

EXHIBIT D



Department of Defense
Designated Civilian Official
Administrative Review of the Detention of Enemy Combatants
at U.S. Naval Base Guantanamo Bay, Cuba

September 14, 2004

MEMORANDUM FOR: SEE DISTRIBUTION

SUBJECT: Implementation of Administrative Review Procedures for Enemy
Combatants Detained at U.S. Naval Base Guantanamo Bay, Cuba

References: (a) Deputy Secretary of Defense Order OSD 06942-04 of May 11, 2004
(b) Deputy Secretary of Defense Memo of June 4, 2004
(c) Deputy Secretary of Defense Memo of May 22, 2004
(d) Military Order of November 13, 2001, "Detention, Treatment, and Trial
of Certain Non-Citizens in the War Against Terrorism," 66 C.F.R. 57833
(November 16, 2001)

Enclosures: (1) Flow Diagram for Administrative Review Procedures
(2) Office for the Administrative Review of the Detention of Enemy Combatants
at U.S. Naval Base Guantanamo Bay, Cuba
(3) Administrative Review Board Process
(4) Administrative Review Board Process Step-by-Step
(5) Sample Nomination Questionnaire
(6) Sample Administrative Review Board Designation Letter
(7) Sample Designated Military Officer Designation Letter
(8) Sample Assisting Military Officer Designation Letter
(9) Designated Military Officer Qualifications, Roles, and Responsibilities
(10) Assisting Military Officer Qualifications, Roles, and Responsibilities
(11) Administrative Review Board Transcript Guide
(12) Sample Assessment and Recommendation Letter

1. Introduction.

a. The Deputy Secretary of Defense has established Administrative Review Procedures to determine annually if enemy combatants¹ detained by the Department of Defense at the U.S. Naval Base Guantanamo Bay, Cuba should be released, transferred or continue to be detained. This directive implements reference (a) in accordance with paragraph 7 of that order. Reference (b) amends reference (a); those amendments are reflected in this directive. A Designated Civilian Official (DCO) has been named by the Secretary of Defense to operate and oversee this program and to be the final decision authority. Reference (c) designates the undersigned as the DCO.

¹ An enemy combatant is defined as an individual who was part of or supporting Taliban or al Qaida forces, or associated forces that are engaged in hostilities against the United States or its coalition partners. This includes any person who has committed a belligerent act or has directly supported hostilities in aid of enemy armed forces.

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Detained at U.S. Naval Base Guantanamo Bay, Cuba

b. The DCO hereby establishes the Office for the Administrative Review of the Detention of Enemy Combatants (OARDEC) at U.S. Naval Base Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. The DCO will oversee OARDEC's implementation of the Administrative Review Procedures.

c. In accordance with policy guidance set by the Secretary of Defense, the Administrative Review Procedures will encompass an administrative proceeding for consideration of all relevant and reasonably available information to determine whether the enemy combatant represents a continuing threat to the U.S. or its allies in the ongoing armed conflict against al Qaida and its affiliates and supporters (e.g., Taliban), and whether there are other factors that could form the basis for continued detention (e.g., the enemy combatant's intelligence value and any law enforcement interest in the detainee). The proceeding will result in a recommendation to release, transfer, or continue to detain each enemy combatant. This process is non-adversarial. It provides an enemy combatant the opportunity to review unclassified information relating to his continued detention, and to appear personally to present information relevant to his continued detention, transfer or release.

2. Authority. The Administrative Review Procedures were established by reference (a). In reference (b) the Deputy Secretary of Defense amended reference (a) to permit annual reviews of all DoD detainees in the Global War On Terrorism at U.S. Naval Base Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, except those whom the President has determined to be subject to a Military Commission under reference (d) until the disposition of any charges against them or the service of any sentence imposed by a Military Commission. The Administrative Review Procedures involve military authority exercised in the field in time of war. These proceedings are not governed by the Federal Rules of Evidence or equivalent state evidentiary rules. Because the process described in reference (a) has been instituted as a matter of discretion, the Secretary of Defense may suspend or amend the procedures set forth in reference (a) or any implementing directives at any time in his complete discretion.

3. Implementing Process. The process flow and notional timelines for the Administrative Review Procedures are outlined in enclosure (1). Functional breakdowns of this process flow, including detailed descriptions and decision criteria, are included as enclosures (2) through (4). Nominations for Administrative Review Board (ARB) Principals (i.e., ARB Members, Designated Military Officer (DMO) and Assisting Military Officer (AMO)) shall be made by the Director of OARDEC to the DCO using enclosure (5). The DCO shall make appointments using enclosures (6) through (8). The roles and responsibilities of the DMO and AMO are described in enclosures (9) and (10), respectively. A sample transcript guide by which to conduct an ARB proceeding is provided at enclosure (11). The ARB's assessment and recommendation to the DCO will be recorded in a document using the format specified at enclosure (12). Notification will be made to DoD and other U.S. Government agencies concerning the ARB's assessment and

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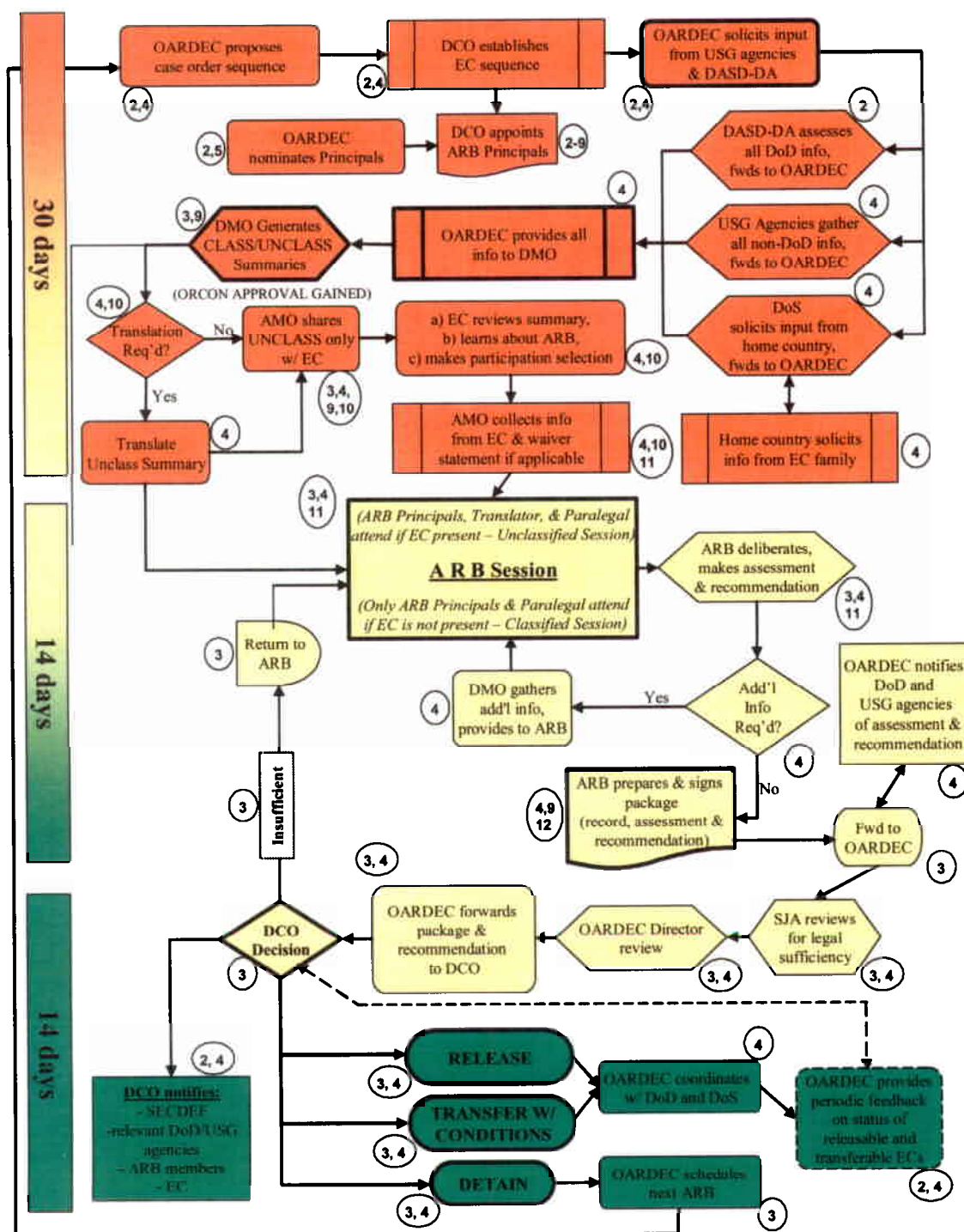
recommendation for each enemy combatant prior to the DCO's final decision. This
implementing directive is subject to revision at any time at the discretion of the DCO.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Andrew England", with a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

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Flow Diagram for Administrative Review Procedures



Circled numbers reflect the numbers of the enclosures that discuss the boxed text.

Office for the Administrative Review of the Detention of Enemy Combatants at U.S. Naval Base Guantanamo Bay, Cuba

1. Organization. The OARDEC shall be headed by a Director who reports directly to the Designated Civilian Official (DCO). A Deputy Director, Chief of Staff, and Staff Judge Advocate (SJA) will each report directly to the OARDEC Director.
2. Function. The Director will staff and organize OARDEC to facilitate the operation of the Administrative Review Board (ARB) Procedures. The OARDEC staff will coordinate with other U.S. Government (USG) agencies, provide legal advice to the Director and the ARB panels, request and gather additional information as required during the review process, provide for translator services, and ensure information security. The Director shall keep the DCO informed of ongoing ARB proceedings and provide him feedback, pursuant to DCO decisions, on the transfer or release of enemy combatants and the agreed upon transfer conditions. The Director shall make nominations for ARB Principals (i.e., ARB Members, Designated Military Officers (DMOs) and Assisting Military Officers (AMOs)) to the DCO, who will make appointments of ARB Principals. The ARBs will provide their reports and recommendations to the DCO via the Director of OARDEC.
3. Coordination and Case Management. The OARDEC shall implement a case management and assignment system and develop a recommended case flow. The Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Detainee Affairs (DASD-DA) will inform the OARDEC of any policy concerns or special issues that could affect the order of consideration of the cases as set out by the OARDEC. The DCO is the final decision-maker for case sequencing. DASD-DA will be responsible for obtaining input from all appropriate DoD entities and providing the OARDEC with an assessment of all relevant information on enemy combatants. The OARDEC will also solicit inputs, including threat assessments, from other USG agencies including: Department of Justice (DOJ), Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), Department of State (DoS), Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), the National Security Council (NSC) Staff, and Department of Homeland Security (DHS), prior to an ARB proceeding to ensure all relevant information is considered by the ARB. Concurrently, the OARDEC will coordinate with DoS to invite submission of information from the home State of an enemy combatant relevant to the ARB proceedings for that enemy combatant. As depicted in enclosure (1), information produced from this coordination will be provided to each ARB for consideration. OARDEC will notify DoD and other USG agencies concerning the ARB's assessment and recommendation for each enemy combatant prior to the DCO's final decision. Following the completion of a review board and DCO decision, the OARDEC will notify DASD-DA, DoS, and other relevant agencies of the decision. If the DCO decision is to release or transfer an enemy combatant, the DCO will notify the Secretary of Defense, the Deputy Secretary of Defense, and relevant USG agencies. The OARDEC will also provide periodic feedback to the DCO on the status of enemy combatant releases or transfers.

Administrative Review Board Process

1. Purpose and Function.

a. The Administrative Review Board (ARB) process will be managed through the Office for the Administrative Review of the Detention of Enemy Combatants (OARDEC) at U.S. Naval Base Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. This process will provide an annual review to determine the need to continue to detain enemy combatants during the course of the current armed conflict against al Qaida and its affiliates and supporters or explain why the enemy combatant's release would otherwise be appropriate. In accordance with policy guidance set by the Secretary of Defense, the ARBs shall conduct such proceedings as necessary to make a written assessment of whether the enemy combatant continues to pose a threat to the United States or its allies in the ongoing armed conflict against al Qaida and its affiliates and supporters, and/or whether there are other factors bearing upon the need for continued detention. Based on that assessment, the ARB shall provide a written recommendation to the Designated Civilian Official (DCO) using the format included at enclosure (12).

b. The ARB shall conduct a comprehensive review of all reasonably available and relevant information. Although this review should include any prior detention evaluation, the ARB shall conduct its own proceeding and make an independent recommendation notwithstanding any prior determinations. In every case it reviews, an ARB shall make a recommendation to the DCO to:

(1) Release the enemy combatant without limitations to his home State or a third State as appropriate;

(2) Transfer the enemy combatant to his home State (or a third State as appropriate) with conditions agreed upon between that State and the United States; or

(3) Continue to detain the enemy combatant in U.S. control.

2. ARB Structure.

a. As set forth in reference (a), the ARB shall be composed of military officers appointed by the DCO, who will sit in panels of three members each. Each three-member panel will include a Presiding Officer (PO), who shall carry a service grade of O-6, and at least one officer with experience in the field of intelligence. The role and duties of ARB panel members are described in reference (a). Military officers assigned to serve as ARB members shall be those who are, in the DCO's view, qualified for the duty by reason of education, training, experience, length of service, temperament, and objectivity. Panel members shall carry a service grade of O-4 or higher (except the Presiding Officer), have a minimum security clearance of TOP SECRET, and may be selected from among all the military services. A prospective ARB panel member must complete a nomination questionnaire (enclosure (5)) and be appointed by the DCO prior to serving on an ARB panel.

b. Each ARB panel shall be assisted by a Designated Military Officer (DMO) in accordance with enclosure (9). Military officers assigned to serve as DMOs shall be those who are, in the DCO's view, qualified for the duty by reason of education, training, experience, length of service, temperament, and objectivity. DMOs shall carry a service grade of O-4 or higher, and shall be selected from among all the military services. DMOs must have a minimum security clearance of TOP SECRET. DMOs shall not be Judge Advocates or Chaplains.

c. Each ARB panel will assign an Assisting Military Officer (AMO) to assist the enemy combatant in reviewing the unclassified summary, and in preparing for and presenting information to the ARB, in accordance with enclosure (10). The AMO is not an advocate for or against the continued detention of the enemy combatant under review. Individuals assigned to serve as AMOs shall be those who are, in the DCO's view, qualified for the duty by reason of education, training, experience, length of service, temperament, and objectivity. AMOs shall carry a service grade of O-4 or higher, and shall be selected from among all the military services. AMOs must have a minimum security clearance of TOP SECRET. AMOs shall not be Judge Advocates or Chaplains. In the review of the detention of an enemy combatant, the AMO and DMO shall not be the same person.

d. DMOs and AMOs shall not be involved in ARB cases in which they previously had a principal role in the Combatant Status Review Tribunal (CSRT) process (i.e., Tribunal member, Personal Representative, or Recorder) or any role in a military commission for the same enemy combatant.

e. Board reporters/paralegals shall be qualified by their respective services to be stenographers and must have a minimum security clearance of TOP SECRET.

f. OARDEC shall ensure that it has a sufficient number of TOP SECRET/SCI eligible personnel to nominate to the DCO as potential ARB Principals in cases where access to SCI material may be required.

3. ARB Proceedings.

a. Step-by-step guidelines for the ARB proceeding are set forth in enclosure (4). Prior to the enemy combatant's board, he shall be provided notice of the board and be provided a written unclassified summary sufficiently in advance of the board so as to permit him to prepare his presentation to the ARB. The DMO shall ensure the unclassified summary contains primary factors favoring continued detention of the enemy combatant and the primary factors favoring release or transfer. Unless the enemy combatant declines to participate in the ARB proceeding, he shall be provided a meaningful opportunity to be heard and to present information to the ARB (participation means physical presence at the board). When classified information is presented, the ARB shall close the proceedings to everyone except ARB Principals and an appropriately cleared board reporter or paralegal. The enemy combatant shall never be in attendance at a classified session of the board.

b. All ARB sessions, whether classified or unclassified, shall be electronically audio taped. The ARB PO or DCO may request transcription of any particular proceeding or a portion

thereof. The recordings shall be properly marked with identifying case information and appropriate classification markings.

c. An enemy combatant may decline to participate in the ARB proceedings. In that case the ARB proceeding shall be conducted in the absence of the enemy combatant.

d. There is no provision in references (a) and (b) for the attendance of witnesses at the ARB. Instead, an enemy combatant (or the AMO) may provide information to the ARB that he has gathered, and the DMO shall provide any written information gathered from the enemy combatant's home State and his relatives.

e. Information to be considered by the ARB. The ability to make an informed, objective, and reasoned independent recommendation to the DCO on the disposition of an enemy combatant's case is dependent upon the ARB's obtaining and reviewing all reasonably available and relevant information.

(1) The ARB or the DMO may request such reasonably available information in the possession of an agency of the U.S. Government bearing on the issue of whether an enemy combatant poses a continuing threat to the United States or its allies, including information generated in connection with any prior enemy combatant determinations, as well as any records, determinations, or reports generated in connection with such proceedings.

(a) For any relevant information not provided in response to an ARB's or DMO's request, the agency holding the information shall be requested to provide either an acceptable substitute for the information requested or a certification as provided in paragraph 4c of this enclosure.

(2) These proceedings are not governed by the Federal Rules of Evidence or equivalent state evidentiary rules but are intended to permit the consideration of all relevant information presented by the United States, the enemy combatant, and, when provided, his home State and relatives. The ARB may consider any reasonably available information that is relevant to its determination of whether the enemy combatant poses a continuing threat to the United States or its allies in the ongoing armed conflict against al Qaida and its affiliates and supporters, and any other factors bearing upon the need for continued detention.

(3) During its review, the ARB shall make an assessment of the reliability of any information presented in the proceeding. The normal indicators of reliability can include whether the information is specific as to the matters described, whether the information is corroborated by other information, and whether the source of the information appears credible. Conversely, information that is vague, unsupported, or not established through reliable sources generally is considered less reliable and may be given less weight in the ARB's determinations.

(a) The ARB shall not render an opinion on any legal issues related to an enemy combatant's case, but shall note such issues as may come to its attention in its report to the DCO.

(b) The ARB shall include in the record of proceedings a copy of, or reference to, any written information presented to the ARB but not considered due to the ARB's determination that the information was irrelevant or unreliable.

(4) The ARB may be provided with conflicting information as to a particular enemy combatant's case from government or allied sources and the enemy combatant, his relatives, or his home State. The ARB is required to consider any relevant and reasonably available information concerning the enemy combatant, including information submitted by the enemy combatant. The ARB is required to make an independent assessment and recommendation based on its consideration of all the information presented to it. The ARB will determine, in its sole discretion, the weight to be given to any particular source of information on a case-by-case basis.

f. Standards and factors to be considered by the ARB.

(1) Standard for threat assessments and other factors bearing on continued detention of an enemy combatant.

(a) The ARB will make its assessment as to whether there is a reason to believe that an enemy combatant continues to pose a threat to the United States or its allies following review of all reasonably available relevant information, classified and unclassified, from U.S. Government or allied sources, as well as information presented by the enemy combatant and, when requested and presented in a timely manner, his relatives and his home State.

(b) The ARB shall review each case independently and base its recommendation upon the information presented in a particular enemy combatant's proceeding, to include information considered by the ARB under its additional fact-gathering authority under reference (a). The ARB may consider relevant information from other enemy combatants' proceedings, but the disposition in those other cases is not determinative of the ARB's recommendation in the case under review.

(c) Other factors. Although the threat determination for each detained enemy combatant by the ARB is the most critical element in the review process, the ARB may consider other factors, in accordance with policy guidance set by the Secretary of Defense, in evaluating the need to continue detaining an enemy combatant. These other factors can include, but are not limited to, the likelihood that the enemy combatant may be subject to trial by military commission, and whether the enemy combatant is of continuing intelligence value.

(d) ARB Principals will be provided threat assessment guidelines to assist them in understanding the assessments made by various agencies. Although these guidelines may be used by the ARB in assessing the threat posed by the enemy combatant, the ARB must make its own independent assessment using the following factors:

(1) The nature and circumstances surrounding the enemy combatant's apprehension and subsequent detention;

(2) Intelligence or criminal investigation information developed on an enemy combatant prior or subsequent to apprehension;

(3) Any statements made by the enemy combatant prior to or while in detention, whether corroborated or uncorroborated by other information;

(4) Cooperation of the enemy combatant with U.S. Government or allied representatives;

(5) Conduct, including misconduct, while in detention, insofar as it bears on the question of whether the enemy combatant poses a current threat;

(6) Information provided by the enemy combatant's home State, including whether the home State will or will not accept return of the enemy combatant and the circumstances of, or any conditions related to, such return:

(7) Information provided by the enemy combatant's relatives;

(8) Information provided by other relevant U.S. Government agencies;

(9) Any U.S. Government psychological or behavioral assessments conducted of the enemy combatant;

(10) The enemy combatant's age, work history, health, education, marital and family status;

(11) The likelihood of the enemy combatant again taking up arms against the United States or its allies;

(12) Any statements made by or on behalf of the enemy combatant at the ARB proceedings; and

(13) Any other information as deemed appropriate by the ARB.

(e) The ARB's assessment of whether an enemy combatant remains a continuing threat requires careful consideration of all of the foregoing applicable factors, a balancing of these factors, and all other relevant information within the context of each enemy combatant's case.

(f) To the extent that inconsistencies arise concerning the information presented, the ARB shall make its own determination as to its accuracy, relative value and reliability. The ARB shall permit an enemy combatant to present information that counters the government's information presented during the unclassified part of the board within the constraints of security regulations.

g. After the ARB makes its assessment and recommendation, the record of proceedings is forwarded to the DCO via the Director of OARDEC. OARDEC will notify DoD and other USG agencies of the ARB's assessment and recommendation for each enemy combatant. The SJA of

OARDEC will provide a legal sufficiency review of the ARB proceeding, and the Director will forward that review and the record to the DCO.

h. The DCO reviews the ARB assessment, record of proceeding, recommendation, minority assessment and recommendation (if any) and the SJA's opinion of legal sufficiency and may request additional information from the ARB as he deems necessary. The DCO decides whether to release, transfer with conditions, or continue to detain the enemy combatant.

i. If, after his review of the ARB's recommendation, the DCO orders continued detention of an enemy combatant, OARDEC will schedule the next review date to ensure an annual review.

4. Handling of Classified Material.

a. All parties shall have due regard for classified information and safeguard it in accordance with all applicable instructions and regulations. The ARB, DMO and AMO shall coordinate with an Information Security Officer (ISO) in the handling and safeguarding of all classified material before, during, and after the ARB proceeding.

b. The Director of OARDEC and the ARB POs have the authority and duty to ensure that all proceedings of, or in relation to, an ARB under this directive shall comply with Executive Order 12958 regarding the handling, dissemination, and protection of national security information in all respects. Classified information and law enforcement-sensitive information may be used in the ARB process only with the concurrence of the originating agency. Classified information and law enforcement-sensitive information that the originating agency declines to authorize for use in the ARB process are not reasonably available.

c. For any information not reasonably available, the originating agency will be requested to provide the ARB with a comparable substitute for the information requested or certification that none of the withheld information is relevant to the determination as to whether an enemy combatant should continue to be detained because he is a threat to the United States or its allies or whether there are other factors bearing upon the need for continued detention such as his intelligence value, and any law enforcement interest. Acceptable substitutes may include an unclassified or, if not possible, a lesser classified, summary of the information; or a statement as to the relevant facts the information would convey.

d. The Director of OARDEC, the OARDEC staff, ARB Principals, and any other participants in the ARB process do not have the authority to declassify or change the classification level of any classified information.

Administrative Review Board Process Step-by-Step

1. Preliminary Procedures.

a. The Designated Civilian Official (DCO) identifies enemy combatant as eligible for ARB review. If the President of the United States has made a formal "reason to believe" determination in accordance with reference (d) or the enemy combatant has been charged in a Military Commission, that enemy combatant is not eligible for ARB review until the disposition of any charges against him or the service of any sentence imposed on him by a Military Commission.

b. The Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Detainee Affairs (DASD-DA) will inform the OARDEC of any policy concerns or special issues which would affect the order of consideration of the cases proposed by OARDEC. The OARDEC will develop a proposed case flow for approval by the DCO. The DCO makes the final decision on case order.

c. The Director of OARDEC, in conjunction with the DASD-DA and with the concurrence of the DCO, determines whether solicitation of information from the enemy combatant's home State and family is consistent with national security.

d. Unless determined to be inconsistent with national security, the Director of OARDEC requests the Department of State (DoS) to notify the enemy combatant's home State of the upcoming ARB, invite submission of information from the home State, and request that the home State notify the enemy combatant's relatives and inform them of the opportunity to submit any relevant information through that home State's submission.

e. The DCO selects the ARB Principals based on nominations by the Director of OARDEC.

f. The DCO, through the Director of OARDEC, provides notice of the ARB proceeding to the DoS, Department of Justice (DOJ), Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), the National Security Council (NSC) Staff, Department of Homeland Security (DHS), the DASD-DA, and the Joint Staff in writing and with sufficient time (approximately 30 days) to enable the agencies to provide information relevant to the enemy combatant's release or continued detention.

g. The DMO gathers and reviews all reasonably available threat and other information relevant to the enemy combatant, including any information provided by the home State, the enemy combatant's family, and other U.S. agencies. The DMO provides this case information to the ARB and the AMO.

h. The DMO shall ensure an unclassified written summary is prepared and that such summary contains primary factors favoring continued detention of the enemy combatant and the primary factors favoring release or transfer (specifying conditions as applicable). In preparing such a summary, the DMO may use and modify, as necessary, the unclassified summary used in the Combatant Status Review Tribunal. A sample unclassified summary is provided at page 5 of enclosure (9).

i. In accordance with standard security procedures, the DMO must secure originating agency clearance in the event the unclassified summary is derived from classified or sensitive law enforcement information originating from DoD, DoS, DOJ, CIA, or DHS. Once this clearance is received, the DMO provides the AMO with the unclassified summary and a classified summary, if one is prepared.

j. The DMO arranges for the translation of the unclassified summary into a language understood by the enemy combatant and provides that translation to the AMO.

k. The AMO reviews all information provided by the DMO and meets with his or her assigned enemy combatant to discuss only unclassified information.

l. The AMO explains the nature of the ARB procedure to the enemy combatant and offers to assist him in making a presentation to the ARB. The AMO also informs the enemy combatant that, if he desires, the AMO will make a presentation to the ARB on the enemy combatant's behalf. Part B of enclosure (10) provides guidelines for assisting the enemy combatant.

m. The enemy combatant makes an election on whether he wants to appear personally before the ARB proceeding (participation means physical presence at the ARB session.). A sample election form is attached as page 4 of enclosure (10). If the enemy combatant declines to participate, the AMO will request the enemy combatant make a written statement and sign it. The written statement and its English translation will be appended to the election form. Illiterate detainees will be provided the opportunity to provide a statement to the AMO, and the translation will be appended to the election form. If the enemy combatant declines to provide a written waiver, the AMO will indicate this on the election form.

2. The ARB Session.

a. The ARB holds a board session. Sessions in the presence of the enemy combatant shall only contain unclassified information. A qualified translator shall be present if necessary. If the enemy combatant is present, the ARB PO then adjourns the unclassified portion of the board session and excuses the enemy combatant and the translator. If the enemy combatant is not present, the entire session may be classified and there is no reason to adjourn and reconvene.

b. All ARB sessions (both classified and unclassified) shall be electronically recorded on audiotape.

c. The enemy combatant makes a statement if he desires.

d. Witnesses will not be allowed to testify or present information.

e. Once the unclassified session with the enemy combatant is adjourned, the ARB PO reconvenes with only the ARB Members, the DMO, and the AMO, and the board reporter or paralegal present to receive and assess classified information.

f. If the ARB believes additional information is necessary before it can make a recommendation, the ARB may seek additional facts. It may, among other things,

(1) Submit written questions to the DMO or the AMO;

(2) Request further behavioral assessments of the enemy combatant;

(3) Request further questioning of any other combatants who have had contact with the enemy combatant under review while in detention to the extent that the Combatant Commander determines that such questioning is consistent with ongoing intelligence collection;

(4) Seek other information that may be readily obtained.

g. After the AMO and DMO present information, and additional information is gathered, if necessary, the ARB adjourns for deliberation and voting. Only voting members of the ARB will remain in the room for this session. This session will not be electronically recorded.

3. ARB Assessment and Record Preparation, Deliberations, and Vote.

a. The ARB members deliberate and vote as to whether they will recommend that an enemy combatant should be further detained, transferred, or released. Each member's vote is accorded equal weight. The ARB's assessment and recommendation shall be reached by a majority vote of the members of the panel. In the event that a recommendation is not unanimous, the dissenting board member shall submit a minority assessment and recommendation to the DCO. That report shall take the same form as the written assessment and recommendation to be submitted by the majority.

b. The ARB, or the DMO under the ARB's direction, prepares a written assessment on whether the enemy combatant constitutes a continuing threat to the United States or its allies, or should otherwise continue to be detained.

c. The ARB or the DMO under the ARB's direction prepares a record of the proceeding.

d. The ARB submits the assessment, record of proceedings, recommendation, and minority assessment and recommendation (if any) to the DCO, via the Director of OARDEC.

4. OARDEC Review and Forwarding.

a. OARDEC will notify DoD and other U.S. Government agencies of the ARB's assessment and recommendation for each enemy combatant. Such notification will be provided no less than five days before the DCO's decision.²

²In the event the DCO anticipates releasing or transferring an enemy combatant for whom the ARB recommended continued detention, the DCO will similarly first notify DoD and U.S. Government agencies of his determination before making a final decision.

b. The Staff Judge Advocate (SJA) of OARDEC shall conduct a legal sufficiency review of all cases. The SJA shall render an opinion on the legal sufficiency of the ARB proceedings and forwards the assessment, record of proceedings, recommendation, and minority assessment and recommendation (if any) to the Director with his or her determination of legal sufficiency.

c. The Director of OARDEC reviews the ARB's assessment, record of proceedings, recommendation, and minority assessment and recommendation (if any), and the SJA's opinion of legal sufficiency, and forwards it to the DCO with an endorsement on the ARB's recommendation.

5. DCO Review Process.

a. The DCO reviews the ARB assessment, record of proceeding, recommendation, minority assessment and recommendation (if any) and the SJA's opinion of legal sufficiency.

b. The DCO may request additional information from the ARB as he deems necessary.

c. The DCO decides whether to release, transfer with conditions, or continue to detain the enemy combatant.

d. The DCO will notify the Secretary of Defense of his decision and coordinate within DoD and with the DoS and DHS (if necessary) to implement any enemy combatant release or transfer according to established Deputy Secretary of Defense policy. The OARDEC will provide periodic feedback to the DCO on the status of enemy combatant releases or transfers.