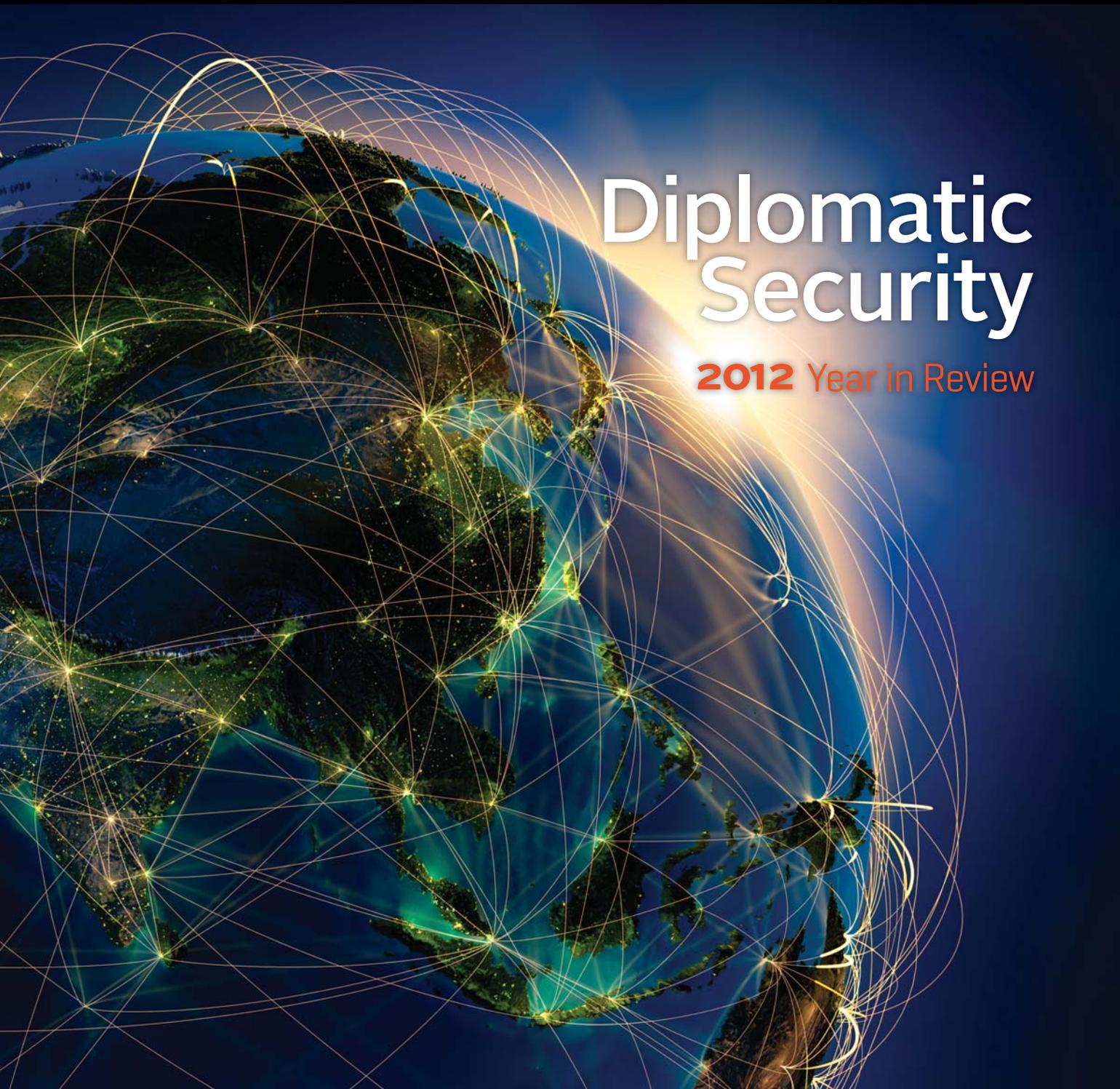




UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF STATE
BUREAU OF DIPLOMATIC SECURITY

Diplomatic Security

2012 Year in Review



Our Mission

The Bureau of Diplomatic Security (DS), the law enforcement and security arm of the U.S. Department of State, provides a secure environment for the conduct of American diplomacy. To advance American interests and foreign policy, DS protects people, property, and information at 275 State Department missions worldwide. DS is the most widely represented U.S. security and law enforcement organization in the world and a leader in international investigations, threat analysis, cyber security, counterterrorism, and security technology.



Contents

JANUARY

DS Special Agent Helps Capture Los Angeles Arsonist	3
Border Security: Domestic Efforts	4
Border Security: International Efforts	6
International Law Enforcement Academy	7
On Our Border	8
Capturing Fugitives and Finding Abducted Children: The Long Arm of DS	9

FEBRUARY

DS Evacuates U.S. Embassy Damascus	10
Antiterrorism Assistance	11

MARCH

Weapons of Mass Destruction Drill in Riyadh	12
Intelligence Alert Thwarts Surveillance	12
Research and Development	13
Transition in Iraq	14

APRIL

U.S. Embassy Bamako Evacuates Family Members	15
Rewards for Justice Targets Terrorists	16
18-Hour Siege of U.S. Embassy Kabul	17
High-Threat Training	17

MAY

DS Protects Britain's Royal Family	18
OSAC Hosts NYC Forum	18
DS Protects the U.S. Secretary of State	19
DS Helps Train New Marine Security Guards	20
NATO Summit	20

JUNE / JULY

The Diplomatic Courier Service Delivers	22
---	----

AUGUST

DS Protects U.S. Olympians and Paralympians at 2012 Summer Games	23
--	----

SEPTEMBER

Car Bomb Strikes U.S. Consulate Motorcade in Peshawar	24
Bomb Scare in Brussels	24
Inflammatory Material Spawns Violence	25
Terrorists Attack U.S. Special Mission in Benghazi, Libya	26
U.S. Embassies Under Attack	28

OCTOBER

The Assassination of Qassim Aklan	33
DS Protects Diplomats at United Nations General Assembly 67	34
The Office of Foreign Missions	35
Enhancing Embassy Protection with Security Engineering and Technology	36
DS Leads the Way in Federal Cyber Security Efforts	38

Recruiting, Vetting, and Training Personnel	40
---	----

NOVEMBER

The Overseas Security Advisory Council Hosts Its 27 th Annual Briefing	42
---	----

DECEMBER

Benghazi Accountability Review Board Releases Report	43
U.S. Embassy Bangui Evacuates	44
Mobile Security Deployments	45

Introduction

Since 1977, 65 U.S. diplomatic personnel have been killed by terrorists.

Terrorists bombed the U.S. Embassy and Marine Corps barracks in Beirut in 1983. The Khobar Towers in Saudi Arabia were attacked in 1996. U.S. Embassy Dar es Salaam and U.S. Embassy Nairobi in East Africa both were bombed in 1998. Terrorists stormed the U.S. Consulate in Jeddah in 2004. And, in 2012, terrorists attacked our U.S. Special Mission in Benghazi, where U.S. Ambassador to Libya J. Christopher Stevens lost his life, along with Foreign Service Officer Sean Smith and former Navy Seals Glen Doherty and Tyrone Woods. Benghazi was a tragedy for the families and loved ones of these four patriots, for the Bureau of Diplomatic Security (DS), and for our nation. These losses illustrate the challenges the United States faces exercising statecraft in regions of the world where it is most needed.

Despite these challenges, in 2012, DS was able to make life safer for U.S. Department of State personnel overseas in numerous ways:

- Our Antiterrorism Assistance program taught our foreign hosts how to investigate terrorist plots;
- Our in-house security engineers blast-tested their own designs for modular guard towers and crash-tested various types of anti-ram barriers, with impressive results;
- Our technical experts fielded a suite of mobile systems to solve a challenge diplomatic motorcades face—communicating by radio while electronic jamming is operating to defeat remote-controlled bombs in their paths;

- We improved the training of the Marine Security Guards who serve in our embassies by designing working models of their overseas command posts at a schoolhouse on Marine Corps Base Quantico in Virginia;
- We posted \$57 million in reward offers for information on known terrorists in Africa, the Middle East, and Central Asia; and
- We built a state-of-the-art Foreign Affairs Cyber Security Center to counter the growing threat of digital terrorism.

The challenges that drive these security evolutions are chronicled in the worldwide incident reports our Diplomatic Security agents send back to headquarters every day, more than 2,000 reports in 2012. They delineate crimes

and threats against Americans, demonstrations, civil unrest, terrorism—anything that directly or indirectly influences the safety of U.S. diplomatic personnel at their posts. The timeline that runs along the pages of this report is a small window into that unrelenting threat stream.

American diplomacy must continue in spite of these dangers. This has been the Diplomatic Security mandate since 1917. We undertake this effort in more places, in higher-threat places, with higher stakes and greater consequences than any other security organization in the world.



Left: A Los Angeles Fire Department firefighter battles one of more than 50 arson fires that plagued Hollywood and West Hollywood as the year began.

Right: Los Angeles Mayor Antonio Villaraigosa (front, left) presents DS Special Agent Jonathan Lamb of the Los Angeles Field Office with a citation from a grateful City of Los Angeles after Agent Lamb helped halt an arson spree. At center behind them is Special Agent in Charge Wes Weller from the DS Los Angeles Field Office.

DS Special Agent Helps Capture Los Angeles Arsonist

More than 50 fires erupted in Los Angeles over New Year's weekend. Authorities released a grainy, parking-lot-camera image of the arson suspect.

A Diplomatic Security special agent and his partner from the U.S. Marshals Service recognized the suspect as Harry Burkhart. Burkhart was the son of a female fugitive wanted in Germany for fraud. They had tracked her down at the request of U.S. Consulate General Frankfurt. In fact, the son had inadvertently led them to the woman. Now he was furiously lighting fires

throughout the city. The DS special agent and the U.S. Marshal provided the Los Angeles multi-agency Arson Task Force with information about Burkhart's residence and vehicle.

Within hours, Burkhart was pulled over in Hollywood by a Los Angeles County Sheriff's deputy. At 3 a.m., DS Special Agent Jonathan Lamb was on the scene to confirm the arsonist's identity.

Los Angeles Mayor Antonio Villaraigosa honored the two federal law enforcement officers.

“It is because of your actions that we were able to avert further damage and the potential loss of life.”

—Los Angeles Mayor Antonio Villaraigosa

**Jan 1
Los Angeles,
California:**
Arsonist lights more than 50 fires in rampage over New Year's weekend

**Jan 2
Khartoum, Sudan:**
Sudanese rebel group releases kidnapped USAID contractor

**Jan 3
Caracas, Venezuela:**
U.S. Airman and his father kidnapped for ransom near U.S. Embassy

**Jan 4
Cape Town, South Africa:**
Call-in threat to U.S. Consulate General

**Jan 5
Kigali, Rwanda:**
Grenade attack kills two and injures 16 locals

**Jan 5
Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic:**
U.S. Embassy experiences magnitude 5.3 earthquake

**Jan 5
Nassau, Bahamas:**
U.S. Embassy employee robbed near Embassy housing

Diplomatic Security special agents from the Chicago Field Office review plans before an early-morning arrest.



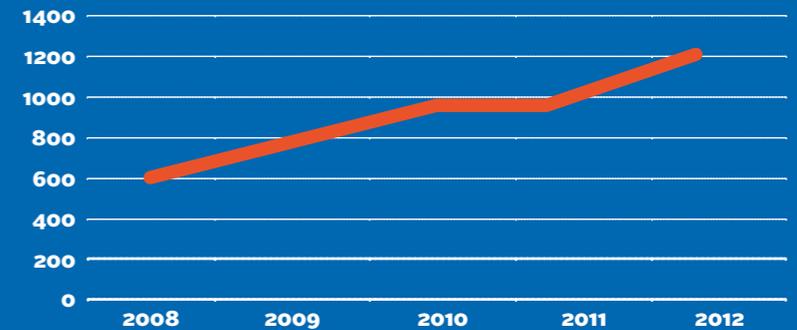
SNAPSHOT: DS VISA FRAUD INVESTIGATIONS

Visa crimes are international offenses that may start overseas, but can threaten public safety inside the United States if offenders are not interdicted with aggressive and coordinated law enforcement action. DS agents and analysts observe, detect, identify, and neutralize networks that exploit international travel vulnerabilities. DS global visa crime investigations and arrests have increased significantly over the past five years.



- Also in January 2012, the last member of an international conspiracy surrendered to begin his prison term after being found guilty of conspiracy and mail fraud by a jury trial in the Middle District of Florida. The DS special agent at the Document and Benefit Fraud Task Force in Boston investigated the visa crime ring for unlawfully obtaining more than 1,000 H-2B visas from 2007 to 2009 (H-2B visas allow foreign nationals to enter the United States as temporary workers). The crime ring operated in Orlando, Florida, and supplied temporary staffing to hotel and hospitality businesses. The conspiracy submitted fake documents and false statements to the U.S. government to establish a pool of foreign workers for jobs that would normally have been filled by U.S. citizens. Foreign nationals were charged \$350 to \$750 to be placed on the petition for their H-2B visa. Hotels in Orlando and other cities paid the conspirators for the foreign labor. The conspirators were sentenced to 18 to 24 months in prison.

Number of VISA Crime Investigations Opened Globally



- Co-conspirators provided non-U.S. citizens with counterfeit documents to obtain U.S. passports. In Operation Family Reunion, DS agents based in Phoenix, Los Angeles, and Tucson led a multi-agency force of 100 law enforcement officers in the simultaneous execution of arrest warrants. Sixteen of those apprehended received felony convictions. The ring leaders, a mother and daughter team, were sentenced to 3 1/2 years in prison.

- On April 30, in the Central District of California, a defendant was sentenced to probation and paid \$18,681 in restitution after pleading guilty to filing fraudulent paperwork to obtain H-2B visas that were subsequently marketed to Mexicans for approximately \$3,000 to \$4,000 each. The DS special agent at

the Document and Benefit Fraud Task Force in Los Angeles joined U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement task force members in the investigation.

Border Security: Domestic Efforts

A key mission of the Bureau of Diplomatic Security is to protect the U.S. border by thwarting the use of fraudulent passports and visas, as well as the use of genuine documents fraudulently obtained. Domestically, DS special agents, investigators, and analysts pursue these cases from eight field offices, 23 resident offices, and DS headquarters. DS personnel also join inter-agency task forces that specialize in terrorism or document fraud.

In 2012, domestic DS offices opened 2,436 investigations for passport crime and 442 for visa crime. Domestic passport and visa cases generated more than 1,000 arrests in 2012.

- On January 10, a financial professional pleaded guilty to one count of wire fraud and one count of aggravated identity theft related to a \$19 million fraud scheme. He fled the United States to Lebanon with some

of the ill-gotten proceeds and a fraudulently obtained U.S. passport. An investigation by the DS San Francisco Field Office exposed the facts and evidence of the passport crime. In February 2009, the fugitive was arrested at the Canadian border trying to enter the United States with the false passport and tens of thousands of dollars hidden in his cowboy boots. In September 2012, he was sentenced to more than 14 years in prison.



A U.S. Consulate General Shenyang assistant regional security officer-investigator (right) and a criminal fraud investigator (far right) join Chinese Entry/Exit Bureau police officials (center) in Liaoning Province, China, for Operation Shenyang Sweep, a quarterly round-up of visa applicants who fraudulently used counterfeit documents.



An assistant regional security officer-investigator reviews fraudulent documents at U.S. Consulate General Ho Chi Minh City in Vietnam.



International Law Enforcement Academy

January 20 marked the dedication of the new International Law Enforcement Academy (ILEA) facility in San Salvador, El Salvador. The new structure was constructed with U.S. funds on land donated by the Government of El Salvador. It is tangible evidence of U.S. partnership with democracies throughout the world against drug traffickers, criminals, and terrorists.

DS special agents and intelligence analysts serve as instructors throughout the ILEA system, where students take courses such as Border Control Management, Human Trafficking and Child Exploitation, Drug Unit Commanders, and Post-Blast Investigations.

A DS special agent and a Salvadoran counterpart jointly oversee operation of the San Salvador academy. At the time of the dedication, more than 38,000 students from 80 countries had passed through ILEA academies in Hungary, Thailand, Botswana, the United States, and a temporary facility in San Salvador.



Stages of ILEA building construction in San Salvador

Border Security: International Efforts

As a result of the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004, Diplomatic Security created new investigative positions to combat terrorist travel, document fraud, and human trafficking and smuggling overseas.

At U.S. embassies and consulates abroad, DS special agents are called regional security officers (RSOs) and assistant regional security officers (ARSOs). A unique subset of these, assistant regional security officer-investigators (ARSO-Is), work with host-nation law enforcement to combat human trafficking, and passport and visa fraud.

In 2012, the ARSO-I program grew to 92 investigators, 70 Foreign Service National Investigators (FSNIs), and 12 Investigative Assistants (IAs) at 86 posts in 59 countries.

ARSO-Is facilitated 1,268 arrests, and they provided information that led to 5,625 visa refusals and 438 passport refusals in 2012. ARSO-Is also trained 13,796 U.S. and foreign personnel.

ARSO-I investigations in 2012 resulted in some significant arrests, including:

- The Government of China's Heilongjiang Entry/Exit Bureau (EEB) and U.S. Consulate General
- The ARSO-I at U.S. Consulate General Guadalajara and DS agents from the Houston Field Office completed

Shenyang's ARSO-I jointly worked an ongoing visa fraud investigation of 57 applicants. They learned that fraudulent visa petitions for culturally unique artists and entertainers were linked to a total of 95 applicants. The ARSO-I coordinated findings with U.S. Customs and Border Protection in Los Angeles, multiple DS Field Offices, and Chinese law enforcement. The effort led to the arrest of 22 individuals, including the president of the company responsible for the fraudulent petitions.

the year-long investigation of EG Professional Services in Laredo, Texas. The investigation revealed a complex visa fraud conspiracy involving approximately 600 visa applicants over five years. The agents were assisted by asset forfeiture specialists, evidence technicians, and computer forensic investigators, along with Mexican investigators and Fraud Prevention Unit personnel working at the Consulate General. The subject of the investigation pled guilty to charges involving fraud and misuse of visas, permits, and other documents; conspiracy; and a financial judgment of \$250,000.

Jan 14 Djibouti, Republic of Djibouti: Vehicle rams barrier outside U.S. Embassy residence; two arrested; one flees	Jan 15 Abuja, Nigeria: Multiple incidences of suspected surveillance of U.S. Embassy reported	Jan 16 Brussels, Belgium: Man drops suspicious package at U.S. Embassy gate, runs away	Jan 16 Port-au-Prince, Haiti: Violent protests en route delay personnel from returning to U.S. Embassy	Jan 16 Kingston, Jamaica: Jamaican national murdered across the street from U.S. Embassy	Jan 16 Brussels, Belgium: Suspicious package at U.S. Embassy	Jan 17 Lahore, Pakistan: Local national employees harassed, threatened for working at U.S. Consulate General	Jan 18 Kirkuk, Iraq: Indirect fire targets U.S. Mission personnel	Jan 18 Brussels, Belgium: Shots fired at American Chamber of Commerce	Jan 19 Tunis, Tunisia: Tunisian man attempts to enter U.S. Embassy while carrying ammunition	Jan 19 Lagos, Nigeria: U.S. Consulate supply truck delayed by violent demonstration, tear gas in city	Jan 20 Buenos Aires, Argentina: Twelve overnight Twitter threats to bomb, burn U.S. Embassy	Jan 20 San Salvador, El Salvador: ILEA dedication	Jan 21 Baghdad, Iraq: Small-arms fire impacts Diplomatic Support Center
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A man waits to be processed at a Border Patrol detention center on January 11, in Imperial Beach, California.

On Our Border

From Tijuana on the West Coast to Matamoros on the Gulf of Mexico, 10 U.S. consulates and consular agencies span Mexico's border with the United States. So do transnational criminal organizations involved in narcotics trafficking and other unlawful activities.

Millions of Mexicans and Americans safely cross the border each year for education, tourism, and business, but some become innocent victims of the drug war as criminals battle Mexican authorities throughout the border region. Competing cartels wage violent turf wars for prime trafficking routes. Rolling gun battles, grenade attacks, and assassinations occur in the vicinity of U.S. diplomatic missions and diplomatic residences.

DS supports inter-agency border efforts, including the El Paso Intelligence Center, the U.S. Department of Homeland Security's Joint Operations Intelligence Center, and U.S. Customs and Border Protection's Border Security Operations Center. DS agents serve on task forces for terrorism, high-intensity drug-trafficking, and border enforcement security.

Notable investigative successes include:

- Operation Southern Watch, an effort to identify foreign nationals with U.S. visas who were associated with criminal activity: In 2012, DS recommended nearly 4,000 visas be revoked, including immediate relatives of top lieutenants and

money launderers for drug-trafficking organizations in Mexico. This ongoing operation disrupts the ability of high-value targets to travel to the United States and other countries to conduct drug-trafficking business.

- Operation Joint Shield, an inter-agency effort along the California-Mexico border: From October 2011 through August 2012, authorities arrested and prosecuted more than 230 individuals for using fraudulent or altered travel documents, including more than 100 U.S. passports.

Capturing Fugitives and Finding Abducted Children: The Long Arm of DS

The name "El Cali" was associated with violence, bloodshed, and terror on the streets of Puerto Rico. In January, DS agents at U.S. Embassy Caracas worked with U.S. and Venezuelan authorities to arrest the fugitive drug trafficker and extradite him back to Puerto Rico to face justice.

El Cali became a most-wanted fugitive after his 1997 escape from a Puerto Rican prison where he was serving 209 years on murder and weapons charges.

In 2012, DS coordinated the return of El Cali and 228 other international fugitives, as well as 16 domestic fugitives. Of these, 35 were charged with sex offenses; 30 with felony violent crimes such as assault, homicide, and battery; 34 with drug charges; and 43 with various fraud charges. Other charges included child pornography, military desertion, parental child abduction, weapons violations, and theft. The top five countries for fugitive returns were Mexico, Costa Rica, Panama, the Philippines, and Belize; but the year's fugitive returns also included rare cooperative law enforcement efforts in Russia, Serbia, and Ghana.

In 2007, Diplomatic Security and the U.S. Marshals Service (USMS) entered into a Memorandum of Agreement to coordinate the apprehension, extradition, deportation, or expulsion

of overseas fugitives. This longstanding relationship has proved invaluable. In the past three years, DS and the USMS have brought more than 600 fugitives to justice.

Through the efforts of special agents assigned to the State Department's Office of Children's Issues and the National Sex Offender Targeting Center, DS also helps locate children who were abducted by a parent without custodial rights or who have been listed as missing. In 2012, DS helped locate 19 of these children in 13 countries.

DS fielded approximately 5,780 requests for assistance during the year. More than 200 foreign, federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies turned to the long arm of DS for help with international investigations.

DS helped locate 19 of these children in 13 countries.



A DS assistant regional security officer (left) joins FBI and DEA agents in extraditing the notorious fugitive narcotics trafficker and murderer "El Cali" from Venezuela to Puerto Rico on January 24.



DS Evacuates U.S. Embassy Damascus

During the previous year in July 2011, an angry mob scaled the U.S. Embassy wall in Damascus, Syria. The intruders smashed everything they could get their hands on.

Repeated requests to Syrian authorities drew ineffectual security responses, which did not surprise the Embassy's Diplomatic Security personnel, who

believed that attack was government-sponsored. American leaders had been calling for the Syrian regime to stop killing its own people and step down.

By February 2012, Syrian authorities had repeatedly shown indifference to their responsibility to secure the Embassy. Most recently, after a nearby car bombing, Syria had refused a U.S. request to close the street in front of the Embassy.

Despite America's desire to remain on the ground to exercise diplomacy in the troubled country, the ambassador, the Embassy's regional security officer, DS leadership, and State Department leadership all agreed it was too dangerous to remain.

By that time, the Mission was down to a skeleton staff of 17 diplomats and DS special agents. All classified information already had been destroyed.

On February 6, 2012, the last U.S. personnel departed Embassy Damascus. The RSO team and the ambassador traveled by caravan to Jordan. At 2 a.m. in the DS Command Center, wide screens tracked the vehicles in real-time. Lines of communication were open with the motorcade, with the regional security officer at its destination at Embassy Amman, and with the Department of Defense U.S. Central Command. DS had drilled and prepared for a number of scenarios if there was trouble; but the caravan proceeded without incident, and a cheer went up when the last U.S. diplomat crossed safely into Jordanian territory.



Antiterrorism Assistance

In July 2002, two gunmen ambushed the jeep of Afghan Vice President Haji Abdul Qadir, killing him and his driver. After the assassination, Afghan President Hamid Karzai replaced his own protective detail of Afghan soldiers with Americans. In short order, a detail led by a DS special agent formed the protective diamond around Karzai; but from the start, the DS goal was to put the protection of the Afghan president back in the hands of Afghans.

The DS Antiterrorism Assistance (ATA) program established a training facility on the edge of Kabul to build the capabilities of the Afghan Presidential Protective Service. The first class of 52 Afghans graduated in January 2003, just five months after the first assassination attempt on Karzai.

Nearly a decade later in 2012, on February 29, nearly two dozen Afghan agents graduated from training. It was the first course taught entirely by Afghan instructors, a milestone that represented a huge step forward for the country's antiterrorism efforts. The certified instructors now provide training not only to their own organization, but also to the personal security details of the Governor of Kandahar and the head of the National Directorate of Security.

In 2012, ATA delivered counterterrorism training, consultation, and other resources to 11,766 participants from 64 countries, tailoring programs to match the needs in each nation.



After suspending operations at U.S. Embassy Damascus on February 6, U.S. Ambassador to Syria Robert Ford (center) and members of the Marine Security Guard detachment remove the U.S. flag from the Chancery roof.

Feb 4
Ottawa, Canada:
Bomb threat
called in to U.S.
Embassy

Feb 5
Damascus,
Syria: DS
evacuates
U.S. Embassy

Feb 8
Erbil, Iraq: Vandals
break headlights,
taillights, and side
mirrors of U.S.
Consulate General
armored SUV

Feb 9
Abuja, Nigeria:
Death threat to
U.S. ambassador

Feb 9
Rome, Italy:
U.S. Embassy
Local Guard Force
member attacked
with a hammer

Feb 11
Monterrey, Mexico:
Several armed men
attempt to gain
entry to new U.S.
Consulate General
compound

Feb 13
Tbilisi, Georgia:
Bomb found
attached to the
personal vehicle
of the Israeli
ambassador's
driver

Feb 14
Brasilia, Brazil:
Surveillance of
U.S. Embassy
officers

Feb 15
Yerevan,
Armenia:
Intoxicated
intruder at
U.S. Embassy
Compound
apprehended
by local guards

Feb 23
Sana'a, Yemen:
Small arms
fire outside
U.S. Embassy
residence

Feb 28
Kirkuk, Iraq:
Indirect fire
targets U.S.
Consulate

Feb 29
Karachi,
Pakistan:
Telephonic
bomb threat
to U.S.
Consulate
General

Feb 29
Kabul, Afghanistan:
Graduation of first class
of Afghan Presidential
Protective Service
taught by Afghan
instructors



U.S. Embassy Riyadh employees participate in an annual Chemical-Biological Response Drill in Saudi Arabia on March 6.

INTELLIGENCE ALERT THWARTS SURVEILLANCE

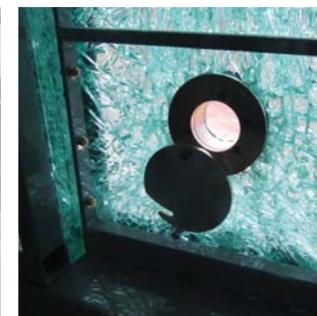
On March 13, an attentive guard at U.S. Embassy Freetown in Sierra Leone observed an individual trying to enter the consular section wearing a wristwatch camera and video recorder that had been featured in a DS Security Awareness Bulletin two months earlier. The visitor provided vague reasons for being there and had no pending visa applications. DS Threat Investigations and Analysis officers send a steady stream of such alerts to DS personnel worldwide.



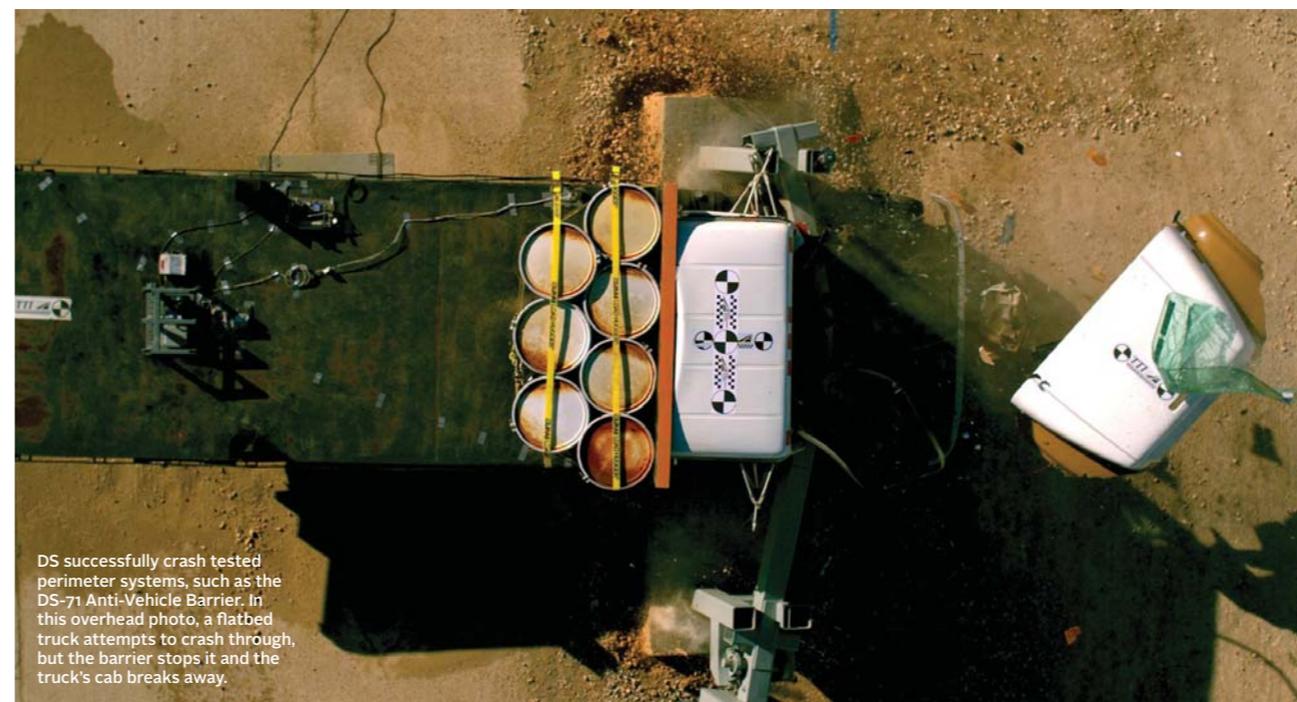
Research and Development

Personnel in the DS Countermeasures Directorate introduce critical projects that go from concept to implementation. They work worldwide

to create and deploy multiple layers of technical and physical security, and then offer the results to other government agencies with a similar mission.



On March 21, at Eglin Air Force Base in Florida, DS tested a Modular Guard Tower System conceived by in-house security engineers. Its cost-effective design features drop-in-place, reinforced concrete slabs in a steel frame, with a gun port window.



DS successfully crash tested perimeter systems, such as the DS-71 Anti-Vehicle Barrier. In this overhead photo, a flatbed truck attempts to crash through, but the barrier stops it and the truck's cab breaks away.

Weapons of Mass Destruction Drill in Riyadh

On March 6, DS regional security officers at U.S. Embassy Riyadh conducted an annual Chemical-Biological Response Drill for all employees. Two local guards launched the action by simulating a chemical-biological attack at the Embassy's visa section. Marine Security Guards alerted Mission personnel to don emergency hoods and institute other measures to minimize contamination. Hundreds of plastic-hooded employees reported

to their floor wardens, who sent them to decontamination stations. Medical officers demonstrated how to correctly deliver a dose of nerve-agent antidote.

DS Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) experts distribute hoods domestically and overseas, and they provide WMD training to employees and first responders throughout the Department of State.

- Mar 2** Monrovia, Liberia: Burglary of occupied U.S. Embassy residence
- Mar 5** Karachi, Pakistan: Telephonic bomb threat to U.S. Consulate General
- Mar 6** Riyadh, Saudi Arabia: U.S. Embassy WMD drill
- Mar 10** Kirkuk, Iraq: Indirect fire targets U.S. Consulate
- Mar 12** Karachi, Pakistan: Telephonic bomb threat to U.S. Consulate General
- Mar 13** Freetown, Sierra Leone: U.S. Embassy visitor caught with hidden camera
- Mar 14** Helmand Province, Afghanistan: Attempted car bombing of Secretary of Defense motorcade
- Mar 15** Suva, Fiji: U.S. Embassy foreign affairs officer assaulted while jogging
- Mar 17** Quito, Ecuador: Kidnapping and robbery of U.S. Embassy employee
- Mar 18** Tikrit, Iraq: Indirect fire targets U.S. Mission personnel
- Mar 19** Moscow, Russia: U.S. Embassy employee attacked
- Mar 20** Cairo, Egypt: Woman threatens to shoot U.S. Embassy employees
- Mar 20** Quito, Ecuador: Armed robbery, attempted kidnapping of USAID fellow
- Mar 21** Eglin AFB, USA: DS blast tests new Modular Guard Tower design



U.S. Ambassador to Iraq James Jeffrey (left) shakes hands with Iraqi Foreign Minister Hoshiyar Zebari (right), as U.S. Treasury Under Secretary for Terrorism and Financial Intelligence David S. Cohen (center) looks on before their meeting in Baghdad in 2012 to discuss global engagement on combating terror financing and money laundering.

Transition in Iraq

For a decade in Iraq, the defense of U.S. Embassy Baghdad and other U.S. diplomatic facilities relied on an American military presence that officially withdrew on January 1, 2012.

Following the departure of U.S. forces from Iraq, and as the Department-led civilian presence accepted new missions and challenges, U.S. Mission Iraq continued working closely with their Iraqi counterparts to reduce violence and counter extremism in the region. For example, in mid-March 2012, Iraqi Foreign Minister Hoshiyar Zebari hosted a meeting with U.S. officials on steps that governments and the

financial sector could take to protect the international financial system from the threat of terrorist financing, especially financing linked to al-Qaida operations throughout the region.

Nonetheless, during this period Iraq continued to experience terrorist attacks fueled by sectarian violence. Diplomatic Security has taken proactive steps to protect U.S. diplomatic personnel and facilities.

To thwart attacks against U.S. diplomatic facilities, DS fields a radar-based sense-and-warn technology that warns personnel of indirect fire

to give them time to move to hardened bunkers or buildings. This early warning gives embassy personnel a critical amount of time to duck and cover. The DS methodology accomplishes the same mission with 50 percent fewer contractor support staff than the military model.

The Diplomatic Security Training Center continues to provide counter-threat training for foreign affairs personnel prior to their deployment to Iraq. The course includes duck-and-cover drills, armored-vehicle movements, first aid, surveillance detection, and scenario-based exercises.

U.S. Embassy Bamako Evacuates Family Members

On February 1, Saharan nomads known as Tuaregs captured the city of Menaka in Northern Mali. It was the latest prize in their most recent rebellion, which began in mid-January. On February 2, in the capital Bamako, approximately 1,000 protesters expressed their anger about the government's handling of these Tuareg incursions. The mob's activity blocked bridges between the U.S. Embassy and two schools attended by the U.S. Mission's children. Three dozen children sheltered in place until they could be retrieved safely by a motorcade of armored vehicles organized by DS agents at the Embassy.

The Malian government's handling of the Tuareg rebellion ultimately resulted in a military coup in Mali in late March. DS facilitated the departure of Embassy non-emergency personnel and all family members of U.S. diplomats and employees beginning April 3. A State Department travel warning advised U.S. citizens in the country also to depart, citing political instability in the country, the Tuareg rebellion, and continuing threats of attacks and kidnappings of Westerners in the north of the country.

DS sent two Mobile Security Deployments (MSD) teams to assist with evacuation planning and internal defense. MSD provided direct security support to Embassy employees during their off-compound movements, and they provided the U.S. ambassador with enhanced security that enabled him to stay engaged with key government officials during the unrest. The MSD teams also developed a mapping system for the city that included key residential areas, and they provided the Embassy with a unified naming system for streets and neighborhoods that had not previously existed.



Due to violent protests in the capital of the West African nation of Mali, a U.S. Embassy Bamako assistant regional security officer (right) returns the school children of Mission personnel to post in a motorcade of armored vehicles.

UNDER FIRE

The image of a U.S. Embassy Bamako assistant regional security officer is captured in the bumper as he documents bullet holes in one of the post's armored vehicles on March 23. The driver of this vehicle was retrieving Embassy personnel in the city when he realized that military factions involved in Mali's coup were commandeering all vehicles at gunpoint regardless of diplomatic plates or markings. He passed through their checkpoint without stopping and came under fire.



Mar 23
Zagreb, Croatia:
Bomb threat to
U.S. Embassy

Mar 25
Santiago, Chile:
Magnitude 7.1
earthquake strikes
central Chile

Mar 26
Manila, Philippines:
U.S. Embassy targeted
by protesters

Mar 26
Abuja, Nigeria:
Small-arms fire
heard near
U.S. Embassy

Mar 28
Georgetown,
Guyana: U.S.
Embassy local
guard assaulted

Mar 29
Rabat, Morocco:
Burglary of
occupied U.S.
Embassy residence

Mar 30
Kirkuk, Iraq:
Indirect fire
targets U.S.
Consulate

Mar 30
Karachi, Pakistan:
Restricted movement
of U.S. Consulate General
personnel due to violent
Pakistani political infighting

Mar 31
Kirkuk, Iraq:
Indirect fire
targets U.S.
Consulate

Apr 2
Kirkuk, Iraq:
Indirect fire
targets U.S.
Consulate

Apr 2
Sana'a, Yemen:
Attempted
carjacking
of USAID
employee

Apr 3
Bamako, Mali: U.S.
Embassy evacuates
non-emergency
personnel and all
family members

Rewards for Justice Targets Terrorists



On April 3, the Rewards for Justice (RFJ) program announced its reward offer for information leading to the arrest or conviction of Laskhar-e-Tayyiba founder Hafiz Mohammed Saeed, and for information leading to the location of his second-in-command, Hafiz Abdul Rahman Makki. Pakistan-based Saeed participated in the planning of the four-day terrorist assault on Mumbai, India, in November 2008, that left 166 individuals dead, including six U.S. citizens.

Through the RFJ program, the U.S. Secretary of State offers and pays rewards for information that leads to the arrest or conviction of anyone who plans, commits, or attempts international terrorist acts against U.S. persons or property; that prevents or successfully resolves such acts of international terrorism; that leads to the location of a key terrorist leader; or that disrupts terrorism financing.

Reward offers of up to \$25 million have been authorized for information leading to the capture of key terrorist leaders. Since its inception in 1984, RFJ has paid in excess of \$125 million to more than 80 people who provided credible information.

On June 7, RFJ announced reward offers for information

leading to the location of seven key leaders of the Somalia-based al-Shabaab terrorist organization. This announcement marked the first RFJ reward offers for key leaders of any Africa-based terrorist organization, as well as the largest number of key terrorist leaders added to RFJ's Most Wanted List at any one time.

In October, RFJ also issued reward offers for information leading to the location of Muhsin al-Fadhli and Adel Radi Saqr al-Wahabi al-Harbi, two key facilitators and financiers of the al-Qaida terrorist organization.



Kabul awoke to a second day of explosions and heavy gunfire on April 16, as Afghan-led forces worked to defeat insurgents targeting the U.S. Embassy from this building in the heart of the city.

18-Hour Siege of U.S. Embassy Kabul

Early in the afternoon on April 15, the Taliban launched a series of coordinated attacks throughout Afghanistan. In Kabul, suicide bombers and insurgents armed with guns, grenades, and rockets attacked the U.S. Embassy as well as the German and British Embassies, NATO compounds, and Afghan government buildings. A rocket-propelled grenade struck the U.S. Embassy, and the compound received sporadic small-arms fire throughout the siege, but no Americans were killed. Battles raged until the following morning, when nearly 40 militants lay dead.

The attack provided a vivid demonstration of the Embassy's Emergency Notification System and "UltraVoice" public address speakers.

These systems transmitted the take-cover message to Embassy personnel. The Ultra Voice system is capable of producing voice and emergency notifications up to 120 decibels—about as loud as a commercial jet engine. The security engineering officers, security technical specialists, regional security technicians, and U.S. Navy Seabees installed and upgraded these systems in 2012.

In 2012, DS also installed multiple Forward Looking Infra-Red cameras at the Embassy. The imaging system "sees" heat and provides DS regional security officers at the Embassy with a 360-degree view extending from the compound perimeter to a substantial distance; and it is not impeded by darkness, smog, smoke, or dust.

High-Threat Training

Before deploying to Kabul, DS special agents complete high-threat training. In 2012, 237 agents took the course to prepare for tours in Afghanistan, Iraq, Pakistan, Libya, and Yemen. DS also provided high-threat training to 2,640 Foreign Service Officers from 34 U.S. foreign affairs agencies, to prepare them to serve in these locations.

The DS Training Center sent a team to Kabul to lead unprecedented in-country, high-threat training for more than 750 Afghan employees at the post. This supplemented a training team visit from the DS Office of Mobile Security Deployments that travels the world

providing security awareness and refresher training to Foreign Service Officers, Marines, and Local Guard Forces. In addition to Afghanistan, MSD training teams visited Israel, Tunisia, Sudan, Egypt, Algiers, Oman, Nigeria, Jordan, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, India, Chad, Djibouti, Uganda, Tanzania, and Kenya in 2012.

Not unlike the DS experience in Iraq, the bureau's security responsibilities in Afghanistan only grow as the U.S. military presence declines. DS is actively involved in preparing for the security transition and a post-war Afghanistan.

A crane lifts an UltraVoice array of six speakers from the sidewalk to a roof at U.S. Embassy Kabul in Afghanistan. In a crisis, the speaker broadcasts emergency messages over a wide area to alert Mission personnel to danger.



Apr 3 Washington, D.C.: Rewards For Justice issues reward offer for Laskhar-e-Tayyiba leaders

Apr 5 Maputo, Mozambique: Suspicious canisters at USAID warehouse

Apr 8 Tel Aviv, Israel: Demonstrators protest at U.S. Embassy residence

Apr 9 Algiers, Algeria: Suspicious envelope at U.S. Embassy

Apr 11 Chennai, India: Earthquake triggers tsunami alert at U.S. Consulate General

Apr 13 Guadalajara, Mexico: Letter contains threats to U.S. Consulate General

Apr 14 N'Djamena, Chad: A motorcyclist attempts to tailgate ambassador's vehicle onto U.S. Chancery compound

Apr 15 Kabul, Afghanistan: U.S. Embassy targeted in violent 18-hour siege by Taliban

Apr 16 Berlin, Germany: U.S. Embassy receives phone call threatening Team USA at 2012 London Olympics

Apr 23 Buenos Aires, Argentina: U.S. Embassy receives telephonic bomb threat

Apr 24 Asunción, Paraguay: Bomb threat to U.S. Embassy

Apr 27 Maputo, Mozambique: Shots fired in front of U.S. Embassy

Apr 27 Brussels, Belgium: Emotionally disturbed person smashes several windows at U.S. Embassy with a hammer

DS Protects Britain's Royal Family

DS protects designated visiting foreign dignitaries and foreign diplomatic personnel. In 2012, DS received 423 requests for protection and provided 244 details. Among these was a request to protect Britain's Prince Harry (center) during his trip to the Atlantic Council Awards Dinner in Washington, D.C., on May 7.



A DS special agent (far right) protects Britain's Prince Harry during a visit to the United States.

OSAC Hosts NYC Forum

On May 7, Diplomatic Security regional security officers from China, Brazil, Indonesia, and India met with corporate and nonprofit security professionals at the New York Stock Exchange. They discussed the safety of U.S. corporations, nongovernmental organizations, educational institutions, and religious organizations operating around the globe.

It was the inaugural meeting of a New York Forum led by the Overseas Security Advisory Council (OSAC), a partnership between the Department of State and more than 4,500 private-sector institutions.

Around the world, OSAC is organized into more than 134 Country Councils where U.S. businesses and institutions join DS special agents from local U.S. embassies and consulates. They share information on regional threats ranging from terrorist attacks to cyber security. Private-sector organizations operating on the ground voice their concerns and discuss mitigation strategies for safeguarding their employees, facilities, and intellectual property.



The DS regional security officer from U.S. Embassy Beijing discusses security concerns for corporations doing business in China at the Overseas Security Advisory Council's New York Forum at the New York Stock Exchange in May.

DS Protects the U.S. Secretary of State

In 2012, U.S. Secretary of State Hillary Rodham Clinton traveled 261,042 miles on official business, visiting 71 countries, including challenging locations such as Afghanistan, Haiti, and Tunisia.

During Secretary Clinton's four years leading the U.S. Department of State, she traveled a total of 956,733 miles, enough to circle the globe more than 38 times. It adds up to more than a year on the road, visiting 112 countries, making her the most-traveled U.S. Secretary of State in history.

DS special agents serving on the Secretary of State's Protective Detail accompanied her seven days a week, 24 hours a day overseas. Agents also "advanced" each trip, working with host-nation assets to secure the Secretary's lodging, official venues, and travel routes long before her plane ever touched down.

DS special agents are not alone in paving the way for a smooth trip. DS engineers supported 57 Secretary of State trips in 2012, fielding intrusion-detection systems and other technical security measures to safeguard the Secretary and assure the privacy of her conversations with fellow diplomats. Security engineers also inspected 120,380 square feet of office space at State Department headquarters in Washington, D.C., and inspected more than 2,515 gifts for the Secretary.



Two DS agents (center, rear) survey the perimeter as U.S. Secretary of State Hillary Rodham Clinton (right foreground) shakes hands with India's opposition leader Sushma Swaraj in New Delhi, India.

Secure communications are also essential. In 2012, the Diplomatic Courier Service escorted a record 86 special communications kits that accompany the Secretary of State throughout her travels.

DS undertakes these efforts every year, but the Secretary of State's Protective Detail implemented several new training programs in 2012 to raise the bar even higher. DS created a pilot Emergency Medical Technician course to meet the detail's unique medical-responder requirements. The effort has expanded

the detail's cadre of trained medical personnel, allowing it to have a medically trained agent on every plane team when the Secretary is traveling.

In 2012, the detail also conducted a comprehensive Lead Advance Agent Course for all shift agents, promoting uniformity in how overseas advance work is performed. In addition, DS conducted realistic Continuity of Government training, in coordination with the White House, for all agents on the Secretary's detail.

Apr 28
Zaranj, Afghanistan: Man in suicide vest attacks convoy; U.S. Embassy personnel unharmed, one U.S. service member killed

May 1
Muscat, Oman: Bomb threat to U.S. Embassy

May 4
Peshawar, Pakistan: Improvised explosive devices target U.S. Consulate Local Guard Force vehicle

May 4
Port-au-Prince, Haiti: Threatening phone call to U.S. Embassy

May 7
New York, New York: OSAC hosts NYC forum for private-sector security professionals

May 7
La Paz, Bolivia: Transportation strike limits movement of U.S. Embassy employees

May 7
Washington, D.C.: DS protects Britain's Prince Harry

May 8
Kirkuk, Iraq: Indirect fire targets U.S. Consulate

May 8
Amman, Jordan: Denied visa applicant threatens self-immolation on U.S. Embassy compound

May 8
Erbil, Iraq: Demonstrations and civil unrest in city divert movements of Mission personnel

May 8
Guangzhou, China: Attempt at unauthorized entry

May 8
New Delhi, India: U.S. Secretary of State visits

May 9
Taji, Iraq: Indirect fire targets U.S. Embassy personnel

May 9
Harare, Zimbabwe: Machete-wielding intruders discovered on U.S. Embassy residential compound



Training in a DS-designed Post One Simulator at Marine Corps Base Quantico in Virginia, a future Marine Security Guard (left) responds to security alarms as a fellow student provides a distraction by demanding assistance at the window.



A special agent from the DS Chicago Field Office (right) discusses the departure of the Czech Foreign Minister with a U.S. Secret Service special agent on May 22.

DS Helps Train New Marine Security Guards

On May 9, the Marine Corps Embassy Security Group celebrated completion of the second phase of a Battalion Training Facility at Marine Corps Base Quantico in Virginia. Students control access to the schoolhouse using a full-size working model of Post One, the main watch post Marines staff around the clock at U.S. embassies and consulates. This and six smaller Post One training suites contain the monitoring equipment, alarm systems, and communications gear Marine Security Guards use overseas.

The Post One simulations were a collaborative effort among the Marine Corps and multiple DS assets from the DS Countermeasures, Training, and International Programs Directorates. Innovations include a touch screen that allows instructors to remotely trigger alarms to drill students on emergency procedures.

The final phase of construction, scheduled for completion in 2014, is a headquarters building modeled after an actual U.S. embassy, enhancing the realistic training environment for the next generation of Marine Security Guards.

The next generation of Marine Security Guards will train in a realistic training environment modeled after an actual U.S. embassy.

NATO Summit

U.S. President Barack Obama and 50 heads of state gathered in Chicago on May 20 and 21, for a NATO Summit to discuss the war in Afghanistan, changes sweeping the Middle East, and a European missile shield.

Of the 25 NATO Summits held since 1957, this was the third in the United States and the first hosted outside of Washington, D.C. DS set up a Dignitary Protection Operations Center at the DS Chicago Field Office to coordinate protective security for 56 foreign dignitaries. More than 400 DS personnel converged on the city to protect these

diplomats, including special agents, intelligence analysts, and support staff.

In addition to leaders and diplomats, thousands of protesters also flooded Chicago for the summit. To ensure the safety of all, DS spent 11 months preparing with city, state, and federal law enforcement partners, particularly the U.S. Secret Service, the lead agency for this National Security Special Event.

The protesters created a fluid environment for DS protective details. Demonstrators marching along sidewalks would suddenly swarm

streets and block traffic. DS motorcades adapted quickly, revising routes with the assistance of a multi-agency communications center.

DS coordinated more than 65 airport arrivals and departures in two six-hour windows, utilizing both the commercial and private terminals of Chicago O'Hare International Airport. For delegations attending the G8 Conference at Camp David immediately preceding the NATO Summit, the agents worked tirelessly to provide secure transfer via military helicopters.



Demonstrators swarm a Chicago street during the NATO summit on May 20.

May 9
Quantico, Virginia: New Marine Security Guard training facility opens

May 10
Shanghai, China: Asylum seeker taken away by Chinese police

May 11
Baghdad, Iraq: Indirect fire targets U.S. Embassy

May 16
Kirkuk, Iraq: Indirect fire targets U.S. Consulate

May 18
Monterrey, Mexico: Forty-nine dismembered bodies discovered

May 19
Goma, Congo: Gunmen murder United Nations field safety officer

May 19
Camp David, Maryland: G8 Summit at Camp David concludes

May 20
Chicago, Illinois: NATO Summit in Chicago begins

May 21
Guangzhou, China: Individual threatens to set himself on fire at U.S. Consulate General

May 26
Chengdu, China: Duty Officer receives text messages threatening harm to U.S. Consulate General

May 31
Port-au-Prince, Haiti: American USAID employee killed by unknown assailants

May 31
Tunis, Tunisia: Tunisian national rams vehicle into bollards in front of U.S. Embassy, attempts to kill police

June 2
Basrah, Iraq: Surveillance of U.S. Consulate General motorcade

Jun 6
Peshawar, Pakistan: Caller tells Foreign Service National Investigator to quit U.S. Consulate job or be killed

The Diplomatic Courier Service Delivers

In 2012, the Diplomatic Courier Service once again ensured that classified diplomatic pouches were delivered, come what may. Civil unrest, unreceptive host governments, and natural disasters gave couriers plenty to manage during their frequent travels, but they found a way to complete their missions. DS couriers spent 77,937 hours on the road ensuring the secure transport of more than 11.3 million pounds of classified diplomatic pouch materials.

DS undertook a challenging effort to transport a diplomatic courier with classified pouches by vessel across the Atlantic Ocean for the first time in the modern era of the Diplomatic Courier Service. The eight-day crossing from Norfolk, Virginia, to Rotterdam, The Netherlands, moved more than twice the payload, and at half the price, than if it had been shipped via air.

Couriers are also a vital link for high-threat posts. The Frankfurt regional courier office, with partnering offices, safely escorted pouches to posts in Iraq and Afghanistan. In Pakistan, customs officials made the diplomatic couriers' work much more difficult by changing long-established procedures. Couriers could no longer use shipping containers, and a pouch quantity-and-weight limit went into effect. Along with these



On July 11, two novice diplomatic couriers had their first trial by fire when their commercial cargo aircraft suffered an engine failure midway over the Pacific Ocean. After an emergency landing at Tokyo's Narita Airport, the two couriers maintained vigilant guard for 40 consecutive hours over the plane containing classified pouches.

restrictions, entry visas were limited to one entry per visa. The Bangkok regional courier office adapted by increasing the frequency of service and applying for more visas to reduce the bottleneck.

Cuba also limited the quantity of pouches per courier. The Miami regional office staff arranged up to three flights per day to ensure that the U.S. Interests Section in Havana received the required classified materials. Post personnel also volunteered to act as non-professional couriers on these numerous pouch missions.

As an example of a unique mission, NASA requested assistance delivering

several bulky items to Moscow. This classified material had a very short shelf life and required a temperature-controlled environment. Some of the items were destined for the International Space Station in orbit around the Earth.

Cost savings and efficiency are perennial goals for the Diplomatic Courier Service. By making use of existing aircraft missions chartered by other government agencies, the 10 regional courier offices worldwide reaped substantial savings. New, more cost-effective commercial routes also made a difference.

DS Protects U.S. Olympians and Paralympians at 2012 Summer Games

DS successfully led U.S. inter-agency security efforts at the London 2012 Summer Olympic and Paralympic Games. This partnership ensured the safety of Team USA along with all U.S. dignitaries, tourists, and corporate sponsors attending the games.

DS personnel closely coordinated their activities with the London Metropolitan Police Service; various United Kingdom law enforcement, security,

and intelligence agencies; the London Organizing Committee for the Olympic Games; and U.S. Embassy London.

A multi-agency Joint Operations Center (JOC) and a Threat Integration Center monitored daily activities and movements of U.S. entities. A six-person team from the DS Office of Intelligence and Threat Analysis helped assess and disseminate threat information surrounding this high-profile and large-scale event.

The London Games featured 32 competition venues. Three DS Olympic security coordinators and more than 75 DS agents deployed to serve at venues and supervise JOC operations. DS Olympic and Paralympic operations concluded on September 11, without any significant incidents against U.S. interests.



A London Metropolitan Police Officer (left) joins DS special agents at Olympic Stadium on September 5, during the 2012 Summer Paralympic Games in London.



SOCIAL MEDIA

A new DS social media analytical unit debuted in time to play a major role supporting DS protective missions at the 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games in London. The unit addresses the growing number of threats received via social media. By closely monitoring online activity, investigators develop an almost real-time snapshot of threats and vulnerabilities.



Athletes gather in London on August 25 for the Paralympic Games.

Jun 3
Medellin, Colombia: Attempted car-jacking of a U.S. Embassy Narcotics Affairs Section employee. Shots fired, vehicle struck, no injuries

Jun 5
Riyadh, Saudi Arabia: E-mail warns of attacks against U.S., British, and German diplomatic facilities and nationals

Jun 6
Benghazi, Libya: Explosion on perimeter wall of U.S. Special Mission

Jun 16
Kabul, Afghanistan: Five rounds of small-arms fire strike U.S. Embassy helicopter

Jun 22
Nairobi, Kenya: U.S. Embassy warns of bomb plot in Mombasa, orders U.S. personnel out of the city

Jun 25
Paris, France: Knife-wielding individual attempts forced entry onto U.S. Embassy compound

July 11
Tokyo, Japan: Engine failure over Pacific Ocean diverts diplomatic couriers to Narita Airport

July 21
Sana'a, Yemen: U.S. citizen kidnapped

Aug 1
London, England: 2012 Summer Olympic Games begin

Aug 7
Tripoli, Libya: Local guard force officer killed in accident at U.S. Embassy gate

Aug 14
Beijing, China: Telephonic bomb threat to U.S. Embassy

Aug 15
Mexico City and Guadalajara, Mexico: Bomb threat to both U.S. Embassy and U.S. Consulate General

Aug 24
Tres Marias, Mexico: Mexican police shoot and wound two U.S. government employees

Aug 29
London, England: 2012 Summer Paralympic Games begin

Car Bomb Strikes U.S. Consulate Motorcade in Peshawar

On September 3, a suicide bomber in a car filled with explosives targeted two U.S. Consulate vehicles and a police escort vehicle on a road in Peshawar, Pakistan. A DS assistant regional security officer and a DS security protective specialist were wounded, as well as two locally engaged staff, and at least two Pakistani police officers. Pakistani police reported that one or more Pakistani citizens were killed or injured in the blast.

As the injured were treated, a DS foreign service national investigator raced to the scene to coordinate with Pakistani police. A U.S. Navy Seabee and a DS security technical specialist also went to the scene to recover what information they could from the U.S. vehicle.

Meanwhile, DS personnel immediately locked down all mission compounds in the city. No further attacks emerged.



A suicide car bomber attacked a U.S. Consulate motorcade in Peshawar on September 3.

BOMB SCARE IN BRUSSELS

A suspicious vehicle was found near U.S. Embassy Brussels on September 5. A local policeman observed wires protruding inside the vehicle. The wires began under the dashboard, continued to the rear compartment of the vehicle, and appeared to be connected to an unknown object. The local police notified the bomb squad. Upon arrival, they evacuated the area around the U.S. Embassy and the Belgian Defense Ministry until giving the "all clear."



A Belgian bomb squad member inspects a suspicious vehicle near U.S. Embassy Brussels on September 5. The area around the U.S. Embassy and the Belgian Defense Ministry was temporarily evacuated.



Protesters destroy an American flag pulled down from the U.S. Embassy in Cairo, Egypt, during a protest.

Inflammatory Material Spawns Violence

On September 11, approximately 150 protesters arrived at U.S. Embassy Cairo chanting "Never insult the prophet" in response to inflammatory material posted on the Internet. The crowd grew to approximately 2,000. Protesters began spray painting graffiti on the Embassy's perimeter wall. Demonstrators also climbed on the Embassy guard booth. A few demonstrators jumped onto the West

Compound Access Control building of the Chancery and proceeded to the interior lawn area of the Embassy compound. An intruder on the compound removed the U.S. flag from the flag pole.

On the morning of September 12, two males threw Molotov cocktails on the Embassy west perimeter. By early evening, a few hundred demonstrators

were throwing rocks and Molotov cocktails at police at that location.

Battles raged between police and rock throwers until the morning of September 15. More than 300 police officers were deployed to defend the Embassy and downtown Cairo. More than 100 of these officers were injured. No Americans were injured in the violent demonstrations.

Aug 31
Kabul, Afghanistan: Afghan DS employee wounded by stray bullet

Aug 31
Nairobi, Kenya: U.S. Embassy family carjacked at gunpoint

Sept 1
Bogota, Colombia: Threat to U.S. Embassy

Sept 3
Peshawar, Pakistan: Car bomb strikes U.S. Consulate motorcade

Sept 4
Bangui, Central African Republic: Threat to U.S. Embassy employees

Sept 5
Guatemala City, Guatemala: Bomb threat to U.S. Embassy

Sept 5
Brussels, Belgium: Bomb threat to U.S. Embassy

Sept 6
Tunis, Tunisia: Possible surveillance of U.S. Embassy

Sept 7
Hermosillo, Mexico: Police discover an arsenal of weapons, armored vehicles one-half km from U.S. Consulate

Sept 8
Kabul, Afghanistan: Suicide bomber detonates near U.S. Embassy entrance

Sept 8
Vladivostok, Russia: DS supports APEC Summit

Sept 10
Buenos Aires, Argentina: Intruder with rifle discovered in U.S. Embassy residence backyard

Sept 10
Kabul, Afghanistan: Indirect fire targets Bagram Airfield

Sept 11
Cairo, Egypt: Inflammatory material posted online sparks protest at U.S. Embassy

The U.S. Special Mission in Benghazi is in flames during an attack by terrorists.



Terrorists Attack U.S. Special Mission in Benghazi, Libya

On the night of September 11, and into the morning of September 12, a series of complex manned attacks involving arson, small-arms fire, machine-gun fire, and rocket-propelled grenades descended on the U.S. Special Mission in Benghazi, Libya. Terrorists also attacked a nearby annex and U.S. personnel moving between the facilities. Four U.S. government personnel were killed, including U.S. Ambassador to Libya J. Christopher Stevens, Information Management Officer Sean Smith, and former Navy Seals Glen Doherty and Tyrone Woods. DS evacuated diplomatic personnel from Benghazi and Tripoli on September 12.



J. Christopher Stevens Sean Smith Glen Doherty Tyrone Woods



Sept 11
Benghazi, Libya: U.S. Special Mission attacked, four U.S. government employees killed



“There will be more difficult days ahead, but it is important that we don’t lose sight of the fundamental fact that America must keep leading the world. We owe it to those four men to continue the long, hard work of diplomacy.”

—Secretary of State Hillary Rodham Clinton
Andrews Air Force Base, Maryland
September 14, 2012



Sept 14
Andrews AFB, Maryland: Fallen come home

U.S. Embassies Under Attack



A DS regional security technician repairs damage to perimeter cameras at U.S. Embassy Cairo on September 13.

The September 11 protest in Cairo against inflammatory material posted on the internet was only the first in a

wave of anti-American protests that swept the world.

Subsequently, protests erupted and turned violent in Tunisia, India, Pakistan, Egypt, Sudan, Yemen, and Indonesia. Demonstrators clashed with host-nation police, and, in some cases, breached perimeter security. Failing in their attempts to enter diplomatic facilities, protesters burned vehicles and looted warehouses on the compounds. In Tunis, they burned the American school across the street from the Embassy.

DS regional security officers implemented emergency action protocols immediately. Years of preparatory drills with Marine Security Guards, local guard force members, and post personnel saved lives. The DS Command Center directly supported special agents and Marines on the ground while disseminating real-time reports from the field to senior DS and Department officials.

When protesters in Yemen found the U.S. Embassy building impenetrable, they turned their anger on a residential facility. A team from DS Mobile Security Deployments, visiting Sana'a to train Embassy bodyguards, joined U.S. Department of Defense personnel to secure the perimeter and successfully turn back the demonstrators, protecting employees in their residences.

While those on the ground were responding to the initial attacks, DS headquarters was tapping reinforcements from around the world to travel to the hardest-hit posts. DS worked with the Department of Defense to deploy supplemental Marine security teams in Yemen and Libya. A Department of Defense Commanders In-Extremis Force was dispatched to Tunisia.

As soon as the perimeter at Embassy Tunis was breached, DS special agents from Bern, Bucharest, Dublin, London, Naples, and Paris flew to Tunisia to bolster Embassy security. Agents from Frankfurt, Athens, and other European posts also dispersed throughout North Africa to augment security and help with the evacuation of many Department personnel and family members. Frankfurt agents also helped ship much-needed supplies back into the region. Protesters had burned armored vehicles and caused severe damage to windows and doors, surveillance cameras, public address systems, explosive detection equipment, X-ray machines, and physical security barriers.

Regional Engineering Services Centers and DS headquarters tapped all available resources to bring damaged security systems back online. Security engineering officers, security technical specialists, U.S. Navy Seabees, and regional security technicians from Europe, Africa, the Middle East, and throughout Asia traveled to make repairs. In Tunis alone, 16 perimeter cameras were destroyed and more than \$150,000 worth of technical security equipment was damaged. Within one week of the attacks, all technical security systems were functional and could be monitored locally and from DS headquarters.



U.S. Embassy Sana'a



U.S. Embassy Cairo



U.S. Embassy London



U.S. Embassy Sana'a

- Sept 12 Tunis, Tunisia: Anti-U.S. protests
- Sept 13 Sana'a, Yemen: U.S. Embassy attacked
- Sept 13 Kuwait City, Kuwait: Anti-U.S. protests
- Sept 13 Cairo, Egypt: Protesters clash with riot police at U.S. Embassy
- Sept 14 Tunis, Tunisia: U.S. Embassy attacked; American school burned
- Sept 14 Khartoum, Sudan: Mobs burn British and German Embassies, attack U.S. Chancery
- Sept 14 Doha, Qatar: Anti-U.S. protests
- Sept 14 Chennai, India: Anti-U.S. protests
- Sept 14 Islamabad, Pakistan: Anti-U.S. protests
- Sept 14 Lahore, Pakistan: Anti-U.S. protests
- Sept 14 Helmand Province, Afghanistan: Taliban fighters attack Camp Bastion, kill two Marines, damage or destroy eight USMC fighter jets, in response to inflammatory material on the internet
- Sept 14 Jerusalem, Israel: Anti-U.S. protests
- Sept 14 Amman, Jordan: Anti-U.S. protests
- Sept 14 Tripoli, Lebanon: Anti-U.S. protesters set fire to a KFC fast-food restaurant



U.S. Consulate General Kolkata



U.S. Consulate General Chennai



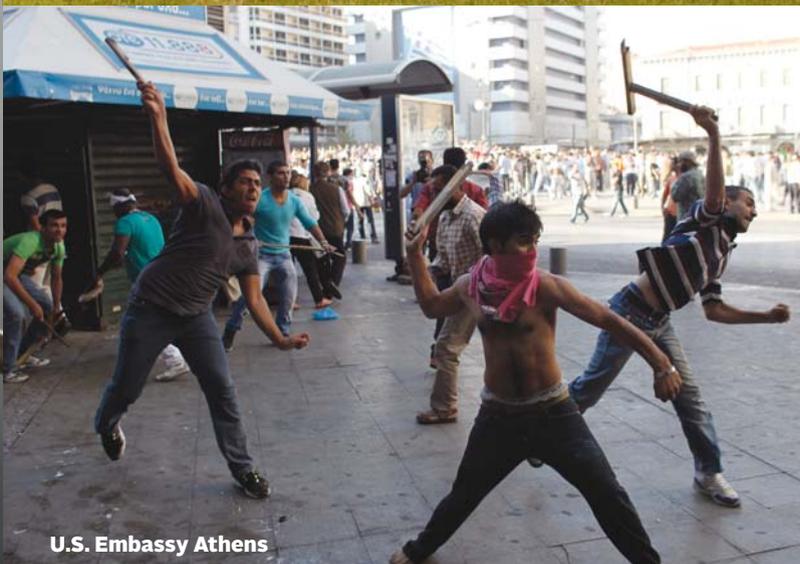
U.S. Embassy Khartoum



U.S. Embassy Islamabad



U.S. Consulate General Chennai



U.S. Embassy Athens



U.S. Embassy Jakarta

Sept 14
London, England:
Protesters burn American flags outside of U.S. Embassy

Sept 15
Sana'a, Yemen:
Al-Qaida calls on Muslims everywhere to attack U.S. embassies in response to inflammatory material posted online

Sept 15
Tunis, Tunisia:
U.S. Embassy evacuated

Sept 15
Khartoum, Sudan:
U.S. Embassy evacuated

Sept 15
Karachi, Pakistan:
Non-emergency personnel and family members at U.S. Consulate General evacuated

Sept 15
Lahore, Pakistan:
Non-emergency personnel and family members at U.S. Consulate General evacuated

Sept 15
Sydney, Australia:
Anti-U.S. protests

Sept 15
Paris, France:
Anti-U.S. protests

Sept 16
Copenhagen, Denmark:
Anti-U.S. protests

Sept 16
Karachi, Pakistan:
Anti-U.S. protests

Sept 17
Jakarta, Indonesia:
Anti-U.S. protests

Sept 17
Beirut, Lebanon:
Anti-U.S. protests

Sept 18
Peshawar, Pakistan:
Anti-U.S. protests

Sept 18
Kabul, Afghanistan:
Foreign workers killed by suicide bomber in response to inflammatory material posted online



U.S. Embassy Bangkok



U.S. Embassy Vienna



U.S. Consulate General Karachi



U.S. Embassy Colombo



U.S. Embassy Tunis

THE ASSASSINATION OF QASSIM AKLAN



Unfortunately, the wave of violence at U.S. Embassy Sana'a, Yemen, did not end in September.

On the morning of October 11, the Embassy's Senior Foreign Service National Investigator, Qassim Aklan, was targeted and killed because of his valuable role supporting the investigative and security missions of the U.S. Embassy Sana'a Regional Security Office.

According to eyewitnesses, Qassim and another family member were in a stopped vehicle near their home in Sana'a when two men on a motorcycle drove up beside them. One of the men asked for Qassim by name through the open window. When Qassim responded yes, the man on the rear of the motorcycle shot five times. Qassim was struck twice and died.

Qassim joined the Embassy in 1999. During his 13 years there, he served professionally and was a friend to all. Throughout his career, Qassim was honored for outstanding service to both Diplomatic Security and to the larger U.S. Embassy community, receiving multiple "Extra Mile" and Meritorious Honor Awards. The Bureau of Diplomatic Security mourns his loss.

Sept 21
Oslo, Norway:
Anti-U.S.
protests

Sept 21
Sana'a,
Yemen:
Anti-U.S.
protests

Sept 21
São Paulo,
Brazil:
Anti-U.S.
protests

Sept 21
Colombo,
Sri Lanka:
Anti-U.S.
protests

Sept 21
Islamabad,
Pakistan:
Anti-U.S.
protests

Sept 21
Karachi,
Pakistan:
Anti-U.S.
protests

Sept 21
Rome, Italy:
Anti-U.S.
protests

Sept 22
Vienna,
Austria:
Anti-U.S.
protests

Sept 22
Toronto,
Canada:
Anti-U.S.
protests

Sept 22
Oslo,
Norway:
Anti-U.S.
protests

Sept 23
Athens,
Greece:
Anti-U.S.
protests

Sept 23
Bern,
Switzerland:
Anti-U.S.
protests

Sept 27
Kolkata,
India:
Anti-U.S.
protests

Oct 11
Sana'a, Yemen:
U.S. Embassy
investigator
assassinated

DS Protects Diplomats at United Nations General Assembly 67



A DS security engineering officer (left) and security technical specialist (right) unload a unique device for installation in a New York City hotel during the U.N. General Assembly in September. The system consists of panels that snap together like LEGO pieces, secured with steel pins, to form a blast- and bullet-resistant podium.

Security for the 67th Session of the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) in New York City required more than 700 law enforcement and support staff, including 530 DS agents; 60 agents from the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives; and 60 U.S. Marshals.

The Diplomatic Security Command Center set up a 24-hour satellite command center to support DS protective operations in New York City. DS either provided or coordinated protective details for more than 40 foreign dignitaries as well as the U.S. Secretary of State and the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations.

As hosts, DS special agents from the New York Field Office (NYFO) spent months preparing for the annual event. NYFO served as the main hub for communications with all foreign missions and consulates in the metropolitan New York City area, coordinated police support for all protective details, and expedited arrivals and departures at all area airports.

Current events and historical enmities make high-threat protection details prudent for some dignitaries, and these efforts require additional DS resources. During UNGA, DS coordinates with the FBI, the U.S. Secret Service, the New York Police Department, and the U.S. Mission to the United Nations to provide timely responses to suspicious incidents in the field and facilitate the flow of threat information to DS protective details.

DS security engineering teams also support high-threat protection details at UNGA by temporarily installing suites of technical security systems in the New York City hotels where visiting diplomats reside. These range from closed-circuit TV systems to bomb-detection equipment.



United Nations Secretary General Ban Ki-moon addresses the high-level meeting on rule of law in the U.N. General Assembly on Sept. 24.

The Office of Foreign Missions

The Office of Foreign Missions (OFM) oversees diplomatic driver's licenses and registration for foreign diplomatic and consular missions in the United States and its territories.

OFM also ensures that foreign diplomats carry federally mandated levels of liability insurance, and it addresses issues associated with diplomats who commit motor vehicle infractions.

When Hurricane Sandy hit New York City in late October, OFM's Northeast Regional Office rendered assistance to the sizable diplomatic and consular communities in the five boroughs. Foreign consulates and U.N. missions were flooded, lost power, and suffered storm damage. OFM served as a liaison to local service providers to resolve these problems. OFM also received inquiries from around the world on the well-being of foreign nationals in the area, which it also relayed to local authorities for response.



A parking lot full of yellow cabs is flooded as a result of superstorm Sandy in Hoboken, NJ, in October.

A car with diplomatic plates waits outside United Nations headquarters in New York City during the 67th session of the U.N. General Assembly on September 25.



Sept 18
New York,
New York:
Opening Session
of the United
Nations General
Assembly

Sept 19
Vienna, Austria:
Vehicle-tracking
device in magnetic
case discovered
at U.S. Embassy

Sept 20
Santiago,
Chile:
Intruder at
U.S. Embassy
residence

Sept 21
Vladivostok,
Russia: Local
guard assaulted;
second attack
on U.S. Consulate
General employee
in two weeks

Sept 22
Mexico City,
Mexico:
Attempted
break-in at
U.S. Embassy
residence

Sept 24
Santo Domingo,
Dominican Republic:
Attempted burglary
at U.S. Embassy
residence

Sept 24
Almaty,
Kazakhstan:
Bomb threat to
U.S. Consulate
General

Sept 24
Bratislava,
Slovakia:
Attempt to scale
U.S. Embassy
perimeter fence

Sept 24
Moscow,
Russia: Call-
in threat to
U.S. Embassy

Sept 24
Phnom Penh,
Cambodia:
U.S. Embassy
employee
robbed at
knifepoint

Sept 25
Helsinki,
Finland;
Stockholm,
Sweden: E-mail
bomb threat
to both U.S.
Embassies

Sept 25
Ciudad Juarez,
Mexico: Cache of
AK-47s, grenade
launchers, ballistic
vests discovered
less than one mile
from U.S. Consulate
General

Sept 25
Havana, Cuba:
White powder
incident at U.S.
Interests Section

Sept 28
Peshawar,
Pakistan:
Improvised
Explosive Device
kills DS-trained
EOD technician

A view of the entrance of U.S. Embassy Tunis, one day after several thousand demonstrators stormed the compound on September 15. DS-installed physical security systems prevented further damage to the building and its contents, or injury to its occupants.



A constantly evolving threat environment, and changing terrorist tactics, compel the countermeasures team to continually anticipate emerging threats and contingencies, and to vary the delivery approach, in order to maintain a defensive edge.

Enhancing Embassy Protection with Security Engineering and Technology

DS continues to evaluate the risks associated with ongoing and changing mission requirements in conflict zones. The DS countermeasures team develops physical and technical security strategies, based on a range of potential operational scenarios, to ensure DS readiness to respond to any mission, anywhere.

Following terrorist attacks on September 11, 2012, DS expeditiously

dispatched its countermeasures personnel to help secure U.S. diplomatic missions in Tunis, Cairo, Khartoum, Sana'a, and Jakarta. Technical and physical security systems were repaired rapidly, restoring security for those Department of State employees living and serving overseas. Long-term temporary duty support also was provided to assist the DS regional security office at U.S. Embassy Tripoli. This critically needed manpower

improved the effectiveness of life-safety systems in a time of increased hostility.

The Naval Support Unit has a longstanding relationship with Diplomatic Security. U.S. Navy Seabees support DS through a variety of missions, including support for 47 U.S. embassies with 65 Seabees on a permanent basis; unique missions with temporary duty personnel,

such as short-term technical security assignments, and as guards.

Afghanistan, Iraq, and Pakistan receive ongoing Seabees support, with seven Seabees continuously present in these high-risk locations. As the Defense Department presence in Afghanistan continues to decline and the State Department's mission grows, demand for Seabees in Afghanistan also may grow into the future.

Seabees continue to support the new U.S. Consulate General construction project in Guangzhou, China. Seabees provide construction security technical support with specialized expertise. While serving in Guangzhou in 2012, Seabees served as cleared U.S. guards and de-certified more than 100 secured container shipments.



A contingency operations officer with the DS Office of Security Technology installs technical security countermeasures in an armored vehicle destined for a high-threat post.



U.S. Embassy Manila experienced historic typhoon damage in August, including flooding that led to its closure. Countermeasures teams worked exhaustively to save critical perimeter security equipment and systems at the chancery and seafront compounds. The personnel worked to repair all the damaged perimeter access controls.

- Oct 1 Portsmouth, New Hampshire:** White powder incident at National Passport Center
- Oct 3 Port-au-Prince, Haiti:** Haitian employee of U.S. Embassy murdered by robber near home
- Oct 5 Durban, South Africa:** Anti-U.S. protest at U.S. Consulate General
- Oct 8 Nicosia, Cyprus:** Burglary at U.S. Embassy residence
- Oct 9 Caracas, Venezuela:** U.S. Embassy employee carjacked at gunpoint
- Oct 11 Monterrey, Mexico:** White powder incident at U.S. Consulate General
- Oct 12 Nogales, Mexico:** Two individuals murdered within 100 feet of U.S. Consulate residence
- Oct 13 Dakar, Senegal:** U.S. Mission families flee violent riot at soccer stadium
- Oct 14 Rabat, Morocco:** U.S. Embassy family members assaulted
- Oct 15 Abidjan, Ivory Coast:** USAID vehicle carjacked at gunpoint
- Oct 16 Tel Aviv, Israel:** Controlled detonation of suspicious package
- Oct 17 Kampala, Uganda:** Burglars stab local guard in the neck
- Oct 17 Accra, Ghana:** Intruder arrested at U.S. Embassy residence
- Oct 18 Arlington, Virginia:** DS unveils the Armored Vehicle Integration C4i Suite

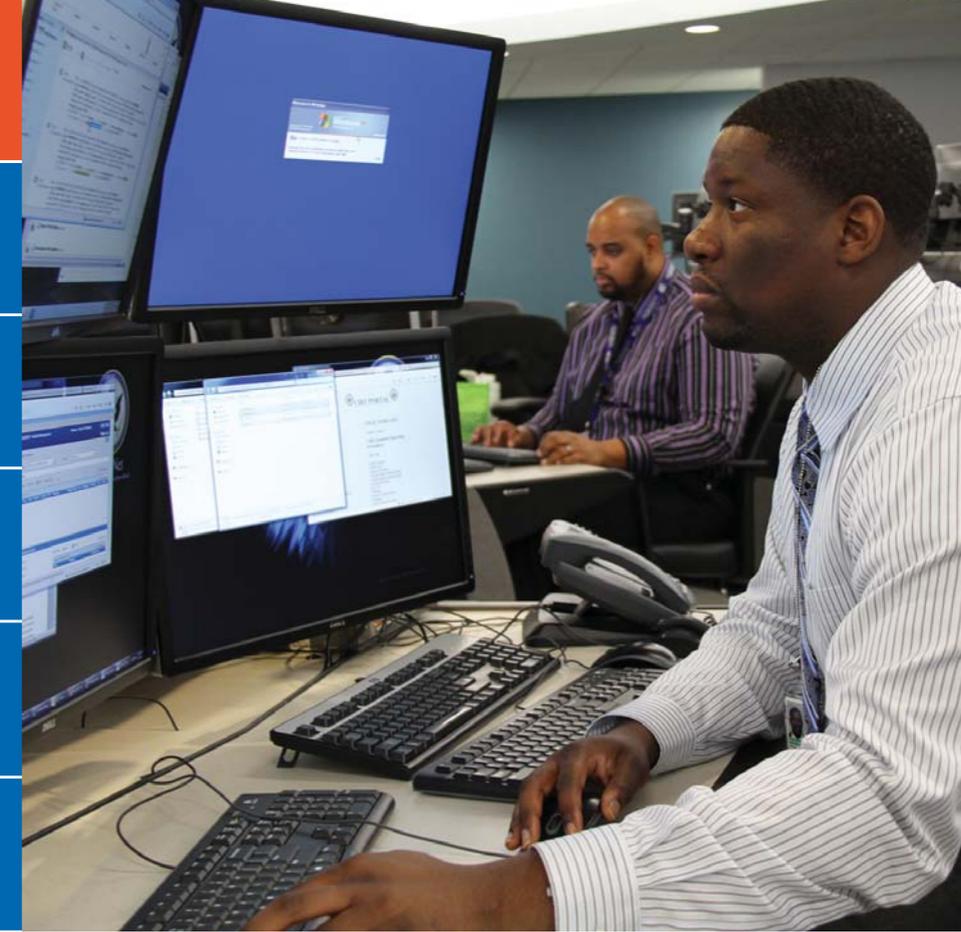
An expert from the Department of Defense leads DS's Cyber Security Awareness Forum on October 18 in Washington, D.C.

Some DPP Threats, Methods, Deterrence & Mitigations



Move from "No" to "Yes" & "Here is How We Can Do it Quickly"

Cyber Security Awareness Grows at U.S. Department of State



DS Leads the Way in Federal Cyber Security Efforts

DS hosted a Cyber Security Awareness Forum on October 18, at U.S. Department of State headquarters in Washington, D.C. Attendees discussed the latest issues in cyber security including digital footprints, mobile devices, gaming, and social media. DS also led an inter-agency roundtable to share ideas and best practices on how to increase cyber

security awareness among users. Participants included the Department of Homeland Security, the Department of Commerce, the Department of Health and Human Services, and the Federal Trade Commission.

The Federal Information Systems Security Educators' Association honored the Department's cyber

security team with a People's Choice Award for Best Website. More than 14,700 users visited the site in 2012. Through its Web presence, DS cyber security experts responded to more than 2,175 requests for guidance from State Department personnel. The Bureau does not wait for users to seek out information on their own, however. DS brings its cyber security message to

U.S. personnel overseas by coordinating with regional security officers to deliver live briefings at U.S. embassies and consulates. Personnel learn about current threat trends and anticipated targeting by cyber adversaries.

As threats evolve, DS continues to protect the Department's classified networks, leveraging new and

innovative technologies to better enable cyber investigations. In the fall of 2012, DS completed modernization of its Foreign Affairs Cyber Security Center in Beltsville, Maryland. The project bolsters the bureau's ability to detect, react, and successfully combat malicious network activity, as well as respond swiftly to sophisticated network threats affecting other U.S. government agencies.

As a Center of Excellence in the Federal Cyber Security Training Events program, the DS Training Center hosted the "Cyber Elite Challenge" in 2012 and provided innovative, role-based training to 2,735 students from the Federal Cyber Security workforce.

Oct 18 **Washington, D.C.:** DS hosts Cyber Security Awareness Forum

Oct 18 **Nuevo Laredo, Mexico:** Automatic gunfire near U.S. Consulate

Oct 19 **Monrovia, Liberia:** Intruder break-in at U.S. Embassy residence

Oct 19 **Prague, Czech Republic:** Theft of U.S. Embassy vehicle

Oct 22 **Antananarivo, Madagascar:** U.S. Embassy driver is assaulted

Oct 22 **Nicosia, Cyprus:** Break-in and burglary at U.S. Embassy residence

Oct 23 **Port-au-Prince, Haiti:** American businesswoman kidnapped for ransom

Oct 25 **Panama City, Panama:** Protests with tear gas divert school buses with U.S. Embassy dependents

Oct 26 **Mexico City, Mexico:** Metal detector reveals hidden knife on visitor to U.S. Embassy

Oct 26 **Tijuana, Mexico:** DS agent tracks down perpetrator of online death threats to Lady Gaga on the eve of her performance in Mexico City

Oct 27 **Asunción, Paraguay:** U.S. Embassy receives terror threats via Twitter

Oct 27 **Kisumu, Kenya:** Locally hired Centers for Disease Control employee murdered

Oct 27 **Tunis, Tunisia:** U.S. Embassy employee in a car with diplomatic plates harassed at a stop light

FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AND SECURITY

- ★ SECURITY ENGINEERING OFFICERS
- ★ SECURITY TECHNICAL SPECIALISTS

STATE.GOV

**Securing American
Diplomacy Worldwide**

Protecting People, Property, and Information
in More Than 160 Countries

★ CAREERS REPRESENTING AMERICA ★

DS Recruitment poster

Recruiting, Vetting, and Training Personnel

Recruiting

When a DS Recruitment team visited the career fair at Andrews Air Force Base in Maryland on October 31, it was just one of 159 DS recruiting events in 2012.

There is no shortage of applicants for positions in the Bureau of Diplomatic Security. In 2012, 7,825 individuals applied for 74 DS special agent positions; 1,981 applied for 47 security protective specialist positions; and 1,337 applied for 12 security technical specialist positions.

The bureau fields members of the U.S. Foreign Service responsible for safeguarding American people, places, and information in far-off lands. The more people who know about DS and its mission, the better the chances of attracting a broad range of applicants, and, among these, hopefully a sizeable base of well-rounded candidates with the education, experience, and traits needed—the total package.

DS also hired nine security engineering officers and 12 diplomatic couriers in 2012, for a total of 154 new foreign service specialists, 107 new federal civil service employees, and 330 new private security contractors.

Vetting

DS is responsible for vetting personnel throughout the U.S. Department of State. The DS Office of Personnel Security and Suitability performed 34,000 background investigations in an average of 74 days, aggressively supporting the Department's hiring needs while diligently protecting the vital interests of national security.

DS completed cases in as quickly as seven days to support the Iraq transition, Afghanistan and Pakistan diplomacy initiatives, and to expedite the hiring of multilingual consular adjudicators in Brazil and China to reach the Obama Administration's goal of stimulating the economy by issuing over 1 million visas to foreign investors. For these efforts, DS earned the prestigious 2012 National Counterintelligence Executive Director's Award for Security and was recognized as the top-performing security clearance program in the federal government.

Overseas, the DS Counterintelligence and Counterterrorism Vetting Division conducted 3,548 polygraph examinations in 2012. The majority of these exams supported the hiring of local personnel at U.S. Missions in Iraq and Afghanistan. Some of these examinations revealed subjects with close ties to foreign intelligence services, and one case disclosed the transfer of sensitive U.S. Mission security procedures to a hostile foreign intelligence service.



DS special agents respond to a simulated terrorist attack at the interim DS Training Facility in Summit Point, West Virginia.

Training

In 2012, the Federal Law Enforcement Training Accreditation Board reaccruited the Diplomatic Security Training Center in Northern Virginia. During the year at the Training Center:

- 101 students completed the Basic Special Agent Course
- 45 students completed security engineering officer training
- 11 students completed security technical specialist fundamentals training

- 73 students completed American guard/construction surveillance technician training
- Six security technicians, locally hired in regions abroad, completed a train-the-trainer program to instruct their peers on the latest techniques, tools, and safety guidelines. These instructors spread this knowledge to 26 additional technicians around the world

The DS Criminal Investigations Division produced and posted 10 videos and two audio podcasts to instruct DS employees

on collecting physical evidence, how to use the Investigative Management System, and other topics.

Many other DS offices conducted training in their specialty areas, including the Visa and Passport Analysis unit, the Evidence and Property program, the Financial Analysis and Forfeiture program, the Victims' Resource Advocacy program, the Office of Overseas Protective Operations, and the Office of Domestic Facilities Protection remote-badging operations team.

- Oct 31** Andrews Air Force Base, Maryland: DS recruiters attend career fair at base
- Nov 1** Nuevo Laredo, Mexico: Drug traffickers fleeing firefight invade occupied U.S. Consulate residence
- Nov 2** Taji, Iraq: Stray bullet penetrates workplace of U.S. Mission personnel
- Nov 3** Abuja, Nigeria: U.S. Embassy officer assaulted and robbed while jogging
- Nov 4** Suva, Fiji: U.S. Embassy guests assaulted and robbed in tourist area
- Nov 4** Abuja, Nigeria: Break-in and robbery at U.S. Embassy residence
- Nov 8** Dublin, Ireland: U.S. Embassy employee assaulted
- Nov 8** Bratislava, Slovakia: U.S. Embassy family member assaulted by aggressive driver
- Nov 10** Peshawar, Pakistan: U.S. Consulate local guard and two family members murdered in home break-in
- Nov 10** Lilongwe, Malawi: Stray bullet penetrates U.S. Embassy residence
- Nov 10** Luanda, Angola: U.S. Embassy employee trailed by surveillance vehicle while driving
- Nov 10** Santiago, Chile: U.S. citizen carjacked at gunpoint
- Nov 11** Nuevo Laredo, Mexico: Stray round from nearby drug-related shootout strikes U.S. Marshals vehicle
- Nov 12** Port-au-Prince, Haiti: Two U.S. Embassy employees robbed



Private sector OSAC constituents listen attentively during a November 14 briefing at the OSAC Annual Conference, held at the U.S. Department of State in Washington, D.C.



Security for OSAC's annual briefing and many other U.S. Department of State events is in the hands of the DS Uniformed Protection Division. In 2012, these officers coordinated security for 2,167 events involving more than 109,000 visitors to the Harry S Truman building and Blair House, the president's official guest house on Pennsylvania Avenue in Washington, D.C. Other noteworthy events in 2012 included the Kennedy Center Honors Dinner and Reception, the U.N. General Assembly, Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation meetings, and a visit from the Vice Premier of China.

The Overseas Security Advisory Council Hosts Its 27th Annual Briefing

On November 14, the Overseas Security Advisory Council (OSAC) hosted its 27th Annual Briefing, titled "Protecting Your Organization in a Changing World." More than 1,300 security professionals attended the event, representing business, academia, nongovernmental organizations, and faith-based institutions. The briefing allowed members to share best practices to operate more safely in challenging security environments overseas.

Although it boasted a record turnout, the annual briefing was only one of a multitude of OSAC offerings around the world in 2012. OSAC also hosted the annual meeting of the Pan-Asia Regional Council; three events for the Latin America Regional Council; Hotel Security Working Group training workshops in Bangkok and Shanghai; seven initiatives supporting the

Academia Working Group; and the OSAC/International Security Managers Association Annual Conference in Singapore.

Many constituents, including Coca-Cola, Visa, and Disney, provided OSAC with opportunities to send regional analysts to learn more about their tradecraft through analyst exchanges.

In 2012, OSAC conducted nearly 3,500 security consultations with the private sector and produced more than 300 analytical reports. Many of these products were accessible on www.osac.gov and reached an audience of over 12,000 subscribers. In 2012, the Web site received more than 460,000 page views; and the number of registered constituents and non-constituent Web site users has grown steadily each quarter.

Benghazi Accountability Review Board Releases Report

On December 19, an Accountability Review Board (ARB) released the report of its investigation into the deadly September attack on the U.S. Special Mission in Benghazi, Libya.

In compiling the report, the ARB turned to the DS Office of Protective Intelligence Investigations. These agents and analysts examine incidents and threats affecting Department personnel. DS special agents worked to construct the most accurate timeline of the attack used by the Accountability Review Board.

To support the Accountability Review Board, DS Computer Investigations and Forensics teams conducted a digital

forensic exam of computers recovered from the Benghazi Mission and processed video footage obtained from the compound's security cameras.

Secretary of State Hillary Rodham Clinton, in her testimony before a Senate Foreign Relations Committee hearing on the attack, said, "We're constantly assessing. And sometimes we get it wrong, but it's rare that we get it wrong. This was one of those terrible, tragic times where there was an assessment shared by the ambassador, shared by others, that turned out not to take into account the militants attacking that night."

Secretary Clinton accepted all 29 of the Board's recommendations and reorganized security management of the world's most dangerous missions under a newly created Deputy Assistant Secretary for High-Threat Posts.



Secretary of State Hillary Rodham Clinton testifies before a Senate Foreign Relations Committee hearing on the deadly September attack on the U.S. Special Mission in Benghazi, Libya.

- Nov 14 Washington, D.C.:** Overseas Security Advisory Council hosts its 27th Annual Briefing
- Nov 16 Jerusalem, Israel:** Israeli air-raid sirens activate; U.S. Consulate General personnel take shelter as two rockets strike city
- Nov 18 San José, Costa Rica:** Embassy receives phone call threatening to kill U.S. service members
- Nov 20 Tel Aviv, Israel:** Man attacks U.S. Embassy employees with a pickaxe and two knives at post entrance
- Nov 20 Jerusalem, Israel:** Israeli air-raid sirens activate; U.S. Consulate General personnel take shelter as one rocket strikes city
- Nov 25 Cairo, Egypt:** Demonstrators damage security equipment on U.S. Embassy wall
- Nov 29 Skopje, Macedonia:** Molotov cocktail thrown at U.S. Embassy
- Dec 1 Dhaka, Bangladesh:** A mob of 100 to 150 people batters and attempts to set fire to U.S. Embassy vehicle, injuring driver
- Dec 8 Lima, Peru:** Eight U.S. Mission personnel robbed at gunpoint
- Dec 11 San Jose, Costa Rica:** Stray round penetrates U.S. Embassy residence
- Dec 14 Gaborone, Botswana:** U.S. government personnel robbed at knifepoint
- Dec 18 Baku, Azerbaijan:** Books with cut-out hidden compartments discovered at U.S. Embassy and Chancery
- Dec 19 Washington, D.C.:** Benghazi Accountability Review Board releases report
- Dec 22 Tunis, Tunisia:** Protesters confront the FBI's Benghazi team and post photos of the agents on Islamist Web sites



Soldiers from the Republic of Congo arrive by airplane to boost existing forces, at an airport in Bangui, Central African Republic. Rebels in the Central African Republic rejected appeals for them to halt their advances and to negotiate to form a coalition government.

MOBILE SECURITY DEPLOYMENTS

Among more than 2,000 Diplomatic Security special agents is a group of approximately 100 men and women with a unique responsibility. Mobile Security Deployments agents undergo five months of intense training to prepare for small-unit operations in high-threat environments with little or no outside support.

MSD teams defend U.S. embassies and consulates when there is violence in the streets. They augment the U.S. Secretary of State's Protective Detail for trips to the most dangerous spots on the globe, and they prepare security personnel at diplomatic missions for everything from screening visitors to surviving a terrorist assault.

MSD fields nine teams of special agents. Each team of six is small, cohesive, and travels as a unit to global hot spots, spending half of its time on deployment. The teams ensure that Diplomatic Security offers a quick response when danger threatens diplomacy anywhere in the world.

U.S. Embassy Bangui Evacuates

In December, Saleka rebels in the Central African Republic took up arms, claiming the government had not met conditions it agreed to in a 2007 peace agreement.

On December 24, after the rebels seized the nation's third-largest city, the Department of State authorized the departure of non-emergency personnel from U.S. Embassy Bangui.

As fears rose about a possible assault on the capital, a mob attacked the French Embassy, accusing France of abandoning them to the rebels. The following day,

thousands took to the streets in anger, and the country's president said he would turn to France and the United States for military assistance to thwart the advancing rebels.

By December 28, the U.S. ambassador and the remaining members of his diplomatic team had evacuated the Central African Republic with military assistance from U.S. Africa Command. U.S. Embassy operations were suspended. An updated travel warning urged U.S. citizens to seriously consider departing the country.

U.S. Embassy Bangui was the eighth U.S. diplomatic mission to evacuate some or all personnel in 2012. Since 1988, 313 U.S. diplomatic posts have drawn down to essential personnel, or evacuated completely.

Dec 22
Bangui, Central African Republic: Due to rebel activity, U.S. Embassy announces evacuation procedures for U.S. citizens as a precaution

Dec 24
Abidjan, Ivory Coast: U.S. Embassy diplomat harassed, fired upon while driving Mission vehicle

Dec 24
Bangui, Central African Republic: Department of State authorizes departure of non-emergency U.S. Embassy personnel

Dec 25
Bangui, Central African Republic: U.S. Embassy authorizes departure of additional personnel, temporarily suspends operations

Dec 25
Sana'a, Yemen: Bomb threat to U.S. Embassy

Dec 28
Bangui, Central African Republic: U.S. ambassador and diplomatic staff depart; U.S. Embassy closed

Dec 31
Cairo, Egypt: Vandals armed with pistols, rocks, knives, and swords slash tires and smash windows of U.S. Embassy van en route to Embassy



U.S. Secretary of State Hillary Rodham Clinton (right) greets members of the DS Mobile Security Deployments team supporting her visit to Abuja, Nigeria, on August 9. During high-threat diplomatic missions to troubled nations, an MSD Tactical Support Team often augments the Secretary's DS Protective Detail by providing counter-assault capabilities.



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