

NEW YORK

RIO de JANEIRO

TUNIS

OUR MISSION

PROTECTING
PEOPLE, PROPERTY,
AND INFORMATION

KABUL

WASHINGTON, D.C.

HAVANA

AT A GLANCE

The Bureau of Diplomatic Security (DS) is the law enforcement and security arm of the U.S. Department of State. It bears the core responsibility for providing a safe environment for the conduct of U.S. foreign policy.

The Diplomatic Security Service (DSS) conducts day-to-day law enforcement and security operations within DS. Special agents, security engineering officers, security technical specialists, diplomatic couriers, and numerous other security professionals and support personnel comprise DSS.

Tasked with carrying out the DS mission, DSS is the most widely represented U.S. law enforcement and security organization in the world, protecting people, property, and information at over 270 State Department facilities around the globe.

DSS is a leader in mitigating terrorist threats to U.S. personnel and facilities, conducting international investigations, ensuring the integrity of U.S. travel documents, and generating innovations in cyber security and physical security engineering.

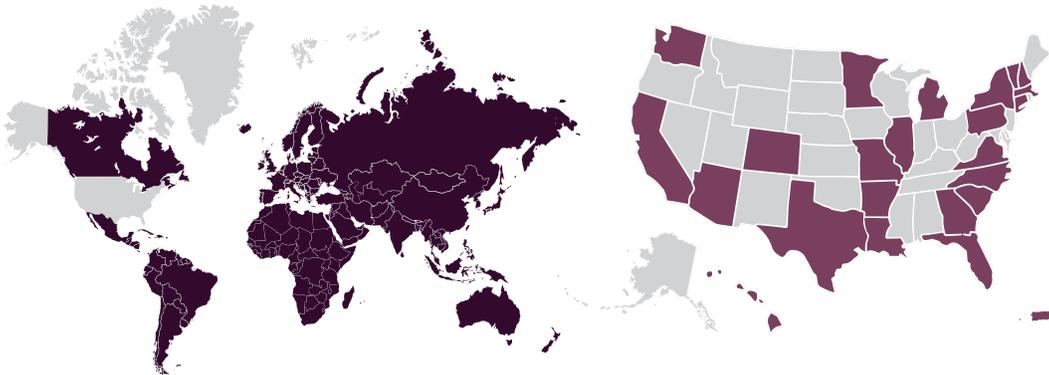
Five critical operations support the DSS mission

- Overseas Operations
- Domestic Operations
- Protective Operations
- Protection of Critical Information
- Training Operations

BY THE NUMBERS

270+ U.S. DIPLOMATIC POST OVERSEAS

30 DSS OFFICES IN U.S. CITIES



2,000+
SPECIAL AGENTS

2,000+
U.S. MARINE
SECURITY GUARDS

200+
SECURITY ENGINEERING
OFFICERS

2,000+
DOMESTIC CIVILIAN
CONTRACTORS

1,000+
UNIFORMED PROTECTIVE
OFFICERS/GUARDS

800+
CIVIL SERVANTS

1,000+
CONTRACT
INVESTIGATORS

150
SECURITY TECHNICAL
SPECIALISTS

30
SECURITY PROTECTIVE
SPECIALISTS

40,000+
LOCAL GUARD FORCE
AND SURVEILLANCE
DETECTION PERSONNEL

100+
DIPLOMATIC COURIERS

100+
U.S. NAVY SEABEES





TABLE OF CONTENTS

A GLOBAL FORCE	2
CRITICAL OPERATIONS TO SUPPORT THE DSS MISSION	4
<i>Overseas Operations</i>	4
<i>Domestic Operations</i>	24
<i>Protection Operations</i>	30
<i>Protection of Critical Information</i>	42
<i>Training Operations</i>	50
DSS CENTENNIAL A Tradition of Vigilance	60
HONORING OUR FALLEN	63

A Diplomatic Security Service special agent discusses security plans with a DSS Mobile Security Deployments team member on September 18, 2016, during the United Nations General Assembly in New York. (U.S. Department of State photo)

A GLOBAL FORCE

From downtown Manhattan to the world's most far-flung outposts, wherever our nation's diplomats are advancing U.S. interests, the Diplomatic Security Service is there – always watchful, always ready.

The men and women of DSS belong to the most widely represented global security team in the world.

They protect the people, places, and vital information that allow the United States to play a leading role in world events.

Serving the United States requires remarkable DSS professionals who possess a select range of diverse skills and traits. They are at home in international cultures while projecting core U.S. values. They perform their essential work in diplomatic settings with competence, confidence, and courage, always ready to take action.

They are patriots who place their nation and their mission above themselves.

The skills to succeed in a tough, unpredictable world. The values we bring to diplomacy and democracy:

HARD SKILLS – DSS professionals protect people, places, diplomatic infrastructure, and sensitive information.

TEAMWORK – DSS professionals rely upon decades of partnerships with domestic and international security and law enforcement experts.

CRITICAL THINKING – DSS relies on critical thinkers to keep our nation secure. DSS missions include assessment, analysis, diligence, thoroughness, investigation, curiosity, problem-solving, perseverance, and in-depth knowledge.

DIPLOMATIC SKILLS – DSS professionals represent the United States of America in more than 175 countries, acting as senior security advisors to U.S. ambassadors and chiefs of mission.

LANGUAGE AND CULTURAL SKILLS – DSS provides global reach for U.S. law enforcement and security. DSS professionals undergo language training and undertake worldwide assignment in complex, challenging environments.

ATTITUDE – DSS professionals are proactive problem-solvers. They face short-term challenges head-on while working toward strategic long-term goals.





DSS SKILLS AND TRAITS

Adaptability	High-energy	Patience
Agility	Enthusiasm	Positive outlook
Commitment	Foresight	Proactive
Courage	Hardworking	Productive
Critical thinking	Humility	Resilient
Customer-service focus	Knowledgeable	Resourcefulness
Dedication	Leadership	Stamina
Detail-oriented	Loyalty	Teamwork
Effective communication	Talented managers	Trustworthiness
Efficiency	Mentorship	Willingness to serve



CRITICAL
OPERATIONS
OVERSEAS

Around the world, around the clock, thousands of patriotic Americans serve at hundreds of U.S. Embassies, Consulates, and diplomatic posts to conduct our nation’s diplomacy and promote U.S. interests. Their safety is the number-one priority of the Diplomatic Security Service.

DSS is the most widely deployed law enforcement organization in the world, relying on decades of security partnerships with host nations and international organizations.

HIGH THREAT PROGRAMS – ON THE FRONT LINES IN A DANGEROUS WORLD

The DSS High Threat Programs Directorate (HTP) leads security operations in the most critical-threat locations around the world. HTP also coordinates strategic and operational planning for DSS and drives innovation across the broad spectrum of missions and responsibilities.

In 2016, HTP managed security operations at 33 embassies and consulates.

- An increased high-threat focus to address growing instability. HTP provides the ability to take a more purposefully planned view of working in high-risk locations and to plan strategically to prepare for potential crises before they emerge.
- Other agencies across the U.S. government now turn to DSS for guidance when they begin to plan their deployments. DSS input helps these agencies allocate their own resources and better prepare themselves to safeguard their people while conducting missions of national importance in high-threat locations.

Contrary to the stereotype, today’s diplomats are anything but risk-averse. They repeatedly volunteer to advance U.S. interests in dozens of countries with high levels of instability where, in decades past, the United States might not have engaged at all.

In 2016, U.S. diplomats were conducting the nation’s business at:

- **24 posts** where some or all family members were not authorized,
- **19 posts** that had authorized departure for family members and non-emergency personnel.

PERSONNEL RECOVERY PLANNING

In another effort to stay ahead of events, the Personnel Recovery (PR) unit-- working with embassies, consulates, and interagency partners -- assists in the recovery of U.S. citizens who are isolated, missing, detained, or captured—including the recovery of hostages.

Today, hostage-takers frequently operate in unstable environments that challenge the ability of the U.S. government and its partners and allies to operate effectively. The Personnel Recovery unit assists diplomatic staff in developing local personnel recovery policies (to include prevention and preparation efforts), as well as planning for a coordinated U.S. government response if an incident occurs.

With the establishment of the HTP Directorate and the Personnel Recovery unit, DSS is now able to fully integrate into interagency collaboration and coordination for PR incidents. Other agencies across the U.S. government turn to DSS when they begin to plan their deployments to high-threat areas, as well as when sensitive security situations arise.



TOP: Debris outside the Splendid Hotel Monday, January 18, 2016, after militants led an attack on a hotel and cafe popular with foreigners over the weekend in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso. (AP/Wide World Photos) **RIGHT:** A January 4, 2016, bomb blast outside of a residential compound for U.S. security contractors in Kabul killed at least three people and injured dozens of others. (U.S. Department of State photo)



During **Security Technical Specialist of the Year Keith Cornett's** first weekend at the U.S. Embassy in Islamabad, Pakistan, the Marine Security Guard on duty reported that a power outage had taken out the embassy's security systems. Cornett responded quickly and worked through the night to fix the electrical system failure. During his tour in Islamabad, Cornett repaired a number of significant electronic security systems involving security room power feeds, the perimeter closed circuit television system, and a number of other vital security systems. To prevent future problems, Cornett surveyed the entire power infrastructure and discovered a myriad of other issues and safety hazards, and worked to expedite resources to Islamabad and to ensure the U.S. mission in Pakistan remained connected and secure.

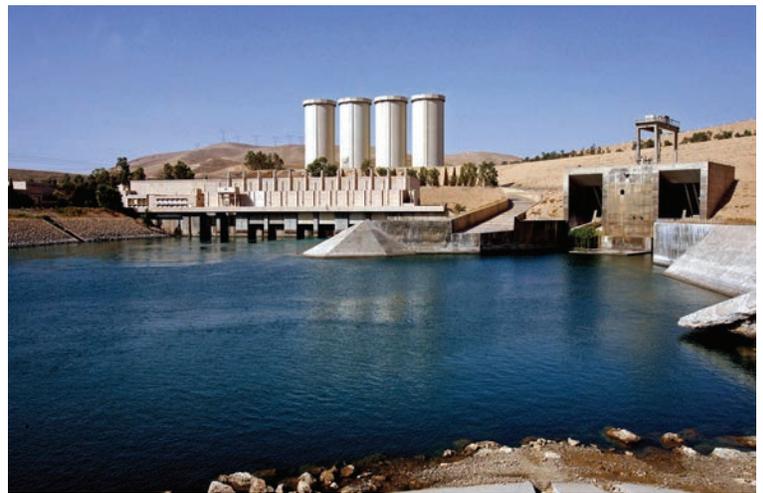
The 2016 DSS employee of the year awardees are prime examples of the vital contributions DSS makes to U.S. diplomacy.

When violence erupts overseas, DSS special agents are often on the scene, thwarting terrorists, protecting U.S. citizens and property, and working with law enforcement and security partners in response to dangerous situations. **DSS Special Agent Jesse Thomas, recipient of the 2016 Robert C. Bannerman DS Employee of the Year award**, did just that during his tour as the regional security officer at the U.S. Embassy in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso. On January 15, 2016, terrorists attacked a hotel and café in Ouagadougou, killing 30 people. While pandemonium reigned, Thomas responded immediately, extracting the people the terrorists had pinned down. Throughout the crisis, he coordinated with security forces, ensured U.S. citizens received medical attention, and assisted the FBI agents who arrived to investigate. Thomas displayed similar leadership and courage during the 2014 uprising in the country, a failed coup attempt in 2015, and subsequent historic elections.

While special agents have greater visibility to the diplomatic community, security technical specialists and engineers are just as instrumental to implementing the DSS mission.



Photo of a Kenya Airways aircraft. (Shutterstock)



A general view of the dam in Mosul, 225 miles northwest of Baghdad, Iraq. (AP/Wide World Photos)

Security Engineering Officer of the Year Richard Nelson received an award for his work in a high-threat region. In early January 2016, a truck bomb destroyed one-third of the Camp Sullivan Compound in Kabul, Afghanistan. This sort of attack would devastate an ill-prepared location, but Nelson knew large attacks are frequent in Afghanistan and planned for them. He and his team had completed a survey of the compound a month before the attack, and resources were already en route when the bombing occurred. Almost immediately, the team was on site to ramp up security and repair the damage. Also in 2016, in N'Djamena, Chad, Nelson deployed the first DSS-managed Hardened Alternative Trailer System (HATS), a pre-fabricated unit modified by DSS to withstand ballistic and blast assaults, and forced entry. This unit served as a secure workspace for staff while the New Embassy Compound project was under construction.

Assigned to support the unstable, yet critical, East Africa region, **Diplomatic Courier of the Year James Dasney** was faced with numerous challenges. Dasney met each with ingenuity. After several months of complex negotiations, Dasney and his team worked with U.S. Embassy Bujumbura to persuade the Government of Burundi to comply with the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, allowing diplomatic couriers to carry classified pouches into the country without preset conditions or inspections.

Confronted with a cumbersome system requiring couriers to pay cash to carry cargo destined for South Sudan, Dasney spearheaded a formal agreement between Kenya Airways and the U.S. Embassy in Nairobi to process payments electronically. He tackled continual staff shortages at the embassy by coordinating six-week temporary-duty courier assignments, giving those working long hours a respite. Over the last year, his team has monitored and safeguarded more than 50,000 diplomatic pouches containing national security information.

With an eye toward innovation, **DSS Civil Servant of the Year Michael Fowler** created the Diplomatic Security Center for Lessons Learned, a digital vault containing more than 750 planning documents, after-action reports, and other resources that have proven invaluable to DSS personnel around the world. Fowler also deployed to several locations to support regional security offices' contingency operations planning, including a two-week deployment to Iraq in December 2015 to assist with compiling contingency plans should the Mosul Dam fail and cause catastrophic flooding. Fowler also led a DSS operations planning team to ensure synchronized action and planning between DSS, the rest of the State Department, and other U.S. government agencies.

2016 Incidents Involving U.S. Diplomats and Facilities

Incidents in which U.S. diplomatic facilities and/or personnel were impacted by acts of terrorism or political violence. In some cases, they were directly targeted. In others, they were collateral victims in incidents that did not directly target U.S. personnel or facilities. This chronology is not comprehensive, but is intended to provide insight into the type of threats and incidents facing U.S. diplomatic interests overseas.

JANUARY 4, 2016 – KABUL, AFGHANISTAN:

A vehicle-borne improvised explosive device detonated between Camp Sullivan and Camp Camelot, causing extensive structural damage to nearby buildings. At least three people were killed and 60 U.S. Embassy contractors injured, 11 of whom were U.S. citizens. The Taliban claimed responsibility for the attack.

JANUARY 25, 2016 – SANA'A, YEMEN:

Two men on a motorcycle fired several shots at Yemeni security forces protecting the U.S. Embassy. No one was injured in the attack. The motive for this incident is unclear.

FEBRUARY 6, 2016

PORT AU PRINCE, HAITI:

A group of armed men fired at a vehicle carrying five U.S. Embassy personnel during a period of ongoing political unrest. None of the passengers were injured, though the vehicle sustained minor damage.

FEBRUARY 17, 2016 – ANKARA, TURKEY:

A vehicle-borne improvised explosive device targeting three Turkish military shuttle buses killed 28 people and injured 61 others. The explosion shattered several windows at the nearby U.S. Office of Defense Cooperation (ODC) and slightly injured one U.S. citizen ODC member.

MARCH 1, 2016 – MOHMAND AGENCY, FEDERALLY ADMINISTERED TRIBAL AREAS, PAKISTAN:

An improvised explosive device killed two U.S. Consulate General Peshawar locally employed staff members when the device detonated next to their convoy. Jamaat ul-Ahrar claimed responsibility for the attack.

APRIL 25, 2016 – DHAKA, BANGLADESH:

A USAID locally employed staff member and another man were killed by five men who gained access to their residence by posing as package deliverymen. A group affiliated with al-Qa'ida in the Indian Subcontinent claimed responsibility for the attack.

JUNE 24, 2016 – PORT AU PRINCE, HAITI:

Six men on motorcycles opened fire on the Marriott Hotel. Several rounds impacted rooms occupied by U.S. citizens, including one occupied by a U.S. Embassy employee. No one was injured in the attack.

JULY 4, 2016 – JEDDAH, SAUDI ARABIA:

A suicide bomber detonated himself in the parking lot of a hospital across the street from U.S. Consulate General Jeddah, injuring one member of the Saudi Diplomatic Police. No U.S. Chief of Mission personnel were injured in the incident, and no consulate facilities were damaged.

JULY 7, 2016 – JUBA, SOUTH SUDAN:

Sudan People's Liberation Army soldiers attempted to stop two U.S. Embassy armored vehicles at a checkpoint and opened fire on them when the passengers refused to open their doors. The vehicles were damaged by bullets, and one vehicle was disabled following a collision with another car while leaving the area. No embassy personnel were injured.

JULY 23, 2016

KABUL, AFGHANISTAN:

A U.S. Embassy locally employed staff member was injured when a suicide bomber targeted a public protest.



2016 Incidents Involving U.S. Diplomats and Facilities

continued

SEPTEMBER 12, 2016

KABUL, AFGHANISTAN:

A projectile, believed to be a 107mm rocket, struck an apartment building on the grounds of the U.S. Embassy, causing minor damage.

The building was under construction and unoccupied at the time. There were no reported injuries.

SEPTEMBER 30, 2016 – KYIV, UKRAINE:

Two women illegally attempting to enter the U.S. Embassy's vehicle entrance assaulted a guard when he attempted to stop them from impeding the departure of an Embassy vehicle. One of the women later assaulted an assistant regional security officer when he restrained her as she attempted to enter the embassy's main entrance.

OCTOBER 19, 2016 – MANILA, PHILIPPINES: Protesters outside the U.S. Embassy clashed with police and defaced the embassy seal with red paint. Police attempted to disperse the crowd using batons and tear gas, but ultimately drove through the protest with a police truck. Four police officers and up to ten protesters were injured in the violence.

OCTOBER 24, 2016

BUENOS AIRES, ARGENTINA:

A U.S. citizen threw a small incendiary device over the perimeter fence of the U.S. Embassy. The embassy sustained minor damage, but no one was injured.

OCTOBER 27, 2016 – NAIROBI, KENYA:

An individual, armed with a knife and yelling “Allahu Akbar,” attacked a Kenyan General Services Unit police officer stationed on the perimeter of the U.S. Embassy. The officer shot and killed the assailant.

▶ **NOVEMBER 5, 2016 – AMSTERDAM,**

NETHERLANDS: During a “flash” demonstration outside the U.S. Consulate General, “Anonymous Masks” members spray-painted a consular bulletin board and the facility’s windows.

NOVEMBER 16, 2016

KABUL, AFGHANISTAN:

A suicide bomber detonated near an Afghan National Police vehicle, killing four Afghan security forces personnel and wounding 11 Afghan civilians. A U.S. Embassy locally employed staff member in the vicinity of the blast was also injured.

NOVEMBER 28, 2016

MANILA, PHILIPPINES:

Philippine National Police rendered safe an improvised explosive device found in a trash can approximately 250 meters from the U.S. Embassy. The intentions and motivations of the perpetrators remain unclear.

NOVEMBER 30, 2016 - N'DJAMENA, CHAD:

A male armed with a pistol and shouting “Allahu Akbar” opened fire at the local police guard stationed outside the U.S. Embassy’s main entrance. No one was injured during the incident.

DECEMBER 2, 2016

YAOUNDÉ, CAMEROON:

An individual brandishing a knife and claiming to be an Islamic State soldier approached the U.S. Embassy and asked to speak with the ambassador. Local gendarmes subdued the individual after he rushed toward them.

DECEMBER 19, 2016

ANKARA, TURKEY:

An individual fired one shotgun round at the U.S. Embassy’s vehicle gate and then fired multiple shots into the air before being arrested by Turkish National Police. No U.S. Embassy personnel were injured in the incident, though the vehicle gate sustained minor damage. The incident occurred hours after the Russian Ambassador to Turkey was assassinated at an arts center across the street from the embassy.

International Programs Directorate (DS/IP)

Protecting diplomacy around the world

The International Programs Directorate (IP) provides leadership, support, and oversight of overseas security and law enforcement programs and related policy for the benefit of U.S. government interests and the international community.

The IP Directorate coordinates DSS support around the globe, with the exception of HTP posts. This includes:

- Providing operational guidance and funding for security forces at U.S. diplomatic and consular facilities.
- Ensuring that security programs administered by the Regional Security Office are effective and conform to DSS policy and standards.
- Providing resources for the prevention of and response to crisis situations.

The International Programs' portfolio incorporates management of high-profile operations to include:

- The embassy local guard program (includes the bodyguard program)
- The Marine Security Guard program
- Chief of Mission and Principal Officer bodyguards
- The Worldwide Protective Services contract
- Emergency planning
- Force protection detachment liaison with the Department of Defense
- DSS liaisons to Department of Defense regional combatant commands
- Surveillance detection

REGIONAL SECURITY OFFICER (RSOs)

The face of security at U.S. diplomatic posts overseas.

The principal law enforcement and security advisors to U.S. ambassadors and chiefs of mission.

Overseas, the DSS network is anchored by the Regional Security Officer (RSO), whose primary role is to implement post security programs that protect U.S. overseas missions from physical and electronic attack.

THE RSO AND HIS/HER STAFF:

- Protects U.S. diplomatic facilities, personnel, and information.
- Assesses threat and employs counter-threat measures.
- Serves as the U.S. Embassy's law enforcement liaison to the host nation.
- Arranges training for foreign law enforcement and security officers to combat terrorism.
- Advises U.S. citizens about safety and security abroad in coordination with Consular Affairs and assists U.S.-related schools and organizations in obtaining security grants.
- Shares security information with the U.S. private sector through the Overseas Security Advisory Council.

RSO RESPONSIBILITIES:

Personnel, facilities, and information protection

RSOs are the principal security officers at diplomatic posts.

Law enforcement and security

RSOs are DSS special agents who also serve as U.S. ambassadors, Consul Generals, and Principal Officers' primary U.S. law enforcement and security advisors.

Marine Security Guards

RSOs oversee posts assigned contingents of Marine Security Guards.

Local guards

RSOs oversee local guard forces.

Law enforcement liaison

RSOs are the primary points of contact with host nation law enforcement and security agencies.

Visa and passport fraud

RSOs conduct international document fraud investigations.

Transnational crimes

RSOs work with law enforcement counterparts abroad to pursue investigative leads on U.S. fugitives.



1. An Assistant Regional Security Officer (ARSO) (left) escorts a U.S. Embassy Muscat public affairs officer (right) to a waiting CH-53 Super Stallion helicopter during a simulated non-combatant evacuation operation in Muscat, Oman, on September 21, 2016. (U.S. Department of State photo)



2. An Embassy Muscat RSO (left) and senior Royal Omani Police officials (right) watch from the roof of the embassy during a non-combatant evacuation exercise that allowed the U.S. Department of State, Department of Defense and Oman to practice a bilateral mission of quickly providing security and safety to U.S. and international citizens abroad during a natural disaster or contingency. (U.S. Department of State photo)



3. An RSO Local Guard Force supervisor reviews the passenger manifest with a U.S. Marine as evacuees are airlifted to the USS San Antonio during a non-combatant evacuation operation exercise in Muscat, Oman, September 21, 2016. (U.S. Department of State photo)



4. A Muscat ARSO directs participants in the embarkation collection area prior to boarding helicopters during a simulated non-combatant evacuation operation at Embassy Muscat, Oman, September 21, 2016. (U.S. Department of State photo)



The blown out windows of Zaventem airport are seen after a deadly attack in Brussels, Belgium, March 22, 2016. Authorities in Europe later tightened security at airports, on subways, at the borders, and on city streets after deadly attacks on the Brussels airport and its subway system. (AP Wide World Photos)

MARCH 2016 BRUSSELS ATTACKS

On March 22, suicide bombers targeted the Brussels Zaventem International Airport and the Brussels metro system, leaving 32 dead and over 300 wounded.

In the wake of the attacks, DSS provided valuable support to U.S. Embassy Brussels, facilitated investigative assistance to Belgian authorities, disseminated key information to the U.S. private sector, and closely monitored developments throughout the region, ensuring that the highest levels of the State Department and other federal agencies were fully informed.

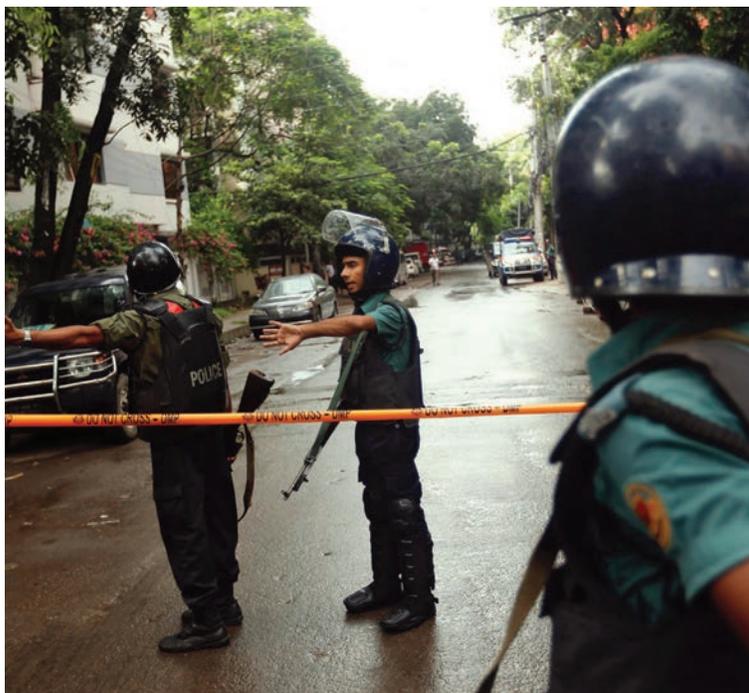
The International Programs Directorate, working closely with RSO Brussels, played a key role in managing the crisis and assisted in coordinating the deployment of a DSS Mobile Security Deployment team. In addition, DSS special agents assigned to the Secretary of State's security detail accompanied the secretary to Belgium soon after the attack where he expressed support to the host government and reiterated U.S. government cooperation in the global fight against terrorism. Lessons learned from the Brussels bombing have been shared with RSOs, further enhancing the safety and security of U.S. personnel and facilities.



Migrants line-up to register at a processing center in the makeshift migrant camp near Calais, northern France, October 26, 2016. (AP Wide World Photos)

EUROPE MIGRATION DASHBOARD

Recognizing the void of a central repository for in-depth information related to Europe’s historic migration crisis, IP launched its Migration Dashboard—an online learning tool for RSOs that gleans Department and interagency reporting, statistics, and analysis; links to online resources such as the Council of European Union, the European Commission, EUROPOL, Eurostat, Frontex, the International Organization for Migration, and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees; trusted open source reporting; and RSO feedback. The site is accessible by RSOs throughout Europe, but also by intra-department partners who actively cover the crisis’s political implications. The Migration Dashboard platform enables users to provide input and evaluate the crisis’s potential short- and long-term impacts, such as a decline of host nation support capability, increase in crime, or violent demonstrations, thereby adding depth to their risk analyses.



Bangladeshi policemen clear out an area to facilitate action against heavily armed militants who struck at the heart of Bangladesh’s diplomatic zone, taking dozens of hostages at a restaurant popular with foreigners, Dhaka, Bangladesh, July 2, 2016. Police sustained casualties and dozens of people were wounded in a gun battle as security forces cordoned off the area and sought to end the standoff. (AP Wide World Photos)

THREATS IN BANGLADESH AND AUTHORIZED DEPARTURE STATUS

The Islamic State of Iraq and ash-Sham (known as ISIS, Da’esh, or ISIL), as well as al-Qa’ida in the Indian Subcontinent (AQIS), and their local affiliates have killed more than 60 people in Bangladesh since 2015, including a Bangladeshi employee of the U.S. Embassy.

In July 2016, ISIS claimed responsibility for the killing of 22 foreigners and Bangladeshis in an attack on the Holey Bakery restaurant in Dhaka’s diplomatic enclave. DSS and the IP Directorate supported Regional Security Office Dhaka in adjusting to heightened security levels and provided the RSO with operational and policy-level insights into discussions taking place at senior levels in the U.S. government. These insights helped guide the embassy’s actions. DSS and the RSO also helped with security funding, training, and other resources to mitigate threats while allowing the embassy to continue conducting its mission without a full departure of U.S. staff members. Daily discussions with the RSO allowed for collaboration with DSS headquarters to keep senior staff abreast of the ever-evolving security situation.

Support to the Rio Summer Olympics

Since the 1970s, DSS has protected U.S. athletes who represent the United States at international sporting events.

Final Count at 2016 Olympic and Paralympic Games: **ZERO** Nations use medal counts to determine success at the Olympic and Paralympic Games. For DSS, zero is the winning number -- as in zero significant security incidents.

Thanks to the efforts of the Government of Brazil and a coordinated effort among many U.S. agencies and offices, the 2016 Summer Games were safe and secure for hundreds of thousands of international visitors, including more than 100,000 U.S. citizens who descended on Brazil.

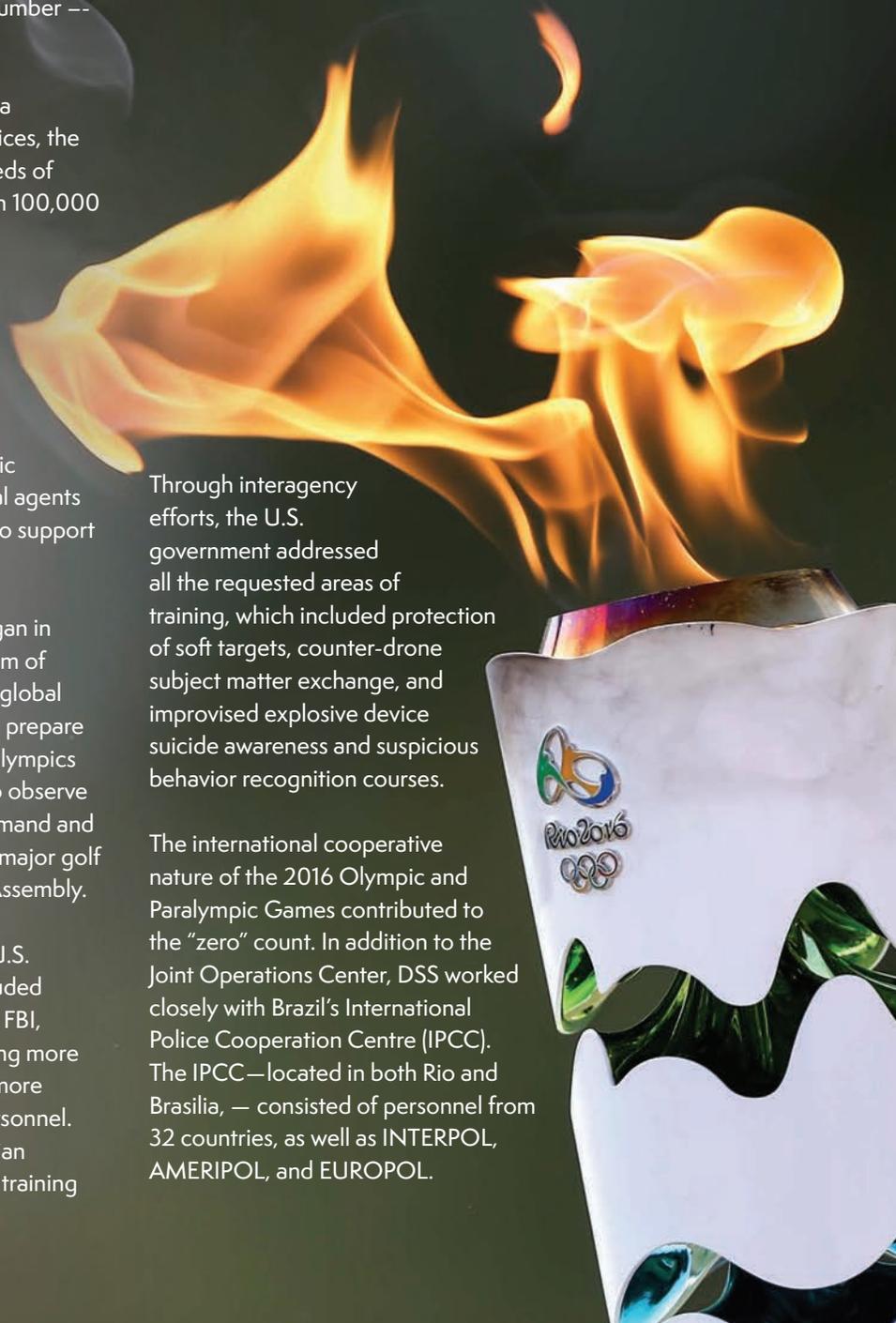
The State Department established an Olympic Coordinating Office in September 2014 in Rio de Janeiro to support the Rio 2016 Olympic and Paralympic Games. DSS oversaw the safety and security of athletes from Team USA, U.S. corporate sponsors, and members of the U.S. media. The Olympic Security Coordination Team also managed DSS special agents who were deployed on the ground during the games to support Brazilian law enforcement authorities.

Preparations between the United States and Brazil began in 2011 when the two governments signed a memorandum of understanding on joint cooperation supporting future global sporting events hosted by Brazil. To help the Brazilians prepare for hosting the mega-events of the Olympics and Paralympics back-to-back, DSS facilitated visits for the Brazilians to observe U.S. major event security management as well as command and control centers during the Boston Marathon, a USGA major golf tournament, and the annual United Nations General Assembly.

The Olympic Security Coordination Team, alongside U.S. Mission Brazil law enforcement agencies – which included Regional Security Offices throughout Brazil, as well as FBI, Homeland Security, and others – assisted with providing more than 100 security-related courses, ultimately training more than 3,800 Brazilian security, military, and medical personnel. Following the November 2015 Paris attacks, the Brazilian government made specific requests for resources and training to the Olympic Security Coordination Team.

Through interagency efforts, the U.S. government addressed all the requested areas of training, which included protection of soft targets, counter-drone subject matter exchange, and improvised explosive device suicide awareness and suspicious behavior recognition courses.

The international cooperative nature of the 2016 Olympic and Paralympic Games contributed to the “zero” count. In addition to the Joint Operations Center, DSS worked closely with Brazil’s International Police Cooperation Centre (IPCC). The IPCC—located in both Rio and Brasilia, — consisted of personnel from 32 countries, as well as INTERPOL, AMERIPOL, and EUROPOL.



These international, interagency, and mission-wide efforts allowed the world to focus on the games rather than on any significant security events. Team USA's performance was especially impressive. U.S. athletes took home 213 medals in the Olympic Games.

In the Paralympics, U.S. athletes earned another 115 medals. But for the men and women of DSS, leaving Rio with a zero was exactly the number they were looking for.



1. Two members from a U.S. Diplomatic Security team watch as Serena Williams, from the U.S. tennis team, plays a shot during a practice session at the Olympic Tennis Centre ahead of the 2016 Rio Olympic Games in Rio de Janeiro on August 4, 2016. (Photo courtesy of Andrew Caballero-Reynolds) 2. A member of the U.S. Diplomatic Security team (right) walks with U.S. archery team member Mackenzie Brown (left) to inspect the grounds at the Sambodromo stadium ahead of the 2016 Rio Olympic Games in Rio de Janeiro on August 3, 2016. (Photo courtesy of Andrew Caballero-Reynolds) 3. A DSS special agent monitors the venue as the U.S. Olympic women's water polo team practices at the Clube de Regatas do Flamengo, a community athletic club in Rio de Janeiro, August 14, 2016. DSS special agents provided security support to Brazilian authorities protecting the athletes, venues, and spectators at the 2016 Olympic Games. (U.S. Department of State photo) 4. DSS special agents (right and left) consult with a member of the Rio de Janeiro Bombeiro Civil during routine security operations at the Port of Rio de Janeiro, August 13, 2016, amid the 2016 Summer Olympics. DSS personnel provided security support on a daily basis with a variety of Brazilian law enforcement and emergency-response agencies that were responsible for ensuring safety and security at the 2016 Olympic Games. (U.S. Department of State photo) 5. A DSS Special Agent (center), head of Olympic Security for the U.S. government, discusses security issues with members of the Centro Integrado de Comando e Controle (CICC) during the Olympic Games in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, August 17, 2016. (U.S. Department of State photo) 6. DSS special agents conduct a site survey at the João Havelange Olympic Stadium during the 2016 Olympic Games, August 16, 2016. DSS agents worked as security liaison officers to support Brazilian authorities, who were responsible for the overall safety and security of the games. (U.S. Department of State photo)

PASSPORT AND VISA FRAUD

The U.S. passport is the most highly valued travel document in the world.

DSS has 122 assistant regional security officer-investigators (ARSO-Is), 105 criminal fraud investigators, and 47 eligible family member investigative assistants. Their work resulted in arrests of visa and passport fraud-related suspects, refusals and revocations of visas, and denials of U.S. passports and Consular Reports of Birth Abroad (CRBAs) to non-U.S. citizen applicants. *(For a child born abroad to become a U.S. citizen, his or her U.S.-citizen parent must register the birth at a U.S. consulate or embassy.)*

In 2016, ARSO-Is conducted 1,747 training sessions that trained 30,966 foreign personnel on topics that include but are not limited to fraudulent document detection, travel document security features, impostor detection, and human trafficking prevention. ARSO-I investigations resulted in 1,578 assisted arrests, 272 U.S. fugitive returns, 14,095 revoked/refused visas, and denial of 264 passports/CRBAs.

ARSO-I investigations target illegal travel document rings and transnational criminal organizations with the goal of protecting the United States through the disruption of criminal and terrorist mobility. These cases often involve other crimes, including terrorism, alien smuggling, and human trafficking. In cooperation with the other State Department offices, DSS investigators also check death certificates against passport issuances, looking for matches and similarities (for decades, fraud techniques have included seeking passports in the name of deceased U.S. citizens).

DSS has investigated travel document fraud since its inception in 1916. However, the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004 gave DSS the lead authority for developing plans to address U.S. visa and passport fraud worldwide.

PARTNERSHIP WITH THE U.S. MILITARY

The U.S. military and diplomats have worked in partnership since the founding of the United States.

DSS continues to develop close ties with the U.S. Department of Defense at the strategic, operational, and tactical levels. DSS special agents oversee Marine Security Guard detachments at U.S. embassies and consulates. U.S. military personnel and DSS special agents regularly serve alongside each other in the field and on headquarters staffs around the world, plan for and undertake security operations together, and take part in each other's training programs.

MARINE SECURITY GUARD SECURITY AUGMENTATION UNIT (MSAU)

When violent clashes erupted in Juba, South Sudan, in the summer of 2016, DSS deployed a Marine Security Augmentation Unit (MSAU) to reinforce the embassy.

As South Sudanese troops fought pitched battles with opposition forces, an augmentation team composed of a detachment commander and 12 U.S. Marines was one of the first security assets on the ground. The MSAU took up observation posts at the chancery and conducted protective measures around the compound. The additional visible security presence and countermeasures made it much more difficult for potential adversaries to plan or organize attacks. This added layer of security, along with DS Mobile Security Deployments personnel and additional Department of Defense elements, allowed U.S. Embassy Juba and its diplomats to remain engaged with the government and continue their duties safely and effectively throughout the crisis.

In addition to the U.S. Embassy Juba deployment, MSAUs took part in 15 other deployments in 2016, including Rio de Janeiro in support of both the Olympics and the Paralympic Games.



MARINES INAUGURATE NEW SECURITY GUARD SCHOOL

In August 2016, DSS and the Marine Corps Embassy Security Group (MCESG) inaugurated a new headquarters building at Marine Corps Base Quantico, Virginia. The building is fashioned after a new embassy compound in the standard embassy design and provides office space for the school as well as a training facility for Marine Security Guards (MSG) and MSAU personnel. The complex includes many of the physical details that would be found in a U.S. embassy, including access control points, vehicle barriers, and a fully functional Post One (the guard post at the entrance of diplomatic facilities), as well as the kinds of technical security equipment and alarm systems found at embassies worldwide. The MCESG headquarters trains and deploys personnel for 177 MSG detachments deployed at U.S. embassies and consulates in 149 countries.



TOP: On August 12, 2016, the Marine Corps Embassy Security Group (MCESG) and U.S. Department of State dedicated the new MCESG headquarters building (center background) and its memorial wall at the MCESG compound in Quantico, Virginia. (U.S. Department of State photo)

LEFT: A MCESG color guard detail raises the first flag to be flown over the recently completed MCESG headquarters compound at the ribbon-cutting ceremony for the new headquarters building, August 12, 2016. (U.S. Department of State photo)

RIGHT: Col. Rollin D. Brewster, commanding officer of the MCESG, addresses some 70 guests during the dedication of the new MCESG headquarters building August 12, 2016, in Quantico, Virginia. (U.S. Department of State photo)



50TH ANNIVERSARY OF U.S. NAVY SEABEES PARTNERING WITH DSS

DSS and the U.S. Navy in 2016 marked the 50th anniversary of the Department of State's Naval Support Unit (NSU) Seabees who undertake construction security missions at diplomatic locations around the globe.

The Navy established combat-trained Construction Battalions ("CBs," which became "Seabees") in 1941. Their mission was to build facilities, roads, bridges, tunnels, airstrips, and other infrastructure during military conflicts.

In the 1960s, the State Department began looking to the Seabees for construction, installation, renovation, maintenance, and repair projects in sensitive areas of State Department facilities abroad.

Seabees successfully deployed to Jakarta in 1964 when the U.S. Embassy was badly damaged during civil unrest. Later that year, 50 Seabees, known as "Detachment November," deployed to U.S. Embassy Moscow to remove an extensive hidden microphone system that had been planted by the Soviet Union.

By 1965, about three dozen Seabees were informally attached to the State Department, lending their expertise to thwart technical espionage and to help complete construction projects in sensitive overseas locations.

Following these successes, the Secretary of the Navy officially detailed Seabee members to support the State Department beginning in April 1966.

Today approximately 100 Seabees are assigned to the DSS team.

'CAN YOU HEAR ME NOW?'

Due to the massive size of the U.S. Embassy Baghdad compound, a reliable loudspeaker system is an essential part of emergency communication. U.S. Navy Seabees assigned to DSS determined that announcements made over the system were not reaching all members within the compound, potentially endangering not only those out of listening range, but also anyone depending on them.

The Seabees organized a compound-wide inspection of the loudspeaker system. Within two hours, they recruited more than 50 volunteers and were able to test every location that needed coverage.

Their inspection revealed three 'Big Voice' speaker systems to be non-functional. Repairs included replacing three 400-watt amplifiers and the rewiring of one whole system to make announcements more understandable by reducing feedback-amplifying noise within the system -- providing the affected areas, which housed 500 security personnel, with an adequate notification system. After a week's work, when testing and all repairs to the system were complete, the more than 5,000 personnel on the compound had 100 percent loudspeaker coverage.

LEFT: Seabees helps install concertina wire to secure an area in Afghanistan in December 2010. (Photo courtesy of SWC Joan Powers)



THE OVERSEAS SECURITY ADVISORY COUNCIL

Public-Private Security Partners

Established in 1985, Diplomatic Security's Overseas Security Advisory Council (OSAC) is focused on identifying threats to the U.S. private sector and providing timely safety and security information to U.S. companies, non-governmental organizations, faith-based organizations, and members of the academic community operating around the globe.

In 2016, OSAC conducted more than 2,000 security consultations with its constituent organizations and produced more than 200 analytical security reports. OSAC's timely and informative reporting was made available to more than 22,000 security managers on its website, OSAC.gov. It also facilitated more than 141 "duty to warn" notifications to members of the U.S. private sector at their U.S. headquarters and appropriate facilities in country on specific and credible threats to their respective organizations.

OSAC's major events section provided in-country support to the U.S. private sector for the 2016 Olympic Summer Games in Brazil, producing daily security analysis, forecasts, and real-time threat reporting for the U.S. private sector and facilitating critical information sharing during the events. OSAC's in-depth security assessments and forward-focused daily reporting were lauded as the primary sources for event security information by the private sector, and its support to the U.S. private sector was described as a model of rapid, efficient, and effective public-private sector information sharing during high-profile major events. OSAC has already begun planning for several forthcoming major events, including the 2017 FIFA Confederations Cup in Russia and the 2018 Olympic Winter Games in South Korea.

OSAC's Annual Briefing at State Department headquarters in Washington, D.C., highlights OSAC's private sector partnership and is its most publicized event. The 2016 Annual Briefing took place in November and drew more than 1,200 security professionals from across the U.S. private sector to discuss the latest in security issues and best practices.

Event highlights included dynamic keynote addresses from U.S. Bank CEO Richard Davis, USAID Administrator Gayle Smith, and former NYPD Commissioner Bill Bratton. Other presentations included panels on doing business in Cuba, lessons learned from

the 2015 Radisson BLU hotel attack in Mali, and duty of care for airborne diseases. OSAC's Research and Information Support Center staff prepared a full afternoon of informative sessions, to include presentations on terrorism in Europe and Bangladesh, a look at mitigating online extremism, and a crisis-management exercise focusing on maritime supply-chain security.

U.S. private-sector organizations operating overseas have joined with U.S. Embassy Regional Security Offices through OSAC Country Councils to share security information so both are better prepared for crises abroad. To date, there are 151 Country Councils worldwide. In 2016, new Country Councils were launched in 6 cities: Lomé, Togo; Melbourne, Australia; Bangui, Central African Republic; George Town, Grand Cayman; Recife, Brazil; and Managua, Nicaragua.

An important component of OSAC's information-sharing initiatives is its Common Interest Councils (CICs). The CICs bring security professionals together to better mitigate risks to their personnel and programs abroad during a crisis. As an example of the CICs' effort to develop shared security resources, the OSAC International Development Working Group initiated bi-monthly security calls on issues such as best practices for journey management, guest house lodging, and refugee-program security; and the OSAC Academia Working Group created national standards and language to address non-credit university travel abroad.

OSAC has made significant advancements in the use of social media and mobile applications to communicate security-related information with its constituency. Since relaunching its Twitter handle ([@OSACstate](https://twitter.com/OSACstate)) in 2014, OSAC has amassed 7,000 followers by tweeting OSAC analytic products and consular messaging, and live tweeting from events such as the Annual Briefing. OSAC garnered more than 3.7 million views of its tweets during FY2016—an average of more than 10,000 per day—and is looking to partner with other State Department offices, U.S. Government agencies, and OSAC constituents to build on that success. Additionally, OSAC launched the Android version of its mobile application, previously available only on the Apple iOS platform, in early 2016. Together with an anticipated new website, these digital platforms will serve to expand OSAC's reach throughout the security community and beyond.



LEFT TO RIGHT: Gregory Wahl, Research & Analysis team leader for the Overseas Security Advisory Council (OSAC); Ashley Allen-Smith, OSAC analyst for Middle East & North Africa; Scott Brawner, CEO of Safecom International; and Khushal Safi, Sr., international security specialist for Northeastern University, speak at a security panel during the November 2016 OSAC annual briefing at the State Department. (U.S. Department of State photo)



CRITICAL
OPERATIONS
DOMESTIC

PROTECTING U.S. CITIZENS AT HOME

Across the United States, DSS special agents and security professionals investigate threats, safeguard U.S. passports and visas, fight human trafficking, conduct criminal investigations, protect vital information, and bring suspected lawbreakers to justice.

With wider global reach than any other federal law enforcement or security organization, DSS brings a unique international dimension to partnerships with federal, state, and local law enforcement.

Half of all DSS special agents are based in the United States, staffing not just headquarters, but field and resident offices around the nation. DSS also posts special agents and security specialists to provide investigative support to several domestic task forces and to work as liaison officers with our federal law enforcement partners.

LOS ANGELES

The goal of Operation Buzzkill, which involved the Los Angeles Field Office and other federal and state agencies, was to dismantle document mills producing counterfeit U.S. passports and other government-issued forms of identification in the Los Angeles area. On October 3, 2016, two defendants were arrested during Operation Buzzkill's undercover operation sweep. On November 18, 2016, the two defendants pleaded guilty to production of false identity documents in the U.S. District Court for the Central District of California.

HOUSTON

Following a tip provided to the National Human Trafficking Hotline, Houston Field Office DSS special agents and Homeland Security agents successfully investigated allegations of forced labor of a Nigerian national by a married couple in Katy, Texas. The victim was a nanny and housemaid allegedly subjected to physical and verbal abuse. The Houston Field Office coordinated with the Regional Security Office in Lagos, Nigeria, to obtain key evidence. The defendants were arrested in February 2016 on charges related to visa fraud, forced labor, withholding documents and conspiracy to harbor an illegal alien. In October 2016, the wife entered a plea to unlawful conduct with respect to documents in furtherance of forced labor and the husband pleaded to visa fraud. The U.S. Attorney's Office is seeking restitution of approximately \$130,000 as back wages for the victim.

PORTSMOUTH

A DSS-led investigation revealed that a man living in the Portland, Maine, area was a citizen of the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) who had an extensive criminal and immigration history in Canada. The individual obtained an official DRC passport under a false name, along with an A2 visa for official government travel to the United States. The investigation revealed that the individual had been using his official visa and passport to claim diplomatic status, which served as cover for an international credit card fraud scheme of more than \$1 million. In January 2016, a federal jury returned an eight-count guilty verdict for visa fraud, firearms charges, and bank fraud. He was sentenced to 46 months in prison.

DSS was the lead agency in the case due not only to issues of diplomatic visas and privileges, but also because of the global reach of DSS, which relied on regional security offices in Toronto, Kinshasa, and Montreal, as well as expertise from across the State Department.

The investigation also spun off several other cases.

Using evidence first uncovered in the original investigation, the Portsmouth Resident Office learned that another individual was providing fraudulent information to citizens of sub-Saharan Africa so they could travel to the United States on visitor visas and subsequently claim asylum. A plea deal led to more information about a separate human-smuggling investigation.

Also, related financial transactions in Maine were found to be connected to a credit card scheme being run out of the United Kingdom, which is now being investigated by DSS agents, domestically and in the London Regional Security Office, as well as HSI and various U.K. police agencies.

Operation Northern Watch (ONW) - The Buffalo and St. Albans resident offices combined efforts to start Operation Northern Watch in January of 2015, based on ongoing parallel initiatives and a newly minted Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the New York and Boston field offices. In 2016 the operation expanded to include the Minnesota Resident Office, Detroit Resident Office, and regional security offices in Ottawa, Montreal, Vancouver, and Toronto. Working in partnership with Canadian authorities, DSS is using a network of offices near the U.S.-Canadian border to investigate potential terrorism, visa fraud, and associated criminal activity, to include human-smuggling.

To date, Operation Northern Watch has led to approximately 2,400 visas revoked affecting 85 different U.S. diplomatic posts. Although some suspects have committed crimes in the United States, the vast majority of the individuals referred through Operation Northern Watch are individuals intending to claim asylum in Canada or have already claimed asylum. Included in this group were individuals with ties to designated terrorist organizations.

MINNEAPOLIS

A Minneapolis Resident Office investigation led to guilty pleas or convictions by three conspirators along with operators of a Minnesota farming business in a visa fraud case involving temporary agricultural workers recruited from the Dominican Republic under the H-2A visa program. The fraudulent practices included charging illegal recruiting fees for workers from the Dominican Republic, pressuring the workers to pay illegal kickbacks out of their wages, and creating hundreds of unlawful visa applications at the U.S. Embassy in Santo Domingo. Over three farming seasons, the conspirators kept a total of more than \$200,000 in kickbacks and spent it on travel and leisure expenses, according to U.S. Justice Department prosecutors.

MIAMI AND ATLANTA

Operation Heat Wave in Miami and Operation Brute Force II in Atlanta were both run out of the Miami Field Office. Both operations were designed to re-energize stagnant investigations. Operation Heat Wave resulted in ten arrests, 40 cases closed, and over 100 leads investigated. Operation Brute Force II led to four arrests, 25 cases closed, and 80 leads investigated. The objective was to address a large number of passport fraud cases with the goal to further safeguard the integrity of U.S. travel documents and to highlight the significance of travel document investigations with local partners and U.S. Attorneys.

NEW YORK

Operation Cinderella Story was a DSS-initiated and -led criminal investigation that dismantled a transnational human trafficking criminal network operating in the Republic of Korea and the New York City area. The criminal enterprise laundered millions in illicit proceeds from secret New York City brothels, catering to more than 70,000 pre-vetted customers. Over the course of a 20-month investigation in the United States and in South Korea, two DSS special agents and a forensic accountant linked a dozen conspirators to more than 150 financial accounts that controlled business operations for numerous seemingly independent brothels operating in the New York metropolitan area. In April of 2016, the New York Field Office and other federal agencies executed 10 simultaneous search warrants across

three federal judicial districts in and around the New York area. With support of the U.S. Attorney's Office of the Southern District of New York, 11 targets of the investigation were indicted and arrested on 33 criminal counts, including conspiracy, money laundering, visa fraud, and violation of the Mann Act. In addition to the 11 indictments, DSS anticipates approximately \$3 million will be recovered in seized assets and fines. The RSO in Seoul brokered a solid partnership during the investigation--highlighting the effectiveness of DSS's global reach in neutralizing international criminal conspiracies.

SAN FRANCISCO

On November 22, 2016, the San Francisco Field Office and FBI agents arrested a U.S. citizen of Palestinian descent who had attempted to shoot a firearm inside the confines of the Israeli Consulate in San Francisco. The suspect was taken into custody by the San Francisco Police Department and, although a juvenile under federal law, was found to be on the FBI Terrorist Watchlist with extremist connections.

WASHINGTON, D.C.

The Washington, D.C., Field Office (WFO) investigated and brought to justice a violent international sexual predator during 2016. The Loudoun County Sheriff's Office in northern Virginia obtained information that a female juvenile of El Salvadoran descent had been sexually assaulted in El Salvador by Eric Noe Araujo-Flores, a U.S. legal permanent resident. The victim was then smuggled into the United States and was repeatedly sexually assaulted by the same predator in Loudoun and Fairfax counties. Loudoun County Sheriff's Office contacted DSS for assistance with the case, as WFO is an active partner in the Northern Virginia Human Trafficking Task Force. DSS conducted an investigation in the United States and in El Salvador. Working closely with RSO San Salvador, DSS gathered sufficient evidence for the U.S. Attorney's Office to obtain an arrest warrant for sex trafficking of a child. Araujo-Flores was arrested by DSS agents. A federal grand jury returned a 10-count indictment against Araujo-Flores who was convicted of nine counts and sentenced to 25 years in federal prison in June 2016.

SAFEGUARDING U.S. PASSPORTS AND VISAS



STOLEN PERSONAL INFORMATION IN HOUSTON

In a case that started in 2014, a contractor at the Houston Passport Agency was arrested on May 7, 2017, for aggravated identity theft, wire fraud, and conspiracy. Chloe McClendon, Domonique Thomas, and Alicia Myles sold at least 1,400 pieces of personally identifiable information from U.S. passport applications. Thomas was sentenced to 96 months incarceration with three years of supervised

release, and McClendon was sentenced to 65 months of incarceration followed by three years of supervised release. Both defendants were ordered to pay \$267,253.43. The third co-conspirator, Myles, was sentenced to 42 months of incarceration with three years of supervised release. She was also ordered to make restitution to the affected companies and individuals.



BOGUS EMBASSY SERVICES IN GHANA

Operation Spartan Vanguard was an operation managed by the Regional Security Office in Accra, Ghana, and targeted criminal document vendors in West Africa. In 2016, the operation uncovered the existence of a criminal enterprise that duped unsuspecting African clients into paying \$6,000 for “U.S. Embassy” services. The investigation included the use of an undercover operative and resulted in the arrest of several key members, the seizure of evidence, and the shutting down of the sham diplomatic offices. According to the Consular Section at U.S. Embassy Accra, the operation has significantly reduced the amount of fraudulent documents presented at numerous U.S. embassies in the region.

***TOP:** Exterior of the legitimate U.S. Embassy in Accra, Ghana. (U.S. Department of State photo)*



***BOTTOM:** One of several buildings used by the disrupted fraud ring in Accra, Ghana. (U.S. Department of State photo)*

The image features a solid teal background. A white hexagon is centered, with four thin white lines intersecting it. Two lines are horizontal, one above and one below the hexagon. Two diagonal lines cross the hexagon from the top-left to the bottom-right and from the top-right to the bottom-left. The text 'CRITICAL OPERATIONS PROTECTION' is centered within the hexagon. 'CRITICAL' and 'OPERATIONS' are in a light grey, uppercase, sans-serif font. 'PROTECTION' is in a bold, teal, uppercase, sans-serif font.

CRITICAL
OPERATIONS
PROTECTION

PROTECTING PEOPLE ABROAD

In addition to the protection of U.S. diplomatic facilities and information, as well as, law enforcement responsibilities, a key function of DSS is protecting people.

DSS special agents protect the U.S. Secretary of State 24 hours a day, seven days a week wherever he or she is in the world.

DSS special agents also protect the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, U.S. diplomats overseas, and U.S. athletes competing in international sporting events, such as the 2016 Olympic Games in Rio De Janeiro.

DSS also protects foreign dignitaries and official guests when they visit the United States, coordinating their protection with state and local law enforcement agencies.

PROTECTIVE LIAISON

The State Department's Experience America program showcases the very best the United States has to offer to foreign ambassadors assigned to Washington, D.C. The program takes foreign ambassadors beyond Washington, D.C., to visit major U.S. cities so that foreign dignitaries can consult and meet with community leaders, private businesses, and educational institutions. The program, initiated under President George W. Bush and continued under President Barack Obama, is executed by the Office of Protocol. DSS plays a critical role in these trips by providing security support to safely and securely transport members of the foreign diplomatic corps around host cities as well as serving in a liaison capacity with U.S. local law enforcement partners on the ground. From 2015-2016, the DSS Protective Liaison office supported Experience America trips to Miami, Seattle, Nashville, San Francisco, Houston, Boston, Las Vegas, and the Grand Canyon.

DIGNITARY PROTECTION

The Dignitary Protection Division (DP) provided a record level of protective services in 2016, to include the Nuclear Summit, Global Climate Change Summit, Counter-ISIS Summit, Rio de Janeiro Summer Olympic Games, the Rio Para Olympics, as well as the 71st annual UN General Assembly.

The General Assembly of the United Nations (UNGA) in New York City is the largest regularly scheduled diplomatic gathering in the world and requires comprehensive coordination between local, federal, and international security organizations. DSS provided protective security for 46 visiting foreign dignitaries, and the Secretary of State, and the U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations. In all, more than 750 personnel supported UNGA 71 in September 2016. The deployment included 65 Uniformed Division officers, five Mobile Security Deployments tactical support teams, and more than 200 DSS vehicles. The DSS presence was augmented by 80 members of the U.S. Marshals Service and 30 agents from the Justice Department's Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives, as well as members of the U.S. military who provided explosives ordnance canine teams. Delegations from nearly all the 193 UN member nations attended UNGA high-level meetings from September 19-26.

SECRETARY'S DETAIL

Secretaries of State travel the globe for face-to-face meetings with world leaders. Secretary of State Colin Powell spent more than 200 days overseas. Secretary of State Hillary Clinton traveled more than 950,000 miles during her tenure, and Secretaries of State Condoleezza Rice and John Kerry both traveled more than one million miles.

In 2016, DSS supported a hectic travel pace for Secretary Kerry, who flew approximately 400,000 miles in official travel during 2016, including more than two dozen separate trips to more than 70 cities in 50 countries. To accomplish this, the Secretary of State's permanently assigned protective detail was augmented by a total of 418 special agents on short-term assignments from other missions throughout DSS.

Location, Location, Location - The New Office Buildings (NOB) Branch, in 2016, created a formal process to advise the Bureau of Overseas Building Operations on whether security conditions mandated the inclusion of on-compound housing in new embassy and consulate construction projects. NOB worked across DS and with RSOs at more than 50 posts to identify where on-compound housing is most needed to best protect our officers and family members overseas.

Sig Sauer to Glock 19 - The Defensive Equipment and Armored Vehicle Division began to transition the DSS standard-issued agent duty pistol from the Sig Sauer P228/P229/P229R to the Glock 19.

Weapons of Mass Destruction Division (WMD) Preparedness - The DSS WMD Division trained and equipped 125 overseas posts and conducted 80 domestic training sessions for 1,145 State Department employees. WMD also completed 210 shipments of critical protective equipment to overseas posts.



1



3



2



4

1. U.S. and United Nations flags fly over Midtown Manhattan on September 18, 2016, as dignitaries from around the world began gathering in New York City for the 71st General Assembly of the United Nations. DSS special agents provide protective details for more than 40 dignitaries. (U.S. Department of State photo)
2. A mobile video systems specialist (left) and two security engineering officers assigned to the Office of Security Technology discuss temporary placement of a video surveillance camera near the United Nations headquarters in New York during the 71st U.N. General Assembly on September 20, 2016. (U.S. Department of State photo)
3. A DSS Mobile Security Deployments team member confers with other DSS special agents preparing to escort Secretary of State John Kerry during the United Nations General Assembly in New York City on September 18 2016. (U.S. Department of State photo)
4. Supporting DSS, a U.S. Marine Corps canine handler and explosive ordnance disposal specialists inspect motorcade vehicles preparing to carry international diplomats during the United Nations General Assembly in New York City on September 19, 2016. (U.S. Department of State photo)

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS

Expeditionary Barriers - Responding to the need for perimeter anti-ram barriers that can be rapidly deployed, meet State Department security requirements and American Society for Testing and Materials International standards, the DSS Research and Development Programs Branch partnered with the transportation institutes at Texas A&M University and Pennsylvania State University to design a new category of barriers expressly for expeditionary environments. Two newly designed barriers, one built from spare tires and sand, and one from soil-filled Jersey barriers, can stop medium-duty trucks traveling at road speeds.

Boulders, Boulders Everywhere ...

The R&D Section also created guidelines for the use of boulders and local rock in perimeter barriers. This not only allows for inexpensive and rapid protection in expeditionary environments, but using local stone can also be incorporated into the design of permanent facilities. This can lead to visually-pleasing anti-ram barriers that provide a high level of protection while also serving as an element uniting a new diplomatic mission with its host nation. DSS design guidance can help protect compound defenses from being breached by medium-duty trucks traveling at high speeds.

Insiders – Building and Keeping Trust Within

Counterterrorism and Counterintelligence Vetting Unit

The Counterintelligence and Counterterrorism Vetting Unit (CCV) uses enhanced vetting to mitigate the inherent security risks of hiring locally employed staff at high-threat U.S. diplomatic missions worldwide, especially in our highest threat environments.

One notable success took place in early 2016 when an individual applying for a position as a construction worker at the U.S. Embassy in Kabul, Afghanistan, was discovered to have directly participated in an attack on the U.S. military. CCV was able to match the individual's recent fingerprints to latent prints from 2006 recovered from a roadside bomb used to kill U.S. military members conducting a patrol near Kandahar, Afghanistan.

Domestic Facilities Protection

During 2016, members of the Active Shooter Response Team conducted 26 drills in and around State Department facilities. In March of 2016, the Uniformed Protection Division conducted an active-shooter response limited-scale exercise at State Department facilities in Washington, D.C., engaging a role player acting as the active shooter. A full-scale active-shooter exercise in October 2016 tested the coordinated response between DSS uniformed officers and members of the Washington, D.C.

Metropolitan Police Department, the U.S. Park Police, and the Department of Homeland Security's Federal Protective Service.

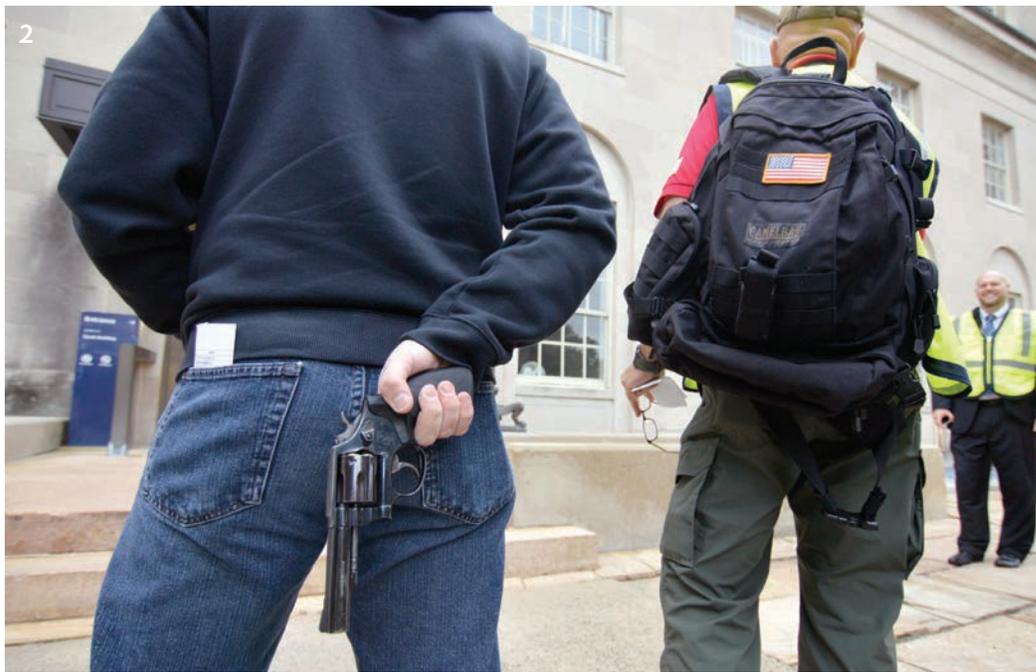
This exercise utilized more than 100 role players, active-shooter exercise staff, and controllers. Approximately 2,000 State Department employees have attended the two-hour active-shooter awareness briefings. By the end of 2016, there were nine State Department annex facilities with assigned active-shooter response teams.

Facilities Security

The DSS Facilities Security Division (FSD) continued work on several high profile domestic projects including the Harry S Truman Building Phase 1C Renovation, the Foreign Affairs Security Training Center (FASTC) in Virginia, and the Charleston Financial Center New Office Building in South Carolina, providing critical site security management and construction surveillance in highly sensitive areas. In conjunction with the DSS Office of Domestic Facilities Protection and the DSS Office of Domestic Management and Engineering, FSD managed security projects at the residence of the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations residence in New York City, conducted multiple site visits and prepared security design concepts for the Secretary of State's residences in Washington DC, and at several locations in Texas.



1. Observers and controllers from numerous law enforcement agencies gather before the start of a simulated active-shooter exercise at State Department offices on Navy Hill. The exercise took place October 6, 2016, in Washington, D.C., and included State Department personnel as well as local and federal law enforcement agencies. (U.S. Department of State photo) 2. A role player portraying a recently dismissed former employee prepares to enter State Department offices with a simulated weapon during an active-shooter exercise that took place October 6, 2016, in Washington, D.C. (U.S. Department of State photo) 3. A member of the DSS Office of Domestic Facilities Protection performs duties as exercise safety controller during a simulated active-shooter incident October 6, 2016, in Washington, D.C. (U.S. Department of State photo) 4. During an exercise, a DSS uniformed security officer (in white shirt) assists officers from the Federal Protective Service arriving on the scene of a simulated active-shooter incident. The exercise took place October 6, 2016, in Washington, D.C. (U.S. Department of State photo) 5. During an exercise, a DSS uniformed security officer (in white shirt) assists State Department employees evacuating offices in a simulated active-shooter incident. The exercise took place October 6, 2016, in Washington, D.C. (U.S. Department of State photo)



DIPLOMATIC COURIER SERVICE

The Diplomatic Courier Service ensures the security and protection of classified diplomatic pouches while in transit abroad. DSS relies on an expert cadre of 100 U.S. Diplomatic Couriers to transport classified material, life-saving medicine, as well as secure construction materials to hundreds of State Department posts around the world. With regional courier offices in the United States, Germany, South Africa, Thailand, South Korea, Bahrain, Brazil, Cote d'Ivoire, and Senegal, couriers travel to diplomatic posts throughout the world, constantly trouble-shooting and innovating.

Classified Pouches to China

One of the most challenging initiatives facing the Diplomatic Courier Service over the past decade has been providing classified pouch service to U.S. missions in the People's Republic of China (PRC). The Chinese government imposes strict size and weight restrictions on diplomatic pouches. Despite these challenges, the Diplomatic Courier Service delivered nearly 1,300 items weighing more than 34 tons by ferry from Incheon, South Korea, in addition to 1,900 items weighing 31 tons overland from Hong Kong to the U.S. Embassy Beijing and affiliated consulates general throughout the PRC in 2016.

Secretary of State Support

The Diplomatic Courier Service continued supporting the record-breaking travels of the past three Secretaries of State. In 2016, couriers orchestrated the delivery of sensitive communications gear of the Secretary's Mobile Communications Team during 94 deployments to 50 countries.

Classified Pouch Modernization Effort (CPME)

With a workforce always in transit, the Diplomatic Courier Service constantly researches innovative technologies. The CPME includes the development of secure mobile smartphone applications, improved pouch scanner capabilities, a customer portal with pouch tracking capabilities, and a management portal that tracks key performance indicators. By leveraging leading technologies, the Diplomatic Courier Service plans to continue delivering superior customer service while providing greater security with increased logistical speed and efficiency.

Supporting Front-Line Diplomacy

In high-risk security situations, DSS often deploys its Mobile Security Deployments (MSD) teams or military members from the Military Security Augmentation Unit (MSAU). In 2016, the Diplomatic Courier Service supported 42 MSD and MSAU deployments, primarily to posts in Africa due to political instability, terrorist bombings and contested elections.

The Diplomatic Courier Service also provided classified pouch and logistical support to Rio de Janeiro and Montevideo during the 2016 Summer Olympic Games, and to Haiti to support the relief efforts after Hurricane Matthew devastated the island.

***BELOW:** The Diplomatic Courier Service played a key role during the 2016 Olympic and Paralympic Games in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. Couriers participated in morning briefings to share and receive the latest information to ensure the games were safe and secure for hundreds of thousands of international visitors who descended on Brazil. (U.S. Department of State photo)*





Diplomatic Couriers dockside in Havana. (U.S. Department of State photo).



MSD – MOBILE SECURITY DEPLOYMENTS

MSD is the State Department's on-call crisis response unit responsible for providing emergency security support and training to Department facilities and personnel around the world and within the United States facing increased threat, following terrorist attacks or other man-made or natural crisis. Staffed by specially-trained DSS special agents and security specialists, teams can operate in the most demanding environments with limited support to provide movement and static security, personnel and facility evacuations, or other special requirements.

- Following September's contested elections in Kinshasa, Democratic Republic of Congo, post began witnessing sporadic rioting, roadblocks, and police clashes with protesters. As the potential for increased civil unrest and political instability, the Department determined ordered departure was warranted, necessitating the evacuation of more than 120 Chief of Mission personnel, mainly family members, across the Congo River to Brazzaville, Republic of Congo.

Within six hours of notification, MSD dispatched two teams that arrived the next day to provide security augmentation and begin coordinating the pending evacuation across the river. MSD team members assisted in transiting tense checkpoints to safely move embassy staff and families to the port, secured post's vessel, began ferrying personnel to the relative safety of Brazzaville, and then established a secure location to house evacuees. As tensions subsided and the Department approved the return of personnel, the team repeated these processes in reverse. Despite violent protests that resulted in the deaths of 53 Congolese protesters, MSD helped ensure that U.S. Embassy Kinshasa and Brazzaville, along with their personnel, were able to maintain operations.

- MSD supported more than 30 overseas posts with mobile training teams to conduct security-related training including:
 - Preparation and support for the Summer Olympics in Rio De Janeiro, Brazil.
 - Armored vehicle training in Egypt, Peru, and Madagascar.
 - Training for embassy staff, Marine Security Guards, and local guards throughout Europe following a series of terrorist attacks in urban centers.



- MSD supported the Secretary of State and various foreign dignitaries with 21 tactical support teams to provide enhanced protection for high threat protective details. Examples include:
 - Secretary of State visits including the Paris Climate Conference in France; NATO Ministerial Conference in Belgium, and joint U.S.-Saudi exercises in Saudi Arabia.
 - Foreign dignitary visits to the United States, including the Iranian foreign minister and Palestinian president.
- MSD conducted 19 crisis response or security support missions to support diplomatic missions including:
 - Multi-month missions in Juba, South Sudan; Mogadishu, Somalia; and Baghdad, Iraq.
 - A U.S. Congressional delegation visiting Gaziantep, Turkey.
 - Deployment to Brussels, Belgium, after the March 22, 2016, terror attacks that killed 32 and injured over 300. This mission included support for the Secretary of State during his visit based on increased threat and strained host nation resources.

1. During MSD "Green Team" training, DSS special agents learn how to protect an embassy from attacks and other hostile acts. In this photo, agents clear a room after an explosion in North Carolina. 2. During MSD "Green Team" training, special agents practice protecting an embassy and its staff during an attack or other hostile acts. This DSS special agent sets up communications equipment to give and receive immediate information about a mock attack during an exercise in West Virginia. 3. DSS special agents learn small unit tactics during a training exercise as part of their six-month MSD "Green Team" training in West Virginia. 4. Two MSD "Green Team" trainees examine their shots during a "learning to teach" exercise at FASTC, Blackstone, Virginia. One of MSD's missions is to provide specialized security training at Foreign Service posts overseas. (U.S. Department of State photos)

Security Technology Directorate (ST)

DSS technical experts develop and put in place a wide range of technical security countermeasures to protect U.S. diplomats and sensitive information.

HIGH PROFILE STORIES

Bombing aftermath in Kabul

On January 4, 2016, a truck bomb destroyed nearly a third of Camp Sullivan in Kabul, Afghanistan, which serves as the administrative base for the U.S. Embassy Kabul's contract security force. Less than two weeks after the attack, ST personnel installed new custom-designed Technical Security Trailers that provide live-streaming high-definition video coverage and emergency notification to the DS Command Center in Virginia. ST constructed a new Security Operations Center on site from which security personnel coordinate activities, monitor camera feeds, and maintain communication with U.S. Embassy Kabul and Washington. ST also installed a permanent high-definition camera system, an emergency notification system, and biometric access control to further enhance the mission's security.

One Badge pilot project

In 2016, ST initiated pilot projects in Ottawa, Frankfurt, Bangkok, and Pretoria to deploy and test the State Department's secure multi-agency credential, termed "One Badge," which complies with federal interagency standards. The pilot included issuing One Badges to over 5,000 personnel, including U.S. employees, locally employed staff, contractors, family members, local guards, and third-country nationals. One Badge is planned to replace current ID cards for post identification and is another step in securing U.S. global facilities and information.



*A January 4, 2016, bomb blast outside of a residential compound for U.S. security contractors in Kabul killed at least three people and injured dozens of others.
(U.S. Department of State photo)*

SECURITY COMMUNICATIONS AT RIO OLYMPICS

The Contingency Communications Radio (CCR) program provides tactical overseas communications as well as secure links between the field and the DS Command Center. CCR served as the primary strategic communications planner for the DSS mission to the 2016 Summer Olympic Games in Rio de Janeiro. Backed up by land mobile radio technology and Iridium tracking devices, DSS field agents had multiple forms of communication at their disposal. In the joint operations center, CCR deployed control terminals, which allowed seamless voice and multi-media connectivity to DSS and other federal agents.

WI-FI PILOT PROJECT AT STATE DEPARTMENT FACILITIES

Meeting the growing demand for Wi-Fi in non-sensitive locations, ST experts partnered with the State Department's Bureau of Information Resources Management to enable Wi-Fi access for employees and visitors domestically and overseas while ensuring minimal negative impact to sensitive operations. Along with the four pilot posts already completed, 16 additional posts will benefit from enhanced Wi-Fi countermeasures in FY 2017.

Other technology accomplishments:

- Completed the first successful deployment of a Hardened Alternative Trailer System in N'Djamena, Chad, which provided secure, on-compound, unclassified office space for mission personnel to mitigate an elevation in threat until a new embassy compound is completed.
- Constructed a Tactical Operations Center for the new embassy compound in Islamabad, Pakistan.
- Procured, processed, and shipped over 1,021,000 pieces of security equipment, valued at \$95.3 million, to State Department facilities around the globe, with an average of eight days delivery time.
- Provided the U.S. Embassy Baghdad with a wireless high-definition video camera system independent of the city's or embassy's power grid.
- Developed a new security video system and worldwide deployment strategy that will enable the State Department to continue to build its global low-light, high-resolution viewing capabilities in a cost-effective manner.



CRITICAL
OPERATIONS
CRITICAL
INFORMATION

PROTECTING INFORMATION

Diplomacy takes place in an increasingly connected world. The number of people connected to the Internet is expected to grow from 3.5 billion in 2016 to 7 billion in 2022.

DSS priorities include leveraging technology and innovation to enhance investigative and forensic analysis capabilities, analyzing advanced cyber threats, and bolstering network defenses and intrusion monitoring. At the same time, just as face-to-face meetings remain essential to diplomacy, so, too, hands-on analysis and in-person meetings are vital to safeguarding sensitive information and vital national interests.

Threat Investigations and Analysis Directorate (TIA)

The Threat Investigations and Analysis Directorate (TIA) tracks, analyzes, disseminates, and investigates threat information for U.S. embassies and consulates, as well as for the nation's private sector organizations via Overseas Security Advisory Council (OSAC). The TIA offices play specific and vital roles in the conduct of this mission.

Protecting Networks

The State Department's global computer systems include an unclassified network linked to the public internet, and a separate, internal classified network with no wired or wireless internet connections. Both networks are daily tools for U.S. diplomats, but are also tempting targets for hackers, spies, and other cyber intruders.

Security Infrastructure Directorate (SI)

The Security Infrastructure Directorate focuses on protecting national security through ensuring a trusted and vetted workforce, safeguarding classified information, securing sensitive and classified networks, and defending against external and internal threats.

Continuous Evaluation Program

- In November 2016, the State Department implemented the initial phase of the U.S. government's continuous evaluation program, part of the security clearance reform effort to modernize personnel security processing.
- Under long-accepted practices, personnel holding security clearances are re-investigated periodically – typically every five years. The intent of the continuous evaluations process is to supplement the periodic background investigative process with automated checks of government and commercial databases (both classified and unclassified) to identify and resolve adjudication issues as they emerge, bringing potential issues to light in a more timely manner.
- The continuous evaluation program does not replace periodic reinvestigation – rather, records checks will be conducted on a more frequent basis and provide input into the periodic reinvestigation process.

Foreign Affairs Cybersecurity Center (FACC)

- The Foreign Affairs Cybersecurity Center in Maryland, which opened in 2013, is a state-of-the-art cyber operations center that maintains a 24/7 watch to detect cyber threats to the State Department and the entire foreign affairs community.
- The center detects, reacts, and responds to global cyber threats in “real-time” –protecting global diplomacy initiatives against aggressive cyber adversaries. By deploying enhanced security tools and technology throughout 2016, the DSS cyber team further automated the processing of threat and vulnerability indicators, thereby accelerating the identification and mitigation of malicious network activity. Likewise, development of a data-analytics capability enhanced DSS' ability to collect and correlate a myriad of security data feeds to better understand malicious activity trends and develop proactive solutions for preventing incidents before they begin.



DSS Plans Cyber and Technology Security Directorate

Adapting to the ever-evolving threats to the State Department's technical security, DSS began reorganizing several existing offices into a new Cyber and Technology Security Directorate (CTS), to be formally established in calendar year 2017.

The CTS Directorate reflects the importance of cybersecurity and brings heightened emphasis and capabilities to face cyber threats against U.S. diplomacy.

The CTS Directorate consolidates cyber technology and investigative support elements from multiple offices with three main areas of focus:

- Cyber and technology security,
- Cyber threat and forensic investigation, and
- Technology innovation and engineering.

These cyber and technology security experts are increasing the State Department's ability innovate securely in areas such as Wi-Fi, cloud services, mobile communications, and social media.

DS COMMAND CENTER

The DS Command Center (DSCC) continues as the operational focal point for all DS activities worldwide, with the crucial task of providing situational awareness to senior DSS, State Department, and interagency leadership 24 hours a day, seven days a week.

Often with multiple events taking place simultaneously, the DSCC provides critical information to leadership and coordinates urgent requests for support from RSOs abroad.

Using state-of-the-art technology, the DSCC provides real-time monitoring of cameras and alarms at more than 300 diplomatic facilities around the globe, to include capturing security video footage of incidents. The DSCC also monitors official movements of U.S. diplomatic personnel in more than 60 countries, as well as facilitating DSS and interagency global awareness through threat, intelligence, and security incident dissemination, and supporting all aspects of our global law enforcement mission.

One of the essential functions of the DSCC is to provide command-and-control operations in times of crisis, which was highlighted during the complex terror attacks in Brussels, Belgium, in March 2016. The Command Center staff provided uninterrupted 24-hour coverage both for DS leadership – by providing timely updates – and for the personnel at post by providing timely responses to all requests for assistance.

The Command Center provided support for attacks, kidnappings, and other incidents around the globe in 2016, including: New York City; Bamako, Mali; Grand-Bassam, Côte d'Ivoire; Bujumbura, Burundi; Nice, France; Amman, Jordan; Tel Aviv, Israel; Jerusalem; Mogadishu, Somalia; Moscow, Russia; Würzburg and Munich,

Germany; Hurgada and Cairo, Egypt; multiple cities in Syria, Nigeria; Iraq; and Afghanistan. The DSCC also followed multiple incidents, to include both terrorist attacks and political turmoil, in Istanbul, Ankara, Diyarbakir, and Gaziantep, Turkey. DSCC provided real-time updates, communicated with concerned co-workers and families, and in several instances communicated with the personnel in the danger zone who were waiting for help to arrive during incidents.

As the experts in command-and-control operations, the DSCC was called on to lead the joint operations centers at high-profile international events during 2016, most notably the Summer Olympic Games in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. The Command Center also operated the Dignitary Protections Operations Center in support of protective operations at the 71st United Nations General Assembly in New York.

The DSCC adjudicated more than 38,000 alarm events, created over 260 executive video productions of incidents at diplomatic missions, tracked 4,000 personnel movements that included 350 VIP and 2,500 courier missions, and provided real-time situational awareness during attacks and other significant incidents around the globe. The DSCC also disseminated thousands of security and threat-related cables and products, and continued to maintain vigilance over U.S. government diplomatic facilities and personnel worldwide.



Watch officers monitor information at the DS Command Center at DSS headquarters in Rosslyn, Virginia. (U.S. Department of State photo)

OFFICE OF INTELLIGENCE AND THREAT ANALYSIS

The Office of Intelligence and Threat Analysis (ITA) uses all-source intelligence on terrorist activities and threats directed against State Department personnel and diplomatic facilities to draft and disseminate analytical information products to inform or warn DS senior leadership and RSOs overseas. The office also monitors threats against the Secretary of State, visiting foreign dignitaries, resident foreign diplomats, and foreign missions in the United States for whom DSS has a security responsibility.

ITA's mission rests on three critical pillars: threat analysis and warning, publication and dissemination of intelligence products, and provision of threat ratings.

- **Threat Analysis and Warning:** ITA is a “super consumer” of information produced by the intelligence community, performing both initial and in-depth analysis to ensure that appropriate context on threat information is available in a timely manner to security officers in the field and State Department decision makers. ITA personnel embedded in the DS Command Center provide preliminary warning to field officers via classified notifications, and ITA regional analysts follow up with an analysis of the credibility, viability, and specificity of the threat. ITA works with the Bureau of Consular Affairs, the Overseas Security Advisory Council (OSAC), and diplomatic posts to facilitate the issuance of unclassified security messages and travel warnings informing U.S. citizens of potential threats and security incidents. Separately, ITA's in-depth Security Environment Threat Assessments (SETAs) are key components in DSS longer-term planning and strategy to determine issues such as the implementation of security countermeasures, the decision to drawdown or re-open facilities, and the evaluation of the risk associated with high-profile activities in countries of concern.

- **Intelligence Publications and Dissemination:** ITA disseminates analysis to the greater intelligence community and U.S. government audience via a variety of publications. The office's primary publications, the classified Diplomatic Security Daily and its companion, the Trends/Tactics, Incidents, and Analysis report, are circulated on a daily basis reaching approximately 40,000 recipients, as well as the National Counterterrorism Center's electronic bulletin board.
- **Threat Ratings:** ITA oversees the assignment of threat ratings for all diplomatic posts on an annual basis via the State Department's Security Environment Threat List. The threat list provides ratings from low to critical in the categories of terrorism, political violence, crime, human intelligence, and technical intelligence. ITA is also responsible for the initial designation of High Threat-High Risk posts through an annual process that considers threats as well as mitigation efforts in order to rank posts with the highest residual risk and vulnerability.

INVESTIGATING TERRORIST THREATS

The Office of Protective Intelligence Investigations (PII)

is responsible for directing, coordinating, and conducting investigations into terrorist activities and other threats or potential threats directed against the Secretary of State, State Department personnel and facilities, designated foreign dignitaries and diplomatic missions in the United States, and all U.S. government personnel, facilities, and interests under Chief of Mission authority.

In 2016, PII provided support to high-level global gatherings such as the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation Summit, the Climate Change Conference, and the Olympic and Paralympic games in Rio de Janeiro.

PII also significantly contributed to the U.S. government's counterterrorism strategy through its continued participation in 22 FBI-managed Joint Terrorism Task Forces (JTTFs). Through their role as JTTF officers, DSS special agents served as case agents on numerous counterterrorism investigations with an overseas nexus or a connection to passport or visa fraud. For example, JTTF agents played prominent roles in investigating terrorist attacks in New York City, Burkina Faso, Brussels, Bangladesh, and Amman. DSS Task Force agents repeatedly deployed alongside their FBI colleagues to further counterterrorism investigations throughout the world, with positive results for both State Department operations and JTTF investigations.

Additionally, PII continued to expand its counterterrorism and protective intelligence liaison program through the establishment of new liaison officers within the Department of Defense and the intelligence community.

REWARDS FOR JUSTICE

Since its inception in 1984, the Rewards for Justice program has paid over \$125 million to more than 80 individuals who provided credible information that either prevented or successfully resolved acts of international terrorism against U.S. persons and property.

In 2016, RFJ bolstered the fight against international terrorism with several high-profile announcements, including 13 new reward offers for key terrorist leaders.

Most notably, RFJ's reward offer for ISIL leader Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi was increased to \$25 million, further demonstrating the U.S. government's resolve to defeat ISIS and bring to justice one of the world's most heinous terrorists.

**STOP
AL-BAGHDADI**

UP TO \$25 MILLION REWARD

Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi, also known as Abu Du'a, also known as Ibrahim 'Awwad Ibrahim 'Ali al-Badri, is the senior leader of the terrorist organization Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL). Under al-Baghdadi, ISIL has been responsible for the deaths of thousands of civilians.

The U.S. Government is offering a reward of up to \$25 million for information about al-Baghdadi. Absolute confidentiality is assured and relocation may be available. If you have information, please contact the nearest U.S. embassy or consulate or no2daesh@rewards4justice.co.

REWARDS FOR JUSTICE

Washington, D.C.
20533-0303 USA
no2daesh@rewards4justice.co
www.rewardsforjustice.net
@Rewards4Justice
1-800-USREWARDS

**ABU BAKR AL-BAGHDADI
(ABU DU'A)
(IBRAHIM 'AWWAD
IBRAHIM 'ALI AL-BADRI)
Up to \$25 Million Reward**

Rewards for Justice wanted poster. (www.rewardsforjustice.net)



CRITICAL
OPERATIONS
TRAINING

TRAINING OUR PEOPLE

The Training Directorate trains and develops DSS professionals throughout their careers and conducts security training for employees of the State Department, other U.S. foreign affairs agencies, dependents, and certain foreign government security and law enforcement personnel.

The Directorate also provides specialized training, related equipment, operational security support, and enhanced anti-terrorism capabilities and awareness to U.S. diplomatic missions worldwide.

A critical mission of the Training Directorate is to help all State Department personnel be prepared to meet the risks of serving in a dangerous world. While DSS specialists are professionally focused on security, everyone in the State Department has a responsibility and an important role in his or her own personal security.

BASIC SPECIAL AGENT COURSE – ALWAYS EVOLVING

DSS is constantly evolving, and the Basic Special Agent Course (BSAC) is no exception. In 2016, BSAC training represented a gradual evolution that, over the past several years has substantially improved the methods DSS uses to train new special agents.

The biggest change has been a shift towards scenario-based exercises and testing, and an increased focus on physical fitness. BSAC still culminates with a final exercise in which special agent candidates escort a foreign dignitary – portrayed by a role-player – through high-visibility sites throughout Washington, D.C. The new Protection (PRS) course has added multiple practice exercises that allow students to rotate through different PRS positions and graded evolutions that include simulated attacks and afford students the opportunity to act as a protection detail team in public before the final graded event. These changes have made the PRS training block far more effective, which in turn makes special agents better prepared to step directly into PRS roles upon graduation.

The second key area of training improvement is in criminal investigations. The Training Directorate determined a new approach was required after a close review of student surveys and reports from the field. The criminal training portion was completely rebuilt from the ground up; daily training now incorporates the various skill sets of investigations, tactical room entry techniques, and defensive tactics. Following this format the students build their DSS-specific case management skills by conducting a mock passport fraud investigation through to completion, building upon skills taught at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center and the DS Training Center (DSTC). Renamed “CREDIT”, (derived from C – Criminal Investigations, RE – Room Entry, and DT – Defensive Tactics) this program is now a dynamic, interesting, scenario-based course that allows students to practice critical interviewing and investigative skills in a safe environment.

Mental and physical skills are built simultaneously in a five week program that demonstrates the necessity to consider both agent safety and investigative techniques simultaneously in the field.

Driving home these points, training includes multiple scenarios that involve investigative skills, interviewing, surveillance, and addressing unexpected, high-risk situations federal law enforcement officers might experience.

The Training Directorate has refined the delivery of basic special agent training by focusing on these key skills of investigations and protection. By leveraging the student contact hours through scenario-based training and constant practice of building block skills to ensure mastery, today’s new special agents are more prepared than ever to face the challenges of conducting investigations and safeguarding personnel.



1. DSS special agent candidates take a proctored fitness test on their first day of training in Dunn Loring, Virginia, in August 2016. (U.S. Department of State photo)



2



3



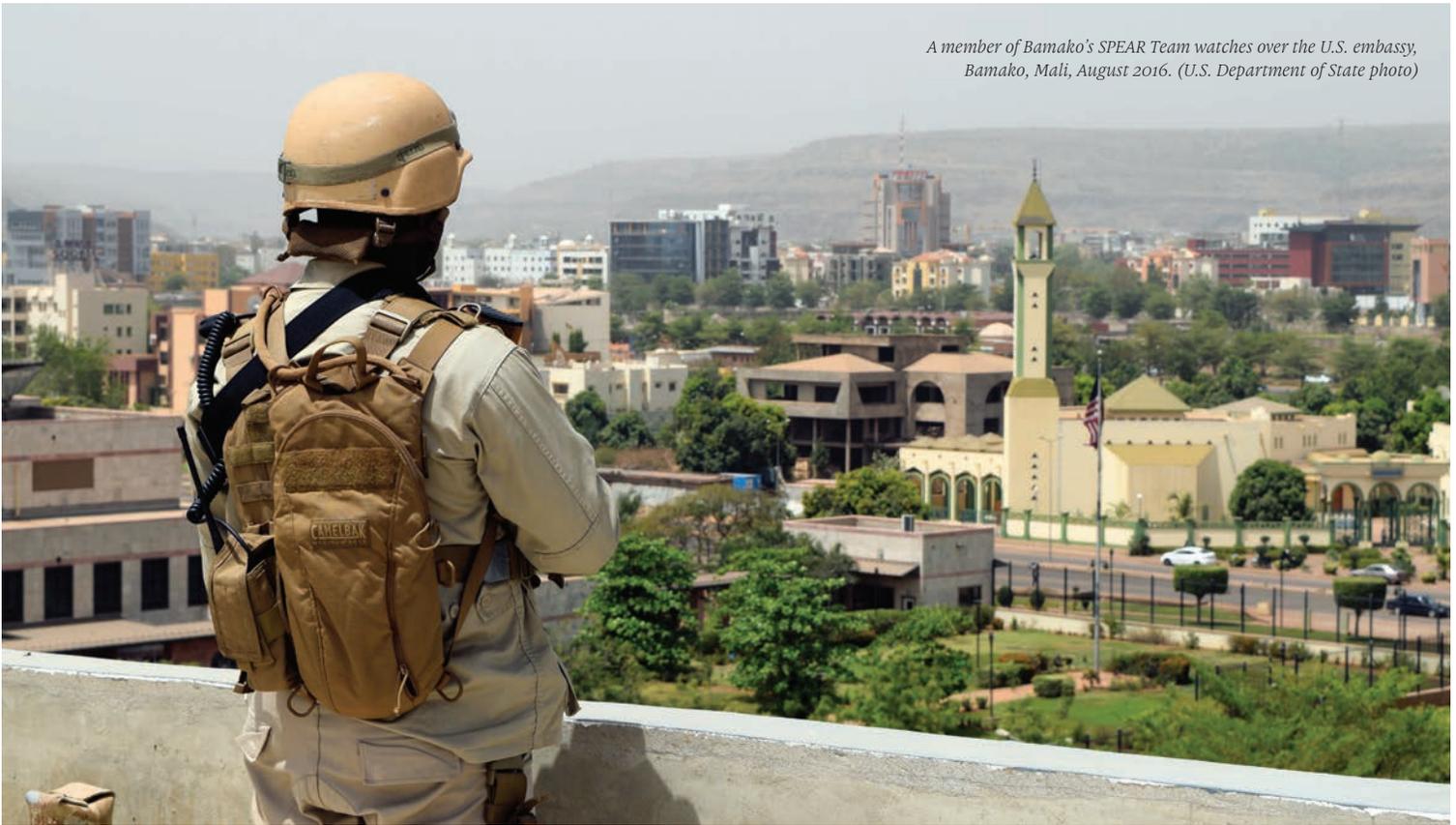
4



5

2. DSS special agent candidates respond to an attack on their motorcade in an ambush scenario using live ammunition at Summit Point, West Virginia, in August 2016. 3. DSS special agent candidates use training vehicles to push a disabled vehicle out of a danger area while practicing how to respond to an attack on a diplomatic motorcade at the DS Interim Training Facility in Summit Point, West Virginia, in August 2016. 4. An instructor conducts a review with special agent candidates following a simulated attack on a motorcade at the DS Interim Training Facility in Summit Point, West Virginia, in August 2016. 5. DSS special agent candidates conduct a final pass/fail training exercise before graduation, escorting role-player protectees through Washington, D.C., tourist locations in August 2016. (U.S. Department of State photos)

A member of Bamako's SPEAR Team watches over the U.S. embassy, Bamako, Mali, August 2016. (U.S. Department of State photo)



SPECIAL PROGRAM FOR EMBASSY AUGMENTATION AND RESPONSE (SPEAR) – PARTNERING WITH HOST-NATION SECURITY FORCES

In 2014, DSS created the SPEAR Program. SPEAR enhances the security of high-threat, high-risk posts by providing training and loaned equipment to host nation security forces that are assigned to respond to emergencies at U.S. diplomatic facilities, but who otherwise could be inadequately trained or equipped to perform that mission effectively.

In Bamako, Mali, the SPEAR initiative was put to the test.

On March 21, 2016, several individuals armed with grenades and automatic rifles attacked the Azalai Hotel Nord-Sud, which had been converted to the headquarters for the European Union Training Mission in Bamako, Mali, and located approximately a quarter mile north of the U.S. Embassy.

As the attack unfolded, two Quick Reaction Force (QRF) teams, part of the SPEAR program, augmented U.S. Embassy security, while a third team responded to the hotel to support Malian National Guard units engaging the attackers. As U.S. mission personnel remained on lock-down, the SPEAR teams rotated between static and mobile patrols of the embassy compound, the ambassador's residence, and the deputy chief of mission residence.

A member of the QRF team that responded to the hotel rendered aid to a wounded Malian National Guardsman. By using techniques he learned in the DSS Tactical Medical Course, the QRF member assessed the injuries and applied a tourniquet. When a single tourniquet did not stop the bleeding, he applied a second. With the bleeding under control and the attack repelled by European Union and Malian security forces, the guardsman was transported by SPEAR personnel to the National Guard hospital. Based on field reports, these actions most likely saved the National Guardsman's life.

This SPEAR incident and a similar attack in 2015 at the Radisson Blu Hotel—also in Bamako—demonstrate the interoperability and capability resulting from DSS training. From the SPEAR responses in Bamako, the key to the seamless operations among SPEAR, Mobile Security Deployment units, Marine Security Augmentation Units, Marine Security Guards, the Regional Security Offices, and the Department of Defense can be attributed to the DSS training received by these many entities. With DSS providing the most enhanced security training in these high-threat operation regions, these counterterrorism components were able to swiftly respond and quell attacks directed against or in the vicinity of U.S. diplomatic personnel.



TOP: The Marine Security Guards assigned to the U.S. Embassy in Bamako, Mali, train with SPEAR members and bodyguards. August 2016. (MCESG)



BOTTOM: The Marine Security Guard detachment at the U.S. Embassy in Bamako, Mali, trains local SPEAR officers and bodyguards in the Marine Corps Martial Arts Program. August 2016. (MCESG)

THE FOREIGN AFFAIRS COUNTER THREAT (FACT)

course is designed to prepare members of the foreign affairs community and other U.S. government employees serving under Chief of Mission authority to operate in any environment abroad. FACT is now mandatory for personnel bound for designated posts, as well as all posts in the Bureaus of African Affairs, Near Eastern Affairs, and South and Central Asian Affairs, a decision endorsed by the National Security Staff and the Overseas Security Policy Board. FACT will be mandatory for all U.S. government personnel serving overseas under Chief of Mission authority in 2019. Successful completion of FACT has been shown to increase survivability of personnel during attacks on hotels, medical emergencies, and driving incidents.

Student feedback has also included cases where enhanced security awareness has changed behaviors to avoid potential security problems, as well as spotlighted instances where the medical portion of FACT training has saved lives.

The week-long FACT course includes topics ranging from defensive driving and surviving a vehicle rollover to tactical medicine and basic self-defense. The course culminates with a three-hour field training exercise in a reality-based scenario.

FACT SUCCESS STORIES IN 2016

On September 2, a FACT graduate in Lesotho sustained life-threatening injuries from a surprise attack by an eland antelope. Both the employee and his spouse attended FACT in July 2016, and credit FACT training for their ability to take immediate action, think decisively, and calmly treat the wounds to provide time to evacuate via helicopter for advanced medical care.

On February 6, a USAID employee and five colleagues were attacked by armed assailants while driving in Port-au-Prince, Haiti. Two personnel in the front seats were graduates of FACT and credit their training for making quick decisions and using security awareness in order to take immediate and effective action. After multiple shots were fired at the vehicle, the driver, using driving techniques taught during the FACT course, maintained effective control of the vehicle and did not freeze under fire. All personnel departed the area without sustaining injury.

"FIRE AS A WEAPON" TRAINING SUCCESS

On September 26, a fire broke out in a housing unit on Camp Sullivan, a guard compound approximately three miles north of the U.S. Embassy compound in Kabul, Afghanistan. Responders used fire extinguishers to put out the blaze. There were no major injuries reported and damage was minor. The DSS personnel who responded credited their "Fire as a Weapon" course during High Threat training, helping them to move in choking smoke, enhancing their confidence, and providing the knowledge to take control of the situation.

FEDERAL ACCREDITATION FOR DSS TRAINING

In April, the Federal Law Enforcement Training Accreditation (FLETA) Board voted unanimously for an additional five-year re-accreditation of the Diplomatic Security Service Training Center in Fairfax County, Virginia, as well as the flagship Basic Special Agent Course and the Instructor Development Course. The federal accreditation process included a visit by three assessment teams consisting of nine external FLETA-trained assessors who reviewed over 3,500 policy documents and supporting evidence across 176 federal law enforcement standards.

ACTIVE-SHOOTER TRAINING

Working with the State Department's Office of Emergency Management, the DSS Training Center designed an interactive, self-paced Active Shooter Awareness training module for all domestic State Department personnel. This course was hosted online by the DS Training center and was taken by more than 20,000 personnel. Other U.S. government agencies have requested use of the training module for their own internal training.

HIGH-THREAT TRAINING IN SEVEN LANGUAGES

The DS Training Center continued translation of its online High Threat Security Overseas Seminar into seven languages for training of contractor personnel who work in State Department facilities in high threat areas. DSS expects the translations to reach 7,000 to 8,000 additional workers who will now be able to receive the same five-hour training as English-speaking staff.

ATLaS – PREPARING ALL DSS SPECIAL AGENTS FOR A HIGH THREAT WORLD

In response to the Benghazi Accountability Review Board (ARB), DSS convened a panel of special agents to review high threat training curricula. The panel's findings were integrated into a new High Threat Training Strategy that establishes a career-length cycle of tactical skills training for special agents. Since 2010, approximately 1,200 special agents have graduated from the 11-week High Threat Operations Course, which teaches a variety of skills necessary to help prepare special agents for the various challenges and threats they may encounter worldwide.

In October 2016, DSS made the High Threat Operations Course mandatory for all special agents and renamed the course as Advanced Tactics, Leadership, and Skills (ATLaS). This recognizes that threats once faced only in certain countries have spread, and that DSS owes it to our special agents and those we serve and protect to ensure that they are prepared to counter these threats anywhere on the globe. Numerous special agents have recounted operations in which they were prepared for the worst because of the skills they learned in ATLaS, including incidents Bamako, Mali, Camp Sullivan, Afghanistan, and Juba, South Sudan.

Construction Under Way for Foreign Affairs Security Training Center

In February 2016, construction began on the Foreign Affairs Security Training Center (FASTC) at Fort Pickett, Virginia. Scheduled to open in 2019, FASTC is designed to help meet the State Department's growing security training needs and allow DSS to do integrated training in a way that has never been done before.

A state-of-the-art facility specifically designed for the unique challenges faced by DSS, the new training center will provide hard-skills security training to State Department personnel and the foreign affairs community.

These hard skills include how to detect surveillance, how to provide emergency medical care, recognizing improvised explosive devices, participating in firearms familiarization, and performing defensive/counterterrorist driving maneuvers.

LEFT: Aerial shot of the Foreign Affairs Security Training Center (FASTC) in Blackstone, Virginia. (U.S. Department of State photo)

RIGHT: Initial framework for the Foreign Affairs Security Training Center Mock Urban Tactical Training Area (MOUT) is nearly complete. The MOUT consists of 24 structures, one- to three-stories high, set on 15 acres. The area will include a grid of paved and unpaved street surfaces that will allow trainers to simulate security scenarios. Blackstone, Virginia, October 6, 2016. (U.S. Department of State photo)



SECURITY ENGINEERING AND COMPUTER SECURITY TRAINING DIVISION (SECD)

SECD provides technical education and training necessary to secure U.S. government personnel, sensitive information, facilities, and property worldwide. SECD provided technical security and computer security training to more than 1,200 students in the past year.

SECD CONSTRUCTION SECURITY TRAINING – A renewed interest

The Construction Security Training program at the Diplomatic Security Training Center provides world-class official training and certification for Cleared American Guards (CAGs), Construction Surveillance Technicians (CSTs), and Site Security Managers (SSMs) working on State Department construction projects both overseas and domestically. These personnel ensure our construction projects are protected from terrorism, crime, and espionage, as well as the integrity of classified spaces, during construction.

2016 saw renewed interest in the Construction Security Training program due to investigations into several State Department construction projects abroad. Employees from other government agencies as well as other countries attended rigorous DSS certification programs and spread the word about the importance of establishing similar programs in their own agencies and countries.

As part of our curriculum improvement initiatives, in 2016 the Construction Security Training program began revising the program courses to add current material, increase efficiency of the training duration, expand hands-on practice, and extend its capstone exercise to better meet the needs of an evolving and expanding construction security need in the field. These new improved courses were scheduled to debut in 2017.

TECHNICAL ESPIONAGE AWARENESS – As relevant as ever

The Diplomatic Security Training Center presents Technical Espionage Awareness (TEA) briefings to all newly-hired Foreign Service Officers and Specialists, Marine Security Guards, and other government and contractor personnel that potentially travel or serve overseas.

These briefings discuss current trends in technical espionage techniques used by the various threat groups to obtain sensitive and classified information; this can include slide shows/video presentations, hands-on examples of devices being used today, discussions of present-day case studies, and demonstrations of technical espionage equipment.

In 2016, the TEA program provided technical espionage briefings to more than 2,200 personnel, with increasing interest for additional briefings in the future.

SUPPORTING IRM AND CYBER SECURITY

SECD's Information Assurance Branch established a memorandum of agreement with the State Department's Bureau of Information Resource Management (IRM) to design and develop new courses to assist and enhance the training and readiness of Department IT security professionals. The Information Assurance Branch continues to work closely with other federal agencies involved with the Office of Personnel Management's (OPM) working group to establish a government-wide framework for recognizing and credentialing federal cybersecurity professionals. This unique program is designed to establish the federal government as an employer of choice to attract and retain talented cybersecurity experts to foster duty, mission, teamwork, camaraderie, and professional pride in service to the nation. The Information Assurance Branch's well-established cybersecurity education program was highlighted by OPM for inclusion in the inaugural Cybersecurity Orientation Conference for newly hired cybersecurity professionals. The Information Security Branch's successful Cybersecurity Online Learning program, known as COL, is continually recognized for presenting new and relevant content on cybersecurity trends, technologies, and threats throughout a federal government-wide audience. They hosted more than 3,500 people for webinars on cybersecurity for U.S. government personnel.

ANTITERRORISM ASSISTANCE (ATA) – TRAINING INTERNATIONAL PARTNERS

The Antiterrorism Assistance (ATA) program, authorized by Congress in 1983, aims to build counterterrorism capacity among law enforcement and security partners. ATA provides advanced counterterrorism training and equipment grants to maintain and increase partners' capabilities to find and arrest terrorists. The ATA program also advances U.S. foreign policy goals by strengthening bilateral relationships.

Nearly all terrorists captured overseas have been apprehended by the law enforcement authorities of partner nations, many of which are recipients of ATA training and equipment.

In 2016, the Office of Antiterrorism Assistance, which oversees the ATA program, conducted 572 training events for 10,336 law enforcement officials from 53 different countries. The ATA program administered about \$140 million in FY 2016 funding for program.

ATA highlights for 2016 include:

- On July 26, ATA-trained SWAT and other components of the Counter Terrorism and Transnational Crime Unit in Dhaka, Bangladesh, led Operation Storm-26.

In a seven hour period, law enforcement officers conducted a series of armed engagements with militants who deployed numerous explosive devices inside of a residential high-rise building. The final raid conducted by Dhaka SWAT resulted in nine militants killed and one suspected militant taken into custody. The ATA-trained Bomb Disposal Unit successfully recovered 13 grenades, five kilograms of homemade gel explosives, about 24 detonators, and bomb-making equipment.

- On January 21, a graduate of the ATA Explosive Incident Countermeasure Course successfully helped defuse two bombs near the Arbab Sikandar Khan Flyover near the outskirts of Jhelum, Pakistan. Then, on January 28, a suspected terrorist blew himself up during an encounter with police near the outskirts of Jhelum. However, an ATA-trained graduate was able to diffuse a remaining explosive device. This graduate now leads the Rawalpindi Bomb Disposal in Pakistan.



Members of the Dhaka Metropolitan Police's ATA-trained Counterterrorism and Transnational Crime Unit leave the premises of a five-story building in Dhaka where officers killed nine terrorist suspects and captured another in a gun battle, July 26, 2016. (AP/Wide World Photos)

DSS CENTENNIAL

A Tradition of Vigilance

In 2016, the U.S. Department of State marked the 100th anniversary of the origins of the Diplomatic Security Service (DSS). In April 1916, then-Secretary of State Robert Lansing appointed the U.S. Department of State's first special agents as part of World War I-era security measures. One hundred years later, DSS continues its vital mission to provide a safe and secure environment for the conduct of U.S. foreign policy.

1915

President Woodrow Wilson details U.S. Secret Service agents to the State Department to investigate passport fraud and espionage cases that threaten U.S. neutrality in World War I.

1916

Secretary of State Robert Lansing creates the first security office, the Secret Intelligence Bureau, overseen by a diplomat and staffed by investigators detailed from the U.S. Secret Service and U.S. Post Office Department.

1917

Former Secret Service Agent Joseph "Bill" Nye becomes the Department's first Chief Special Agent. Duties include escorting foreign dignitaries and investigating passport and visa fraud. With the U.S. entry into World War I, Marines and soldiers act as diplomatic couriers.

1918

Civilians replace military couriers on diplomatic courier routes following the 1918 Armistice.

1920

Robert C. Bannerman begins a 20-year term as Chief Special Agent. Amid ongoing budget challenges, Bannerman develops numerous longstanding diplomatic security processes, especially passport investigations and, in the 1930s, counter-espionage.

1941-1945

World War II revolutionizes diplomatic security as the United States assumes a global role.

1946

With the rise in air transport, the Diplomatic Courier Service replaces the century-old dispatch agent system as the primary means of delivering diplomatic correspondence.

1947

The escalating Cold War increases background investigations for State Department employees. Security officers are assigned to U.S. embassies.

1948

The Department creates the Division of Security, soon expanded to the Office of Security. The office symbol SY is used for the next four decades. The Marine Corps Security Guard program is created.

1952

After a yearlong search, security officers uncover a listening "bug" inside the Great Seal of the United States in the U.S. ambassador's residence in Moscow, leading to a heightened Cold War counter-espionage posture for SY and a six-fold increase in the number of technical security officers. Over the next decade SY uncovers more than 100 listening devices in U.S. Embassies behind the Iron Curtain.

1965

The State Department's U.S. Navy Seabee program begins, helping to detect surveillance devices inside embassies and taking part in sensitive overseas construction projects.

1983

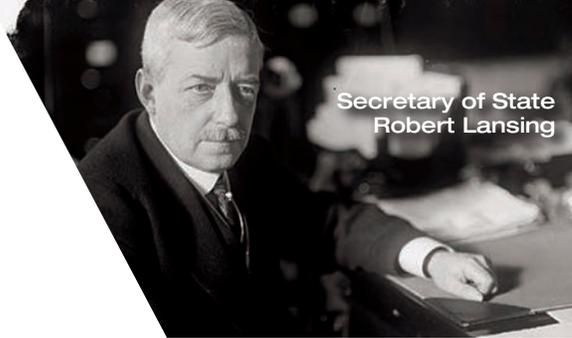
Following the bombings of the U.S. Embassy and U.S. Marine headquarters in Beirut, Lebanon, the State Department convenes a diplomatic security review panel led by retired U.S. Navy Admiral Bobby Inman. The Antiterrorism Assistance program is launched to train foreign civilian security and law enforcement personnel.

1985

Based on the Inman Panel's recommendations, Congress and U.S. Secretary of State George P. Shultz authorize resources to create the Bureau of Diplomatic Security (DS) and the Diplomatic Security Service (DSS).

1986

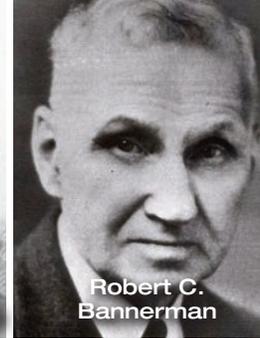
President Ronald Reagan signs the Omnibus Diplomatic Security and Antiterrorism Act of 1986, providing DS with a formal structure.



Secretary of State
Robert Lansing



Joseph "Bill" Nye
First Chief Special Agent



Robert C.
Bannerman

1998

Following U.S. Embassy bombings in Nairobi, Kenya, and Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, DSS staffing is increased by 25 percent, Congress approves \$1.4 billion to build more secure embassies, and Regional Security Officers are granted more authority and responsibility, reporting directly to Chiefs of Mission.

2012- Present

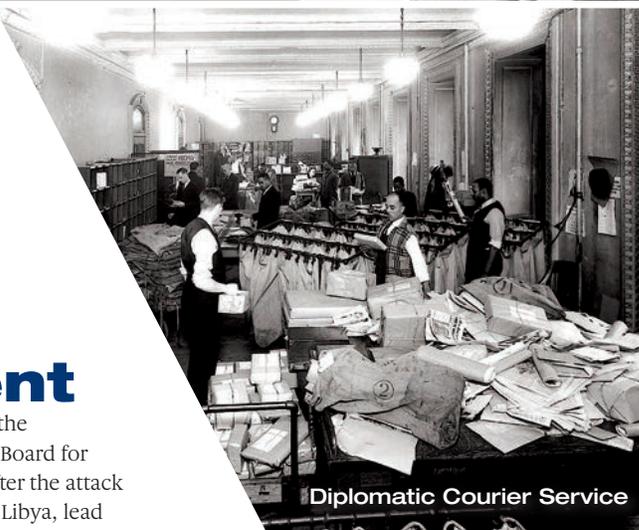
Recommendations by the Accountability Review Board for Benghazi, convened after the attack on U.S. compounds in Libya, lead to the creation of the High Threat Programs Directorate— as well as recruiting more special agents, adding 1,000 Marine Security Guards, and strengthening an ever-closer security partnership with the U.S. military.

2001

Expeditionary diplomacy after the 9/11 al-Qa'ida attacks requires DSS to protect U.S. diplomacy in increasingly challenging environments. Since 2002, more than 90 U.S. and foreign security and law enforcement professionals lose their lives protecting U.S. diplomats.

2003

The Rewards for Justice Program pays out the program's largest reward at the time for information that led to the location of Saddam Hussein's sons, Uday and Qusay.



Diplomatic Courier Service



The Great Seal Bug



Omnibus Diplomatic Security
and Antiterrorism Act of 1986



9/11 Attacks



High Threat
Operations
Training



DIPLOMATIC SECURITY
U.S. AGENT



Marine
Security
Guard

JOINING THE DSS TEAM

Joining DSS isn't easy. Often there are thousands of applicants for DSS openings.

To learn more about becoming part of the Diplomatic Security Service, check out <https://careers.state.gov/ds/>

Types of positions include:



SPECIAL AGENTS

Special agents are sworn federal law enforcement officers and specially trained Foreign Service security professionals. While serving overseas as a Regional Security Officer, a special agent advises the U.S. ambassador on all security matters and manages a complex range of security programs designed to protect personnel, facilities, and information. Special agents protect the U.S. Secretary of State and visiting foreign dignitaries, investigate passport and visa fraud, and conduct personnel security investigations.



SECURITY ENGINEERING OFFICERS (SEO)

Security engineering officers provide technical security support and engineering expertise to protect U.S. Foreign Service posts overseas and in domestic locations. Responsibilities include working with all aspects of security systems – from design, development and analysis to installation and testing. Security engineering officers conduct security assessments for U.S. overseas missions, conduct technical surveillance countermeasure inspections, implement computer security measures, and support dignitary travel.



SECURITY TECHNICAL SPECIALISTS (STS)

Security technical specialists provide support and assist in worldwide technical security programs which provide protection for U.S. Department of State facilities and personnel from technical espionage, acts of terrorism, and crime. Their work is incredibly varied – managing projects and people, supporting dignitary travel, exploring the use of new technology, and installing, maintaining, and repairing a vast array of complex technical security equipment.



DIPLOMATIC COURIERS

Diplomatic couriers travel throughout the far reaches of the world to ensure the safe and secure transfer of diplomatic pouches containing classified and sensitive materials. It is not unusual for pouch shipments to contain thousands of pounds of equipment and construction materials bound for sensitive posts. With travel and independence highlighting their careers, diplomatic couriers accept the challenges as well as the benefits of serving under all kinds of conditions.

CIVIL SERVICE OFFICERS

Diplomatic Security has a dedicated cadre of Civil Service employees who work in a variety of disciplines. In addition to administration, personnel, and procurement, Diplomatic Security has security specialists who work in the areas of facility protection, investigation, information management, and training.



HONORING OUR FALLEN

Each day when the sun rises anywhere in the world, it is greeted by the men and women who protect the people, information, and facilities that are the lifeblood of U.S. diplomacy.

Others are protecting and saving countless lives through law enforcement actions and investigations.

Many of these individuals have given their own lives to support the mission of the most widely represented U.S. security and law enforcement organization in the world—the U.S. Department of State’s Bureau of Diplomatic Security, and the Diplomatic Security Service.

Located at DSS headquarters in the Washington D.C. area, the DS Memorial publicly honors employees and contractors—U.S. citizens and foreign nationals—who lost their lives in the line of duty while in service to Diplomatic Security.



United States Department of State
Bureau of Diplomatic Security
Office of Public Affairs
Washington, DC 20522-2008



Released August 2017

*The information contained in this report
is based primarily on 2016 data.*

PHOTO CREDITS

Shutterstock: Pages 2-3, 7, 10-11, 16, 28, 45

Associated Press: Pages 6-7, 8-9, 14-15, 59

Andrew Caballero-Reynolds: Page 17

*All other photos are U.S. Department
of State unless otherwise noted*

www.diplomaticsecurity.state.gov



@StateDeptDSS



@StateDeptDSS