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Report No. 09-INTEL-13
September 23, 2009
Investigation

Inspector General
United States Department of Defense

DEPUTY INSPECTOR GENERAL FOR INTELLIGENCE

Investigation of Allegations of the Use of Mind-Altering Drugs to Facilitate Interrogations of Detainees (U)

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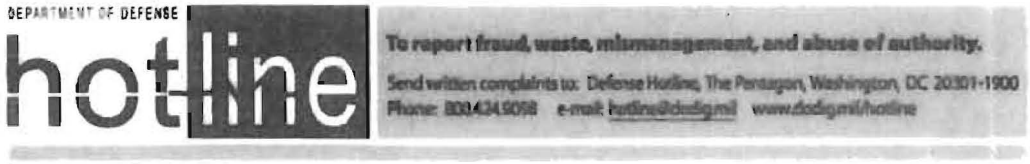

Acronyms and Abbreviations

DIA	Defense Intelligence Agency
IV	Intravenous
J2	Joint Staff Intelligence Section
JTF	Joint Task Force
JTF GTMO	Joint Task Force Guantanamo
LSD	Lysergic Acid Diethylamide
OIG	Office of the Inspector General
OSD	Office of the Secretary of Defense
USCENTCOM	United States Central Command
USSOUTHCOM	United States Southern Command

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INSPECTOR GENERAL
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
400 ARMY NAVY DRIVE
ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA 22202-4704

23 JUN 09

MEMORANDUM FOR UNDER SECRETARY OF DEFENSE FOR INTELLIGENCE
DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE FOR DETAINEE POLICY
DIRECTOR, DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF G2, DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
NAVAL INSPECTOR GENERAL
GENERAL COUNSEL, DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
INSPECTOR GENERAL, U.S. SOUTHERN COMMAND
INSPECTOR GENERAL, U.S. JOINT FORCES COMMAND
INSPECTOR GENERAL, U.S. CENTRAL COMMAND
INSPECTOR GENERAL, U.S. SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND
FLEET JUDGE ADVOCATE, FLEET FORCES COMMAND

SUBJECT: Investigation of Allegations of the Use of Mind-Altering Drugs to Facilitate Interrogations of Detainees (Report No. 09-INTEL-13)(U)

(U) We are providing this report for your information and use. We performed the investigation in response to a congressional inquiry. We considered management comments on a draft of the report in preparing the final report.

(U) Comments on the draft of this report conformed to the requirements of DoD Directive 7650.3 and left no unresolved issues. Therefore, we do not require any additional comments.

(U) We appreciate the courtesies extended to the staff. Please direct questions to me at (703) 604-(b)(6) (b)(7)(C), DSN 664-(b)(6) (b)(7) or (b)(6) (b)(7)(C), (703) 604-(b)(6) (b) (7)(C) DSN 664-(b)(6) (b)(7). The team members are listed inside the back cover.

Patricia A. Brannin
Deputy Inspector General
for Intelligence

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Report No. 09-INTEL-13 (Project No. D2007-DINT01-0092.005) September 23, 2009

Results in Brief: Investigation of Allegations of the Use of Mind-Altering Drugs to Facilitate Interrogations of Detainees (U)

(U) What We Did

(U) In response to a tasking to the Inspectors General of DoD and the Central Intelligence Agency from Senators Biden, Hagel, and Levin, we investigated allegations that mind-altering drugs were administered to detainees to facilitate interrogation at DoD interrogation facilities. The Central Intelligence Agency Inspector General conducted a separate investigation of its interrogation facilities.

(U) What We Found

(U) We did not substantiate allegations made by or on behalf of present and former detainees that they had been administered mind-altering drugs for interrogation purposes at DoD interrogation facilities.

(U) We found no evidence that DoD authorized the use of mind altering drugs to facilitate interrogation.

(U//~~FOUO~~) We did, however, note that some detainees received ongoing medication with psychoactive drugs (for treatment of diagnosed medical conditions) which could impair an individual's ability to provide accurate information. We also observed that certain detainees, diagnosed as having serious mental health conditions and being treated with psychoactive medications on a continuing basis, were interrogated.

(U) Client Comments and Our Response

(U) Deputy Under Secretary of Defense for Human Intelligence, Counterintelligence and Security; Director, Defense Intelligence Agency; Assistant Deputy Chief of Staff, Department of the Army, G2; Naval Inspector General; Inspector General, United States Southern Command; and the Chief of Staff, United States Joint Forces Command concurred with our findings.

(U) The Principal Director, Office of Detainee Policy ; General Counsel, Department of the Air Force; Chief of Staff, United States Central Command; Deputy Director of Intelligence, United States Special Operations Command, and the Deputy Commander and Chief of Staff, United States Fleet Forces Command had no comment on the draft report.

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(U) Introduction

(U) Objective

(U) This investigation was conducted to determine the facts surrounding reports that detainees and prisoners captured in Southwest Asia may have been administered mind-altering drugs[1] to facilitate interrogation at DoD interrogation facilities. Other allegations or allegations based on incidents which occurred when the detainees were not under DoD control are not within the scope of this investigation.

(U) Background

(U) On April 24, 2008, Senators Biden, Hagel, and Levin jointly signed a letter requesting that the Inspectors General of the DoD and Central Intelligence Agency investigate reports published in the news media that detainees had been administered mind-altering drugs to facilitate interrogations. The Inspectors General mutually agreed to conduct the investigation within their respective agencies.

(U) Scope and Methodology

(U) We conducted this investigation from June 2008 through July 2009. Our investigation encompassed detainees under DoD control from September 2001 through April 2008. The investigative scope encompassed DoD detainee operations in Iraq, Afghanistan, Guantanamo Bay, and the United States. We conducted on-site visits to detainee confinement facilities at Guantanamo Bay and Charleston, South Carolina. We issued data calls to appropriate DoD components, reviewed reports published by government and non-governmental organizations, and interviewed individuals who we determined had information directly bearing on the matter. We believe that our analysis of the evidence obtained provides a reasonable basis for our findings and conclusions based on our investigative objectives.

(U) Prior Coverage

(U) We discovered no prior coverage specifically addressing the use of mind-altering drugs on detainees to facilitate interrogation during the last 5 years. However, for a review of related reports published by the U.S. Government, academic institutions, or human rights organizations, see Appendix I.

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[1] (U) We use the terms mind-altering drugs, psychoactive drugs, and psychotropic drugs interchangeably. We defined the terms to mean any chemical substance that alters brain function resulting in changes in perception, mood, consciousness, and/or behavior.

(U) Finding A. Administration of Mind-Altering Drugs

(U) Summary.

(U) We did not substantiate allegations made by or on behalf of present and former detainees that they had been administered mind-altering drugs for interrogation purposes while at DoD interrogation facilities.

(U) Background.

(U) For the purposes of this investigation, we reviewed DoD documents including: relevant interrogation plans and logs, medical records and Behavioral Health Service reports.[2] Additionally, we independently researched open source and classified documents. We issued data calls for relevant information to 17 DoD organizations. We analyzed data received from all respondents and issued follow-up data calls to six DoD components.

(U) We reviewed DoD interrogation policy from 2001 until 2008. This included a comprehensive review of the 2003 Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) Working Group[3] review of interrogation techniques as well as actions taken by Joint Task Force 170.[4] This review is further discussed in Finding B.

(U) We interviewed over 70 personnel related to our investigation. These individuals included six current or former Joint Task Force Guantanamo (JTF GTMO) Joint Intelligence Group Directors and Interrogation Control Element Chiefs, and four current or former Joint Medical Group Directors assigned to JTF GTMO between 2001 and 2008. We spoke with key personnel at JTF GTMO, United States Central Command (USCENTCOM), United States Southern Command (USSOUTHCOM), and United States Special Operations Command as well as the U.S. Naval Consolidated Brig in Charleston, South Carolina. We also interviewed detainees, legal counsel for detainees, and personnel involved in detention operations, interrogations and the medical treatment of detainees.

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[2] (U) Behavioral Health Service reports are weekly reports created by the Behavioral Health Unit at JTF GTMO. These reports describe diagnoses for detainees with mental health issues.

[3] (U) On January 15, 2003, the Secretary of Defense directed the DoD General Counsel to establish a working group to assess the legal, policy, and operational issues relating to the interrogation of detainees.

[4] (U) On November 4, 2002, Joint Task Force 160/170 was merged and re-designated JTF GTMO.

(U) We identified numerous detainees who made allegations that they had been medicated without their consent. Only a small subgroup of these individuals made allegations of forced medication that they directly linked to interrogation. We contacted civilian legal representatives for the aforementioned detainees via letters, email and phone calls. We asked counsel to provide any information they could regarding their clients' allegations. We also sent queries to all military legal counsel at Guantanamo who represent those detainees who remain at Guantanamo.

(U//~~FOUO~~) We attempted to interview several detainees, whom we selected based upon the nature and specificity of their allegation coupled with the detainee's accessibility (we did not attempt to interview detainees who had been repatriated). On January 9, 2009, we received permission from the Deputy Secretary of Defense to interview three detainees who made specific allegations of receiving drugs to facilitate interrogation. These three individuals are (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) and (b)(6) (b)(7)(C). On March 24, 2009, legal counsel for (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) declined our interview request. On April 14, 2009, we conducted interviews with (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) and (b)(6) (b)(7)(C).

(U) We extensively reviewed allegations made by (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) that he had been given an unknown drug during interrogation at the U.S. Naval Consolidated Brig in Charleston, South Carolina. This review is discussed in detail in Appendix II.

(U) Results.

(U) ***Medical Treatment.*** We reviewed medical records maintained at the Joint Medical Group, JTF GTMO documenting the physical and psychological care and treatment of detainees. Nowhere in the medical records did we find any evidence of mind-altering drugs being administered for the purposes of interrogation.

(U//~~FOUO~~) We found that several detainees had received compulsory medical treatment. This treatment was documented within the medical records. For instance, at least three detainees received intravenous fluids (IV) in order to hydrate them. Additionally, at least one detainee was fed with a feeding tube due to hunger strikes that had brought his body weight below acceptable levels.

(U//~~FOUO~~) In some cases we were able to correlate a detainee's allegation of forced drugging with a particular medical treatment. For example, Detainee IG-03[5] claimed that he was frequently administered IV solutions during interrogation. During a 2003 administrative review board hearing, IG-03 stated that he was "forcibly given frequent IVs many times a day by medical personnel during interrogation, which felt like repetitive stabs and this happened on a daily basis. Medical personnel were involved in carrying out these methods used in interrogations." A review of IG-03's medical records showed that he did receive IV fluids for hydration frequently between November 24, 2002, and January 3, 2003; a period in which he

[5] (U) We assigned IG reference numbers in cases where we referenced information from the detainee's personal medical record.

was interrogated almost daily. These IV's were administered in the interrogation room as documented in his interrogation log.

~~(S//NF)~~ According to press reporting, Detainee IG-02 claimed that he was frequently administered IVs during interrogation. "I'd fall asleep (after the shot)." According to IG-02, he was unable to learn what types of drugs were injected before the interrogations but believes that they were intended to extract information. We found no evidence that he was administered shots during interrogation. However, a review of his medical records showed that IG-02 had been diagnosed as schizophrenic and psychotic with a borderline personality disorder. Medication he received included Haldol[6], a drug whose side-effects include lethargy. A Behavioral Health Service Report dated July 25, 2004, showed that on May 27, 2003 he was prescribed Haldol administered by injection. Additionally, a Summary Interrogation Report from April 16, 2004, stated that IG-02 "noted that he was receiving medication and they forced him to receive injections. He stated he had first approved of these injections but no longer wanted them." Another Summary Interrogation Report stated that the IG-02 "was concerned about a shot he has been receiving from medical personnel. An interrogator referred IG-02 to medical personnel, explaining that interrogators cannot initiate, discontinue, or in any way influence medical treatment." Additionally, the interrogator stated in his comments that IG-02, "...wishes to discontinue the injections which he stated he receives monthly. Medical personnel were notified of IG-02's request."

(U//~~FOUO~~) ***Medical Records.*** Medical records maintained by the Joint Medical Group, JTF GTMO showed that several detainees received psychoactive drugs on a regular and continuing basis in order to treat behavioral health issues. In some cases, these drugs had to be forcibly administered. We found that these instances were documented within the medical records at Joint Medical Group, and that the chain of command had been consulted prior to the forcible administration of medication. Behavioral Health Service weekly situation reports show that over 100 detainees had been seen by the Behavioral Health Service, JTF GTMO for psychological evaluation between 2002 and 2009. The documents indicated that detainees suffered from a variety of mental health problems ranging from insomnia to schizophrenia and psychosis. The medical reasons for the drugs prescribed to the detainees whose records we reviewed were clearly indicated in both medical records and Behavioral Health Service reports.

(U//~~FOUO~~) We noted in the medical records of some detainees, documentation of ongoing medication with psychoactive drugs which could impair an individual's ability to provide accurate information. We also observed that certain detainees diagnosed as having serious mental health conditions and being treated with psychoactive medications on a continuing basis were interrogated while under the effects of the medication.

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[6](U) Haldol is an antipsychotic used in the treatment of schizophrenia and, more acutely, in the treatment of acute psychotic states and delirium. Side-effects of Haldol include; anxiety, dysphoria, and an inability to remain motionless. Other side effects include dry mouth lethargy, muscle-stiffness, muscle cramping, tremors and weight gain.

(U//~~FOUO~~) ***Medical Interviews.*** We interviewed the current Commander of the Joint Medical Group and three of his predecessors in that position. One former Commander of the Joint Medical Group stated that some detainees were involuntarily medicated to help control serious mental illnesses. For example, one detainee had a piece of shrapnel in his brain which resulted in control problems and a limited ability to provide effective consent. According to the Joint Medical Group staff they used the same procedures that they would have used for an American mental health patient. The psychiatrists and two psychologists assigned to the Behavioral Health Service consulted with each other and arrived at group decisions regarding the diagnosis of individual detainees. They could, and did bring in psychologists from the U.S. Naval Hospital, Guantanamo for a second opinion. Joint Medical Group also had an ethics committee which reviewed the psychiatric diagnosis if it became necessary to medicate a detainee without his consent. All Joint Medical Group commanders said that involuntary administrations of medication or food were approved by the ethics committee, and were conducted in accordance with U.S. medical standards.

(U//~~FOUO~~) ***Interrogation Plans.*** We also reviewed information maintained in the JTF GTMO Joint Detainee Information Management System. During this review of the Joint Detainee Information Management System and a subsequent review of the JTF GTMO archive files, we reviewed 1,620 interrogation plans covering 411 detainees during the period from August 2002 through January 2005. No interrogation plans were noted which mentioned drugging, medicating, or threatening to drug or medicate a detainee to facilitate interrogation.

(U) ***Data Call Submissions.*** We queried 17 DoD organizations for all documentation pertaining to the threat or administration of mind-altering drugs for the purpose of interrogations conducted by DoD components or in support of other government agencies. The organizations queried include: Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Intelligence, Office for the Under Secretary of Defense for Policy, Department of Defense General Counsel, Assistant to the Secretary of Defense for Intelligence Oversight, Joint Chiefs of Staff, the Military Services, Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA), USCENTCOM, USSOUTHCOM, United States Special Operations Command, United States Joint Forces Command, United States Pacific Command, United States European Command, and, United States Northern Command.

(U) None of the organizations queried produced any documents or evidence of the use of mind-altering drugs to facilitate interrogation. Air Force, DIA, DoD General Counsel and Joint Forces Command did provide information related to the OSD Working Group. This information is discussed in Finding B.

(U) USCENTCOM stated they "discovered no HQ USCENTCOM policies, nor those of subordinate units, which ever authorized the use of mind-altering drugs during interrogations. Furthermore, neither HQ USCENTCOM nor its subordinate units discovered any investigations into allegations of such use in its area of responsibility."

(U//~~FOUO~~) The USSOUTHCOM Staff Judge Advocate at JTF GTMO stated, "after searching the JTF GTMO tracker, the Staff Judge Advocate office has no record of any

allegations concerning the threatened use or administration of mind-altering or psychotropic drugs."

(U//~~FOUO~~) We requested the DoD Office of Detainee Policy to review their reports for any detainee allegations that mind-altering drugs were used for the purpose of interrogation at DoD interrogation facilities. The Office of Detainee Policy reported no such allegations.

(U) ***Defense Counsel.*** Interviews and written responses provided by the defense counsel of the detainees did not offer sufficient contextual information to provide us specific investigative leads. For example, a law firm representing three detainees we researched stated that "at the moment there is no information further to what is already in the public domain in the statement of the men." Additionally, representation for [redacted] said, "at this stage of his incarceration, [redacted] memory is severely compromised and, unfortunately, we are skeptical that he can provide you with any further additional details beyond these documents."

(U) ***Interviews with Defense Components.*** Key personnel at USCENTCOM, United States Special Operations Command, USSOUTHCOM, and JTF GTMO all stated the use of mind-altering drugs to facilitate interrogation was not authorized. No one recalled any reported incidents or allegations of the use of mind-altering drugs to facilitate interrogation. We also interviewed former Joint Intelligence Group Directors, Interrogation Control Element Chiefs, and Joint Medical Group Directors, JTF GTMO who all stated that they were unaware of any policy, regulation, or authorization, that approved the use of drugs for the purpose of facilitating interrogations. Additionally, they reported no allegations or incidents of drugs being used for the purposes of interrogation.

(U//~~FOUO~~) The former USSOUTHCOM Director for Intelligence (J2) from July 1999 through May 2003, stated that the topic of drugs being used for interrogation purposes never arose during his time as the USSOUTHCOM J2 and that his personnel received the first detainees brought to the detention facility at Guantanamo Bay. He also stated that he would have not allowed it to occur if it had been mentioned as a possible technique.

(U//~~FOUO~~) During an on-site visit at USSOUTHCOM, we spoke with the DIA Senior Command Representative as well as the Staff Judge Advocate and the Deputy Chief of Theater Coordination. The Deputy Chief stated that he had been part of USSOUTHCOM GTMO operations since 2002, and that he served as an analyst at JTF GTMO from 2002 until 2003. He was not aware of any instance in which mind-altering drugs were used to facilitate interrogation. He did state that psychoactive medication was administered to detainees for mental health purposes and that these injections were sometimes forced with uncooperative detainees[7]. He also stated that IVs and feeding tubes were also administered during hunger strikes. Additionally, he

[7] (U) This statement is consistent with DoD policy that health care will generally be provided with the consent of the detainee. However, in the case of extreme circumstances such as a hunger strike, attempted suicide, or other attempted self-harm, medical treatment or intervention may be administered without the consent of the detainee to prevent death or serious harm.

said that on occasion, chemical restraints[8] were used on detainees that posed a threat to themselves or others. Two other former Joint Medical Group Directors agreed with this statement.

(U) Officials interviewed at USCENTCOM included the Counterintelligence Branch Chief, the Detainee Affairs Branch Chief and the Staff Judge Advocate. They stated that there had never been any mention of mind-altering drugs being used or discussed for interrogation purposes at the USCENTCOM level and subordinate units. Additionally, they were unaware of any authorizations, policies or special access programs that allowed mind-altering drugs to be used to facilitate interrogations.

(U) Officials interviewed at United States Special Operations Command included the Deputy J2 and Counterintelligence Section as well as the Human Intelligence Support Element Chief from DIA. They stated that United States Special Operations Command was not aware of any instances in which mind-altering drugs were used during interrogations. Additionally, they were not aware of any policy, direction or order that authorizes drugs to be used as an interrogation tactic.

(U) ***Detainee Interviews.*** On April 14, 2009, we conducted interviews with [redacted] and [redacted].

(U) According to [redacted], he was captured in Karachi, Pakistan by the Pakistanis in September 2002. After three days in Pakistan, he stated that he was taken to "the Prison of Darkness," that he believes was in Kabul, Afghanistan. According to [redacted], after 40 days in Kabul he was transferred to Bagram, Afghanistan and held there for six or seven days prior to being transported to Guantanamo.

(U) [redacted] stated that during an interrogation at Bagram he was given pills; green and red ones. "After I ate like three of them, my tongue started getting heavier. After that, I woke up and they (interrogators) said thank you very much, we've got what we need. After I ate the stuff, it was like a state of delusion." He also said "it took like three-four days (to feel normal again). I was not normal until I came to Cuba and then I started to feel my mind back. It was a state of delusion. Like everything was a dream. My sensation was not great."

(U) During the interview, we asked [redacted] if he was told what the pills were. He stated, "At the time they said it was some candy. And I was hungry so I ate it." [redacted] said it came in a clear plastic bag and said they were sweet. He stated that this only happened one time.

(U) We asked [redacted] if the sensations he experienced could have been the result of being exhausted. He responded, "I don't remember exactly." He further offered, "if you saw my

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[8] (U) A chemical restraint is a medication used to control behavior or restrict the patient's freedom of movement. Additionally, a detainee that exhibits aggressive and uncontrollable behavior that cannot be controlled by conventional restraint and is deemed to represent an imminent threat to self and others may be involuntarily administered chemical restraint medication by the medical staff.

condition in the Prison of Darkness after 40 days being tortured, and having to stand all the time at Bagram. Those were things consuming my mind at the time." He later stated, "when I start to remember that, I get somewhat upset, because it was a terrible event in my life. When you had been standing for three-four days in a row, I was so tired, I was exhausted. I can't describe those sensations."

(U) From DoD records, we determined that (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) was interrogated four times between October 23-26, 2002, at Bagram Airfield. Based on (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) description and correlated with DoD records, we were able to identify the two U.S. Army personnel who interrogated him. We interviewed the two interrogators separately. Neither interrogator could specifically recall (b)(6) (b)(7)(C), as each had interrogated over 100 persons during their respective assignments. Both of the interrogators stated emphatically that they never gave any detainee a drug or medication. They also stated that they never witnessed anyone give a detainee a drug or medication for interrogation purposes and knew of no authorization that would permit the administration of drugs to facilitate interrogations. However, both stated that they frequently gave the detainees food and candy to reward or encourage them to talk. Food they gave them included cookies, Taffy's, Jolly Ranchers, suckers and Fruit Loops cereal. Based on the statements provided by the interrogators, and lacking any evidence of drugging, we concluded that we could not substantiate (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) allegation.

(U) (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) said he was arrested in Faisalaban, Pakistan in March 2002. (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) stated that he was held by the Pakistanis for three months. He arrived at Guantanamo late in the summer of 2002.

(U) (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) was asked if anyone had ever threatened to give him a "truth drug." He said "Yes. One of the interrogators said he would give me something that will make me talk." He said that the incident happened four years ago at Guantanamo. When asked if he was ever threatened again, (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) said, "That was only one time, because I told him I don't care, just do what you want."

(U) We reviewed USSOUTHCOM records pertaining to (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) detention and interrogation. None of the Summary Interrogation Reports, Reports of Investigative Activity, Memoranda for Record, Interrogation Plans or JTF GTMO Detainee Assessments made any reference to the use or the threat of mind-altering drugs to facilitate interrogation. Additionally, when we reviewed what (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) told us about the interrogators that allegedly offered him the truth drug and the time-frame in which it took place, we were unable to correlate this information with records and documents pertaining to his interrogations.

(U) Finding B. OSD Interrogation Policy as Pertains to Drugs.

(U) Summary.

(U) The OSD Working Group by its report dated April 4, 2003, did not recommend, nor did the Secretary of Defense by his memorandum dated April 16, 2003, authorize the use of mind-altering drugs to facilitate interrogation.

(U) Background.

(U//~~FOUO~~) On October 2, 2002, a meeting was convened at JTF-170 which included the JTF-170 J2, the JTF-170 Staff Judge Advocate, the Chief of the Interrogation Control Element (an employee of the DIA assigned on temporary duty to JTF-170), and two JTF-170 mental health specialists. Content of the meeting was recorded in "Counter Resistance Strategy Meeting Minutes." The minutes of that meeting record that near the end of the meeting there was a discussion about ways to manipulate the environment of detainees. Among the listed points of discussion was, "Truth serum; even though it may not actually work, it does have a placebo effect."

(U) Results.

(U//~~FOUO~~) On October 11, 2002, the JTF-170 (J2) addressed a request for approval of counter-resistance strategies to the Commander, JTF-170. The JTF-170 Staff Judge Advocate agreed with the request by memorandum, and the Commander, JTF-170 forwarded it to the Commander, USSOUTHCOM the same date. The request for counter-resistance strategies was staffed at the Joint Chiefs of Staff and provided to the DoD General Counsel who forwarded it to the Secretary of Defense with a recommendation for approval with specific conditions. The Secretary of Defense approved the DoD General Counsel recommended course of action on December 2, 2002. Neither the JTF-170 request nor the Secretary of Defense memorandum of approval referenced the use of mind-altering drugs for interrogation.

(~~S//NF~~) On January 15, 2003 the Secretary of Defense directed the DoD General Counsel to establish a working group to assess the legal, policy, and operational issues relating to interrogation of detainees. The OSD Working Group was chaired by the General Counsel, Department of the Air Force, and was composed of civilian and military attorneys representing their respective services as well as interrogation subject matter experts. On January 21, 2003, the OSD Working Group tasked the DIA to compile a list of possible interrogation techniques regardless of legality. The Deputy Director, DIA tasked the DIA Human Intelligence Directorate to prepare a comprehensive list of possible interrogation techniques for review by the working group.

(~~S//NF~~) The DIA representative prepared a list of 40 techniques which were reviewed by the DIA General Counsel and Deputy Director before being presented to the OSD Working Group on January 24, 2003. Item 40 was:

> (~~S//NF~~) Use of Drugs: "The use of drugs such as sodium pentothal and Demerol could prove to be effective."

(~~S//NF~~) On January 26, 2003, the DIA representative forwarded to the OSD Working Group another version of the techniques list presented in matrix format. In addition to the information contained in the list of techniques, the matrix added a comment on effectiveness which described the use of drugs as "...relaxes detainee to cooperative state."

(~~S//NF~~) We interviewed members of the OSD Working Group who stated that the possible use of mind-altering drugs was rejected and immediately removed from the list. The OSD Working Group issued its report on April 4, 2003. The use of mind-altering drugs was not included as a recommended technique in the report. Based on the OSD Working Group report, the Secretary of Defense signed a memorandum to the Commander, USSOUTHCOM on April 16, 2003, which approved a broad array of interrogation techniques for use at JTF GTMO and stipulated that requests for any additional techniques must be forwarded through the Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff for his consideration. The use of mind-altering drugs was not among the list of techniques approved by the Secretary of Defense.

(U) We conclude from this analysis that the Secretary of Defense did not authorize the use of mind-altering drugs for the purpose of detainee interrogation.

(U) Appendix I. Published Reports Review.

(U) Summary.

(U) We conducted a review of related literature including U.S. Government reports and those published by academic institutions or human rights organizations. Our review of open source records did not substantiate the allegations. Reports directly related to this investigation are summarized below.

(U) Results.

(U) ***U.S. Army Surgeon General.*** "Assessment of Detainee Medical Operations for OEF, GITMO, and OIF," U.S. Army Medical Research and Materiel Command, April 13, 2005. This assessment was directed by the Army Surgeon General and addressed the full spectrum of combat medical care for both U.S. forces and detainees. The Army assessment team visited Iraq, Afghanistan, and Guantanamo and interviewed a total of 1,182 personnel from over 180 military units using a standard questionnaire. One group of questions specifically addressed the subject of possible use of mind-altering drugs for the purpose of interrogation. Two incidents were noted in the report.

(U/~~FOUO~~) At Kirkuk, Iraq, one non-commissioned officer in the medical support field stated to the Army Surgeon General interviewer that he saw sedatives being used by medical personnel to calm a detainee so that the detainee would talk more. The Army Surgeon General interviewer noted in the report that eight other respondents in the same unit did not report such an incident. We requested the local Army Inspector General to obtain sworn statements from the non-commissioned officer, the officer who conducted the initial Army Surgeon General interview, and the officer commanding the unit at the time. When interviewed on October 14, 2008, the non-commissioned officer elected to make a corrective statement in which he claimed no knowledge of a request to administer mind-altering drugs for interrogation purposes. In the corrected statement the non-commissioned officer stated that sedatives were only given to patient detainees to alleviate pain. The original Army Surgeon General interviewing officer was interviewed on October 17, 2008, but could offer nothing additional to the published report. The commanding officer was interviewed on October 7, 2008, and stated he was aware of the incident originally reported. He described an incident involving a severely wounded detainee that the unit intelligence officer wanted to interrogate. The commander refused this request and instructed his staff that medical care was their first priority and that medications should be administered to a detainee within a minimum of six hours prior to an interrogation.

(U/~~FOUO~~) In the second incident contained in the Army Surgeon General report, a medical officer stationed at Baghdad, Iraq reported that he was treating a wounded civilian when he was asked to administer cough syrup under the ruse of it being a truth serum. The doctor refused and issued instructions to his colleagues that medical treatments were not to be used for interrogation purposes. On October 7, 2008, the OIG interviewed the medical officer mentioned in the Army Surgeon General Report. He stated that the brigade S-2 (Intelligence Officer) made the request and he refused as it would be a violation of medical ethics. The doctor further stated that he had

no knowledge of anyone else requesting the use of drugs on a detainee for the purpose of interrogation. Based on interviews, we concluded that the incidents cited in this report did not provide evidence that mind-altering drugs were administered by medical personnel to facilitate interrogations.

(U//~~FOUO~~) ***U.S. Senate Armed Services Committee.*** "Senate Armed Services Committee Inquiry into the Treatment of Detainees in U.S. Custody," Senate Armed Services Committee, December 2008. The Senate Armed Services Committee conducted a thorough inquiry into the evolution of detainee interrogation policies, authorities, and techniques. The inquiry reviewed early influences on interrogation policy; the development of new interrogation authorities; the use of Guantanamo as a "Battle Lab" for interrogation techniques; legal opinions governing interrogations; and, the implementation of approved interrogation techniques at Guantanamo, Iraq, and Afghanistan. The Senate Armed Services Committee report contained no evidence that mind-altering drugs were administered to detainees to facilitate interrogations.

(U//~~FOUO~~) ***Department of Justice.*** "A Review of the FBI's Involvement in and Observations of Detainee Interrogations in Guantanamo Bay, Afghanistan, and Iraq (U)", Department of Justice, Office of the Inspector General; May 2008. The scope of the review was Federal Bureau of Investigation participation in detainee operations worldwide. The report addressed Federal Bureau of Investigation activities in concert with or supportive of DoD components and other government organizations. The report was released in three versions; Top Secret Codeword; redacted to Secret No Foreign Dissemination; and redacted to Unclassified. We reviewed the unredacted Top Secret Codeword version and found no reference to mind altering drugs. We also provided the Department of Justice OIG a list of detainees who had made claims of being administered mind altering drugs and requested they review their investigative files for any information relevant to our investigation. The Department of Justice OIG searched their files against the names we provided and found no references to drugs or mind altering drugs.

(U) ***Physicians for Human Rights.*** "Broken Laws, Broken Lives: Medical Evidence of Torture by US Personnel and Its Impact," Physicians for Human Rights, June, 2008. This report provides first person accounts of treatment by eleven former detainees and subsequent medical and psychological evaluations by representatives of the Physicians for Human Rights. Four of the former detainees described being given medications (including Zocor, Valium, and Zoloft) at times without their consent, but none of the four alleged there was a connection between the medications and the interrogation process. One former detainee alleged that he was often forcibly medicated both orally and through injections of unknown drugs. Of the eleven former detainees none made allegations associating their medications with interrogations.

(U) ***Human Rights Watch.*** "Locked Up Alone: Detention Conditions and Mental Health at Guantanamo," Human Rights Watch, June 2008. This report specifically addressed mental health issues associated with former detainees held at Guantanamo. The report cited one former detainee who stated he had been given antidepressant medication, but did not allege any connection with the interrogation process.

(U) ***University of California.*** "Guantanamo and Its Aftermath: U.S. Detention and Interrogation Practices and Their Impact on Former Detainees," International Human Rights Law Clinic, University of California, November, 2008. This report details the Guantanamo detention facilities and mental health treatment of detainees. The report was based on a structured questionnaire with follow-up interviews with 112 individuals including 62 former detainees. The report states that detainees were medicated for the purpose of transporting them from the theater of operations to Guantanamo. The report also states that interrogators at Guantanamo had access to detainee medical records. However, the report does not contain any allegations that mind-altering drugs were administered for the purpose of interrogations.

(U) Appendix 2. [redacted].

(U) Summary.

(U) We investigated allegations made by [redacted] that he had been administered Lysergic Acid Diethylamide (LSD) or phencyclidine (PCP) while being interrogated. Based on our findings, we determined that [redacted] was not administered a mind-altering drug to facilitate interrogation. However, we concluded that the incorporation of a routine flu shot into an interrogation session with [redacted] was a deliberate ruse by the interrogation team, intended to convince [redacted] he had been administered a mind-altering drug.

(U) Background.

(U) [redacted], a native born U. S. citizen, was arrested on May 8, 2002, and detained as a material witness. On June 9, 2002, [redacted] was designated by President Bush as an enemy combatant and transferred to DoD custody with confinement at the U. S. Naval Consolidated Brig, Charleston, South Carolina. On October 4, 2006, the Federal Defender representing [redacted] filed a *Motion to Dismiss for Outrageous Government Conduct*, based, in part, on the allegation that [redacted] had been given drugs against his will, believed to be some form of LSD or PCP, to act as a sort of truth serum during his interrogations. Later, on December 13, 2006, the Federal Defender filed an order of competency for [redacted] to stand trial. [redacted] also made reference to drugs or "truth serum" to both the psychiatrist and psychologist who conducted mental health assessments in 2006 at the request of Defense Counsel.

~~(S)~~ In accordance with Chairman Joint Chiefs of Staff Execute Order dated June 10, 2002, U.S. Joint Forces Command was directed to accept control of [redacted] and the U.S. Naval Consolidated Brig, Charleston, SC was directed to detain [redacted] for a time to be determined. Pursuant to the same Execute Order, USSOUTHCOM was assigned responsibility for the interrogation of [redacted]. By this Execute Order, U.S. Joint Forces Command was ultimately responsible for ensuring that [redacted] was treated humanely in accordance with the President's Policy memorandum dated February 7, 2002. Based on these authorities, U.S. Joint Forces Command and Commander, U.S. Atlantic Fleet, exercised legal review authority for all actions which had the potential to impact on the personal welfare of [redacted]. Neither U.S. Joint Forces Command nor Commander, U.S. Atlantic Fleet was responsible for the conduct of interrogation operations.

(U) [redacted] was interrogated during the period June through October 2002 by personnel from the Federal Bureau of Investigation and Joint Task Force 170, the predecessor organization of JTF GTMO. Beginning in October, 2002, the [redacted] interrogations were conducted by the DIA and after March 2003, he was interrogated jointly by the DIA and Federal Bureau of Investigation.

(U) Results.

(U) During the mental competency hearing for [redacted], a senior official of the U.S. Naval Consolidated Brig testified in response to a question concerning [redacted] being injected with LSD that the incident involved a "flu shot." Based on this statement we focused the investigation on events related to the administration of influenza vaccine. We conducted an on-site examination of daily logs maintained by the security force at the brig and confirmed that [redacted] received an influenza immunization on December 5, 2002. We interviewed the Navy corpsman who described the process for preparing the vaccine and administering the immunization. The Navy corpsman stated that [redacted] did not complain of any post immunization reactions that might have been related to LSD or any other psychoactive drugs. However, the Navy corpsman stated that one of the interrogators instructed him not to inform [redacted] of the nature of the immunization. We interviewed two security personnel who were present during the administration of the flu shot. Neither could recollect for certain who, if anyone, informed [redacted] he was receiving a flu shot.

(U//~~FOUO~~) We conducted an analysis of situation reports issued after each interrogation by the DIA supervising interrogator and compared their content with recordings of the interrogations beginning in October 2002 through December 5, 2002, the date of the immunization. We also obtained sworn statements from the two interrogators who were responsible for conducting the interrogation.

(~~S//NF~~) The interrogation videos show that beginning on October 16, 2002, and again on November 14, 2002, and December 4, 2002, [redacted] expressed concern about the possible use of drugs to induce him to cooperate with the interrogators. The most detailed discussion of truth serum occurred on November 14, 2002, after [redacted] declined to take a polygraph examination. The interrogation video recording depicts that following the polygraph declination, [redacted] and the interrogator had a discussion of other techniques which could be used to verify [redacted] statements. Among the techniques described by the interrogator was the use of a "truth serum." However, at the end of the discussion the interrogator clearly stated to [redacted] that, "There is no such thing as a 'truth serum'."

(~~S//NF~~) During the interrogation of December 5, 2002, which immediately followed the influenza immunization, the interrogation recording shows that [redacted] asked why they gave him a shot. The interrogator said that "it was necessary" and proceeded to ask [redacted] what kind of shot he received. [redacted] said he was told that it was a "flu shot." Later during the interrogation [redacted] commented that he did not feel well and asked, "what did you shoot me with? Did you shoot me with serum?"

(~~S//NF~~) [redacted]

(U//~~FOUO~~) We concluded from the interrogation recordings and interviews with the interrogator and brig personnel present on December 5, 2002, that [redacted] was not administered a mind-altering drug during his confinement at the U.S. Naval Consolidated Brig, Charleston, South Carolina. We further concluded that the [redacted] failed to follow legal review procedures established by U.S. Joint Forces Command to ensure that [redacted] welfare was protected in accordance with guidance issued by the President.

(U) Client Comments, and Our Response.

~~(S//NF)~~ [redacted]

~~(S//NF)~~ [redacted]


(b)(1) 1.4(c) (b)(6) (b)(7)(C)

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Under Secretary of Defense for Intelligence (U)

~~SECRET//NOFORN~~

OFFICE OF THE UNDER SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
5000 DEFENSE PENTAGON
WASHINGTON, DC 20301-5000

AUG 2 5 '10

MEMORANDUM FOR INSPECTOR GENERAL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE (ATTN DEPUTY ASSISTANT INSPECTOR GENERAL FOR INTELLIGENCE)

SUBJECT Investigation of Allegations of the Use of Mind-Altering Drugs to Facilitate Interrogation of Detainees (~~S//NF~~)

(~~S//NF~~) In response to your July 27, 2009, request my office has reviewed the Office of Inspector General report entitled, "Investigation of Allegations of the Use of Mind-Altering Drugs to Facilitate Interrogation of Detainees." We concur with the report as written.

Laurence K. Burgess
Deputy Under Secretary of Defense
(HUMINT Counterintelligence & Security)

~~SECRET//NOFORN~~

Under Secretary Of Defense for Policy (U)

UNCLASSIFIED

OFFICE OF THE UNDER SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
2600 DEFENSE PENTAGON
WASHINGTON, DC 20301-2600

APR 25

MEMORANDUM FOR (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) [redacted] Deputy Assistant Inspector General for Intelligence

SUBJECT: Investigation of Allegations of the Use of Mind-Altering Drugs to Facilitate Interrogations of Detainees (Project No. D2007-DINT01-0092.005) (Your Ltr., July 24, 2009)

We conducted a review from a Detainee Policy perspective and have no suggested edits. In addition, from a Policy perspective, we did not see anything misclassified. We concur that all of those items of a Policy nature in this document are unclassified.

The classified paragraphs within the draft report will require a review from USD(I) or DIA before they can be declassified (if possible).

The release of this report is likely to generate media attention. Please keep our office informed as to when it will be released and efforts to craft talking points regarding the release. Our office point of contact is (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) [redacted] (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) [redacted]

J. Alan Liotta
Principal Director, Office of Detainee Policy

UNCLASSIFIED

Defense Intelligence Agency (U)

~~SECRET//NOFORN~~

DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20340-5100

To: Deputy Assistant Inspector General for Intelligence
400 Army Navy Dr
Arlington, VA 22202

AUG 2 1 2009

SUBJECT: (U) Draft Report on the Investigation of Allegations of the Use of Mind-Altering Drugs to Facilitate Interrogations of Detainees (Project No. D2007-DINT01-0092.005)

1. [redacted] (b)(1) 1.4(c)
(b)(1) 1.4(c)

2. [redacted] (b)(1) 1.4(c)
(b)(1) 1.4(c), (b)(6) (b)(7)(C)

3. (U) The DIA Inspector General (IG) investigated the information gap cited in Appendix II. The DIA IG report was provided on 12 August 2009.

4. (U) DIA appreciates the time and effort your office expended in providing this report. The point of contact for this matter is [redacted] (b)(3)
(b)(3)

RONALD L. BURGESS, JR.
Lieutenant General, USA
Director

DERIVED FROM: DIA SCG dated
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X1

~~SECRET//NOFORN~~

Department of the Army (U)

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF, G-2
1000 ARMY PENTAGON
WASHINGTON, DC 20310-1000

DAMI-CD

MEMORANDUM FOR DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE INSPECTOR GENERAL FOR INTELLIGENCE, 400 ARMY NAVY DRIVE (ROOM 703), ARLINGTON, VA 22202

SUBJECT: Investigation of Allegations of the Use of Mind-Altering Drugs to Facilitate Interrogations of Detainees Draft Report (Project No. D2007-DINT01-0092.005)

1. The Deputy Chief of Staff, G-2 concurs with the Investigation of Allegations of the Use of Mind-Altering Drugs to Facilitate Interrogations of Detainees Draft Report without comment. Furthermore, no classified Army equities were detected.

2. The Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff, G-2 point of contact is (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) or DSN (b)(6) (b)(7)(C), e-mail: (b)(6)

JAMES T. FAUST
Assistant Deputy Chief of Staff, G-2

Department of the Navy (U)

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
NAVAL INSPECTOR GENERAL
1254 9TH STREET SE
WASHINGTON NAVY YARD DC 20374-5006

Ser N2/ 0760
15 Aug 09

From: Naval Inspector General
To: Department of Defense, Office of the Inspector General

Subj: INVESTIGATION OF ALLEGATIONS OF THE USE OF MIND-ALTERING DRUGS TO FACILITATE INTERROGATION OF DETAINEES (PROJECT NO. D2007DINTH-0092.005)

Ref: (a) DOD-IG letter/draft report, subject as above, July 24, 2009

1. In response to reference (a), the Naval Inspector General concurs with the findings in your report.

2. As requested, a classification review was conducted. The draft is appropriately marked. With respect to a line by line declassification review, the Naval Inspector General did not provide any classified material for input to your report.

3. My point of contact for this matter is (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) Director for Intelligence and Security Oversight (NAVINSGEN N2), (b)(6) (b)(7)(C)

THOMAS W. [illegible]
By Direction

Department of the Air Force (U)

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20330

OFFICE OF THE GENERAL COUNSEL

MEMORANDUM FOR INSPECTOR GENERAL, DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

FROM: AIR FORCE GENERAL COUNSEL

SUBJECT: Investigation of Allegations of the Use of Mind Altering Drugs to Facilitate Interrogations of Detainees (Project No. D2007-DINT01-0092.000)

We have reviewed your draft report regarding the subject investigation and have no comments.

Please note that the Working Group Report on Detainee Interrogations in the Global war on Terrorism, dated 4 April 2003, chaired by the previous Air Force General Counsel, was classified in accordance with guidance from the DoD General Counsel. I defer to that office for a classification review of Finding B of your draft report.

CHARLES A. BLANCHARD
General Counsel

United States Southern Command (U)

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
UNITED STATES SOUTHERN COMMAND
[redacted]

SCIG 25 August 09

MEMORANDUM FOR INSPECTOR GENERAL, DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, 400 ARMY NAVY DRIVE, ARLINGTON VA, 22202
ATTN (b)(6) (b)(7)(C)

SUBJECT: Investigation of Allegations of the Use of Mind Altering Drugs to Facilitate Interrogations of Detainees

1. Subject report was reviewed by USSOUTHCOM's Security and Intelligence Directorate and Inspector General. USSOUTHCOM concurs in the report with no comment.

2. Joint Task Force Guantanamo Bay (Deputy Director, Joint Intelligence Group) also reviewed the report for content and proper classification. It concurs in the report's content as well as the classifications of the portions relevant to them. Information on pages nine through ten of the report fall under OSD's purview and pages 14-16 are under JFCOM's purview.

3. My point of contact is (b) [redacted], DSN (b)(6), COMM [redacted] (b)(6) (b)(7)(C), email: (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) [redacted]

(b)(6) (b)(7)(C) [redacted]
Inspector General

CF
SC SI
JTF GTMO (IG)

United States Joint Forces Command (U)

Final Report Reference

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
U.S. JOINT FORCES COMMAND
1562 MITSCHER AVENUE SUITE 200
NORFOLK, VA 23551-2488

IN REPLY REFER TO:
J02
11 AUG 2009

MEMORANDUM FOR INSPECTOR GENERAL, DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Subject: Investigation of Allegations of the Use of Mind-Altering Drugs to Facilitate Interrogations of Detainees (Project No. D2007 DINT01-0092.005)

1. In response to reference (a), U.S. Joint Forces Command (USJFCOM) has reviewed the subject draft Department of Defense Inspector General (DoD IG) report and agrees with the findings contained in the report. In particular, USJFCOM agrees with the findings set forth in Appendix 2 of the draft report regarding the interrogation of detainee (b)(6) (b)(7) at the U.S. Naval Consolidated Brig, Charleston, South Carolina.

2. USJFCOM recommends that the fourth full paragraph on page 5 of the draft DoD IG report be changed to read as follows:

"(U) None of the organizations queried produced any documents or evidence of the use or threat of mind-altering drugs to facilitate interrogation. Air Force, DIA, DoD General Counsel and Joint Forces Command did provide information related to the OSD Working Group. This information is discussed in Finding B."

Revised

Reason: Accuracy. As currently written, the paragraph incorrectly implies that USJFCOM and other DoD organizations possessed documents or evidence of "the use or threat of mind-altering drugs to facilitate interrogation." That is not the case. USJFCOM only possessed documents pertaining to the Office of the Secretary of Defense Working Group.

3. USJFCOM considers that the subject draft DoD IG report is appropriately marked, however, USJFCOM defers to U.S. Southern Command and Defense Intelligence Agency for declassification review of the information at Appendix 2, pages 15 and 16 of the report.

DAVID M. EDGINGTON
Major General, U.S. Air Force
Chief of Staff

Reference:
a. DoD IG Memo, Subject as Above, of 24 July 2009

United States Central Command (U)

UNITED STATES CENTRAL COMMAND
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF
7115 SOUTH BOUNDARY BOULEVARD
MACDILL AIR FORCE BASE, FLORIDA 33621-5101

19 August 2009

FOR: DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE INSPECTOR GENERAL.

SUBJECT: DODIG Draft Report "Investigation of Allegations of the Use of Mind-Altering Drugs to Facilitate Interrogations of Detainees (U)", (DODIG Project D2007-DINTOH-0092.005)

1. Thank you for the opportunity to respond to the recommendations presented in the DoDIG draft report.

2. USCENTCOM has no active intelligence equities within the subject document and defers to the Original Classification Authority and or applicable agencies for a classification review of the report."

3. The Point of Contact is (b)(6) (b)(7)(C), USCENTCOM Inspector General, (b)(6) (b)(7)(C)

JAY W. HOOD
Major General, U.S. Army

United States Special Operations Command (U)

UNITED STATES SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND

SCSO-J2D 28 August 2009

MEMORANDUM FOR DoDIG-INTEL

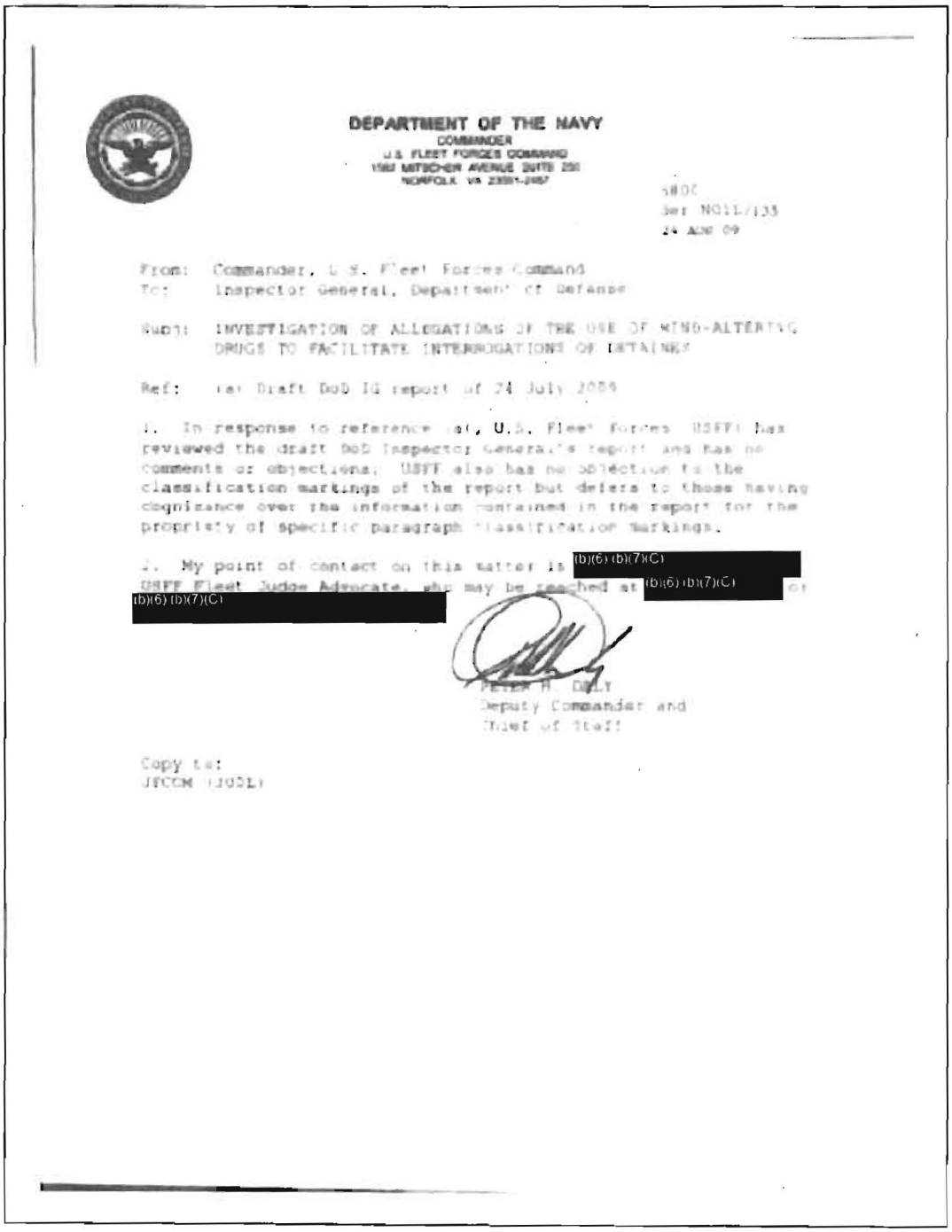
SUBJECT: (U) Investigation of Allegations of the Use of Mind-Altering Drugs to Facilitate Interrogations of Detainees (Project No. D2007-DINT01-0092.006)

1. (U) In response to a tasking from the DoD Inspectors General (DODIG) report concerning that detainees had been administered mind-altering drugs for interrogation purposes at DoD interrogation facilities, the J2X staff conducted a comprehensive review of the DODIG report and have no comments. This observation and input, is based on Commander USSOCOM mission and responsibilities as a force provider of Special Operations Forces (SOF) to COCOMs. As a result, SOCOM cannot agree or disagree with the report findings because SOCOM does not control any SOF operating at any of COCOM Area of Responsibility. In addition, all interrogation operations in OIF fall under the control of CENTCOM and/or SOUTHCOM COCOM and this report should be routed through both COCOMs as the responsible geographic combatant command for interrogations on detainees in Iraq and or Guantanamo Bay. Therefore, SOCOM cannot comment on the classification review because SOCOM did not contribute to the completion of this DODIG report.

2. (U) Point of contact for this action is [redacted]

WILLIAM MELENDEZ
COL, U.S. Army
Deputy Director of Intelligence

United States Fleet Forces Command (U)



DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
COMMANDER
U.S. FLEET FORCES COMMAND
1562 MITSCHER AVENUE SUITE 250
NORFOLK VA 23551-2487

5800
Ser N011/135
24 AUG 09

From: Commander, U.S. Fleet Forces Command
To: Inspector General, Department of Defense

Subj: INVESTIGATION OF ALLEGATIONS OF THE USE OF MIND-ALTERING DRUGS TO FACILITATE INTERROGATIONS OF DETAINEES

Ref: (a) Draft DoD IG report of 24 July 2009

1. In response to reference (a), U.S. Fleet Forces (USFF) has reviewed the draft DoD Inspector General's report and has no comments or objections. USFF also has no objection to the classification markings of the report but defers to those having cognizance over the information contained in the report for the propriety of specific paragraph classification markings.

2. My point of contact on this matter is (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) USFF Fleet Judge Advocate, who may be reached at (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) or (b)(6) (b)(7)(C)

PETER H. DALY
Deputy Commander and
Chief of Staff

Copy to:
JFCOM (JO3L)

(U) This page intentionally left blank

(U) Team Members

(U) The Department of Defense Office of the Deputy Inspector General for Intelligence prepared this report. Personnel of the Department of Defense Office of Inspector General who contributed to the report are listed below.

[redacted], Deputy Assistant Inspector General for Intelligence Evaluations
[redacted], Project Manager
[redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted], Legal Advisor