January 29, 2003

The Honorable George J. Tenet
Director of Central Intelligence
Washington, DC 20505

Dear Director Tenet:

As you know, the final report of the Joint Inquiry into the events of September 11 has been submitted to the Intelligence Community for declassification review. We look forward to early release of the public report so that efforts at reforms can be accelerated.

Having been privileged to lead this bipartisan, bicameral investigation last year, we are committed to working in the current Congress to help secure implementation of its recommendations. In furtherance of that goal, we are writing to the President and heads of departments and agencies about portions of the Joint Inquiry's recommendations that may be of particular concern to them.

Our first recommendation calls for establishment of a Director of National Intelligence, or DNI, who in addition to being the President's principal intelligence adviser "shall have the full range of management, budgetary and personnel responsibilities needed to make the U.S. Intelligence Community operate as a coherent whole." To help promote both strong leadership of the entire Intelligence Community leadership and an effective CIA, the Joint Inquiry also recommended that Congress provide that the DNI not simultaneously serve as director of the CIA or any other agency. In considering this recommendation, the Congress will certainly, we believe, benefit from learning of your views about the strengthening of the role of head of the Intelligence Community.

A number of the recommendations that follow address proposed tasks of the Director of National Intelligence, but as that reform will require study and deliberation, for the immediate future these further recommendations are directed to the Director of Central Intelligence as the present statutory head of the Intelligence Community.

The Joint Inquiry found that prior to September 11 neither the U.S. Government as a whole nor the Intelligence Community had a comprehensive counterterrorism strategy. One of our recommendations calls on the National Security Council, in conjunction with key agency and department heads, to prepare such a strategy for the President's approval. The recommendation states that the strategy should be
The Honorable George J. Tenet
January 29, 2003
Page 2

government wide," apply both "home and abroad," and include "the growing terrorism threat posed by the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and associated technologies." The recommendation asks that this strategy identify and fully engage the intelligence as well as foreign policy, economic, military and law enforcement elements that are "critical to a comprehensive blueprint for success in the war against terrorism." The Director of Central Intelligence's full participation in this overall process will be essential, as will the DCI's development of the Intelligence Community component of the full strategy. The Joint Inquiry recommended that the Intelligence Community's component of the overall strategy include a number of important items, among them development of human sources to penetrate terrorist organizations and networks.

To provide to the Congress and Executive Branch policymakers Intelligence estimates on terrorism, the Joint Inquiry has recommended establishment on the National Intelligence Council of the position of National Intelligence Officer for Terrorism. The recommendation suggests that the person holding this position also assist the Intelligence Community in developing a program for strategic analysis.

Another recommendation addresses the need for Congress and the Administration to ensure development within the Department of Homeland Security of an effective all-source terrorism information fusion center, as mandated by the Homeland Security Act of 2002. The success of that fusion center will depend, as the recommendation states, on the center's "full and timely access to all counterterrorism-related Intelligence Information, including 'raw' supporting data as needed." Your action to ensure full cooperation between the entire Intelligence Community (including, of course, the CIA and the Department of Homeland Security) will be fundamental to the success of this vital reform. We applaud the President's announcement of the establishment of a new Terrorist Threat Integration Center, which we understand will be located under the Director of Central Intelligence. The important challenge, we believe, is to assure the full and harmonious implementation of both the information fusion requirement of the Homeland Security Act and the center that the President announced.

The recommendations include a list of significant reforms that the Intelligence Committee believe are essential for strengthening the FBI's domestic intelligence capability. In regard to these critically needed reforms, the Joint Inquiry has recommended that Congress should direct that the head of the Intelligence Community, together with the Attorney General and the Secretary of Homeland Security, should report to Congress on the FBI's progress. The report should include "the specific manner in which a new domestic intelligence service could be established in the United
States, recognizing the need to enhance national security while fully protecting civil liberties.

The Committees expressed their strong conviction that "the Intelligence Community's employees remain its greatest resource." They recommend that the head of the Intelligence Community should require that measures be implemented to greatly enhance the recruitment and development of a workforce with the intelligence skills and expertise needed for success in counterterrorist efforts. Several particular actions are set forth in the recommendation. One is that Intelligence Community agencies should expand and improve counterterrorism training, including about information sharing among law enforcement and intelligence personnel, the use of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act, and watchlisting. The recommendation includes steps to improve Intelligence Community language capabilities and the utilization of the skills and experience of retired personnel. It calls on the Intelligence Community to "enhance recruitment of a more ethnically and culturally diverse workforce."

A further personnel recommendation proposes, in part, that Congress enact legislation, modeled on the landmark Goldwater-Nichols Department of Defense Reorganization Act of 1986, to help instill the concept of "jointness" throughout the Intelligence Community and ensure that its components will work more closely together than has been the case. The mechanisms identified in the recommendation include such things as joint tours for intelligence and law enforcement personnel as well as incentives for joint service throughout the Intelligence Community. In developing these ideas, Congress would benefit from the Administration's detailed proposals.

The Joint Inquiry identified several important objectives concerning classified information, including expanding access by federal agencies outside the Intelligence Community, by state and local authorities, and by the American public. To this end, we recommended that the Director of Central Intelligence, in consultation with the heads of key components of the Intelligence Community, including the Attorney General, should report to the Intelligence Committees on "proposals for a new and more realistic approach to the processes and structures that have governed the designation of sensitive and classified information." The report should also address "proposals to protect against the use of the classification process as a shield to protect agency self-interest."

The Congress and the Nation as a whole will be grateful for your attention and response to these and other matters identified in the course of the Joint Inquiry. Further, we are confident that the Congress will benefit from other recommendations
that you might have for legislative or administrative action to improve the Nation's counterterrorist capabilities.

Sincerely,

Bob Graham
Chairman, Senate Intelligence Committee, 107th Congress

Porter Goss
Chairman, House Intelligence Committee, 107th and 108th Congresses

Richard Shelby
Vice Chairman, Senate Intelligence Committee, 107th Congress

Nancy Pelosi
Ranking Minority Member, House Intelligence Committee, 107th Congress and Member ex officio (as Minority Leader), 108th Congress

Enclosure: As stated
JOINT INQUIRY INTO INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES BEFORE AND AFTER THE TERRORIST ATTACKS OF SEPTEMBER 11, 2001

REPORT
OF THE
U.S. SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE
AND
U.S. HOUSE PERMANENT SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE
TOGETHER WITH ADDITIONAL VIEWS

DECEMBER 2002
PART FOUR—FINDING, DISCUSSION, AND NARRATIVE REGARDING CERTAIN SENSITIVE NATIONAL SECURITY MATTERS

20. Finding: While in the United States, some of the September 11 hijackers were in contact with, and received support or assistance from, individuals who may be connected to the Saudi Government. There is information, primarily from FBI sources, that at least two of these individuals were alleged by some to be Saudi intelligence officers. The Joint Inquiry's review confirmed that the Intelligence Community also has information, much of which has yet to be independently verified, indicating that individuals associated with the Saudi Government in the United States may have other ties to al-Qaeda and other terrorist groups. The FBI and CIA have informed the Joint Inquiry that, since the September 11 attacks, they are treating the Saudi issue seriously, but both still have only a limited understanding of the Saudi Government's ties to terrorist elements. In their testimony, neither CIA nor FBI witnesses were able to identify definitively the extent of Saudi support for terrorist activity globally or within the United States, and the extent to which such support, if blatant, is knowing or inadvertent in nature. The FBI's Washington Field Office created a squad devoted to

E.O. 13526, section 1.4(c)(d)

Only recently, and at least in part due to the Joint Inquiry's focus on this issue, did the FBI and CIA establish a working group to address the Saudi issue. In the view of the Joint Inquiry, this gap in U.S. intelligence coverage is unacceptable, given the magnitude and immediacy of the potential risk to U.S. national security. The Intelligence Community needs to address this area of concern as aggressively and as quickly as possible.

Discussion: One reason for the limited understanding is that it was only after September 11 that the U.S. Government began to aggressively investigate this issue. Prior to September 11, the FBI apparently did not focus investigative resources on identifying Saudi nationals in the United States due to Saudi Arabia's status as an American "ally." A representative of the FBI certified that, prior to
According to various FBI documents and at least one CIA memorandum, some of the September 11 hijackers, while in the United States, apparently had contacts with individuals who may be connected to the Saudi Government. While the Joint Inquiry uncovered this report in the course of its review of FBI and CIA documents, it did not attempt to investigate and assess the accuracy and significance of this information independently, recognizing that such a task would be beyond the scope of this joint inquiry. Instead, the Joint Inquiry referred a detailed compilation of information recovered by the inquiry to documents and interviews to the FBI and CIA for further investigation by the Intelligence Community and, if appropriate, law enforcement agencies. A brief summary of the available information regarding some of these individuals is illustrative for purposes of this report:

- Omar al-Bayoumi. The FBI has received numerous reports from individuals in the Muslim community, dating back to 1999, alleging that al-Bayoumi may be a Saudi intelligence officer. FBI files suggest that al-Bayoumi provided substantial assistance to hijackers Khaldun al-Mihdary and Nawaf al-Hazmi after they arrived in San Diego in February 2000. Al-Bayoumi met with the hijackers at a public place shortly after his meeting with an individual at the Saudi consulate and there are indications in the files that his contact with the hijackers may not have been accidental. During this same timeframe, al-Bayoumi had extensive contact with Saudi Government establishments in the United States and received financial support from a Saudi company affiliated with the Saudi Ministry of Defense. According to FBI files, al-Bayoumi received a monthly salary even though he had been there on only one occasion. This support increased substantially in April 2000, two months after the hijackers arrived in San Diego, decreased slightly in December 2000, and stayed at that same level until August 2001. That company reportedly had ties to the extremist团体 Al-Qaeda. In addition, the FBI determined that al-Bayoumi was in contact with several individuals under FBI investigation and with the Holy Land Foundation, which has been under investigation as a fundraising front for Hamas.
E.O. 13526, section 1.4(c)

- Osama Basman. Basman may have been in contact with al-Mihdhar and al-Hazmi during their time in San Diego. Basman was a close associate of al-Bayoumi and Omar Bakedr, another one of the hijackers' close associates. He also lived across the street from the hijackers, and made a comment to an FBI agent that he did more than al-Bayoumi did for the hijackers. According to an FBI document, Basman told another individual that he met al-Hazmi through al-Bayoumi and later that he met two of the hijackers through al-Bayoumi. He also told the agent that al-Bayoumi was anxious because he knew al-Hazmi and al-Mihdhar very well. The document goes on to state that Basman and al-Bayoumi have been "close to each other for a long time." Basman has many ties to the Saudi Government, including past employment by the Saudi Arabian Education: Mission, referred to in FBI documents as [redacted]. The FBI also received reports from individuals in the Muslim community alleging that Basman might be a Saudi intelligence officer. According to a CIA report, Basman reportedly received funding and possibly a fake passport from Saudi Government officials. He and his wife have received financial support from the Saudi Embassy to the United States and his wife. A CIA report also indicates that Basman traveled to Houston in 2002 and met with an individual who was [redacted]. The report states that during that trip a member of the Saudi Royal Family provided Basman with a significant amount of cash. FBI information indicates that Basman is an associate and supporter of Usama Bin Laden, and has been connected to the sphere of al-Qaeda and the Bin Laden Shaykh;

- Shaykh al-Thumairy. According to FBI documents and a CIA memorandum, al-Hazmi and al-Mihdhar may have been in contact with Shaykh al-Thumairy, an accredited diplomat of the Saudi Consulate in Los Angeles and one of the "insiders" at the King Fahd Mosque in Culver City, California. Also according to FBI documents, the mosque was built in 1998 from funding provided by Saudi Arabia's Crown Prince Abdullah. The mosque is reportedly attended by members of the Saudi Consulate in Los Angeles and is widely recognized for its links to Western Islam.
E.O. 13526, section 1.4(c)

- Saleh al-Hussayen. In September 2001, Saleh al-Hussayen, reportedly a Saudi Interior Ministry official, stayed at the same hotel in Herndon, Virginia where al-Hazmi was staying. While al-Hussayen claimed after September 11 not to know the hijackers, FBI agents believed he was being deceptive. He was able to depart the United States despite FBI efforts to interview and re-interview him, and

- Abdullah Bin Laden. Abdullah Bin Laden claims to work for the Saudi Embassy in Washington, D.C., as an administrative officer. He is identified by the FBI as Osama Bin Laden's half-brother. He is a close friend of Mohammed Quahtani, a possible associate of Mohammed Atta and Marwan al-Shibhi prior to September 11, 2001.

The Joint Inquiry also found other indications that individuals connected to the Saudi Government have ties to terrorist networks, including:

- The CIA and FBI have identified the Bin Tamiyah Mosque in Culver City as a site of al-Qaeda-related activity. Several subjects of FBI investigations prior to September 11 had close connections to the mosque, and are believed to have financed activity through the mosque of non-profit organizations overseas affiliated with Osama Bin Laden. In an interview, an FBI agent said he believed that Saudi Government money was being laundered through the mosque.

- Another Saudi national with close ties to the Saudi Royal Family, [redacted], is the subject of FBI counterterrorism investigations and reportedly was checking security at the United States' southwest border in 1999 and discussing the possibility of infiltrating individuals into the United States.

- According to FBI documents, several of the phone numbers found in the phone book of Abu Zubaida, a senior al-Qaeda operative captured in Pakistan in March 2002, could be linked, at least indirectly, to telephones numbers in the United States. One of these U.S. numbers is subscribed to by the ASPCOI Corporation, which is located in Aspen.
E.O. 13526, section 1.4(c)

According to an FBI document, the telephone number of a bodyguard at the Saudi Embassy in Washington, D.C., who some have alleged might be a

Abdulaziz Al-Qahweci was involved in a 1999 incident aboard an America West flight, which the FBI's Phoenix office now suspects may have been a "dry run" to test airline security. During the flight, Al-Qahweci and his associate asked the flight attendants a variety of suspicious questions; Al-Qahweci then attempted to either check-in two explosives. Al-Qahweci and his associate were flying to Washington, D.C., to attend a party at the Saudi Embassy, and both claimed that their tickets were paid for by the Saudi Embassy. During the course of its investigations, the FBI discovered that both Al-Qahweci and the other individual involved in this incident had connections to terrorism.

Finally, the Committees are particularly concerned about the serious nature of allegations contained in a CIA memorandum found by the Joint Inquiry Staff in the files of the FBI's San Diego Field Office. That memorandum, which discusses alleged financial connections between the September 11 hijackers, Saudi Government officials, and members of the Saudi Royal Family, was drafted by a CIA officer relying primarily on information from FBI files. The CIA officer sent it to the CTC to determine whether CIA had additional information. He also provided a copy to the FBI agent responsible for the investigation of one of the individuals discussed in the memorandum. Despite the near national implications of the CIA memorandum, the FBI agent included the memorandum in an individual case file and did not forward it to FBI Headquarters. FBI Headquarters, therefore, was unaware...
E.O. 13526, section 1.4(c)

of statements in the memorandum until the Joint Inquiry brought the memorandum's implications to the Bureau's attention.

E.O. 13526, section 1.4(c)(d)

Possible Saudi Government Connection to Terrorists and Terrorist Groups

While in the United States, some of the September 11 hijackers were in contact with, and received support or assistance from, individuals who may be connected to the Saudi Government. There is information, from FBI sources, that at least two of those individuals were alleged to be Saudi intelligence officers. The Joint Inquiry's review confirmed that the Intelligence Community also has information, much of which remains speculative and yet to be independently verified, indicating that Saudi Government officials in the United States may have other ties to al-Qaeda and other terrorist groups.

The Committees are particularly concerned about the serious nature of allegations contained in a CIA memorandum found within the files of the FBI's San Diego Field Office. That memorandum, which discusses alleged financial connections between the September 11 hijackers, Saudi Government officials, and members of the Saudi Royal Family, was drafted by a CIA officer, relying primarily on information from FBI files.

In their testimony before the Joint Inquiry, neither the CIA nor the FBI was able to definitively identify for these Committees the extent of Saudi support for terrorist activity globally or within the United States and the extent to which such support, if it exists, is intentional or reluctant in nature. Both the FBI and CIA have indicated to the Committees that they are now aggressively pursuing Saudi-related terrorism issues.

Prior to September 11, the FBI apparently did not focus investigative efforts internationally in Saudi Arabia's status as an American "ally," a representative of the FBI's notified the Committee in closed session.
E.O. 13526, section 1.4(c)

hearings that prior to September 11, the FBI received "no reporting from any member of the Intelligence Community" that there is a presence in the United States.

It should be clear that this Joint Inquiry has made no "final determinations as to the reliability or sufficiency of the information regarding these issues that we found contained in FBI and CIA documents. It was not the task of this Joint Inquiry to conduct the kind of extensive investigation that would be required to determine the true significance of any such alleged connections to the Saudi Government. On the one hand, it is possible that these kinds of connections could suggest, as indicated in, "inconclusive evidence that there is support for these terrorists within the Saudi Government" On the other hand, it is also possible that further investigation of these allegations could reveal legitimate, and innocent, explanations for these associations.

Given the serious national security implications of this information, however, the leadership of the Joint Inquiry is referring the staff's compilation of relevant information to both the FBI and the CIA for investigative review, and appropriate investigative and intelligence action.

Possible Connections Between the September 11 Hijackers and Saudi Government Officials in the United States

In reviewing FBI documents and the CIA memorandum, the Joint Inquiry Staff has examined information suggesting that:

- One individual who provided assistance to Nawaf al-Hazmi and Khalid al-Mihdhar may be connected to the Saudi Government. A second individual who may have been in contact with al-Hazmi and al-Mihdhar also has ties to the Saudi Government, including connections to the Saudi Ambassador in the United States. There is reporting in FBI files that present that both of these individuals may be Saudi intelligence officials.
The September 11 hijackers may have been in contact with other Saudi Government officials in the United States prior to the September 11 attacks, and

- Saudi Government officials in the United States may have ties to Osama bin Laden's terrorist network.

Omar al-Bayoumi and Osama Bassam

Two individuals known to the FBI prior to September 11, 2001 — Omar al-Bayoumi and Osama Bassam — may have provided assistance or support to al-Hazmi and al-Mihdhar while the two hijackers were living in San Diego. While there is documentary evidence that al-Bayoumi provided assistance to al-Hazmi and al-Mihdhar is limited, the files contain only limited evidence that Osama Bassam had contact with the two individuals.

When al-Hazmi and al-Mihdhar moved to San Diego, al-Bayoumi provided them with considerable assistance. Before the hijackers moved in with the long-time FBI informant, they stayed at al-Bayoumi's apartment for several days. Initial al-Bayoumi was able to find them an apartment. Al-Bayoumi then co-signed their leases and may have paid their first month's rent and security deposit. After al-Hazmi and al-Mihdhar moved into their own apartment, al-Bayoumi threw a party to welcome them to the San Diego community. He also asked Mohibbullah, another individual from the Islamic Center of San Diego (ICS), to help them get acclimated to the United States. Abdullah served as their insurance, helped them get driver's licenses, and assisted them in looking for jobs. [Handwritten text]

\[E.O. 13526, section 1.4(c)\]
During the post-September 11 investigation, the FBI discovered that al-Bayoumi had far more extensive ties to the Saudi Government than previously realized. In fact, according to a 2002 FBI document, al-Bayoumi has "extensive ties to the Saudi Government." The connections identified by the FBI are:

- Al-Bayoumi had been an assistant at the Saudi Civil Aviation Administration from 1978 to 1993, when he relocated to the United States;

- According to the FBI, al-Bayoumi was in frequent contact with the Emir at the Saudi Ministry of Defense, responsible for air traffic control;

- The FBI has also located records, indicating that al-Bayoumi received $20,000 from the Saudi Ministry of Finance at one point.

- When al-Bayoumi applied to graduate school in the United States in 1998, he had a letter from the Saudi Embassy, which stated that he was getting a full scholarship from the Government of Saudi Arabia; and

- While in San Diego, al-Bayoumi was receiving money from the Saudi Ministry of Defense through a Saudi company called "Etap," [redacted] of this company, informed the FBI after September 11, 2001 that, although al-Bayoumi only showed up at the company on one occasion, he received a monthly salary and allowances. [redacted] stated, at first, he attempted to refuse to pay al-Bayoumi's "monthly salary, but he was told that the company would lose their contract if he did not pay him. [redacted] informed the FBI that at the time, he attributed this to Saudi corruption.

Al-Bayoumi also had frequent contact with Saudi establishments in the United States. In a review of telephone toll records, the FBI learned that al-Bayoumi called Saudi Government establishments in the United States almost 100 times between January and May of 2000.

According to the FBI, al-Bayoumi was in contact with at least three individuals at the Saudi
E.O. 13526, section 1.4(c)

Embassy in Washington, D.C., two individuals at the Saudi Arabian Cultural Mission in Washington, D.C., and three individuals at the Saudi Consulate in Los Angeles. In a search of
Bayoumi's [redacted], investigators discovered that he had the phone number for an
individual at the Saudi Consulate in London.

Two former San Diego agents addressed the issue of whether al-Bayoumi was an
intelligence officer at the October 9, 2002 closed hearing. The former case agent, who handled
Bayoumi tested:

[Al-Bayoumi] acted like a Saudi intelligence officer in my opinion. And if he was
involved with the bin Laden, which it looks like he was, if he helped them, if he provided
some sort of financing or payment of some sort, then I would say that there's a clear
possibility but there might be a connection between Saudi intelligence and EMI.

A former National Security Agency Special Agent in Chicago in San Diego testified that the FBI received
"numeros, probably half a dozen" reports from individuals who believed that al-Bayoumi
was a Saudi intelligence officer. The FBI's November 16th response is inconsistent as to whether
the FBI currently is designating Bayoumi as a suspected Saudi intelligence officer. In its
response, the FBI notes that al-Bayoumi [redacted] until after
September 11th, but the response also notes that "there is no evidence" to conclude that al-
Bayoumi is a Saudi intelligence officer.

The FBI had received reports from reliable sources well prior to September 11, 2001
indicating that al-Bayoumi might be a Saudi intelligence officer. Al-Bayoumi would
have access to large amounts of money from Saudi Arabia; despite the fact that he did not appear
to hold a job. Of one because prior to September 11, the FBI received information that al-
Bayoumi had received [redacted] from Saudi Arabia to help fund a new mosque in San Diego.
The FBI conducted a counterterrorism investigation on al-Bayoumi in 1996 and 1999, but closed
the investigation at that point.
Since September 11, 2001, FBI investigation revealed that al-Bayoumi has some ties to terrorist elements. Paquale J. D'Amico, the Executive Assistant Director for Counterterrorism and Counterintelligence testified in the October 9, 2002 hearing that:

**E.O. 13526, section 1.4(b)(d)**

[we've been talking with the Government about collection on an individual named [REDACTED] who has ties to al-Qaeda who has ties to al-Bayoumi.]

In addition, the FBI reported the results of their search of al-Bayoumi's documents, it is clear that in Bayoumi's correspondence he is providing guidance to young Muslims and some of his writings can be interpreted as jihadi.

According to information required by the FBI after September 11, 2001, al-Bayoumi also acted as one of his school applications for the work for a company called "Dallah/Avco".

According to the FBI, Dallah is a San Diego subcontractor of Dallah/Avco. According to a separate affidavit, Dallah and Avco are under the same umbrella company, Avco DallahTrans Arabia, which is a subsidiary of Al-Humaid Investment and Development Company. Avco Dallah reportedly handles the contracts for cleaning and maintenance at the three major airports in Saudi Arabia. The Affidavit states that the company has links to Osama bin Laden. FBI Headquarters was informed of the affiliation between Dallah/Avco and Al-Humaid in February 2001, but the San Diego Field Office apparently never vetted this information.

According to FBI-affidavits, al-Bayoumi's pay increased during the time that al-Hazmi and al-Mihdhar were in the United States. According to a recent analysis of ties between the imam's activities and elements of the Saudi Government, before al-Hazmi and al-Mihdhar arrived in the U.S., al-Bayoumi generally received approximately $365 per month in "allowances." According to the same affidavit, in March 2000, a month after al-Hazmi and al-Mihdhar arrived in San Diego, his "allowances" jumped to over $5,000 a month and stayed constant until December 2000, when al-Hazmi left San Diego. Al-Bayoumi's allowances were then decreased to approximately $3,000 a month and stayed at that rate until al-Bayoumi left the United States in August 2001, approximately one month before the September 11 attacks.
E.O. 13526, section 1.4(c)

The FBI memorandum dated July 2, 2002, incorrectly noted that al-Bayoumi's wife, while living in San Diego, was receiving $1,200 a month from Princess Haifa Bint Sultan, the wife of Prince Bandar, the Saudi Ambassador to the United States. The FBI has now confirmed that only Osama Basnan's wife received money directly from Prince Bandar's wife, but that al-Bayoumi's wife attempted to deposit three of the checks from Prince Bandar's wife, which were payable to Basnan's wife, into her own account.

The Joint Inquiry also found, in FBI files, information suggesting that Osama Basnan may have also been in contact with al-Muhirar and al-Hazmi, including:

- Basnan was a very close associate of Omar al-Bayoumi's and was in telephone contact with al-Hazmi several times a day while they were both in San Diego. Basnan also had close ties to a number of other individuals connected to the hijackers, including Omar bin Laden, discussed below, who is referred to in FBI documents as Basnan's brother-in-law.

- According to an October 16, 2001 FBI document, Basnan informed agents that he knew Nawaf al-Hazmi through al-Bayoumi. He went on to say that he met two of the nineteen hijackers through Omar al-Bayoumi. According to the FBI document, he also told the agents that al-Bayoumi was arrested because he knew al-Hazmi and al-Muhirar very well. The document goes on to state that Basnan and al-Bayoumi have been "closer than other for a long time."

- Basnan lived in the apartment complex in San Diego across the street from al-Hazmi and al-Muhirar.

- Basnan made a statement to an FBI agent after the September 11 attacks suggesting that he did more for the hijackers than al-Bayoumi did.
- The FBI was aware of a link between the hijackers and a close friend of Bassam's, Khalid al-Haihney, a commercial airline pilot and certified flight instructor living in San Diego. Al-Haihney admitted to the FBI that in May 2000, al-Mihdhar and al-Haihney practiced flying small planes to fly Boeing jet aircraft.

FBI documents speculate that Osama Bassam, Bassam's wife, received a monthly stipend from Princess Hafsa. In a recent search of Bassam's residence, the FBI located copies of 11 canceled checks totaling $74,000, during the period February 21, 1999 to May 30, 2000. These checks were payable to Bassam's wife and were drawn on the Riggs Bank account of Prince Bandar's wife. The FBI has determined that there has been a standing order of Princess Hafsa's account since January 1999 to send $2000 a month to Bassam's wife. Bassam's wife was allegedly receiving the funding for "nursing services," but, according to the FBI document, there is no evidence that Bassam's wife provided nursing services.

On at least one occasion, Bassam received a check directly from Prince Bandar's account. According to the FBI, in May 14, 1998, Bassam cashed a check from Bandar in the amount of $15,000; Bassam's wife also received at least one check directly from Bandar. She also received one additional check from Bandar's wife, which she cashed on January 8, 1998, for $10,000.
In the October 9, 2002 hearing FBI Executive Assistant Director D'Ambrosio commented on this finding:

"I believe that we do have money going from Bassam's wife, $2,000 a month up to about $84,000. What the money was for is what we don't know."

E.O. 13526, section 1.4(c)

The FBI has also developed additional information clearly indicating that Bassam is an extremist and supporter of Osama Bin Laden. In 1993, the FBI became aware that Bassam had hosted a party for the Blind Shaykh at his house in Washington, DC. In October 1992, Bassam has made many hostility remarks in FBI assets about Bin Laden, referring to Bin Laden as the official Caliphate and the ruler of the Islamic world. According to an FBI asset, Basheer spoke of Bin Laden as "as if he were a god." Basheer also stated to an FBI asset that he heard that the U.S. Government had stopped approving visas for foreign students. He considered such measures to be insufficient as there were already enough Muslims in the United States to destroy the United States and make it an Islamic state within ten to fifteen years. According to FBI documents, Basheer also knew Bin Laden's family in Saudi Arabia and frequently on his mobile telephone with members of the family who are living in the United States.

On March 25, 2002, U.S. and coalition forces retrieved the telephone book of Abu Zubaida, whom the U.S. Government had identified as a senior al-Qalida operational coordinator. According to an FBI document, "a review of all records indicated several of the numbers found in Zubaida's phone book with U.S. phone numbers." One of the numbers is unlisted and subscribed to by the ASPCIL Corporation in Aspen, Colorado. On July 15, 2002,
E.O. 13526, section 1.4(c)

FBI Headquarters sent a lead to the Denver Field Office requesting that it investigate this connection. On September 17, 2002, agents of the Denver Field Office executed, stating that they had completed their initial investigation.

According to the FBI's Denver Office, ASPCOL is the umbrella corporation that manages the affairs of the Colorado residence of Prince Bandar, the Saudi ambassador to the United States. The facility is protected by Kentic Security. Agents of the Denver Field Office noted that neither ASPCOL nor Kentic Security is listed in the phone book or is easily locatable. In addition, the Colorado Secretary of State's office has no record of ASPCOL. The Denver office did not attempt to make any local inquiries about ASPCOL, as they believed that any inquiries regarding ASPCOL would be quite known by Prince Bandar's employees. Due to the sensitivity of this matter, they decided to hold their investigation of ASPCOL in abeyance until they received additional guidance from FBI Headquarters.

Applying for the FBI, the phone number of an individual named [redacted] of McLean, Virginia was found within the address of Abu Zaiida. [redacted] is reportedly a bodyguard at the Saudi Embassy in Washington, D.C. The FBI now suspects that he may be a

In a September 17, 2002 document, the FBI notes that the village is opening an investigation on [redacted] due to the size and value of this residence and his suspicious activity in approaching U.S. Intelligence Community personnel. It also appears that [redacted] has been in contact with [redacted], which is located at 2365

In McLean, Virginia. The FBI has identified this address as the address of Prince Bandar. According to the FBI, [redacted] is officially a driver for the Saudi Embassy.

The number was also linked to ASPCOL, Prince Bandar's umbrella company located in Colorado.

It should be noted that the FBI's November 18, 2002 response states that "CIA traces have revealed no direct (emphasis added) links between numbers found in Zaiida's phone book and numbers in the United States."

E.O. 13526, section 1.4(c)
The U.S. Government also located another Virginia number at an Usama Bin Laden safehouse in Pakistan. The number is subscribed by an individual named [redacted], who is assigned to the Saudi Embassy in Washington, D.C. According to FBI documents, regularly called [redacted] business and frequently travels back and forth to Pakistan.

Other Saudi Government Officials in the United States Whom May Have Been In Contact with the September 11 Hijackers

Among the individuals who may have been associates of the al-Tauzani and al-Mihdar, was Shaykh al-Thumairy. According to the Joint staff, "initial indications are that al-Thumairy may have had a physical or financial connection to al-Tauzani and al-Mihdar, but we are still looking at this possibility." Al-Thumairy is an accredited diplomat at the Saudi Consulate in Los Angeles and is also considered one of the "inums" at the King Fahad Mosque in Culver City, California.

According to FBI documents, the King Fahad Mosque was built in 1998 from funding from the Saudi Arabian Crown Prince Abdullah. The mosque is funded by members of the Saudi Consulate in Los Angeles and is widely known for its Islamic-Western views. FBI documents indicate that Naifullah Abdullah, al-Tauzani and al-Mihdar to the King Fahad Mosque, before al-Mihdar returned to Saudi Arabia.

Several individuals on the East Coast whom the hijackers may have met may also had connections to the Saudi Government. After the terrorist attacks, the FBI discovered that, during September 2001, an individual named Saud al-Hussayen stayed at the same hotel in Alexandria, Virginia where al-Tauzani was staying at the time. According to FBI documents, al-Hussayen is apparently a "Saudi Interior Ministry employee/official." He claims not to know the hijackers.
E.O. 13526, section 1.4(c)

The interview was terminated when al-Hussayn either passed out or feigned a seizure or required medical treatment. He was released from the hospital several days later and managed to depart the United States despite law enforcement efforts to locate and re-interview him.

Saeed al-Hussayn is the uncle of Saeed Omara al-Hussayn. Saeed al-Hussayn is connected to the Islamic Assembly of North America (IANA) and is the subject of an FBI counterterrorism investigation. The FBI has also discovered that Saeed al-Hussayn is a major contributor to the IANA, a non-profit organization based in Michigan that is dedicated to the spread of Islamic Worldwide. According to the FBI, the IANA's mission is actually to spread Islamic fundamentalism and Schist doctrine throughout the United States and the world at large. The IANA solicits funds from wealthy Saeed benefactors, extremist Islamic Radicals, and suspect non-governmental organizations. According to FBI documents, IANA has solicited money from Prince Bandar, but the documents are unclear as to whether Bandar actually contributed money to this organization.

FBI documents also indicate that several Saudi Naval officers were in contact with the September 11 hijackers. FBI documents state that the San Diego Field Office opened a counterterrorism investigation on an individual named Osama Mosh, a Saudi Naval officer, due to his association with Nawaf al-Hazmi and Khalid al-Mihdhar. In addition, Ladi al-Harbi, another Saudi Naval officer, was in telephonic contact with flight 7 hijackers Khalid al-Mihdhar and Nawaf al-Hazmi on three occasions from March 11, 2000 to March 27, 2000.

The Jacksonville FBI Field Office is conducting an investigation to determine whether Saeed Ahmad Badawi, a Saudi Naval officer within its territory was in contact with any of the hijackers.
The FBI has also discovered some more tenuous connections between Saudi Government personnel and the hijackers during the course of the PENTAGON investigation. For example, according to the FBI, an individual named Faisal Abdullah Saleh Bokhila was close friends with September 11 hijackers Ahmed al-Ghamdi and Hamza al-Ghamdi. Bokhila previously "worked as a pilot for the Saudi Royal Family, flying Usama Bin Laden between Afghanistan and Saudi Arabia during UBL's exile." In addition, an FBI source stated after September 11 that he was 90% sure that al-Mihdar was a visitor at an apartment in McLean, Virginia that was occupied in July and August 2001 by Hamad Abtahi of the Saudi Embassy Military Division. FBI documents also note that September 11 hijacker Saeed Alghnimi may have also visited the address.

Connections Between Saudi Government Officials in the United States and Other Possible Terrorist Operatives

The Joint Inquiry also reviewed information in FBI files, suggesting other possible connections between Saudi Government officials and terrorist operatives.

For example, according to FBI documents, there is evidence that hijackers Marwan al-Shehhi and Mohammed Atta were in contact with Mohammed RAFIFQ, a Saudi national, who worked for the Saudi Arabian Embassy in Washington, DC, as an administrative officer. Abdulbin Bin Jumah has been identified as a frequent caller to Ab atrocities and to work for the Saudi Arabian Embassy in Washington, DC, as an administrative officer. Abdulbin Bin Jumah has been identified as a frequent caller to the Saudi Arabian Embassy in Washington, DC, as an administrative officer. Abdulbin Bin Jumah has been identified as a frequent caller to the embassy and to work for several months at the embassy. He claims to work for the Saudi Arabian Embassy in Washington, DC, as an administrative officer. Abdulbin Bin Jumah has been identified as a frequent caller to the embassy and to work for several months at the embassy. He claims to work for the embassy and to work for several months at the embassy. He claims to work for the embassy and to work for several months at the embassy. He claims to work for the embassy and to work for several months at the embassy. He claims to work for the embassy and to work for several months at the embassy. He claims to work for the embassy and to work for several months at the embassy. He claims to work for the embassy and to work for several months at the embassy. He claims to work for the embassy and to work for several months at the embassy. He claims to work for the embassy and to work for several months at the embassy. He claims to work for the embassy and to work for several months at the embassy. He claims to work for the embassy and to work for several months at the embassy. He claims to work for the embassy and to work for several months at the embassy. He claims to work for the embassy and to work for several months at the embassy. He claims to work for the embassy and to work for several months at the embassy. He claims to work for the embassy and to work for several months at the embassy. He claims to work for the embassy and to work for several months at the embassy. He claims to work for the e
According to the FBI, Abdullah Bin Ladin has a number of connections to terrorist organizations. He is the President and Director of the World Arab-Muslim Youth Association (WAMY) and the Institute of Islamic and Arabic Sciences in America. Both organizations are local branches of the international organizations (NGOs) based in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia. According to the FBI, there is reason to believe that WAMY is closely associated with the funding and financing of international terrorist activities and in the past has provided logistical support to individuals wishing to fight in the Afghanistan Wars. In 1996, the CIA published a paper characterizing WAMY and NGO that provided funding, logistical support and training with possible connections to the Arab Afghan network, Egyptians, Algerian extremists, and Philippine militants.

Also of potential interest, at least in retrospect is the 1999 incident involving Mohammed al-Qahtani and Hamdan al-Shalawi. Al-Qahtani and al-Shalawi were flying from Phoenix to Washington, DC to attend a party at the Saudi Embassy. After they boarded the plane in Phoenix, they began asking the flight attendants technical questions about the flight that the flight attendants found suspicious. When the plane was in flight, al-Qahtani asked where the bomb was; one of the flight attendants pointed him to the back of the plane. Nevertheless, al-Qahtani went to the back of the plane and attempted to influence the passengers to enter the cockpit. The plane made an emergency landing and the FBI investigated the incident, but decided not to pursue a prosecution. At the time, al-Qahtani and al-Shalawi claimed that the Saudi Embassy paid for their airplane tickets.

After the FBI discovered that an individual in Phoenix who was the subject of a counterterrorism investigation was driving al-Shalawi’s car, the Bureau opened a counterterrorism investigation on al-Shalawi. In November 2000, the FBI received reporting from the Phoenix FBI Field Office that al-Shalawi had trained at the terrorist camps in Afghanistan and had received explosives training to perform “Khebar Tower” type attacks. After the September 11, 2001 attacks, the Phoenix Field Office attached even potentially greater significance to that 1999 incident. A Phoenix FBI communication explained the theory behind this: Phoenix FBI now

---

According to the FBI’s November 16, 2002 report, although several officials in Riyadh support al-Qahtani and other terrorist groups, the intelligence is insufficient to assess whether the organization is actively involved in their leadership support efforts.
E.O. 13526, section 1.4(c)

believe both men were specifically attempting to test the security procedures of American West Airlines in preparation for and in furtherance of 9/11/Al Qaeda operations.

In testimony before the Joint Inquiry, the agent who drafted the "Phoenix EC" stated:

In a post-9/11 world, I went back and looked at that as possibly being some sort of dry run. It is currently under investigation.

After September 11, 2001, al-Qahtani [and others] were ... died. He ran a "Saudi Club" in Phoenix, and assisted Saudi students in the area. The FBI has also developed information that al-Qahtani was receiving money from the Saudi Government, as of August 2002, had obtained the relevant bank records for review. The FBI's Phoenix Field Office has speculated that al-Qahtani and others may have provided support to terrorist networks. For example, the FBI had identified the San Ysidro Mosque in College City as a site of extremist-related activity both before and after September 11. Several subjects of San Diego investigation prior to September 11 had close connections to the mosque. Based on interviews and review of FBI files, San Diego FBI agents believed at the time that these subjects were laundering money through the mosque first to Saudi non-profit organizations and then to other entities affiliated with, or operated by, al-Qahtani.
In approximately 1998, the FBI became aware of millions of dollars in wire transfers from the Somali community in San Diego to Al Barakaat Trading Company and other businesses affiliated with Usama Bin Laden. At the time, the funding appeared to be originating from the local Somali community in the form of donations to various Somali non-profits. However, the FBI now believes that some of the funding actually originated from Saudi Arabia and that both the Ibn Tamiyyah Mosque in Los Angeles and the Islamic Center of San Diego were involved in laundering the money.

According to the former FBI agent in San Diego who was involved in this investigation, this scheme may allow the Saudi Government to provide al-Qaeda with funding through covert or indirect means. In his October 9, 2002 testimony the former agent commented on the possible money laundering:

"My guess Saudi-it's connected somehow with the Saudis. And knowing that probably 70-80 percent of the population of Saudi Arabia support Usama Bin Laden, it might be an indication."

There are also indications of Saudi governmental support for terrorist activity through charitable organizations. The Saudi-based Umm al-Qura Islamic Charitable Foundation (UQ) is an Islamic non-governmental organization linked to terrorist support activities. According to a May 2002 Defense Intelligence Terrorism Summary, the UQ's activities in support of terrorism include: suspicious money transfers, document forgery, providing jobs to wanted terrorist suspects, and financing travel for youths to attend jihad training. The Defense Communication notes that since September 2001, UQ couriers have transported over $330,000 in cash, most of which they received from Saudi Embassies in the US. In January 2002, UQ administrator Yassir Al-Sayid Mohammed traveled to Thailand to pick up approximately $200,000 from the Saudi Embassy in Bangkok. In early November 2001, the personal assistant to the UQ administrator traveled to Kuala Lumpur for a meeting at the Saudi Arabian Embassy. He returned with tens of thousands of dollars, according to the Department of Defense.

CIA, Treasury, and FBI officials have all expressed their concern about the al-Haramain Foundation's ties to both the Saudi Government and terrorist activity. According to the FBI's
E.O. 13526, section 1.4(c)

November 18, 2002 response; the al-Haramain Islamic Foundation (HIF) has clear ties to the Saudi Government, and intelligence reporting suggests it is providing financial and logistical support to al-Qaeda. In 1995, HIF established its U.S.-based office in Ashland, Oregon, and this office has since received approximately $700,000 from the parent office in Saudi Arabia. The FBI has a pending investigation of HIF and the activities of the Portland HIF Office. As discussed above, the FBI has located correspondence between al-Haykami and the HIF. From the documents, it is clear that HIF was interested in appointing the Imam of the mosque in Cebu, California, that al-Haykami managed.

The Treasury General Counsel testified about his agency's concern about the foundation:

Mr. Alphausen. Second, and this is important point, it also reinforces, of that testimony, on al-Haramain, the two branch offices that we took a public and joint action against, al-Haramain really does represent a significant issue for the U.S. and for terrorism financing and for the United States policy. It is, of course, the largest, I think the largest, Islamic charitable in the world, its name is synonymous with charity in the Islamic world.

Its direct overseas are members of the Royal Family, significant contributors are members of the Royal Family. We don't have a great deal of intelligence on the headquarters about whether they are knowingly raising money in al-Qaida and others,

but its direct U.S. branch offices and the designated and under current investigation, we have ample evidence that large cash amounts are being transferred to those branch offices, that large wire transfers of money are being sent to those offices, that a great deal of the money is being disseminated through misappropriation, unaccounted for, and finally, that those offices have significant contact with extremists, Islamic extremists.

'cia officials recently identified that they are making progress in their investigations of al-Haramain:

A year ago we had a lot of reporting suggesting branch offices were tied to al-Qaeda... Over the last year we developed a lot of intelligence and new intelligence information and we prepared a paper about a month, six weeks ago which assembled all of that... That paper gave us the first clear indication that the head of the central office is involved in supporting terrorism, and it also raised questions about Prince Nayef.

Finally, E.O. 13526, section 1.4(c)

In the subject of Phoenix and Portland FBI counterrorism investigations, also has close ties to a member of the Saudi royal family. The FBI opened an investigation into the United States but is still the subject of an FBI investigation. The FBI opened an...
E.O. 13526, section 1.4(c)

Investigation of [redacted] an employee of Saudi Arabian Airlines. In 1999 after receiving information [redacted] that Bin Laden lieutenant Abu Zubaida had been in contact with a telephone number associated with [redacted] in Portland. In May 2001, two individuals were arrested in Bangladesh and later admitted they were on their way to blow up U.S. facilities in Saudi Arabia. One of them had a passport that had been issued to one of [redacted]. The FBI's Phoenix Field Office also received source reporting in 1999 that [redacted] was checking security at the Southern border and discussing the possibility of infiltrating individuals into the United States.

The FBI has developed information that [redacted] has close ties with one of the Saudi princes and accompanies him on many trips, including travel to the United States. According to the FBI, [redacted] was recently interrogated at the detention facility at Guantanamo Bay. He informed the FBI that [redacted] got the job at Saudi Arabian Airlines through his contacts. He said that [redacted] did not earn much money in this job, but that he "had another source of income through a Saudi prince" named Khalid al-Bandar. According to [redacted], [redacted] performed miscellaneous tasks for the Prince, such as handling real estate matters, and assisting the Prince's grandmother. [redacted] traveled many places with the Prince, including Europe, and often to the United Arab Emirates. [redacted] made the cryptic comment that nobody "know everything about [redacted]." Although the name was on the State Department's watchlist, [redacted] was apparently able to circumvent the Customs Service and the Immigration and Naturalization Service because he was traveling with the Saudi prince. The FBI only learned of the trip after the fact. Agents in the FBI's Portland Field Office expressed their concern that [redacted] and others were using their status as Saudi Arabian Airlines employees as a cover to enable them to transport weapons in and out of the United States.

Lack of Saudi Cooperation in Counterterrorism Investigations

In testimony and interviews, a number of FBI agents and CIA officers complained to the Joint Inquiry about a lack of Saudi cooperation in terrorism investigations both before and after the September 11 attacks. For example, a witness from New York FBI stated that:

[redacted]
I view, the Saudis have been useful and obstructionist for years. In this agent's opinion, the Saudis will only act when it is in their self-interest.

When a high-level [redacted] officer was asked how the September 11 attacks might have been prevented, he cited greater Saudi cooperation, pointing to an example from the summer of 2001, when the U.S. Government requested Saudi assistance, with no success. In May 2001, the U.S. Government became aware that an individual in Saudi Arabia was in contact with Abu Zubaida and was most likely aware of an upcoming al-Qaeda operation. The U.S. Government pressured the Saudi Government to locate him. The Saudis informed the U.S. Government that they required additional information to do so. The U.S. Government agency that had originally learned of this individual's knowledge refused to provide the Saudis with additional information because it would reveal sources and methods. The National Security Council also tried to pressure the Saudis, but the Saudis would not cooperate without the additional information.

According to some FBI personnel, this type of response is typical from the Saudis. For example, one FBI agent described one investigation after September 11 in which he provided the Saudi Government with copies of the subjects' Saudi passports. The Saudi Government maintained that they had no record of the subjects.

According to the former Chief of Alec Station, the unit in the DCT's Counterterrorist Center established in 1996 to focus specifically on Usama Bin Ladin, it was clear from about 1996 that the Saudi Government would not cooperate with the United States on matters relating to Usama Bin Ladin. There is a May 1996 memo from the DCT's Counterterrorist Center stating that the Saudis had stopped providing background information or other assistance on Bin Ladin because Bin Ladin had "too much information about official Saudi dealings with Islamic extremists in the 1980s for Riyadh to deliver him into U.S. hands." In a June 1997 memo to the DCL, Alec Station reemphasized the lack of Saudi cooperation and stated that there was little prospect of future cooperation regarding Bin Ladin. The former Chief of Alec Station thought that the U.S. Government's hope of eventually obtaining Saudi cooperation was unrealistic because Saudi assistance to the U.S. Government on this matter was contrary to Saudi national interests.
On the issue of al-Qa‘ida and Saudi intelligence, that goes back to our efforts to interact with the Saudis to get them to help us on investigating al-Qa‘ida... for the most part it was a very troubled relationship where the Saudis were not providing us quickly or very vigorously with response to it. Sometimes they did, many times they didn’t. It was just very slow in coming.

Both FBI and CIA personnel cited an individual named Modhi al-Tayyib as a specific case in which the Saudis were uncooperative. The CIA and the FBI had been pressuring the Saudis for years for permission to talk to al-Tayyib. According to the former head of ALEC Station, al-Tayyib managed all of Bin Laden’s finances when Bin Laden was in Sudan, and any expense over $1,000 had to be approved by al-Tayyib. Al-Tayyib moved to London in 1996 to work with Khalid al-Fawwaz, another important al-Qa‘ida figure who had since been arrested. In the summer of 1996, al-Tayyib returned to Saudi Arabia. The Saudis continuously refused the FBI’s and the CIA’s requests to talk to al-Tayyib, stating, in the words of an FBI agent, that al-Tayyib was “just a poor man who lost his leg. He doesn’t know anything.”

The former chief of ALEC Station also cited the example of Mohammed Jamal Khalifa. Khalifa is Bin Laden’s brother-in-law and an important figure in al-Qa‘ida. The U.S. Government arrested Khalifa in the United States in 1994. Khalifa had been sentenced to death in absentia by the Jordanian Government for his role in a bombing in Jordan. As a result, the U.S. agreed to extradite him to Jordan. The Jordanians then returned him to Saudi Arabia. In the opinion of the CIA officer, the Saudis “bought off” the Jordanians for the return of Khalifa. According to the CIA officer, when Khalifa subsequently arrived in Saudi Arabia, he was met by at least one important government official. Khalifa now works for a Riyadh-based NGO and travels and operates freely.

The General Counsel of the U.S. Treasury Department testified at the July 23, 2002 hearing about the lack of Saudi cooperation with the U.S.:
E.O. 13526, section 1.4(c)

There is an almost intuitive sense, however, that things are not being volunteered. So I
wanted fully inform you about it, that we have to ask and we have to seek and we have to
traverse. I will give you one-and-a-half examples. The first is, after some period, the Saudis
have agreed to the designation of a man named Jihadi, who is notoriously involved in
all of this, and this designation will be public within the next 10 days. They came forward
to us 2 weeks ago and said, okay, we think we should go forward with this designation,
andPIPE order against Mr. Jihadi. We asked, what do you have on him? Because
they certainly know what we have on him, because we shared it as we tried to convince
them that they ought to join us. The answer back was, nothing new.

MR. HERBUT: Do you believe that?

MR. AUERHÄUSER: No, I think that there is another motivation being told.

Status of the U.S. Intelligence Community's Investigations into Connections Between
Terrorists and Saudi Government Officials

Both the FBI and the CIA have informed the Committee that they are treating the Saudi
issue seriously. According to the November 19, 2002 FBI response, the FBI and CIA have
established a working group to look into the Saudi issue. The FBI formed a squad at the
Washington Field Office to investigate this issue and pipeline

E.O. 13526, section 1.4(c)
Invest significant energy in cultivating what Abu Zubaydah called good relationships with Saudis of the standing... He said bin Laden is very pleased when Saudis in the military, those successful in business and those close to the royal family, lend active support to his cause. He said bin Laden actively seeks out such relationships.

Other CIA and FBI officials echoed these remarks in recent Congressional testimony.

**Withheld under statutory authority of the Central Intelligence Agency Act of 1949 (50 U.S.C., section 3507)**

What we find troubling about the cases that we learned about from FBI, both the Los Angeles cases and some of the cases that the Washington Field Office has looked at, in which you're seeing Saudi money going to people, is that it's sort of a pattern that we've seen in terms of direct payments from the Saudis, the Saudi Government's longstanding support for very fundamentalist Wahabi and Salafi charities and movements around the world, which in a sense you see the money is going to fundamentalists, and you would be very surprised if some of it doesn't bleed over into terrorist support... We've had a lot of suspensions before September 11 which we discontinued in a number of different papers, and again it's a lot of smoke and this issue that came up are who knows about the payments, on whose behalf are the payments being made, are they being made on behalf of the Saudi government or are they being made by a local official or a person. Do the people who are making the payments know what's happening to the money? If they did, how is that happening? Why are they making the payments? Is it a form of blackmail? Do they recognize the terrorist support? There's the issue of are they regulating themselves as well as are they doing the due diligence that they should be.

FBI Executive Agent in Charge D'Amico testified at that same hearing:

To date, I can't sit here and tell you that those ties go back that we can prove that the Saudi royal family is sponsoring terrorism. But there's enough smoke that we are conducting several investigations to try to determine what other information is out there.

What I can tell you is that the FBI did not treat the Saudis as a counterterrorism asset prior to September 11, 2001.
Michael Rolince, the former head of the International Terrorism Operations Section of the FBI, replied:

The answer to your question is pre-9/11. There were not any significant preliminary inquiry or full investigations, with relatively few exceptions, conducted by the FBI looking at Saudi Arabia, its support or connection to terrorism. I'm not going to stand here, Mr. Hill, and tell you in any way, shape or form that

The former Assistant Special Agent in Charge in San Diego confirmed this in his testimony:


In the October 9, 2002 closed hearing, Director Mueller acknowledged that he became aware of some of the facts regarding the Saudi issue only as a result of the investigative work of the Joint Inquiry Staff:

I'm saying the sequence of events here. I think the stuff picked up as a result of the probing, some of it came to light here and to me; finally, the stuff came to light here, and perhaps would not have come to light had the staff of that

Senator D'Amato: But what you're also saying, though, is that the staff probing then brought facts to your attention.

Director Mueller: Yes.