



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF STATE
BUREAU OF DIPLOMATIC SECURITY

YEAR IN
REVIEW
2013

CONFRONTING DANGER



Cover image: A joint DS-FBI investigative team recovers evidence from the blast crater of a truck bomb that exploded during the September 13, 2013, attack on the U.S. Consulate at Herat, Afghanistan.

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In Memoriam

OUR MISSION 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 American diplomacy. DS is the most widely represented U.S. law enforcement and security organization in the world and protects people, property and information at 285 State Department missions around the globe. To achieve this mission, DS is a leader in discovering and mitigating terrorist threats to American lives and facilities, mounting international investigations, and generating innovations in cybersecurity and physical security engineering.



Gregory B. Starr
Assistant Secretary of State
for Diplomatic Security

This annual report of the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Diplomatic Security (DS) is the story of an extraordinary year in the lives of men and women whose common sense and uncommon courage helped make American diplomacy possible in 2013.

In the wake of the tragedy at the U.S. compound in Benghazi, 2013 was a year when we were tested by events and renewed our own sense of mission. With the support of the nation and the sacrifices and determination of our own people, DS emerged as an organization better able to parry the calculated brutality that is so often employed in efforts to blunt the advancement of America's interests.

No place on earth is free of danger, but with the rise of modern terrorism in the late 20th century, places where our country's business take American envoys are often steeped in hostility to their presence. Yet the work of

diplomacy must persist. We know where risk is cresting because we are there, and we spent 2013 equipping and preparing our people to anticipate the threat, to avoid it when possible, and to repel it when necessary.

We worked to make certain that our 2,000 special agents are prepared to handle everything that comes our way. In addition to making high-threat training the norm for them, DS created more positions for security engineers and technicians and, for the first time, slots for security analysts who can gauge the threat from the ground-level view of the embassies and consulates that terrorists target. A thousand new Marine Security Guards now buttress not only the physical protection of classified information that was their primary mission for decades, but now, as a higher priority, the safety of diplomatic personnel.

The danger that the U.S. Foreign Service faces is lethal and our adversaries are agile. It changes, and

DS has changed to meet it. Al-Qai'da, whatever its actual capacities, still inspires the like-minded to attack us. As a result, we face unique new threats in old, familiar places. They come from lone actors and compact cells as well as broad, international organizations. They are difficult to detect and hard to guard against, and yet our job is to do both perfectly.

We have America's support, and with it, the people of Diplomatic Security are defeating the dangers that seek us out. DS is stronger, more attuned, better trained, and readier today than ever in our history to help protect and enable American diplomacy.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Gregory B. Starr". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first letters of the first and last names being capitalized and prominent.

Gregory B. Starr
Assistant Secretary of State
for Diplomatic Security

Protecting Lives & Property

The Attack at Herat, Afghanistan

2

How Planning and Practice Saved Lives

The September 13, 2013, attack began when a truck driver eased up to a barrier at the Consulate's primary vehicle entry point and without warning, detonated a massive improvised explosive charge. On the heels of the thunderous truck-bomb blast, a minivan carrying an assault team sped into the smoking chaos.

Inside the van were several attackers with an arsenal of AK-47 assault rifles, rocket-propelled grenades, suicide vests, magnetic shaped charges, and a light machine gun. As they piled out and flung themselves at the Consulate, their driver ignited

a fuse and ran away. The bomb in his minivan, evidently intended to kill both first responders and the curious, detonated a moment later.

The early morning battle tragically took the lives of eight members of the Consulate's Local Guard Force. It also injured four other guards and several Afghan police officers who were on duty outside the Consulate. The actual targets of the attack, the U.S. diplomats inside, were protected by a combination of the near-instantaneous response by the DS Regional Security Office's team and the shielding of blast-

mitigation and other physical security measures built into the Herat Consulate by DS security engineers and technicians, and personnel from the State Department's Office of Building Operations.

The Regional Security Office had planned for and practiced for just this moment during four years of refining emergency procedures, installing physical countermeasures, and running constant post-wide drills. Consequently, as attackers charged into the Consulate's vehicular screening area and tried to breach the compound's defenses, they ran

It was 5:32 a.m. and not quite sunrise at the U.S. Consulate in Herat when a terrorist murder squad appeared suddenly and attempted to blast and shoot its way inside. All but one would die within the next 30 minutes, and the fight would mark the first time in memory that DS defeated a complex assault without help from the host country or other forces.



Beyond the wreckage of a bomb blast, local officials recover the bodies of embassy guards killed in the attack.



Consul Jillian Burns, left, assesses the damage in the Consulate's dining facility.

headlong into lethal opposition from DS's designated defensive marksmen, from the DS Local Guard Force, and from DS emergency reaction teams in their Bearcat armored vehicles.

In little more than 30 minutes, the entire attack squad lay dead along with the driver of the suicide truck bomb. Although the compound took small-arms fire from additional gunmen beyond its perimeter, that danger faded when the main attack was extinguished and the U.S. military began arriving to back up the initial DS response.

A platoon of Marines in V-22 Ospreys landed on the Consulate lawn and a U.S. explosive ordnance disposal team arrived to clear unexploded munitions left by the attackers. Inside the compound, the

Regional Security Office launched a methodical search to ensure the threat was fully neutralized and the facility truly secured. Outside, a defensive perimeter was established with help from arriving Afghanistan National Army commandos.

The Consulate had absorbed extensive damage. The truck-bomb blast largely destroyed the vehicle entrance, and the building's facade was cratered by rocket-propelled grenades and pockmarked by hundreds of the terrorists' bullets.

By the following afternoon, the Consulate's regular security engineering staff was bolstered by reinforcements who urgently set about repairing the damage with an eye toward the possibility of a follow-up attack. The engineering team

promptly restored a single compound gate to full functionality and welded the other gates closed. Technicians recovered all video evidence of the attack and replaced seven surveillance cameras that had been destroyed.

Flawless implementation of a finely tuned response plan, the ingrained reaction of diplomatic personnel who had participated in repeated DS-led attack drills, and the physical security enhancements that prevented attackers from detonating their truck bomb inside the compound all combined to defeat the attack.

When it was over, the terrorists who came with bombs, guns, and fanatical determination to annihilate the U.S. diplomatic presence in Herat all died and their mission failed.

The Attack at Herat, Afghanistan

Security Camera Sequence of Events

1. Explosion Location



2. Before Attack



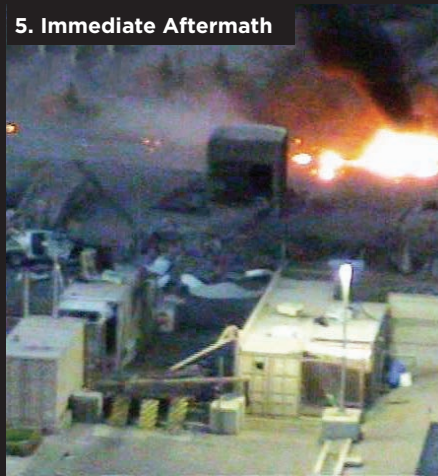
3. Before Attack



4. During Attack



5. Immediate Aftermath



6. Immediate Aftermath



7. Aftermath



8. Blast Crater



2013 Embassy Attacks



January 25 - Manila, Philippines:

Some 15 to 20 protesters gathered across the street from the main gate of the U.S. Embassy to rally against the Visiting Forces Agreement. Police prevented them from approaching any closer, but they managed to throw red paint on the U.S. seal, journalists, and police officers.

January 28 - Manila, Philippines:

Approximately 50 protesters gathered across from the consular section of the U.S. Embassy. They were carrying placards that read, "Stop U.S. Intervention" and "U.S.-Aquino Regime Terrorists." The group departed after throwing plastic bags filled with paint, which struck and defaced the Embassy seal at the Consulate entrance.



February 1 - Ankara, Turkey:

At 1:14 p.m., an individual entered the U.S. Embassy access pavilion. When questioned by a member of the Embassy's Local Guard Force, he detonated a bomb concealed in his clothing. The explosion killed the bomber and the guard, a 22-year veteran of the Embassy's Local Guard Force.

March 11 - Kabul, Afghanistan:

Two Embassy helicopters received small-arms fire. Both aircraft returned safely to their airbases with no one injured and minimal damage.

March 21 - Baghdad, Iraq:

Three rockets were fired at the Baghdad Diplomatic Support Center, producing no injuries and minimal property damage. The alarm systems activated, warning personnel of the attack and allowing them to take cover.

January

February

March

Background image:
Police engage paint-throwing protesters across the street from the U.S. Embassy in Manila, Philippines.



Secretary of State John Kerry pays tribute to fallen colleagues newly added to the memorial plaque. Chris Stevens, Sean Smith, Glen Doherty, and Ty Woods were killed in Libya, and Anne Smedinghoff and Ragaei Abdefattah died in Afghanistan.

▲
April 6 - Galat City, Zabul Province, Afghanistan:

Two bombs exploded near a Provincial Reconstruction Team delivering children's books to a school. A U.S. Embassy officer, a U.S.-contracted interpreter, and three U.S. military personnel were killed. Four State Department personnel, eight members of the U.S. military, and four Afghan civilians were wounded.

April 10 - Baghdad, Iraq:

Five rockets impacted outside the Baghdad Diplomatic Support Center. Damage was minimal and an American worker was slightly injured while attempting to seek cover. The alarm systems activated, warning personnel of the attack and allowing them to take cover.

June 10 - Kabul, Afghanistan:

At 4:45 a.m., Taliban insurgents equipped with small arms and rocket-propelled grenades attacked the Coalition Forces compound located at Kabul Airport. Multiple rocket-propelled grenades impacted on Camp Alvarado, a U.S. Embassy facility.

June 25 - Kabul, Afghanistan:

At 6:35 a.m., eight insurgents launched an attack on the U.S. Embassy Annex. Afghan security forces and Local Guard Force personnel engaged the militants in a firefight. All eight insurgents were killed along with seven members of the Afghan security forces. Seven other Afghan security personnel were injured.

June 27 - Pristina, Kosovo:

The U.S. Ambassador, an Embassy political officer and the DS Regional Security Officer went to the Kosovo Assembly to observe ratification of the April 19 Dialogue agreement to normalize relations between Kosovo and Serbia. As they proceeded to the building, protesters pushed the Ambassador into a wall and struck the Regional Security Officer.

April

June

2013 Embassy Attacks

July 3 - Basrah, Iraq:

Two bombs detonated at the Mnawi Hotel, causing extensive damage to a USAID office located in the building.

July 14 - Istanbul, Turkey:

At approximately 7:15 p.m., while driving to an official event, the motorcade of the U.S. Consul General encountered a crowd of 30 people wearing masks and armed with sticks and heavy paving stones. While escaping, the vehicle sustained damage from several rock-throwing protesters.

July 21 - Lahore, Pakistan:

At 3:05 p.m., 400 individuals claiming to be members from Imamia Students Organization and Majlis Wahdat-ul-Muslimeen marched to the entrance of the U.S. Consulate General's primary access road. A number of individuals used spray paint to write anti-American slogans on the Consulate's wall.

September 6 - Rio de Janeiro, Brazil:

Approximately 15 to 20 protesters chanted anti-American rhetoric in front of the U.S. Consulate. At the end of the protest, they threw red paint on the street and bollards of the Consulate.

October 1 - Rio de Janeiro, Brazil:

At approximately 7:40 p.m., members of the Black Bloc anarchist group infiltrated a teachers' demonstration in the downtown area of Rio de Janeiro, one block from the U.S. Consulate General. Vandals lit a fire near the Consulate waiting area and threw cobblestones at Consulate windows.

October 7 - Rio de Janeiro, Brazil:

Protests ended in vandalism after members of the Black Bloc anarchist group again infiltrated a demonstration organized by striking Rio teachers. When the striking teachers dispersed, some 400 masked anarchists confronted the police and then threw rocks and Molotov cocktails at the U.S. Consulate General.

July

September

October

Background image:
Groups of the violent “Black Bloc” anarchists clashed with police following a peaceful march by striking teachers on National Teachers Day in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, on Oct. 15, 2013.

October 13 - Addis Ababa,

Ethiopia: At approximately 3:30 p.m., two explosions killed two individuals at a residential compound adjacent to the residence of a U.S. Embassy employee. The blast destroyed windows and some of the perimeter wall, but no Americans were injured. The deceased are believed to have been planning attacks against Western targets in Addis Ababa.

October 15 - Rio de Janeiro,

Brazil: The teachers' protests saw anarchist groups again engage in widespread vandalism in the city center. Vandals damaged banks and businesses. The exterior of the U.S. Consulate General building was damaged, including broken windows, when passing protesters threw rocks and coconuts at the building.

October 18 - Porto Alegre, Brazil:

At approximately 12:30 p.m., a group of university students calling themselves “Marighella” vandalized the U.S. Consular Agency. The vandals/protesters said they wanted the U.S. out of the country and claimed the U.S. President was a “spy” who wanted Brazil’s oil. They also said they were there to “take over.”

December 16 - Brazzaville,

Congo: Heavy gunfire rocked the capital as government forces tried to arrest an official at his residence located within one mile of the U.S. Embassy, but his bodyguards resisted. During the firefight a stray bullet shattered a second-floor window of the U.S. Embassy.

December 25 - Kabul,

Afghanistan: At 6:42 a.m., unidentified insurgents fired one 107-mm rocket at the U.S. Embassy. The rocket landed on the east side of the Embassy compound, but failed to detonate. An additional rocket was later found at the launch site. The Taliban claimed responsibility for the attack.

December 27 - Taji, Iraq:

At approximately 9:20 a.m., a U.S. motorcade en route from Balad to Baghdad came under small-arms fire while stopped at a checkpoint on Highway One. The security team leader — a U.S. citizen — was slightly wounded.

December



Working under stressful and realistic conditions in the freezing rain, DS special agents and security protective specialists participate in an intense day of motorcade tactics training. They were the first to complete this block of instruction in the new High Threat Operations Course.

For a Dangerous World, a Focused Response

The U.S. Department of State announced the appointment of a deputy assistant secretary for high threat posts in late 2012, and in early 2013 created what would become the Directorate of High Threat Programs to provide focused support for certain U.S. diplomatic missions in critical-threat countries.

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Creation of the new entity led to a dramatic increase in strategic-level coordination with the U.S. Department of Defense on baseline security and contingency response capability for overseas posts. DS began to work even more closely with U.S. military geographic combatant commands to pre-position military forces at embassies under increased threat and to coordinate emergency support from regional military forces.

The newly developed DS Deliberate Planning Process ensured integrated, bureau-wide support for diplomatic operations in high-risk posts, including those being reopened after a mission closure and those being evacuated due to sharply increased risk. When civil unrest erupted in Egypt, for example, DS worked to

ensure the safety of thousands of American citizens and U.S. government employees who were being evacuated.

DS also facilitated official travel into strategic, but highly volatile areas of Africa and Asia to allow the Department to conduct diplomacy in the safest manner possible in conflict areas such as Somalia, Congo, South Sudan, and the Central African Republic. In July, DS assisted the U.S. Embassy Regional Security Office in Bamako, Mali, with its election security plan, allowing election monitoring teams to reach a broad sample of Mali's population while overseeing the country's first presidential election since the 2012 coup d'état.

DS provided real-time support to security partners in Nairobi, Kenya, during the tragic Westgate Mall

attack by terrorists in September 2013. The Regional Security Office helped coordinate delivery of vital equipment and supplies to the Kenyan security forces.

During 2013, DS hired, trained, and fielded an explosive ordnance disposal team, a first in the history of the State Department. The action addresses a concern that, as the U.S. military departs from some of its support missions, DS faced the prospect of operating in an environment with makeshift bombs and indirect fire, but no effective explosive ordnance disposal capability. All current DS technicians are former military service members and graduates of the Naval Explosive Ordnance Disposal School at Eglin Air Force Base in Florida.

The Unseen Work of Threat Investigations

DS does more than meet oncoming attacks at the embassy gates. It measures the potential for violence and mitigates it well before an attack can ever be mounted. The Office of Protective Intelligence Investigations uses a unique investigative model that keeps diplomats safe by assessing the hundreds of threats personnel and facilities receive around the globe each year.

In 2013, DS special agents arrested persons who posed serious and direct threats to the U.S. Secretary of State and other Department employees serving domestically and overseas.

The Office of Intelligence and Threat Analysis (ITA) serves as DS's primary connection to the U.S. intelligence community. In 2013, at the request of the Director of National Intelligence, DS established three liaison positions for representatives of the National Counterterrorism Center, the National Geospatial Agency, and the Communications Security Group to ensure effective analysis and timely sharing when intelligence becomes critical to life and safety.

ITA personnel reviewed 1.5 million pieces of intelligence in 2013 and generated 2,213 products for dissemination. They dispatched daily threat notifications to Regional Security Officers around the world and delivered daily threat briefings to the Assistant Secretary for Diplomatic Security.

DS also continued to provide intelligence support for large events such as the United Nations General Assembly, athletic events, and economic conferences.



Investigating potential threats against foreign dignitaries is a critical part of DS's protective work at the United Nations General Assembly.

DS investigators also responded to numerous attacks and events around the world that targeted U.S. interests:

- ◆ In January 2013, DS special agents were among responding law-enforcement personnel in In-Amenas, Algeria, where terrorists killed 39 foreign oil refinery workers and took 800 hostages.
- ◆ In February 2013, DS and the FBI investigated the suicide-bomb attack on the U.S. Embassy in Ankara, Turkey, that killed a long-time Local Guard Force employee.
- ◆ In April 2013, DS investigators in Boston responded alongside hundreds of law-enforcement personnel to help track down two men who detonated explosives during the Boston Marathon.
- ◆ During the summer, DS special agents assisted Colombian law enforcement and the U.S. Embassy in Bogota with a murder investigation of a U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration special agent and the downing of a Department of State aircraft that resulted in the death of a contractor.
- ◆ In September 2013, DS joined a large U.S. law-enforcement task force that assisted the Kenyan government in ending and investigating a bloody attack and hostage standoff at the Westgate Mall in Nairobi that killed 72 people.

Protecting People, Places, and Things

Diplomatic Security protects U.S. Secretary of State John Kerry and U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations Samantha Power no matter where they travel.

In fact, DS protective details travel the globe to do their work. But on his first full day on the job in 2013, it was U.S. Secretary of State John

Kerry who came to DS. "I wanted to come and say to you that I am familiar with DS. I've seen some of you in many parts of the world. In all my 28 years in the Senate, I never made the 'grand tour,' and by that I mean I never visited London, or Paris, or Rome," the Secretary told well-wishers. "Instead, I went to the vacation spots like Kabul and Somalia. And you all took care of me."

The Secretary's protective detail provides him 24-hour security, worldwide. Covering more than

300,000 miles in trips to 38 countries in 2013, Secretary Kerry is one of the most travelled secretaries in State Department history. As before, DS was with him in critical and high-threat areas such as Iraq, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Egypt, Colombia, the West Bank, Israel, and Indonesia.

Protecting the Secretary and others also required the involvement of DS engineers and technicians, who worked 73 secretarial trips and 17 domestic protection details for foreign officials. DS engineers deployed creative solutions to challenges, such as installing state-of-the-art thermal cameras that enabled faster, more thorough support of protection activities.

DS special agents and security engineers also protected many foreign officials when they visited the United States for such large events as the annual United Nations General Assembly in New York City. Finally, DS professionals played a major role in the protection of American participants in global events like the G8 Economic Summit in Ireland, and prepared for 2014's soccer World Cup and the Olympics.

DS's Dignitary Protection Division and New York Field Office led efforts at the UN General Assembly's 68th yearly session, where 650



At Arlington National Cemetery, Diplomatic Security Special Agent Mark Pickard (front) leads the way for Britain's Prince Harry (in military fatigues) after he laid a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknowns on May 10, 2013.

125 Uniformed Protective Division officers and 75 DS special agents, analysts, and staff supported security efforts for Inauguration Day.



law-enforcement and support personnel came together to protect 42 U.S. and foreign dignitaries for two weeks. It is the largest and most complex annual U.S. event in which DS is involved.

Additionally, 125 Uniformed Protective Division officers and 75 DS special agents, analysts, and staff supported security efforts for Inauguration Day, concentrating on protection for the crowds of

foreign ambassadors and other envoys who attended inaugural events in Washington, DC.

Diplomatic Security also was responsible for the safety of Great Britain's Prince Harry during his trip to the United States in May. For more than seven days, DS protective details escorted the prince as he traveled from the nation's capital to Colorado, New Jersey, New York, and Connecticut.

In April, DS provided protection for NATO Secretary General Anders Fogh Rasmussen, former Israeli Prime Minister Ehud Olmert, former Korean President Myung Bak Lee, and former British Prime Minister Tony Blair when they attended dedication ceremonies of the George W. Bush Presidential Library and Museum in Dallas.



Mobile Security Deployments agents check their equipment on 5th Avenue in New York early on September 23, 2013, as they prepare for a long day at work during the 68th UN General Assembly.



A Mobile Security Deployments special agent stands post. MSD agents brought their specialized skills and equipment to help protect delegates to the UN General Assembly.

Mobile Security Deployments: Ready to Go

DS Mobile Security Deployments (MSD) teams are the State Department's crisis responders, ready to answer a call for assistance anywhere, anytime. The teams respond to global hot spots and can remain there for extended periods with little to no outside support.

These DS teams conducted more than 50 operations in 2013 in direct support of diplomatic missions located in some of the most dangerous and volatile places in the world. They included the evacuation of personnel from Juba, South Sudan, and also from Mali. In addition, the teams execute unsupported protective operations in the Central African Republic.

MSD increased staffing 50 percent in 2013 and substantially raised its fast-paced internal training tempo in order to support sharply increased operational demands. Agents undergo six months of intensive training that focuses on small-unit operations in volatile, threatening areas.

The six-agent teams deploy globally and bring with them specialized skills and equipment to cope with a wide range of emergency situations.

Physical Security: Barriers, Cameras, and HATS

U.S. diplomats working in hostile environments worldwide may soon conduct foreign policy in Hardened Alternative Trailer Systems (HATS). The product of DS's research and development staff, the trailers shield occupants from incoming small-arms fire, rockets, and mortars. They can be set up on short notice to provide safe non-permanent structures and provide cost-effective protection during a major renovation or even a natural disaster. Used as offices, housing, safe havens, and for medical triage, the modules are supplied with generators, water supply, and computer connectivity.

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The hardened trailers grew out of observation by DS engineers of blast impacts on existing temporary housing. The concept evolved from a sketch in 2011, to blast testing in 2012, to production in 2013. The first HATS are scheduled for initial installation at Peshawar, Pakistan; Juba, South Sudan; Damascus, Syria; and Adana, Turkey.

HATS are part of the wide-ranging physical security mandate that DS fulfills at diplomatic facilities



These HATS units, specifically designed for housing, are ready to be shipped at a moment's notice.

...the trailers shield occupants from incoming small-arms fire, rockets and mortars.

everywhere in the world. In Islamabad, Pakistan, DS-influenced security upgrades will provide sanctuary to every employee in the event of an attack; they will feature hardened guard towers,

defensive weapons systems, and a state-of-the-art Tactical Operations Center. A DS-designed blast protection system will safeguard personnel occupying the Diplomatic Transit Facility in Sana'a, Yemen.

Additional physical security research projects conducted in 2013 included:

- ◆ Construction of a gate to survive a 50 mile-per-hour crash.
- ◆ The test of a transparent window grille that uses bullet-resistant glass strips as an alternative to steel bars.
- ◆ A study of how pre-cast concrete panels resist the bomb blasts.
- ◆ An exploration of options to protect against the use of fire to attack diplomatic facilities.

Other enhancements include additional ability to provide the U.S. Department of State with streaming video from cameras located at U.S. missions around the world. New digital video recorders with expanded capabilities were provided to high-threat posts located in 19 countries and a new generation of low-light level security cameras was selected to provide improved nighttime visibility.

Because they are modular, HATS units can be configured in many ways, including stacked on top of one another.



DS Command Center

The Command Center

The DS Command Center is the eyes and ears of the organization, a 24/7 watch office that continued its pivotal role in offering decision makers real-time information as events unfolded in 2013.

Immediately after the attack in Herat, the center provided open, secure lines of communication between the Consulate and DS and shared live camera coverage of the scene with senior officials of the State Department.

The center similarly provided valuable, timely information to Regional Security Officers during the personnel reductions at U.S. embassies in Sana'a, Yemen, and Juba, South Sudan, and the closure of the U.S. Consulate in Lahore, Pakistan.

The advanced technical capabilities of the Command Center permit it literally to keep an eye on such disparate missions as the protective details at the UN General Assembly, far-flung embassies, U.S. motorcades in potentially hostile locations overseas, and even movement of material by Diplomatic Couriers in remote areas abroad.

U.S. Secretary of State John Kerry meets Marine Security Guards at U.S. Embassy Baghdad in March 2013.



Marines

A Thousand More Marines

In January 2013, the President authorized up to 1,000 additional Marine Security Guards (MSGs) at embassies and consulates worldwide, roughly doubling current staffing levels by 2016. DS formulated an 18-month plan to create new detachments at 35 posts, increase the number of Marines at posts that

already have detachments, and build a Marine Security Augmentation Unit to provide fast and agile response to any looming threat. In all, close to 50 diplomatic missions worldwide will activate a new detachment and dozens of others will boost the number of their Marines.

The Marine Security Guards' motto: "In every clime and place," is even more poignant today

as Marines stand beside their State Department colleagues in more posts than ever before.

The partnership between the Corps and the Department dates to the Barbary Wars of the early 1800s and was formalized in 1948, and that shared history is replete with examples of Marines taking the initiative to save lives and property at perilous moments.

The Marine Security Guards' motto: "In every clime and place," is even more poignant today as Marines stand beside their State Department colleagues in more posts than ever before.

After the 2012 attack on the U.S. Embassy in Tunis, a DS Regional Security Officer reported that "our building still stands, and more than 80 employees were unharmed, largely due to the Marine Security Guard detachment's actions. They performed flawlessly in the face of an almost overwhelming attack. Several Marines demonstrated unflinching bravery by constantly exposing themselves to tear gas, sling-thrown rocks, and Molotov cocktails in order to provide me with much-needed information about where the attackers were so I could direct my quick reaction force to where they were needed most."

"By exposing themselves to projectiles, Marines repeatedly acted to resist the threat, which drove determined attackers away from windows. More than one employee told me that, as bad as things got, they knew they were okay as long as the Marines were with them. Every single one of them is welcome to serve with me anytime, anywhere."



Marine Security Augmentation Unit members receive live-fire training with support from the DS Mobile Security Deployments training team at the Marine Corps Base in Quantico, Virginia.

In normal times, the business of selecting, training, and dispatching a single new Marine detachment can consume two years, but DS has worked aggressively in 2013 to meet each milestone in the expansion plan on an accelerated timeline.

The Corps is increasing the number of Marines in each class at its Marine Security Guard training center in Quantico, Virginia. Once deployed, MSGs require housing, office space, and a fully functional "Post 1," the control and reception booth where visitors first meet the Marines.

For its part, the Department is working with individual embassies and consulates to reconfigure office space and provide housing for the new detachments. DS also is assessing technical needs, installing security equipment, and building fully operational control centers for the Marines with equipment delivered by DS Diplomatic Couriers. By year's end, Couriers already had transported 2.6 tons of material and equipment to three posts in support of new MSG detachments, and were arranging similar shipments to 14 more.

In addition to the local detachments, a ready-for-action force of Marines is primed to go quickly whenever and wherever it is needed. The brand new Marine Security Augmentation Unit will provide a squad or more to any diplomatic facility facing a heightened threat, whether from terrorism, civil unrest, or natural disaster. This unit is composed of veteran Marine Security Guards with extensive direct experience protecting U.S. diplomats.

To augment Marine training, DS-specific instruction is provided by the Office of Mobile Security Deployments and the Special Skills Branch. The Marines also will receive refresher training on such topics as security equipment, tactical medicine, and advanced room entry. By early 2014, the Marine Security Augmentation Unit will stand ready to go whenever and wherever a diplomatic mission urgently needs help.



A Marine Security Guard learns to operate "Post 1," the glassed-in guard station that functions as the first stop for visitors at U.S. embassies and consulates.



The U.S. Embassy at Muscat, Oman, hosted the 26th Marine Expeditionary Unit for a session of unique joint training.



Members of the 26th Marine Expeditionary Unit train at a demolitions range during an exercise in Oman in 2013.

Marine Expeditionary Unit Trains at U.S. Embassy in Oman

The U.S. Embassy in Oman's capital city, Muscat, hosted elements of the 26th Marine Expeditionary Unit for 10 days of training to test both the diplomats' and the Marines' skills with constantly changing, always challenging scenarios.

Planning began months before for this first-of-its-kind experience by Muscat's DS Regional Security Office and the Marines, and included planning for both beach and aircraft landing zones in the event of an evacuation.

The multiple training events and exchanges included:

- ◆ organizing an alternate command center for off-site consular operations,
- ◆ conducting an the evacuation simulation,
- ◆ training Marines in dignitary protection,
- ◆ integrating the Marine Security Guards and the Local Guard Force for compound defense,
- ◆ medical refreshers for the Local Guards,
- ◆ sessions on defensive tactics and close-quarter battle.



DS personnel and Nicaraguan law enforcement officers discuss the arrest of fugitive Eric Justin Toth, in custody at left.

Investigating Crime

Investigations - Fugitives, Visa Fraud, Human Trafficking

2013 was the year that time and luck ran out for Manuel Lopez-Castro, Eric Justin Toth, and Miguel Angel Torres.

The three fugitives had spent years on the lam overseas, out of sight and evidently beyond the reach of

U.S. law enforcement. But DS has a long memory and a worldwide reach. Murder suspect Torres was tracked down in Bologna, Italy; accused child-pornographer Toth was found in Esteli, Nicaragua; and Lopez-Castro, a financial attorney who had been convicted of money laundering for a marijuana smuggling syndicate, was arrested in Cancun, Mexico. The arrest came 27 years after Lopez-Castro fled the United States to avoid serving a 27-year prison sentence. To

put the fugitive's years on the run in perspective, the DS special agent who found him was in third grade on the day Lopez-Castro vanished.

Among federal law enforcement agencies, DS is unusually well positioned to find and return fugitives to justice in the United States because of its global footprint. The FBI, U.S. Marshals Service, and others turn to DS when leads take them abroad. DS may not be the

largest federal law-enforcement agency, but its own fugitive unit specializes in finding criminals who do not want to be found wherever they may be. DS's strong international relationships and its worldwide presence equips it with special insight to assist its federal, state, and local law enforcement partners.

Another priority for DS investigators in 2013 was the prevention of human trafficking. One of the most notable cases was the New York Field Office's arrest of Damion St. Patrick Baston who was indicted in the Southern District of Florida on 14 charges of importation of aliens for prostitution, passport fraud, false statements, aggravated identity theft, money laundering, and illegal entry of a previously deported alien.

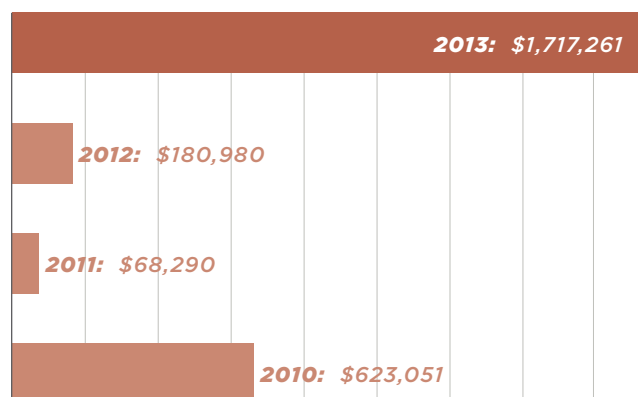
DS fielded 109 special agents and 84 Foreign Service National Investigators at 96 embassies and consulates whose specialty is complex travel document fraud

investigations. In 2013, DS's Overseas Criminal Investigations unit was responsible for the return of nine missing children, 1,424 arrests in the United States, and 765 arrests overseas. In a record-breaking year, DS coordinated the return of 270 international fugitives and the arrest of 14 domestic fugitives in 2013. Of the international cases, 55 were related to fraud, forgery, or other financial crimes, 53 involved narcotics, and 33 were for sexual offenses against children.

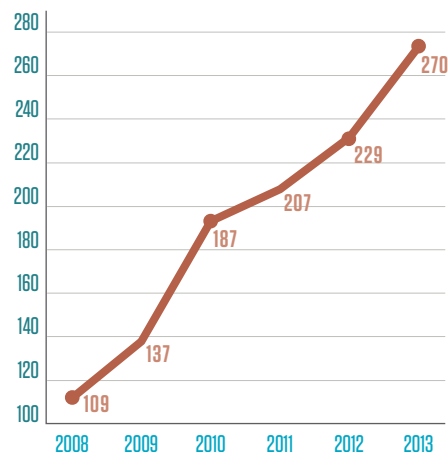
In fiscal year 2013, DS conducted 1,297 investigations into visa fraud, more than double the number of just five years earlier.

The DS Victims' Resource Advocacy Program worked with the National Child Identification Program to purchase and distribute 8,000 child identification and DNA kits in 2013. The kits were sent worldwide to DS Regional Security Offices for distribution within their diplomatic communities.

Court-ordered Asset Forfeitures from DS Convictions



International Fugitive Returns



Other highlights of DS's investigative work

2013

Plano Police Department



The Infosys Case

On October 30, 2013, the U.S. Department of Justice announced a non-criminal settlement with Infosys Corporation, in which the Indian company agreed to a civil settlement of allegations of systematic visa fraud and abuse of immigration processes. Of approximately 6,500 foreign national employees sponsored by Infosys under the B-1 and H-1B Visa Program, the large majority were confirmed as having entered the country with intent to violate U.S. law. As a result, Infosys was ordered to pay \$34 million, the largest penalty ever levied in an immigration case.

DS Special Agent George M. Nutwell III outlines the two-year Infosys visa-fraud investigation at an October 3, 2013, news conference in Plano, TX.

Human Trafficking

On July 2013, a Denver jury found a defendant guilty on 89 charges of trafficking in forced labor, visa fraud, mail fraud, and money laundering. The case revolved around women who were lured from the Philippines to be college nursing instructors and then coerced into working at nursing homes.

Corruption by a U.S. Consular Officer

DS investigated and arrested a Foreign Service Officer for issuing hundreds of U.S. visas in exchange for millions of dollars while posted at the U.S. Consulate in Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam. He pled guilty to charges of fraud, bribery, and conspiracy. He also agreed to forfeit proceeds of the crime, including nine properties he had purchased in Thailand. The entire scheme is believed to have generated about \$9.7 million.

Investigative Specialists Are Put to the Test

With the upsurge of special agents called to temporary duties overseas, DS innovated use of investigative specialists to help keep domestic criminal cases moving.

In July 2013, DS conducted its first investigative skills workshop in Washington, D.C., a week-long exercise to fortify technical proficiency and teamwork among the investigative specialists who work on criminal cases from DS's domestic field offices.

The teams completed several exercises. They worked quickly and efficiently to collect and preserve physical evidence, sketch crime scenes, photograph evidence, and make case reports on their observations under stressful conditions.

Teams also completed familiarization tours of the Department of Homeland Security's Forensic Laboratory and the National Targeting Center.



Investigative specialists compare findings as they piece together a cohesive picture of a crime.



Field Notes

Miami & New York

DS agents from the **Miami** and **New York Field Offices**, in collaboration with the international law-enforcement community, arrested the kingpin of a major human trafficking and prostitution ring in New York City in December 2013. He was charged in Florida with importing aliens for prostitution, using a passport obtained by a false statement, aggravated identity theft, money laundering, and illegal re-entry of a previously removed alien.

New Orleans

A serial fraudster who had duped victims over years was tried on weapons, passport fraud, and aggravated identity theft charges after an investigation by the **New Orleans Resident Office** and the FBI. He was sentenced in 2013 to 51 months in prison and ordered to pay \$450,000 in restitution to his many victims.

Philadelphia

In December 2013, a corporate officer of a Pennsylvania landscaping company was convicted of visa fraud at the U.S. District Court in Philadelphia after making false statements in order to acquire visas for workers from Mexico to do landscaping work. The conviction was the result of a two-year interagency investigation by the **Philadelphia Resident Office** and other agencies at the Document and Benefit Fraud Task Force in Philadelphia. Many of the trafficked aliens were not qualified for the work they were paid to perform.

Tucson

Operation Southern Watch has been a successful, ongoing border security initiative from Brownsville, Texas, to San Ysidro, California. This year the **Tucson Resident Office's** information-sharing effort with other law-enforcement organizations in Arizona generated 2,965 referrals to U.S. consular officials throughout Mexico, resulting in hundreds of visa revocations. One of the referrals led to the reopening of an attempted murder investigation into the 1979 shooting of two U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration agents. The initiative also helped lead to the arrest of the notorious Mexican drug trafficking kingpin "El Chapo."

New York

Operation Cayenne Pepper has been another successful multi-year DS investigation. In 2013, the **New York Field Office** obtained yet another conviction. This one involved an imposter pretending to be a foreign diplomat in order to receive discounts on major purchases. Authorities seized \$120,000 in cash, five luxury vehicles, and two boats in connection with the case. Three vehicles were auctioned in October for approximately \$212,000, which was credited to the Department of State asset forfeiture program.

Honolulu

In April 2013, the **Honolulu Resident Office** investigated a passport application made by the father of a 2-year-old girl for his daughter. Although the father said the child's mother was "out of the country" and could not be found, DS located her within hours and determined that the child was the focus of a custody battle, and the father was likely trying to kidnap the child. The father was convicted for making false statements on a passport application in order to induce the issuance of a minor's passport without two-parent consent.

Seattle

Special agents from the **Seattle Resident Office** arrested a Dominican Republic national and leader of a drug-trafficking organization based in Alaska. On December 30, 2013, he was sentenced to 135 months in a federal prison.

Washington D.C.

A 2013 investigation by the **Washington, D.C., Field Office** revealed that the suspect in a passport fraud case had created a false identity that spanned years and continents. The Brazilian national was arrested after he was found working as a "special police officer" at a Washington, D.C.-area university. The investigation also uncovered a cache of fraudulent U.S. and foreign passports, and fake police and U.S. Marine credentials of imposter identities as a police officer and a U.S. Marine. He was sentenced to 14 months for unlawfully procuring citizenship and for passport application fraud.

Los Angeles

In March of 2013 the final piece of an odd story fell into place when German national Dorothee Burkhart was extradited to face fraud charges in Germany. Burkhart is the mother of Los Angeles arsonist Harry Burkhart who attracted international headlines in 2012 when he set fire to multiple vehicles and occupied buildings in the Hollywood area. The nightly arson attacks ended when a DS special agent in the **Los Angeles Field Office** saw a surveillance camera photo of the suspected arsonist and recognized him from a previous courtroom outburst involving his mother's travel document case.



Diplomatic Security Computer Security Director Mary S. Holland, Under Secretary of State for Management Patrick F. Kennedy, Assistant Secretary of State for Diplomatic Security Gregory B. Starr, and Security Infrastructure Directorate Senior Coordinator Donald R. Reid cut the ribbon at the new Foreign Affairs Cybersecurity Center in suburban Washington, D.C.

Solid State Security

Solid Security in a WiFi World



March 27, 2013, marked a historic moment in the Bureau of Diplomatic Security's capacity to detect and mitigate threats that arrive with a whisper instead of a bang. That was the day DS opened its Foreign Affairs Cybersecurity Center in Maryland.

The center is a state-of-the-art cyber operations facility that maintains a 24/7 watch to detect cyber threats to the U.S. Department of State and the entire foreign affairs community. Through fast analysis of cyber threats, technical vulnerabilities and network activity, the center's experts provide immediate situational awareness to senior leaders and protect infrastructure and information against cyber adversaries.



DS PERFORMED

32,000 background investigations

IN AN AVERAGE OF 92 DAYS EACH

Adversaries, in fact, never seem to rest, and they include both foreign intelligence services and highly sophisticated computer criminals. During 2013, the DS Network Monitoring and Computer Incident Response Team identified, analyzed, and responded to 14,852 security events. Attackers ranged from simple vandals seeking to deface websites all the way to cagey would-be data thieves. The team was able not only to block them, but to alert other U.S. agencies of malicious activity and provide ways to counter it.

DS delivered live-threat cyber-security briefings to more than 3,365 individuals at embassies and consulates as far afield as Tel Aviv, Ho Chi Minh City, Moscow and Beijing, and conducted 131 security assessments overseas, including 11 at critical-threat posts.

Maintaining a Secure Workforce

DS performed 32,000 background investigations in an average of 92 days each, simultaneously protecting national security while supporting such critical work as the diplomatic missions in challenging locations such as Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Iraq.

DS is pioneering programs that will allow real-time assessments of individuals who are thought to pose a threat to national security and the physical well-being of other employees. It also instituted a system that allows diplomatic posts in dangerous areas to more reliably vet the foreign nationals who work at consulates and embassies and then to analyze terrorism threats that are uncovered in background investigations.

Moreover, DS:

- ◆ Processed 5,934 contractor personnel security clearances and Moderate Risk Public Trust determinations. This includes contractors deployed to Iraq and Afghanistan on DS's Worldwide Protective Services contract. Also processed were 677 contractor personnel for special access.
- ◆ Reviewed and approved 21,596 visit authorization requests for contractor personnel. The visit authorization requests are critical as they establish the need-to-know for contractor employees performing classified work.
- ◆ Completed 140 top-to-bottom compliance reviews of contracting firms with personnel assigned to the Department of State.



Diplomatic Couriers

Where Danger Thrives, Diplomatic Couriers Deliver

The year 2013 brought burgeoning involvement in special missions and contingency operations for the men and women of the Diplomatic Courier Service.

Working out of nine offices around the world, the Couriers spent 70,000 hours travelling by sea, road, air, and rail to deliver nearly 10 million pounds of classified and sensitive material in 2013.

These are not Hollywood's idea of couriers: dapper souls in silk suits with attaché cases hand-cuffed to their wrists. Modern Diplomatic Couriers are consummate logistics professionals

who are most likely to be found on a blazing hot airport tarmac, supervising the movement of pallets loaded with everything from computer hardware to construction material. Success requires the skill of a forklift operator and the sensitivity of a treaty negotiator.

A new part of the Couriers' mission in 2013 were the logistics behind the expansion of Marine Security Guard detachments and creation of

rapid-response Marine Security Augmentation Units. The Courier Service supported the initial 10 activations of the year by moving vast quantities of supplies and equipment to locations where they could be used by the Marines.

The Service supported the actual deployment of additional Marines to Adana, Turkey, and Juba, South Sudan, by delivering supplies and equipment and then retrieving unused material after the Marines returned.

Both of these missions required extensive coordination between DS, the diplomatic missions, and commercial airlines to ensure that items essential for these Marines to operate was waiting for them when they arrived.

In mid-December, with open fighting in the Central African Republic's capital, Bangui, and civil unrest spiking in Juba, South Sudan, and in Brazzaville, Congo, the Courier Service arranged air transport so the DS's fast-response Mobile Security Deployments teams could deploy. Responding quickly with excellent coordination within DS and the Department, the Courier Service was key in getting the teams in and out.

Restrictions appeared in Pakistan starting in early summer when new rules allowed no more than

five pouches per Courier per trip and limited their total weight to 100 kilograms. The Courier Service's classified pouch team began sending more items in fewer bags, at one point consolidating 23 pouches into five pouch bags for delivery to the U.S. Embassy in Islamabad and eight into five for delivery to the U.S. Consulate in Karachi. The Courier Service's Bangkok office began conducting two runs to Islamabad per week in order to cope with the new restrictions.

Due to a diplomatic dispute between the U.S. and India, normal classified pouch service to all U.S. posts in India was suspended by Indian authorities and airport access permits for U.S. staff were revoked. As an interim solution, incoming Bangkok-based Diplomatic Couriers processed through immigration and customs in order to deliver diplomatic pouches to U.S. Embassy personnel in the public area of the airport. Despite very quick turnarounds – dispatching and receiving classified material - the hand-carry missions have been successful.



Diplomatic Courier in the cargo bay of a chartered aircraft.



DS special agents and security protective specialists drill together during the first iteration of the High Threat Operations Course. To succeed, students must develop strong foundations in small-unit tactics and motorcade operations and be familiar with the responsibilities of each position in a security detail.

It Starts with Training

Training - Preparing for when the Unthinkable Happens

No year in DS history saw more sweeping changes to training than 2013. At the center of these was the new High Threat Training Strategy of

career-long learning for DS personnel. A panel of senior and supervisory DS special agents and DS Training Center leaders spent three months reviewing course content and developing 160 enhanced operational requirements for personnel who live and work in hostile environments abroad.

DS established three new, intensive high-threat training courses for basic-, mid-, and senior-level agents serving

overseas as well as sustainment training programs for domestically based agents. A ten-week, basic High Threat Operations Course replaced and doubled the length of the previous instruction for special agents. New courses also were developed for line supervisors and executives, and a new focus on high-threat operations was introduced to courses taken by agents in basic training and by Regional Security Officers.

“The incident that we encountered? We had practiced that incident, I would say, 20 or 30 times during high-threat training. The moment the bomb went off, the fear leaves and the training takes hold. It’s an automatic response.”

— DS Special Agent, Peshawar, Pakistan

The integration of this high-threat material across multiple levels of DS training reflects the reality that threats are not limited to high-threat, high-risk areas and will better prepare DS special agents to function effectively if called upon to provide emergency support.

A high point was 2013’s High-Threat Operations Course embassy-defense exercise that challenged Regional Security Officer and Security Protective Specialist trainees headed to high-threat posts to cope with three-and-a-half days of high-stress scenarios at a simulated U.S. consulate. The exercise’s scenarios were designed to test the full gamut of the course’s training objectives and included complex attacks against protective details and diplomatic facilities.

Much of the DS-specific training is delivered at the Interim Training Facility in Summit Point, West Virginia,

a technological wonder that offers instruction in skills as varied as land navigation, driving armored vehicles, defensive tactics, and weapons proficiency. DS’s facility includes indoor firing ranges, mock urban complexes, rural training areas, tactical mazes, and driving courses. Curriculum changes were enhanced by new construction, including a mock embassy, a smokehouse to demonstrate and counter the use of fire as a weapon, and an improvised-explosive-device laboratory.

What began in 2004 as basic security training for U.S. diplomats and other government employees assigned to Iraq has evolved. In 2013, 1,952 such students took part in a sophisticated introduction to practical skills ranging from surveillance detection and emergency medicine to firearms familiarization and counterterrorist driving maneuvers.

During 2013, a total of 5,147 students were trained and 221 DS special agents certified for positions in 27 embassies and consulates in 19 countries.

Another major aim of DS internal training in 2013 was to bolster the Construction Security Training Program – “A Pillar for all Agencies” – that has become the premier provider of construction security training for federal agencies since it was established in 1988.

Students including guards, surveillance technicians, site security managers, and others learned how to deploy and operate security systems, how to screen workers and materials, and how to detect the unauthorized introduction of surveillance devices.

5,147 students trained

221 DS special agents certified for positions in 27 embassies and consulates in 19 countries

U.S. Antiterrorism Assistance personnel teach tactical skills to Nigerian Customs Agency officers at the O'Gara Training Center in Montross, Virginia. In turn, these Nigerian officers returned to Abuja, Nigeria, to train their colleagues.



Partners in Security

Antiterrorism

The Antiterrorism Assistance (ATA) program, managed as a partnership between the Bureau of Counterterrorism for policy guidance and the Bureau of Diplomatic Security for program implementation, trains and equips partner law-enforcement and security organizations worldwide to confront and defeat terrorists.

The training has built expertise in cybersecurity and computer forensics, crisis management, dignitary protection, bomb disposal, airport and border security, response to weapons of mass destruction, hostage-rescue techniques, and numerous other skills for foreign law-enforcement and security personnel from 154 nations. Countries are selected to participate based upon an analysis of where terrorist threats to U.S.

national security converge with the allied host governments that are least capable of effectively partnering in protecting mutual interests.

With an emphasis on train-the-trainer methodology and mentoring, anti-terrorism assistance magnifies its impact by building a cadre of instructors in partner nations who pass on the skills they learn to new generations of law enforcement.

Examples of work in 2013 include the following:



◆ Mexico

To prevent terrorists, narco-traffickers, and other criminals from transiting from Mexico into the United States, Mexican immigration control trainers developed an online border management course for their operational personnel at ports of entry using methodologies learned from ATA courses to identify fraudulent documents.

◆ Nigeria

In response to sophisticated attacks by the terrorist group Boko Haram, Nigerian border security officials successfully completed ATA's tactical Rural Border Patrol Operations course and are now teaching the course to other border patrol agents in their country.

◆ Afghanistan

To enhance the emergency flexibility of American military personnel in a combat zone, ATA-trained Afghan instructors provided AK-47 familiarization and live-fire exercises for U.S. Army military police.

At a facility outside Kabul, the ATA-trained Afghan protection specialist at right evaluates U.S. Army personnel during familiarization training on AK-47 automatic rifles.



Public-Private Security Partners

Diplomatic Security's Overseas Security Advisory Council (OSAC) works diligently to identify threats to the U.S. private sector and provide timely safety and security information to American companies, non-governmental organizations, faith-based organizations, and members of the academic community operating around the globe.

In 2013 alone, it conducted nearly 1,300 security consultations with OSAC constituent organizations and produced more than 300 security reports and other products. These informative reports were made available to nearly 14,000 representatives of U.S.-based organizations via the website, www.OSAC.gov. OSAC also distributed 82 notifications to members of the U.S. private sector on specific and credible threats to their respective organizations.

OSAC continues to work with its constituents to develop innovative methods of communicating security information through emerging technology, including social media and creation of a mobile app.

Highlights of OSAC's 2013 operations include hosting two introductory analytical training courses and

one advanced course for OSAC constituents at its Arlington, Virginia, headquarters. OSAC's premier event was the 28th Annual Briefing in Washington, D.C., on "Securing the Global and Virtual Organization" in November, attended by more than 1,100 security professionals from across the U.S. private sector. Highlights of the conference included a panel discussion featuring the survivors of the 1979 Iranian hostage crisis, including Tony Mendez, on whom the 2012 Academy Award-winning film "Argo" was based.

Attendees also participated in sessions on topics such as "Kidnapping for Ransom" and "Best Practices for Operating in High-Threat Environments," and regional updates from Research and Information Support Center analysts.

OSAC also supported 143 country councils worldwide, where American private-sector organizations operating overseas have joined with U.S. Embassy Regional Security Offices to share information on subjects ranging from terrorist attacks to intellectual-property theft and corporate espionage. New country councils were created in Auckland, New Zealand; Perth, Australia; Nicosia, Cyprus; and Skopje, Macedonia.

OSAC also gets its message out through events such as the annual meeting of the Pan-Asia Regional Council in San Francisco, Latin American Regional Council events in Mexico and Miami, and two meetings of the New York Forum. It also partners with the International Security Management Association to host regional conferences in Amman, Jordan, and Bogota, Colombia.

OSAC Annual Briefing, 2013



Leslie Stahl
Moderator/CBS
Correspondent

Alan Golacinski,
former hostage

Canadian Amb.
Kenneth Taylor

U.S. Amb. John
Limbert,
former hostage

Rescuer Tony
Mendez, former
CIA officer

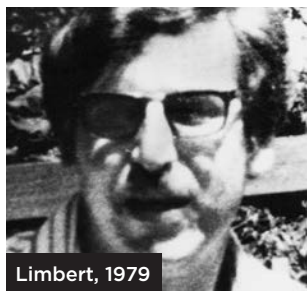
Henry L. Schatz,
rescued by
Mendez



Golacinski, 1979



Taylor, 1979



Limbert, 1979



Schatz, 1979



U.S. Embassy personnel in Tehran are taken hostage by Iranians in 1979.



Serving the Diplomatic Community

The Office of Foreign Missions: Where Diplomats Come for Help

Whether they need a license plate or protection from harm, the Bureau of Diplomatic Security's **Office of Foreign Missions (OFM)** is where the world's diplomats come when they are assigned to the United States.

The office's goal is fair treatment of U.S. personnel abroad while assuring foreign diplomats based in the United States receive the same treatment that each respective government provides in return, as well as protecting the United States public from abuses of privileges and immunities by members of the foreign mission community.

The work can demand much more than the timely processing of paperwork for diplomatic license plates, however. In the aftermath of the Boston Marathon bombing, Office of Foreign Missions personnel traveled to Boston and assisted with the airport arrivals of family members of Chinese nationals who were killed or injured. The office also took the lead in locating other injured foreign nationals and responding to inquiries from consulates and embassies about them.

After the July 6 crash of an Asiana Airlines plane at the San Francisco International Airport, the Office ensured that all consulates with affected nationals received immediate notification and that all other consulates received reassurances they had no constituents involved. The Regional Director assisted the Chinese Consulate, the Korean Consulate, and Asiana Airline officials with the death notifications, and worked to expedite visas for family members of injured passengers.

Other activities undertaken by the Office of Foreign Missions included:

- ◆ Delivering important information to the diplomatic community on the Affordable Care Act's applicability to foreign missions and their employees.
- ◆ Reaching out to ensure that consulates understood the best means of dealing with large-scale emergency situations.
- ◆ Leading assistance efforts in mass casualty disasters – including the fertilizer plant explosion in West, Texas, on April 17, and the tornado in Moore, Oklahoma, on May 20. Coordinating with Federal Emergency Management Agency, the Red Cross, and state and local emergency management authorities, the Office made effective use of contacts among the honorary consular corps at both locations.
- ◆ Conducting the first-ever insurance seminar in Miami where various insurance companies met with the consular community to discuss insurance policies, rates, and services to diplomats.
- ◆ Implementing robust training so foreign diplomats could know about the Office of Foreign Mission's programs.



Rewards for Justice

www.RewardsforJustice.net

The Rewards for Justice program bolstered the fight against international terrorism with offers for nine more “most-wanted” terrorists in 2013, including a reward of up to \$5 million each for information on two men involved in the New Year’s Day murders of U.S. Agency for International Development employees. Their victims, John Granville and Abdelrahman Abbas Rahama, were shot to death at Khartoum, Sudan, in 2008.

In March, reward offers of \$5 million apiece were made for two al-Shabaab terrorists operating in Somalia on the African east coast, one of whom is a U.S. citizen, Jihad Mostafa. In June, five similar offers were made for the first time for terrorist suspects in West Africa.

The program’s outreach efforts surged during 2013 with the still-unfolding impact of a Strategic Communications Plan that engages new audiences via social networking. February brought the unveiling of a Twitter page ([@Rewards4Justice](https://twitter.com/Rewards4Justice)).

On another front, June saw the launch of a targeted domestic advertising campaign — billboards, posters, and public-transit advertising — in collaboration with a Joint Terrorism Task Force. This marked the program’s first focused advertising effort inside the United States.

Broadcast messaging aimed at locating most-wanted terrorists remained the core of the Rewards for Justice overseas effort in 2013, and went out in more than 40 languages to people in 70 countries. In America, media outreach included interviews about reward offers and news conferences with international journalists.

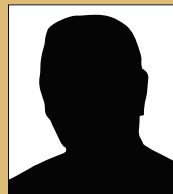
FACES OF TERRORISM



Yahya Abu el Hammam



Mokhtar Belmokhtar



Malik Abou Abdelkarim



Oumar Ould Hamaha



Abubakar Shekau

They Can Be Stopped. We'll Pay You For Your Help.

Terrorism kills innocent people in every walk of life. By providing information that prevents a terrorist act, you save lives, protect families, and preserve peace.

The U.S. government is offering a reward for information leading to the location of these terrorists. If you have information that can help, please visit www.RewardsforJustice.net or contact your local law enforcement agency.

Recruiting the Best

The Bureau of Diplomatic Security's Executive Directorate is responsible for comprehensive policy, financial management, and centralized administrative services, including procurement, space management, and information technology. But it is probably best known for its work in recruiting the men and women who become the special agents, engineers, diplomatic couriers, protective specialists, technical specialists, and civil servants who bring DS programs to life.

Joining DS as a special agent is a challenge that intrigues thousands of mostly young men and women, and in 2013, many more heard the call than were chosen. Of 12,113 applicants, just 142 were selected after an extensive, often intensive, review process.

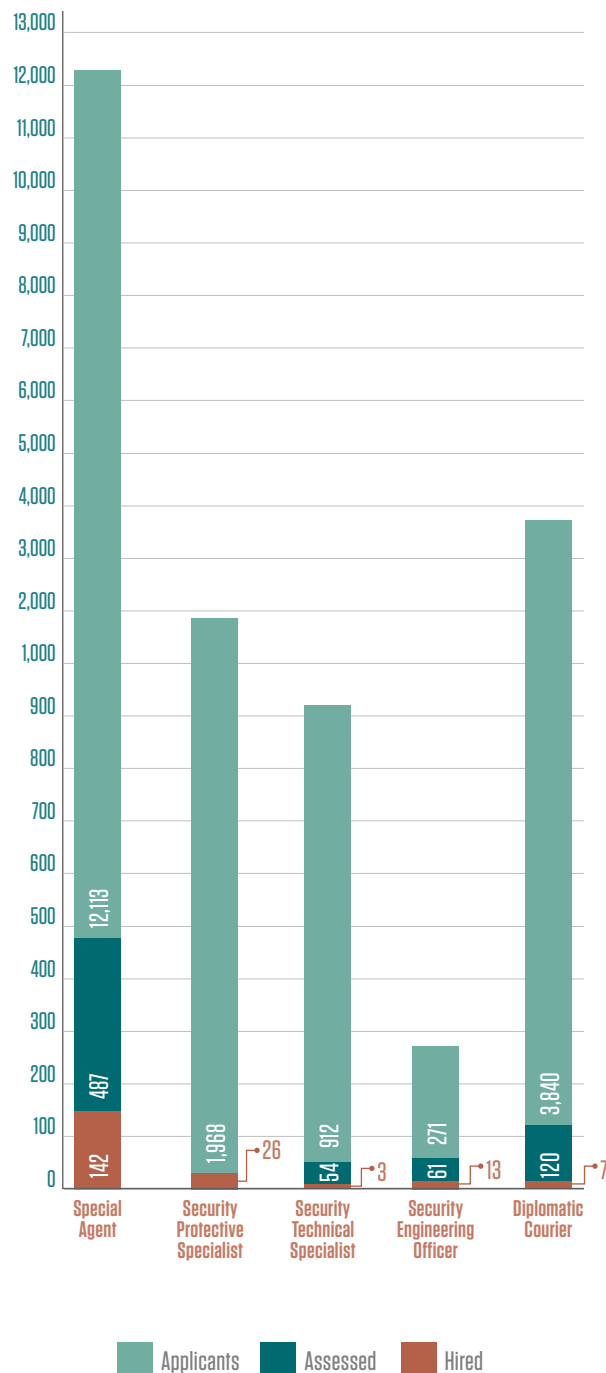
2013 also saw substantial advances in technical capabilities. A project to upgrade information technology reduced data-loading speeds from three minutes to three seconds for many users. Also, up-to-date circuitry was installed in DS Field Offices at Chicago, New York, Houston, Los Angeles, Miami, San Francisco, San Diego, and Boston, greatly improving network response times.

DS's extensive protective function for the annual United Nations General Assembly session in New York involved the creation of multiple command posts, access to the DS network for 100 users, a network monitoring local roads and traffic, and 24/7 operation of an onsite server throughout the session.

120
GS EMPLOYEES
HIRED IN 2013

340 PERSONAL SERVICES
CONTRACTORS
RENEWED

50 PERSONAL SERVICES
CONTRACTORS
HIRED



IN MEMORIAM

Each day when the sun rises on some far-flung U.S. diplomatic outpost anywhere in the world, it is greeted by the men and women who protect the people and facilities that are the lifeblood of American diplomacy. They risk injury and death, and tragically, they sometimes are visited by both.

On the morning of September 13, 2013, eight contracted guards who were standing regular duty outside the U.S. Consulate in Herat, Afghanistan, were killed in a multi-stage terrorist attack that commenced with the explosion of a massive truck bomb at the facility's gate. They were:

Jawid Sarwary, Mohammad Ramin Rastin, Ahmad Firooz Azizy, Ghazy Zade Mohammed Zaman, Sayed Sadt, Mohammad Ali Askari, Aref Mohammad Sadiqi, and Ezmari Haidary.

These stalwart men stood in the space between terrorism and civilization, where rare courage is an everyday quality. Their names will not be forgotten.

On the afternoon of February 1, 2013, a man approached the U.S. Embassy in Ankara, Turkey, on foot. When challenged by veteran Local Guard Mustafa Akarsu, he detonated a suicide vest he was wearing. Both the bomber and Akarsu were killed outright.



“Mustafa laid down his life for all of us,” said U.S. Secretary of State John Kerry at the memorial service. “He guarded these gates for more than 20 years. But he didn’t just stand guard; he stood tall, taking pride in his work for the people of Turkey and the people of the United States. And when the menace of terrorism came to these gates, Mustafa did not hesitate for a moment. He and his fellow guards acted heroically, saving lives with quickness and with bravery.”

Mustafa Akarsu: one of us.

Their colleagues in Diplomatic Security will never forget these nine brave individuals who protected the lives and safety of others at the cost of their own.

May they rest in peace.





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

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