

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FOI/PA

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Total Withheld Page(s) =1

Bates Page "Abdulmutallab" Reference	Reason for Withholding (i.e., exemptions with coded rationale, duplicate, sealed by order of court, etc.)
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CLASSIFIED BY: NSICG 328J98T32

REASON: 1.4 (C)

DECLASSIFY ON: 12-31-2084

DATE: 10-26-2015

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FD-302 (Rev. 10-6-95)

- 1 -

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 12/26/2009

Agents conducted an interview of UMAR FAROUK ABDULMUTALLAB, DOB 12/22/1986, Nigerian male, on 12/25/2009 at the University of Michigan Hospital, 1500 East Medical Center Drive, Ann Arbor, Michigan. Also present during this interview were U.S. Customs and Border Protection Officer [redacted] and Immigration and Customs Enforcement Agents [redacted] and [redacted]

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Agents responded to the aforementioned location at approximately 2:00pm subsequent to U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) reporting that ABDULMUTALLAB had admittedly deployed an explosive device aboard Northwest Airlines flight 253 as the plane was approaching Detroit Metropolitan Airport. The explosive device reportedly malfunctioned and ignited ABDULMUTALLAB's pants, whereby ABDULMUTALLAB suffered significant burns requiring he be transported to University of Michigan Hospital for treatment. ABDULMUTALLAB was transported via ambulance and under the guard of CBP Officers.

Agents consulted with University of Michigan (U of M) Hospital staff regarding the status of ABDULMUTALLAB's burns and advised it was essential that agents interview ABDULMUTALLAB as soon as possible. U of M Hospital staff advised that ABDULMUTALLAB had been given 300 mg of fentanyl at approximately 2:47 pm prior to having his burns scrubbed. Staff advised that ABDULMUTALLAB could be questioned, but cautioned that he could not legally be interviewed until four to six hours after administering the fentanyl.

As a result of the exigency of the potential national security threats, Agents collectively decided to question ABDULMUTALLAB focusing on the device he deployed, his associates and additional threats to the United States. Captioned interview was therefore conducted at 3:35 pm without providing ABDULMUTALLAB his Miranda Rights. ABDULMUTALLAB provided the following:

ABDULMUTALLAB resided in Nigeria and was inspired to commit jihad against the United States as a result of regular visits to the websites of ANWAR ALAWQUI and his belief that the U.S. was waging war in the Middle East. ABDULMUTALLAB decided that he wanted to join the jihad against the United States and

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Investigation on 12/25/2009 at Ann Arbor, Michigan

File # [redacted] 6 [redacted] (1.302) Date dictated Not Dictated

by SSA [redacted]

SA [redacted]

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b7C -2
b7E -2
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Abdulmutallab-1

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Continuation of FD-302 of Umar Farouk Abdulmutallab, On 12/25/2009, Page 2

subsequently traveled alone to Yemen approximately 5 or 6 months ago to pursue Al Qaida. He stated he was not encouraged or assisted by anyone in locating members of the terrorist group. ABDULMUTALLAB enrolled as a student at the Sanaa Institute of Arabic Studies, Sanaa, Yemen for approximately a month. During this time, ABDULMUTALLAB attended various mosques attempting to locate individuals associated with Al Qaida until he located the Nuzali (phonetic) mosque located near Taheri (phonetic) Square. The Nuzali mosque was chosen because it was clearly a Sunni mosque. ABDULMUTALLAB regularly attended and prayed at this mosque and, approximately three months ago, met an individual named [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] Yemeni, and to have similar beliefs and mind-set as ABDULMUTALLAB.

After almost daily interaction between ABDULMUTALLAB and [REDACTED] introduced ABDULMUTALLAB to an individual identified as [REDACTED] (phonetic). ABDULMUTALLAB was then taken to [REDACTED]

b6 -1
b7C -1

[REDACTED] residence was located in northern Sanaa, Yemen and was near a restaurant whose name clearly reflected in Arabic [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] was believed to be a businessman, possibly dealing in produce. ABDULMUTALLAB was largely confined to [REDACTED] residence and discouraged from any phone use, email use or outside contact. [REDACTED] advised ABDULMUTALLAB that U.S. intelligence intercepted telephone and internet communications. ABDULMUTALLAB described [REDACTED] as an Al Qaida member because [REDACTED] spoke with ABDULMUTALLAB daily regarding matters of jihad, martyrdom, support of Al Qaida and USAMA BIN LADEN (UBL), and discussed ways in which they could attack the U.S.

Three or four other Yemeni males also routinely visited [REDACTED] residence and interacted with ABDULMUTALLAB. These individuals also engaged in similar discussions about jihad, martyrdom and ways in which to attack the United States. Two of these individuals were described as follows: [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] and ABDULMUTALLAB spoke of other potential plans for ABDULMUTALLAB to commit jihad, the first of which entailed ABDULMUTALLAB traveling to the U.S. and waiting for [REDACTED]

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Abdulmutallab-2

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[REDACTED]

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Continuation of FD-302 of Umar Farouk Abdulmutallab, On 12/25/2009, Page 3

[REDACTED]

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

[REDACTED] would provide direction for ABDULMUTALLAB in this manner when a plan was conceived. ABDULMUTALLAB advised rejecting this plan because of the time delay and uncertainty of contact.

In late November, 2009, [REDACTED] suggested that ABDULMUTALLAB detonate an explosive device on a plane. ABDULMUTALLAB agreed to this plan and [REDACTED] then provided training regarding how to operate the device. [REDACTED] explained that a syringe would be sewn into the groin area of a pair of pants. ABDULMUTALLAB was directed to push the syringe to transfer an unknown liquid into a tube containing an unknown powder which was also sewn into the pants beneath the groin area. ABDULMUTALLAB observed demonstrations by [REDACTED] and was allowed to practice with some components of this device. [REDACTED] advised that it did not matter where ABDULMUTALLAB was seated on the plane, that the device would cause the plane to crash, killing all passengers on board. ABDULMUTALLAB was directed to make sure the device was deployed when the plane was over American soil. [REDACTED]

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1, 3

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] ABDULMUTALLAB was also instructed by [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

ABDULMUTALLAB was not able to provide any email or phone numbers for [REDACTED]

Around approximately December 6 or 7, 2009 ABDULMUTALLAB had received the actual device from [REDACTED] then departed Yemen, flying first to Ethiopia for a couple of days then to Ghana. While remaining in Ghana for several weeks ABDULMUTALLAB attempted to book a flight to the U.S. ABDULMUTALLAB advised he did not specifically target Christmas day to conduct this attack, rather this was the first flight that he was able to successfully book. ABDULMUTALLAB boarded a plane in Nigeria on 12/24/2009 traveling to Amsterdam, then from Amsterdam to Detroit. ABDULMUTALLAB also advised being assigned seat 19A on the Detroit flight (NW 253). Agents inquired whether ABDULMUTALLAB was directed to sit in a particular location of the plane. ABDULMUTALLAB replied that he was instructed to sit wherever he wished because, once deployed, the explosive device would bring the plane down.

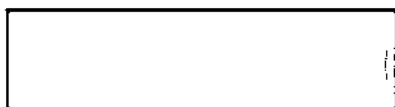
b6 -1
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ABDULMUTALLAB stated when he pushed the syringe to activate the device it caught on fire and was burning his legs, therefore he attempted to remove his pants when he was discovered

Abdulmutallab-3

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b7E -2

Continuation of FD-302 of Umar Farouk Abdulmutallab, On 12/25/2009, Page 4

by flight attendants. ABDULMUTALLAB insisted that he was traveling alone and acted alone in the attempted act of martyrdom.

ABDULMUTALLAB advised having previously entered the U.S on two occasions, in 2004 and 2008 for religious conferences. His point of contact for the conferences was [REDACTED] (phonetic). ABDULMUTALLAB explained that [REDACTED] was not a jihadi.

b6 -1
b7C -1
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Agents terminated the initial interview of ABDULMUTALLAB at this point in effort to assess and share urgent and relative information with the intelligence community.

Abdulmutallab-4

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FD-302 (Rev. 10-6-95)

CLASSIFIED BY: NSICG J28398TS2
REASON: 1.4 (C)
DECLASSIFY ON: 12-31-2035
DATE: 10-26-2015

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- 1 -

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 02/17/2010

UMAR FAROUK ABDUL MUTALLAB (hereinafter "UM"), born 12/22/1986, was interviewed at the Milan Federal Correctional Institution (FCI). Present during the interview were [redacted] Federal Public Defender (FPD), [redacted] Assistant United States Attorney (AUSA) and the interviewing Agents. At approximately 9:24 a.m., after being advised of the identity of the interviewing Agents and the purpose of the interview, UM provided the following information:

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b7C -4

While in Dubai, United Arab Emirates, in May or June, 2009, UM visited an Islamic organization called Kalemah where he met an individual he understood to be in charge of the organization. This individual had a business card indicating that he was associated with Kalemah and was observed standing outside an office in the Kalemah building. UM saw this individual one time at the Kalemah building and spoke with him for only a few minutes.

UM communicated with a woman named [redacted] (phonetic) while he was in Yemen. UM was contacted by [redacted] but cannot recall how she obtained his cell phone number. [redacted] is a Nigerian from Kaduna and is associated with the Al Issan Madrassa in Kaduna. [redacted] asked UM questions about the period of Ramadan 2009 and when UM would begin fasting. UM speculates that [redacted] got his cell phone number either from UM before he left Dubai or from UM's friend [redacted] in Nigeria.

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

UM's Dubai cell phone number, which he acquired in Dubai, began with the digits [redacted] and possibly ended with the digits [redacted]. UM carried this cell phone with him when he left Dubai and traveled to Yemen in August, 2009.

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

UM arrived in Yemen on 08/04/09 to attend Arabic language classes at the Sana'a Institute of Arabic Language (SIAL). UM understood at the time of his arrival in Yemen that if he found an opportunity to participate in jihad, he would do so. [redacted]

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1, 5

Investigation on 01/29/2010 at Milan, Michigan

(S) File [redacted] Date dictated 02/05/2010
by SA [redacted] SA [redacted]
SSA [redacted] 111 [redacted] 02.302) [redacted]

b6 -2
b7C -2
b7E -2
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b7E 2
b1 -1
b3 -1

Continuation of FD-302 of UMAR FAROUK ABDUL MUTALLAB, On 01/29/2010, Page 2

[REDACTED] (S)

UM attended classes at SIAL for approximately two to three weeks until the beginning of Ramadan. UM did not attend classes during Ramadan. While at SIAL, UM lived in a student boarding house between 08/04 and approximately 10/04, with the exception of a period during the last ten days of Ramadan. During the last ten days of Ramadan, UM lived at a large mosque in Sana'a's Tahrir Square and attended to religious devotional duties. SIAL was aware of UM's lack of class attendance during Ramadan and approved of it.

UM's statement provided to investigators previously concerning his association with an individual named [REDACTED] was fabricated. None of the information concerning the fictitious character [REDACTED] is correct; it is entirely false

[REDACTED]

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -5

UM used one cell phone while he was in Yemen. UM purchased this cell phone shortly after arrival in Sana'a on 08/04/09.

UM came to Yemen with the desire to meet Aulaqi to discuss opportunities to participate in jihad. UM went to Al Iman University on or about 08/05/09 hoping to meet people who could direct him to Aulaqi. While there, UM read an article on the Internet which mentioned an association between Sheikh Zindani, the head of Al Iman University, and Aulaqi. UM also read a Wikipedia webpage which mentioned that Aulaqi was Sheikh Zindani's protégé. UM resolved to visit Zindani's house in an attempt to find a means to locate Aulaqi. On this first visit to Al Iman University, UM met only Yemeni students, none of whom indicated they knew of Aulaqi.

For approximately three days following his first visit to Al Iman, UM used his Yemeni cell phone to call the following associates in Nigeria to obtain a phone number for Aulaqi: [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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b7C -1
b7E -1

Abdulmutallab-6

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b1 -1
b3 -1
b7A -1
b7E -2

Continuation of FD-302 of UMAR FAROUK ABDUL MUTALLAB, On 01/29/2010, Page 3

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

UM was shown a photograph of an unnamed individual bearing the label [redacted] (known to agents as a photograph of [redacted]). UM laughed and smiled and readily identified the individual as [redacted]. UM was shown a photograph of an unnamed individual bearing the label [redacted]. [redacted] UM identified the individual as [redacted] (Note: copies of the photographs labeled [redacted] are enclosed in a 1A envelope and filed concurrently herewith.)

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

On or about 08/09/09, UM made a second visit to Al Iman University. UM asked a Yemeni on the Al Iman campus to direct him to "the Nigerians," which the Yemeni student did. UM then was introduced to two or three Nigerian students with names similar to his own: Umar Farouk. UM did not know their last names. UM met another Nigerian student named [redacted] (Last Name Unknown) and another named [redacted] (Last Name Unknown). None of these Nigerian students was interested in jihad. UM met them several times but only knew them by first names. UM exchanged telephone numbers with some of these Nigerians. UM told the Nigerians that he wanted to meet Aulaqi, but none of them knew Aulaqi. The Nigerians indicated they were at Al Iman to study Islam.

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

On the same day that UM met with the Nigerians at Al-Iman, UM went to Sheikh Zindani's house with one of the Nigerians named [redacted] From Al Iman. [redacted] UM and [redacted] were turned away by security personnel at Zindani's house. The security

Abdulmutallab-7

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b7A -1
b7E -2
b1 -1
b3 -1

Continuation of FD-302 of UMAR FAROUK ABDUL MUTALLAB, On 01/29/2010, Page 4

[redacted] (S)
personnel directed UM and [redacted] to go to Zindani's son's house. UM and [redacted] then traveled directly to Zindani's son's house.

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

[redacted] is a Nigerian from [redacted] indicated to UM that he was aware of UM's prominent family name. At this time, [redacted] was not aware of UM's desire to participate in jihad. UM befriended [redacted] since he was experienced in Sana'a, spoke Arabic and knew how to move around the city. Otherwise, [redacted] and UM were new acquaintances. [redacted] lived in Sana'a with his wife who is also Nigerian.

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

Zindani's son's house was near the home of a [redacted]
[redacted] is likely dead at this point but is well known in Sana'a. When UM and [redacted] arrived at Zindani's son's house, UM asked to see Zindani's son or Aulaqi.

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

After waiting approximately 30 minutes, UM was introduced to Zindani's son and an in-law of Aulaqi named [redacted]. UM told [redacted] that he wanted to meet Aulaqi. UM and [redacted] had a general conversation, including a discussion of some length concerning the Yemeni tribal system. [redacted] explained that he receives a salary by virtue of being a senior member of a particular Yemeni tribe. UM also explained to [redacted] that UM had several questions to ask Aulaqi. UM wanted to ask Aulaqi about the current situation in Nigeria involving the group known as Boko Haram and the then recent incident involving the Government of Nigeria attacking Boko Haram members. UM did not discuss his desire to participate in jihad with [redacted] during this first meeting.

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

[redacted] told UM to email Aulaqi if he wanted to meet Aulaqi. Eventually, [redacted] took UM's Yemeni cell phone number and indicated that Aulaqi might contact UM. UM was not certain whether [redacted] collected [redacted] cell phone number as well. [redacted] gave his cell phone number to UM and UM entered it in his Yemeni cell phone under the entry [redacted] which UM remembered had some relation to [redacted]'s true name. The name [redacted] sounded like a name possibly used by [redacted]. This initial meeting with [redacted] on 08/09/09 lasted approximately 10-15 minutes.

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

Zindani's son is very tall, although when UM met him he was seated. Zindani's son has a trimmed beard with some white hair in it. He is approximately in his 40s. UM never talked with Zindani's son about jihad or the purpose of meeting Aulaqi.

Abdulmutallab-8

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[REDACTED] (S)

b7A -1
b7E -2
b1 -1
b3 -1

Continuation of FD-302 of UMAR FAROUK ABDUL MUTALLAB, On 01/29/2010, Page 5

[REDACTED] is a personal acquaintance of Zindani's son. He, too, is tall and lean. He is Yemeni and spoke to UM and [REDACTED] in Arabic. [REDACTED] explained that Aulaqi is married to [REDACTED]

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

UM waited as he was instructed by [REDACTED] and after [REDACTED] UM received a text message from Aulaqi. The message simply stated "This is Anwar. Call me on this number." [REDACTED] Prior to this [REDACTED] UM had not had any additional telephonic contact with [REDACTED] [REDACTED] UM had simply been studying at SIAL and going to mosques in Sana'a.

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

UM called Aulaqi using UM's Yemeni cell phone. UM told Aulaqi he made Hijra to Yemen and wanted to participate in jihad. UM asked for Aulaqi's advice on the Boko Haram incident in Nigeria. Aulaqi told UM that he wanted UM to write a letter to Aulaqi including the details of his background and his desire to participate in jihad and send it to his in-law, meaning [REDACTED] Aulaqi provided no additional instructions. [REDACTED]

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

UM spent three days drafting the letter on his personal Toshiba laptop computer and [REDACTED] This happened in the middle of the last week of August, 2009. UM then contacted [REDACTED] on his cell phone and advised [REDACTED] that UM's letter was finished. [REDACTED] arranged to meet UM at Zindani's son's house to transfer the [REDACTED] UM and [REDACTED] traveled to Zindani's son's house where they met only [REDACTED] UM, [REDACTED] went inside the house and talked. There was no discussion of the contents of the letter nor of jihad. [REDACTED]

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

During this period of waiting in early September, UM sent a text message to his family asking for forgiveness for what he was going to do and that he was not coming home. UM's family did not know of UM's plans for jihad or the depth of his convictions. UM's friend [REDACTED] knew that UM was trying to contact Aulaqi but not because UM wanted to participate in jihad.

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

UM then waited approximately two weeks before he received a call from [REDACTED] used a different cell phone to

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b7C -1
b7E -1

Abdulmutallab-9

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[REDACTED]

(S)

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b3 -1
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b7E -2Continuation of FD-302 of UMAR FAROUK ABDUL MUTALLAB, On 01/29/2010, Page 6

call UM. Over the course of his relationship with [REDACTED]

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

[REDACTED] did not do this however and continued to [REDACTED]

UM

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

UM would converse with [REDACTED] occasionally about jihad, but never with [REDACTED] present. UM and [REDACTED] talked about UM's background during these meetings. UM told [REDACTED] about his studies and that he was still a student. [REDACTED]

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

During the time UM was meeting with [REDACTED] regularly, UM was still living at SIAL but had stopped attending classes during Ramadan. UM was not aware of anyone at SIAL who knew [REDACTED]. UM was only aware of the SIAL Headmaster having known Aulaqi because of Aulaqi's visit to SIAL in 2005. Aulaqi was not "dangerous" in 2005. But, in 2009, UM did not want to ask the Headmaster of SIAL about Aulaqi because Aulaqi had become controversial and UM felt that the Headmaster might contact the authorities about UM if UM were to be seen expressing a desire to meet Aulaqi.

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b7C -1
b7E -1

Abdulmutallab-10

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b7E -2

Continuation of FD-302 of UMAR FAROUK ABDUL MUTALLAB, On 01/29/2010, Page 7

A week or two after Ramadan, [REDACTED]

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

On 10/04/09, UM left the boarding facility at SIAL and checked into the [REDACTED] where he stayed until approximately 10/13/09 or 10/14/09. [REDACTED]

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

On the day that [REDACTED] informed UM he would be moving out of Sana'a, [REDACTED] introduced UM to a man known to UM as [REDACTED] upon UM met [REDACTED] at [REDACTED] house. [REDACTED]

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

Prior to leaving [REDACTED] house, [REDACTED]

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

[REDACTED] and UM departed [REDACTED] house in a blue four-door car and traveled to a mosque on the outskirts of Sana'a. At the mosque, [REDACTED] and switched vehicles. The four men departed the mosque in a four-wheel drive

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Abdulmutallab-11

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b3 -1Continuation of FD-302 of UMAR FAROUK ABDUL MUTALLAB, On 01/29/2010, Page 8

[redacted] which resembled an older-model Range Rover. The [redacted] men were not accompanied by other vehicles.

b7E -1

The [redacted] who accompanied UM and [redacted] appeared to be there as armed escorts and were already part of the jihad in Yemen. They were armed with Kalashnikov rifles and spoke of jihad during the drive with UM. [redacted]

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

The [redacted] men traveled for [redacted] and stopped in a village for lunch. In the village, the few houses were small and made of stacked stone. While UM was eating lunch [redacted] and one of the [redacted] left UM and later came back with a newer model four-wheel drive vehicle.

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b7C -1
b7E -1

[redacted] UM and the [redacted] departed the house where they ate lunch. [redacted]

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

[redacted] Some time later, after dark, they were met on the side of the road in a remote desert area by a man named [redacted] who drove his own car. UM parted company with [redacted] and the [redacted] [redacted] took UM to another house, still believed to be in [redacted] En route, UM gave his Yemeni phone to [redacted]

In this next house, UM observed a significant amount of weapons, including AK rifles, rocket launchers, and grenades. There were other individuals in this house, one of whom was [redacted] a fighter UM met later in [redacted]

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b7C -1
b7E -1

UM then left this house in a pick-up truck on a [redacted] night-time journey [redacted] through the desert [redacted]. There were two vehicles in this convoy to start, but one split off before UM's vehicle reached its next destination. In the truck with UM were a total of [redacted] individuals to start. [redacted] of these individuals, one of whom was [redacted] were dropped off at an unknown location prior to arriving at its next destination.

b6 -1
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b7E -1

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b7A -1
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b1 -1
b3 -1

Continuation of FD-302 of UMAR FAROUK ABDUL MUTALLAB, On 01/29/2010, Page 9

[redacted] (S)

Inside the pick-up truck were various weapons, including rocket launchers and TNT-like explosives.

[redacted] of the individuals in this pick-up truck were new to UM. [redacted] of these men were young fighters whom UM never saw again.

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

[redacted]

Following this night-time journey in the pick-up truck, UM stopped a second time in [redacted] around 10/14/09 where he and others slept on mattresses. With UM at this time was [redacted], who was making the decisions. [redacted] made the decision for an early morning departure. [redacted] On 10/15/09, UM and [redacted] left Marib around 6:00 a.m. and traveled to Aulaqi's residence in Shabwah, Yemen, arriving around noon after one stop. There were [redacted] individuals in the group: [redacted] in the back of the truck and [redacted] in the front, including [redacted] and UM. All were armed except UM.

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

Along this journey, the truck picked up additional people en route and all were young fighters probably in their 20's or 30's. UM was friends with [redacted] of the individuals on the journey: [redacted] or who were armed and members of al-Qa'ida in Yemen. The group stopped at a house to eat and then stopped to pick up [redacted] additional people.

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b7C -1
b7E -1

Aulaqi's residence in Shabwah was not a secret location or considered "under cover." The location of Aulaqi's house was apparently already commonly known in Shabwah. There were other houses around Aulaqi's house and several possible landmarks nearby: petrol stations, a big mosque, and several businesses and shops. Aulaqi's home was similar to others in Shabwah, to include having lots of small windows, three-to-four floors with several rooms on each floor, resembling a "castle" in the Shabwah style and attached to the adjacent houses. There were no guards and no surrounding exterior wall.

UM was shown a photograph of an unnamed individual bearing the label E34 (known to agents as a photograph of Anwar Nasser Aulaqi). UM identified the individual as the Anwar Aulaqi

Abdulmutallab-13

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[REDACTED] (S)

b7A -1
b7E -2
b1 -1
b3 -1

Continuation of FD-302 of UMAR FAROUK ABDUL MUTALLAB, On 01/29/2010, Page 10

he has referenced throughout the interview. Aulagi was also referred to by UM as the Sheikh. (Note: a copy of the photograph labeled E34 is enclosed in a 1A envelope and filed concurrently herewith.)

Aulagi referred to UM occasionally as "Umar" but instructed him for [REDACTED]

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

Upon arriving at Aulagi's residence in Shabwah, Aulagi and UM went upstairs to the living room and Aulagi asked UM to tell Aulagi his background. Aulagi told UM that jihad requires a lot of patience but comes with a lot of rewards. Also in the room was [REDACTED] for Aulagi. [REDACTED] were sometimes in the room as well. UM met with Aulagi for just a few minutes. At this time, Aulagi informed UM that UM would be at Aulagi's house for two days and then [REDACTED]. No references were made to Al Qaeda or martyrdom during the conversation between UM and Aulagi at this time, and Aulagi provided no contact information. At the meeting UM spoke with [REDACTED] and ate lunch. [REDACTED]

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

There were [REDACTED] people in the room overnight at all times. UM never saw [REDACTED] at the house. UM remained at Aulagi's home for three days, [REDACTED]. During this time Aulagi came into the room occasionally and talked briefly. [REDACTED]

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

[REDACTED] At this time, [REDACTED]

While in Shabwah, approximately 10/17-18/09, Aulagi introduced UM to [REDACTED] who was a [REDACTED] is described as a [REDACTED]

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

Abdulmutallab-14

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

b1 -1
b3 -1
b7A -1
b7E -2

Continuation of FD-302 of UMAR FAROUK ABDUL MUTALLAB, On 01/29/2010, Page 11

[redacted] (S)
[redacted]
where he had English-speaking friends. UM spoke with [redacted] about why [redacted] participated in jihad. [redacted] cautioned UM about being in a hurry and distinguished Yemen from [redacted]

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

[redacted]
[redacted] was assessing UM's commitment and conviction for jihad. [redacted]
[redacted]

Copies of Al Qa'ida newsletters were in the living room of Aulaqi's home, including sheets of stapled paper entitled "Tanzim Al Qa'ida" in Yemen. Topics in the paper included who was fighting, why, and what people were saying. One of the unidentified fighters in the home showed UM videos of jihad activities in Somalia and the Marib conflict with the Government of Yemen, which the fighter had stored on a cell phone. There were several videos on his cell phone of fighting and combat but not of suicide operations.

UM also met an individual known as [redacted] [redacted] spent at least one night at Aulaqi's home and UM saw him again at camp where [redacted] did some training and some [redacted] on how to [redacted]

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

On 10/18/09, [redacted] provided UM with a [redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted]

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

[redacted] This location had no distinguishable landmarks and was located approximately an hour from Aulaqi's Shabwah house.
[redacted]

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

Abdulmutallab-15

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

b1 -1
b3 -1
b7A -1
b7E -2

Continuation of FD-302 of UMAR FAROUK ABDUL MUTALLAB, On 01/29/2010, Page 12

[REDACTED] (S)

On 10/18/09, Aulaqi spoke to UM as UM was preparing to go to the jihadi training camp and told him again to be patient. Aulaqi provided no martyrdom instructions.

UM drove [REDACTED] with the following individuals: [REDACTED] UM then arrived at a house belonging to an individual known to UM as [REDACTED]

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

UM was shown a photograph of an unnamed individual bearing the label [REDACTED] (known to agents as a photograph of [REDACTED]) UM identified this individual [REDACTED] (Note: a copy of the photograph [REDACTED] is enclosed in a 1A envelope filed concurrently herewith.)

[REDACTED]

When UM arrived, there were [REDACTED] fighters who walked from the house to the camp and worked at the camp digging holes. No one else was present at the camp outside of the [REDACTED] students. UM initially did not realize he was at a jihadi camp until he later returned for jihadi training at the same location. [REDACTED] was definitely the leader at both [REDACTED] house and at the training camp. During this visit to [REDACTED] and the training camp, the fighters focused on construction work and not training.

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

[REDACTED] knew the area and provided food and shelter for the fighters and only came to work at the camp occasionally. While at [REDACTED] house, Al Qa'ida was discussed, but no one admitted to being an Al Qa'ida member. UM had not yet sworn allegiance to Al Qa'ida. The camp near [REDACTED] house in the [REDACTED] province was near several farm fields and bordered by mountains on either side. All the people at the camp had weapons. The group in [REDACTED] house talked about fighting the government of Yemen. [REDACTED]

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

[REDACTED] Planes passed overhead and were visible and noticed by camp members. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] UM remained at [REDACTED] house for about two weeks, approximately between 10/19/09 and 11/7/09. When not at camp, the fighters just "chilled out." UM did not see Aulaqi during this two week visit to [REDACTED] house. Later, Aulaqi was present at this facility and did not seem to know [REDACTED] very well.

[REDACTED] who arrived at [REDACTED] house approximately 10/25/09, was a "tribal-looking individual." [REDACTED] was a [REDACTED]

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

Abdulmutallab-16

~~SECRET~~

b7A -1
b7E -2
b1 -1
b3 -1

Continuation of FD-302 of UMAR FAROUK ABDUL MUTALLAB, On 01/29/2010, Page 13

regular Yemeni fighter. He arrived to [redacted] house one week after UM and [redacted] had conversations regarding jihad.

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

Another fighter named [redacted] who arrived to the camp approximately 10/30/09, was a Yemeni fighter with no apparent authority. [redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted]

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

In early November 2009, [redacted] directly asked UM if UM would consider a martyrdom mission. UM told [redacted] that he was interested and would consider it. UM was not treated any differently following this conversation. [redacted] told UM to keep the martyrdom mission a secret and [redacted] then made a prayer to ask permission and guidance. UM returned to normal course of activities following this conversation. UM did not speak about this conversation to anyone. UM stated that he would have said yes at any time to a request to participate in a martyrdom mission.

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

Prior to going to Yemen, when UM was in Dubai, UM had already committed himself to taking part in a martyrdom mission if asked. It was UM's desire to participate in jihad in any manner requested of him. UM's main motivations for conducting the martyrdom mission included his interpretation of Qur'anic verses and Aulaqi's Internet lectures. UM read Aulaqi's writings and other materials, which motivated him to accept martyrdom as a possibility. Aulaqi referenced the need for the faithful to pray to Allah for guidance on this matter. UM felt that Allah would favor this martyrdom path.

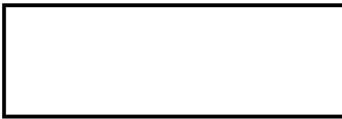
As UM was being motivated by Aulaqi's lectures, UM thought of Aulaqi as "dangerous" because of Aulaqi's arrest in 2006 or 2007. The Yemeni Government considered Aulaqi dangerous and was watching Aulaqi. Although Aulaqi was being monitored by the Government, UM did not perceive a change in Aulaqi's message.

Following UM's conversation with [redacted] no one new came to the house to talk to UM. While UM was at [redacted] house, fighters came and went. Eventually an individual named [redacted] came to [redacted] house on approximately 11/08/09 to [redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted]

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

[redacted] UM had seen [redacted] previously in Aulaqi's house during UM's first visit there. [redacted] was a [redacted]
[redacted]

~~SECRET~~



(S)

b1 -1
b3 -1
b7A -1
b7E -2

Continuation of FD-302 of UMAR FAROUK ABDUL MUTALLAB, On 01/29/2010, Page 14

UM was taken back to Aulaqi's house in Shabwah, where UM assessed he arrived on 11/8/09. [REDACTED]

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

[REDACTED] UM was only at Aulaqi's Shabwah house for approximately 2 or 3 hours on this visit. Aulaqi never mentioned a martyrdom operation to UM but promised UM new jihadi activities. Aulaqi stated that UM would go "somewhere to learn something." While at Aulaqi's house, UM had two conversations with Aulaqi and had lunch during one of those conversations.

Aulaqi wanted UM to [REDACTED] even while inside Aulaqi's Shabwah house. UM briefly saw another male who was also [REDACTED] UM passed brief greetings and small talk to the [REDACTED]

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

An individual named [REDACTED] was with [REDACTED] and UM while driving to Aulaqi's house. UM met [REDACTED] later in the training camp. [REDACTED] UM stated that he later talked to [REDACTED] in the jihadi camp, where [REDACTED] gave lectures on the topic of why he chose to follow Al Qa'ida. [REDACTED] in support of his decisions, cited verses in the Qur'an. [REDACTED] was already a member of Al Qa'ida and seemed like a typical Al-Qa'ida member and [REDACTED]

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

On 11/09/09 while at Aulaqi's house, [REDACTED] came with [REDACTED] individuals to pick up UM from Aulaqi's house. Two of the individuals were new to UM. UM had seen the [REDACTED] individual during this first visit to Marib and identified him as [REDACTED]

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

Abdulmutallab-18

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~~SECRET~~

b7A -1
b7E -2
b1 -1
b3 -1

Continuation of FD-302 of UMAR FAROUK ABDUL MUTALLAB, On 01/29/2010, Page 15

While in the car, the [redacted] unidentified individuals had their faces covered and conversed in Arabic. [redacted]

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

[redacted] house was a [redacted] in an isolated area but other houses could be seen in the distance. [redacted]

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

[redacted] family, wife, and children also resided at the residence with [redacted]

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

During his time at [redacted] house, UM watched videos on [redacted]. These videos contained jihadi themes, to include combat and martyrdom operations.

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

UM stayed at [redacted] house four to five days before an individual known as [redacted] arrived. [redacted]

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

UM was shown a photograph of an unnamed individual bearing the label [redacted] (known to agents as a photograph of [redacted]). UM identified this individual [redacted] he met [redacted] the [redacted]

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

Abdulmutallab-19

~~SECRET~~

SECRET

(S)

b7A -1
b7E -2
b1 -1
b3 -1

Continuation of FD-302 of UMAR FAROUK ABDUL MUTALLAB, On 01/29/2010, Page 16

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]. (Note: a copy of the photograph labeled [REDACTED] is enclosed in a 1A envelope and filed concurrently herewith.)

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

[REDACTED]
On approximately 11/14/09, UM swore "bayat" to [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] UM swore allegiance to [REDACTED] Al Qa'ida in Yemen's Emir, [REDACTED] and Usama bin Laden. UM said that it was religiously significant to pledge allegiance to each individual Al Qa'ida leader. UM stated that the English translation of his pledge equates to "I pledge allegiance to [REDACTED] Al Qa'ida in Yemen Emir [REDACTED], and UBL."

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] UM never met another martyr in [REDACTED] house. [REDACTED]

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

Abdulmutallab-20

SECRET

(S)

b7A -1
b7E -2
b1 -1
b3 -1Continuation of FD-302 of UMAR FAROUK ABDUL MUTALLAB, On 01/29/2010, Page 17

[redacted] told UM they would all meet Aulaqi again. Ultimately, [redacted] helped finalize the plan to attack a U.S. airliner and [redacted]

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

In mid to late November 2009, [redacted] and UM drove to Aulaqi's house in Shabwah. During this trip, [redacted] and the vehicle and passengers passed through manned and unmanned checkpoints with little scrutiny. [redacted] drove the vehicle, which was similar to the vehicle that ultimately transported [redacted]

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

[The interview session was suspended at 3:38 p.m. to accommodate UM's prayer schedule. The interview resumed at 4:21 p.m.]

[redacted]
[redacted] UM stayed at the camp for approximately two weeks, [redacted]

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

[redacted] newsletters [redacted]

On one trip back to [redacted] house approximately on 11/24/09, Aulaqi was present. [redacted]

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

[redacted]. There were others in a nearby room speaking Arabic. Following Aulaqi's arrival, [redacted]

[redacted] stated to Aulaqi that UM was ready for the operation. [redacted] and others observed UM's piety, specifically his fasting, prayers and commitment to the cause. Aulaqi nodded agreement and communicated with UM only by giving greetings to him.

The next morning, approximately 11/25/09, the group went to the training camp. UM, Aulaqi, [redacted] house with [redacted] and went to the Camp. [redacted]

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

Once at the camp, UM was taken by Aulaqi to a [redacted] to have breakfast. There, UM saw an [redacted]

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

~~SECRET~~

b1 -1
b3 -1
b7A -1
b7E -2

Continuation of FD-302 of UMAR FAROUK ABDUL MUTALLAB, On 01/29/2010, Page 18

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

After breakfast, a camp trainer who was an [REDACTED]

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

There were other fighters at the camp conducting training. The following individuals were observed by UM to be leaders and organizers at the camp: a [REDACTED]

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

UM observed some individuals at the camp whom he had seen previously in Aulagi's home. UM slept in one of the tents at the camp. [REDACTED]

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

Abdulmutallab-22

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~~SECRET~~

b7A -1
b7E -2
b1 -1
b3 -1

[REDACTED] (S)

Continuation of FD-302 of UMAR FAROUK ABDUL MUTALLAB, On 01/29/2010, Page 19

UM stayed at the camp approximately five days. [REDACTED]

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

[REDACTED]

While at the camp, UM trained in shooting skills and tactical scenarios such as building entries and battlefield maneuvers. UM conducted physical training as well. UM was not aware of any explosives training conducted at the camp.

Some of the fighters at the camp were previously imprisoned in Yemen. UM cannot remember seeing any Westerners or English speakers at this camp.

While at the camp, UM heard lectures and speeches from his instructors. [REDACTED] gave lectures concerning Al Qa'ida. Those lectures recited Qur'anic verses which justified Al Qa'ida's activities. In [REDACTED] opinion, Al Qa'ida was following the Qur'an faithfully, practicing the true Islam.

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] told UM about the actual mission and at this time told UM that the mission would involve an airplane. Aulagi also told UM that he wanted UM to make a martyr's video. Aulagi told UM that UM was "going to bring down the plane." [REDACTED]

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] After some time, Aulagi revealed to UM that the mission would take place in the US.

Following that initial conversation, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Since there was a lot of traffic at the camp, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

UM spent his time thinking about the martyr's video he was going to make. [REDACTED]

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

[REDACTED] UM talked to Aulagi in short conversations. Aulagi was also getting very specific regarding UM's martyrdom mission planning. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Abdulmutallab-23

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

b7A -1
b7E -2
b1 -1
b3 -1

Continuation of FD-302 of UMAR FAROUK ABDUL MUTALLAB, On 01/29/2010, Page 20

Near the end of UM's stay at the camp, Aulagi gave UM final specific instructions: that the operation should be conducted on a U.S. airliner; that [REDACTED]

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

[REDACTED] No one expected UM to survive the operation if he got as far as boarding the airplane.

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

In early December, Aulagi and [REDACTED] told UM he would be leaving the camp for Marib. [REDACTED]

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

[REDACTED] Aulagi gave UM his best wishes. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] and that UM should detonate the explosive device over U.S. airspace. Aulagi told UM: "Wait until you are in the US, then bring the plane down."

During the time frame of approximately 12/02-03/09, UM made a martyr's video before leaving [REDACTED] house. Two men arrived one day, [REDACTED] They were video technicians and brought equipment to film the video. They brought a black flag with white Islamic writing on it for a backdrop. They brought lighting equipment and staged a chair

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

Abdulmutallab-24

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

b7A -1
b7E -2
b1 -1
b3 -1

[REDACTED] (S)

Continuation of FD-302 of UMAR FAROUK ABDUL MUTALLAB, On 01/29/2010, Page 21

and clothing for UM. UM assumed that Aulaqi caused them to come to [REDACTED] house for this purpose.

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

UM made the video after writing out a statement to read that was edited and revised by Aulaqi, [REDACTED] Aulaqi advised UM to keep his statement short and limited to Quranic quotations. UM made the video in [REDACTED] house, wearing a tee shirt, trousers and a hat. UM rehearsed it several times. The men mentioned to UM that other individuals would add material to his video, in particular [REDACTED] Others who would add comments included [REDACTED]

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

UM left [REDACTED] house the day after making this video. He left for Marib on or about 12/04-05/09.

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

Aulaqi referred to UM by various names, beginning with "Umar." But, Aulaqi was very good about remembering all of UM's [REDACTED]

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

Upon returning to Marib as instructed by Aulaqi, UM received the explosive device from [REDACTED]

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

During his last visit with [REDACTED] prior to leaving Yemen, [REDACTED] told UM to pray for the success of a [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] wanted UM to pray for him to be successful. [REDACTED]

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

Abdulmutallab-25

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

FD-302 (Rev. 10-6-95)

CLASSIFIED BY: NSICG J23398T32
REASON: 1.4 (C)
DECLASSIFY ON: 12-31-2035
DATE: 10-26-2015

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- 1 -

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 02/18/2010

UMAR FAROUK ABDUL MUTALLAB (hereinafter "UM"), born 12/22/1986, was interviewed at the Milan Federal Correctional Institution (FCI). Present during the interview were [redacted] Federal Public Defender (FPD) [redacted] (morning) and [redacted] (afternoon), Assistant United States Attorneys (AUSA) and the interviewing Agents. At approximately 9:11 a.m., after being advised of the identity of the interviewing Agents and the purpose of the interview, UM provided the following information:

b6 -4
b7C -4

During the period of Ramadan 2009, UM had weekly meetings with [redacted]. [redacted] was present for these meetings initially, but did not join UM for all the visits. UM asked if [redacted] had been contacting [redacted]. [redacted] replied that [redacted] was not contacting him. UM did not believe that [redacted] was in regular contact with [redacted] after [redacted] stopped joining UM on the visits to [redacted].

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

During the last ten days of Ramadan, UM lived in a mosque near Tahrir Square in Sana'a. UM was performing his religious devotional duties by staying in the mosque and praying. There were other people doing the same thing at this mosque. [redacted] visited UM at this mosque during this time. When Ramadan was over, UM moved back to the boarding house at the Sana'a Institute of Arabic Language (SIAL).

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

On or about 10/04/09, UM move to the Mocca Hotel (phonetic) in Sana'a. UM paid for his room in cash and lived alone.

On or about 10/12-13/09, UM checked out of the Mocca Hotel and went to [redacted] house in Sana'a. UM had one bag with him after disposing of certain items with [redacted]. UM mentioned to [redacted] that he wanted to send a text message to his family [redacted].

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

[redacted] At this time, UM still possessed his Yemeni cell phone.

UM left [redacted]. They stopped at a mosque on the outskirts of Sana'a and then traveled on to [redacted].

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

Investigation on 01/30/2010 at Milan, Michigan

File # [redacted] (S) Date dictated 02/05/2010

by SSA [redacted] 11 [redacted] 03.302)

b1 -1
b3 -1
b6 -2
b7C -2
b7A -1

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Abdulmutallab-26

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b1 -1
b3 -1
b7A -1
b7E -2

Continuation of FD-302 of UMAR FAROUK ABDUL MUTALLAB, On 01/30/2010, Page 2

Marib. In Marib, [REDACTED]

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

On approximately 10/14/09, UM left that house at night and traveled to another house. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] There were [REDACTED] people in the car as they made this journey. After the second stop, they planned to continue on to Sheikh Anwar Aulaqi's (hereinafter "Aulaqi") house in Shabwah.

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

On or about 10/15/09, after spending the night at this [REDACTED] house in Marib, UM and others left for Aulaqi's house in Shabwah. One of UM's fellow travelers, the man UM knows to be a [REDACTED] told UM they were going to Aulaqi's house.

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

After stopping at Aulaqi's house, UM continued on to [REDACTED] During this trip, UM asked [REDACTED] whether he could send a text message to his family.

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

[REDACTED] then began typing the text message during the drive to [REDACTED] house. At this point, UM had given [REDACTED] as well. To UM's knowledge, [REDACTED]

On the trip to [REDACTED] house, UM was accompanied by another fighter named [REDACTED]

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

[REDACTED] stayed at [REDACTED] house briefly and then went to the camp. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] UM saw [REDACTED] at Aulaqi's house on a later visit.

UM stayed at [REDACTED] house for approximately [REDACTED] in late October 2009 and moved back and forth between the [REDACTED]

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

The travel [REDACTED] arrived during the [REDACTED] of UM's stay at [REDACTED] house. Another fighter, [REDACTED], arrived later in that [REDACTED] week as well. Approximately [REDACTED] after [REDACTED] arrival, UM left the camp area.

It was around this time when [REDACTED] first mentioned the

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b7A -1
b7E -2
b1 -1
b3 -1

[REDACTED] (S)

Continuation of FD-302 of UMAR FAROUK ABDUL MUTALLAB, On 01/30/2010, Page 3

possibility of UM conducting a martyrdom operation for the group. Shortly after this conversation, UM departed the area of the camp and [REDACTED] house for his second visit to Aulagi's house in Shabwah. This was on or about 11/08/09.

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

UM left the camp with [REDACTED]. On the same day of their departure they arrived at Aulagi's house. At Aulagi's house they met [REDACTED]

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

[REDACTED] Aulagi, [REDACTED] and UM met for approximately two or three hours at Aulagi's house. Following this brief visit, UM left for [REDACTED] house in Marib with [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] other individuals. They departed in the [REDACTED] frame of approximately 11/09/09 and arrived sometime [REDACTED]

UM stayed at [REDACTED] house for approximately [REDACTED] before [REDACTED] arrived. [REDACTED] arrived in the company of [REDACTED] told UM that he had previously lived in [REDACTED] but he tried to leave [REDACTED] to participate in jihad in [REDACTED]

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

UM stayed at [REDACTED] house for a total of approximately [REDACTED] sometime during the period of 11/10-20/09. While at [REDACTED] house, UM received indications that he was actually going to be used for a martyrdom operation. Following his stay at [REDACTED] house, UM traveled back to the area of [REDACTED] house and the training camp in Shabwah, where he stayed for another approximately [REDACTED] period.

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

On the day of his arrival at [REDACTED] house, approximately 11/20-21/09, [REDACTED] had a conversation with Aulagi in UM's presence to convince Aulagi that UM was ready to conduct a martyrdom mission. [REDACTED] was the principal speaker during this conversation. [REDACTED]

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

[REDACTED] and based on [REDACTED] conversations and prayers with UM. Aulagi apparently agreed and directed that it happen. UM never spoke during this meeting.

While at [REDACTED] house, UM continued to travel [REDACTED]. It was during this time [REDACTED] frame in late November 2009 when Aulagi told UM of the specific plan which UM would undertake later in December. UM and Aulagi spoke together in English. When Aulagi spoke to others in the [REDACTED]

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

Abdulmutallab-28

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b7A -1
b7E -2
b1 -1
b3 -1

Continuation of FD-302 of UMAR FAROUK ABDUL MUTALLAB, On 01/30/2010, Page 4

[REDACTED] (S)
group, he used Arabic.

At the camp, UM participated in the standard training program
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] UM received no
explosives training at this camp. During his last few days in the
camp, in late November 2009, UM first observed the individual named
[REDACTED]

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

In early December, 2009, a few days prior to leaving the
camp for the final time, UM began filming his martyr's video
message with [REDACTED] It took them approximately two or
three days to complete the video.

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

UM met with Aulaqi one final time before leaving the
camp. Aulaqi discussed some final attack plans with UM. Aulaqi
told UM to transit through a country other than Yemen. UM was free
to chose that country but Aulaqi wanted UM to spend a few days
there before getting a flight to the US. Aulaqi did not want UM's
travel to originate directly from Yemen. Aulaqi recommended a
stop-over in an African country or possibly an "island" country,
and then suggested that UM connect to the U.S. flight in a European
country. Aulaqi suggested that UM pray for religious guidance
concerning the right time to make the flight and then to travel
when he was ready.

During this final meeting with Aulaqi, [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1, 5

At this final meeting with Aulaqi, Aulaqi gave UM an
[REDACTED] and told UM to use it in order to contact Aulaqi
during his transit to the US. Aulaqi instructed UM to use the

b7E -5

Abdulmutallab-29

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b7A -1
b7E -2
b1 -1
b3 -1

Continuation of FD-302 of UMAR FAROUK ABDUL MUTALLAB, On 01/30/2010, Page 5

[redacted] when UM had set his final destination and travel plans. Aulagi wanted UM to send him the airline, flight number, dates of travel and final destination information for the flight on which the attack would take place. [redacted]

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1, 5

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1, 5

UM departed [redacted] house and the training camp around [redacted] on 12/01/09 for Marib and arrived at [redacted] house in the [redacted] UM traveled with [redacted] and two armed men. [redacted]

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

Between 12/02/09 and 12/05/09, UM spent [redacted] days in Marib at [redacted] house. The day after UM arrived there, [redacted] appeared and brought the explosive device that UM wore on Flight 253. [redacted] showed UM the device and taught UM how to wear it and function it. UM wore it briefly to familiarize himself with concealing it under his clothing. [redacted]

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1, 5

[redacted] then took the device back and gave it to UM on the day he left. UM wore the device beginning on 12/7 continuously for the remainder of his time in Yemen and occasionally in Ethiopia and in Ghana. When UM was not wearing the device, he kept it in his suitcase in his hotel room. UM believed the device may have become

Abdulmutallab-30

~~SECRET~~

b7A -1
b7E -2
b1 -1
b3 -1

Continuation of FD-302 of UMAR FAROUK ABDUL MUTALLAB, On 01/30/2010, Page 6

a bit wet on the inside.

After seeing the actual explosive device, [REDACTED]

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7A -1
b7E -1, 5

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1, 5

[REDACTED] instructed UM to press the plunger of the syringe all the way down [REDACTED]

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1, 5

The actual Flight 253 device felt solid and was made of a plastic like substance. There was white cloth sewn onto the device. There was no visible powder on the device. [REDACTED]

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1, 5

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(S)

b7A -1
b7E -2
b1 -1
b3 -1

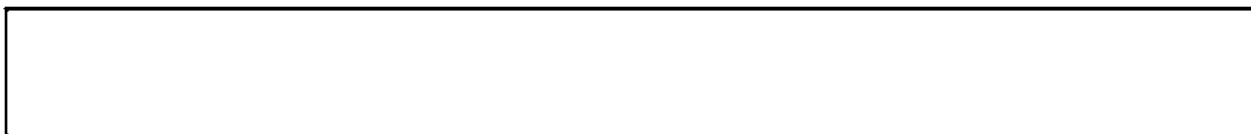
Continuation of FD-302 of UMAR FAROUK ABDUL MUTALLAB, On 01/30/2010, Page 7



b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1, 5

Following the test event, [redacted] provided UM with the device that was eventually used on Flight 253. [redacted]

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7A -1
b7E -1, 3, 5



b6 -1
b7C -1
b7A -1
b7E -1, 3, 5

Abdulmutallab-32

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

b7A -1
b7E -2
b1 -1
b3 -1

[REDACTED] (S)

Continuation of FD-302 of UMAR FAROUK ABDUL MUTALLAB, On 01/30/2010, Page 8

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1, 5

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] provided UM no instructions concerning how to care for the device except that he told UM to be careful and [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

While at [REDACTED] house in Marib, UM and [REDACTED] watched a video concerning the attack on Saudi Prince Mohammed Bin Nayif on [REDACTED] computer. They also watched a documentary on Palestine, Afghanistan and other videos including spoken messages by individuals such as Ayman Al Zawahiri and mujahideen speakers. Some videos included, Abu Basir, Abu Sufiyan and Abu Harraira. [REDACTED] showed UM these videos, and the Saudi video in particular, to impress upon UM the abilities of Al Qa'ida in Yemen.

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

The video of the attack on Saudi Prince Mohammed Bin Nayif appeared to be produced by Al Qa'ida in Yemen. A voice speaking Arabic narrated the video. The martyr who conducted the attack was shown in the video with Abu Basir. The martyr gave a message which included a statement about the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia arresting Islamic teachers and described specific acts of Prince Mohammed Bin Nayif and his enmity against the mujahideen. These statements of the martyr were meant to justify the attack. The video discussed how the martyr got in position to conduct the attack and showed the aftermath of the bomb scene. The video was not a training or recruitment tool but was created as propaganda and to provide justification for the attack and to show the capabilities of Al Qa'ida in Yemen. [REDACTED] remarked how proud he was of this attack and how successful it was and that it was the kind of quality attack that the mujahideen could accomplish. The attack was a topic of frequent conversation in the camps, and UM saw an article about it in an Al Qa'ida newsletter.

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] and provided general religious encouragement to UM.

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1, 5

During the visit to [REDACTED] house when UM received the actual explosive device from [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1, 5

Abdulmutallab-33

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b1 -1
b3 -1
b7A -1
b7E -2

Continuation of FD-302 of UMAR FAROUK ABDUL MUTALLAB, On 01/30/2010, Page 9

[redacted]
[redacted]
On approximately 12/04-05/09, [redacted] told UM it was time to leave. UM, [redacted] and two other individuals left [redacted] house in Marib in the morning. They drove a black two-door car for approximately [redacted] outside of Marib where they stopped at a point in the desert. They were met by [redacted] the [redacted] that took UM from Sana'a to Marib during October 2009, and [redacted] additional individual. [redacted] drove the same vehicle he had the month prior. At this point, UM uncovered his face for the journey back to Sana'a.

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1, 5

[redacted] drove UM to Sana'a, where the [redacted] [redacted] Then [redacted] took UM to a house in Sana'a. [redacted] knew the house and the family in it. [redacted] At the house, UM was aware that a family lived there but UM never met them. UM spent the night at this house and [redacted]

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

The next day, approximately 12/05/09, [redacted] took UM to an area where UM [redacted]

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

[redacted] took UM to the airport where UM purchased a one-way ticket on Ethiopian Airlines to Ghana. UM attempted to board that plane, but was later told by Ethiopian Airlines personnel they had rules prohibiting the purchase of one-way tickets to other countries. UM was not allowed to board the plane and Ethiopian Airlines refunded UM's money. [redacted] so he took a taxi to a hotel.

UM stayed at a hotel next to or opposite from the Funduq Jam'ia (the University Hotel), which was approximately 30 minutes from the airport. UM used his U.S. currency to pay for this hotel room and stayed at this hotel from approximately 12/05-07/09.

While UM was waiting at the hotel he considered [redacted]

b7E -1, 5

[redacted] He just stayed at his hotel room. On approximately 12/06/09, UM went back to the airport and bought a round-trip ticket from Ethiopian which would get him to Ghana. The flight connected in Djibouti and then Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. The ticket

Abdulmutallab-34

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b1 -1
b3 -1
b7A -1
b7E -2

Continuation of FD-302 of UMAR FAROUK ABDUL MUTALLAB, On 01/30/2010, Page 10

[REDACTED] (S)

cost approximately \$800.

UM chose to travel through Ghana because he was familiar with it and had been advised to go places with which he was familiar. UM chose Ghana of his own accord, because he had been there before and it was an English speaking country. UM considered and rejected Togo because it is a French speaking country and he was not comfortable with his abilities in French. b7E -1, 3, 5

UM eventually departed Yemen on 12/07/09 at approximately 5:00 p.m. wearing the device. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

UM transited through Djibouti and arrived in Addis Ababa on the evening of 12/07/09. UM's flight to Ghana did not leave until the next day, so Ethiopian Airlines arranged for UM and approximately 20 other travelers to stay over night in a hotel. UM and others exited the airport in Addis Ababa through customs. A shuttle bus took them to the hotel where UM used a hotel voucher to pay for his room. UM did not have contact with anyone or use the Internet while at this hotel. He arrived there around 8:00 p.m. on the evening of 12/07/09. UM ate dinner and went to sleep. While at the hotel, he removed the explosive device from his person.

On 12/08/09, UM and the others took a shuttle bus from the hotel to the airport to board their flight to Ghana. The flight was delayed, so Ethiopian returned the group to another hotel to stay for the day until that evening when the flight was scheduled to resume service. While at this second hotel, UM asked about Internet access but did not use it.

On the evening of 12/08/09, the shuttle bus returned the passengers to the Airport and UM departed Ethiopia around midnight and arrived in Ghana 12/09/09 approximately 5:00 or 6:00 a.m. UM left the airport in Accra in a taxi and checked into the Relaxed Court Hotel under the name Umar Farouk Abdul Mutallab. UM checked in, slept for a while and later that day went back to the airport to research flights to the US.

UM initially found a ticket on a KLM/Northwest Airlines flight to Houston. This flight connected through Schipol Airport in Amsterdam. UM attempted to buy the ticket and was subjected to

Abdulmutallab-35

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b1 -1
b3 -1
b7A -1
b7E -2

Continuation of FD-302 of UMAR FAROUK ABDUL MUTALLAB, On 01/30/2010, Page 11

[REDACTED] (S)

a passport review. The female KLM agent told UM that he had a problem with one of the torn pages in his Nigerian passport. The KLM agent told UM that he would be better off going to his home country of Nigeria first before traveling to Europe and the US, otherwise he might have trouble completing the itinerary to Houston because he would draw attention from profilers. The female KLM agent told UM that she was not supposed to tell passengers these things. UM assumed that she was advising him to go to Nigeria to resolve the torn page issue with his passport before continuing to Europe and the US. The KLM agent scanned UM's passport during this encounter at the airport.

UM searched for another flight on another airline. Every day he talked to travel agencies and went three times to airline offices at the airport. UM was searching for a flight that met all the requirements placed on him by Aulaqi [REDACTED] When repeatedly questioned on why he wanted a connection in Europe, UM just made up excuses.

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

During the period 12/10-12/09, UM went to internet cafes in Accra to search websites for flights and to read the news. In particular, UM went to one Internet café which was a five to ten minute walk from the Relaxed Court Hotel. This Internet café was near a bus stop at a major road junction and was next to a small supermarket in the adjacent building. The Internet café was small, having only six computers. The staff there gave UM a code to enter into the computer. No identification was required and UM paid cash for the computer time at the end of the visit. UM used this Internet café for three straight days. During these initial trips to Internet cafes, [REDACTED]

b7E -1, 5

[REDACTED]

In general, UM traveled to the following neighborhoods in Accra: Pig Farm, Sah and Newtown. UM traveled around town to use different Internet cafes in order to avoid drawing too much attention to himself at one café and to avoid detection. UM ultimately utilized approximately four or five different Internet cafes. By the time he was in his second week in Ghana, UM had used an Internet cafe called "Queens" (or something similar) in the Sah neighborhood; the café within a few blocks of his hotel, which was located in an area near other shops, one of which was a Bose retailer; a third cafe located on the second story of a building and was open 24 hours per day and offered other satellite services; and finally one possibly called "Berlin."

Abdulmutallab-36

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b1 -1
b3 -1
b7A -1
b7E -2

Continuation of FD-302 of UMAR FAROUK ABDUL MUTALLAB, On 01/30/2010, Page 12

Eventually, UM checked out of the Relaxed Court Hotel and checked in to the Tops Hotel. The reason for this change was solely to save money. The Relaxed Court Hotel cost UM approximately the equivalent of \$70 per night, while the Tops Hotel cost UM the equivalent of \$30 per night. UM checked into the Tops Hotel [REDACTED]

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

[REDACTED] UM [REDACTED] at the Relaxed Court Hotel because he did not think of one quick enough when asked for his [REDACTED] UM had noticed the Tops Hotel on one of his trips through town and decided to stay there. While at the Tops Hotel UM paid cash to use the phone, but only used the phone to call travel agencies or airlines.

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1, 3, 4, 5

Since his arrival in Sana'a from Marib in December 2009, UM was spending the \$5,000 he initially brought to Yemen from Dubai. UM spent money on his hotels, the approximately \$800 ticket to Ghana, approximately \$10 per day on food and \$10 on a USB storage device. Finally, while in Ghana, he spent approximately \$2,800 on his plane ticket to the US.

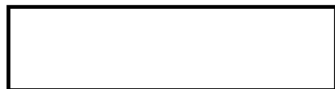
b7E -1, 5

Abdulmutallab-37

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(S)

b1 -1
b3 -1
b7A -1
b7E -2

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b7E -1, 5

UM had attempted at one point to purchase a ticket for a Lufthansa/Continental itinerary to Houston, Texas, but the ticket was too expensive. UM knew he still had to pay hotel bills and did not think he had enough money left to buy that approximately \$3,000 ticket to Houston. So he went to the KLM counter at the airport again to buy a different ticket and could not find one that transferred him to a US carrier and connected in Europe.

Abdulmutallab-38

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~~SECRET~~

b1 -1
b3 -1
b7A -1
b7E -2

(S)

Continuation of FD-302 of UMAR FAROUK ABDUL MUTALLAB, On 01/30/2010, Page 14

While he was sorting out the various ticketing options and prices, UM was running out of money and knew he had to buy a ticket soon. While he did not want to travel through Lagos because he feared that someone would recognize him, UM was eventually compelled to purchase a ticket on a KLM flight from Lagos that connected to a Northwest flight to Detroit. Part of the reason UM traveled to Lagos was due to the advice he had received from a KLM representative that it would be easier to fly to the US from Lagos with his passport that had been partially torn. The price of the ticket to Detroit was less than the flight to Houston, so he settled on that itinerary and made up excuses with the ticketing agent as to why Detroit was suitable. Eventually, on 12/16/09, UM purchased the ticket for the flight that left on 12/24/09 and connected in Amsterdam to a Northwest flight to Detroit. Though he had to pay extra to ensure he connected to a flight on a US carrier, he could afford the flight to Detroit.

On 12/23/2009, UM purchased a Virgin Nigeria airline ticket from Ghana to Lagos, Nigeria. He paid \$210 in cash, leaving him with \$100 for his journey.

On 12/24/2009, UM checked out of the Tops Hotel and departed Accra at 6:00 a.m. UM went to the airport, where he met no one and talked to no one. UM checked his bag, cleared immigration and boarded the plane. UM was asked a few standard immigration questions about his origin and destination. He was never searched and was wearing the explosive device. The flight departed around 8:00 a.m. and landed in Lagos shortly afterwards.

At Lagos, UM collected his bag and went to the check in area at the KLM counter. He gave the ticket agent his ticket and the agent asked him where he was staying in Detroit. UM told the agent he was staying at the Sheraton and even wrote it down for her. UM got his boarding pass and went to the gate. UM never met anyone at the airport in Lagos and talked to no one. His flight to Amsterdam departed around 11:00 a.m.

UM arrived at Amsterdam in the early morning hours. UM got off the plane, went to the restroom, washed, prayed and walked around the airport. Later, UM located the departure gate for his connecting flight to Detroit. He sat alone to wait. The gate was crowded with no available seats, so UM sat on a heater near the window. Others sat near him, but he did not converse with anyone.

Thirty minutes prior to take-off, UM boarded. There were

Abdulmutallab-39

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~~SECRET~~

[REDACTED] (S)

b7A -1
b7E -1
b1 -1
b3 -1

Continuation of FD-302 of UMAR FAROUK ABDUL MUTALLAB, On 01/30/2010, Page 15

still people boarding after him. UM boarded according to his seat assignment. UM did not speak to anyone while boarding.

On board flight 253, UM watched the video map on the seat-back screen to determine when the plane crossed over to the US from Canada. UM did not discard any personal effects or trash during the flight. When the time for detonating the device drew near, UM went to the restroom for ablution, cleaned himself, brushed his teeth, put on cologne and prayed. UM did these acts in order to "die clean."

Shortly after returning from the bathroom, UM placed a pillow on his lap and covered his lap and legs with a blanket. UM reached inside his clothing and depressed the plunger. [REDACTED]

b7E -1, 3

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

UM heard a low hissing sound. Approximately 10 seconds later, he and other passengers heard a loud pop like a cork being released from a bottle. The person sitting next to UM asked about the noise, and UM said it was nothing.

When the device did not detonate after making the popping noise, UM believed it had failed. UM did not feel any pain at first and immediately began to consider wearing the device through immigration in Detroit and disposing of it in the lavatory trash can.

A short time later, the device began to burn UM and he began to remove his pants and the device. Once he removed the blanket and his pants, UM observed dark smoke and flames. UM could see that the device was on fire. UM observed that the syringe was still attached to the device as he tried to push the underwear down away from his body.

Other passengers began to comment on the sound and became aware of the smoke and flame from the device. When UM saw that the device was on fire, he believed the device might still detonate.

Abdulmutallab-40

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CLASSIFIED BY: NSICG J29J98T32
REASON: 1.4 (C)
DECLASSIFY ON: 12-31-2035
DATE: 10-26-2015

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
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FD-302 (Rev. 10-6-95)

- 1 -

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 02/05/2010

UMAR FAROUK ABDUL MUTALLAB (hereinafter "UM"), born 12/22/1986, was interviewed at the Milan Federal Correctional Institution (FCI). Present during the interview were [redacted] Federal Public Defender (FPD), [redacted] (morning) and [redacted] (afternoon), Assistant United States Attorneys (AUSA) and the interviewing Agents. At approximately 9:15 a.m., after being advised of the identity of the interviewing Agents and the purpose of the interview, UM provided the following information:

b6 -4
b7C -4

In May 2009 UM was living in Dubai, United Arab Emirates. UM possessed and used the same Dubai cell phone he purchased on a previous trip to Dubai in either December 2008 or January 2009. The phone number had the following digits in it: [redacted]

b7E -1

Late in the year 2008, UM traveled to Dubai and Sharjah for a two-week trip. UM met one of his father's friends there who provided a driver for UM. Several times, the driver took UM around Sharjah to the shopping district, bookstores and to the cinema. UM stayed in a hotel with the word "Holiday" in the title. UM traveled alone. The stated purpose of the trip was for UM to find a school in Dubai. This was the general area where Kalemah was located.

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1, 5

[redacted]

UM searched for Islamic lectures on the internet while in Dubai. In June 2009, UM attended a lecture at the Kalemah Islamic organization in Dubai. The speaker at the event was a tall black American and Muslim convert, who spoke on the topic of faith and steadfastness. After the lecture, UM met an individual at Kalemah named [redacted] was tall, had a big beard, resembled a [redacted] provided UM a [redacted]

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

Investigation on 01/31/2010 at Milan, Michigan

File # [redacted] (S) Date dictated 02/05/2010

by SA [redacted] SA [redacted]
SSA [redacted] L1 [redacted] 4.302)

b1 -1
b3 -1
b6 -2
b7C -2
b7A -1
b7E -2

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Abdulmutallab-41

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b1 -1
b3 -1
b7A -1
b7E -2

Continuation of FD-302 of UMAR FAROUK ABDUL MUTALLAB, On 01/31/2010, Page 2

[redacted] (S)
business card bearing his name and indicated an association with Kalemah. [redacted] had some kind of [redacted] responsibility at Kalemah. [redacted] spoke with UM alone and they discussed the Al Maghrib organization in the US.

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

Following the lecture, UM and another individual walked to a nearby mosque. The man with whom UM walked to prayers had dark skin and was approximately UM's height. The man was a Muslim convert in his 30s and spoke English. The man may have been from the US. UM and the man walked from Kalemah for five or ten minutes to the mosque. [redacted] walked ahead of UM and the man on the way to the mosque. During the walk to the mosque the man gave his email address to UM. The man indicated he would provide to UM via email some information on other lectures in the United Arab Emirates. UM later received that email and the information provided concerned another Islamic organization in the Jumairah area, which was far from Dubai.

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

After prayers, UM walked back to Kalemah alone to find [redacted] UM met [redacted] inside the Kalemah building, immediately outside an office that appeared to belong to [redacted]. The meeting lasted about 10 minutes. UM introduced himself as Umar Farouk from the United Kingdom. UM told [redacted] he wanted to arrange for a speaker from Al Maghrib to visit Kalemah. [redacted] indicated he was aware of Al Maghrib and said that Dubai would not allow foreign Islamic organizations to visit and provide lectures or training. UM and [redacted]

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

UM did not email both [redacted] and the man with whom he walked to the mosque this day. UM emailed only the man with whom he walked to prayers. [redacted]

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

[redacted] UM never contacted either man by telephone and never saw either of them again after this encounter. UM never saw [redacted] in the United Kingdom.

Kalemah was the only organization providing Islamic lectures that UM attended during his time in Dubai.

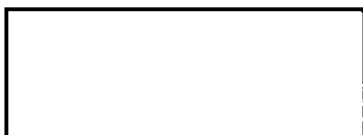
UM told [redacted] about UM's interest in life coaching and an Internet forum and training program in the United Kingdom called "discoverulife." Discoverulife was a program which arranged life-coaching services on the Internet. UM registered as a participant in this forum while in London. The program taught participants how to set and

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

Abdulmutallab-42

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(S)

b1 -1
b3 -1
b7A -1
b7E -2

Continuation of FD-302 of UMAR FAROUK ABDUL MUTALLAB, On 01/31/2010, Page 3

achieve life goals. While in Dubai, UM paid approximately 2,000 Pounds Sterling to continue participating in the forum as a life coach, but was required to travel back to London in order to participate. UM tried but failed to obtain a visa from the UK Embassy in Dubai and was therefore prevented from continuing his participation.

UM met one of Sheikh Anwar Aulaqi's (hereinafter "Aulaqi") relatives also named Anwar Aulaqi (hereinafter "Anwar") in Shabwah during UM's first trip to Aulaqi's house. Aulaqi's house in Shabwah had three or four floors, but did not resemble an apartment building. Another associate of Aulaqi, named [REDACTED] told UM that Anwar's full name was the same as Aulaqi's and Anwar was a relative of Aulaqi. [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

At first, UM believed Anwar was Aulaqi's son or possibly a personal guard for Aulaqi. Anwar was taller than UM, stocky, approximately in his 30s or late 20s with a thick beard and dark hair. UM was at Aulaqi's house in Shabwah for three days and saw Anwar everyday, but never had a lengthy conversation with Anwar. During the times that UM did speak to Anwar, UM may have told Anwar he was in Yemen for hijra and jihad but never mentioned martyrdom. Anwar did not live there but would pass through Aulaqi's house frequently. Anwar spoke with Aulaqi often. Anwar may have told UM he was from Yemen and frequently spoke of jihad and interacted with other fighters. After UM left Aulaqi's house, he never saw Anwar again. Anwar referred to UM as Abu Mohammed.



b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

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~~SECRET~~

b1 -1
b3 -1
b7A -1
b7E -2

Continuation of FD-302 of UMAR FAROUK ABDUL MUTALLAB, On 01/31/2010, Page 4

[redacted] (S)

UM and members of the group in Yemen, including Aulagi and [redacted] but not in great detail. The discussions were conceptual in nature, wherein they agreed on the need to be careful. These conversations took place during the time that UM and others were discussing possible jihad operations inside the US and that [redacted] might be necessary in that case. However, once UM's attack plan involved detonating the device on an airplane, the topic never came up again. [redacted]

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1, 5

[redacted]

Concerning communications at the training camp in Shabwah, the fighters were not allowed to [redacted] UM was unaware what fighters did with their [redacted] prior to attending camp.

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1, 5

UM was aware of the Dar Al Mustafa Mosque and Madrassa in Hadramawt, Yemen from the Internet. [redacted]

b7E -1, 5

[redacted]

While in London in 2005, UM applied to attend the Dar Al Mustafa Madrassa but decided to go to the Sana'a Institute of Arabic Language (hereinafter "SIAL") instead. UM applied a second time in 2006, but shortly thereafter learned that the Mosque and Madrassa belonged to a "deviant sect" and UM withdrew his application. The Dar Al Mustafa Mosque and Madrassa practiced Sufi-ism.

UM met an individual in Dubai who had been to Dar Al Mustafa for a couple of years. UM met him in a prayer room at his University.

When UM was in Yemen, a Nigerian student named [redacted] urged UM to attend Dar Al Mustafa and told UM he would put someone in contact with UM to provide more information. UM met [redacted] in London previously and knew him from his time there. [redacted] called UM on UM's Yemeni cell phone when UM was in Sana'a in September 2009. [redacted] urged UM to go to Dar Al Mustafa and seek

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

Abdulmutallab-44

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b7A -1
b7E -2
b1 -1
b3 -1

[REDACTED] (S)

Continuation of FD-302 of UMAR FAROUK ABDUL MUTALLAB, On 01/31/2010, Page 5

advice from its leader, Sheikh Umar. [REDACTED] had no contact or association with the jihadis UM met in Yemen.

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

UM never went to Hadramawt, Yemen, in either 2005 or 2009. Aulaqi never mentioned Hadramawt or Dar Al Mustafa to UM.

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] UM identified the individual as the person he remembered interacting with [REDACTED]

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

[REDACTED]
The breakfast meeting at the training camp took place at the [REDACTED] the first day of UM's second visit to the training camp. There were approximately [REDACTED] people in the room, including UM, Aulaqi, [REDACTED] and others. This room served as a place where the camp leaders and instructors ate their breakfast. [REDACTED] was eating breakfast with everyone and sitting with Aulaqi. UM sat with one of the [REDACTED]

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] UM only saw this individual once and he never appeared in the training scenarios at the camp. UM stated that this entire event took place with both Aulaqi and [REDACTED] present. UM was not covered while he was in the room.

UM was shown a photograph of several pieces of paper retrieved from UM's baggage from Flight 253. The number and letters on the paper may have possibly been from Golden Gate Travel but the writing is not his. (Note: the photograph of the pieces of paper is enclosed in a 1A envelope and filed concurrently herewith.) UM may have torn up an Ethiopian Airlines boarding pass somewhere in a hotel in Ghana.

Abdulmutallab-45

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b7A -1
b7E -2
b1 -1
b3 -1

Continuation of FD-302 of UMAR FAROUK ABDUL MUTALLAB, On 01/31/2010, Page 6

[REDACTED] (S)

UM was shown a photograph of an email address handwritten on the back of a printed airline ticket. The writing and the email address were UM's. UM wrote this note at a KLM ticket counter in Amsterdam and [REDACTED]

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1, 5

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] The email address was a variation of the name UM gave the ticket agent for the individual picking up UM at the airport upon arrival in the US. (Note: a copy of the photograph shown is enclosed in a 1A envelope and filed concurrently herewith.)

UM was shown a photograph of a napkin bearing a series of numbers and letters resembling a phone number. UM did not recognize either the number or the handwriting. (Note: a copy of the photograph shown is enclosed in a 1A envelope and filed concurrently herewith.)

In Ghana, UM did not meet anyone at the airport on 12/24/09, the day he left. UM was not familiar with the name [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] UM was not seated next to anyone on his flight from Accra, Ghana to Lagos, Nigeria. UM never met anyone of Pakistani or Indian heritage on this flight or beforehand. UM did not speak to anyone, nor share phone numbers or information with anyone during or before this flight.

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

During UM's flight to Detroit from Amsterdam, UM sat next to a young man, but did not talk much. UM continued to follow the track of the airplane on the seat-back monitor. When the airplane was close to crossing into the US from Canada, UM went to the bathroom and he washed his face, brushed his teeth, and put on some perfume. UM prayed while he was in his seat, not in the bathroom. UM never thought about changing his mind; he had already decided that he would commit the attack before boarding the plane. UM was resolved to killing innocent people and considered them to be "collateral damage." UM had already worked through all these issues with Aulagi's guidance. UM believed in the righteousness of the attack. He had begun to consider martyrdom as far back as Dubai, before he even left for Yemen. UM had hardened himself as someone who would do whatever was asked of him in support of the jihad. While in Yemen, the men he met in AQ further deepened this conviction. UM knew the target of the attack was the US.

Abdulmutallab-46

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b1 -1
b3 -1
b7A -1
b7E -2Continuation of FD-302 of UMAR FAROUK ABDUL MUTALLAB, On 01/31/2010, Page 7

Aulaqi's goal was that UM deploy the device over the US and UM agreed to this and his mind was set. No one could have convinced UM to stop. While in the bathroom on the plane, UM did not activate the device because he was not sure they were over the US. UM returned to his seat to watch the monitor to make sure the plane was over the US. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] UM decided to use the blanket and pillow for concealment. A couple of minutes after UM returned to his seat, UM commented to the person next to him that he felt sick and that was why he was in the bathroom for so long. UM placed a pillow on his lap thinking it would help disguise his movements. The man next to him was watching television on the seat-back monitor or listening to music. UM placed a blanket over himself.

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1, 5

[REDACTED] UM said his final prayers and then pushed the plunger on the device. There was a hissing sound, then a pop and then pain. The pain made him take his pants off. He threw the device on the floor. UM saw that the device was on fire and at that point thought that the device would still detonate. [REDACTED] only instruction was to push the plunger all the way down, which UM did.

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1, 3, 5

By this point, people jumped on UM and tried to subdue him. Passengers dragged UM to the front of the plane and handcuffed him. A crew member said that he was going to throw UM off the plane. One passenger hit UM and a crew member stopped the passenger from striking UM a second time.

A flight attendant asked UM what was the burning device, to which UM replied "an explosive device." UM never said that there was another device on the plane. UM expected the device to function as planned and that he would die immediately.

After landing, UM was taken off the plane and moved to a room at the airport where he was questioned.

UM wanted to have a carry-on bag because he thought it would look normal to travel with a bag. UM had shoes, medication, clothing and suits in his carry-on bag.

UM first met [REDACTED] in 2001 to 2003 in an Islamic bookstore in Kaduna, Nigeria. UM noticed that [REDACTED] was debating

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

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(S)

b1 -1
b3 -1
b7A -1
b7E -2

Continuation of FD-302 of UMAR FAROUK ABDUL MUTALLAB, On 01/31/2010, Page 8

another person about various Islamic scholars and this interested UM. UM joined the conversation and introduced himself to [redacted]. Later, [redacted] realized that he knew UM's older brother. [redacted] UM eventually came to know where [redacted] lived and visited him there to seek guidance. [redacted] was older than UM but was modest and treated UM well. [redacted] and UM became friends.

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

[redacted] was in business for himself, but he was gradually depleting an inheritance while pursuing his various interests, which included property sales. UM never visited [redacted] business office. [redacted] attended The Capital School in Kaduna. From the time he first met [redacted] UM contacted him one to three times per year. However, beginning in approximately 2005, UM and [redacted] became closer, increased the frequency of their contact and found a mutual interest in religious topics. UM and [redacted] shared similar religious beliefs in 2005.

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

[redacted] spoke favorably about jihad in 2005, but UM was less sure. [redacted] was motivated to speak of certain topics that energized him: Guantanamo Bay, Iraq and Afghanistan. [redacted] spoke in favor of violent jihad but did not recommend any specific acts. [redacted] never went to Yemen. [redacted] has been to Umrah in Saudi Arabia.

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

UM discussed the concept of jihad with [redacted] supported it and supported the mujahideen everywhere. [redacted] was in favor of jihad but was not necessarily anti-American. [redacted] was very much motivated by Sheikh Faisal in the UK. But, [redacted] never went to the UK. UM also listened to lectures of Sheikh Faisal in Islamic bookstores.

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

In 2005, UM contacted [redacted] approximately three times a week, especially when he returned from London on breaks from school. [redacted] had many friends and was frequently visited by others. [redacted] two closest friends were [redacted]

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

While in London, UM continued email contact with [redacted]

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1, 5

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Abdulmutallab-48

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b7A -1
b7E -2
b1 -1
b3 -1

Continuation of FD-302 of UMAR FAROUK ABDUL MUTALLAB, On 01/31/2010, Page 9

[redacted] (S) [redacted] was an untitled leader of the Little Scholars summer program in Kaduna. UM listened to [redacted] lectures on Islam. [redacted] talked about Islamic awakening and concentrated on women.

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

UM also spoke at Little Scholars. UM gave a lecture about black magic and its origins, indicators, prevention and cures. UM spoke about "Jinns," creatures made from fire and having the properties of light. Jinns are frequently mentioned in the Qur'an and Haddith. Jinns frequently possess people and Jinns use the possessed to do their work by proxy. UM had on one occasion gone to a one-day lecture about Jinns at college in London.

UM also lectured generally about Islamic faith and certain food items which could be used for healing. [redacted] ever lectured at Little Scholars. [redacted] did not support violent jihad, but was opposed to the Iraq and Afghanistan wars as well as Guantanamo Bay. [redacted] never talked about specific jihad activities and never talked about Yemen or traveling there.

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

Al Ihsan was a summer-program madrassa in Kaduna, which provided various instruction including math, reading, English and other activities for school-age children. The attendees were mixed, some from elite families and some not. [redacted] sister organized the program and ran it once a year in the summer. The program taught the children topics that would not be learned in schools. UM last participated in the summer of 2008. UM did not participate in 2009 because he was in Yemen.

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

UM supported the summer madrassa several years by handing out leaflets and teaching. There were two or three other teachers who were sisters and friends of [redacted]

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

[redacted] did not teach very often at Al Ihsan, but did teach "the companions" at least once.

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

[redacted] attended the same school as UM in Kaduna called "BSL." UM and [redacted] had a teacher-student relationship. UM proposed to marry her but the family elders refused the proposal because they insisted [redacted] finish school before marrying. Shortly thereafter, [redacted] proposed to marry [redacted] and received the same response. [redacted] is currently in the UK attending Lester College.

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

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FD-302a (Rev. 10-6-95)

b1 -1
b3 -1
b7A -1
b7E -2

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1, 5

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1, 5

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1, 5

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

Abdulmutallab-50

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~~SECRET~~

[redacted] (S)

b1 -1
b3 -1
b7A -1
b7E -2

Continuation of FD-302 of UMAR FAROUK ABDUL MUTALLAB . On 01/31/2010 , Page 11

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1, 5

[redacted] did not appear to have a car or any other means of transportation. [redacted] was normally at his house and was close with Aulaqi.

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

[redacted]
[redacted] would move back and forth between his house and the camp, but was never seen training at the camp. When UM left the camp for the last time, [redacted] knew that UM was leaving but did not know UM's mission.

The camp leaders and organizers were [redacted] Aulaqi and the several instructors. [redacted] were present during one period, but did not appear to have authority over camp activities. [redacted] actually participated once in some of the training. When UM first arrived at camp during his first visit, the other Afghan jihad veteran was in charge.

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

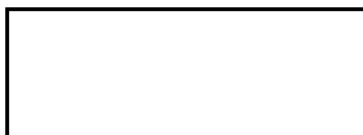
[redacted]
[redacted] Over all, the house is constructed in the "Shabwah style," and has the same roof and window appearance as the other houses in the area.

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

Abdulmutallab-51

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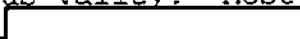
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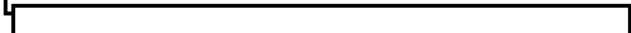

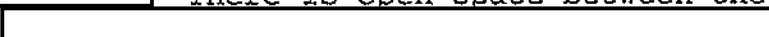


(S)

b1 -1
b3 -1
b7A -1
b7E -2

Continuation of FD-302 of UMAR FAROUK ABDUL MUTALLAB, On 01/31/2010, Page 12


There are not too many houses nearby and those that are near are scattered non-uniformly in the mountainous valley. Most the houses are on the opposite side of the road. 

 There is open space between the mosque and  house. 

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1




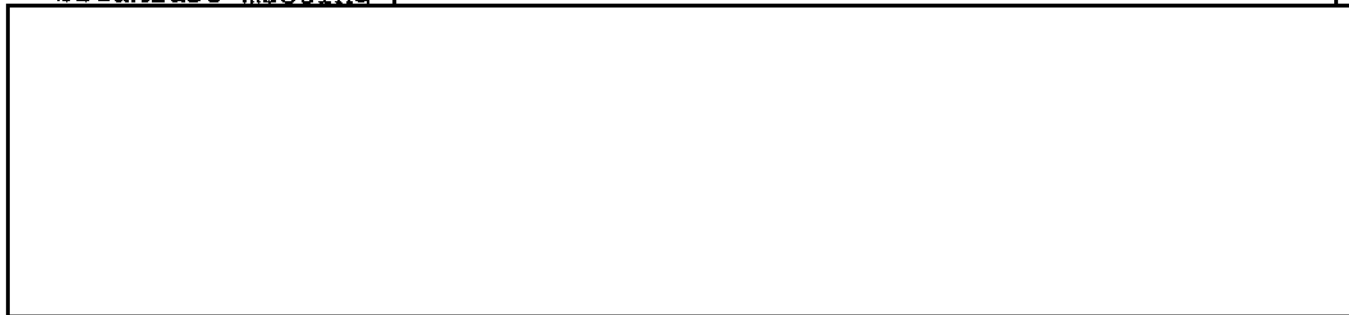
b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1, 5

The single-room structure in which the "breakfast meeting" took place on the first day of UM's second visit to the camp was 


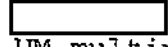

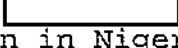

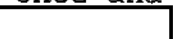
b7E -1



Regarding the individual UM saw in this structure at the breakfast meeting 



b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1, 5

 was present on one occasion when UM visited  While UM was in Sana'a in 2009,  would call UM multiple times on UM's Yemeni phone.  called at least once and talked to UM about the situation in Nigeria. UM and   also talked about different Islamic scholars and what they

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

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b1 -1
b3 -1
b7A -1
b7E -2

Continuation of FD-302 of UMAR FAROUK ABDUL MUTALLAB, On 01/31/2010, Page 13

were saying about different topics. They discussed [redacted] in particular. [redacted] supported jihad in Afghanistan but never said that he wanted or intended to participate in jihad himself.

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

UM asked [redacted] to come to Yemen to study but [redacted] would not come because he was currently studying engineering in Nigeria. Neither [redacted] knew of UM's plan to participate directly in jihad, let alone go to Marib or Shabwah. [redacted] was a couple of years older than UM and UM felt that, like all Muslims, [redacted] wanted to get married and start a family.

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

While in Yemen in 2009, UM was concerned that his family would think because [redacted] was older and influential that [redacted] encouraged UM to go to Yemen. [redacted] was a religious person who fulfills the practice of Muslims by having a beard and dressing the right way, but in reality [redacted] did not influence UM in this regard and UM knew that [redacted] would not actually participate in jihad. In fact, [redacted] tried to convince UM to come home from Yemen at the request of UM's family.

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

UM met [redacted] once at the wedding of an [redacted] friend in Zaria, Nigeria in 2007. UM went to the wedding with [redacted] and [redacted] a mutual friend. [redacted] in his [redacted] taught Islam at a school in Kaduna. [redacted] was from Zaria or [redacted] and UM would certainly have exchanged phone numbers at the time and [redacted] name and number would have been stored in UM's Nigerian cell phone as [redacted]

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

In Yemen, UM spoke to [redacted] on 08/04/09 after speaking with [redacted] on the subject of locating a working telephone number for Aulaqi. Prior to that [redacted] and UM had spoken about marriage and other things. In general, [redacted] was enthusiastic about Islam and specifically the topic of Islamic awakening. Between the time of UM's first meeting with [redacted] in 2007 and the time UM went back to Yemen in 2009, [redacted] himself had apparently gone to Yemen to study Arabic.

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

In June 2009, [redacted] approximately [redacted] times per week. [redacted] and UM discussed topics ranging from personal devotion to marriage to [redacted] possibly moving to Australia or perhaps the UK to study. [redacted] also maintained regular contact with [redacted] and indicated to UM that they were planning to be married.

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

Abdulmutallab-53

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b7A -1
b7E -2
b1 -1
b3 -1

Continuation of FD-302 of UMAR FAROUK ABDUL MUTALLAB, On 01/31/2010, Page 14

[REDACTED] (S)

UM began to memorize the Qur'an again. He prayed at the mosque near his Uowd (phonetic) student-housing complex. UM began to listen to Aulaqi's many lectures on jihad and Islamic topics and viewed them as influential and correct. UM had few classes to attend at Wollongong in Dubai and did so sporadically. He spent most of his time alone in contemplation and interacted only with a few fellow students in his residential area. When he did leave his apartment, he played basketball, swam or engaged in small talk with his neighbors. UM did not rely upon an religious figures to assist him in this period of reflection.

When, in the summer of 2009, UM was facing a two-month break from his course work in Dubai, he viewed it as a sign from God that he should take the opportunity to travel to Yemen, seek Aulaqi and participate in jihad. UM followed the principle: "God guides whom he wills." God guides people in ways they don't always expect. In July of 2009, UM felt that God was guiding him to jihad. Still, it was not until the last week of July 2009 that UM finally decided he was going to participate in jihad and that he would go to Yemen and seek Aulaqi. UM "saw the doors open before me." Later, during Ramadan, the conviction got more intense.

The security guard at the Uowd student-housing facility was [REDACTED] (Last Name Unknown). UM interacted with [REDACTED] more than anyone else. [REDACTED] told UM frequently of his family and their financial difficulties. UM also had regular contact with his family at this time and enjoyed a "good" relationship with his parents.

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

UM tried to be [REDACTED] life coach. UM advised [REDACTED] on topics of getting married, business, fasting, certain Islamic rituals and gave general religious advice. UM coached [REDACTED] three or four times by email and phone, but also during his break from classes in May 2009 when he returned to Nigeria. UM used the principles he read in the book "Who Moved My Cheese."

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

During a break from classes, between 05/06-16/09, UM returned to Nigeria. This was the last time UM saw [REDACTED] and his family in person. In May 2009, he had not yet decided to participate in jihad but he still led his family to believe that he was following the path they desired for him. He tried to maintain normal relations with them.

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

In the last few days of July, 2009, UM emailed the headmaster at SIAL. He obtained the email address from SIAL's

Abdulmutallab-54

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(S)

b1 -1
b3 -1
b7A -1
b7E -2

Continuation of FD-302 of UMAR FAROUK ABDUL MUTALLAB, On 01/31/2010, Page 15

website and sent the message using UM's [redacted]. UM followed the email with a phone call to inquire about a visa to enter Yemen. UM completed a registration form and emailed it to SIAL. This decision was entirely UM's; no one encouraged him to go to Yemen to participate in jihad. UM received a visa to enter Yemen, he went to the airport in Dubai to purchase a ticket.

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

For security reasons, UM told no one of his plan to travel to Yemen and participate in jihad. He decided on his own this was important and tried to maintain a regular schedule and activities so that no one would know what he was planning.

Sometime in his last week in Dubai, UM sent a text message to [redacted] advising that UM would not be coming home to Nigeria for the summer and would not be able to assist with the summer madrassa. [redacted] was worried when UM explained he was going back to SIAL to study Arabic. UM also told his father that he planned to return to Yemen to study Arabic.

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

[redacted] knew one of the Nigerians named [redacted] (Last Name Unknown) at Al Iman University and might have been able to use that contact to locate UM in Yemen. UM's friend [redacted] at Al Iman might also have been able to locate UM in Yemen during this time because he was associated with [redacted]. Others, including UM's family, could have guessed that UM going to participate in jihad in Yemen but could not have known any details.

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

Abdulmutallab-55

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FD-302 (Rev. 10-6-95)

CLASSIFIED BY: NSICG J48J41T42
REASON 1.4 (C)
DECLASSIFY ON: 12-31-2035
DATE: 10-26-2015

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

- 1 -

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 02/05/2010

UMAR FAROUK ABDUL MUTALLAB (hereinafter "UM"), born 12/22/1986, was interviewed at the Milan Federal Correctional Institution (FCI). Present during the interview were [redacted] Federal Public Defender (FPD), [redacted] (morning) and [redacted] (afternoon), Assistant United States Attorneys (AUSA) and the interviewing Agents. At approximately 9:26 a.m., after being advised of the identity of the interviewing Agents and the purpose of the interview, UM provided the following information:

b6 -4
b7C -4

UM observed two individuals during his travels in Yemen who wore soccer jerseys. One of the individuals was a participant in the training camp in Shabwah and the other was a fighter present in Sheikh Anwar Aulaqi's (hereinafter "Aulaqi") house in Shabwah.

UM observed one of these individuals wearing a team [redacted] soccer jersey and a [redacted]. UM first saw this individual in a house between [redacted] where UM and others stopped for breakfast on one of his journeys in mid-October 2009 and also a second time in Aulaqi's house in Shabwah. UM never knew this individual's name.

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

UM first met this individual in a house where he and three others, including one of the Afghanistan veteran fighters, had stopped for breakfast. The [redacted] used the name [redacted] when UM knew him at this point in his journey. The men stopped for breakfast and met several other individuals in this house. Among the individuals UM met in this house where the individual known to UM as [redacted] described throughout this series of FD-302s, an associate of [redacted] and the individual wearing the [redacted]. The [redacted] may have introduced UM to the man wearing the [redacted]. There were other young fighters in the house as well. During this stop for breakfast, [redacted] seemed to be in charge. The individual wearing the [redacted] was familiar with the other fighters in the house and spoke to them in a Yemeni dialect of Arabic. UM felt that this individual might be able to speak English, but he never got a chance to speak to him in English.

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7C -1

Investigation on 02/02/2010 at Milan, Michigan

File # [redacted] (S) Date dictated 02/05/2010
by SA [redacted] SSA [redacted] 11 [redacted] 05.302

b1 -1
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b6 -2
b7C -2
b7A -1
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b7E -2

Continuation of FD-302 of UMAR FAROUK ABDUL MUTALLAB, On 02/02/2010, Page 2

[REDACTED] (S)

The individual wearing the [REDACTED] did not have a "typical" Yemeni appearance. UM never talked at length with this individual, but did exchange greetings with him. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] This individual interacted freely with both [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

Based on his experience in London and other locations, UM was familiar with [REDACTED] UM believed the complexion and facial structure of the individual wearing the [REDACTED] to be [REDACTED] While in London, UM was able to differentiate between those individuals from Bangladesh, Pakistan, and India.

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

When UM and the others left this house after breakfast, they traveled to Aulaqi's house in Shabwah. The individual wearing the [REDACTED] did not travel with UM for this leg of the trip. UM and [REDACTED] others left for Aulaqi's house and arrived around [REDACTED] When they arrived, UM observed Aulaqi at the front door. Aulaqi conversed with [REDACTED] veteran. One of the individual's in UM's vehicle took UM's luggage into Aulaqi's house and UM was led to a room to meet Aulaqi.

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

[REDACTED] was there as well.

One or two days after arriving at Aulaqi's house, the individual wearing the [REDACTED] appeared at Aulaqi's house. This individual spoke to Aulaqi in Arabic and spoke the language very well. It was apparent they already knew each other.

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

[REDACTED]

The second individual wearing a soccer jersey was present in the Shabwah training camp in late November and early December 2009. This individual was a [REDACTED]

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

[REDACTED] worn by [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] was that of the team from [REDACTED]

UM first encountered [REDACTED] at Aulaqi's house during UM's first visit to the house. [REDACTED] was present at Aulaqi's house during a different time than the individual wearing the [REDACTED] introduced himself to UM. UM never

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

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[redacted] (S)

Continuation of FD-302 of UMAR FAROUK ABDUL MUTALLAB, On 02/02/2010, Page 3

saw him interacting with others, including Aulagi. [redacted] spent the night at Aulagi's house. When UM left Aulagi's house, [redacted] was still there.

Later, at the training camp in Shabwah, [redacted] was present on the morning that UM arrived there. [redacted] was a [redacted]

[redacted] and UM interacted normally and UM never perceived that [redacted] was on a martyrdom track. [redacted]

UM was trained on how to fire a Kalashnikov rifle at the camp, but was never comfortable handling the weapon. UM only fired the weapon five times. UM does not know how to disassemble and clean the weapon.

While at the camp, UM expected he would be asked to conduct a martyrdom mission but was not entirely sure of it. [redacted]

UM observed only [redacted]

When fighters were finished with their training at the camp, they would [redacted]

b1 -1
b3 -1
b7A -1
b7E -2

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

b7E -1, 5

Abdulmutallab-58

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b7A -1
b7E -2
b1 -1
b3 -1Continuation of FD-302 of UMAR FAROUK ABDUL MUTALLAB, On 02/02/2010, Page 4

[redacted] The fighters earned their room and board, but were not otherwise paid a salary.

b7E -1

At this time in the camp, UM felt like he and the [redacted] were the only individuals who might be on a martyrdom track. UM felt that the covered individual in the breakfast room probably [redacted] and was comfortable with the other individuals in the group. He appeared to be confident and was not scared or timid.

b6 -1

b7C -1

b7E -1

None of the individuals in the group ever mentioned [redacted] as a criteria for becoming a martyr. But, this made sense to UM because those [redacted]

b7E 1, 5

[redacted] The matter of trust was sensitive. The members of the group were very spiritual about it. They would pray for guidance on the trustworthiness of an individual and they did this in UM's case. They would pray until they received a signal or sign that the selected individual would actually perform the mission. After receiving this signal, they developed the requisite trust.

b7E -1, 5

[redacted]

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1, 5

[redacted] showed UM a propaganda video [redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

b6 -1

b7C -1

b7E -1

[redacted] boasted that the mission was easy and simple. [redacted]

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b1 -1
b3 -1
b7A -1
b7E -2

(S)

Continuation of FD-302 of UMAR FAROUK ABDUL MUTALLAB, On 02/02/2010, Page 5

b7E -1, 5

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

Aulaqi told UM once that he, too, wished he could conduct a martyrdom mission. Aulaqi told UM, however, that he could not do so because his role in the group was to support others to become martyrs. [REDACTED]

b7E -1, 5

UM felt that Al Qa'ida in Yemen had a [REDACTED]

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1, 5

When UM was at Aulaqi's house the first time he was not segregated or treated differently than the other fighters coming and going from the house. [REDACTED]

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

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b1 -1
b3 -1
b7A -1
b7E -2

Continuation of FD-302 of UMAR FAROUK ABDUL MUTALLAB, On 02/02/2010, Page 6



b7E -1

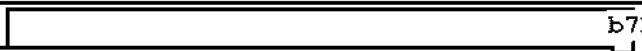


b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1, 3, 5

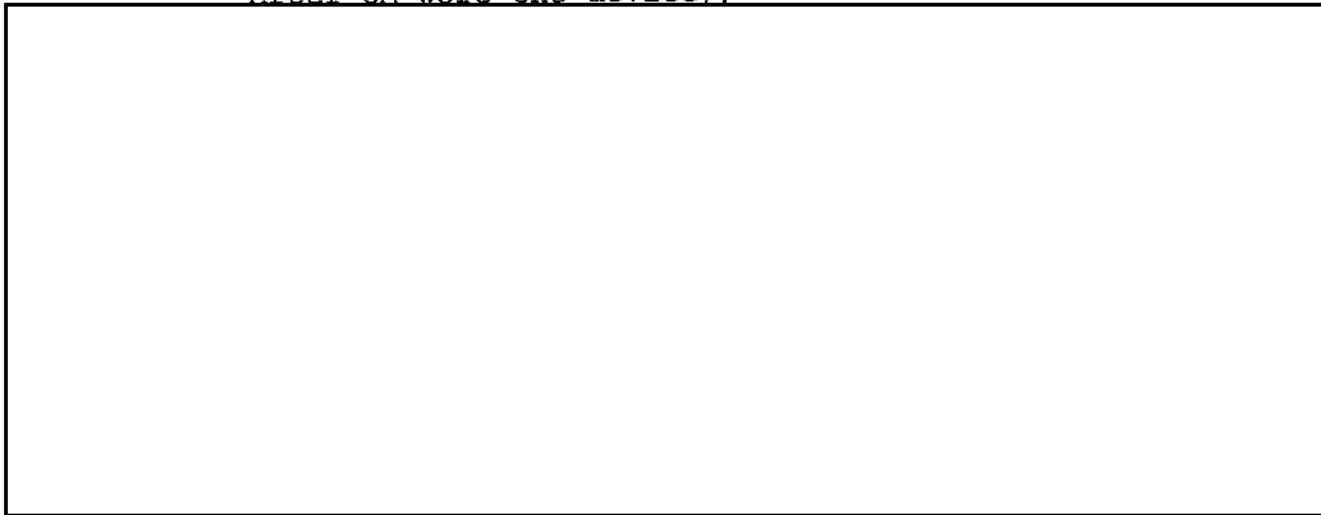


b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1, 3, 5

After UM wore the device,



b7E -1, 3, 5



b7E -1, 3, 5

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b1 -1
b3 -1
b7A -1
b7E -2

Continuation of FD-302 of UMAR FAROUK ABDUL MUTALLAB, On 02/02/2010, Page 8

b7E -1, 3

b7E -1, 3

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1, 3

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1, 3

Following the popping noise, the device made no sound but approximately five seconds after the "pop" the device began to generate intense heat. The heat made UM attempt to remove the device from his body. UM removed the blanket covering his body and

Abdulmutallab-63

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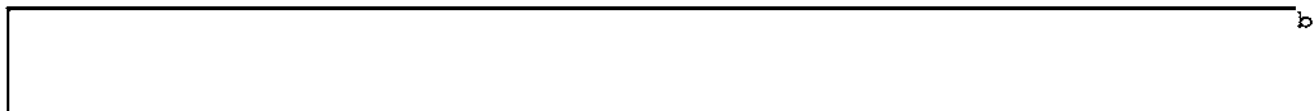
(S)

b1 -1
b3 -1
b7A -1
b7E -2

Continuation of FD-302 of UMAR FAROUK ABDUL MUTALLAB, On 02/02/2010, Page 9

attempted to remove his underwear and pants at the same time. When he was pushing the device down his legs, UM noticed actual flames and white smoke coming from the device and he could see the remnants of the syringe which was burned and deformed. UM was being subdued by other passengers before the device was finally pushed down to the area of his ankles.

Other passengers attempted to put out the flames by stepping on the device.




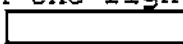
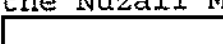
b7E -1, 3, 5

In Sana'a, many people regularly attended the Nuzali Mosque in Tahrir Square. UM interacted with many people associated with shops and restaurants in the Tahrir Square area. In particular, UM is familiar with the Palestine Restaurant and the Dubai'i Restaurant. In the Palestine, UM frequently encountered and knew the tall manager with matching pants and shirt. In the Dubai'i, UM was acquainted with the manager and three waiters.


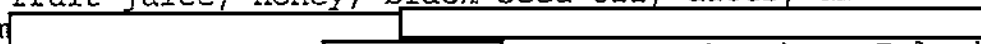




b7E -1, 5

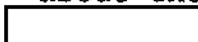
 in a street near the Sana'a Institute of Arabic Language (hereinafter "SIAL"). It was a busy street near a bus stop.

UM was shown a series of photographs depicted together on several photocopied pages. The photographs depicted several store fronts represented to UM to be in Sana'a. UM identified the lower left photograph on the second photocopied page as the "school," meaning SIAL. The photograph on the right side of the same page is the store owned and operated by  near the Nuzali Mosque in Tahrir Square. This store was approximately a  walk from SIAL. (Note: copies of these photographs are contained in a 1A envelope and filed concurrently herewith.)

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

UM visited  approximately three times. UM bought fruit juice, honey, black seed oil, dates, and "Zam Zam" water from  Yemeni with a black beard.  and UM spoke about Islamic topics when UM visited the store. In particular,  told UM about the properties of Islamic medicines sold at the store.

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

 told UM that black seed oil was a cure for general illness

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b1 -1
b3 -1
b7A -1
b7E -2

[redacted] (S)

Continuation of FD-302 of UMAR FAROUK ABDUL MUTALLAB, On 02/02/2010, Page 10

and could be used in food. Although they talked, UM did not know [redacted] well.

UM saw [redacted] frequently in the Nuzali Mosque. [redacted] would close the store when it was time to pray and attend prayers with other worshipers. UM might have talked to [redacted] when they were together at the Mosque but probably only to greet him.

[redacted] sold religious tapes and lectures in his [redacted] store at Tahrir Square and appeared to be knowledgeable on Islamic topics. [redacted] may have telephoned UM on one occasion. UM and [redacted] may have discussed UM's fasting on the telephone. They never discussed Anwar Aulagi and UM never heard anyone refer to [redacted] as "sheikh." UM told [redacted] that he was studying in Yemen and was planning to return to Nigeria.

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

UM and [redacted] ate dinner together one evening after UM had finished his daily fast. This occurred one or two days after his first purchase from [redacted] store. In total, UM made two visits to [redacted] had one telephone call [redacted] ate dinner with him one time and had several brief contacts with him inside the Nuzali Mosque.

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

[redacted]

[redacted]

When UM left Sana'a for Aulagi's house for the first time, he gave his [redacted]

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

UM met his friend [redacted] from Al Iman University for the first time shortly after arriving in Sana'a. UM first encountered

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

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b1 -1
b3 -1
b7A -1
b7E -2Continuation of FD-302 of UMAR FAROUK ABDUL MUTALLAB, On 02/02/2010, Page 11

[redacted] and other Nigerians at the Al Iman University Mosque on approximately his second or third day in Sana'a. [redacted] told UM he is from [redacted] Nigeria. UM only knew [redacted] by his first name, although [redacted] was aware of UM's family name. [redacted] did not seem to know UM's friend [redacted] nor did UM believe [redacted] was registered at Al Iman University and had been a student there for approximately three years in a general course of Islamic studies. [redacted] lived at the University with his [redacted] when UM first met him, but may have moved later to a nearby area at a subsequent time.

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

During UM's second visit to Al Iman University, UM inquired of the Nigerians whether any of them knew how to contact Aulaqi. None of the Nigerians admitted to knowing Aulaqi. UM wanted to locate Aulaqi by going to Sheikh Zindani's house to ask for Aulaqi, and [redacted] volunteered to help him.

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

When UM and [redacted] went to Sheikh Zindani's house they were directed to go to Zindani's son's house. There, UM [redacted] met Zindani's son. UM asked Zindani's son how he could meet Aulaqi and UM was then introduced to [redacted] Aulaqi. UM and [redacted] spoke briefly with [redacted] took UM's [redacted] and said that Aulaqi might contact UM.

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

UM was unaware how many wives Aulaqi had, but knew that [redacted] Aulaqi. Aulaqi referred to [redacted] as his "in law." For instance, when Aulaqi finally contacted UM and they eventually talked, Aulaqi told UM to write a letter to Aulaqi and deliver it to [redacted]

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

UM began to work on his letter to Aulaqi during Ramadan and it took UM approximately one week to write it. When it came time to deliver it to [redacted] UM again contacted [redacted] for support. UM had continued his contact with [redacted] throughout the time he was waiting for Aulaqi to contact him. UM asked [redacted] to return to [redacted] with UM because [redacted] spoke Arabic and [redacted] knew the way around Sana'a. [redacted] never saw or knew [redacted]

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

UM did not want [redacted] to know about UM's desire to participate in jihad. But when they were eventually invited to come to [redacted] the talk turned generally to jihad. [redacted] came to [redacted] house at least two times. The [redacted]

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

Abdulmutallab-66

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b1 -1
b3 -1
b7A -1
b7E -2

Continuation of FD-302 of UMAR FAROUK ABDUL MUTALLAB, On 02/02/2010, Page 12

[redacted] (S)
first time was during Ramadan, prior to when UM left SIAL for his devotional duties at the Mosque. UM cannot recall whether he contacted [redacted] on the telephone to set up these meetings but he did [redacted]

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

UM had heard someone refer to [redacted] by this or a similar name when he first met [redacted] at Zindani's son's house.

For the first meeting at [redacted] house, [redacted] directed UM and [redacted] to meet him first at the Haddah Supermarket. From there, they all walked to [redacted] house. The meeting only lasted a couple of minutes and was just long enough for UM to drop off the [redacted] Aulahi. UM did not have contact with [redacted] after that until Ramadan was concluded.

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

A few days after Ramadan, UM met with [redacted] without

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1
b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

When en route to [redacted] house, UM would often call [redacted] would meet UM at the gate outside his house. [redacted] The house was approximately the same size as the surrounding houses. On his

Abdulmutallab-67

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Continuation of FD-302 of UMAR FAROUK ABDUL MUTALLAB, On 02/02/2010, Page 13property. [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] sometimes spoke to UM about [REDACTED] tribe from Shabwah. The tribe was [REDACTED] source of income.

In 2007 and 2008, UM and [REDACTED] attended lectures by [REDACTED] as often as three times per week during certain times of the year. UM's contacts with [REDACTED] were limited mostly to the summer or times when UM was home from school and [REDACTED] was in Nigeria. They also would meet privately with [REDACTED] to seek advice on various issues such as marriage, fasting, and other Islamic topics. [REDACTED] returns to Nigeria for Ramadan.

[REDACTED] was considered to be in favor of jihad by some people. UM never discussed jihad with [REDACTED] but overheard others discussing [REDACTED] previous stance on the topic. [REDACTED] was known to follow the Izala organization started by [REDACTED] father. Izala generally follows the Saudi Wahabi belief system that opposes new and modernized lifestyles. Izala opposes modernizing the religion and the interpretation of the Qur'an.

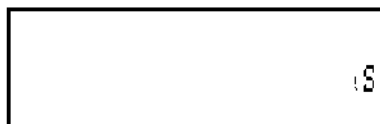
UM generally agrees with these tenets held by Izala but is not a member of the organization. Nor were [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] members of Izala. Izala does not really have a membership; rather, many followers subscribe to the organization's views, Islamic interpretations and religious principles.

[REDACTED] often spoke about different Islamic and other religious sects and the merits of the principles that make them different. UM always believed that [REDACTED] opposed sectarian violence in Nigeria and delivered a message of unity and collaboration with the Government. UM listened to [REDACTED] almost daily during Ramadan. [REDACTED] would speak during Ramadan at [REDACTED]

UM talked to [REDACTED] occasionally on the telephone. [REDACTED] encouraged UM to continue his studies. On one occasion, UM may have asked [REDACTED] about the prospect of coming to [REDACTED] to study. UM told [REDACTED] that Dubai was not religious enough for him. [REDACTED] encouraged UM to continue his studies in Dubai.

b1 -1
b3 -1
b7A -1
b7E -2b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1
b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1b6 -1
b7C -1
b7C -1b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

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b1 -1
b3 -1
b7A -1
b7E -2

Continuation of FD-302 of UMAR FAROUK ABDUL MUTALLAB, On 02/02/2010, Page 14

After UM had traveled to Sana'a in August, 2009, he received a call from [REDACTED] which UM felt must have been prompted by UM's family. In this call, [REDACTED] encouraged UM to either come home to Nigeria or to join [REDACTED] to continue UM's academic studies. [REDACTED] was in Nigeria when he placed this call to UM. UM last saw [REDACTED] in person in Nigeria during Ramadan in 2008.

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

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CLASSIFIED BY: NSICG J23J98T32

REASON: 1.4 (C)

DECLASSIFY ON: 12-31-2036

DATE: 10-27-2015

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FD-302 (Rev. 10-6-95)

- 1 -

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 03/10/2010

UMAR FAROUK ABDUL MUTALLAB (hereinafter "UM"), born 12/22/1986, was interviewed at the Milan Federal Correctional Institution (FCI). Present during the interview were [redacted] Federal Public Defender (FPD), [redacted] Assistant United States Attorney (AUSA) and the interviewing Agents. At approximately 1:42 p.m., after being advised of the identity of the interviewing Agents and the purpose of the interview, UM provided the following information:

b6 -4
b7C -4

UM was shown a photograph of an unnamed individual bearing the label [redacted]

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

(Note: a copy of the photograph labeled [redacted] is enclosed in a 1A envelope and filed concurrently herewith.)

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

Present at Aulagi's Shabwah home when UM watched one particular video were [redacted] Among the images on the video, it depicted scenes in Yemen, Government of Yemen personalities and buildings, including the Yemeni parliament building, and Al Qa'ida personalities making comments about the Government of Yemen. [redacted]

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1, 5

[redacted] It was essentially an anti-Yemen-Government video which ran thirty minutes or less. There were no scenes of jihadi training or operations. Al Qa'ida leaders featured in the video were [redacted]

[redacted] They all quoted Qur'anic verses and made arguments for jihad based on these verses. UM's associates with whom he watched these videos identified the Al Qa'ida by name but none admitted to having met those Al Qa'ida leaders.

Investigation on 02/03/2010 at Milan, Michigan

File [redacted] (S) [redacted] Date dictated 02/05/2010

by SA [redacted] SA [redacted]
SSA [redacted] (111 [redacted] 06.302) [redacted]

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b7C -2
b7A -1
b7E -2

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REASON: 1.4 (C)

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DATE: 10-27-2015

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FD-302 (Rev. 10-6-95)

- 1 -

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 03/10/2010

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b6 -4
b7C -4

UM was shown a photograph of an unnamed individual bearing the label A [redacted]
[redacted]

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

(Note: a copy of the photograph labeled [redacted] is enclosed in a 1A envelope and filed concurrently herewith.)
[redacted]

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

Present at Aulagi's Shabwah home when UM watched one particular video were [redacted] Among the images on the video, it depicted scenes in Yemen, Government of Yemen personalities and buildings, including the Yemeni parliament building, and Al Qa'ida personalities making comments about the Government of Yemen. [redacted]

[redacted] It was essentially an anti-Yemen-Government video which ran thirty minutes or less. There were no scenes of jihadi training or operations. Al Qa'ida leaders featured in the video were [redacted]

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

[redacted] They all quoted Qur'anic verses and made arguments for jihad based on these verses. UM's associates with whom he watched these videos identified the Al Qa'ida by name but none admitted to having met those Al Qa'ida leaders.

Investigation on 02/03/2010 at Milan, Michigan

File # [redacted] / [redacted] SA [redacted] 02/05/2010

by SSA [redacted]

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[Redacted]

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b1 -1
b3 -1
b7A -1
b7E -2

Continuation of FD-302 of UMAR FAROUK ABDUL MUTALLAB, On 02/03/2010, Page 2

UM observed a similar video in Marib, at [Redacted]
house. [Redacted]

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1, 5

[Redacted]

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

[Redacted]

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

[Redacted]

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

One video UM watched during this second video featured an
individual named [Redacted]

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1, 5

[Redacted]

Abdulmutallab-72

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b1 -1
b3 -1
b7A -1
b7E -2

Continuation of FD-302 of UMAR FAROUK ABDUL MUTALLAB, On 02/03/2010, Page 3



b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

[REDACTED] There were no buildings nearby. In order to go to the nearest house one would have to drive. [REDACTED]

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

[REDACTED] It was a large house with one floor. UM was kept in a room on the side of the house. From his room, there was a door which led outside and a door which led to the inside of the house. UM never went farther inside the house than the room in which he stayed.



b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

Aulaqi might have been the Al Qa'ida leader in Shabwah, as there seemed to be no one else obviously in charge in that area. The over all Al Qa'ida in Yemen structure seemed to be [REDACTED]

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1



b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1



b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

Abdulmutallab-73

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[REDACTED]

(S)

b1 -1
b3 -1
b7A -1
b7E -2

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UM was shown a photograph of an unnamed individual bearing the label [REDACTED] (known to agents as a photograph of [REDACTED]) UM identified the individual [REDACTED]

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

[REDACTED] (Note: a copy of the photograph labeled [REDACTED] is enclosed in a 1A envelope and filed concurrently herewith.)

UM first started talking about his actual attack plan during training on his first trip to the Shabwah training camp. Aulaqi told UM that the attack should occur on board a U.S. airliner. Aulaqi did not mention any other targets. In total, UM did not discuss the attack plan very much with Aulaqi. [REDACTED]

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

At one point in his travels, [REDACTED]

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1, 5

During his second trip to [REDACTED] house in Marib, UM

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1, 3, 5

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1, 3, 5

Abdulmutallab-74

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b1 -1
b3 -1
b7A -1
b7E -2

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b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

UM was never made aware of how Al Oa'ida paid to build and operate the training camp. [REDACTED]

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

After leaving Sana'a, UM did not meet any other Nigerians. UM met one other "dark-skinned" individual at his first stop at a house in Marib where UM and others stopped on their way to Aulagi's house. This is a house where UM was shown several mujahideen videos on cell phones by other fighters. This individual may have been living at the house where UM stopped and seemed to be responsible for [REDACTED] UM

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

Abdulmutallab-75

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b1 -1
b3 -1
b7A -1
b7E -2Continuation of FD-302 of UMAR FAROUK ABDUL MUTALLAB, On 02/03/2010, Page 6

thought this individual might have been a fighter but, if so, was probably not experienced like the others that UM encountered. This individual was quiet and UM never saw or heard him speak. It appeared to UM that this individual had been in the house for a while, as if he worked there. The individual was always present and was still at the house when UM departed. This individual did not come and go from the house with other fighters.

UM did not know who owned this house. Also at this house during this brief stop were [REDACTED]

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

There were several Nigerians at Al Iman University in Sana'a. There were at least three Nigerians named [REDACTED]

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

[REDACTED] When UM left Sana'a he told these Nigerians a lie that he was returning to Dubai to continue his studies. UM told [REDACTED] this same lie.

UM probably called all of these Nigerians on his [REDACTED] while he stayed in Sana'a and each of them likely telephoned UM as well. UM had the most telephonic contact with [REDACTED] followed by the [REDACTED]. UM would also have called several other student associates of his from SIAL, [REDACTED] teachers and others in Nigeria and received various incoming calls as well. People in this area of the world frequently called one another just to say hello. It is an important custom because of the "Muslim brotherhood" and social convention.

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

UM also had one telephone contact with [REDACTED] [REDACTED] Tahrir Square. During this phone call with [REDACTED] UM discussed his fasting regimen and this conversation led to [REDACTED] and UM having dinner at a restaurant near Tahrir Square one evening. While in Sana'a, UM went to Nuzali mosque at least once a day.

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

[REDACTED] Islamic lectures by various sheikhs and scholars. Some of the CDs were Qur'anic recitations by different readers. Other lectures covered topics like torments of the grave, the Day of Judgment and similar topics. [REDACTED] did not have scholar-like knowledge himself and UM believed his interests to be casual and related to promoting sales at his store. UM was not

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

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b1 -1
b3 -1
b7A -1
b7E -2

Continuation of FD-302 of UMAR FAROUK ABDUL MUTALLAB, On 02/03/2010, Page 7

aware of others who specifically sought [redacted] advice on Islamic issues.

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

UM visited [redacted] two times and for approximately twenty minutes each time. The discussions were mostly limited to the products sold by [redacted]

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

[redacted] organized the Al Ihsan Summer Madrassa in Nigeria. The Summer Madrassa was not tied to any specific Islamic sect. UM assisted with instruction at the "Madrassa," which was really a summer program to educate children in Kaduna, and the instructor staff would teach such subjects as Tarvia (moral instruction), math, English, sports, and various "society issues." Some of the society issues included topics related to helping the kids understand the process of growing up but they might also address Islamic topics like "black magic." The buildings which housed the summer madrassa were donated and therefore free of charge. They only other cost items were printing of materials. The community, including UM, would assist in raising some funds to pay for the costs of the madrassa.

Several members of the community assisted with instruction at the Madrassa. [redacted] occasionally provided instruction along with his [redacted] and instructors from the so-called Beijing School. UM also provided some instruction. There were no sheikhs or Ulema who spoke or provided instruction to the children. There was no sponsorship from any mosque in Kaduna.

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

UM knew an individual named [redacted] in Kaduna. Individuals from [redacted] family came to help with the summer madrassa. They lived in [redacted] and knew [redacted] [redacted] had not traveled to Yemen. [redacted]

Abdulmutallab-77

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FD-302 (Rev. 10-6-95)

CLASSIFIED BY: NSICG J23J98T32
REASON: 1.4 (C)
DECLASSIFY ON: 12-31-2035
DATE: 10-27-2015

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

- 1 -

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 03/15/2010

UMAR FAROUK ABDUL MUTALLAB (hereinafter "UM"), born 12/22/1986, was interviewed at the Milan Federal Correctional Institution (FCI). Present during the interview were [redacted] Federal Public Defender (FPD), [redacted] Assistant United States Attorney [redacted] and the interviewing Agents. At approximately 9:21 a.m., after being advised of the identity of the interviewing Agents and the purpose of the interview, UM provided the following information:

b6 -4
b7C -4

UM was shown a photograph depicting several unnamed individuals. [redacted]

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

UM was shown videos of individuals who were taken hostage by Al Qa'ida in Iraq. UM watched a video of Mus'ab Al Zargawi murdering a hostage in Iraq. The victim was a Westerner and the only victim in the video. UM selected this video from a folder on a computer and chose to watch it.

When in Yemen, UM went by several names: [redacted]

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

Sheikh Anwar Aulagi (hereinafter Aulagi) called UM "Umar Farouk". [redacted]

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

One or two individuals UM encountered thought that he was from Nigeria. [redacted]

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

Investigation on 02/04/2010 at Milan, Michigan

File [redacted] (S) Date dictated 02/05/2010

by SA [redacted] SA [redacted]
SSA [redacted] 11 [redacted] 07.302)

b1 -1
b3 -1
b6 -2
b7C -2
b7A -1
b7E -2

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b3 -1
b7A -1
b7E -2

Continuation of FD-302 of UMAR FAROUK ABDUL MUTALLAB, On 02/04/2010, Page 2

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

[REDACTED]

Boko Haram was a religious group in Nigeria. The name Boko Haram basically means that schools are not good. This group advocated that traditional Western schools are bad and that members should not attend them. Boko Haram was not composed of members from a specific sect of Islam. Prior to the summer of 2009, UM had never heard of Boko Haram.

In the summer of 2009, right around the time UM was leaving Dubai and going to Yemen, he heard of the Nigerian Government crack-down against Boko Haram. UM heard that the Nigerian Government had killed some leaders and other members of Boko Haram for the religious views they held. UM viewed this action as harsh and unjustified.

UM called [REDACTED] Nigeria. UM asked [REDACTED] what [REDACTED] was saying about the Government crack-down on Boko Haram. UM feared that [REDACTED] was going to side with the Government in this dispute because [REDACTED] had been known for that view in the past. UM generally agreed with Boko Haram and the principles the group held. UM specifically agrees with Boko Haram that the education system should conform to Islamic principles.

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

UM learned through press reports that [REDACTED] was a Boko Haram leader. [REDACTED] was a known speaker in Kaduna, but UM did not know him.

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

In Nigeria, Muslims generally lived in the northern part of the country. If Al Qa'ida was planning to recruit individuals in Nigeria, they would go to the north. For UM, he felt that it was his "religious obligation" to join Al Qa'ida and participate in jihad. UM came to this decision on his own when in Dubai; UM's decision had nothing to do with Nigeria or any Nigerians. There are no jihad opportunities in Nigeria.

The reason UM went to Yemen to participate in jihad was Aulagi. UM did not know any other way to participate in jihad; he needed to contact Aulagi. Even when UM thought that he might go to Somalia to participate in jihad, he knew that he had to go to Yemen

Abdulmutallab-79

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b1 -1
b3 -1
b7A -1
b7E -2

Continuation of FD-302 of UMAR FAROUK ABDUL MUTALLAB, On 02/04/2010, Page 3

and meet Aulaqi first. Yemen was certainly the easiest path for UM as well, as he had traveled there previously.

UM told [] that he was going to Yemen to participate in jihad. UM wanted both [] to come to Yemen, meet with Aulaqi and bear witness to Aulaqi's decision on whether UM should participate in jihad. UM wanted these witnesses in case Aulaqi instructed UM to return to Nigeria and forego any jihad activities in Yemen.

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

UM made these specific requests to [] to come to Yemen and meet Aulaqi with UM. UM made these invitations before UM had actually met with Aulaqi and both before and after meeting []. All three of UM's friends declined to come to Yemen. [] said he was busy with work and trying to get married. []

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

UM would have advised each of them to [] by using the Sana'a Institute of Arabic Language (SIAL) as their [] just as UM had done when traveling from Dubai. []

[] When UM was making these invitations to his friends from Nigeria, he had already met [] from Kaduna in Sana'a.

UM last contacted [] a week before UM left Sana'a. UM and [] were communicating mainly through [] while UM was in Sana'a. During UM's last [] conversation with [] told UM that he wanted UM to return to Nigeria. UM said he was going to stay in Yemen and asked [] for forgiveness. UM thought that [] was worried something bad would happen to UM. [] kept asking UM "What happened to you?" At this point, UM thought that [] would come to Yemen, but in fact he never did. [] said that he knew someone at Al Iman University. In this last [] conversation, UM never told [] where he was going. UM was still waiting for [] at this point.

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1, 5

[] must have guessed that UM was actually going on jihad and traveling through Marib. Many people in Sana'a knew that Marib was the place for jihad. []

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

[] UM's whereabouts. UM's sister, [] may have known of some of the relatives of her Yemeni aunt and may have contacted them to inquire of UM's whereabouts. In reality, the

Abdulmutallab-80

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[REDACTED]

b1 -1
b3 -1
b7A -1
b7E -2

Continuation of FD-302 of UMAR FAROUK ABDUL MUTALLAB, On 02/04/2010, Page 4

only person who reasonably would have known where UM was heading when he left Sana'a was [REDACTED]

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

[REDACTED]

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1, 5

[REDACTED] had attended Umrah before UM performed the Hajj, likely in 2006. While on Umrah, [REDACTED] met several individuals from the [REDACTED] and became "brothers" with them. UM never met these individuals.

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

[REDACTED] UM was vaguely aware of [REDACTED] interest in [REDACTED]. In reality, [REDACTED] was interested in becoming involved in any commercial contract he could land in order to make money. UM never visited [REDACTED] Kaduna business office. [REDACTED] business partner. [REDACTED] never appeared to lack money; UM does not know what [REDACTED] father did to make the family money.

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

[REDACTED] near a Mosque. His house is an approximate [REDACTED]

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

[REDACTED] Since UM first asked [REDACTED] to [REDACTED] during his final year at University College of London. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] helped to teach at the Summer Madrassa in Kaduna. UM felt that [REDACTED]

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

Abdulmutallab-81

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[REDACTED] (S)

b1 -1
b3 -1
b7A -1
b7E -2

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[REDACTED]
b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

[REDACTED] did not and does not have what it takes to participate in jihad. Certainly not in the past year or so. Prior to the past year, it is possible that [REDACTED] could have decided to participate. But in the past year, [REDACTED]

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

[REDACTED] that he would not have [REDACTED]. He simply did not have the character to do it. This is why [REDACTED] declined UM's invitation to [REDACTED] to come to Yemen and meet Aulagi. The last time UM felt that [REDACTED] had the proper mind set for jihad was just prior to UM's trip to Houston for the Al Maghrib Conference in 2008.

[REDACTED] was a big influence in [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] was influenced considerably by various speakers, including [REDACTED] occasionally spoke of jihad as a religious obligation. UM and [REDACTED] would listen to [REDACTED] was a [REDACTED]

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7C -1

[REDACTED] has been to Kaduna and Abuja and his taped lectures were available in all the Islamic bookstores. [REDACTED] favored [REDACTED] lectures, as well as Aulagi's. [REDACTED]

In the 2007 time frame, [REDACTED] told UM that [REDACTED] had telephoned Aulagi. This was shortly after Aulagi had gotten out of jail in Yemen. [REDACTED] called to give Aulagi a religious greeting. In this telephone call, [REDACTED] actually talked to Aulagi. Later, when UM was trying to get in contact with Aulagi, [REDACTED] provided UM an [REDACTED] for Aulagi, which UM thinks [REDACTED] must have gotten off Aulagi's [REDACTED]. What UM really wanted was a [REDACTED] for Aulagi.

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

Al Qa'ida relies on the "spiritual dimension" to determine who has the character and trustworthiness to participate in jihad. The members of the group would rely on dreams and 'how they feel in their heart' to discern these feelings. Al Qa'ida members would go through rituals and prayer until they felt "relaxed" and there was no doubt left in their minds about the person joining their group. Al Qa'ida would spend time with the person joining and pray for Allah's guidance on the matter.

Abdulmutallab-82

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(S)

b1 -1
b3 -1
b7A -1
b7E -2

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In the end, the person desiring to participate in jihad did not need to be without sin in order to join. But, the sin could not be so bad as to prevent any redemption according to the principles of Islam. In UM's case, the Al Qa'ida members would say "he's ready" and they gave him considerable religious credits for UM's piousness as evidenced by his fasting, prayer schedule and general helpfulness toward others.

UM first met Aulaqi at SIAL in 2005. Aulaqi was invited to SIAL to give a brief lecture in the courtyard of the school and receive greetings from the students. Many attendees of the lecture introduced themselves to Aulaqi after his brief remarks, but Aulaqi was not well and left early. Aulaqi never gave the speech he intended because of his illness. The Headmaster of SIAL indicated that he wanted his students to meet this famous English speaking Islamic scholar. It was during this first meeting that UM began to develop an interest in Aulaqi's teachings.

At SIAL during this time frame were [redacted] t. UM was friendly with both of these individuals.

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

UM kept in contact with a couple of other individuals with whom he went to [redacted]

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

Abdulmutallab-83

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b1 -1
b3 -1
b7A -1
b7E -2

[REDACTED] (S)

Continuation of FD-302 of UMAR FAROUK ABDUL MUTALLAB, On 02/04/2010, Page 7

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

[REDACTED]

UM was shown a photograph of an unnamed man bearing the label [REDACTED] UM identified the man as [REDACTED]

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

[REDACTED] (Note: a copy of the photograph labeled [REDACTED] is enclosed in a 1A envelope and filed concurrently herewith.)

UM was shown a photograph of an unnamed man bearing the label [REDACTED] UM identified the man as [REDACTED]

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

[REDACTED]

(Note: a copy of the photograph labeled [REDACTED] is enclosed in a 1A envelope and filed concurrently herewith.)

UM was shown a photograph of an unnamed individual bearing the label [REDACTED] (known to agents as a photograph of [REDACTED])

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

UM indicated that the photograph might be the [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] (Note: photograph [REDACTED] is enclosed in a 1A envelope and filed concurrently herewith.)

b7E -1, 5

Abdulmutallab-84

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b1 -1
b3 -1
b7A -1
b7E -2

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b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

UM spent two weeks or more at [redacted] house after leaving [redacted] [redacted] family was there on his second visit to the house. UM believed [redacted] house to be in [redacted] because of the terrain and the features of [redacted] house compared to what UM knew to be typical [redacted] home features. In addition, [redacted]

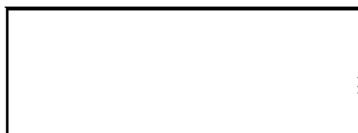
b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

Abdulmutallab-85

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b1 -1
b3 -1
b7A -1
b7E -2

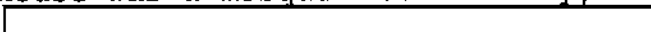
Continuation of FD-302 of UMAR FAROUK ABDUL MUTALLAB, On 02/04/2010, Page 9

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1



b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

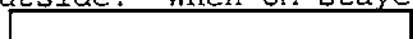

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

Aulaqi's house in Shabwah was different. There were houses attached to either side of Aulaqi's home. This was very unlike Marib. Near Aulaqi's house was a mosque and cemetery, which UM considered easy landmarks. 

b7E -1


 In or near the square adjacent to Aulaqi's house there was some sort of farming activity.

Aulaqi's house had three or four floors and the buildings on either side were of similar height. The structure was fifty meters long and the building was white. There were no homes between Aulaqi's house the square with the farming activities. Aulaqi's house had windows on all floors. The structure might resemble an apartment building from the outside. When UM stayed at the house, he lived on the second floor. 


b7E -1

Abdulmutallab-86

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b1 -1
b3 -1
b7A -1
b7F -2

Continuation of FD-302 of UMAR FAROUK ABDUL MUTALLAB, On 02/04/2010, Page 10

In 2008, UM traveled to the US to attend the Al Maghreb Conference in Houston, Texas. Al Maghreb was a North American organization with activities in Canada and the US, as well as the UK. An individual named [redacted] was affiliated with Al Maghrib and had met UM at seminars in the UK. The organization promoted "seeking knowledge" for Islamic students. The organization encouraged Islamic students to be well rounded in many areas. The belief was that this well-rounding would lead Islamic students to be good at propagating the Islamic faith and recruiting others to join.

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

Al Maghrib opposes jihad. One of the sheikhs speaking for Al Maghrib made the claim that participating in jihad makes one a pseudo intellectual. He argued that Muslims should seek knowledge and that participating in jihad is short-cutting this process and resolves to taking action without knowledge.

UM appreciated Al Maghrib and for this reason when he met [redacted] at Kalemah, UM asked [redacted] about the possibility of inviting an Al Maghrib speaker to Kalemah in Dubai. UM did not have a specific Al Maghrib speaker in mind when he made this inquiry. [redacted] told UM that Dubai would not allow foreign speakers to come into the United Arab Emirates to preach on Islam.

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

There was no discussion of jihad at the 2008 Al Maghrib Conference which UM attended. UM did not discuss jihad with any of the people he met at this conference. UM's roommate was [redacted]. UM and [redacted] did not develop a strong friendship. They [redacted] around the time of the Conference but the [redacted] [redacted] was a life coach and this interested UM.

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

UM met an individual from Nigeria named [redacted]. [redacted] UM and [redacted] kept track of each other's travels for a while. [redacted] was interested in life coaching as well.

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

UM met two individuals from London: [redacted]
[redacted]

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

Muslims consider jihad a part of their religion. It refers to the struggle against something. Al Qa'ida said that jihad refers specifically to fighting. In 2008, UM was "struggling" and felt that propagating Islam and striving to

Abdulmutallab-87

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b1 -1
b3 -1
b7A -1
b7E -2

Continuation of FD-302 of UMAR FAROUK ABDUL MUTALLAB, On 02/04/2010, Page 11

support the religion was UM's definition of jihad. By 2009, UM held a much different view of the jihad.

The attack against the US on September 11, 2001 was "an inside job," meaning the attack was conducted by the US against itself without any Al Qa'ida involvement. UM felt that President Bush, Vice President Cheney and the "neo-cons" wanted another Pearl Harbor to justify a war against Islam. The US passively allowed the attacks on 9/11/2001 to happen for this reason. This is UM's belief; UM never heard this theory espoused in Yemen by Aulaqi or others.

Whatever his leaders said was acceptable jihad was what UM was willing to do. If the leaders said to do it, then the act was justified and was good jihad. There is nothing UM would consider to be beyond the limits of justifiable jihad; even beheadings he was aware of must have been justified. If UM's leaders asked him to commit an act in the name of jihad, then UM would not ask why and would not question it. UM's personal opinion of right and wrong would not and did not factor into his decision on whether to do it. When UM decided that his definition of jihad required him to fight was when he decided would do anything his leaders asked him to do.

Jihad means different things to different people. The following different levels are observed: an internal struggle; seeking peaceful change; defending yourself against oppression; and defending yourself by attacking your enemies elsewhere (the latter definition is Al Qa'ida's position).

UM is a member of Al Qa'ida. UM would not have hesitated to conduct his attack even if the plane were full of Nigerians or if someone he knew were on the plane. The act of terrorism is justified because it is retaliation for past acts of aggression; it is part of war. The only limit on what is justified is what your leaders tell you to do.

Al Qa'ida fights the way they do because of the disparity in the weaponry used against Muslims. UM was influenced by the treatment of Palestinians in Gaza to persuade him to participate in violent jihad. Osama bin Laden stated that Muslims will never live in peace until Gaza is at peace. After seeing the treatment of the Palestinians and other Muslims generally UM felt that Muslims were not doing enough to defend themselves. So, he changed his definition of jihad to one of violence.

Abdulmutallab-88

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Continuation of FD-302 of UMAR FAROUK ABDUL MUTALLAB, On 02/04/2010, Page 12

However, even if Gaza were resolved favorably for Muslims, Al Qa'ida would continue fighting because Al Qa'ida would not be a direct party to the resolution. Al Qa'ida would not accept the solution. Other Muslims in other countries are being oppressed and this would justify continued war against the West. Palestine is the most important struggle because of the holy sites and the length of the struggle there. But, the Western occupation of Iraq and Afghanistan would perpetuate the fighting.

When UM and [redacted] were first attempting to locate Aulaqi in early August, 2009, they went to Sheikh Zindani's son's house. When they arrived there was a social gathering ongoing; it was coincidental that UM and [redacted] arrived at this time. UM and [redacted] waited for a long time before introducing themselves. When they finally were in front of Zindani's son, [redacted] introduced them in Arabic and said that they were looking for Aulaqi. Zindani's son turned in the direction of an individual and told [redacted] that they could find Aulaqi through that individual.

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

That individual was [redacted] and UM introduced themselves to him. They provided their background to [redacted] UM spoke [redacted]

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

UM was very pleased that he was having such an easy time finding people who would lead him to Aulaqi. UM thought it was Allah opening doors for him in his path to jihad. At this initial meeting with [redacted] however, [redacted] Although UM felt he was lucky in this endeavor, he still did not believe that he would be successful.

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

UM and [redacted] that they had traveled to Yemen to meet Aulaqi and wanted to ask him about the Boko Haram incident and other Islamic issues. They did not mention that UM was interested in jihad. [redacted]

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

Some time later, Aulaqi eventually contacted UM on the [redacted]

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

Abdulmutallab-89

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b1 -1
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Continuation of FD-302 of UMAR FAROUK ABDUL MUTALLAB, On 02/04/2010, Page 13

[redacted] (S)

UM introduced himself and told Aulaqi he had made Hijra to Yemen and wanted to participate in jihad. Aulaqi said 'it depends on your situation.' [redacted]

[redacted] UM was afraid that Aulaqi was going to turn him away. The entire conversation with Aulaqi was in English.

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

UM then spend a couple of days [redacted] The time frame was just before the start of Ramadan. UM called [redacted] provided during their first meeting. [redacted] said to come to Zindani's son's house. UM and [redacted] outside Zindani's son's house where UM passed [redacted]

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

Again, UM saw all these positive developments as a direct sign from Allah that UM was meant to participate in jihad. UM felt that [redacted] must have been comfortable with UM too and determined that UM was neither a spy nor dangerous to the group.

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

UM kept in touch with [redacted] continued to come to their meetings for a while. Eventually [redacted]

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

During Ramadan, UM received a [redacted] told UM they needed to meet and gave instructions to go to the Haddah Supermarket in the Haddah neighborhood of Sana'a. UM knew the way based on previous travels through the city. UM went to the Haddah Supermarket with [redacted]

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

[redacted] went back to Al Iman University.

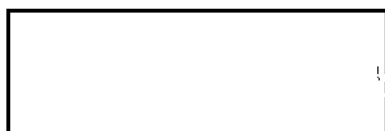
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b7C -1
b7E -1

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FD-302a (Rev. 10-6-95)



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Continuation of FD-302 of UMAR FAROUK ABDUL MUTALLAB, On 02/04/2010, Page 14

Abdulmutallab-91

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FD-302 (Rev. 10-6-95)

CLASSIFIED BY: NSICG J43J41T42
REASON: 1.4 (C)
DECLASSIFY ON: 12-31-2035
DATE: 10-26-2015

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 03/15/2010

UMAR FAROUK ABDUL MUTALLAB (hereinafter "UM"), born 12/22/1986, was interviewed at the Milan Federal Correctional Institution (FCI). Present during the interview were [redacted] Federal Public Defender (FPD), [redacted] Assistant United States Attorney (AUSA) and the interviewing Agents. At approximately 9:21 a.m., after being advised of the identity of the interviewing Agents and the purpose of the interview, UM provided the following information:

b6 -4
b7C -4

UM was shown a photograph of an unnamed individual (known to agents as [redacted]) UM identified the individual as the

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

[redacted] (Note: the photograph was enclosed in a 1A envelope and filed concurrently herewith.)

UM was shown a photograph of a series of unnamed individuals obtained from a newspaper article in Nigeria. [redacted]

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

UM's friend [redacted] from Al Iman University had a short

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

Investigation on 02/05/2010 at Milan, Michigan

File [redacted] (S) Date 02/05/2010
by SA [redacted] BA [redacted]
SSA [redacted] 11 [redacted] 08.302)

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b3 -1
b6 -2
b7C -2
b7A -1
b7E -2

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b7E -2

Continuation of FD-302 of UMAR FAROUK ABDUL MUTALLAB, On 02/05/2010, Page 2

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

[redacted]
[redacted]
UM visited with [redacted] approximately three times per week during the early part of his visit to Sana'a. Later, that frequency dropped off to once a week. [redacted] wanted to help UM find Zindani's son's house and then later [redacted] house. [redacted] wanted to help UM get acclimated to Sana'a and learn the streets.

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

UM became ill during his visit to Sana'a and [redacted] took him to the Sana'a University Hospital and translated UM's Housa to Arabic for the hospital staff. The illness was internal and UM thought maybe he had an ulcer or some sort of internal infection. This occurred during the first couple of weeks in Sana'a.

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

[redacted] had spent two or three years at Al Iman University. At year number five, students begin to specialize in their studies. The total course of study at Al Iman is approximately seven or eight years.

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

Shortly after UM first arrived in Sana'a, he went to the Al Iman University student housing area to look for the Nigerian students. UM met a Yemeni student on campus who agreed to take UM to the housing area where the Nigerians lived. There, UM met a Nigerian with whom he spoke in Housa. Housa was not this Nigerian's native dialect and he spoke Housa with an accent that led UM to believe his native language was Kamuri or Fullano. UM may have shared lunch with this individual and exchanged telephone numbers with him. This Nigerian, too, did not know of Sheikh Anwar Aulaqi (hereinafter referred to as "Aulaqi").

UM eventually was introduced to [redacted] during UM's second trip to Al Iman. [redacted] He had roommates. UM introduced himself to [redacted] and told him that UM wanted to find Aulaqi. [redacted] indicated he did not know Aulaqi. [redacted] then introduced UM to other Nigerians, who also did not know of Aulaqi. UM eventually met several other Nigerians, one of whom was [redacted]
[redacted]

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

Abdulmutallab-93

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[REDACTED] (S)

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b3 -1
b7A -1
b7E -2

Continuation of FD-302 of UMAR FAROUK ABDUL MUTALLAB, On 02/05/2010, Page 3

UM decided to try to locate Aulaqi through the Zindani family. [REDACTED] agreed to accompany UM to Zindani's house because he was familiar with Sana'a, having lived there so many years.

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

UM's next visit to Al Iman University was during Ramadan for a social visit. UM probably went to Al Iman four times and met with [REDACTED] and the other Nigerians. On one such visit during Ramadan, UM could not remember how to find [REDACTED] room so he was again directed to the Nigerians where he encountered one of the [REDACTED]

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

[REDACTED] This was the [REDACTED] UM thought this [REDACTED] was from [REDACTED] (phonetic), Nigeria.

UM's last visit to Al Iman was to celebrate Eid al Fitr at the end of Ramadan. On this day, he joined a group of several Nigerians which included the [REDACTED] and others. UM telephoned the [REDACTED] on the day prior to Eid to learn of the plans for celebrating. This [REDACTED] was from Kaduna and UM spoke Housa to him.

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

UM was living in an all-male dormitory building on the campus at the Sana'a Institute of Arabic Language (SIAL).

UM was shown a photograph of an unnamed individual [REDACTED]

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

UM was shown two photographs of an unnamed individual (known to agents to be Sheikh Anwar Nasser Aulaqi (referred to throughout this series of FD-302s as "Aulaqi")) with a very young girl. UM identified the individual as Sheikh Anwar. UM identified the area in which the photograph was taken, based on the background scene, as Shabwah. The background looks like the downtown Shabwah area near the square where Aulaqi's house is located. The houses

Abdulmutallab-94

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b7A -1
b7E -2
b1 -1
b3 -1

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Continuation of FD-302 of UMAR FAROUK ABDUL MUTALLAB, On 02/05/2010, Page 4

depicted in the background are the same style as Aulagi's house. (Note: the photographs are enclosed in a 1A envelope and filed concurrently herewith.) UM did not recognize the child in either photo. UM was aware that Aulagi had two sons, aged ten and six.

UM was shown a printed list of titles of known lectures given by Sheikh Anwar Aulagi. UM was familiar with all of the lectures. The most influential lecture from UM's perspective is the one entitled "The Companions," a multiple part lecture. UM accessed these lectures on the Internet. These lectures were important motivators which led UM to decide to participate in jihad. After making the decision to participate in jihad, UM became more solitary and more prayerful.

UM began listening to Aulagi lectures in 2005, as a student at the University College of London (hereinafter "UCL"). In Dubai, UM listened to many more lectures as he was seeking guidance on participating in jihad. (Note: the list of Aulagi lecture titles is enclosed in a 1A envelope bearing UM's markings on which of the titles he listened to in London and which he listened to in Dubai and is filed concurrently herewith.)

Specifically, UM prayed for guidance from Allah and assistance in going to Yemen to seek jihad. UM wanted Allah to make it easy for him to do this. At this point, beyond the decision to participate in jihad, UM had reconciled all doubts in his mind about this course of action. UM would have accepted a martyrdom mission on his first day in Yemen if he were asked to do it and if he trusted the person giving him that instruction.

Religious rulings or fatwahs are a common concept in Islam. Fatwahs do not actually bind the receiver to doing the act described in the fatwah. Essentially a fatwah is a religious interpretation; so, in order to follow it, the receiver must have a measure of trust in the individual issuing the fatwah. There is not one source of all fatwahs.

If an individual has the authority to issue a fatwah, based on their scholarship in Islam, then they may weigh in on Islamic issues and topics and give their interpretation based on the Qur'an and Haddith. In the end, the scholar needs to be convincing in order to influence people to follow his fatwah. The power of persuasion is very important in fatwahs. Sometimes general fatwahs on a range of topics are issued and made available for people to consider. The readers are allowed to choose those

Abdulmutallab-95

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b7A -1
b7E -2
b1 -1
b3 -1

Continuation of FD-302 of UMAR FAROUK ABDUL MUTALLAB, On 02/05/2010, Page 5

they desire to follow, based on their trust in the individual issuing the fatwah.

UM was never given a fatwah regarding his decision to commit jihad. All Muslims already known that jihad is authorized; no fatwah needs to be issued on that topic. Furthermore, martyrdom is already assumed to be part of jihad. Martyrdom is just one of several ways in which a person can participate in jihad. Scholars do not necessarily issue fatwahs on martyrdom matters; the potential martyr works with people he trusts to determine whether that is the appropriate course of jihad for him.

However, there is no latitude within Al Qa'ida to commit acts of jihad on your own without receiving an order from a leader. The person committing jihad should and will receive specific instructions on the attack desired by the group.

UM talked with [redacted] about the shooting incident in the US involving Major Hassan. [redacted] informed UM that a Muslim US soldier shot several other US soldiers. [redacted] said that Major Hassan was of Palestinian origin, but that he did not know Hassan. Aulaqi mentioned this incident too but only discussed the facts from the media reports.

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

In the Islamic faith, some sins of the Muslim can be repaired through religious faith and devotion. Sins can be forgiven if you repent just before death. Allah's mercy overcomes his anger. However, Allah will not forgive any violations of Shirk, which pertains to the individual's partnership with Allah. Even if a person dies while engaged in a sinful act, Allah may choose to forgive him if the act was done out of ignorance. In Allah's sliding scale of forgiveness, a Muslim's banishment to hell can be removed at any time.

UM was acquainted with an individual named [redacted] and UM talked sometimes on the telephone. Shortly after the so-called Boko Haram incident in late July, 2009, wherein the Government of Nigeria cracked down on Boko Haram members, UM and [redacted] talked on the phone. UM asked [redacted] what people were saying about the incident and in particular what [redacted] was saying. [redacted] and UM were friendly, even though he was [redacted] than UM.

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b7C -1
b7E -1

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

Abdulmutallab-96

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b1 -1
b3 -1
b7A -1
b7E -2

Continuation of FD-302 of UMAR FAROUK ABDUL MUTALLAB, On 02/05/2010, Page 6

b7E -1, 5

[REDACTED]

UM met with [REDACTED] one or two times while waiting for Aulaqi's response. [REDACTED] was with UM during these visits. UM talked to [REDACTED] about the Boko Haram incident. [REDACTED] is a religious person. [REDACTED] opinion was that Muslims needed to place their actions in the proper order: seeking knowledge and learning Islam is the first priority. [REDACTED] felt that Boko Haram has pursued its agenda out of order and was to be blamed for this. [REDACTED] believed that Boko Haram had conducted their affairs out of the proper order; Boko Haram had not first educated itself on the teachings of Islam. [REDACTED] disagreed with Boko Haram for this reason. However, [REDACTED] thought the Government of Nigeria was wrong as well by cracking down on Boko Haram so violently. [REDACTED] never agreed with any activities of violent jihad.

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

During the last ten days of Ramadan, UM had moved out of the dormitory at SIAL to live in a mosque to attend to his religious duties. Even though UM had paid for his dormitory room at SIAL, he left for religious reasons and did not attend classes either. SIAL approved of this as it was a common course of action for Muslim students. UM cannot recall the name of this mosque. UM regularly visited the Nuzali Mosque in Tahrir Square and others near SIAL. UM favored Nuzali Mosque because he liked the way the Imam recited the Qur'an.

The trip from SIAL to Al Iman University was approximately 30 minutes by public transportation. From SIAL to Tahrir Square was a 10-15 minute walk.

After Ramadan, UM visited [REDACTED] several times. However, UM began to feel nervous about the delay in finding UM a place to go for jihad. UM was forced to make excuses to his parents and associates on why he remained in Yemen. UM had plenty of money left at this time but was running out of reasons to continue his stay in Yemen.

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

UM tried calling [REDACTED] and Aulaqi too. Sometimes the [REDACTED] but Aulaqi never [REDACTED] back. UM had told Aulaqi in his letter about UM's parents' concern over him being in Yemen instead of Dubai pursuing his studies. Shortly

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

Abdulmutallab-97

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Continuation of FD-302 of UMAR FAROUK ABDUL MUTALLAB, On 02/05/2010, Page 7

after Ramadan, [redacted] called UM and asked UM to come visit at [redacted]

In this same time frame, shortly after the end of Ramadan, UM met [redacted] UM first met [redacted] when he entered his store to purchase Zam Zam water. Zam Zam water was blessed water from Mecca and was used as a cure-all or to aid in prayer. Having heard from [redacted] and thinking that UM was [redacted] Zam Zam water was something he wanted to have with him.

UM traveled to [redacted] as requested. [redacted] He told UM to 'get ready.'

UM doubts that a person would emotionally back out of a decision to commit jihad. UM never faced the situation of learning what Al Qa'ida would do with someone who decided after the fact that he did not want to participate in jihad. UM is sure, however, that Al Qa'ida would not force someone to commit a martyrdom operation. That decision is personal and each jihadi makes it for himself. UM doubted that Al Qa'ida would track down an individual sent on a martyrdom mission who decided against it at the last moment. That person would not likely be punished too harshly. UM felt that if someone did that the decision would have been based solely on prayer and guidance from Allah. However, there is an element of loyalty to the group who sends the person on a martyrdom mission; the would-be martyr would be betraying a trust placed in him by the group.

The day after meeting [redacted] UM went back to [redacted] to purchase black seed oil and had more conversation with [redacted] UM bought honey from [redacted] as well. UM spent a lot of time in the store on this trip, shopping for many Islamic items and talking with [redacted] asked UM if he could help [redacted] business by taking some of his inventory to Nigeria to sell for [redacted] UM had told [redacted] that he was planning to return to Nigeria and this would explain his absence

Abdulmutallab-98

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b1 -1
b3 -1
b7A -1
b7E -2

Continuation of FD-302 of UMAR FAROUK ABDUL MUTALLAB, On 02/05/2010, Page 8

when he left Sana'a. In total, UM bought dates, soap, black seed oil and honey.

This meeting with [redacted] took place approximately a week or ten days before UM actually left Sana'a. UM and [redacted]

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

While he was waiting, [redacted] knew that UM was leaving soon and fasting during the daytime. Later that day, [redacted] saw UM in Tahrir Square and invited UM to dinner to break his fast.

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

[redacted] UM and two other men met near Tahrir Square at the Dubai'i restaurant. One of the other men quickly departed, leaving three to eat dinner that evening. [redacted]

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

The men who UM met this evening seemed to be familiar with [redacted]. They required no introduction to one another. The dinner meeting with [redacted] and the one remaining man lasted approximately 10-15 minutes. After eating, [redacted] and the remaining man left the restaurant and returned to [redacted]. UM stayed at the restaurant to eat. This dinner took place around the 13th or the 15th of the month on the Islamic calendar.

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

All the while, UM was thinking of ways to say goodbye to his family. UM was aware of an opinion by an Islamic scholar that stated that a person participating in jihad needed to have his parents' permission to do so. So, UM was thinking in particular of ways that he would ask for his parents' forgiveness for committing jihad.

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

Abdulmutallab-99

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[REDACTED] (S)

Continuation of FD-302 of UMAR FAROUK ABDUL MUTALLAB, On 02/05/2010, Page 9

UM also called his friend [REDACTED] around this time to say
goodbye to him as well. [REDACTED] UM
had given \$200 to [REDACTED] as a loan when [REDACTED] was in need. [REDACTED]
never said what he needed the money for, but it was a loan not a
payment or gift.

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b3 -1
b7A -1
b7E -2

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

At this time. [REDACTED]

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b7C -1
b7E -1

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

Abdulmutallab-100

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 04/25/2010

UMAR FAROUK ABDUL MUTALLAB, date of birth 12/22/1986, Nigerian male, was interviewed at the Milan Federal Correctional Institution (FCI) on 02/26/2010. After being advised of the identity of the interviewing Agents, MUTALLAB provided the following information. Also present during this interview was [redacted] Federal Public Defender.

b6 -4
b7C -4

At the beginning of this interview session and without prompting Mutallab recalled the previously identified individual whose face remained covered at breakfast in training camp may have [redacted]

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

PHOTOS

Mutallab was shown a photograph of [redacted] which he did not recognize. He was once again shown a photograph of [redacted] which he did not recognize. Agents inquired whether this photograph possibly resembled either [redacted] Mutallab advised that it did not resemble either individual.

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

A photograph of [redacted]

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

Mutallab was shown a photograph of [redacted]

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

Investigation on 02/26/2010 at Milan, Michigan

File [redacted] SA [redacted] SA [redacted] Not Dictated
by IA [redacted]

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b7A -1
b7E -1

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[Redacted]

(S)

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b3 -1
b7A -1
b7E -2

Continuation of FD-302 of ABDULMUTALLAB, On 02/26/2010, Page 2

[Redacted]

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

A photograph of [Redacted] was shown to Mutallab which he did not recognize.

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

Mutallab was asked to re-address some topics previously discussed. [Redacted]

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

[Redacted]

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

[Redacted]

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

[Redacted]

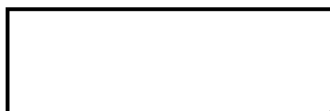
b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

[Redacted]

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

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~~SECRET~~



(S)

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b3 -1
b7A -1
b7E -2

Continuation of FD-302 of ABDULMUTALLAB, On 02/26/2010, Page 3

Mutallab advised having used the 
 while he attended the British School at Lome (BSL).
He used this email address for approximately one year, mostly for
communicating with friends at BSL.

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1, 5

Mutallab recalls having visited Ghana on four occasions, all of which were school related. In 2001, his BSL history class visited a rain forest and slave castles in Ghana. In 2002, he traveled through Ghana while en route to London on another history class trip. In 2003, Mutallab was in Ghana participating in a school related sports competition near Accra. He visited Ghana again in 2004, attending a school sponsored basketball function at Ghana International School (GIS). Prior to his 2009 departure of Yemen, these were the only trips Mutallab has taken to Ghana.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 04/26/2010

(U) UMAR FAROUK ABDUL MUTALLAB, date of birth 12/22/1986, Nigerian male, was interviewed at the Milan Federal Correctional Institution (FCI) on 02/26/2010. After being advised of the identity of the interviewing Agents, Mutallab provided the following information. Also present during the interview was [redacted] Federal Public Defender.

b6 -4
b7C -4

(U) ~~(S)~~ A photograph of [redacted]

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

(U) Mutallab had previously identified [redacted] as a fighter he had encountered at Sheikh Anwar Aulaqi's house as well as in [redacted]. Mutallab further advised [redacted] openly discussed his dissent with the Yemeni government for their not adhering to Sharia law.

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

(U) ~~(S)~~ A photograph of [redacted]

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

(U) Mutallab previously identified [redacted] that Mutallab first encountered at the [redacted] which contained numerous weapons. Mutallab later encountered [redacted] in [redacted] as well.

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

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~~SECRET~~Investigation on 02/26/2010 at Milan, MIFile # 116-01-3024 Date dictated Not Dictatedby IA
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b7A -1
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 05/04/2010

UMAR FAROUK ABDUL MUTALLAB, date of birth 12/22/1986, Nigerian male, was interviewed at the Milan Federal Correctional Institution (FCI) on 04/30/2010. After being advised of the identity of the interviewing Agents, MUTALLAB provided the following information: Also present during this interview were Federal Public Defender, [REDACTED] and Assistant United States Attorney, [REDACTED]

b6 -4
b7C -4

UMAR FAROUK ABDUL MUTALLAB (UM) was shown photos of [REDACTED] which he did not recognize. The photographs shown to UM are maintained in the 1A section of the file and are labeled #1a, and #1b.

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

UM advise that the last time he saw Anwar Aulaqi (AA) was at [REDACTED] in Shabwah, approximately 2-3 days before he (UM) left the training camp. AA's final instruction to UM consisted of spiritual guidance and operational guidance. AA advised UM to recite prayers pertaining to the last three chapters of the Quran. AA repeated these instructions to UM two or three times just before he (UM) left the camp. UM advised writer that these chapters were specifically about god and seeking protection from anything that god created. UM explained that AA wanted him to pray for protection from those things that would prevent him from being successful in his mission. UM and AA did not pray together.

UM advised that AA did not instruct him to make peace with god and his family. AA also did not instruct UM to tie up the loose ends in his life prior to completing his mission. The only instruction he received from AA just prior to leaving the camp was that UM was going to learn something upon his departure from the camp. UM advised writer that this meant he was going to be instructed on how he was going to do the mission.

b7E 1, 5

Investigation on 04/30/2010 at Milan, MI

File [REDACTED] (S) Date dictated 05/04/2010
by SA [REDACTED]
IA [REDACTED]

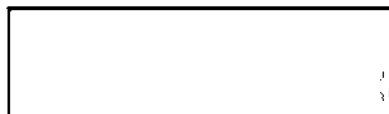
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b7A -1
b7E -2

Continuation of FD-302 of UMAR FAROUK ABDUL MUTALLAB, On 04/30/2010, Page 2



b7E -1, 5

UM acknowledged that he received little to no spiritual guidance from AA in the email exchanges he had with AA. [REDACTED]

b7E -1, 5

[REDACTED] Subsequent emails were basic details about his (UM's) mission. The last emails he received were "best wishes" emails. Specifically, UM recalled AA saying in an email, "I wish it all goes well, I wish you the best."

UM advised that [REDACTED] was the last person to go over things with him. [REDACTED] provided UM with mostly operational guidance and simply reminded him to pray. [REDACTED] provided some spiritual guidance that was uplifting in nature.

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

UM was shown a photo that was taken from a video obtained from ABC news. The photograph was of a person shooting a rifle from a seated position. UM identified this person as [REDACTED] a fighter at the camp who was in his [REDACTED] lectured at the camp 3-4 times during UM's stay there. UM recalled that [REDACTED] stayed at [REDACTED] home however, he did not receive any other special privileges. He may have been treated with more respect only because he was the oldest fighter at the camp. UM advised that [REDACTED] was formerly with [REDACTED] however, he left to join Al Qaeda (AQ) because he believed that Jihad was the path of truth. [REDACTED] advised to those at the camp that this was not consistent with what [REDACTED] taught. Most of [REDACTED] teachings focused on Quranic verses that supported Jihad.

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b7C -1
b7E -1

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] UM clarified that this meant he [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] UM acknowledged that [REDACTED] was the person who shot the video from which the photo was obtained. He further advised that [REDACTED] was the only person at the camp with a camera. The photograph from the video shown to UM is maintained in the 1A section of the file and is labeled #2.

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[REDACTED] (S)

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Continuation of FD-302 of UMAR FAROUK ABDUL MUTALLAB, On 04/30/2010, Page 3

UM was shown another photograph taken from a video obtained from ABC news which was a broader photograph of photograph #2. This photograph depicted several individuals handling weapons and shooting from a seated position. UM indentified the last person on the right of the photo as himself. [REDACTED]

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b7C -1
b7E -1

[REDACTED] The photograph from the video shown to UM is maintained in the 1A section of the file and is labeled #3.

UM was shown the full length video identified by ABC News as UM's martyrdom video. UM advised that the footage at the beginning of the video was not taken at the camp he attended. The terrain and dress of the fighters was not consistent with the camp he attended in Shabwah. Additionally, the targets that UM shot at during his training did not consist of the Yukon Jack (British Flag), the UN, and the Israeli flag. [REDACTED]

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

[REDACTED]

UM acknowledged that the portion of the video depicting him with an automatic weapon was consistent with how UM recalled the camp and the training he received. The fighters shot from a seated position and were lined up in four rows of five shooters each.

UM had not been advised of his mission at the time the video was shot however, he had been made aware that he was going to be doing a martyrdom mission.

UM was asked why some of the fighters faces were blurry in the video. UM speculated that the ones not being shown were probably not known individuals.

The portion of UM's martyrdom speech depicted in the video shown to him was accurate with the speech he gave as part of the video he made prior to leaving Yemen. UM advised that [REDACTED]

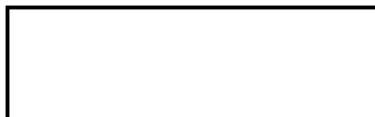
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FD-302a (Rev. 10-6-95)



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Continuation of FD-302 of UMAR FAROUK ABDUL MUTALLAB, On 04/30/2010, Page 4

 were the ones who made the video which took two to three days to complete. UM acknowledged that the final product was approximately 5 minutes in length. UM wrote the speech himself which he read from a piece of paper he held in his lap. AA advised UM to keep it short and reference the Quran.

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The full length ABC News video shown to UM is maintained in the 1A section of the file.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FOI/PA

DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

Civil Action# 1:15-cv-04829 , FOIA 1289032-000

PDF Title: 1:15-cv-04829 Section 2

Total Withheld Page(s) = 8

Bates Page "Abdulmutallab" Reference	Reason for Withholding (i.e., exemptions with coded rationale, duplicate, sealed by order of court, etc.)
115	b1 - 1; b3 -1; b6 -2; b7A -1; b7C -2; b7E -1, 2;
116	b1 - 1; b3 -1; b6 -2; b7A -1; b7C -2; b7E -1, 2;
124	b1 - 1; b3 -1; b6 -2; b7A -1; b7C -2; b7E -1, 2;
130	b1 - 1; b3 -1; b6 -1; b7A -1; b7C -1; b7E -1, 2;
133	b1 - 1; b3 -1; b6 -1; b7A -1; b7C -1; b7E -1, 2;
139 - 140	b1 - 1; b3 -1; b6 -1, 2; b7A -1; b7C -1, 2; b7E -1, 2, 5;
153	b1 - 1; b3 -1; b6 -1; b7A -1; b7C -1; b7E -2;

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FD-302 (Rev. 10-6-95)

CLASSIFIED BY: NSICC J23J98T32

REASON: 1.4 (C)

DECLASSIFY ON: 12-31-2035

DATE: 10-26-2015

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 02/09/2010

UMAR FAROUK ABDUL MUTALLAB (Mutallab), date of birth, 12/22/1986, Nigerian male, was interviewed at the Milan Federal Correctional Institution (FCI). After being advised of the identity of the interviewing Agents, ABDULMUTALLAB provided the following information. Also present during the interview were

b6 -4
b7C -4

[redacted] Federal Public Defender (FPD) and [redacted] Assistant United States Attorney (AUSA). AUSA [redacted] was present for the afternoon session of interview rather than AUSA [redacted] Mutallab provided the following information to Agents:

SIAL PHOTOGRAPHS

Mutallab was shown several Sana'a Institute of Arabic Language (SIAL) class photographs. In the first photograph,

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Mutallab was shown another SIAL photograph from which he identified [redacted]

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b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

Investigation on 02/08/2010 at Milan, Michigan

File # [redacted] 01 (S) 02 Date dictated 02/08/2010
by SA [redacted]

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Continuation of FD-302 of UMAR FAROUK ABDUL MUTALLAB, On 02/08/2010, Page 2

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b7C -1
b7E -1

[REDACTED]

Mutallab also recognized an individual from the photograph as [REDACTED] a teacher from Yemen. Mutallab recalled [REDACTED] was present at SIAL in 2005 as well as in 2009.

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

Mutallab was shown a photograph which he recognized to be the kitchen at SIAL. In another photograph that depicted students at SIAL in 2005, Mutallab identified an individual as [REDACTED] [REDACTED] was [REDACTED] to Mutallab. Mutallab did not know [REDACTED] prior to attending SIAL. [REDACTED] accent. Mutallab spoke with [REDACTED] often and recalls having been told by someone that [REDACTED] was an instructor.

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[REDACTED] at SIAL who was from the [REDACTED] [REDACTED] was described as a moderately religious Muslim. Mutallab does not recall ever having prayed with [REDACTED] taught at SIAL and studied there, but did not live in the boarding house. An individual named [REDACTED] was friends with [REDACTED] [REDACTED] and was a student attending SIAL in 2005. Mutallab never contacted either of these individuals via e-mail, but believes he very likely had telephonic contact with them. Mutallab spent very little time with [REDACTED] and does not recall praying with him either. Mutallab only interacted with these two individuals in 2005 and did not see them at SIAL in 2009.

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Mutallab recognized one photograph to be a classroom at SIAL, but he could not recognize anyone in the photograph.

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] S1

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Continuation of FD-302 of UMAR FAROUK ABDUL MUTALLAB, On 02/08/2010, Page 3

[REDACTED]

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Mutallab had applied to attend Stanford University but was not accepted.

Mutallab was shown another photograph reflecting two males which he identified as having been employed by SIAL. Mutallab recognized one of these as an [REDACTED] Mutallab advised having interacted with [REDACTED] regarding boarding fees in both 2005 and 2009. Mutallab could not further identify the other individual but believed he was also employed by SIAL. Mutallab stated the photograph appeared to have been taken in the living room at SIAL.

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

Mutallab advised having considerable contact with Headmaster of SIAL during the summer of 2005, as the Headmaster often visited with the students in the break area. Mutallab seldom saw the Headmaster in 2009. Mutallab does not recall sending e-mails to the Headmaster in 2009 while in Yemen. Mutallab did contact him by telephone in 2009 to advise Mutallab was leaving Yemen. Mutallab advised this was done in an effort to have his passport returned to him. The Headmaster never provided Mutallab any points of contact for the Dubai area.

Mutallab was shown a poor quality photograph which he believed to possibly be an individual from South Nigeria (nfi).

When students arrived at SIAL, they were directed to give their passports to the Headmaster. Mutallab believed this was done for safety reasons, and perhaps to keep students "tied to the school". In lieu of their passports, students were issued SIAL student identification cards. Passports were returned to students when they completed their studies and prepared to leave SIAL.

Classes at SIAL were organized based upon the preferences

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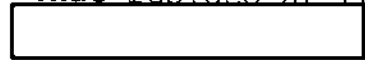
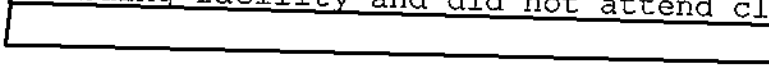


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Continuation of FD-302 of UMAR FAROUK ABDUL MUTALLAB, On 02/08/2010, Page 4

of the either the individual(s) or the group. Meals were not provided by the school and most students sought meals off campus. Mutallab was not aware of any students at SIAL that resided at the boarding facility and did not attend classes.



b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

DIRECTIONS TO



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b7C -1
b7E -1



b6 -1
b7C -1
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b7E -1


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b1 -1
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b7A -1
b7E -2

Continuation of FD-302 of UMAR FAROUK ABDUL MUTALLAB, On 02/08/2010, Page 5

 Mutallab advised there was no parking available at the market.

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b7C -1
b7E -1

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b6 -1
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FD-302a (Rev. 10-6-95)

[Redacted]

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Continuation of FD-302 of UMAR FAROUK ABDUL MUTALLAB, On 02/08/2010, Page 6

TRIP FROM

[Redacted]

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b7C -1
b7E -1

[Redacted]

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

[Redacted]

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b7E -1

[Redacted]

b6 -1
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b7E -1

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b7E -2
b1 -1
b3 -1

Continuation of FD-302 of UMAR FAROUK ABDUL MUTALLAB, On 02/08/2010, Page 9

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

During this time frame, while at UCL, Mutallab claimed he did not want to participate in Jihad. Mutallab did not subscribe to a religious philosophy that supported Jihad at this point. Mutallab began writing letters to persons from the [redacted] website subsequent to this event. Mutallab established a relationship with [redacted] and the two maintained telephonic contact, as the two shared mutual friends and attended mutual events. Mutallab could not recall the names of any other [redacted] supporters at UCL.

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

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FINANCES/DONATIONS

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Abdulmutallab-117

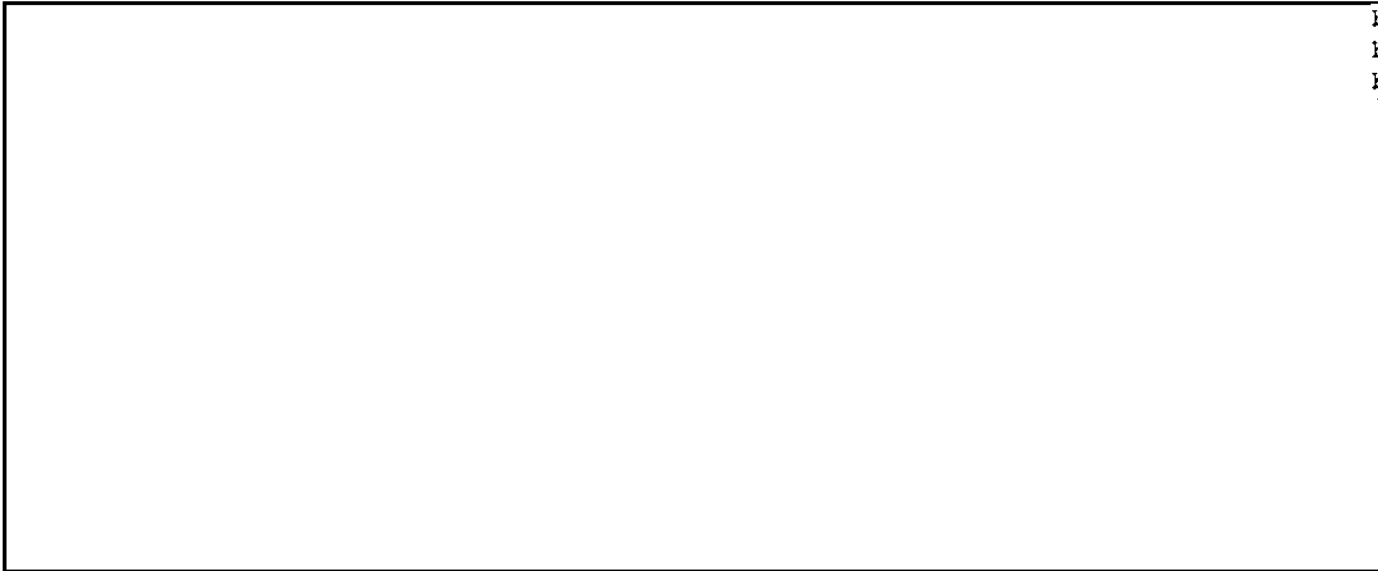
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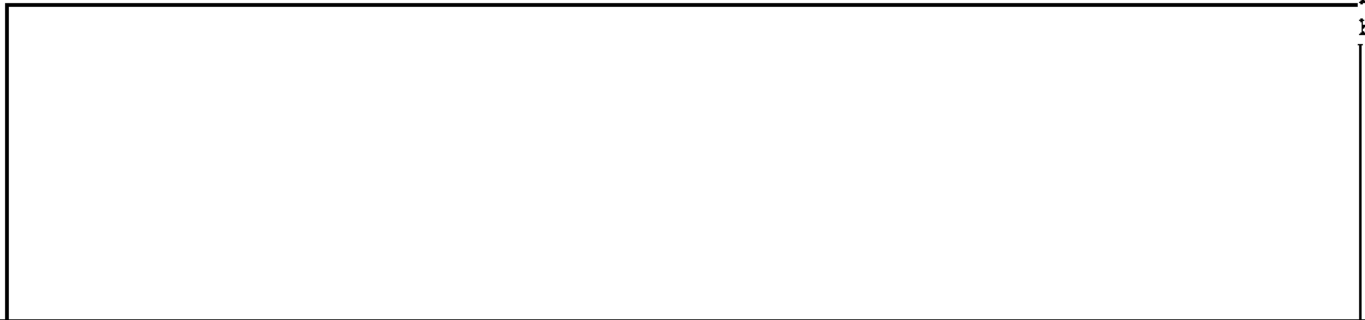
Continuation of FD-302 of UMAR FAROUK ABDUL MUTALLAB, On 02/08/2010, Page 10



b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

Mutallab also advised donating a few hundred pounds to a UK organization called Households Under Stress (HUS). This organization provided support to the families of UK prisoners.

PHOTOGRAPHS



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b7C -1
b7E -1



b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

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Continuation of FD-302 of UMAR FAROUK ABDUL MUTALLAB, On 02/08/2010, Page 11

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b7C -1
b7E -1

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

DISCUSSION OF JIHAD

Mutallab was asked to comment on Sheikh Anwar Aulaqi's website posting reflecting "44 Ways to Support Jihad". Mutallab advised, according to Aulaqi's teaching, every Muslim has a

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Continuation of FD-302 of UMAR FAROUK ABDUL MUTALLAB, On 02/08/2010, Page 12

religious obligation to participate in jihad as long as Muslim countries are occupied by westerners. The obligation is to make Hijra, that is to return to Muslim countries and remove the enemies from these lands. Mutallab believes Aulaqi and Al-Qaida (AQ) have similar beliefs and convey similar messages regarding jihad. In the aforementioned posting, Aulaqi outlined steps that one can take if they are not brave enough to commit a martyrdom act. When read an excerpt from the document, Mutallab interpreted it as suggesting the U.S. had formed an alliance with oil producing governments against Muslims. He explained that the U.S. democratic system is inherently philosophically and economically contradicted by the Islamic system. The document also suggested that westerners should give money in support of jihad. Mutallab replied that maybe Aulaqi did not write this, as it doesn't sound like something he would say. Mutallab referenced other Aulaqi lectures stating "you are not off the hook by merely sending money". Mutallab believed one needs to actually travel and participate in jihad to meet one's religious obligation. Mutallab claimed to be unaware of money-raising efforts supporting jihad. He claimed that Aulaqi may have made up these rules to obtain financial support for jihad. Mutallab believed AQAP members likely conducted raids throughout Yemen to obtain weapons and money to support jihad. Mutallab, however, does not recall any discussion of raids for this purpose.

The inspiration to conduct jihad came to Mutallab near the end of July, 2009, while he was in Dubai. Mutallab advised having received a message while praying. Mutallab explained one first must have a commitment to conduct jihad. Then, when you receive a message from God it is viewed as "religious evidence" supporting your commitment. Every step you take in pursuit of this commitment thereafter further strengthens the commitment. Mutallab claimed if he had experienced doubt about conducting jihad he would have still continued forward with the martyrdom mission. The only way that Mutallab would have not followed through with his mission would be if Aulaqi or Abdul Aziz had for some reason directed him to not complete the mission. Mutallab did not believe that his family had the legitimate religious credentials to be taken seriously when considering jihad. Mutallab claimed the fact that the bomb did not explode was merely evidence that it was not his time to die. He did not believe that he had failed to deploy the device properly. Mutallab felt that merely making a financial contribution to jihad was a failure to meet one's religious obligation. He believed you must give your person, not just your money. An exception would be if one was physically unable to meet this obligation, such as being either too young or too old.

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b7E -2
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Continuation of FD-302 of UMAR FAROUK ABDUL MUTALLAB, On 02/08/2010, Page 13

[redacted]

Mutallab advised having an initial concern that he was too young to be accepted to follow the path of jihad. This is why Mutallab was hoping to have a witness present when Mutallab met with Aulaqi. If he had been deemed too young and sent home, he wanted this conversation witnessed to reflect his sincere desire for jihad. Mutallab also believed there was no other way to provide support to AQ other than a willingness to conduct jihad. Mutallab saw no other way to provide funding to the mujahadeen brothers except to travel to Yemen and meet with them directly. He was not aware of any financial network that funneled funds to AQ.

Prior to Mutallab's decision to conduct jihad, [redacted] had been the most influential person in Mutallab's life. Mutallab advised he had tried to contact [redacted] prior to choosing the path of jihad. Mutallab continues to be completely committed to Sheikh Anwar Aulaqi's teachings and no longer has any desire to speak with [redacted] except for perhaps engaging him in a debate regarding jihad. Mutallab explained the principle difference between [redacted] and Aulaqi is that [redacted] believes in the coalition of groups working with the government at all costs. Mutallab does not agree that one should always agree with the government. Aulaqi believes that individuals would be held responsible for their actions in the eyes of God, and that one must decide his own path. Mutallab never discussed jihad with [redacted]. Aulaqi lectured that the difference between martyrdom and suicide is clear. Mutallab explained that a soldier knowing he will die in battle is similar to a person blowing himself up. Mutallab advised within the Quran the prophet endorses examples of soldiers planning to die in battle. In present day, he advised, the path of martyrdom is the bomb.

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b7C -1
b7E -1

Mutallab advised that Aulaqi does not condone killing civilians without justification, such as retaliation for striking an economic target. The target is not the civilians, but a broader goal. Aulaqi never spoke of what the broader goal was for Mutallab blowing up a U.S. airplane. Mutallab believed it was retaliation for something, possibly for U.S. attacks in Gaza or Iraq. Mutallab was aware that the U.S. government had targeted AQ in Yemen in mid-December, 2009 from news reports. He believed Aulaqi was a target and guessed that Aulaqi had survived. While Mutallab did not hear from Aulaqi after these attacks with the exception of occasional email, Mutallab believed it would certainly have been reported in the news had Aulaqi died. Mutallab believed AQ would view Mutallab's martyrdom attempt as an act of retaliation against the U.S. Mutallab also advised that his mission was not focused toward

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FD-302a (Rev. 10-6-95)



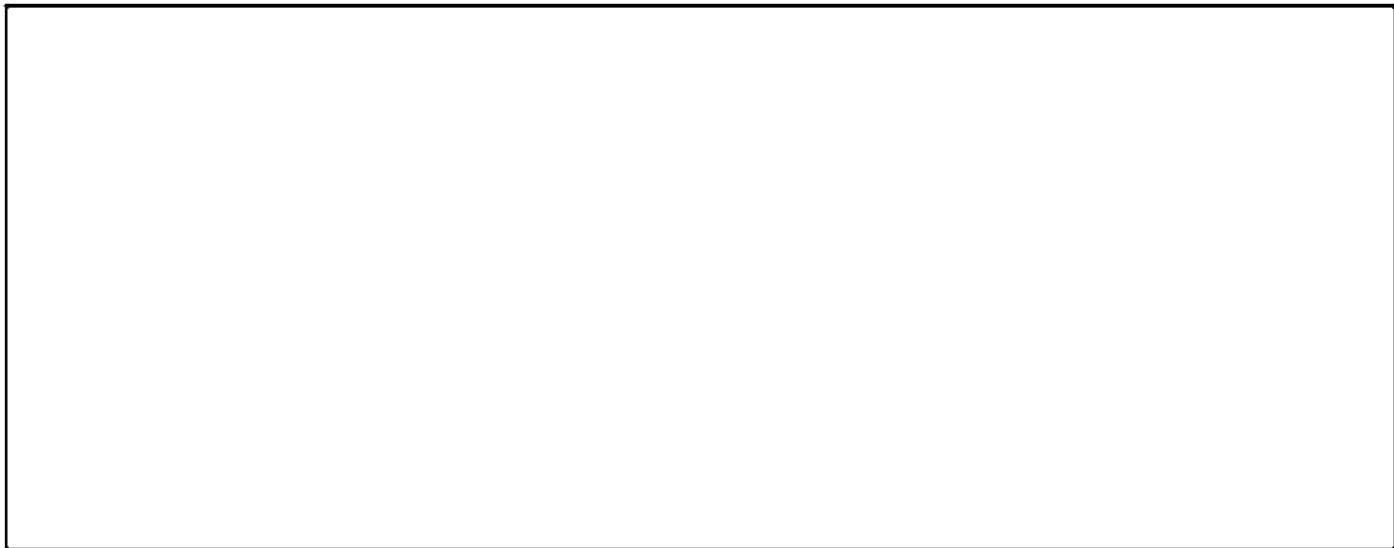
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Continuation of FD-302 of UMAR FAROUK ABDUL MUTALLAB, On 02/08/2010, Page 14

a military target.

DEPARTING YEMEN



b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

 identified by Mutallab as well as  have been retained in the 1A section of captioned case file.

b7E -4

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CLASSIFIED BY: NSICG J23J98T82
REASON: 1.4 (C)
DECLASSIFY ON: 12-31-2035
DATE: 10-26-2015

- 1 -

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

Date of transcription 03/15/2010

UMAR FAROUK ABDUL MUTALLAB, date of birth 12/22/1986, Nigerian male, was interviewed at the Milan Federal Correctional Institution (FCI) on 02/09/2009. After being advised of the identity of the interviewing Agents, ABDUL MUTALLAB provided the following information. Also present during the interview were [redacted] Federal Public Defender (FPD) and [redacted] Assistant United States Attorney (AUSA). b6 -4 b7C -4

Mutallab was shown a photo of [redacted] which he did not recognize. Mutallab was then shown a photo of [redacted] b6 -1 b7C -1 b7E -1

Mutallab was also shown a photo array and recognized [redacted]

[redacted] Mutallab was shown several other photos and was unable to recognize any of them. Mutallab was not familiar with the name [redacted]

SANA'A

In Sana'a, Mutallab attended various mosques including the Nuzali mosque, Kubbah mosque and three mosques close to the Sana'a Institute of Arabic Language (SIAL). Mutallab did not recall going to the Hassabah or Musayk neighborhoods in Sana'a and was not familiar with the Al Noor mosque or the As Salam mosque.

Mutallab does not know any individuals or areas in Sana'a that might be relevant to Jihad recruiting. He does not recall any conversations about Somalia or martyrdom operations there. Mutallab did recall, however, having viewed videos regarding Jihad in Somalia (explained in a previous interview).

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Investigation on 02/09/2009 at Milan, Michigan

File # [redacted] 74 [redacted] (1.302)

Date dictated 02/09/2009

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Continuation of FD-302 of UMAR FAROUK ABDUL MUTALLAB, On 02/09/2009, Page 3

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PREPARATION/ASSESSMENT FOR JIHAD

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b7C -1
b7E -1

Mutallab stated to Agents he was 100% committed to jihad the day he arrived at SIAL and he was ready to pursue a martyrdom path. He had already prayed extensively on the notion of jihad and had decided on that course of action. Mutallab claimed the depth of examination on this topic depends on the person. When a decision is made, one remains committed to that decision unless something comes up that requires re-examination. Family discussions, events, opinions or intervention could impact the decision. However, Mutallab does not believe his family has the religious authority to change his mind. Mutallab advised it would have required a command from a powerful religious authority associated with jihad, such as Aulaqi, to dissuade him from completing his mission. Mutallab believes Aulaqi holds all the power to make this decision. Mutallab did not believe he had to initially concern himself regarding the martyrdom issue. Rather,

Abdulmutallab-125

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FD-302a (Rev. 10-6-95)

b7A -1
b7E -2
b1 -1
b3 -1

Continuation of FD-302 of UMAR FAROUK ABDUL MUTALLAB, On 02/09/2009, Page 4

he believed he had decided on a path of jihad and destiny and/or fate would determine whether martyrdom would be his path. Mutallab believed that Aulahi would then determine the timing of his jihad activities.

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

Abdulmutallab-126

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b7A -1
b7E -2
b1 -1
b3 -1

(S)

Continuation of FD-302 of UMAR FAROUK ABDUL MUTALLAB, On 02/09/2009, Page 5

b6 -1, 3
b7C -1, 3
b7E -1

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

Mutallab cannot recall any discussion regarding government attacks or related events in the area. He did remember seeing from the window of his room another building in the distance. This building, he recalled, was in the opposite direction from his direction of prayer.

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

Among the videos Mutallab watched at [REDACTED] he recalled seeing an AQ Yemen video reflecting the attack on a U.S. Embassy in either 2007 or 2008. This attack was led by a local well known scholar and some of his students from either Ibb or Tiab. The motivation for the attack was AQ retaliation for past insults by the U.S. against Muslims. The video reflected the above pre-attack messages as well as post-attack footage.

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

Mutallab believes every Muslim should swear allegiance to a leader.

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

Abdulmutallab-127

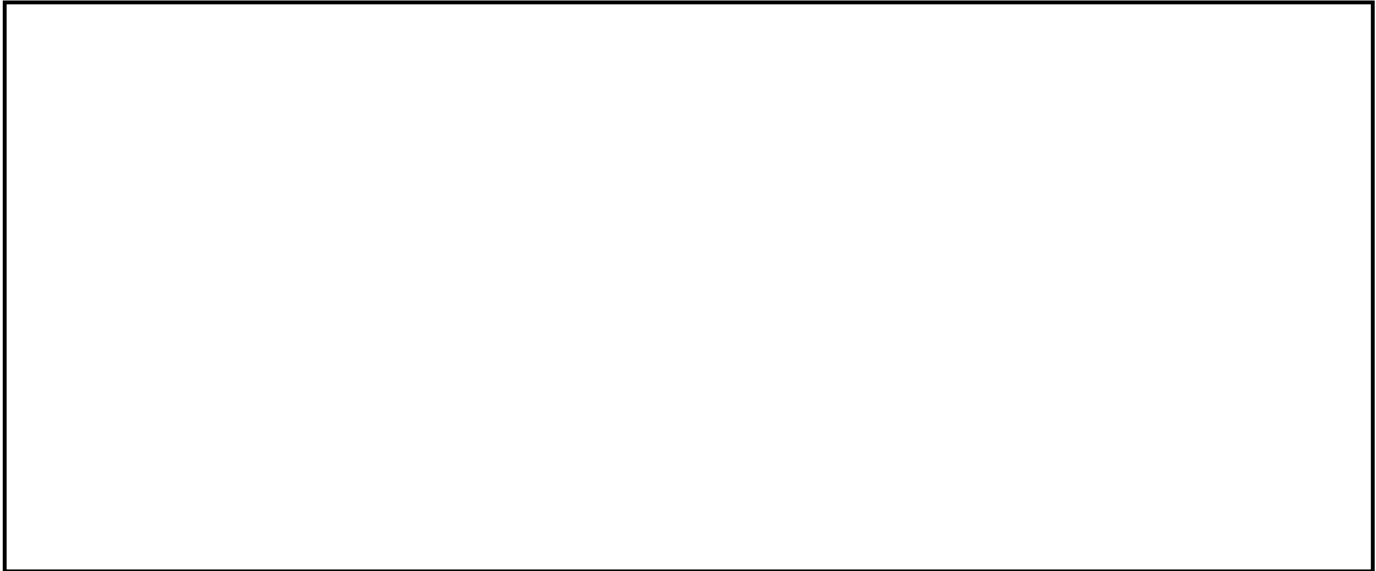
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b1 -1
b3 -1
b7A -1
b7E -2

Continuation of FD-302 of UMAR FAROUK ABDUL MUTALLAB, On 02/09/2009, Page 6



b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1



b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

Mutallab recalls hearing Abdul Aziz telling Aulaqi that Mutallab was ready. In hindsight, Mutallab believes Abdul Aziz must have spent the previous week assessing Mutallab's readiness and commitment to the mission as well as engaging in some discussion regarding possible targets. Mutallab believes Abdul Aziz chose Mutallab to conduct this martyrdom mission because of Mutallab's spiritual connection and religious convictions. Mutallab feels that Abdul Aziz needed to stay with Mutallab to observe and/or sense Mutallab's spiritual commitment to jihad. Martyrdom was not specifically mentioned during the discussion between Aulaqi and Abdul Aziz, and Mutallab did not participate in this discussion. However, Mutallab believed all of those present understood martyrdom was to be the path chosen for Mutallab.

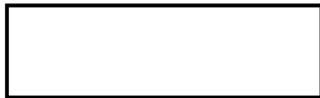
b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1



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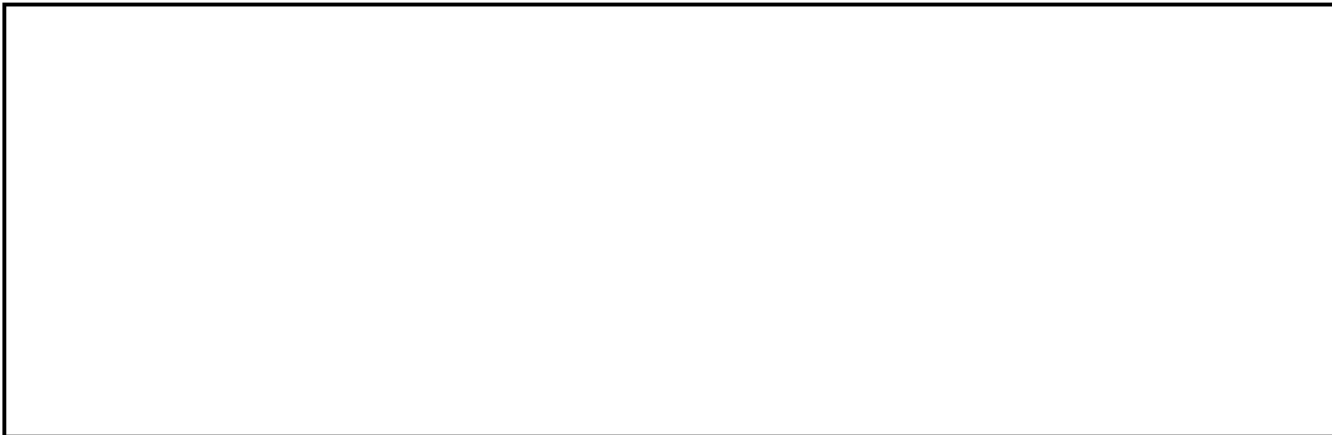
FD-302a (Rev. 10-6-95)



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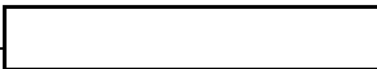
b1 -1
b3 -1
b7A -1
b7E -2

Continuation of FD-302 of UMAR FAROUK ABDUL MUTALLAB, On 02/09/2009, Page 7

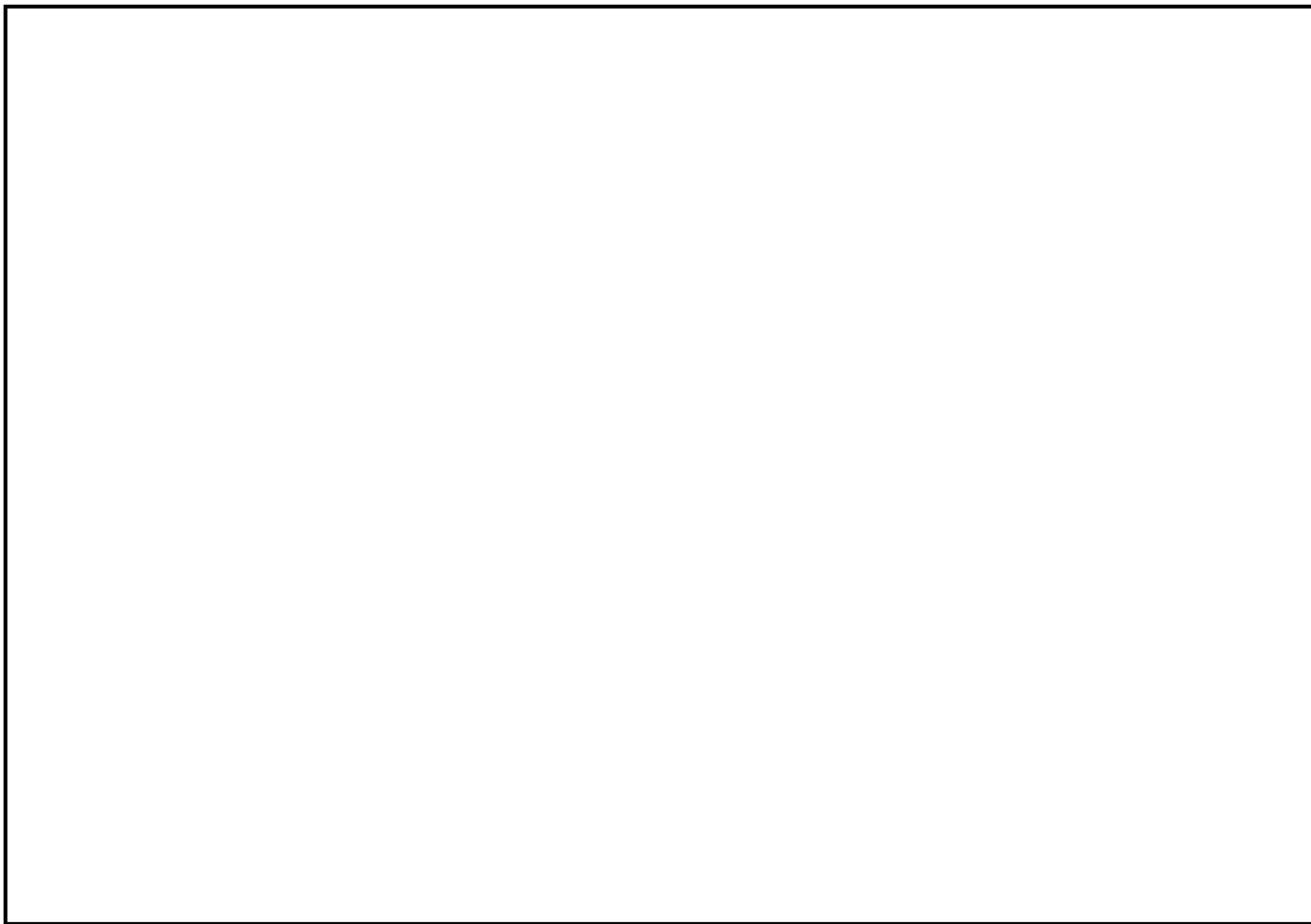


b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

TRAINING



b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1



b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

Abdulmutallab-129

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FD-302a (Rev. 10-6-95)

[REDACTED] (S)

b7A -1
b7E -2
b1 -1
b3 -1

Continuation of FD-302 of UMAR FAROUK ABDUL MUTALLAB, On 02/09/2009, Page 9

[REDACTED]

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

THE MISSION

[REDACTED]

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

[REDACTED]

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

[REDACTED] working on his martyrdom video [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Mutallab
recalled it took two or three days to complete the video. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Abdulmutallab-131

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[REDACTED] (S)

b1 -1
b3 -1
b7A -1
b7E -2

Continuation of FD-302 of UMAR FAROUK ABDUL MUTALLAB, On 02/09/2009, Page 10

[REDACTED] b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

Also during this time, Aulaqi provided daily instruction and religious guidance to Mutallab concerning Mutallab's forthcoming martyrdom mission. Aulaqi re-iterated that Mutallab must book a connecting flight on board a U.S. plane and he must deploy the device over U.S. soil. [REDACTED]

b7E -1, 5

[REDACTED]

Aulaqi advised Mutallab to put his faith in Allah and to pray for guidance during each step of his mission. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Aulaqi discussed only that Mutallab might get caught in Yemen, no other scenario was discussed. Mutallab advised that Aulaqi was concerned that the numerous Yemeni stamps in Mutallab's passport might restrict his travel. [REDACTED]

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

[REDACTED]

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

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Abdulmutallab-132

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FD-302 (Rev. 10-6-95) CLASSIFIED BY: NSICG J23398T32
REASON: 1.4 (C)
DECLASSIFY ON 12-31-2035
DATE 10-28-2015

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- 1 -

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 03/17/2010

UMAR FAROUK ABDUL MUTALLAB, date of birth 12/22/1986, Nigerian male, was interviewed at the Milan Federal Correctional Institution (FCI) on 02/12/2010. After being advised of the identity of the interviewing Agents, Mutallab provided the following information. Also present during the interview were [redacted] Federal Public Defender, and [redacted] Assistant United States Attorney.

b6 -4
b7C -4

PHOTOGRAPHS

Mutallab was initially shown a series of photographs
Mutallab identified [redacted]

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

Another unrelated photograph was identified as [redacted]

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

b1 -1
b3 -1
b7A -1
b7E -2

Investigation on 02/12/2010 at Milan, Michigan

File # [redacted] (2.302) Not Dictated
by SA [redacted] IA [redacted]

b6 -2
b7C -2

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Abdulmutallab-134

[REDACTED] (b76TJP02.302)

b1 -1
b3 -1
b7A -1
b7E -2Continuation of FD-302 of Mutallab, On 02/12/2010, Page 2

Additional photographs were shown to Mutallab and he recognized two individuals which he identified as part of the [REDACTED]

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

[REDACTED] Mutallab was also shown a photograph described as an individual related to the [REDACTED]. He did not recognize this individual.

INFLUENCES

Mutallab advised that the most influential of Aulagi's lectures was "the Constants of Jihad". He added, however, that many of Aulagi's lectures contained similar content and conveyed a similar message. While listening to Aulagi's lectures, Mutallab realized the lectures aligned with references to jihad in the Quran. His interpretation of these messages revealed jihad as an obligation to all Muslim males. Mutallab supported Aulagi's viewpoint because he opposed the western world rather than supporting it as did most others who interpreted the Quran. Mutallab advised, per the Quran, jihad is viewed as a very black-and-white issue. You either support or oppose jihad. Mutallab stated that even non-Muslims could read specific verses within the Quran and agree that jihad is an obligation.

When Mutallab arrived in Sana'a in August, 2009, he was very committed to jihad and heavily influenced by Aulagi. Had Aulagi deemed Mutallab too young for jihad and sent him home, Mutallab believes he would have sought another path to jihad. Mutallab advised that Aulagi believed jihad was more than fighting. Those Muslim males that are able should be willing to be either a martyr or a fighter. Those unable to fight, due to age or for other reasons, might still provide financial support for jihad.

SANA'A (August, 2009)

Mutallab does not recall ever meeting a U.S. journalist while attending Sana'a Institute of Arabic Language (SIAL) or Al-Iman University [REDACTED]

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

[REDACTED] in a cafeteria or juice place near SIAL. The westerner approached Mutallab and his friends and inquired why Mutallab was in Yemen. He replied that he was attending SIAL. Mutallab believes this individual overheard him speaking English and therefore approached him. [REDACTED]

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FD-302a (Rev. 10-6-95)

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b1 -1
b3 -1
b6 -2
b7C -2
b7A -1
b7E -2

Continuation of FD-302 of Mutallab, On 02/12/2010, Page 3



b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1



b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

FINAL VISIT TO



b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1



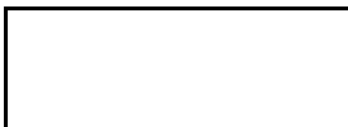
b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

Abdulmutallab-136

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b1 -1
b3 -1
b6 -2
b7C -2
b7A -1
b7E -2



(S) (076 [redacted] 02.302)

Continuation of FD-302 of Mutallab, On 02/12/2010, Page 4

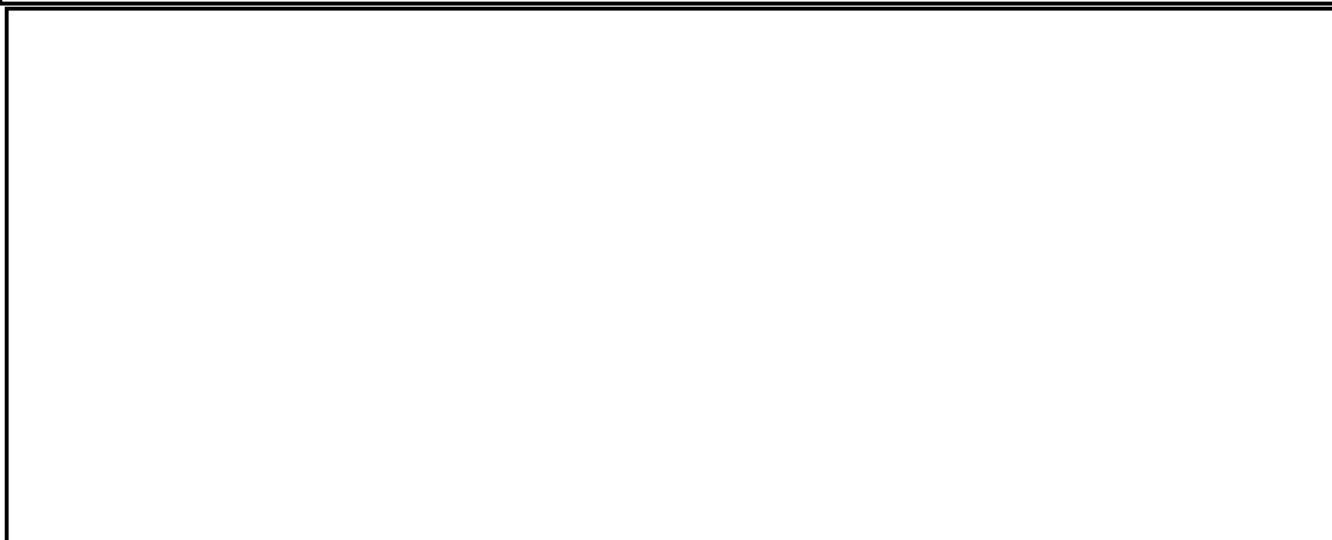


b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

RETURNING TO SANA'A



b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1



b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1



b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

Abdulmutallab-137

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FD-302a (Rev. 10-6-95)

b1 -1
b3 -1
b7A -1
b6 -2
b7C -2
b7E -2



(S) (076 [redacted] 02.302)

Continuation of FD-302 of Mutallab, On 02/12/2010, Page 5

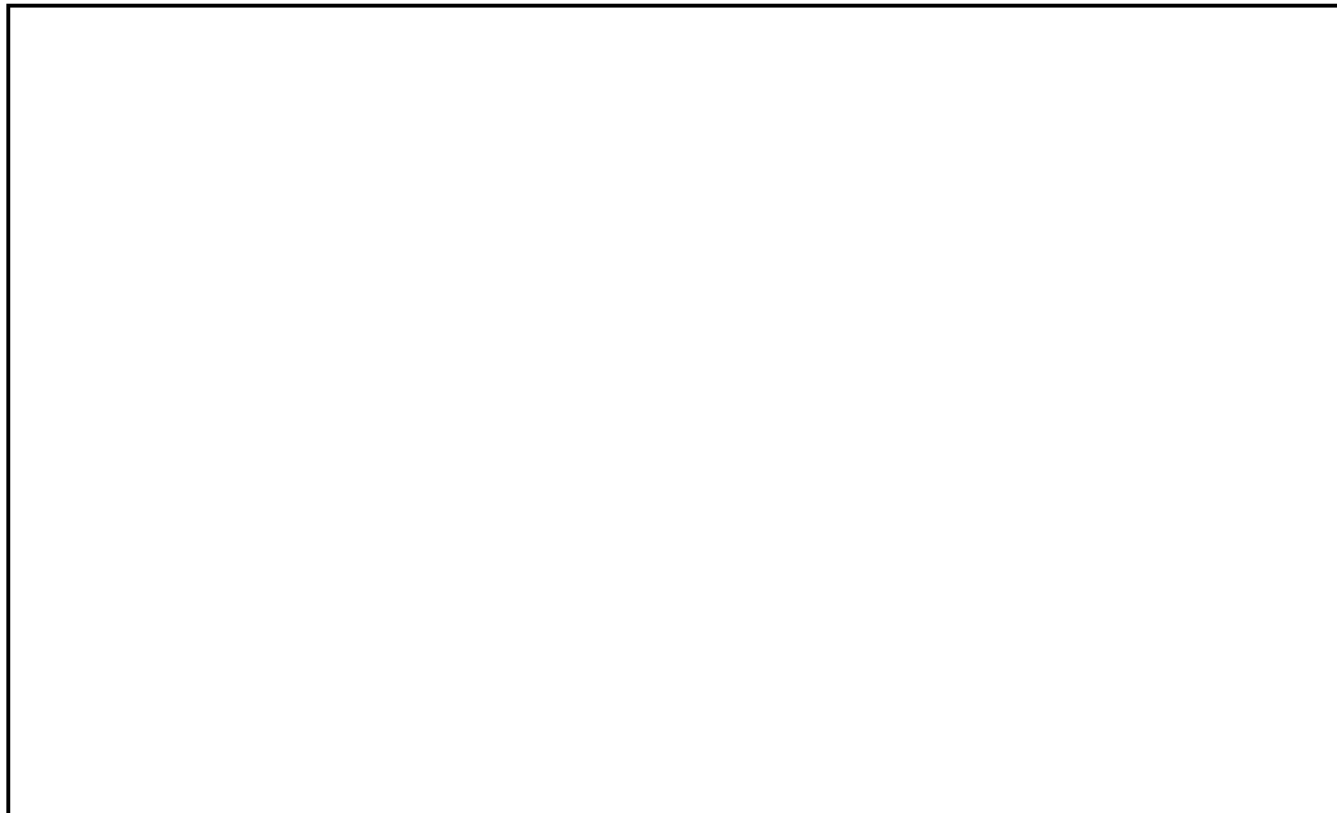


b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1



b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1, 5

FLIGHTS



b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

Abdulmutallab-138

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b1 -1
b3 -1
b6 -2
b7C -2
b7A -1
b7E -2

[REDACTED] (S) (076 [REDACTED] 02.302)

Continuation of FD-302 of Mutallab, On 02/12/2010, Page 8

On December 16, 2009, Mutallab booked a flight for approximately \$2800.00 routing him through Lagos, Nigeria, then to Amsterdam and ultimately to the U.S. on Christmas Day. Mutallab did not target that date specifically, but that happened to be the soonest flight that he was able to book within his price range. Mutallab was also concerned about possibly being recognized while traveling through Lagos, but saw no other option. Mutallab advised having slightly less than \$500.00 remaining after purchasing the ticket.

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -4

b7E 1, 5

Abdulmutallab-141

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~~SECRET~~

b1 -1
b3 -1
b7A -1
b7E -2
b6 -2
b7C -2

[REDACTED] (S) (076 [REDACTED] 02.302)

Continuation of FD-302 of Mutallab, On 02/12/2010, Page 9

[REDACTED] b7E -1, 5

[REDACTED] b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

[REDACTED] b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

Mutallab recalls having read an article on December 23, 2009 which suggested Aulaqi may have been killed in an attack in Yemen. Mutallab advised being unconcerned about this and he still intended to complete his martyrdom mission.

[REDACTED] b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

When Mutallab exited the plane in Amsterdam, he immediately located his connecting gate. Thereafter, he washed up then prayed. He recalled his connecting flight was scheduled to depart at approximately 9:00am, so he walked around inside the airport browsing the various shops. Mutallab recalls answering numerous questions at the security checkpoint in Amsterdam airport. He was not sure that he would be allowed to board the plane because

Abdulmutallab-142

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(076 [] 02.302)

b1 -1
b3 -1
b6 -2
b7C -2
b7A -1
b7E -2

Continuation of FD-302 of Mutallab, On 02/12/2010, Page 10

the screener paused to consult with a supervisor on three separate occasions during his screening. Once Mutallab cleared the security checkpoint, he walked toward the departure gate and found a place to sit near a heater. Mutallab recalls being slightly nervous because he had lied to the screener at the security checkpoint. Mutallab had been asked to provide a name as a point-of-contact in the United States. []

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

NORTHWEST FLIGHT 253

Once Mutallab boarded Northwest flight 253, he took his assigned seat which he recalled as seat 19A. He was seated near a window and recalls engaging the individual seated beside him in general conversation. Mutallab recalls closely watching a map on the monitor in an effort to determine when the plane was over U.S. soil. He visited the map occasionally, but did not leave the screen on because he did not want to arouse the suspicion of anyone near him. Mutallab recalls making two trips to the lavatory. The first trip was approximately two hours before the plane was due to arrive in Detroit. He returned to his seat and was looking out the window hoping to see land below so that he could orient himself. Mutallab attempted to determine their approximate location based upon a pilot's announcement regarding approximately how much time remained until they landed. More than an hour after his first trip to the lavatory, Mutallab returned to the lavatory to brush his teeth and wash up. He considered detonating the explosive device in the lavatory, but he could not be certain the plane was over U.S. soil. Mutallab does not recall discarding anything in the lavatory trash prior to returning to his seat.

After approximately 30 minutes passed, Mutallab became concerned the plane may begin its descent so he decided to detonate the device. []

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

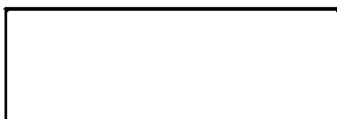
[] They never provided further detail whether the plane was to become a projectile. Mutallab advised telling the individual seated beside

Abdulmutallab-143

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(07  02.302)

b1 -1
b3 -1
b6 -2
b7C -2
b7A -1
b7E -2

Continuation of FD-302 of Mutallab, On 02/12/2010, Page 11

him that he was not feeling well. He then pulled a blanket up over him to conceal his movements. When Mutallab completely depressed the plunger into the syringe and there was no explosion, he began to immediately consider whether it had malfunctioned and he should discard it. Perhaps, he thought, he could discard the device, exit the plane when with the other passengers, clear customs and return to Yemen to try again later. He realized he also no longer had any money for further travel. He and others near him heard a popping noise and soon he began to experience considerable pain and realized his pants were on fire. He attempted to remove his pants when those nearby discovered something beneath he blanket was burning. When Mutallab stood to try and remove his pants, multiple passengers grabbed him. He recalls burning his hands, then being forced out of his seat by four or more passengers and led to the first class area of the plane. There he was restrained, seated and closely monitored until the plane landed. (Investigators note: Detonation of the device and subsequent actions by Mutallab have been previously reported and documented).

Abdulmutallab-144

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 03/23/2010

UMAR FAROUK ABDUL MUTALLAB, date of birth 12/22/1986, Nigerian male, was interviewed at the Milan Federal Correctional Institution (FCI) on 02/15/2010. After being advised of the identity of the interviewing Agents, MUTALLAB provided the following information. Also present during the interview were [redacted] Federal Public Defender, and [redacted] Assistant United States Attorney.

b6 -4
b7C -4

[redacted]

b7E -1, 5

Photographs of [redacted] were shown to Mutallab. He did not recognize either of them.

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

PHILOSOPHY OF JIHAD

Mutallab was asked to discuss in greater detail the article "Constants of Jihad", which he had previously identified as being very influential in his decision to commit jihad. He recalled a verse which stated "fighting has been prescribed for you, but you hate it". Mutallab felt this statement aligned very closely to verses from the Quran. This assisted him in understanding why individuals vary in their views of jihad and whether or not to fight. Mutallab believed, before he decided to actually pursue jihad, their needed to be a decision-making process to be certain it was the right thing to do. Reading the aforementioned verse from "Constants of Jihad" finally confirmed for Mutallab that jihad was the right decision. Mutallab interpreted the verse to mean while fighting was bad, at times one needed to participate in bad things such as fighting to achieve the greater good. Mutallab recalled it was sometime in late July, 2009 when he realized his religious obligation.

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Inv [redacted] Milan, Michigan

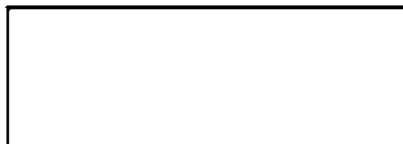
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by SA [redacted] IA [redacted]

b7A -1
b7E -2
b1 -1
b3 -1

b6 -2
b7C -2

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b7A -1
b7E -2
b1 -1
b3 -1

Continuation of FD-302 of Abdulmutallab, On 02/15/2010, Page 2

Mutallab also referred to a verse in the Quran where the word qital (phonetic) was used. He explained qital referred to fighting where someone gets killed. Mutallab considered the obligation to fight a very black and white issue. He advised the Quran prescribes a Muslim has an obligation to fight just as he does to fast and to pray. Mutallab believes ones obligation for jihad ends only when Muslim lands are free from western occupation. He believes this would require a global caliphate. When an area is no longer occupied by westerners, jihad becomes an option rather than an obligation. When jihad is optional, parental consent is required. In such a circumstance, Mutallab likely would not have participated in jihad because his parents would not have approved.

Mutallab believed it would be acceptable to conduct attacks against a Muslim country that did not practice and support the fundamental beliefs in Islam. He viewed this to be similar to occupation because it is a path forced upon someone. While he viewed this as an acceptable target for jihad, it would not be considered a priority such as U.S. and UK military presence on Muslim soil. He advised that god deemed jihad an obligation in this second circumstance. Mutallab was asked to address a situation of western military occupation in exchange for security and stability. Mutallab considered this a distortion of what the people really wanted and viewed it as an alliance with the U.S. He cited a verse from the Quran translated to mean "they are among them" which explains this type of alliance and occupation. Mutallab was asked to differentiate this circumstance from when Osama bin Laden worked in concert with the U.S. military in the 1980's. Mutallab viewed that as more of an agreement rather than an alliance. Agreements are binding, for example when Mohammed and his companions made agreements they always honored those terms. The actions of the mujahadeen in the 1980's reflected an agreement to fight with the U.S. against the Soviets, not against other Muslims.

Once committed to the notion of jihad, it was entirely Mutallab's decision to travel to Yemen in pursuit of this goal. He did not initially travel there with the notion of becoming a martyr. He anticipated being trained and used as a fighter, but was willing to pursue the martyrdom path if so directed. He had decided his purpose was now to fulfill his obligation to god. Mutallab also did not specifically target the U.S. for his mission. He was prepared to pursue whatever jihad path he was directed to pursue, regardless of the country or the target. Mutallab did not recall a specific defining moment where he all of a sudden decided

Abdulmutallab-146

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b7A -1
b7E -2
b1 -1
b3 -1

Continuation of FD-302 of Abdulmutallab, On 02/15/2010, Page 3

to commit jihad. Even the occupation of Palestine, Afghanistan and Iraq by western troops did not signal a call to jihad for him. Mutallab was entirely motivated by his eventual realization of his religious obligation to conduct jihad.

Mutallab was asked whether he believed Sheikh Anwar Aulaqi was fulfilling his obligation to jihad and whether he had ever fought in battle. He was not aware whether Aulaqi had ever fought but believed he must have at some point. Mutallab viewed Aulaqi's relocation from the U.S. to Yemen as hijra. He also felt that Aulaqi was fulfilling his jihad contribution in the form of leadership, responsible for training and planning. Mutallab believed Aulaqi would fight when the time came for him to do so. He advised that tactically one needed to decide when the time was appropriate to fight. He added that soldiers would rather do the fighting themselves than watching their leaders fight.

Mention of Aulaqi's previous guilty pleas to charges of solicitation of prostitution did not lower Mutallab's opinion of him. Mutallab advised opposition in jihad typically will make such accusations in an attempt to discredit Aulaqi. If the accusations were true, Aulaqi could repent for these sins and his commitment to jihad would outweigh such transgressions. He added that people are not perfect and they make mistakes. Mutallab stated that nobody in the training camp ever questioned Aulaqi's authority. Aulaqi was viewed as the only one from the English speaking world providing leadership in camp. Mutallab believed people believed Aulaqi because "the truth resounds".

BRITISH SCHOOL OF LOME (BSL)

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1



Abdulmutallab-147

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b1 -1
b3 -1
b7A -1
b7E -2

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Continuation of FD-302 of Abdulmutallab, On 02/15/2010, Page 4

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

SIAL, 2005

In the summer of 2005, Mutallab attended the Sana'a Institute of Arabic Language (SIAL) in Sana'a, Yemen. He had traveled with his mother in 2003 to visit SIAL, among other Arabic language schools. Mutallab desired to learn to speak Arabic fluently, and he even considered several schools in Egypt prior to deciding on SIAL. In 2005, he traveled to SIAL by himself and stayed in the SIAL boarding facility. He was not visited by family while studying at SIAL.

The semester of study at SIAL lasted for two or three months. Mutallab recalls associating with [redacted] and [redacted] (LNU) from the [redacted] as well as with [redacted] (LNU) and [redacted] (LNU) from the [redacted]. He recalls [redacted] was studying engineering and Mutallab remained in contact with him until 2006.

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

While at SIAL during this timeframe, Mutallab recalled first meeting Sheikh Anwar Aulaqi. Aulaqi was scheduled to speak to a group of students at SIAL. Due to Aulaqi being sick at the time, he did not publicly address a large crowd. He did, however, briefly meet a small group of students which included Mutallab.

At the conclusion of the semester, Mutallab returned briefly to Nigeria before beginning his first year of college in London.

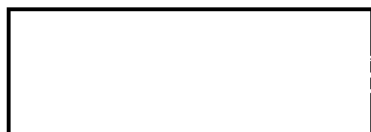
UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF LONDON (UCL)

UCL, 2005

Mutallab had initially applied to four different London universities. He chose to attend University College of London (UCL) because their high ranking among UK universities. He arrived at UCL in September, 2005 and resided at his father's flat on Mansfield Street, London with his brother Qasim. Mutallab chose to pursue an engineering degree with the intention of ultimately joining one of his father's construction businesses in Nigeria. He

Abdulmutallab-148

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b1 -1
b3 -1
b7A -1
b7E -2

Continuation of FD-302 of Abdulmutallab, On 02/15/2010, Page 5

added that he has never had any disagreement with his father concerning his father's banking firm charging interest to Muslim customers.

Immediately during his first year at UCL, Mutallab became a member of the university Islamic Society (ISOC). ISOC did not report to a central body, rather to the student union at the university. Mutallab established a personal bank account with the Islamic Bank of Britain. He then used a debit card to obtain funds rather than using checks. The greatest balance maintained in this account was believed to be approximately 2000 pounds. Mutallab made occasional 50 pound wire transfers via Western Union to a neighbor from Nigeria that was having financial difficulties. He also recalls making several wire transfers of hundreds of dollars to Mohammed Nasser in Nigeria to assist with a Quran memorization event.

Mutallab's ISOC responsibilities included assisting with events and making ISOC donations to organizations when asked to do so. He does not recall anyone at ISOC ever speaking of jihad. He added that members of ISOC were concerned with spreading the message of Islam and supporting human rights causes. While much of the UK was considered westernized, Mutallab did not consider ISOC westernized.

Mutallab attended classes four or five times a week. He attended weekly ISOC meetings, but preparation for ISOC events often required daily attention as events neared. His free time was divided among listening to Islamic lectures, attending Islamic events, exercising or playing soccer.

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

In 2005, Mutallab began to listen to lectures by Sheikh Anwar Aulaqi. He was not directed toward these lectures, rather he discovered them at an Islamic store in London. Mutallab also attended the Goodge Street mosque, which he advised was very anti-jihad. He studied Quran memorization at this mosque under the instruction of [redacted] Mutallab also became aware of [redacted] during a UCL event. He began visiting their website thereafter.

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Abdulmutallab-149

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[S]

Continuation of FD-302 of Abdulmutallab, On 02/15/2010, Page 6

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Mutallab did not travel internationally except to return to Nigeria. Upon completion of his first year at UCL, he returned to Nigeria for the summer.

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

UCL, 2006

During his second year at UCL, Mutallab and his brother Qasim continued to reside in the family flat on Mansfield Street. He advised it was flat #16, which is the only flat owned by his parents in London. Mutallab was selected to serve as ISOC President for the 2006 school term. He advised there is not an election process for this position, rather the previous President selects his successor. In this role as ISOC President, Mutallab organized events, chaired weekly meetings and conducted Friday prayer services.

ISOC events in 2006 included a [REDACTED] event as well as a fund raising event for Pakistan earthquake victims. Mutallab advised the donations for the fund raiser were given directly to Islamic Relief, who then dispersed the funds to the victims. Mutallab was unable to provide additional details regarding Islamic Relief or how these funds were dispersed. Mutallab did not recall ISOC sponsoring events for the children of martyrs, but recalled a fund raising event in 2007 for Palestinian and Afghanistan orphans. He could not recall the name of the charity that sponsored this event. Mutallab does recall making a personal donation of approximately 50 pounds for this group. He advised making this donation via either PayPal or as a withdrawal from his account.

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

Mutallab continued to attend the Goodge Street mosque and generally associated with the same group of friends. He recalls traveling with a group to Lester to attend the ISOC management seminar sponsored by ISOC London. ISOC of UCL was not funded by any national organization. Mutallab advised the [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] He also attended various demonstrations in the UK concerning support of Palestine, as well as protests against the Lebanese-Israeli war, the Danish cartoons and failed terror raids in London. Mutallab recalls being among a group of students

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Abdulmutallab-150

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[REDACTED] (S)

Continuation of FD-302 of Abdulmutallab, On 02/15/2010, Page 7

that were photographed outside of a prison while protesting detainees being held without charges.

At the conclusion of his 2006 school year, Mutallab again returned to Nigeria. At this time he worked with [REDACTED] at Al Ihsan madrassa and he was also considering marriage.

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b7C -1
b7E -1

UCL, 2007

During his junior year at UCL, Mutallab assisted his [REDACTED], with ISOC responsibilities. They sponsored a smaller scale human rights event as well as another fund raising event for Pakistan earthquake victims. Mutallab re-emphasized that funds were routed through Islamic Relief, but he had no direct contact with anyone from Islamic Relief. He became more involved with the [REDACTED] and program and he also petitioned for support to allow Palestinian students to attend UCL. Mutallab again returned at the end of the school term to Nigeria and assisted at Al Ihsan.

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b7C -1
b7E -1

UCL, 2008

In 2008, Mutallab encountered [REDACTED] [REDACTED] which focused on life coaching. Mutallab recalls registering with [REDACTED] on their website subsequent to this event. Mutallab attempted to apply for qualification as a life coach while he was in Dubais, but was rejected. Qualification required completion of a week-long coaching session as well passing a written test. He also attended a four-day Al Maghrib conference entitled [REDACTED]. This conference provided detailed study into portions of the Quran.

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

Mutallab advised never having a desktop computer at flat #16 in London. [REDACTED] When he departed UCL he took [REDACTED] and all of his possessions with the exception of a few text books.

b7E -1

RECRUITMENT DISCUSSION

At the conclusion of his final year at UCL, Mutallab again returned to assist at Al Ihsan. He advised teaching the

Abdulmutallab-151

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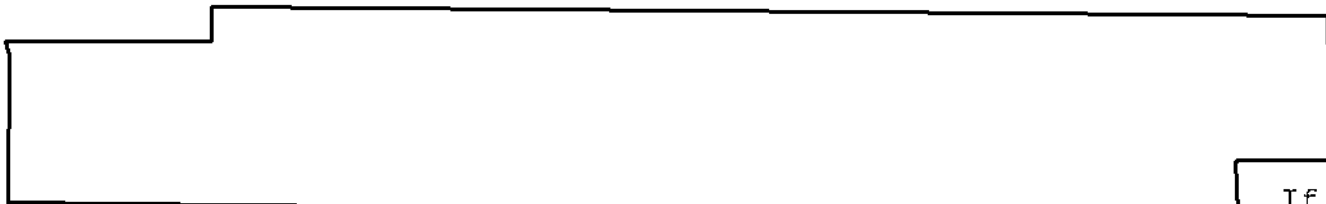
(S)

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b7E -2
b1 -1
b3 -1

Continuation of FD-302 of Abdulmutallab, On 02/15/2010, Page 8

Quran and discussing stories of prophets to the grade-school aged students at Al Ihsan. Whenever [redacted] assisted with instruction he typically provided lectures regarding the companions. Mutallab also briefly attempted to serve as a life coach for [redacted]

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b6 -1
b7C -1
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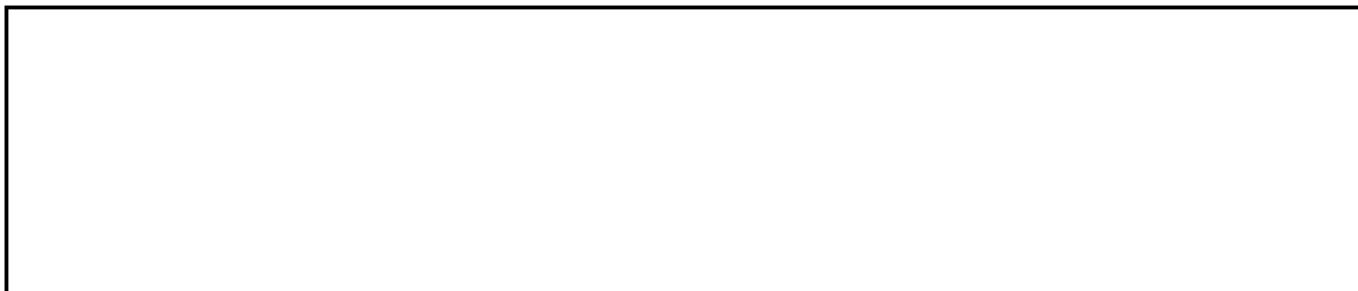
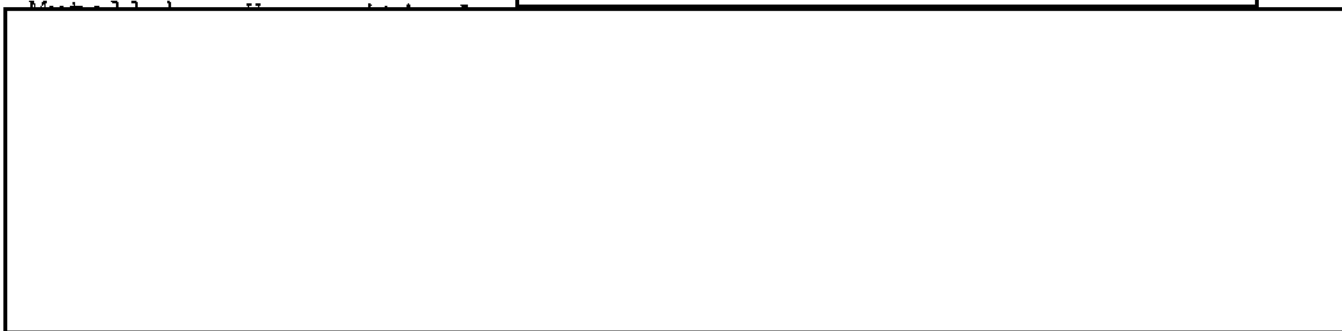
If AQ were to have asked him to assist in recruitment, he believes he would have attempted to seek out individuals and instruct them independently. [redacted]

Mutallab was not aware of any AQ recruiters or facilitators in the UK either. He believed all the known jihadis had been rounded up and arrested in 2005. Mutallab advised he was not interested in pursuing jihad while at UCL, therefore he was neither interested nor aware of any recruiters.

SIAL, 2009

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A photograph of [redacted]



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b7E -1

Abdulmutallab-152

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- 1 -

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 04/12/2010

(U) UMAR FAROUK ABDUL MUTALLAB, date of birth 12/22/1986, Nigerian male, was interviewed at the Milan Federal Correctional Institution (FCI) on 02/16/2010. After being advised of the identity of the interviewing Agents, Mutallab provided the following information. Also present during the interview was [redacted] Federal Public Defender and [redacted] Assistant United States Attorney.

b6 -4
b7C -4

(U) (S) Agents presented photographs to Mutallab reflecting the [redacted] Mutallab identified a photograph of [redacted] as closely resembling [redacted]. He advised everything but the hair in the photograph resembled [redacted]. A photograph of [redacted] A photograph of [redacted]

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1, 5

[redacted] A photograph of [redacted] A photograph of Ibrahim [redacted]

(U) (S) Mutallab also recognized a photograph of [redacted] and a photograph of [redacted]

b6 -1
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b7E -1

(U) Mutallab advised not having met [redacted] and only recognized them from Al Qaida videos.

b6 -1
b7C -1
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(S)

~~Derived From : G-1~~
~~Declassify On: 04/09/2035~~

(S)

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Investigation on 02/16/2010 at Milan, MI

File # [redacted] 01.302)

Date dictated Not Dictated

by SA [redacted] SA [redacted]

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FD-302 (Rev. 10-6-95)

CLASSIFIED BY: NSICG 328J98T32
REASON: 1.4 (C)
DECLASSIFY ON: 12-31-2035
DATE: 10-28-2015

- 1 -

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 03/31/2010

UMAR FAROUK ABDUL MUTALLAB, date of birth 12/22/1986, Nigerian male, was interviewed at the Milan Federal Correctional Institution (FCI) on 02/16/2010. After being advised of the identity of the interviewing Agents, MUTALLAB provided the following information. Also present during this interview were [redacted] Federal Public Defender, and [redacted] Assistant United States Attorney.

b6 -4
b7C -4

[redacted]

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

[redacted]

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1, 5

[redacted]

b6 -2
b7C -2

Investigation on 02/16/2010 at Milan, Michigan

File # [redacted] 1 [redacted] Dictated by [redacted]

by IA [redacted] SA [redacted] b6 -2
b7C -2

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Abdulmutallab-155

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b7A -1
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Continuation of FD-302 of ABDULMUTALLAB, On 02/16/2010, Page 2

Mutallab was asked to explain why he believed he was having difficulty obtaining flight connections to a U.S. carrier because of profiling reasons in Accra, Ghana. He advised the female screening him did not elaborate, but he felt the problem was the torn page in his passport where he had removed a Hajj sticker. He believes he told Aulaqi that he had been profiled in Accra, but cannot recall for certain.

EXPLOSIVES

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b7C -1
b7E -3

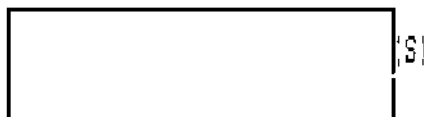
RELIGIOUS PHILOSOPHY

Mutallab was asked to differentiate between Salafism and Wahabism. He believed Salafi was a more general term and Wahabism was a component of Salafism. Salafism is the understanding that one should follow the lifestyle of the original followers of Mohammed. The Wahabi sect comes from those who once followed a Saudi scholar who taught Salafism. As a result, Saudis are often considered Wahabis. Mutallab believes jihad would align itself more under Wahabism, which is generally considered more radical or extreme. Concepts such as martyrdom and jihad would be viewed slightly differently under Wahabism and Salafism. He believed Aulaqi would be considered Salafi, but added there are many kinds of Salafism.

Mutallab considered every religious ruling to be a Fatwah. He did not, however, require a Fatwah to complete his martyrdom mission. Mutallab was asked to explain Aulaqi's statement broadcast by Al-Jazeera that an individual Fatwah was necessary before an attack. He explained that he had already read the martyrdom Fatwahs and, therefore, did not feel his mission required an individual Fatwah. Mutallab was unsure whether Aulaqi would have granted a Fatwah for his mission if Mutallab had asked him to do so. A general Fatwah can be granted by a scholar simply acknowledging and permitting an act such as jihad. Mutallab once considered Al-Jazeera as credible. He believes their stance has

Abdulmutallab-156

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b7A -1
b7E -2Continuation of FD-302 of ABDULMUTALLAB, On 02/16/2010, Page 3

changed since the U.S. threatened to bomb the Al-Jazeera headquarters. Mutallab advised that those participating in jihad do not wait to receive direction or acknowledgement from Al-Jazeera. He continued, he has never known Aulagi to speak with any media.

AL MAGHRIBb6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

Mutallab identified a London based Al Maghrib group known as Al Shams. This group is comprised of hundreds of students, many of whom also traveled to the Houston Al Maghrib conference in 2008.

[redacted] Mutallab was without a roommate for approximately the first week of the conference, then was [redacted] Mutallab stayed in the same hotel room throughout the conference. [redacted]

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

[redacted] He does not recall any other Islamic Society or UCL students present aside from himself.

Mutallab believed Houston, Texas more closely resembled Nigeria than it did New York or Washington, DC. In 2004, he had traveled to the U.S. with [redacted] to attend a Global Youth Leadership event. He recalls they flew into Washington, DC then took a taxi to Georgetown where they spent the first week. During this time, Mutallab roomed with other U.S. individuals and visited government buildings, museums, national memorials and Georgetown University. The second week of this trip was spent in

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FD-302a (Rev. 10-6-95)



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Continuation of FD-302 of ABDULMUTALLAB, On 02/16/2010, Page 4

New York City, where they visited Central Park, other museums and a baseball game.

Mutallab does not recall ever sending or receiving any phone calls with anyone from the U.S. during either the 2004 or the 2008 visit to the U.S. He does recall in either 2008 or 2009 emailing a Nigerian from the U.S. that he had met at a conference.

Abdulmutallab-158

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- 1 -

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 04/09/2010

(U) UMAR FAROUK ABDUL MUTALLAB, date of birth 12/22/1986, Nigerian male, was interviewed at the Milan Federal Correctional Institution (FCI) on 04/08/2010. After being advised of the identity of the interviewing Agents, Mutallab provided the following information. Also present during the interview was [redacted] Federal Public Defender.

b6 -4

b7C -4

(U) (S) A photograph of [redacted] was shown to Mutallab which he did not recognize. Mutallab was then asked if he had ever heard of [redacted]

b6 -1

b7C -1

b7E -1

[redacted] He did not recognize the name from anywhere.

(U) (S) Mutallab was shown a photograph of [redacted] He advised the face in the photo was accurate but he remembered [redacted] (Investigator's note: Based on the fact that the photograph was taken several years ago, we believe [redacted])

b6 -1

b7C -1

b7E -1

(U) (S) A photograph of [redacted] was shown to Mutallab which he recognized with fifty percent certainty as [redacted] He advised the photo looked like [redacted]

b6 -1

b7C -1

b7E -1

(U) (Investigator's note: Based again upon the photograph being taken several years ago, Agents believe with reasonable certainty [redacted].)

(U) (S) A photograph of [redacted] was shown to Mutallab which he did not recognize. Agents asked whether this photo resembled [redacted] or how it differed. Mutallab advised the face did not look familiar in the photograph. He did not

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(U) (S) ~~Derived From : G-1~~
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Investigation at Milan, MI

File # 99-02.302)

Date dictated Not Dictated

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SA

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Abdulmutallab-159

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b7E -2Continuation of FD-302 of Abdulmutallab, On 04/08/2010, Page 2

[REDACTED] (S)

[REDACTED]

(Investigator's note: Mutallab did not in any way recognize this photograph of [REDACTED]. Considering the amount of time Mutallab spent with [REDACTED] one can reasonably assume the photograph is either very dated or this is not the individual Mutallab knows as [REDACTED].

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(U) ~~(S)~~ Mutallab was shown photographs of [REDACTED] [REDACTED] he did not recognize either photograph.

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b7C -1
b7E -1

(U) ~~(S)~~ Mutallab has never heard of [REDACTED] and was not aware of any plans or discussion of another martyrdom mission or planned attack. Mutallab was unaware of any plans involving attack on [REDACTED] or anywhere else. He does not recall Sheikh Anwar Aulagi ever discussing the martyrdom attack against [REDACTED].

b7E -1, 5

(U) ~~(S)~~ Mutallab has never heard anyone in [REDACTED] [REDACTED] but adds this would only be his guess if the phrase were to be uttered.

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

(U) ~~(S)~~ [REDACTED] There was nobody by that name involved in the shooting of his [REDACTED] (previously reported).

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FD-302 (Rev. 10-6-95)

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REASON: 1.4 (C)
DECLASSIFY ON: 12-31-2035
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- 1 -

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 04/11/2010

UMAR FAROUK ABDUL MUTALLAB, date of birth 12/22/1986, Nigerian male, was interviewed at the Milan Federal Correctional Institution (FCI) on 04/08/2010. After being advised of the identity of the interviewing Agents, MUTALLAB provided the following information. Also present during this interview was [redacted] Federal Public Defender. [redacted]

b6 -1
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EXPLOSIVE DEVICE

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Investigation on 04/08/2010 at Milan, Michigan

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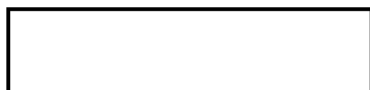
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Abdulmutallab-161

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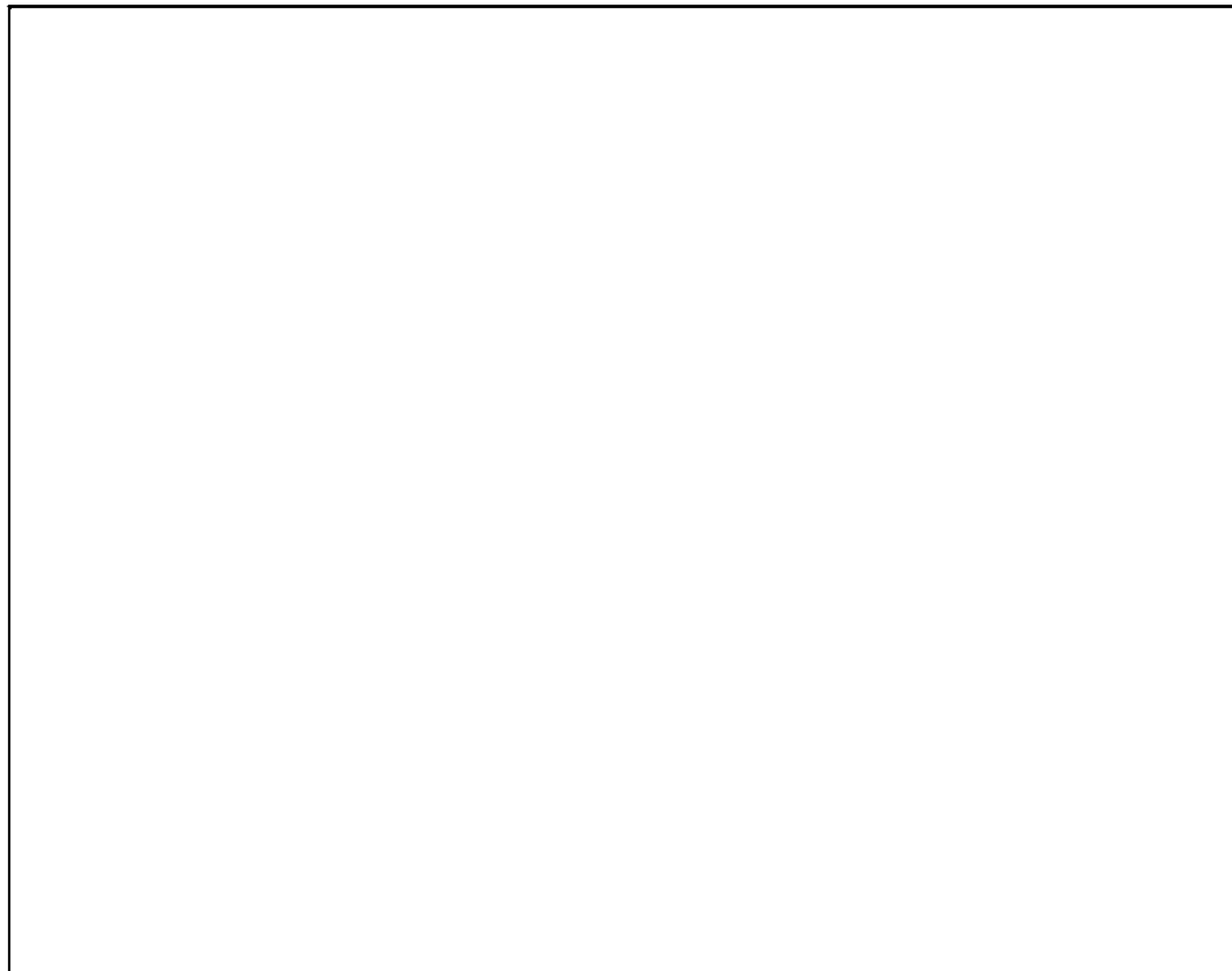
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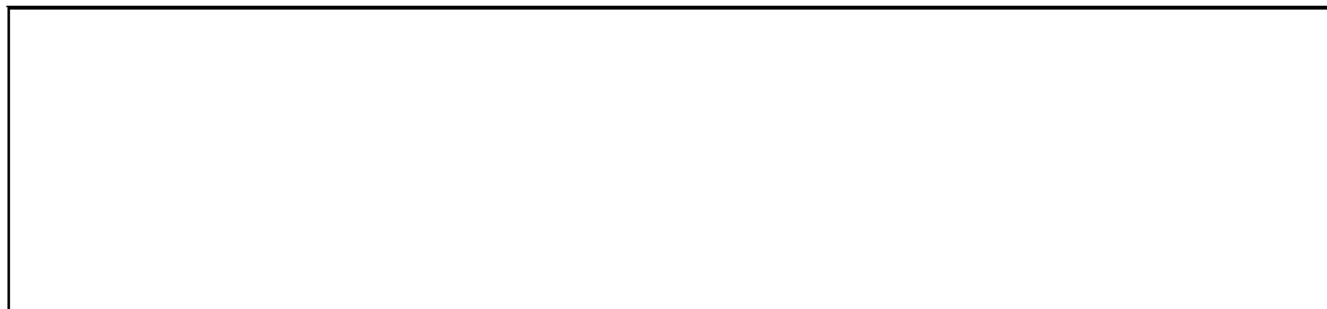
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Continuation of FD-302 of ABDULMUTALLAB, On 04/08/2010, Page 2



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b7C -1
b7E -4

PHONE CALLS IN GHANA



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Abdulmutallab-162

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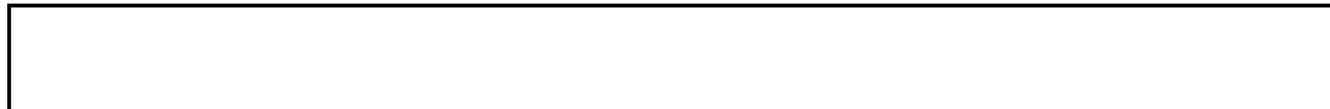
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Continuation of FD-302 of ABDULMUTALLAB, On 04/08/2010, Page 3



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b7E -1

IN YEMEN



b7E -1, 5



b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1, 5

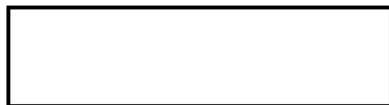
Mutallab does not recall interacting with any Ethiopians in Yemen, in the UK, in the UAE or anywhere else.

While at the Sana'a Institute of Arabic Language (SIAL) in 2005, Mutallab enrolled in private lessons or one-on-one instruction under [redacted]. During this summer session at SIAL, he recalls there being about 10 to 20 total students of which approximately 5 or 6 were males. He believes the cost for tuition was approximately \$500 per month, but does not recall for certain

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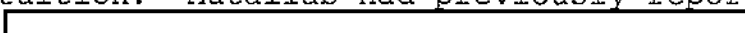
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Continuation of FD-302 of ABDULMUTALLAB, On 04/08/2010, Page 4


as his father paid the tuition. Mutallab had previously reported that he interacted with 

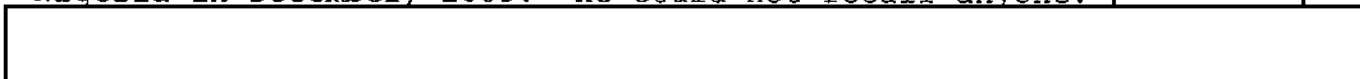


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b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

Mutallab was asked if he recalled meeting another Nigerian citizen while traveling from Accra, Ghana to Lagos, Nigeria in December, 2009. He could not recall anyone. 



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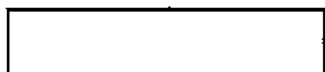
He never heard any discussion of a motivating factor spoken by Aulagi. He does not recall any type of western military occupation in Yemen either.

AQ PHILOSOPHY

Mutallab does recall Aulagi's belief that the U.S. had imperialistic goals and the Yemeni government was working on behalf of the U.S. government to root out AQ. He recalls Aulagi stating "we fight for truth and justice while the U.S. fights for oppression". Mutallab believes only a few Americans actually want

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Continuation of FD-302 of ABDULMUTALLAB, On 04/08/2010, Page 5

to force a new world order of capitalism upon Muslim countries. He views this, in addition to the U.S. desire for oil, as the hidden agenda that only a handful of U.S. leaders are trying to orchestrate. He also believes that the U.S. did not view Iraq as an immediate threat. He believes U.S. actions to silence Saddam Hussein and the weapons threat was an initial step by Americans designed to establish control and pursue new world order.

Mutallab was asked if he subscribed to a "war against Islam" theory. Again, he agreed this was the philosophy and hidden agenda of a few Americans such as Donald Rumsfeld and former Vice President Cheney. He feels their motivation for war against Islam is hatred and opposition to Sharia government. Mutallab identified these as both political and religious reasons. He also believes the U.S. shows continued support for the war on terrorism because of the threat posed to the U.S.

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FD-302 (Rev. 10-6-95)

CLASSIFIED BY: NSICG 328T98T32

REASON: 1.4 (C)

DECLASSIFY ON: 12-31-2035

DATE: 10-26-2015

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 03/31/2010

UMAR FAROUK ABDUL MUTALLAB, date of birth 12/22/1986, Nigerian male, was interviewed at the Milan Federal Correctional Institution (FCI) on 02/19/2010. After being advised of the identity of the interviewing Agents, MUTALLAB provided the following information. Also present during this interview were [redacted] Federal Public Defender, and [redacted] Assistant United States Attorney.

b6 -4
b7C -4

PHOTOS

Mutallab was shown photographs of three previous [redacted] and he did not recognize any of the photographs. Mutallab was also shown a photograph of [redacted] which he recognized as [redacted]

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

UNIVERSITIES/ORGANIZATIONS

Mutallab claims he never visited any other universities in Yemen aside from SIAL and Al-Iman. He advised having heard of the Dammaj Institute, perhaps from [redacted]. He has heard of Nigerians traveling to Yemen to attend Dammaj Institute because of the famous scholars there.

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

Mutallab did not encounter anyone from the camps or anywhere in Yemen that discussed a nexus with any particular scholar or with a particular institution. While [redacted] seemed educated and spoke fluent Arabic, most of the others in camp spoke a local dialect. He was not aware of any institution in Yemen with views supporting Al Qaida (AQ). Mutallab has never heard of [redacted]

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

Mutallab has heard of the organization Hizb-Ut-Tahrir. He was not aware of their leader, but he believed they were based in the UK. He explained this organization called for the establishment of a caliphate, but not to be accomplished through jihad. He believed Hizb-Ut-Tahrir tried to support whomever was willing to allow them an opportunity to speak of converting a country's government to belief in Islam. Mutallab was aware of a

Investigation on 02/19/2010 at Milan, Michigan

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by SA [redacted]
IA [redacted]

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Abdulmutallab-166

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b7E -2Continuation of FD-302 of ABDULMUTALLAB, On 02/19/2010, Page 2

group at UCL that was associated with Hizb-Ut-Tahrir. He could not recall the name of this UCL group but believed the word Muslim was in the title. [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] Mutallab encountered this group when he first arrived at UCL in 2005. At that time, he was interested in any Islamic group he could interact with. He recalls they were focused on propagation of faith, not jihad. Mutallab recalls attending a rally at one point to protest the banning of this group from UCL. The Islamic Society (ISOC) at UCL was not supportive of this group because the ISOC desired to lead the campus in faith propagation. [REDACTED]

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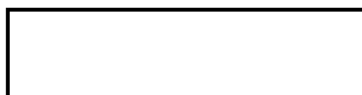
[REDACTED] The group voluntarily disbanded sometime in 2006. Mutallab does not recall ever hearing about Hizb-Ut-Tahrir in Yemen. He believed this group did not have a particularly western ideology and it was very clear that they were non violent.

Mutallab has not heard of a group called Sur Uri.

PHILOSOPHY ON AQ

Mutallab could not recall ever hearing of a pre-established system for financial support to be directed to Al Qaida (AQ). He believes financial support would come from those, such as himself, that directly approached AQ with funds and a desire to participate in jihad. He claims he was never asked to make a donation to AQ and did not observe this happening from Islamic Relief or from any other group. Mutallab advised the group did not appear to need financial assistance. Mutallab recalls first pondering jihad and immediately deciding he was against it while attending the British School of Lome (BSL). This was with regard to discussions concerning 911 (AQ attacks against the U.S. on September 11, 2001). He continued this anti-jihad philosophy throughout UCL, believing instead in spreading the faith of Islam. As a result, he was not aware of any mechanism supporting AQ financially or otherwise.

Mutallab advised that he did not know for certain that AQ was in Yemen when he traveled to Sana'a. He traveled to Yemen in pursuit of jihad, not seeking any particular terrorist group. He recalls hearing on the radio and reading in pamphlets that AQ had a presence in Yemen. He also was not aware he was associated with AQ



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b7E -2Continuation of FD-302 of ABDULMUTALLAB, On 02/19/2010, Page 3

even when his jihad training began. [redacted] and Sheikh Anwar Aulagi had not mentioned AQ from the onset. When [redacted] addressed the fighters in camp about their commitment to AQ he realized he was indeed associated with AQ. This, along with swearing bayat to [redacted] and AQ, made him realize he was very much involved with AQ. Looking back, Mutallab now believes AQ may have selected him for a mission rather than his belief that he chose them (AQ or another group). Mutallab is not aware of anything that AQ advocates that he did not agree with during his few months of direct interaction with the group.

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Mutallab believes Muslim Brotherhood (MB) is supportive of the act of jihad, but not in actually committing jihad. MB is focused more specifically on the defense of Palestine. Mutallab characterized MB as a Muslim organization focused on propagation of Islam. He added MB is definitely not considered a jihadi group. Mutallab disagreed with MB philosophies such as their general spiritual issues and that beards can be shaved. He admits, however, he may have been willing to join MB had they offered him an opportunity to pursue jihad.

Mutallab believed Sheikh Zindani to be a MB leader in Sana'a. When he first arrived in Sana'a, he sought out Sheikh Zindani as a possible link to Sheikh Aulagi. He believed from that which he had read that Aulagi was a protege of Sheikh Zindani. Aulagi seemed surprised that Mutallab had located him by way of Sheikh Zindani because of their opposing views on jihad.

Mutallab was unaware of a split between AQ and HAMAS. Mutallab viewed HAMAS as "sell outs", but did not cite any specific examples. He stated HAMAS readily claimed to have achieved their goals, but he questioned their alliances. Mutallab was not aware of any specific information concerning groups supporting AQ within Palestine.

Mutallab did not consider Aulagi the leader of AQAP in Shabwah, but did not know who was. He did feel that Aulagi served some type of leadership role within AQ. Many of the people in the training camps knew very little about Aulagi, specifically his lectures or his western background. [redacted]

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b3 -1Continuation of FD-302 of ABDULMUTALLAB, On 02/19/2010, Page 4b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1PHILOSOPHY OF JIHAD

Mutallab did not encounter anyone in the training camp that had survived a martyrdom operation. He does recall seeing a news report of an individual that had changed his mind and failed to follow through with the mission, but has never heard of anyone surviving an explosion. Mutallab believed if one survives a mission due to mechanical failure, as in his situation, he has still fulfilled his mission for jihad. He believes fate or destiny determines the outcome of the mission and it is in God's hands. One takes an action and expects a particular outcome. When something else occurs, this is viewed as a test of patience from God. Mutallab believes everybody is sinful and people are responsible for the mistakes they make. However, if one shows patience he will be purified. Mutallab discussed three types of patience: patience to do what one is supposed to do; patience to refrain from that which is forbidden; and patience for what God has decreed or God's will. A failed martyrdom mission can be the result of God wanting to purify an individual. A specific sin may have prevented the success of his particular operation. Mutallab also believes jihadis that have been incarcerated are being tested by God.

Mutallab was asked if he believed, since his martyrdom operation failed, that he still had an obligation to commit jihad. He advised that the obligation to jihad still exists for all able bodied Muslims. However, one does not have the capability to pursue jihad under a circumstance such as incarceration. Essentially, if there is no capability to commit jihad, then there is no obligation.

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Continuation of FD-302 of ABDULMUTALLAB, On 02/19/2010, Page 5



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PHILOSOPHY ON RECRUITMENT

Mutallab was never directed to recruit anyone on behalf of AQ. The best way to recruit for AQ, in Mutallab's opinion, would be to speak directly with people, [REDACTED]. Face-to-face recruitment would be far more effective than attempting to recruit through conferences or at mosques. Mutallab believes public meeting places are being watched specifically for recruitment behavior and one would immediately be arrested. He believes recruitment should be based upon trust. Mutallab can not identify any specific location or type of individual as a prospective target for recruitment. While an individual with a long beard may appear jihadi, one does not know what his opinion is regarding jihad. Mutallab advised that Al Maghrib would not be good place to find jihad recruits because Al Maghrib seeks to propagate Islam. Jihad tends to hamper the spread of Islam in Mutallab's opinion.

b7E -4

Mutallab was asked to identify the characteristics of an ideal recruit. He explained that anyone with an interest in religion could be guided to jihad from the "depths of ignorance". He added, perhaps the unexpected person would make the best recruit. Mutallab believes you would need to continue to talk to a person until God guides them to jihad. Mutallab explained he was a propagator, and he did not realize he was to pursue jihad until God directed him to do so. Mutallab claims he was never asked by anyone in Yemen to bring any others to pursue the path of jihad.

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Mutallab claims he was not aware he was being recruited for a martyrdom mission.

b7E -4



b7E -4

[REDACTED] Mutallab does not believe that AQ is attempting another attack similar to his because of the public awareness. He referenced the 911 attacks and stated that AQ has not attempted to use that tactic since.

Abdulmutallab-170

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Continuation of FD-302 of ABDULMUTALLAB, On 02/19/2010, Page 6

AL-MAGHRIB

Mutallab was asked to re-address the details regarding his travel and attendance at the 2008 Al-Maghrib conference in Houston, Texas.

Mutallab flew to Houston, Texas in early August, 2008 subsequent to his graduation from University College at London (UCL). [REDACTED] picked up Mutallab from the airport and drove him to the Sheraton hotel where they were lodging and also where the conference was being hosted.

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[REDACTED] Mutallab and [REDACTED] interacted daily and they often ate lunch together at the Sheraton hotel. They also exchanged email addresses and Mutallab recalls they had exchanged emails on a few occasions thereafter. Mutallab could not recall the context of their email communication, possibly chat regarding other conferences.

Shortly after arriving at the Sheraton, Mutallab accompanied one of the conference organizers to a local Wal-Mart where he purchased a cellular telephone. He believed it would be less expensive for him to call family members in Nigeria using a U.S. cell phone rather than his UK cell phone. Mutallab may have used a Sheraton telephone to call his family, but he does not remember ever borrowing anyone's personal cell phone. He advised it is possible he did though. He suggested it was unlikely he borrowed a phone since he had purchased a cell phone and also had access to Sheraton phones. Mutallab believes he may have tried to contact a family friend from [REDACTED] while he was in Houston. He advised [REDACTED] as originally from Nigeria and he felt compelled to at least say hello to her while he was in the U.S.

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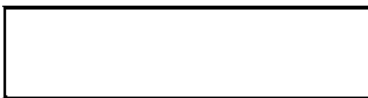
Approximately 100 to 150 participants attended the Al-Maghrib conference, and the cost of the conference was approximately \$2000. Mutallab advised the conference was structured similar to a school setting. The classes began at approximately 8:00am and often concluded at approximately 9:00 or 10:00pm daily. Each day was comprised of about five classroom sessions. Some of the sessions included Hadith, Sciences of the Quran, and Natural Disposition (Mutallab advised the natural disposition of every human is Islam). The lectures were provided by [REDACTED] and several other Houston area speakers that were not part of the Al-Maghrib faculty. One sheikh

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Continuation of FD-302 of ABDULMUTALLAB, On 02/19/2010, Page 7

spoke of jurisprudence. Occasionally there were evening speakers as well. These evening sessions spoke of such topics as Black Magic and provided biographies of scholars. Mutallab recalls one speaker was from Saudi Arabia. A democratic activist also addressed them at one point. He advised them it was the responsibility of Muslims to vote and encouraged those present to vote for Barack Obama. Mutallab did not believe anyone had time to depart the hotel during the entire conference except for brief night-time trips to Wal-Mart or similar stores.

Mutallab advised that no part of the entire Al-Maghrib conference or lectures even remotely endorsed jihad. He chose to attend this Houston conference because he had enjoyed his previous interactions with Al-Maghrib events. Mutallab stated that attendance to this event was by invitation only, and each participant was selected through an application process where they provided a written biography and a reason for wanting to participate. The age range of the Al-Maghrib attendees was from college-age to 30's and 40's. Mutallab claimed he attended every event during this Al-Maghrib conference. He did not lead any of the events or the prayers, he merely co-mingled with the group of participants.

After approximately one week, Mutallab was joined by a [redacted] for the remainder of the conference. Also during his second week in Houston, he met a Nigerian cab driver that took him back to the Wal-Mart where Mutallab sent approximately \$200 via Western Union to [redacted]. During this trip to Wal-Mart, the cab driver volunteered that he was from Nigeria and was contemplating converting to Islamic faith. They exchanged phone numbers and Mutallab prayed with this cab driver on two or three occasions at the Sheraton hotel over the next week. Mutallab recalls he may have also called this cab driver once from his U.S. cell phone while he was in Houston. Mutallab described the cab driver as [redacted]

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Mutallab was asked whether he recognized the name [redacted]. He recalled an individual named [redacted]. Mutallab may also have called [redacted] on one occasion while Mutallab was departing the U.S. after the conference. Mutallab was hoping to put the aforementioned Nigerian cab driver in contact with a Muslim from the Houston area to

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Abdulmutallab-172

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[REDACTED]

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Continuation of FD-302 of ABDULMUTALLAB, On 02/19/2010, Page 8

support his conversion to Islam. Mutallab advised leaving his U.S. cell phone at his family residence in Kaduna, Nigeria subsequent to his return home. He could not recall the phone number or service provider of this cell phone.

Mutallab recalls having maintained some contact with [REDACTED] after the conference. He does not recall any subsequent contact with any other conference attendee. At the conclusion of the conference, arrangements were made for taxis to return the students to the airport. Mutallab recalls mention of a 2009 Al-Maghrib in Houston, which he did not attend.

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- 1 -

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 04/13/2010

(U) UMAR FAROUK ABDUL MUTALLAB, date of birth 12/22/1986, Nigerian male, was interviewed at the Milan Federal Correctional Institution (FCI) on 02/19/2010. After being advised of the identity of the interviewing Agents, Mutallab provided the following information. Also present during the interview were [redacted] Federal Public Defender, and [redacted] Assistant United States Attorney. b6 -4 b7C -4

(U) ~~(S)~~ A photograph of [redacted] was shown to Mutallab. He advised the photograph somewhat resembled [redacted] but the photo quality was extremely poor (nfi). b6 -1 b7C -1 b7E -1

(U) ~~(S)~~ A photograph of [redacted] was shown to Mutallab and he did not recognize the individual in this photo.

(U) ~~(S)~~ A photograph of [redacted] was shown to Mutallab and he did not recognize the individual in this photo.

(U) ~~(S)~~ Derived From: ~~G-1~~
Declassify On: ~~04/13/2035~~

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Investigation on 02/19/2010 at Milan, MI

by IA
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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

- 1 -

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 02/23/2010

(U) UMAR FAROUK ABDUL MUTALLAB, date of birth 12/22/1986, Nigerian male, was interviewed at the Milan Federal Correctional Institution (FCI) on 02/23/2010. After being advised of the identity of the interviewing Agents, Mutallab provided the following information. Also present during the interview were [redacted] Federal Public Defender, and [redacted] Assistant United States Attorney.

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(U) ~~(S)~~ A photograph of [redacted] was shown to Mutallab which he did not recognize. Agents inquired whether this photo possibly resembled the individual that he knew as [redacted]. He advised this photo did not resemble [redacted].

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~~Derived From : G-1
Declassify On: 04/13/2035~~

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Investigation on 02/23/2010 at Milan, MI

File [redacted] [redacted] Date dictated Not Dictated

by IA
SA

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CLASSIFIED BY: NSICG J23398T52

REASON: 1.4 (C)

DECLASSIFY ON: 12-31-2035

DATE: 10-26-2015

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FD-302 (Rev. 10-6-95)

- 1 -

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 04/15/2010

UMAR FAROUK ABDUL MUTALLAB, date of birth 12/22/1986, Nigerian male, was interviewed at the Milan Federal Correctional Institution (FCI) on 02/23/2010. After being advised of the identity of the interviewing Agents, MUTALLAB provided the following information. Also present during this interview were [redacted] Federal Public Defender, and [redacted] Assistant United States Attorney.

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b7C -4

Mutallab was shown a photograph of [redacted] which he did not recognize. Mutallab was shown a series of photos reflecting [redacted] Mutallab did not recognize any of these photos as being associated with [redacted]

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Mutallab was asked to identify individuals he considered to be role models or very influential in his life [redacted]

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Mutallab was not familiar with the name [redacted] or his intended acts of terrorism against the U.S.

ISLAMIC FORUMS/WEBSITES

Mutallab was asked to discuss the various Islamic forums or websites that he frequented. He first identified gawaher.com, which is also known as Islamic Forum. He visited this site while attending BSL and stated it was not a pro-jihad website. Mutallab advised he was not directed to this website, rather he discovered it himself while searching various websites [redacted]

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Investigation on 02/23/2010 at Milan, Michigan

File # [redacted] by SA [redacted] IA [redacted] Dictated [redacted]

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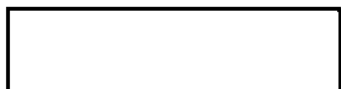
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Abdulmutallab-176

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FD-302a (Rev. 10-6-95)



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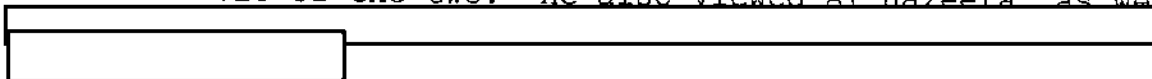
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Continuation of FD-302 of ABDULMUTALLAB, On 02/23/2010, Page 2



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Television stations such as BBC and CNN were the principle sources of news for Mutallab. He believed BBC was the more credible of the two. He also viewed Al-Jazeera as well as an



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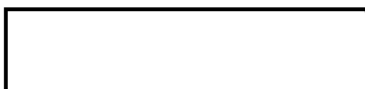


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Continuation of FD-302 of ABDULMUTALLAB, On 02/23/2010, Page 3

In the summer of 2005, Mutallab attended the Sana'a Institute of Arabic Language (SIAL), Sana'a, Yemen. This session lasted slightly longer than two months and consisted of private, one-to-one study sessions. He also attended several SIAL-sponsored trips within a few hours drive from Sana'a. He recalls having visited an inactive volcano, a waterfall, Cocoban Mountain and an historic site called Sheba mosque.

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While in Dubai, Mutallab most closely associated with an individual known as [REDACTED] at the University of Wollongong (UOWD) where Mutallab stayed. Other associates include [REDACTED] staff member at UOWD whose role was reception and recruitment for the university. Also sharing the same male residence hall at UOWD was [REDACTED]

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b7C -1
b7E -1

[REDACTED] while at UOWD. Mutallab also recalls [REDACTED] (phonetic), who was in charge of the male residence hall at UOWD. Mutallab described Dubai as similar to London, but with fewer Muslim activities. Mutallab decided to attend UOWD because he could quickly be accepted into the Master's program there. It was his decision to attend UOWD, and not his father's decision.

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Continuation of FD-302 of ABDULMUTALLAB, On 02/23/2010, Page 4

Mutallab has no idea how [] knew he was in Ma'rib, Yemen in October, 2009. []

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Mutallab was asked to discuss Jamat Tabligh (JT). He believed JT followers traveled to various mosques around the world. JT believed in propagation by word of faith, not by jihad. He and other Muslims viewed them as innovators, not strictly adhering to basic Islamic rule. He believes JT is based in Pakistan. He recalls all mosques in Yemen and in London have a JT presence, and he was often approached by them. He does not recall the names of anyone associated with JT aside from []

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Agents inquired what Mutallab believes he may have done differently with regard to his martyrdom mission. []

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b7E -1, 5

Mutallab stated that [] in Sana'a had no part whatsoever in Mutallab's pursuit of Aulagi or his pursuit of jihad. He also does not believe his friend [] ever had any contact with []

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Abdulmutallab-179

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Continuation of FD-302 of ABDULMUTALLAB, On 02/23/2010, Page 5

JIHAD PHILOSOPHY

Agents inquired whether any specific act or event by the U.S. motivated Mutallab to conduct jihad. He replied that his motivation was the religious obligation to conduct jihad, not hatred toward the U.S. He was prepared to fulfill his mission of jihad against whatever enemy he was directed by Aulagi or AQ. Initially, Mutallab believed he would be utilized as a fighter in Yemen or perhaps tasked to conduct a martyrdom operation in Yemen. Civilian casualties caused by U.S. attacks were more of a justification for action as opposed to a motivation to commit jihad. He did admit that the events in Gaza did infuriate him. When asked specifically about Abu Ghraib and Guantanamo (GITMO), he advised these did not infuriate him but were influential in his decision to pursue jihad.

Mutallab stated the difference between Islam and Christianity was that Islam believed in "an eye for an eye". He believed the overall civilian casualty rate inflicted by westerners greatly outnumbered those casualties resulting from acts of martyrdom. Mutallab believed the reason most Muslims did not support violent jihad was because jihad is a difficult choice and many Muslims do not have the strength to face the consequences of jihad, such as death or imprisonment.

There are two possible sins involved in conducting jihad, according to Mutallab. One would be demonstrating a willingness to conduct jihad, but then deciding to leave rather than fight. This, in Mutallab's mind, would be the greatest sin. A lesser sin would be refusing to do as directed. An example is rejecting a martyrdom mission, but choosing to remain as a fighter. Mutallab believes he had a choice in becoming a martyr as he was asked on several occasions. He also believes he would have been effective as a jihad fighter.

Mutallab believes the U.S. would need to enter into negotiations directly with AQ leadership for the attacks against the U.S. to stop.

Abdulmutallab-180

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 04/19/2010

(U) UMAR FAROUK ABDUL MUTALLAB, date of birth 12/22/1986, Nigerian male, was interviewed at the Milan Federal Correctional Institution (FCI) on 04/16/2010. After being advised of the identity of the interviewing Agents, Mutallab provided the following information. Also present during the interview was [redacted] Federal Public Defender.

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(U) (S) A photograph of [redacted] was shown to Mutallab which he recognized with a high probability as [redacted]

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(U) (S) A photograph of [redacted] was shown to Mutallab which he immediately recognized as [redacted]

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(U) (S) A photograph of [redacted] was shown to Mutallab which he recognized with a high probability to be [redacted] (previously documented).

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b7C -1
b7E -1

(U) (S) A photograph of [redacted] was shown to Mutallab which he did not recognize (previously reported).

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b7E -1

(U) (S) The following photographs which Mutallab had previously identified were again shown to him: a photograph of [redacted]

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[redacted] All of these aforementioned individuals have been previously documented.

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~~Declassify On: 04/13/2035~~

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Investigation on 04/16/2010 at Milan, MI

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b7E -2Continuation of FD-302 of Abdulmutallab, On 02/19/2010, Page 2

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b7C -1
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(U)

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A photograph of [redacted] was shown to Mutallab which he did not recognize. Mutallab was later asked if he knew of a [redacted]. He had never heard of this individual.

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A photograph of [redacted] was shown to Mutallab which he did not recognize. Mutallab was later asked if he had heard of a [redacted]. He had never heard of any [redacted].

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A photograph of [redacted] was shown to Mutallab which he did not recognize.

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(U)

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A photograph of [redacted] was shown to Mutallab which he did not recognize.

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Photographs of [redacted] and [redacted] were shown to Mutallab which he did not recognize.

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A photograph of [redacted] was shown to Mutallab which he did not recognize.

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(U)

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A photograph of [redacted] was shown to Mutallab which he did not recognize. Mutallab had not heard of [redacted] and he was not familiar with any other [redacted].

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Mutallab was asked if he was familiar with an [redacted] to which he replied negatively.

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(U)

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Mutallab was asked if he knew a [redacted] with a [redacted] to which he replied negatively.

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b7C -1
b7E -1

(U)

~~(S)~~

Mutallab was asked if he was familiar with an [redacted]. He advised the name sounded similar to an individual that rode in a cab with [redacted].

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1~~SECRET~~

Abdulmutallab-182

~~SECRET~~

[REDACTED]

(S)

b1 -1
b3 -1
b7A -1
b7E -2Continuation of FD-302 of Abdulmutallab, On 02/19/2010, Page 3

Mutallab when he first was headed to [REDACTED] When Mutallab learned they were headed to the same location, he recalls they exchanged phone numbers. Mutallab does not recall ever calling this individual.

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

(U)

(S) Mutallab could not recall an individual named [REDACTED] nor could he recall an [REDACTED]

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

(U)

(S) Mutallab could not recall a [REDACTED]

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

(U) The only [REDACTED] that Mutallab recalls was his [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

(U)

(S) Mutallab does not recall ever hearing Aulaqi mention a [REDACTED] and wanted to work for Aulaqi.

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

(U) Agents asked if Mutallab had ever heard of anyone who maybe was not from [REDACTED] Mutallab advised he told several fighters in Ma'rib that he was from [REDACTED]

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

[REDACTED]

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

CLASSIFIED BY: NSICG J23398T32
REASON: 1.4 (C)
DECLASSIFY ON: 12-31-2035
DATE: 10-26-2015

- 1 -

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 04/19/2010

UMAR FAROUK ABDUL MUTALLAB, date of birth 12/22/1986, Nigerian male, was interviewed at the Milan Federal Correctional Institution (FCI) on 04/16/2010. After being advised of the identity of the interviewing Agents, MUTALLAB provided the following information. Also present during this interview was [redacted]

b6 -4
b7C -4

[redacted] Federal Public Defender.

A photograph of [redacted] was shown to Mutallab which he did not recognize. He does not recall any interaction in [redacted]

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

Mutallab first recalled hearing about the Fort Hood, Texas attack by Major Hassan during his first visit to [redacted] house in Ma'rib, Yemen. [redacted]

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

[redacted] and one of them pointed out Major Hassan was from Palestine. He later heard fighters in camp discussing it as if they were first hearing this news. He recalls discussion of soldiers being shot and remembered the fighters seemed excited about the news. Mutallab later asked Sheikh Anwar Aulaqi about the incident and he merely acknowledged that it had occurred [redacted]

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

Agents inquired if Aulaqi or others had mentioned the AQ plot to attack Fort Dix in the U.S. Mutallab replied he had no knowledge of the Fort Dix plot and had not heard mention of it.

Mutallab advised that Sheikh Anwar Aulaqi never discussed the events of 911 in the presence of Mutallab. He never mentioned interacting with anyone from the U.S. or any other potential martyrs, such as himself. Mutallab does not believe Aulaqi would discuss such matters.

Agents inquired if he or any other Nigerian ever had any email contact with Aulaqi, specifically in 2008 or 2009 [redacted]

b7E -1, 5

Investigation on 04/16/2010 at Milan, Michigan

File [redacted] Dictated

by [redacted]

b1 -1
b3 -1
b6 -2
b7A -1
b7C -2
b7E -2

~~SECRET~~

Abdulmutallab-184

-11X6

~~SECRET~~

[REDACTED]

b7A -1
b7E -2
b1 -1
b3 -1

Continuation of FD-302 of ABDULMUTALLAB, On 04/16/2010, Page 2

Mutallab does not recall meeting any Russian individuals anywhere in Yemen. He did meet a few Russian students in Dubai but could not recall their names. One student shared the same boarding facility at Woolongong University (UOWD) and another was a student there. Mutallab was not close to either of them and does not believe they were Muslim since he never saw them pray.

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

Mutallab recalled seeing in the AQ video regarding the attack against Saudi Arabia Prince bin Nayif, that the U.S. interfering with Yemen affairs and their presence in Saudi Arabia were stated as reasons for the attack targeting the Prince. Mutallab does not ever recall hearing Aulaqi or anyone discussing taking action in support of prisoners detained in Saudi Arabia.

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

Mutallab believed if Sheikh Anwar Aulaqi were to be killed he would be entitled to a martyr's reward. In general, he advised, when a Muslim is killed he is considered a martyr. There are different tiers or degrees of reward for martyrdom. Mutallab described a martyr as "one who is killed and is on the truth". Mutallab does not believe Aulaqi would cooperate if captured. Perhaps only if he is coerced he stated. He assumed this is the only way Aulaqi would cooperate. [REDACTED]

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

[REDACTED] He believes this is a topic that should have been addressed. Mutallab recalled one of Aulaqi's lectures where he prayed his entire family would become martyrs. Mutallab stated faith and jihad were the most important principles in Aulaqi's life.

Abdulmutallab-185

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

(U)

b7E -6

Filing and Security

Primary Case

[REDACTED]

(S)

Case Title: ~~(S)~~ ABDULMUTALLAB, UMAR,
FAROUK -b1 -1
b3 -1
b7A -1
b7E -2

Serial Number

Serialized: 05/12/2010

Category:

Initiated: 09/28/2010

CLASSIFIED BY: NSICG C28W34B64
REASON: 1.4 (C)
DECLASSIFY ON: 12-31-2035
DATE: 02-14-2017

b7E -5

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

Details

Serial #

[REDACTED]

(S)

Type: FD302

b1 -1
b3 -1
b7A -1
b7E -2

Document Title: UMAR FAROUK ABDULMUTALLAB

Approval Date: 05/12/2010

Classification: SN

Contents:

05/14/2010

UMAR FAROUK ABDUL MUTALLAB, date of birth 12/22/1986, Nigerian male, was interviewed at the Milan Federal Correctional Institution (FCI) on 05/12/2010. After being advised of the identity of the interviewing Agents, MUTALLAB provided the following information. Also present during the morning session of this interview was [REDACTED] Federal Public Defender. [REDACTED] Federal Public Defender was then present during the afternoon interview session.

b6 -4
b7C -4

A photograph of [REDACTED] was shown to Mutallab which he did not recognize. He was not familiar with the name [REDACTED] and was not aware of any discussion concerning [REDACTED]

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

Mutallab was shown a series of photographs concerning [REDACTED] related subjects. He was shown a photograph of [REDACTED] which he did not recognize. He was also shown a photo of [REDACTED] which he did not recognize.

b6 -1
b7C -1

A photograph of [REDACTED] was shown to Mutallab which he recognized as [REDACTED]

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

Agents again showed a photograph of [REDACTED] to Mutallab which he recognized as [REDACTED]

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

Mutallab was shown a photograph of [REDACTED] which he did not recognize. He was asked if he

b6 -1
b7C -1

Abdulmutallab-186

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

b7E -6

recalled a [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

A photograph of [REDACTED] was shown to Mutallab which he immediately recognized as [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

Mutallab was shown a photograph of [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] which he did not recognize. He was once
again shown a photograph of [REDACTED] which he
identified as [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

Mutallab could not recall where in the U.S. this individual resided
and could not recall his email address.

Mutallab was shown a photograph of [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] which he recognized as an individual named [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

A photograph of [REDACTED] was shown to Mutallab which
he immediately identified as [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

Abdulmutallab-187

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

b7E -6

Mutallab was shown a photograph of [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] which he recognized as [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

Agents inquired whether Mutallab recognized the name [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

Mutallab also recognized the name [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

Mutallab was not familiar with the names [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] After considerable thought,
Mutallab did recall once meeting an individual named [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

Mutallab was asked about the family flat where he stayed
in London and whether there was a [REDACTED]
He stated that he only stayed in Flat 16 which was owned by his
parents. They owned the one flat and his Uncle Mufta owned another
neighboring flat. He advised there were [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

Mutallab was asked to recall when he served as President
of ISOC at UCL and whether he also served as Amir. He stated that
he was President in 2006. [REDACTED] had been President in 2005
and an individual named [REDACTED] served as President in 2007. Amir
was a title given to the previous President. In the role as Amir,
Mutallab continued to provide guidance to the current President and
assisted with some aspects of coordinating Islamic events. He
advised having twice assisted with organizing events in support of
the "War on Terror Week" along with [REDACTED] (Investigator's
note: Mutallab has previously provided detailed reporting
concerning this information).

b6 -1
b7C -1

The paintball events that Mutallab and other ISOC
students participated in were not used for training purposes. He
advised that everyone at UCL would attend these events, sometimes
30 or more students would be present. Mutallab only participated
in paintball on the two previously reported occasions.

Mutallab could not ever recall interacting with the [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] and was surprised to learn that
[REDACTED] may have been the [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

Agents inquired whether Mutallab was familiar with the [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

Abdulmutallab-188

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

[REDACTED]

Mutallab occasionally attended the East London mosque whenever he happened to be in that area near prayer time. He could not recall the name of the Imam at this mosque.

Mutallab had applied to attend a UK Al-Maghrib conference while he was residing in Dubai. His visa application had been rejected because Al-Maghrib was not a registered and accepted school.

Mutallab was asked to briefly re-visit the topic of [REDACTED]

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] They were not a radical group and their methodology did not involve jihad.

Mutallab recalled [REDACTED]

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

[REDACTED]

Mutallab was not introduced to the lectures and teachings of Sheikh Anwar Aulaqi from anyone at UCL. As he had previously reported to Agents, he first met Aulaqi briefly at SIAL in 2005. He heard from another unknown individual at this time that Aulaqi provided a popular series of Islamic lectures. Mutallab advised seeking out these lectures at a store in London and purchasing them. He advised that nearly everyone at UCL was familiar with Aulaqi and his lectures.

While at UCL, Mutallab also attended an annual block of education from the London School of Economics (LSE). He described this as being a separate school that was part of UCL. There was never any discussion of jihad or radicalization at LSE.

Mutallab was asked if he recalled an individual named Uthman from SIAL. He stated he recalled an Uthman who was from Dubai and was a fellow SIAL student in 2009. They exchanged phone numbers and may have had minimal phone contact but Mutallab could not remember the nature of this contact.

Agents inquired if Mutallab was familiar with an individual named [REDACTED] Mutallab did not recall the name until Agents suggested he was born in [REDACTED]

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

[REDACTED]

Mutallab did not recognize the names [REDACTED] [REDACTED] He did not recognize the last name Bawuko. He was unable to recognize a [REDACTED] and did not recall introducing an [REDACTED]

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

Abdulmutallab-189

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

b7E -6

Mutallab was asked to recall [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

Mutallab could not recall ever sponsoring anyone for a visa application, and only listed his family members as sponsors on his applications.

Mutallab could not recall a [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] He never met this individual and did not believe the first name was Saleh.

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

Mutallab could not recall any [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] while in Yemen. He does recall a few [REDACTED] students that attended SIAL. These were mostly female students and he advised having very little contact with them (nfi).

b7E -1

Mutallab recalled an individual named [REDACTED] from SIAL.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

Agents inquired if Mutallab recalled a [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

Mutallab recognized the name [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

Mutallab did not recall the name [REDACTED]

b6 -1
b7C -1

Mutallab recognized the name [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

Mutallab recognized [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Mutallab does not ever recall personally meeting [REDACTED]

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

Indexing

[REDACTED]				
Display Name	Enterprise Role	Entity Role	Entity Type	US Person
No Entities to display				

Abdulmutallab-190

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~



b7E -6

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~~SECRET~~

b7E -6

Filing and Security

Primary Case

Serial Number

Serialized: 06/29/2010

Category:

Initiated: 09/28/2010

Case Title: ~~(S)~~ ABDULMUTALLAB, UMAR,
FAROUK -

b1 -1

b3 -1

b7A -1

b7E -2

b7E -5

CLASSIFIED BY: NSICC C28W34B64
REASON: 1.4 (C)
DECLASSIFY ON: 12-31-2035
DATE: 02-14-2017

b1 -1

b3 -1

b7A -1

b7E -2

Details

Serial #

Type: FD302

Document Title: UMAR FAROUK ABDUL MUTALLAB

Approval Date: 06/29/2010

Classification: ~~(S)~~

Contents:

~~SECRET~~
07/01/2010

(U) UMAR FAROUK ABDUL MUTALLAB, date of birth 12/22/1986, Nigerian male, was interviewed at the Milan Federal Correctional Institution (FCI) on 06/29/2010. After being advised of the identity of the interviewing agent, Mutallab provided the following information. Also present during this interview was [redacted] Federal Public Defender.

b6 -4

b7C -4

(U) ~~(S)~~ A photograph of [redacted] was shown to Mutallab and he did not recognize the individual in this photo.

b6 -1

b7C -1

(U) ~~(S)~~ Two photographs [redacted] aka [redacted] were shown to Mutallab with negative results.

b6 -1

b7C -1

b7E -1

(U) Later during the interview, Mutallab was asked whether he recognized the names [redacted] [redacted] Mutallab did not recognize either of these names.

b6 -1

b7C -1

(U) The above referenced photographs have been placed in the 1A section of captioned case file.

~~(S) Derived From : G-1
Declassify On: X1~~

Indexing

Display Name	Enterprise Role	Entity Role	Entity Type	US Person

Abdulmutallab-192

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

No Entities to display

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~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

b7E -6

(U)

Filing and Security

Primary Case

Serial Number

Serialized: 06/29/2010

Category:

Initiated: 09/28/2010

Case Title: ~~(S)~~ ABDULMUTALLAB, UMAR,
FAROUK -b1 -1
b3 -1
b7A -1
b7E -2CLASSIFIED BY: NSICG C28W34B64
REASON: 1.4 (C)
DECLASSIFY ON: 12-31-2035
DATE: 02-14-2017

b7E -5

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISEb1 -1
b3 -1
b7A -1
b7E -2

Details

Serial #:

Type: FD302

Document Title: UMAR FAROUK ABDUL MUTALLAB

Approval Date: 06/29/2010

Classification: SN

Contents:

07/01/2010

UMAR FAROUK ABDUL MUTALLAB, date of birth 12/22/1986, Nigerian male, was interviewed at the Milan Federal Correctional Institution (FCI) on 06/29/2010. After being advised of the identity of the interviewing agent, Mutallab provided the following information. Also present during this interview was [REDACTED] Federal Public Defender.

b6 -4
b7C -4

A photograph identified as photo [REDACTED] was shown to Mutallab which he immediately identified as [REDACTED].

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

[REDACTED] (The aforementioned photograph has been maintained in the 1A section of this case file).

Mutallab was asked whether he was familiar with an individual named [REDACTED]. He did not at all recognize this individual's name. Mutallab was not aware of any presence of [REDACTED]. Mutallab had no knowledge of anyone reportedly trained in [REDACTED].

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

[REDACTED] were shown to Mutallab. He did not recognize any of these names, but recalled that [REDACTED]. Mutallab was also unaware of an unidentified [REDACTED].

Mutallab could not recall the name [REDACTED].

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

[REDACTED]. Mutallab could not recall the name of this individual, but [REDACTED] took Mutallab to meet [REDACTED].

Mutallab recalled that he suggested that Sheikh Zindani may have contact with Aulaqi, therefore [REDACTED] led him to Sheikh

b6 -1
b7C -1

Abdulmutallab-194

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

b7E -6

Zindani's residence. When they inquired of Aulaqi with security personnel, they were directed to perhaps try Dr Zindani's house. There were approximately [] individuals within the residence at Dr Zindani's when they arrived. Mutallab reported that they were all talking to one another when Mutallab and [] asked to speak in private with Dr Zindani. They then expressed their desire to speak with Aulaqi, at which time they were introduced to []

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

Mutallab advised that he had not communicated at all with Aulaqi (except for the brief meeting at SIAL in 2005) prior to []

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

Mutallab had previously only frequented Aulaqi's lectures from his website, and had not [] him.

Mutallab was asked to discuss attempts to renew his visa while in Sana'a. He first renewed his visa in approximately late August, 2009 through SIAL while he was enrolled as a student there. He then recalls attempting to renew it again perhaps in late September, 2009. On this occasion he was no longer attending SIAL classes and, therefore, visited several Sana'a area schools along with [] in an unsuccessful attempt to renew the visa.

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

Mutallab was asked if he was familiar with the name []

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

Agent inquired whether Mutallab had ever heard of the names [] Mutallab did not recognize either of these names.

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

Indexing

Display Name	Enterprise Role	Entity Role	Entity Type	US Person
No Entities to display				

Page [] of 1

No data to display

Abdulmutallab-195

~~SECRET~~