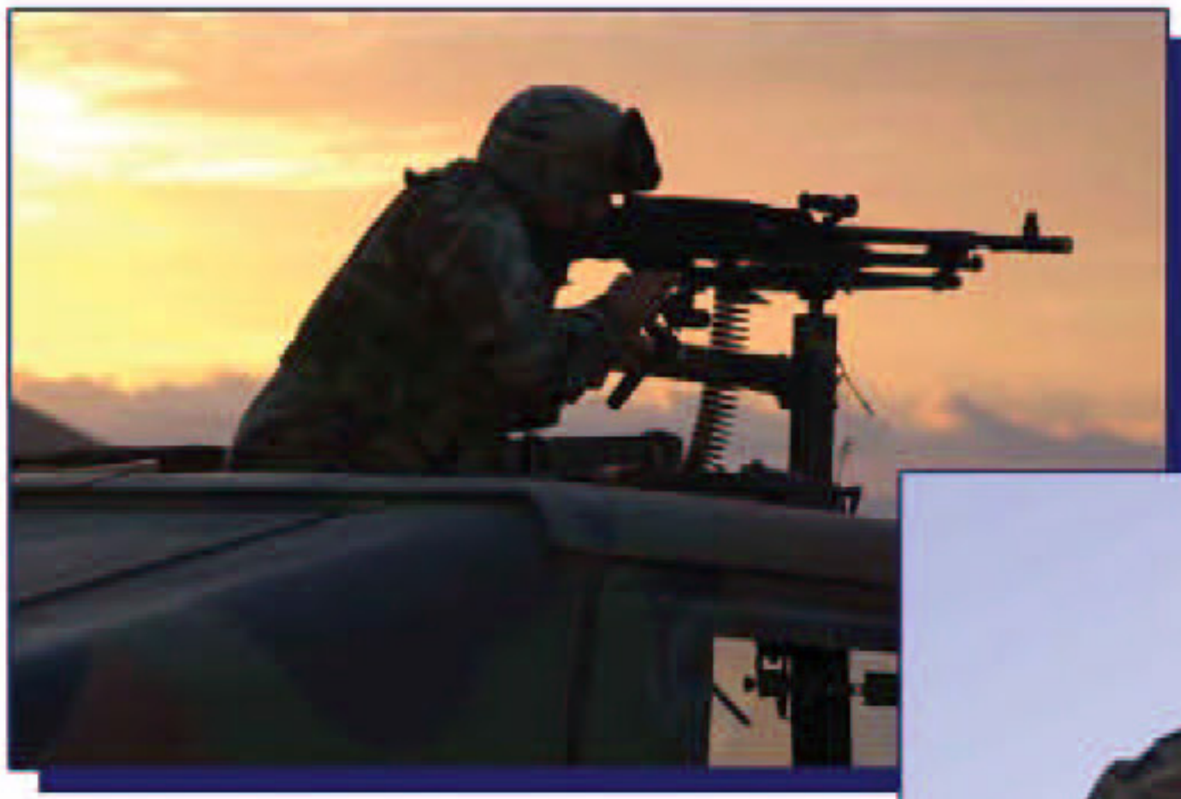
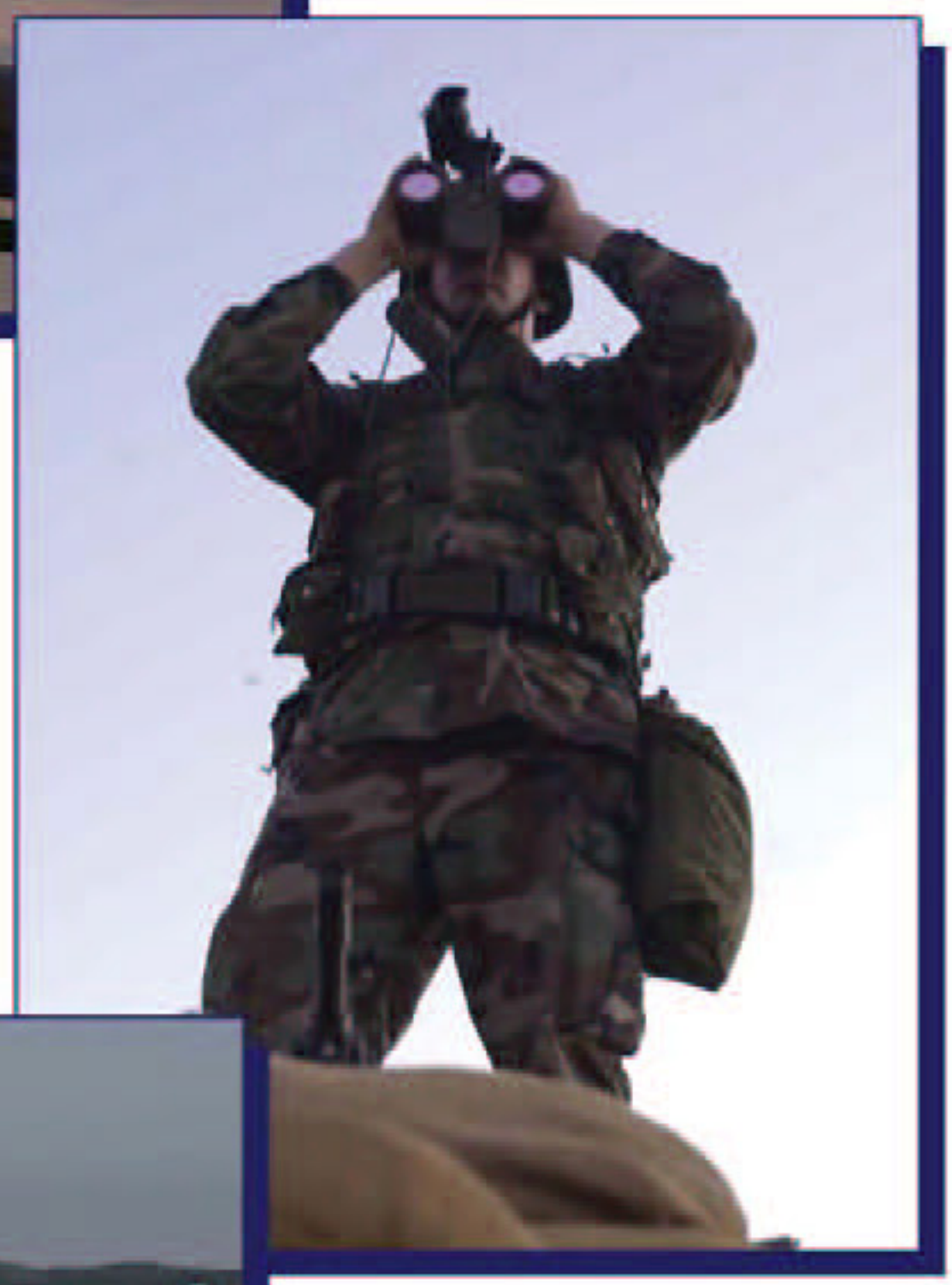
PRESS KIT

COMMISSIONS





Produced by JTF Public Affairs

Visiting Media Contact Listing

Description	Number
General Information	2000
Airport - Leeward Air Terminal	6408/6204
Lynx Airlines	4106
Sunshine Airlines	4915
Leeward Security	6266
Leeward CBQ	6350/6272
Phone Company - LCN	3744
Commissions Public Affairs Officer LCDR Lounderman	TBD
Bulkeley Media Center	
(Media Inquiries & Interview Requests) Capt. Kloeffler	TBD
JTF GTMO Public Affairs Officer - LTC Sumpter	3021
Public Affairs Transportation Officer - LCDR Mulac	3728
Media Center for Bulkeley Hall Media Director Maj. McIntire	3713
NAVBASE PAO Oscar Seara	4520/4502
JTF GTMO Media Relations	3735/3022
Leeward Joint Aid Station	TBD

WEB SITES

www.jtfgtmo.southcom.mil
For Biographies of the Commissions
www.defenselink.mil/news/detainees.html
www.defenselink.mil/news/commissions.html
http://www.southcom.mil/home/

Dear Sir or Ma'am,

This media kit is designed to facilitate your arrival at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for the Military Commissions. Please keep in mind that the dates and times you are given are tentative and subject to change up until the day you arrive in Guantanamo.

In this media kit, you will find useful information, please read. The kit should answer most of your questions, but feel free to send e-mail to commissions@osd.mil if I can answer further questions. Departure times from Andrews Air Force Base will be sent you at a later date.

Here is some important information regarding reminders and things to bring.

- MAKE SURE YOU BRING ORIGINAL SIGNED GROUND RULES AND HOLD HARMLESS AGREEMENTS. They will be collected before you board the plane at Andrews AFB.
- Satellite telephones, (cell phone service is not available in GTMO).
- Bring sufficient cash; ATM's will not be easily available. Meals will be paid in cash only.
- Sun block
- Prescription medication
- Mosquito repellant
- No film cameras. Only digital photos are allowed
- Sufficient memory cards for your still and video cameras
- Make sure you have all your required equipment, next day mail is not available on Guantanamo.
- Head covering to protect yourself from the sun
- Sunglasses
- Heavy coat and gloves for the flight from Andrews AFB to Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. The plane ride will be cold.
- BRING YOUR PASSPORT! You will be going through customs on the way home.
- Wear comfortable clothing for the flight; it will be a five-hour flight.
- Restrooms are limited during the flight
- For Internet or long-distance service from Guanatamo you must pre-register with LCN. Please see the attachment found in the media kit.
- All Military Commission observers must wear appropriate attire. Casual business attire is appropriate for civilians. Acceptable casual business attire includes long pants, collared shirts with sleeves, and covered-toe shoes. Individuals wearing inappropriate attire will not be permitted to observe courtroom proceedings from either the courtroom or the CCTV viewing area.

We look forward to working with you.

Major Michael Shavers
OASD Public Affairs (Press Ops)

- The digital uplink connects to satellite GE-4 with transponder 5C.
- The cost is $800.00 per hour for any portion of that hour, and the cost includes all equipment to uplink to satellite and the satellite segment time.
- You can use a camera or editing equipment to hook into the HPA connection.

Lodging once you arrive at GTMO

- Lodging is at the Combined Bachelor Quarters (CBQ).
- The suite consists of two rooms with up to two people per room, i.e., four persons per suite (male and females are billeted in separate suites).
- Each suite has a kitchenette, microwave, refrigerator, and common bathroom.
- The cost is $12.00 per night, per person. All major credit cards are accepted – Visa, MasterCard, and American Express, as well as cash, personal checks and travelers checks.
- Voltage is 115V AC. (Standard U.S. plugs)

Dining

- You are responsible for covering the costs of your meals. Military dining facilities are available, which offer a wide variety of meals. Breakfast costs $1.60, and lunch and dinner cost $3.25. **Sleeveless shirts and open-toe shoes are not permitted in the dining facilities at any of the Naval Base or inside Camp Delta.**

Weather

- Summer months
  - Fahrenheit: Temperature averages are between 90°F and 100°F with a heat index of over 100°F.
  - Celsius: Temperature averages are between 32°C and 38°C with a heat index of over 38°C.
- Winter months
  - Fahrenheit: Temperature averages are between 80°F and 90°F with a heat index of over 90°F.
  - Celsius: Temperature averages are between 27°C and 32°C with a heat index of over 32°C.

Dress Code

- Dress for a hot, tropical climate. Hats, sunscreen, lip balm, sunglasses, comfortable shoes and loose-fitting summer clothing are encouraged. Individuals must wear short or long sleeved shirts. **Sleeveless shirts and open-toe shoes are not permitted in the dining facilities at any of the Naval Base or inside Camp Delta. Individuals who are dressed not in accordance with this policy may be denied access to Camp Delta.**

Medical & Safety

- It is highly encouraged to consume plenty of water while at NS GTMO. The Media Relations staff will provide water. Additional water can be purchased at a local shoppette.
- Notify your personal physician as soon as possible to receive any necessary immunizations. Recommended immunizations include, but are not limited to: immune serum globulin, tetanus-diphtheria, oral polio, typhoid, yellow fever and malaria pills.

Miscellaneous

- There is a Navy Exchange (NEX) on base where you can purchase souvenirs such as hats, shirts, coffee mugs, etc. We normally arrange a trip to the NEX as time permits.
- An Automated Teller Machine (ATM) is available at the NEX
- Guantanamo Bay is on Eastern Standard Time.

Communication – Satellite

- LCN also provides the satellite communications network. Call Sterling, VA direct at 703-709-7902.
- Satellite time also is purchased in advance, which can be by credit card, cash, personal check or money order on the day of arrival.

Meals

- For the days prior to Commissions (19,20,21,22,23 AUG), we will utilize the Navy Galleys via pre-paid meal cards. This is most the most feasible option during this phase of the operation as the media will be spread out on the island in different locations and times. The meals will be pre-paid during the check-in process conducted at the Leeward JIB (Media Center). The media must pay cash, in advance, U.S. dollars $8.30 per day (breakdown - $1.70 breakfast, $3.30 lunch, $3.30 dinner). The technicians will pay $28.20 (3 days) up front. The remainder of the group will pay $19.90 (2 days) up front. These prices are prorated to include an arrival dinner.

- For the Commissions days, we will utilize MWR catered meals on a pay as you go (U.S. Cash-only) process. Three hot meals will be served at the Bulkeley Hall media tent each day.

  - Breakfast Buffet - $3.95 - Time 0630-0800 (Eggs, bacon, toast, pastry, fruits, juices, water, coffee)
    Lunch Buffet - $6.95 Time 1100 - 1300
    Dinner Buffet - $7.95 Time 1700 - 1900

Department of Defense Fact Sheet

Military Commission Procedures

- Military Commissions have historically been used to prosecute enemy combatants who violate the laws of war; the last time the United States used the Military Commission process was during World War II.
- Military Commissions provide:
  - A full and fair trial;
  - Protection for classified and sensitive information; and
  - Protection and safety for all personnel participating in the process, including the accused.
- In accordance with his Military Order of November 13, 2001, the President must determine if an individual is subject to his Military Order. This decision is the jurisdictional basis for prosecution; until the President determines that an individual is subject to his Military Order, no prosecution is possible. However, this determination does not require that criminal charges be brought against the individual, that decision is made by the Appointing Authority after the Chief Prosecutor recommends that charges be approved.
- An individual may be subject to the President's Military Order if the individual is not a U.S. citizen and the President determines that there is a reason to believe that the individual:
  - Is or was a member of al Qaeda;
  - Has engaged in, aided or abetted, or conspired to commit acts of international terrorism against the United States; or
  - Knowingly harbored one or more of the individuals described above; and
  - It is the interest of the United States that such individual be subject to this order.
- The Chief Prosecutor will draft charges, when appropriate, on individuals subject to the President's Military Order.
- The Appointing Authority approves and refers appropriate charges to a Military Commission and appoints Military Commission members.
- Each Military Commission panel has a minimum of three and a maximum of seven military officer members. One of the members must be a Judge Advocate who will serve as the Presiding Officer. All members of the Military Commission

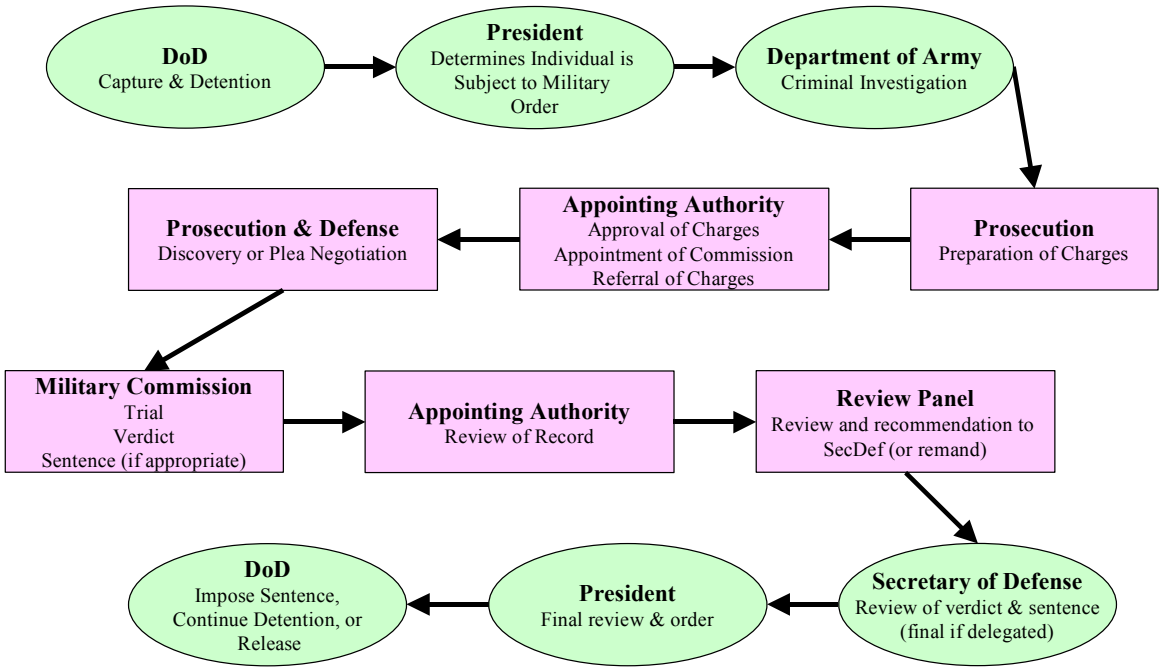
panel, including the Presiding Officer, vote on findings and, if necessary, on a sentence.

- Each accused tried by a Military Commission has the following procedural safeguards:
    - the presumption of innocence,
    - proof of guilt beyond a reasonable doubt,
    - the right to call and cross examine witnesses (subject to the rules regarding production of witnesses and protection of information),
    - nothing said by an accused to his attorney, or anything derived therefrom, may be used against him at trial,
    - no adverse inference for remaining silent,
    - and the overall requirement that any military commission proceeding be full and fair.
    - Finally, to assist him in preparing a defense, each accused has Military Defense Counsel provided at no cost to him.
- The accused may also hire a civilian defense counsel at no cost to the government as long as that counsel:
    - Is a United States citizen;
    - Is admitted to practice in a United States jurisdiction;
    - Has not been the subject of sanction or disciplinary action;
    - Is eligible for and obtains at least a SECRET level clearance; and
    - Agrees to follow the Military Commission rules.
- The Presiding Officer may admit any evidence that "would have probative value to a reasonable person." This standard of evidence takes into account the unique battlefield environment that is different than traditional peacetime law enforcement practices in the U.S. For example, soldiers are not required to obtain a search warrant when someone is shooting at them from a cave. This standard of evidence allows both the defense and the prosecution to admit evidence that was acquired during military operations.
- A finding of guilt and the imposition of a sentence must be with the concurrence of two-thirds of the Military Commission panel members.
- If there is a finding of guilt, the Military Commission panel members may impose any appropriate sentence, including death. A sentence of death requires a unanimous vote from a seven-member Military Commission panel.
- After the panel has delivered its verdict and imposed a sentence:

- All records of trial must be reviewed by the Appointing Authority who may return the case to the Military Commission for further proceedings if he determines it is not administratively complete.
- A three-member Review Panel of Military Officers, one of whom must have prior experience as a judge, will review all cases for material errors of law, and may consider matters submitted by the Prosecution and Defense. Review Panel members may be civilians who were specifically commissioned to serve on the panel. If a majority of the Review Panel members believe a material error of law has occurred, they may return the case to the Military Commission for further proceedings.
- The Secretary of Defense will review the record of trial and, if appropriate, may return it to the Military Commission for further proceedings, or forward the case to the President with a recommendation as to disposition.
- The President may either return the case to the Military Commission for further proceedings or make the final decision as to its disposition.
  - The President may delegate final decision authority to the Secretary of Defense, in which case the Secretary may approve or disapprove the findings or change a finding of Guilty to a finding of Guilty to a lesser-included offense, or mitigate, commute, defer, or suspend the sentence imposed, or any portion thereof. A finding of Not Guilty as to a charge shall not be changed to a finding of Guilty.

- After a Final Decision is made, a sentence shall be carried out promptly.

Commission Process



Media Ground Rules for Coverage of Military Commissions

U.S. Naval Station Guantanamo Bay, Cuba

1. Ground Rules - The United States Department of Defense will do its utmost to keep these proceedings open and available for media members to cover. In order to facilitate maximum access consistent with security requirements, the following Ground Rules have been established.

These ground rules are necessary to ensure protected information such as classified information, intelligence collection capabilities, and sources and methods are not compromised and to protect the security of commission participants by preserving anonymity.

Failure to comply with these ground rules or the Presiding Officer's instructions, could result in permanent expulsion from the courtroom area and may result in the removal of the parent news organization from further participation and could subject the News Media Representative (NMR) to criminal prosecution.

By signing this document, a NMR is agreeing to abide by the following restrictions:

a. To not publish, release, discuss or share information identified by commission's personnel as being Protected Information or otherwise protected from disclosure by these Ground Rules.

(1) Protected information includes: (i) information classified or classifiable pursuant to reference (d); (ii) information protected by law or rule from unauthorized disclosure; (iii) information the disclosure of which may endanger the physical safety of participants in commission proceedings, including prospective witnesses; (iv) information concerning intelligence and law enforcement sources, methods or activities; or (v) information concerning other national security interests.

b. If Protected Information is inadvertently disclosed during a session, the Presiding Officer can order a media embargo until the status of the information is determined.

c. All NMR's observing the sessions, whether they are in the courtroom or in the CCTV viewing area of the press center, are subject to the instructions of the Presiding Officer and courtroom etiquette rules as determined by the Office of Military Commissions. Failure to comply with the Presiding Officer's instructions could result in a charge of contempt of court, which could curtail all further coverage by that media representative and his/her news organization.

d. In the event technical difficulties interrupt the CCTV signal to the press center and the Presiding Officer elects to continue without a CCTV feed to the press center, the media in the courtroom will immediately be considered a pool and thus be required to share notes and observations with media in the press center as soon as practical until the CCTV can be restored.

e. No audio, video recordings, photographs or other electronic images or other likenesses may be rendered of proceedings or their participants from either in the courtroom or in the CCTV viewing area without prior release approval of the on-scene senior public affairs officer.

f. Tape recorders, telephones, computers, photographic or any other type of electronic or imaging equipment may not be brought into the courtroom or CCTV viewing area while proceedings are in session. Writing materials and drawing materials for the designated sketch artist are permitted. With the consent and assistance of the commissions public affairs officer, NMR's are permitted to photograph and record images inside the courtroom when no proceedings are being conducted and no participants are present.

g. The identities of all commission personnel, to include the Presiding Officer, commission members, prosecutors, defense counsels, and witnesses, will not be reported or otherwise disclosed in any way without prior release approval of OSD(PA). No photographs or videotape of commission personnel are permitted either inside or outside of the courtroom without prior release approval by OSD(PA) and the individual.

h. The identities of detainees, other than the accused when released by OSD(PA), may not be disclosed. No photographs or videotape of detainees are permitted either inside or outside of the courtroom.

i. NMRs may not discuss or reveal where the detention, commissions or headquarters facilities are located on the Naval Base. No maps or sketches of the base or any facilities will be produced or released at any time. Images or descriptions of security measures will not be recorded, discussed or released at any time.

j. JTF personnel must previously approve the release of their names or images or they may not be taken or released.

k. Commanders and staff members will not discuss security measures, interrogation methods, or the specific intelligence gained from interrogations. JTF members may discuss their role in the operations of JTF-GTMO as already released by OSD, but will not speculate as to future operations at Guantanamo.

l. Further, any direct or indirect contact, communication, interviews, photography, videography or other interaction with Cuban or Haitian migrant personnel on Naval Base Guantanamo Bay is expressly prohibited.

m. All news media representatives are required to abstain from photography of radar domes and antenna arrays situated throughout Naval Base Guantanamo Bay, as well as: coastlines from Windmill Beach to Cuba, security checkpoints, and air terminal or any military aircraft.

n. Interviews with senior commanders, support staff and detention camp personnel, and public affairs staff personnel are permitted and these individuals may be identified by name and unit.

o. Photographic coverage of detainees in and about the detention facilities, or groups in the detainee facilities, may be permitted by the camp commander, subject to security requirements and the following restrictions: News media coverage of detainees, including photo, video, and audio, will not be authorized when it identifies individual detainees, by name(s) or images (i.e., close-up images of individual face(s) that would allow individuals to be identified). Audio coverage of detainees can only be used if included as background in interviews or coverage from extended distances. Media will be responsible for screening their own video, photo, and audio coverage of detainee(s) to ensure they comply with these guidelines. Public affairs officials will be available to assist in reviewing if required.

p. Coverage of detainees in transit, including ground and air movement between detention facilities, or movement between detention facilities, courtroom facilities and transportation (bus, ferry, aircraft, etc.) is not authorized unless specifically approved by the on-scene public affairs officer.

q. Short-term embargoes may be imposed when necessary to protect security.

r. Media representatives are responsible for reimbursement of Guantanamo Bay emergency medical care services rendered (if utilized).

2. Rules of Courtroom Etiquette (Military Commission Observers):

a. The following rules apply to all military commission observers in the courtroom and Closed Circuit Television (CCTV) viewing area. Failure to follow these rules may result in being denied access to the courtroom and the CCTV viewing area. Violations of these rules could result in a charge of contempt of court and expulsion from commission-related activities at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

(1) All military commission observers must wear appropriate attire. Generally, casual business attire is appropriate for civilians. Examples of acceptable casual business attire include: long-pants, collared shirts with sleeves, and covered-toe shoes. Inappropriate attire would include, but is not limited to, the following: , sleeve-less shirts (tank tops, halter tops, etc.), denim jeans, T-shirts, mini skirts, any accessories or other clothing attire with political slogans, sneakers or tennis shoes, and sandals. Individuals wearing inappropriate attire will not be permitted to observe courtroom proceedings from either the courtroom or the CCTV viewing area.

(2) No distractions are permitted during active court sessions to include, but not limited to talking, eating, drinking, chewing gum, standing and stretching, sleeping, or other disruptions. Due to the hot and humid environment in Guantanamo Bay, bottled water with a re-closable lid will be permitted in both the CCTV room and the courtroom. No other beverages are permitted in either the CCTV viewing area or the courtroom while commissions are in active session.

(3) Entering and exiting the courtroom or CCTV viewing area will be limited to extreme emergencies, and every attempt should be made to take bathroom breaks during court recesses.

(4) Military commission observers are not permitted to interact with trial participants either during active sessions or breaks in the proceedings. Trial participants include the Presiding Officer, panel members, prosecutors, defense counsel, the accused, witnesses, guards, court reporters, translators, and other personnel assisting in the conduct of military commissions. Military commission observers are also expected to respect the privacy of other military commission observers during trial recesses and not press for unsolicited interactions.

(5) News media may request interviews by submitting requests to the Commissions Joint Information Bureau.

(6) Computers, laptops, PDIs, pagers, cell phones, Walkmans, audio recorders, video recorders, cameras, and any and all other types of electronic or battery operated devices are not permitted in the courtroom or CCTV room during courtroom sessions. Not only can these devices be distracting to others in the courtroom, but they pose a substantial security risk. Notebooks, pens, pencils, and paper are permitted for note taking, and only the designated sketch artist may produce sketches or artistic renditions of observations.

(7) Nothing in these Military Commission Observers Courtroom Etiquette Rules limits the Presiding Officer's ability to control the courtroom or permits disobeying any Presiding Officer or other military commission security personnel directions.

3. Courtroom Seating Rules for Coverage of Military Commissions

Courtroom seating will be allocated each day, by media category, and then by lottery with the sketch artist always having a seat.

There will be 8 reserved media seats in the courtroom. For allocation purposes, five media categories will be used to equally divide those seats: (2) print, (2) television, (2) wire and news service, (1) radio and (1) sketch artist. Each group will be allocated two seats except for the radio/sketch artist group. The distribution of seats may be altered by mutual agreement of the media pool and Commissions Public Affairs Officer.

Lots will be drawn among participating outlets to assign courtroom seating. If a proceeding lasts more than one day, a new lottery will be conducted for each day.

a. Specific rules:

(1) Once a News Media Representative (NMR) has viewed one day's worth of sessions from within the courtroom, their name is withdrawn from the lottery until all media representatives in all categories who desire courtroom seating have had a turn in the courtroom.

(2) Trading courtroom seating is not allowed. If a NMR draws a seat, they must use it or forfeit it. They may not trade, give away, or otherwise transfer the seat to another person. If a NMR leaves the courtroom during a proceeding, they will not be allowed to return. Seats turned back will be redistributed at the discretion of the senior public affairs officer.

(3) Once a day's session begins, seat allocations are considered used. Whether one day's worth of sessions lasts five minutes or five hours, NMR's will not be able to attend another day's sessions until their next lottery turn.

b. International law restricts direct media access to detainees and detainee related activities. The Joint Task Force (JTF) Commander, through the JIB director, will determine if media access to detainee facilities is appropriate while a commission is ongoing.

4. Media Viewing of Sessions

(a) Sessions will be open for media observation to the maximum extent practical given the requirement to safeguard protected information. Security and safeguarding of protected information is imperative and will be the primary determining factor in deciding if sessions will be open or closed to the media.

(b) Whenever practical, a limited number of media will be allowed to view sessions from within the courtroom. Media unable to view from within the courtroom will be allowed to view proceedings via closed circuit television (CCTV) feed to a press center at GTMO.

(c) The level of access allowed for a given session is at the discretion of the Appointing Authority or the Presiding Officer and is subject to change as the situation dictates. In an effort to balance the need to safeguard protected information with the principle of openness, a three-tiered system will be used to determine the level of access allowed.

(1) Open Sessions allow for maximum openness. This will be the standard posture for most commission sessions. The Appointing Authority or Presiding Officer will normally allow Open proceedings when no protected information is being discussed and there is a low risk of inadvertent disclosure of protected information. During Open Sessions, up to 8 media representatives will be allowed in the courtroom. Media will be appropriately debriefed if protected information is inadvertently disclosed during a courtroom session and will be bound by their agreement not to use the information. The balance of media will be allowed to view sessions via CCTV in the viewing area of the GTMO press center.

(2) Open Sessions With Delay. In some cases the Appointing Authority or the Presiding Officer may determine that there is a significant risk of Protected Information being inadvertently discussed or inadvertently disclosed. In such cases, all media will view the proceedings from the CCTV facility. The CCTV feed will have a delay to allow security officers to interrupt the feed in the event of the disclosure of protected information. These sessions are designed to continue to permit media access when a session would otherwise be closed.

(3) Closed Sessions. The Appointing Authority or Presiding Officer will normally order Closed sessions when Protected Information is planned to be discussed. During Closed sessions, no CCTV feed will be provided and no media will be in the courtroom. Procedural information on the session will be provided to the media members, though some exact details may be excluded. It is anticipated that this procedure will only be used when absolutely necessary.

5. Agree to Abide - Media representatives must agree to and sign the Media Ground Rules for Coverage of Military Commissions prior to being allowed to board military or military contracted transportation to GTMO.

Bureau Chiefs or an appropriate person who can legally represent the news organization, as well as the NMR going to the location, must agree to sign a Release, Indemnification, and Hold Harmless Agreement and Agreement Not to Sue.

Failure to follow these ground rules and instructions issued by the Joint Information Bureau may result in restricted access on GTMO, removal from the installation and revocation of press credentials. Failure to comply with the Presiding Officer's instructions or these ground rules may result in permanent expulsion from the courtroom area, and may result in the removal of the parent news organization from the commissions coverage assignment process.

By signing this document, the NMR is agreeing to abide by these restrictions.

If additional information is required contact the DoD Public Affairs Office via commissions@osd.mil or call (703) 697-5131.

Please sign the following, acknowledging that you have read and understand these ground rules and limitations. Each reporter must provide the information below by fax to (703) 697-3501 (DoD Press Office). The original signed documents will be collected prior to departure for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Reporters cannot cover military commissions without providing a signed copy of this document prior to departure.

Name_____ Affiliation_____

Position_____ Work Phone _____

Cell Phone _____ Fax _____

Social Security Number _____ Date of Birth _____

Passport Number _____Place of issuance _____

Emergency Contact Information (Name & Phone):
_____

I understand and will comply with the ground rules listed above. I also understand that the U.S. Government assumes no liability or responsibility for my personal safety.

News Media representative
(Signature) _____ (Date)_____

Bureau Chief or Editor
(Signature) _____ (Date)_____

19 March 2003

GTMO Detainee Processes

Admin Review

Definition/purpose: An annual review to assess whether an individual should be released, transferred or should continue to be detained. This will help ensure no one is detained any longer than is warranted, and that no one is released who remains a threat to our nation's security.

Applies to: All GTMO detainees Link to fact sheet: http://www.defenselink.mil/releases/2004/nr20040623-0932.html

Responsibility: Designated Civilian Official (Secretary of the Navy) PA Point of Contact: OARDEC PAO, Cmdr. Beci Brenton 703-697-7391

Combatant Status Review

Definition/purpose: A formal review of all the information related to the individual to determine whether each person meets the criteria to be designated as an enemy combatant. (Enemy combatant is defined as an individual who was part of or supporting Taliban or al Qaeda 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.)

Applies to: All GTMO detainees Link to website: http://www.defenselink.mil/news/Combatant_Tribunals.html

Responsibility: Designated Civilian Official (Secretary of the Navy) PA Point of Contact: OARDEC PAO, Cmdr. Beci Brenton 703-697-7391

Commissions

Definition/purpose: Prosecute enemy combatants who violate the laws of war. Provides a fair and full trial, while protecting classified information and the safety of all those involved, including the accused.

Applies to: Non-U.S. citizens, found to be subject to the President's military order primarily based upon the individual's participation in al Qaeda and acts of international terrorism. Fifteen detainees have been found to be subject to the President's military orders as of July 7, 2004.

Link to website: http://www.defenselink.mil/news/commissions.html

Responsibility: Office of Military Commissions PA Point of Contact: OMC PAO, Lt. Susan McGarvey 703-602-1924

Detainee Operations

Definition/purpose: - Detain enemy combatants to prevent combatants from continuing to fight against the U.S. and it allies. Includes a process to identify enemy combatants' threat and intelligence value. As of July 27, 2004, 151 detainees have departed GTMO either for release or for transfer to the custody of another government.

Applies to: All GTMO detainees Link to website: http://www.defenselink.mil/news/detainees.html

Responsibility: JTF GTMO PA Point of Contact: SouthCom Public Affairs and JTF GTMO Public Affairs
305-437-1202 011-53-99-5017

Process	Definition/purpose	Applies to	Responsibility	Public Affairs lead
Admin Review	Annual review to assess whether an individual should be released, transferred or should continue to be detained.	All GTMO detainees.	Designated Civilian Official (Secretary of the Navy)	OARDEC PAO, Cmdr. Beci Brenton 703-697-7391
Combatant Status Review	Determine whether a person meets the criteria to be designated as an enemy combatant. *	All GTMO detainees.	Designated Civilian Official (Secretary of the Navy)	OARDEC PAO, Cmdr. Beci Brenton 703-697-7391
Commissions	Prosecute enemy combatants who violate the laws of war.	Fifteen detainees as of July 7, 2004. Non-U.S. citizens based upon the individual's participation in al Qaeda and acts of international terrorism.	Office of Military Commissions	OMC PAO, Lt. Susan McGarvey 703-602-1924
Detainee Operations	Detain enemy combatants to prevent them from continuing to fight against the U.S. and it allies.	All GTMO detainees. As of July 27, 2004, 151 detainees have departed GTMO either for release or for transfer to the custody of another government.	JTF GTMO	SouthCom Public Affairs 305-437-1202 JTF GTMO Public Affairs 011-53-99-5017

* Enemy combatant is defined as an individual who was part of or supporting Taliban or al Qaeda 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.

JTF-GTMO Media Visit

Detention Hospital, Joint Medical Group

Fact Sheet

Mission Statement:
To provide healthcare services to the detainee population in support of Joint Task Force GTMO through professional and competent actions, risk containment, and detainee control.

Since conception the mission has shifted from a high inpatient census to an outpatient focus.

Purpose:

To give definitive professional medical impatient and outpatient care, and dental care while promoting positive public health standards.

Personnel: (as of 16 OCT 04)

Administrative Staff	7
Dentist	1
General Duty Corpsmen	38
Industrial Hygienist	1
Nurses	17
Officer in Charge	1
Psychiatrist	1
Psychologist	1
Providers	4
Specialty Technicians	26
Total	**97**

Services:

- General Surgery
- Orthopedic Surgery
- Oral Surgery
- Optometry
- Radiology
- Pharmacy
- Industrial Hygiene
- Physical Therapy
- Dietary
- Laboratory
- Internal Medicine/Infectious Disease
- Family Practice
- Mental Health
- Medical Special Missions
- Support from visiting medical specialists

Capabilities:

- 20 Bed inpatient facility
- 2 Isolation rooms
- ISO containers
  - Operating Room
  - Radiology
  - Pharmacy
  - Central Sterile Supply
- Dental
- Physical Therapy
- Detainee Acute Care Unit

Ongoing Medical Surveillance:

- Weight Management and Nutrition
- Latent Tuberculosis Management
- Immunizations Program

Surgical Trends:
Providing general and subspecialty surgical care to the Detainee population.

Initial surgical emphasis was related to war wounds and management of infection. Current surgical trends reflect primary healthcare management.

Detention Hospital	111 YTD
US Naval Hospital GTMO	58 YTD

Medical Statistics:

Outpatient Visits: (January – September 2004)

Clinic	6,623
Behavioral Health	7,134
Dental	483
Optometry	36
Ortho	19
Physical Therapy	389
Total Outpatient Visits	**14,684**

Inpatient Visits: (January – September 2004)

Total inpatient occupied bed days	829

Behavioral Health Services Trends: (August 2004)

Percent of population on service	9%
Percent of population on Delta Block	1%
Percent of population with a diagnosis	21%

Significant dates:

- 30 Jan 02 First patient admitted
- 18 Sep 02 Moved into new Detention Hospital
- 23 Sep 02 First additional admission to Det Hosp
- 03 Oct 02 First surgery performed in Det Hosp
- 04 Mar 03 Camp 4 opens and delta clinic implemented new medication pass and sickcall protocols
- 06 Mar 03 Infectious Disease provider developed population health plan for Hepatitis A, B, and MMR immunizations
- 17 Mar 03 First ever overseas deployment of mobile cardiac catheter suite. Staffed by 16 member Air Force cardio-thoracic team, completed 2 cardiac catherizations procedures on a detainee
- 24 Mar 03 Delta Behavioral Health-care Block opens; initial census = 21 detainees
- 08-19 June 04 Successfully completed the evolution to send/return a Cardio Thoracic team down to GTMO to complete an emergency surgery on a tumorous growth found in a patient
- 22-26 June 04 Neuropsychologist on board to see severe head injury patient requiring further neuropsych evaluation than is available

Fact Sheet: Joint Task Force GTMO

UPDATED: October 2004

General

The first JTF-160 personnel arrived at U.S. Naval Base, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba (GTMO), Jan. 6, and the command (now JTG-Guantanamo) presently includes approximately 2,000 U.S. service members and civilians representing all five military service branches. On Nov. 42002, JTF-160 merged with JTF-170 to form JTF-Guantanamo.

Mission

Joint Task Force GTMO conducts detention operations at NAVBASE Guantanamo Bay, Cuba in order to receive and secure detainees in support of the Global War on Terrorism (GWOT).

Camp Delta

Construction of 408 units began Feb. 27, 2002. Three hundred detainees were transferred from Camp X-Ray to the newly constructed Camp Delta Apr. 28-29, 2002. With the additions of Camp 2 (May 28, 02), Camp 3 (Oct. 22, 02), and Camp 4 (March 03), Camp Delta currently has approximately 1000 detention units.

Each unit has a floor-style, flushable toilet, a metal bed frame, and a sink with running water. Units measure 8' x 6'8".

Camp Four located inside of Camp Delta opened in March 2003. This camp provides a communal living environment with increased exercise and exercise time. The capacity is approximately 160.

Detainees are allowed to pray as desired, speak with ICRC representatives and medical staff, eat three hilal-appropriate meals each day (to accommodate Muslim detainees), exercise in multiple exercise yards, take regular showers, read the Koran and related commentaries and reference books on Islam, and freely converse with detainees in adjacent units.

U.S. Army Military Police (MP) men and women provide daily internal and external security for the camp.

Detainees

JTF-GTMO presently has approximately 549 detainees in its care. These detainees represent approximately 44 nationalities. During in processing at Camp Delta, detainees receive the following comfort items: foam-sleeping mattress, Toothbrush, washcloth, one-quart canteen, prayer cap, soap, shampoo, toothpaste, two towels, one orange jump suit, sandals, two blankets, one sheet and a Koran. Detainees eat three hilal-appropriate (for Muslim religious purposes) meals, and have access to exercise yards, members of the International Committee for the Red Cross and medical staff. They are also authorized to send and receive mail.

Camp America

The camp is composed mainly of 83 sea (South East Asian) huts. They serve as administrative, medical, recreational and storage spaces. These spaces include a gymnasium, big-screen cable television room; call center and a computer room with Internet access.

Camp America North

Camp America North, home to the guard and security forces of Camp Delta and the joint task force staff, houses approximately 600 service members.

Camp America and Kittery Beach JAS

The Camp America and Kittery Beach Joint Aid Stations provide emergent and routine medical care for JTF troopers. These facilities serve as a compliment to the Naval Base hospital in providing comprehensive care to military members at JTF Guantanamo.

Seaside Galley

The supporting galley (dinning facility) for Camp America and Camp Delta is able to support up to 2,000 people per meal.

Café Caribe

The supporting galley at Camp Delta opened on Thanksgiving Day, 2003 and is able to support up to 1,000 people per meal seating approximately 100 people at a time.

Detention Hospital

The comprehensive hardened medical facility within the Camp Delta is dedicated to detainee care. It provides staff and capabilities comparable to a full-service, modern medical hospital. The Detention Hospital is currently equipped to support 20 beds with a staff consisting of surgeons, doctors and nurses for

Fact Sheet: Joint Task Force GTMO

UPDATED October 2004

Units and Supporting Organizations

Joint Task Force GTMO

Headquarters & Support

- 128th Mobile Public Affairs Detachment, Salt Lake City, Utah
- Detachment 1, 128th Mobile Public Affairs Detachment, Denver, Colorado
- 50th Infantry Brigade, New Jersey

Joint Detention Operations Group (JDOG)

- 1-181st Infantry Battalion, Massachusetts
- 216th Military Police Company, West Memphis, Arkansas
- 217th Military Police Company, Prattville, Alabama
- 258th Military Police Company, Fort Polk, Louisiana
- 273rd Military Police Company, Washington State
- 384th Military Police Battalion, Fort Wayne, Indiana
- 463rd Military Police Company, Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri
- 661st Military Police Company, St Croix, Virgin Islands

Joint Maritime Patrol Group (JMPG)

- Coast Guard Maritime Safety and Security Team (MSST)

Medical

- Naval Hospital, U.S. Naval Base, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba
- Detention Hospital, Navy Fleet Hospital 20, USN
- Construction Battalion Unit 423, USN, Little Creek, Virginia

International Committee of the Red Cross

- Initially a 5-member detachment, independently operated from JTF-GTMO
- Headquarters, Geneva, Switzerland

U.S. Naval Base, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba

GTMO, the only U.S. military base located in a communist country, includes about 2,000 personnel (700 active duty service members, 150 civilians employees and 1,150 civilian contracted employees). It is located on the southeast tip of Cuba, in the Oriente Province, about 400 air miles from Miami. The base encompasses 45 square miles of land and water, including the 2½ mile-wide Guantanamo Bay that empties into the Caribbean Sea. A 17.4-mile fence line, patrolled on opposite sides by U.S. Marines and Cuba's "Frontier Brigade," separates the base from communist Cuba. Major units and tenant commands on the base include:

- Naval Station
- Naval Hospital
- Marine Corps Barracks/Ground Defense Security Force
- Naval Security Group Activity
- Personnel Support Activity
- Naval Atlantic Meteorological and Oceanographic Command

Internet Reference Sites

- Joint Task Force GTMO: http://www.nsgtmo.navy.mil/jtfgtmo
- U.S. Naval Base, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba: http://www.nsgtmo.navy.mil
- U.S. Southern Command: http://www.southcom.mil/pa

Fact Sheet: Camp Delta

UPDATED October 2004

Background

Camp Delta is the detention facility in which detainees in the custody of Joint Task Force GTMO are temporarily held. Detainees began their first days at the facility Sunday and or Monday, April 28-29, 2002 when all 300 detainees were transferred from Camp X-Ray, the first detention facility supporting JTF-GTMO. Camp Delta's single-occupancy units and communal units can hold approximately 1000 detainees. Presently, there are approximately 550 detainees representing 41 nations.

Detention Units

- Units are approximately 8 feet deep, 7 feet wide, and 8 feet tall. Walls are made of a heavy metal mesh material, except when they double as an external wall to the blockhouse. Those walls are made of a heavier, more solid metal material, with windows in the rear of each unit. Units are air-cooled by a strong ocean breeze circulating through windows and walls.
- Furnishings include a metal bed frame raised off the floor, a sink with running water, lower to the ground to help accommodate foot-washing for Muslim prayer needs; and floor-style toilets.
- An arrow indelibly stenciled on each bed points the direction to Mecca to accommodate Muslim prayer needs. The word "Mecca" is below this arrow.
- Camp 4 differs substantially from the other detention units inside Camp Delta. Each building complex consists of communal living areas, each having a toilet and sink, and there is also one large shower and toilet room. The four communal living rooms could house up to 10 detainees each. Each detainee will have a bed with a mattress, container for storing personal comfort items and other items like writing material and books.

Security

Security in and around Camp Delta includes use of multiple, continuous and integrated anti-terrorism/force protection measures. These measures are designed to give the maximum advantage to effectively respond to any threat by air, sea or land. Some examples of the most obvious elements include:

- The guards and their personal weapons
- Multiple fence lines integrated with razor wire around the camp perimeter
- Guard towers
- Obscured fencing to limit intelligence-gathering activities from inside or outside the facility.

Detainee In-Processing

Detainees immediately begin entering the in-processing building on arrival. In processing takes about 2-3 hours for an average group of 30 detainees. While waiting, detainees are offered water, as needed. Their earmuffs and safety goggles are removed as soon as they enter the facility. They still wear the medical facemask as a medical precaution in the event they have TB, and to protect them from TB if they don't. The inside of the in-processing facility is similar to a pre-built home. There are various rooms for different in-processing stations, with an extensive security force on hand to escort detainees throughout the process.

Stations

- Detainees take showers, are deloused and issued their comfort items, to include foam sleeping mattress; soap, shampoo, toothbrush and toothpaste; two towels and one washcloth; one-quart canteen; orange jumpsuit and sandals; two blankets and one sheet; Koran and prayer cap.
- Medical assessment includes a basic medical assessment, and a chest X-ray. There have been two positive cases of TB identified so far.
- Identification includes fingerprinting, photograph and ID bracelets
- Detainees have the option to fill out a short postcard confirming where they are and that they are safe.

Personnel and Facilities

- A staff of 5 International Committee of the Red Cross has unfettered access throughout the Camp Delta facility. It is completely independent of the JTF. Detainees meet with ICRC representatives, as needed. ICRC members also independently report any issues of concern to their Geneva headquarters, which then distribute that report to the U.S. government for information or use by oversight or other committees, as needed.
- The Detention Hospital provides an on-site mobile military hospital staffed by about 100 medical professionals. The Detention Hospital provides nearly all the medical capabilities of a permanent, base hospital.

Fact Sheet: Camp Echo and Camp Five

UPDATED: October 2004

CAMP ECHO INFO

- Camp Echo is part of the detention facility at Guantanamo. It was specifically designed to allow enemy combatants, whom the Office of Military Commissions has either charged with crimes or is contemplating charging, to meet with their defense counsel in a private setting that does not require additional security measures to transport the detainee to a different location for meetings.
- Additionally, Camp Echo detainees are permitted to use and keep in their cells items such as legal documents, pens, paper and other materials they would not be allowed to keep in camp Delta. Detention as an enemy combatant in Camp Echo is detention under the law of war, and is not punitive or criminal in nature. The difference between the two camps is that at Echo detainees have an area to meet with their defense counsel in private and are allowed to possess items necessary to prepare their defense case.
- Enemy combatants are moved to Camp Echo upon request of the Office of Military Commissions.
- Detainees at Camp Echo are not in solitary confinement. When not being visited by their attorneys, they are regularly seen by medical personnel, and receive frequent visits from the International Committee of the Red Cross. No attorney/client conversations have been monitored at Camp Echo. Nothing a detainee says to his attorney can be used against him at his trial.
- There are currently six detainees at Camp Echo.

CAMP FIVE INFO

- Camp Five is a new maximum-security detention and interrogation structure. It is built in accordance with the guidelines of the American Correctional Association for correctional facilities and cost approximately 15 million dollars to complete.
- Camp Five opened in the spring of 2004 and can house up to 100 detainees drawn from the Camp Delta population.
- Camp Five was built to complement Camp Delta-not to replace it.
- This facility provides a maximum-security detention facility that is also used for strategic interrogations. It allows for separation of detainees who are disruptive to camp dynamics in order to specifically on detainees of high intelligence value.
- Camp Five is a state-of-the-art facility that enhances our ability to conduct timely interrogations and manage detainees with a significantly reduced guard force.

JTF-GTMO Chronology of Significant Events

UPDATED: October 2004

January 2002

Jan. 06 JTF-160 initial force (2d Force Service Support Group, Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune, NC) arrives at U.S. Naval Base, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba (GTMO), commanded by Brig. Gen. Michael R. Lehnert, USMC

Jan. 11 Enemy combatant flight 01 arrives (Approx 20 enemy combatants)

Jan. 13 First enemy combatant surgical procedure performed at the naval hospital, GTMO

Jan. 14 Enemy combatant flight 02 arrives (Approx 50 total in the camp)

Jan. 16 Enemy combatant flight 03 arrives (Approx 80 total in the camp)

Jan. 17 4 representatives from the International Committee of the Red Cross arrive to monitor the enemy combatants; enemy combatant flight 04 arrives - (Approx 110 total in the camp)

Jan. 20 Enemy combatant flight 05 arrives (Approx 145 total in the camp)

Jan. 21 Enemy combatant flight 06 arrives (Approx 160 total in the camp)

Jan. 23 Korans distributed to enemy combatants and become part of standard comfort items

Jan. 24 First Muslim call to prayer

Jan. 30 Fleet Hospital 20 (FH-20) stands up to provide enemy combatant medical support with more than 100 medical professionals from Camp Lejeune, NC, and Marine Corps Air Station, Cherry Point, NC.

Jan. 31 FH-20 staff performs first surgical procedure (foot wound cleaning)

February 2002

Feb. 02 Final Camp X-Ray construction completed, totaling 320 units

Feb. 07 Enemy combatant flight 07 arrives (Approx 185 total in the camp)Feb. 08 First enemy combatant positive case of tuberculosis diagnosed

Feb. 09 Enemy combatant flight 08 arrives (Approx 220 total in the camp)

Feb. 11 Enemy combatant flight 09 arrives (Approx 255 total in the camp)

Feb. 13 Enemy combatant flight 10 arrives (Approx 290 total in the camp)

Feb. 15 Enemy combatant flight 11 arrives (Approx 300 total in the camp)

Feb. 18 SOUTHCOM authorizes the organization of JTF 170 for interrogation of enemy combatants

Feb. 27 Break ground at Camp Delta for approx. 410 units; enemy combatants begin hunger strike

March 2002

Mar. 10 Hunger strike continues, but has steadily dwindled down to about 15 enemy combatants

Mar. 28 JTF-160 commander, Brig. Gen. Lehnert, USMC, changes command with Brig. Gen. Rick Baccus, USA

April 2002

Apr. 02 Approval begins to build approx 200 more units at Camp Delta

Apr. 05 1 enemy combatant departs; first time an enemy combatant has left JTF-160's custody

Apr. 06 Enemy combatant flight 12 arrives (Approx 300 total in the camp)

Apr. 25 Camp Delta's first stage of detention units completed (approx 410 units)

Apr. 28 Transfer of 300 enemy combatants from Camp X-Ray to Camp Delta begins

Apr. 29 Transfer of enemy combatants from Camp X-Ray to Camp Delta completed without incident

JTF-GTMO Chronology of Significant Events

UPDATED: October 2004

May 2002

May 01 Enemy combatant flight 13 arrives (Approx 330 total in the camp)
May 03 Enemy combatant flight 14 arrives (Approx 360 total in the camp)
May 05 Enemy combatant flight 15 arrives (Approx 385 total in the camp)
May 28 Contract issued for construction of approx 200 additional high-security units

June 2002

June 08 Enemy combatant flight 16 arrives (Approx 410 total in the camp)
June 10 Enemy combatant flight 17 arrives (Approx 430 total in the camp)
June 12 Enemy combatant flight 18 arrives (Approx 470 total in the camp)
June 14 Enemy combatant flight 19 arrives (Approx 500 total in the camp)
June 16 Enemy combatant flight 20 arrives (Approx 535 total in the camp)
June 18 Enemy combatant flight 21 arrives (Approx 565 total in the camp)

July 2002

July 02 First suicide attempt by detained enemy combatant
July 15 Fleet Hospital 20 is re-named and is now called the Detention Hospital
July 22 Second enemy combatant attempted suicide
July 26 DoD announces construction of approximately 200 additional high-security units

August 2002

Aug. 01 Freedom Heights, a tent city housing troops during the beginning stages operations at Camp X-Ray, dismantled by 57 JTF-160 volunteers
Aug. 05 Enemy combatant flight 22 arrives (Approx 600 total in the camp)
Aug. 08 Suicide attempt by detained enemy combatant
Aug. 10 Suicide attempt by detained enemy combatant

September 2002

Sep. 11 Six separate memorial services were held in remembrance of 11 Sep. 2001
Sep. 19 Suicide attempt by detained enemy combatant
Sep. 20 Suicide attempt by detained enemy combatant

October 2002

Oct. 16 Suicide attempt by detained enemy combatant
Oct. 22 Approximately 200 high-security detention units completed and open
Oct. 27 Enemy combatant flight 23 departs; 4 Enemy combatants (Approx 600 total in the camp)
Oct. 28 Enemy combatant flight 24 arrives (Approx 625 total in the camp)

November 2002

Nov. 04 JTF-160 and JTF-170 merge to form JTF-GTMO; Maj. Gen. Dunlavey exchanges command to Maj. Gen. Miller
Nov. 04 Suicide attempt by detained enemy combatant

December 2002

Dec. 26 Suicide attempt by detained enemy combatant
Dec. 28 Suicide attempt by detained enemy combatant

January 2003

Jan. 16 Suicide attempt by detained enemy combatant. Combatant seriously injured himself and remains in serious condition.
Jan. 31 Suicide attempt by detained enemy combatant

February 2003

Feb. 02 Two suicide attempts by detained enemy combatants
Feb. 04 Suicide attempt by detained enemy combatant
Feb. 07 Enemy combatant flight 25 arrives (Approx. 650 total in the camp)
Feb. 13 Suicide attempt by detained enemy combatant
Feb. 16 Suicide attempt by detained enemy combatant
Feb. 17 Suicide attempt by detained enemy combatant
Feb. 18 Suicide attempt by detained enemy combatant

March 2003

Mar. 01 Suicide attempt by detained enemy combatant
Mar. 07 Suicide attempt by detained enemy combatant
Mar. 09 Suicide attempt by detained enemy combatant
Mar. 19 Suicide attempt by detained enemy combatant
Mar. 21 Enemy combatant flight 26 departs; 18 combatants released (Approx 630 total in the camp)
Mar. 23 Enemy combatant flight 27 arrives (Approx 660 total in the camp)
Mar. 23 Mental Health Unit opened
Mar. 31 Suicide attempt by detained enemy combatant

April 2003

Apr. 02 The Medium Security Detention Facility fully completed – capacity approx 200
Apr. 22 Suicide attempt by detained enemy combatant

May 2003

May 08 Enemy combatant flight 28 departs; 13 combatants transferred (Approx 645 total in the camp)
May 09 Enemy combatant flight 29 arrives (Approx 680 total in the camp)
May 14 Enemy combatant flight 30 departs; 4 Saudi combatants were transferred for further detention and 1 was released (41 transferred to date)
May 17 Suicide attempt by detained enemy combatant
May 19 Suicide attempt by detained enemy Combatant

June 2003

June 2 Suicide attempt by detained enemy combatant (28 total attempts by 18 combatants)

JTF-GTMO Chronology of Significant Events

UPDATED: October 2004

July 2003

July 3 President Bush signed a RTB statement on 6 detained enemy combatants (commissions process begins)

July 16 Suicide attempt by detained enemy combatant (29 total attempts by 18 combatants)

July 16 Enemy combatant flight 31 departs; 27 combatants transferred

July 17 Enemy combatant flight 32 arrives; 10 combatants arrive (Approx 660 in camp)

July 18 DoD announces transfer complete to their countries of origin

July 23 General Counsel and British Attorneys discuss and review options for the disposition of British enemy combatant cases

August 2003

Aug 12 Suicide attempt by detained enemy combatant (30 total attempts by 19 combatants)

Aug 18 Suicide attempt by detained enemy combatant (31 total attempts by 20 combatants)

Aug 22 Suicide attempt by detained enemy combatant (32 total attempts by 21 combatants)

November 2003

Nov 23 Enemy combatant flight 33 departs; 20 combatants transferred for release (Approx 640 total in the camp)

Nov 23 Enemy combatant flight 34 arrives; approximately 20 combatants arrive (Approx 660 total in the camp)

December 2003

Suicide attempt by detained enemy combatant (33 total attempts by 21 combatants)

January 2004

Suicide attempt by detained enemy combatant (34 total attempts by 21 combatants)

Jan 28 Enemy combatant flight 35 departs; 3 juvenile enemy combatants transferred for release (Approx 650 total in the camp)

Jan 29 DoD announces transfer complete of 3 juvenile enemy combatants to their countries of origin

February 2004

Feb. 13 Danish enemy combatant transferred for release or further detention

Feb. 24 Spanish enemy combatant transferred for release or further detention

Feb. 27 7 Russian enemy combatants transferred for release or further detention

March 2004

Mar. 9 5 British enemy combatants transferred for release or further detention

Mar. 15 23 Afghan enemy combatants and 3 Pakistani detainees transferred for release of further detention

April 2004

April 2 15 enemy combatants transferred for release or further detention to several countries of origin

May 2004

Camp Five opens with a capacity to house up to 100 detainees drawn from the Camp Delta population.

July 2004

July 08 One Swedish detainee is transferred for release.
July 27 Four French detainees transferred to the control France.
July 30 First Combatant Status Review Tribunal held.

August 2004

Aug. 02 Five Moroccan detainees were transferred to the control of the government of Morocco.
Aug. 24 First Military Commissions hearing held.

September 2004

Sep. 18 Thirty-five detainees transferred to Pakistan; 29 for continued detention and 6 for release.
Sep. 22 Eleven detainees are transferred to Afghanistan for release. Ten detainees are transferred from Afghanistan to Guantanamo.

Fact Sheet: U.S. Naval Base, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba

UPDATED: October 2004

Background

- U.S. Naval Base Guantanamo Bay is the **oldest U.S. base overseas and the only one in a Communist country.** Located on the southeast corner of Cuba, in the Oriente Province, the base is about 400 miles off the coast of Miami, Florida.
- In December 1903, the United States leased the 45 square miles of land and water (GTMO includes the 2 ½ mile-wide Guantanamo Bay, which empties into the Caribbean Sea) for use as a coaling station. A treaty reaffirmed the lease in 1934, granting Cuba and her trading partners free access through the bay, payment of $2,000 in gold per year ($4,085 today), and a requirement that both the United States and Cuba must mutually consent to terminate the lease.
- **President Dwight Eisenhower cut diplomatic relations with Cuba in 1961**. At this time, many Cubans sought refuge on the base. U.S. Marines and Cuban militiamen began patrolling opposite sides of the base's 17.4-mile fence line. Today, U.S. Marines and Cuba's "Frontier Brigade" still man fence line posts 24 hours a day. In October 1962, family members of service members stationed here, and many base employees were evacuated to the United States as President John F. Kennedy announced the presence of Soviet missiles in Cuba. This was the start of the **Cuban Missile Crisis,** which resulted in a naval quarantine of the island until the Soviet Union removed the missiles. The evacuees were allowed to return to the base by Christmas 1962. Another crisis arose just 14 months later on **Feb. 6, 1964, when Castro cut off water and supplies to the base** in retaliation for several incidents in which Cuban fishermen were fined by the U.S. government for fishing in Florida waters. Since then, Guantanamo Bay has been self-sufficient **and the Naval Base desalination plant produces 3.4 million gallons of water and more than 800,000 kilowatt-hours of electricity daily.**
- The base is divided into two distinct areas by the **2 ½ mile-wide Guantanamo Bay.** The airfield is located on the Leeward side and the main base is on the Windward side. Ferry service provides transportation across the bay. **The primary mission of Guantanamo Bay is to serve as a strategic logistics base for the Navy's Atlantic Fleet (fuel and supplies), to support counter drug operations in the Caribbean, and as the primary location for Migrant Surge Operations in the Caribbean.**
- **In 1991, the naval base's Migrant Surge mission expanded as more than 34,000 Haitian refugees passed through Guantanamo Bay.** The refugees had fled Haiti after a violent coup brought on by political and social upheaval in their country. The naval base received the Navy Unit Commendation and Joint Meritorious Unit Award for its effort. In May 1994, Operation Sea Signal began and the naval base was tasked to support Joint Task Force 160, which was here to provide humanitarian assistance to thousands of Haitian and Cuban migrants**.** **In late August and early September 1994, 2,200 family members and civilian employees were evacuated from the base due to the strain on base resources as the migrant population climbed to more than 45,000** and the Pentagon began preparing to house up to 60,000 migrants on the base. The last Haitian migrants departed here Nov. 1, 1995. The last of the Cuban migrants left the base Jan. 31, 1996. In October 1995, family members were authorized to return, marking an end to family separations. An immediate effort began to restore base facilities for family use, including a child development center, a youth center, two schools and Sunday school. Additionally, the revitalization of Boy and Girl Scout Camps and the Guantanamo Bay Youth Activities (a free sports program for children) was enacted. Since Sea Signal, Guantanamo Bay has retained a migrant operations mission, with an ongoing steady state migrant population capability of up to 60. The base has also conducted two contingency migrant operations: Operation Marathon in October 1996 and Present Haven in February 1997. Both of these short-fused events involved the interception of Chinese migrants being smuggled into the United States. **After 52 years of service, Guantanamo's Fleet Training Group relocated to Mayport, Fla., in July 1995. One month later, the naval base lost another major tenant command when the base's Shore Intermediate Maintenance Activity disestablished after 92 years of service here.**

Major Units and Tenant Commands

Major units and tenant commands on the base include:

- Naval Station
- Naval Hospital
- Marine Corps Security Force Company
- Personnel Support Activity
- Naval Atlantic Meteorology and Oceanography Command Detachment
- Naval Media Center Detachment
- Department of Defense Dependant Schools

Personnel

- Approximately 3,900 total personnel, consisting of:
    - 750 active-duty service members
    - 1,900 foreign nationals
    - 800 military, civil service and contractor family members
    - 350 civil service
    - 216 contracted employees
    - 60 Cuban exiles and their 21 dependents
    - 5 Cuban commuters

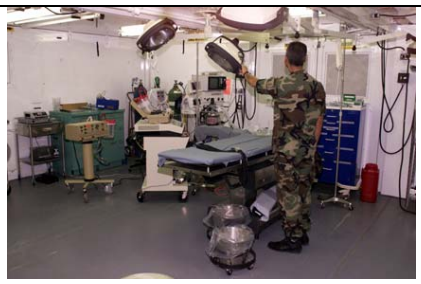
Payroll

Civilian Payroll is $6 million

Military/Civilian payroll for the naval base in fiscal year 2004 was approximately $10 million.

Fact Sheet: Camp Delta Photos

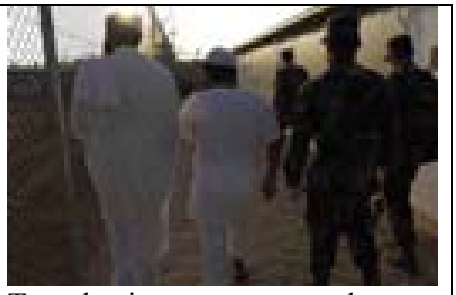
These photos from inside Camp Delta have been approved for Public Release. They can be found online at http://www.dod.mil/photos/Operations/OperatiEndurinFreedo.

A Camp Delta recreation and exercise area at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.	The operating room at the detainee hospital at Camp Delta.	The detainee hospital ward at Camp Delta, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
 The operating room at the detainee hospital at Camp Delta, Guantanamo Bay.	The operating room at the detainee hospital at Camp Delta.	A forty-eight-person detention block at Camp Delta, Guantanamo Bay.
A single, outside shower stall at Camp Delta.	A librarian pushes a book cart at Camp Delta, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.	Comfort items issued to detainees at Camp Delta, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

Fact Sheet: Camp Delta Photos

A detention unit at Camp Delta, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.	Dental care is provided at the detainee hospital at Camp Delta.	A sailor fires a M-60 machine gun during live-fire exercise at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
U.S. Army soldiers conduct a dismounted patrol in Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.	Army soldiers conduct a dismounted patrol in Guantanamo Bay.	A U.S. Army soldier uses binoculars to scan the perimeter of the Leeward Airfield at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
A detainee packs his personal belongings prior to being relocated to a medium security facility at Guantanamo Bay.	A detainee is escorted to a medium security facility at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.	A detainee is escorted to a medium security facility at Guantanamo Bay.

Fact Sheet: Camp Delta Photos

Bunks in a medium security facility await the arrival of detainees at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.	The detainee leader for a medium security facility is read the camp rules at Guantanamo Bay.	 Two detainees are escorted to a medium security facility at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

Military Ranks and Rates

Grade	Naval Rank	Marine Rank	Army Rank	Air Force Rank
Commissioned Officers				
0-10	Adm.	Gen.	Gen.	Gen.
0-9	Vice Adm.	Lt. Gen.	Lt. Gen	Lt. Gen
0-8	Rear Adm.	Maj. Gen.	Maj. Gen	Maj. Gen
0-7	Rear Adm.	Brig. Gen.	Brig. Gen.	Brig. Gen.
0-6	Capt.	Col.	Col.	Col.
0-5	Cmdr.	Lt. Col.	Lt. Col.	Lt. Col.
0-4	Lt. Cmdr.	Maj.	Maj.	Maj.
0-3	Lt.	Capt.	Capt.	Capt.
0-2	Lt. j.g.	1st Lt.	1st Lt.	1st Lt.
0-1	Ensign	2nd Lt.	2nd Lt.	2nd Lt.
Warrant Officers				
W-5	Chief Warrant Officer	Chief Warrant Officer	Chief Warrant Officer	Chief Warrant Officer
W-4	Warrant Officer	Chief Warrant Officer	Chief Warrant Officer	Chief Warrant Officer
W-3	Warrant Officer	Chief Warrant Officer	Chief Warrant Officer	Chief Warrant Officer
W-2	Warrant Officer	Chief Warrant Officer	Chief Warrant Officer	Chief Warrant Officer
W-1	Warrant Officer	Warrant Officer	Warrant Officer	Warrant Officer
Enlisted Members				
E-9	Master Chief Petty Officer of the Navy	Master Gunnery Sgt. or Master Sgt.	Command Sgt. Maj. or Sgt. Maj	Chief Master Sgt. or Senior Master Sgt.
E-8	Senior Chief Petty Officer	1st Sgt. or Master Sgt.	1st Sgt. or Master Sgt.	Senior Master Sgt.
E-7	Chief Petty Officer	Gunnery Sgt.	Sgt. 1st Class	Master Sgt.
E-6	Petty Officer 1st class	Staff Sgt.	Staff Sgt.	Tech. Sgt.
E-5	Petty Officer 2nd class	Sgt.	Sgt.	Staff Sgt.
E-4	Petty Officer 3rd class	Cpl.	Cpl. or Spc.	Senior Airman
E-3	Seaman	Lance Cpl.	Pfc.	Airman 1st Class
E-2	Seaman Apprentice	Pfc.	Pvt.	Airman
E-1	Seaman Recruit	Pvt.	Pvt.	Airman

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Sterling, Virginia 20166
Phone: 703-709-7902 Fax: 703-709-4136

LCN Booking Procedure for Occasional Use Satellite Feeds

Current uplink includes scheduling, uplink facility, technical assistance, and satellite time. Minimum scheduling block for billing purposes is one hour at $800. All scheduling requires two-hour notice and is on a first come first serve basis.

Scheduling.
Please call 703.709.7902 or 800.816.5698 to speak with a LCN representative. The following information is required:

- Date/Time of requested feed
- Company and Individual requesting feed
- Phone Number
- Fax Number
- Billing Address
- GTMO Location Correspondent

Confirmation.
Once satellite time has been committed a LCN representative will contact the Company/Individual requesting the feed and confirming the feed timeslot, usually within 10-20 minutes. Once a timeslot has been confirmed it cannot be canceled. Typical information that will be provided during the confirmation includes:

- Satellite
- Transponder
- Channel Assignment (CH)
- Down Link Frequency (DL Freq)
- Polarization (Pole)
- Forward Error Correction (FEC)

Uplink Capability.
LCN's uplink has two VSAT facilities including:

- A 5M flyaway antenna with a SSPA, and BNC video connection with a XLR single audio channel connection. This unit can provide only digital feed and is located on the Leeward portion of Guantanamo Bay Cuba.
- A 4.5M Andrews antenna with a HPA and BNC video connection with a XLR single audio channel connection. A possible upgrade for simulcast capability may occur in the short term. This unit can provide either digital or analogue and is located on the Windward portion of Guantanamo Bay Cuba.

The satellite feed will be over AMC 4 C band. All other equipment is the responsibility of the News Agency. LCN is not responsible or liable for any un-owned LCN equipment used during your feed. Please have the video crew available to the satellite operator at least 30 minutes before the feed to ensure equipment compatibility and system operation.

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Coordination/Liaison.
LCN provides the coordinative and contractual aspects with the news media through our Sterling, VA office. The point of contact for procuring and scheduling the uplink services is:

Network Control Center
Phone: 800-816-5698
Email: uplink@lcninc.com

Prepayment of services is required 24 hours prior to uplink, unless credit approval has been obtained by LCN's finance department. Payments can be made by check or charged to a VISA or MasterCard. To obtain credit approval, please contact:
Accounting
Phone: 800-816-5698
Email: cminor@lcninc.com

LCN has on-site personnel at GTMO who can provide assistance in establishing link's between news media and the uplink service. The point of contact at GTMO is:
Bob Diamond, Phone: 011-5399-3644, Fax: 011-5399-9972, Email: Bob@gtmo.net.

Technical.
The technical requirement for the satellite uplink services is that the news media can provide either a combined or independent audio or video signal feeds to the LCN uplink satellite systems. The audio feed should be via an XLR connection and the video feed or combined feed should be via BNC. This will provide LCN with the data necessary to provide either an analogue or digital uplink to satellite carrying simplex video and audio information (One way over satellite). Two-way voice communications for live broadcasts that is referred to Internal Feed Back (IFB) will occur over a phone circuit provided by Joint Task Force Group (JTFG). Each news agency is responsible for coordinating the receiving station requirements for downlink in Continental United States (CONUS).

Internet Service. News Agencies can use direct dial-up with certain restrictions. The following guidelines are provided concerning the use of dial-up internet from anywhere at GTMO: 1) To access your CONUS Internet Service Provider or you business VPN, you will need access to Long Distance while at GTMO. To do this you must go to LCN and establish a prepaid PIN for long distance. 2) On your PC, open the network and dial up connections and change the phone number to 2925,,PPPPPPPP,,1NXXXXXXXXX. (2925 is the access code for the PIN System for Long Distance at GTMO + ,, are two comma's in the data stream that will allow the system to receive the dial up and process the call + PPPPPPPP is the 8 digit PIN for Long Distance obtained from LCN + ,, are the second set of comma's in the data stream that will allow the computer to receive dial tone and 1NXXXXXXXXX is the CONUS phone number of your ISP.) These instructions apply for Windows 98, 2000, ME, and XP. Please make sure the comma's are inserted exactly as shown and that no spaces or dashes are used. Also please note that 1-800, 866, 877, and 888 (toll free numbers) will not work for dial-up connections from Guantanamo Bay Cuba.