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APPENDIX A

15-1731-cr
United States of America v. Fawwaz

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
FOR THE SECOND CIRCUIT

SUMMARY ORDER

RULINGS BY SUMMARY ORDER DO NOT HAVE PRECEDENTIAL EFFECT. CITATION TO A SUMMARY ORDER FILED ON OR AFTER JANUARY 1, 2007, IS PERMITTED AND IS GOVERNED BY FEDERAL RULE OF APPELLATE PROCEDURE 32.1 AND THIS COURT'S LOCAL RULE 32.1.1. WHEN CITING A SUMMARY ORDER IN A DOCUMENT FILED WITH THIS COURT, A PARTY MUST CITE EITHER THE FEDERAL APPENDIX OR AN ELECTRONIC DATABASE (WITH THE NOTATION "SUMMARY ORDER"). A PARTY CITING A SUMMARY ORDER MUST SERVE A COPY OF IT ON ANY PARTY NOT REPRESENTED BY COUNSEL.

At a stated Term of the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit, held at the Thurgood Marshall United States Courthouse, 40 Foley Square, in the City of New York on the 2nd day of June, two thousand seventeen.

Present: ROSEMARY S. POOLER,
RICHARD C. WESLEY,
SUSAN L. CARNEY,
Circuit Judges.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Appellee,

v.

15-1731-cr

KHALED AL FAWWAZ, AKA Abu Omar, AKA Khaled Abdul
Khaled Abdul Rahman Hamad al Fawwaz, AKA Hamad,

*Defendant-Appellant.*¹

Appearing for Appellant: Bobbi C. Sternheim, New York, NY.

David V. Kirby, O'Connor & Kirby, P.C. (Barbara E. O'Connor,
on the brief), Burlington, VT.

Appearing for Appellee: Stephen J. Ritchin, Sean Buckley, Assistant United States
Attorneys, (Nicholas J. Lewin, Karl Metzner, Assistant United

¹ The Clerk of Court is respectfully directed to amend the caption as above.

States Attorneys, *on the brief*), for Joon H. Kim, Acting United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York, New York, NY.

Appeal from the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York (Kaplan, *J.*).

ON CONSIDERATION WHEREOF, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, ADJUDGED, AND DECREED that the judgment of said District Court be and it hereby is **AFFIRMED**.

Defendant-Appellant Khaled al Fawwaz appeals the May 19, 2015 judgment of conviction entered against him in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York (Kaplan, *J.*), following a five-week trial in which the jury found Fawwaz guilty of: (1) conspiracy to murder United States nationals in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 2332(b), (2) conspiracy to murder officers or employees of the United States in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1114, (3) conspiracy to damage or destroy United States property in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 844(n), and (4) destruction of national defense material in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 2155(a). We assume the parties' familiarity with the underlying facts, procedural history, and specification of issues for review.

Fawwaz first challenges the sufficiency of the evidence supporting his convictions. "We review the sufficiency of the evidence *de novo*." *United States v. Anderson*, 747 F.3d 51, 59 (2d Cir. 2014). "A defendant challenging a conspiracy conviction on sufficiency grounds bears a heavy burden," *United States v. Salameh*, 152 F.3d 88, 151 (2d Cir. 1998) (internal quotation marks omitted), "as we exercise an exceedingly deferential standard of review," *Anderson*, 747 F.3d at 59 (internal quotation marks omitted). "We review the evidence in the light most favorable to the government and credit every inference that the jury might have drawn in the government's favor." *Salameh*, 152 F.3d at 151. "We must uphold a conviction if *any* rational trier of fact could have found the essential elements of the crime beyond a reasonable doubt." *Anderson*, 747 F.3d at 59 (internal quotation marks omitted).

Fawwaz relies on *United States v. Papadakis*, 510 F.2d 287 (2d Cir. 1975), in arguing that the evidence is insufficient to sustain his convictions. In *Papadakis*, this Court explained that "[w]here a conspiracy has multiple objectives, a conviction will be upheld so long as evidence is sufficient to show that an appellant agreed to accomplish at least one of the criminal objectives," with the "caveat" that "an overwhelming amount of evidence relevant only to the unproved part of the conspiracy may have [so] prejudiced the jury" that a conviction cannot stand against a sufficiency challenge. *Id.* at 297. The caveat did not apply in *Papadakis* because the Court found the evidence admitted was relevant to proving the crime charged. *Id.* The only two other Second Circuit cases to cite the caveat both have found that it did not apply to the facts therein. See *United States v. Desnoyers*, 637 F.3d 105, 110 (2d Cir. 2011) (holding the Court "need not determine the continuing validity of the *Papadakis* caveat" because it did not apply there where "an overwhelming amount of the evidence at trial was not relevant solely to the [unproven] object"); *United States v. Dixon*, 536 F.2d 1388, 1401-02 (2d Cir. 1976) (observing *Papadakis* included a "caveat not here applicable").

We, like the Court in *Desnoyers*, find that we need not determine the continuing validity of the *Papadakis* caveat. There was ample evidence at the trial that proved Fawwaz knew of and participated in furthering the Al Qaeda objective of killing American service members in Somalia. There was also an overwhelming amount of evidence at the trial that was relevant to the Al Qaeda objective of murdering United States nationals anywhere in the world such that the evidence was not solely related to the Al Qaeda objective of committing the embassy bombings. The *Papadakis* caveat accordingly does not apply here.

Fawwaz next challenges the admission of the “Al Qaeda membership list” (the “List”) at trial. “[W]e review a district court’s determination as to the admissibility of evidence at trial for abuse of discretion,” *United States v. Coplan*, 703 F.3d 46, 82 (2d Cir. 2012), and “a district court’s finding that hearsay is admissible under the co-conspirator exception for clear error,” *United States v. Al-Moayad*, 545 F.3d 139, 173 (2d Cir. 2008).

Federal Rule of Evidence 901(b)(4) permits authentication based on “[t]he appearance, contents, substance, internal patterns, or other distinctive characteristics of the item, taken together with all the circumstances.” Fed. R. Evid. 901(b)(4). This standard is met if “the writing deals with a matter sufficiently obscure or particularly within the knowledge of the persons corresponding.” *United States v. Maldonado-Rivera*, 922 F.2d 934, 957 (2d Cir. 1990) (internal quotation marks and brackets omitted).

We hold that the district court did not abuse its discretion in determining that the List had been sufficiently authenticated due to its distinctive characteristics, taken together with all of the other circumstances. Here, as in *Al-Moayad*, FBI Special Agent Jennifer Hale Keenan testified as to “how the documents she received from Afghanistan, including the [List], were collected received, sorted, analyzed, and sent to the United States.” See 545 F.3d at 173. In addition, Sergeant Major David Karnes explained how the contents of the trunk, including the List, were recovered from an area of Afghanistan in which Al Qaeda maintained its operations hub, including the residences of Osama bin Laden and another high-ranking Al Qaeda officer. FBI Special Agent Mary Deborah Doran also confirmed reviewing the List in a secure facility in the United States. This Court held that Special Agent Keenan’s testimony was sufficient to authenticate the document offered in *Al-Moayad*, and we find no reason to depart from that holding here where even more evidence was offered to prove that the List was an authentic Al Qaeda-drafted document.

Testimony from former Al Qaeda members offered further support for an inference that the List was accurate and therefore more likely to have been authored by an Al Qaeda member. L’Houssaine Kherchtou, a former Al Qaeda member turned government witness, identified the List as being a list of Al Qaeda members just by looking at it. Kherchtou identified himself on the List, at number 104, based on one of his aliases. Kherchtou further identified Fawwaz on the List—as Hamad al Kuwaiti at position number 9—based on one of Fawwaz’s aliases. Throughout his extensive testimony, Kherchtou identified over twenty names on the List as sworn members of Al Qaeda, many based almost entirely on his personal knowledge of their private aliases. Ihab Ali, another former Al Qaeda member turned government witness, similarly stated that he recognized names on the List as names of Al Qaeda members. Ali identified himself by his alias, as number 66 on the List. Ali also identified more than ten other names on

the List as Al Qaeda members based on his personal knowledge of the individuals and their aliases, including names different from those identified by Kherchtou.

The question thus becomes whether the List was properly admitted under the co-conspirator exception to the rule against hearsay. “To admit hearsay testimony under [Federal] Rule [of Evidence] 801(d)(2)(E), the district court must find (a) that there was a conspiracy, (b) that its members included the declarant and the party against whom the statement is offered, and (c) that the statement was made during the course of and in furtherance of a conspiracy.” *Al-Moayad*, 545 F.3d at 173 (internal quotation marks omitted). “Where there are two permissible views of the evidence, the factfinder’s choice between them cannot be clearly erroneous.” *United States v. Gupta*, 747 F.3d 111, 124 (2d Cir. 2014).

As explained above, the evidence at trial indicated the List was composed by an Al Qaeda co-conspirator. *See Gupta*, 747 F.3d at 123 (“In determining the existence and membership of the alleged conspiracy, the court must consider the circumstances surrounding the statement, as well as the contents of the alleged coconspirator’s statement itself.”); *Al-Moayad*, 545 F.3d at 173. With respect to whether the List was in furtherance of the conspiracy, this Court has previously held that the type of information contained in the List, namely information regarding the current status of the conspiracy and its membership, is sufficiently “in furtherance of [a] conspiracy” for the co-conspirator exception to the hearsay rule to apply. *See In re Terrorist Bombings of U.S. Embassies in E. Afr.*, 552 F.3d 93, 139 (2d Cir. 2008); *United States v. Russo*, 302 F.3d 37, 46 (2d Cir. 2002) (“The operation of [a criminal conspiracy] requires that information be passed among interested persons, advising them of the membership and the hierarchy.”). Furthermore, admission of the List did not violate Fawwaz’s Confrontation Clause rights because the Supreme Court has recognized that a piece of hearsay admitted under the co-conspirator exception as a “statement[] in furtherance of a conspiracy” is “by [its] nature . . . not testimonial.” *Crawford v. Washington*, 541 U.S. 36, 556 (2004). Accordingly, there was no clear error in the district court’s finding that the List was a statement of a co-conspirator, making it admissible under Federal Rule of Evidence 801(d)(2)(E).

Fawwaz further argues that the district court erred in limiting the Rule 15 deposition of one of his proposed witnesses, Dr. Mohammad al Massari, an acquaintance of Fawwaz in London between the summer of 1994 and April 1996 and who was not affiliated with Al Qaeda. “The decision to permit a deposition under Rule 15 rests within the sound discretion of the trial court, and will not be disturbed absent clear abuse of discretion.” *United States v. Gigante*, 166 F.3d 75, 81 (2d Cir. 1999) (internal quotation marks omitted). Under Federal Rule of Criminal Procedure 15(a), “[a] movant must show that (1) the prospective witness is unavailable for trial, (2) the witness’ testimony is material, and (3) the testimony is necessary to prevent a failure of justice” before the court may, in its discretion, order the deposition. *United States v. Cohen*, 260 F.3d 68, 78 (2d Cir. 2001).

The district court did not abuse its discretion in limiting Massari’s Rule 15 deposition. Fawwaz argues that Massari’s testimony was material to the question of whether the Advice and Reformation Committee (“ARC”) was a legitimate organization with a legitimate purpose. That issue, however, is only marginally relevant to the determination of Fawwaz’s guilt. *See Cohen*, 260 F.3d at 78. ARC might very well have been a legitimate organization with a legitimate

purpose, but that does not preclude Fawwaz's having also been an active member of Al Qaeda. The vast majority of the evidence at trial with respect to Fawwaz's time in London was unrelated to his work with ARC. Furthermore, evidence regarding the legitimate activities of ARC was introduced at trial, including the ARC constitution and a document on ARC letterhead describing its curriculum and goals. Massari's proposed testimony is thus both of limited materiality and unnecessary to prevent a miscarriage of justice.

Lastly, Fawwaz argues that the district court erred in excluding the proposed expert testimony of Professor Emile George Joffé with respect to Al Qaeda's shift in focus from the war against the Soviets in Afghanistan in the 1980s and early 1990s to a global war against the United States in the mid-1990s on relevancy and Rule 403 grounds.

"A district court's exclusion of expert testimony is reviewed for abuse of discretion, and a decision to admit or exclude expert . . . testimony is not an abuse of discretion unless it is manifestly erroneous." *Chin v. Port Auth. of N.Y. & N.J.*, 685 F.3d 135, 160-61 (2d Cir. 2012) (internal quotation marks and brackets omitted). "[Federal] Rule [of Evidence] 403 determinations command especial deference because the district court is in the best position to do the balancing mandated by Rule 403." *United States v. Al Kassar*, 660 F.3d 108, 123 (2d Cir. 2011) (internal quotation marks omitted). "So long as the trial court conscientiously balanced the proffered evidence's probative value with the risk for prejudice, we will reverse its conclusion only if it is arbitrary or irrational." *Id.* (internal quotation marks omitted). "Further, an erroneous evidentiary ruling warrants a new trial only when a substantial right of a party is affected, as when a jury's judgment would be swayed in a material fashion by the error." *Chin*, 685 F.3d at 161 (internal quotation marks omitted).

It is not entirely clear that the district court's ruling—which permitted Joffé to testify regarding bin Laden's opposition to the Soviets in Afghanistan, the Saudi government, and the United States, before the issuance of bin Laden's 1996 declaration of jihad against the United States and Americans in the Arabian Peninsula—actually prevented Joffé from illustrating the shift in Al Qaeda's focus over time. Assuming, however, for the purposes of Fawwaz's argument that the district court did essentially preclude Joffé's testimony regarding the transition of Al Qaeda from an anti-Soviet organization to an anti-American one, the district court did not abuse its discretion in the testimonial scope it allowed Joffé. The vast majority of the evidence at trial was directed towards Fawwaz's actions and relationships with Al Qaeda between 1996 and 1998. Joffé's testimony regarding Al Qaeda's focus in earlier periods would not have been responsive to that evidence.

Further, to the extent it might have been relevant, defense counsel was able to elicit testimony on Al Qaeda's primary targets during the late 1980s and early 1990s from one of the government witnesses, Daniel Coleman, a retired FBI agent. On cross-examination, Coleman explained that the United States government had backed the anti-Soviet forces in Afghanistan, including the mujahideen, during the conflict that ended in 1989. Fawwaz has not identified what further information Joffé would have provided, other than an expert imprimatur on information that was barely relevant. Given the concerns about the powerful and misleading nature of expert testimony, the district court did not abuse its discretion in precluding any arguably relevant testimony from Joffé under Rule 403. *See Daubert v. Merrell Dow Pharm., Inc.*, 509 U.S. 579,

595 (1993) (“Expert evidence can be both powerful and quite misleading because of the difficulty in evaluating it. Because of this risk, the judge in weighing possible prejudice against probative force under [Federal] Rule [of Evidence] 403 . . . exercises more control over experts than over lay witnesses.”).

We have considered the remainder of Fawwaz’s arguments and find them to be without merit. Accordingly, the order of the district court hereby is AFFIRMED.

FOR THE COURT:
Catherine O’Hagan Wolfe, Clerk

The image shows a handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Catherine O'Hagan Wolfe". Overlaid on the signature is the official seal of the United States Second Circuit Court of Appeals. The seal is circular with a blue border. Inside the border, the words "UNITED STATES" are at the top, "SECOND CIRCUIT" is in the center, and "COURT OF APPEALS" is at the bottom. There are small stars on either side of the central text.

APPENDIX B

**UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
FOR THE
SECOND CIRCUIT**

At a stated term of the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit, held at the Thurgood Marshall United States Courthouse, 40 Foley Square, in the City of New York, on the 17th day of August, two thousand seventeen,

United States of America,

Appellee,

v.

Khaled Al Fawwaz, AKA Abu Omar, AKA Khaled
Abdul Khaled Abdul Rahman Hamad al Fawwaz, AKA
Hamad,

Defendant - Appellant.

ORDER

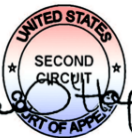
Docket No: **15-1731**

Appellant Khaled Al Fawwaz filed a petition for panel rehearing, or, in the alternative, for rehearing *en banc*. The panel that determined the appeal has considered the request for panel rehearing, and the active members of the Court have considered the request for rehearing *en banc*.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that the petition is denied.

FOR THE COURT:

Catherine O'Hagan Wolfe, Clerk

APPENDIX C

Top Secret

Names of Individuals (1)

Ser.	Names	Notes
1)	Osama Bin Laden	
2)	Abu Ubaida al Banshiri	Died in Lake Victoria in 1996
3)	Abu Hafs al Komendan	
4)	Sheikh Sa'id	
5)	Abu Ibrahim al Iraqi	
6)	Abu Islam	In Chechnya
7)	Abu Mohamed al Masri	
8)	Saif al-Adl	
9)	Hamad al Kuwaiti	Captured in England 1998
10)	Ezz-ud-Deen (Abu Saleh)	Left work
11)	Abu Hafs al Mauritani	
12)	Hamza al Libi	
13)	Anas al Subai'i	Joined the Islamic Fighting Group in 1996
14)	Abu Ayoub al Iraqi	Returned to Kurdistan
15)	Abul Fadl al Makki	Turned himself in to the Saudi government
16)	Khalifa	Cooperated with the Omani government in investigations
17)	Abu Zeid al Tunisi	Martyred in Kabul in 1998
18)	Abdul Khaliq al Sini	Returned to his country
19)	Abu Ziad al Musuli	
20)	Abdul Salam al Otaibi	
21)	Muwahid	Returned to his country
22)	Abu Khalil	Guard and Fund secretary
23)	Abu Tariq al Tunisi	Kabul
24)	Abu Ahmed (Maghawri)	Sudan
25)	Abu Amer	Captured by the Egyptian government
26)	Abu Ahmed al Harbi	
27)	Abdul Hadi al Urduni	
28)	Abu Jihad al Nubei	Khost
29)	Abu Khalid al Masri	Security
30)	Abu Abdul Rahman	
31)	Abu Ubaidah (Doctor)	Martyred in Chechnya
32)	Abu Thamama al Asiri	Returned to his country
33)	Talha al Sudani	
34)	Abd al Sabour Wadih	Captured in USA 1998
35)	Abu Yasser al Jazairi	Administrator
36)	Marwan al Philistini	Captured in USA 1998

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800648-001-0049

98 Cr. 1023 (LAK)-AAL-C-000496

**GOVERNMENT
EXHIBIT
2201A-T
98 Cr. 1023 (LAK)**

Top Secret

Names of Individuals (2)

Ser.	Names	Notes
37)	Mahmoud al Masri	No
38)	Amir al Fat'h	No
39)	Talha al Sharkasi	Returned to his country
40)	Abu Marwan al Zoal	Sudan
41)	Musab al Sharkasi	Chechnya
42)	Abu Israa	Sudan
43)	Abu Dujana al Amoudi	Fired from work
44)	Abdul Jabbar	Security
45)	Abdul Muhaimen al Masri	Security - Computer
46)	Abdul Muhaimen al Iraqi	Kabul
47)	Omar al Aswani	
48)	Abul Nour	Kabul
49)	Abu Hafs al Mansouri	Sudan
50)	Hothaifa al Urduni	Returned to his country
51)	Abul Fadl al Qumori	The documents military
52)	Abu Hafs al Arab	Kabul
53)	Shuaib	Khost
54)	Alzoubir	Khost
55)	Abu Bilal al Sudani	
56)	Saad Abdul Rahman	Administration
57)	Reda al Tunisi	
58)	Tawfiq	
59)	Abu Ubaidah al Mauritani	
60)	Abu Basir al Lubnani	
61)	Khubayb al Sudani	/Illegible/
62)	Abul Yusser	
63)	Abul Tufail	Returned to his country
64)	Abu Omer al Maghribi	
65)	Hamzah al Urduni	Security
66)	Al Nawawi	
67)	Abu Suhaib al Masri	Chechnya
68)	Musab al Sudani	
69)	Abu Hammam al Ghareeb	Agriculture
70)	Abu Abdullah al Musuli	Returned to his country
71)	Abu Bakr al Maghrebi	
72)	Abul Shaheed al Asiri	Left work

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98 Cr. 1023 (LAK)-AAL-C-000497

Top Secret

Names of Individuals (3)

Ser.	Names	Notes
73)	Abdul Aziz al Canadi	Missing in the fight against Ahmed Shah Mas'oud 1997
74)	Abu Tamim al Masri	Martyred in Kabul November 1997
75)	Abu Mohamed al Hadrami	Kabul
76)	Abu Ubaidah al Jazairi	Joined Islamic Fighting Group
77)	Abul Hussein al Libi	
78)	Abdul Salam al Libi	Joined Islamic Fighting Group
79)	Abu Majid	Resigned 1995
80)	Okasha	Joined Islamic Fighting Group
81)	Abul Battar	Captured by the Saudi government
82)	Mahmoud Hussein	Traveled to Yemen to seek knowledge
83)	Abu Barzah al Libi	Joined the Islamic Fighting Group
84)	Abul Shahid al Maghribi	Returned to Morocco
85)	Ahmed Deedat	Martyred in Chechnya 1996
86)	Abdul Roauf al Maghribi	
87)	Abu Omer al Sudany	Died in 1996
88)	Abu Tariq al Masri	????????????
89)	Hamzah al Sudani	Had a psychological condition and implicated brothers in the Peninsula
90)	Abu Wael	Returned to his country
91)	Abul Abbas al Sudani	
92)	Mohamed al Fateh	
93)	Abu Huraira al Hindi	Martyred in Chechnya 1996
94)	Abdul Haqq al Jazairi	Martyred in Algeria 1997
95)	Abu Muaath al Mauritani	Martyred in Chechnya 1996
96)	Abu Suleiman al Maghribi	Martyred in Chechnya 1996
97)	Al Miqdad al Libi	
98)	Abu Assem	Returned to his country
99)	Abu Hammam al Bakri	
100)	Abu Khadija al Iraqi	????????????
101)	Maher (Abul Fidaa)	Martyred in Chechnya 1996
102)	Muhannad	Martyred in Afghanistan 1997
103)	Abu Yasser al Masri	Resigned in 1995
104)	Abu Talal	Resigned
105)	Abu Naim	
106)	Ahmed Hassan	Traveled to Yemen to seek knowledge
107)	Abu Dujana al Masri	
108)	Abul Farag al Libi	Khost

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98 Cr. 1023 (LAK)-AAL-C-000498

Top Secret

Names of Individuals (4)

Ser.	Names	Notes
109)	Abu Ayoub al Sudani	Fired from work
110)	Saad Bin Laden	
111)	Omar Bin Laden	
112)	Omar Asim	
113)	Abul Dardaa al Libi	
114)	Faisal al Tunisi	
115)	Abu Huthaifa al Ebbi	
116)	Salem al Sharif	
117)	Shaddad (Musab Al Badwi)	
118)	Ghareeb	
119)	Abu Mohamed al Qatri (Muaath) al Bluchi	Captured in USA 1998 Martyred 1998
120)	Azzam al Malki	
121)	Abu Huthaifa al Tabuki	Captured in Saudi Arabia 1998
122)	Al Hajj Mohamed	
123)	Abu Jandal	
124)	Abu Osama al Waeli	Captured in Saudi Arabia 1998
125)	Abu Amar al Masri	
126)	Abu Abdul Rahman al Iraqi	
127)	Qudama al Makki	
128)	Ebnil Akwaa	
129)	Abul Fidaa	
130)	Abu Zakaria al Yamani	
131)	Hamza al Ghamdi	
132)	Abdul Salam al Yamani	
133)	Saqr	
134)	Maaz al Rashidi	
135)	Abdul Rahman al Shami	
136)	Abu Ammar	
137)	Hazber	
138)	Saqr	
139)	Ashequl Hour	
140)	Juhaina	
141)	Bu' Amir al Hadrami	
142)	Al Zubair	
143)	Muaayj al Naheef	
144)	Al Battar	

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98 Cr. 1023 (LAK)-AAL-C-000499

Top Secret

Names of Individuals (5)

Ser.	Names	Notes
145)	Walid al Hadrami	Martyred in USA bombing 1998
146)	Ekremh al Madany	
147)	Fayyad	
148)	Abdul-Aziz al Masri	
149)	Bilal al Makki	
150)	Muawiyeh	
151)	Khallad	
152)	Abu Ali al Yaf'i	
153)	Al -Udayn	
154)	Abu Talha al Yamani	
155)	Abu Yehia al Hadrami	
156)	Abu Suhiab al Hadrami	
157)	Muhannad al Yamany	
158)	Mus'ab al Hashidi	
159)	Amir al Makki	
160)	Abdul-Aziz al Yamani	
161)	Abu Muslim	
162)	Haydrah al Waili	
163)	Hassan al Halabi	
164)	Hussein al Halabi	
165)	Abu Abdullah Al Tabuki	
166)	Abul Walid al Tunisi	
167)	Quthaiba al Haloul	
168)	Abdul Rahman Bin Laden	
169)	Othman Bin Laden	
170)	Mohamed Bin Laden	

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98 Cr. 1023 (LAK)-AAL-C-000500