of Scenery Down: Removing the detainee from the standard interrogation setting and placing him in a setting that may be less comfortable; would not constitute a substantial change in environmental quality.

T. (S&W) Dietary Manipulation: Changing the diet of a detainee; no intentional deprivation of food or water; no adverse medical or cultural effect and without intent to deprive subject of food or water, e.g., hot nations to MREs.

U. (S&W) Environmental Manipulation: Altering the environment to create moderate discomfort (e.g. adjusting temperature or introducing an unpleasant smell). Conditions may not be such that they injure the detainee. Detainee is accompanied by interrogator at all times. (Caution: Based on court cases in other countries, some nations may view application of this technique in certain circumstances to be inhumane. Consideration of these views should be given prior to use of this technique.)

V. (S&W) Sleep Adjustment: Adjusting the sleeping times of the detainee (e.g. reversing sleep cycles from night to day). This technique is NOT sleep deprivation.

W. (S&W) False Flag: Convincing the detainee that individuals from a country other than the United States are interrogating him.

X. (S&W) Isolation: Isolating the detainee from other detainees while still complying with basic standards of treatment. (Caution: the use of isolation as an interrogation technique requires detailed implementation instructions, including specific guidelines regarding the length of isolation, medical and psychological review, and approval for extensions of the length of isolation by the 205th MI BDE Commander. Use of this technique for more than 30 days, whether continuous or not, must be briefed to 205th MI BDE Commander prior to implementation.)
Y. (S/W) Presence of Military Working Dog: Exploits Arab fear of dogs while maintaining security during interrogations. Dogs will be muzzled and under control of MWD handler at all times to prevent contact with detainees.

Z. (S/W) Sleep Management: Detainees provided minimum 4 hours of sleep per 24 hour period, not to exceed 72 continuous hours.

AA. (S/WR) Yelling, Loud Music, and Light Control: Used to create fear, disrupt detainees and prolong capture shock. Volumes controlled to prevent injury.

BB. (S/WR) Deception: Use of falsified representations including documents and reports.

CC. (S/WR) Stress Positions: Use of physical postures (sitting, standing, kneeling, prone, etc.) for no more than 1 hour per use. Use of technique(s) will not exceed 4 hours and adequate rest between use of each position will be provided.
Enclosure 2

GENERAL SAFFEGUARDS

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

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

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

(U) Interrogation approaches are designed to manipulate the detainee's emotions and weaknesses to gain his willing cooperation. Interrogation operations are never conducted in a vacuum; they are conducted in close cooperation with the units detaining the individuals. The policies established by the detaining units that pertain to searching, silencing and segregating also play a role in the interrogation of the detainee. Detainee interrogation involves developing a plan tailored to an individual and approved by senior interrogators. Strict adherence to policies/standard operating procedure governing the administration or interrogation techniques and oversight is essential.

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

(U) While techniques are considered individually within this analysis, it must be understood that in practice, techniques are usually used in combination. The cumulative effect of all techniques to be employed must be considered before any decisions are made regarding approval for particular situations. The title of a particular technique is not always fully descriptive of a particular technique. 205th MI BDE Commander is responsible for oversight of all techniques involving physical contact.

SECRET/FOUO

UNCLASSIFIED
MEMORANDUM FOR

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

SUBJECT: CJTF-7 Interrogation and Counter-Resistance Policy

1. (U) This memorandum establishes the interrogation and counter-resistance policy for security internees under the control of CJTF-7. Security internees are civilians who are detained pursuant to Articles 5 and 78 of the Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War of August 12, 1949 (hereinafter, Geneva Convention).

2. (U) I approve the use of specified interrogation and counter-resistance approaches A-Q, as described in Enclosure 1, relating to security internees, subject to the following:

   a. (U) Use of these approaches is limited to interrogations of security internees under the control of CJTF-7.

   b. (U) These approaches must be used in combination with the safeguards described in Enclosure 2.

   c. (U) Segregation of security internees will be required in many instances to ensure the success of interrogations and to prevent the sharing of interrogation methods among internees. Segregation may also be necessary to protect sources from other detainees or otherwise provide for their security. Additionally, the Geneva Convention provides that security internees under definite suspicion of activity hostile to the security of Coalition forces shall, where absolute military necessity requires, be regarded as having forfeited rights of communication. Accordingly, these security internees may be segregated. I must approve segregation in all cases where such segregation will exceed 30 days in duration, whether consecutive or nonconsecutive. Submit written requests with supporting rationale to me through the CJTF-7 C2. A legal review from the CJTF-7 JJA must accompany each request.

   d. (U) In employing each of the authorized approaches, the interrogator must maintain control of the interrogation: The interrogator should appear to be the one who controls all aspects of the interrogation, to include the lighting, heating and configuration of the interrogation room, as well as the food, clothing and shelter given to the security internee.
CJTF7-CG
SUBJECT: CJTF-7 Interrogation and Counter-Resistance Policy

3. (S/HQ) Requests for use of approaches not listed in Enclosure 1 will be submitted to me through CJTF-7 C2, and will include a description of the proposed approach and recommended safeguards. A legal review from the CJTF-7 SJA will accompany each request.

4. (S/HQ) Nothing in this policy limits existing authority for maintenance of good order and discipline among persons under Coalition control.

5. (S/HQ) This policy supersedes the CJTF-7 Interrogation and Counter-Resistance Policy signed on 14 September 2003.

6. (S/HQ) POC is [redacted], DNVT [redacted], DSN [redacted]

2 Encls
1. Interrogation Approaches (SI)
2. General Safeguards

CP: Commander, US Central Command

RICARDO S. SANCHEZ
Lieutenant General, USA
Commanding
SECRET/NOFORN
INTERROGATION APPROACHES (Security Internees)

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

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

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

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

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

E. (FEAR UP HARSH) Fear Up Harsh: Significantly increasing the fear level in a security internee.

F. (FEAR UP MILD) Fear Up Mild: Moderately increasing the fear level in a security internee.

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

H. (PRIDE AND EGO UP) Pride and Ego Up: Flattering or boosting the ego of a security internee.

I. (PRIDE AND EGO DOWN) Pride and Ego Down: Attacking or insulting the pride or ego of a security internee.

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

K. (WE KNOW ALL) We Know All: Convincing the security internee that the interrogator already knows the answers to questions being asked.

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

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

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

SECRET/NOFORN
Enclosure 1

UNCLASSIFIED
SECRET

Application of these interrogation approaches is subject to the following general safeguards:

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

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

(U) Interrogations must always be planned, deliberate actions that take into account factors such as a security internee’s current and past performance in both detention and interrogation, a security internee’s emotional and physical strengths and weaknesses; assessment of approaches and individual techniques that may be effective, strengths and weaknesses of interrogators; and factors which may necessitate the augmentation of personnel.

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

(U) Interrogators must appear to completely control the interrogation environment. It is important that interrogators be provided reasonable latitude to vary approaches depending on the security internee’s cultural background, strengths, weaknesses, environment, extent of resistance training, as well as the urgency with which information believed in the possession of the security internee must be obtained.

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

(U) While approaches are considered individually within this analysis, it must be understood that in practice, approaches are usually used in combination. The title of a particular approach is not always fully descriptive of a particular approach. The cumulative effect of all approaches to be employed must be considered before any decision is made regarding approval of a particular interrogation plan.
O. (SNAP) Must and Jeff: An interrogation team consisting of a friendly and a harsh interrogator. This approach is designed to cause the security internee to have a feeling of hostility toward one interrogator and a feeling of gratitude toward the other.

P. (SNAP) Rapid Fire: Questioning in rapid succession without allowing security internee to answer questions fully.

Q. (SNAP) Silence. Staring at the security internee to encourage discomfort.