

Appendix D

SIGNIFICANT EVENTS IN LIBYA PRIOR TO THE ATTACKS

February 22, 2011—Embassy Tripoli is evacuated because of emerging civil war.

On or around **March 11, 2011**—Decision made to send a representative to Benghazi to liaise with the emerging transitional national council [TNC]. Hillary R. Clinton, Secretary of State, asks J. Christopher Stevens to serve as Representative to the TNC.

April 5, 2011—Stevens enters Benghazi and stays at the Tibesti Hotel.

April 10, 2011—Stevens and team contemplate leaving Benghazi because of security concerns.

June 10, 2011—Stevens and team leave Tibesti Hotel and stay temporarily with other U.S. government personnel in Benghazi.

June 21, 2011—Stevens and team relocate to an interim facility later known as Villa A.

July 15, 2011—U.S. recognizes the TNC as the “Legitimate Representative of the Libyan People.”

August 3, 2011—Stevens and team sign leases for Villas A, B, and C.

August 21, 2011—Tripoli falls.

August 22, 2011—The Secretary takes credit for events in Tripoli.

August 30, 2011—The Secretary’s staff want team in Tripoli as soon as possible.

September 22, 2011—The U.S. Embassy in Tripoli reopens and Gene A. Cretz resumes position as U.S. Ambassador to Libya.

October 18, 2011—The Secretary travels to Tripoli but not Benghazi.

October 20, 2011—Muammar Qadhafi executed.

October 23, 2011—Libya officially liberated.

On or around **November 20, 2011**—Stevens leaves Benghazi.

November 21, 2011—First principal officer arrives in Benghazi to replace Stevens.

December 27, 2011—Extension Memorandum drafted by the Bureau of Near East Affairs sent to Patrick F. Kennedy, Under Secretary for Management, State Department, outlining continued operations in Benghazi. The memorandum was approved on January 5, 2012.

December 2011—Diplomatic Security agent staffing concerns in Benghazi.

February 2012—Life Services contract cancelled in Benghazi.

February 2012—Local Guard Force service contract awarded to Blue Mountain Group.

March 28, 2012—U.S. Embassy in Tripoli requests additional staff including five Diplomatic Security agents for Benghazi Mission compound.

April 2, 2012—Attack on United Kingdom [UK] armored vehicle.

April 6, 2012—First improvised explosive device [IED] attack on the Benghazi Mission compound.

April 10, 2012—IED attack on the motorcade of the United Nations Special Envoy.

April 19, 2012—Washington, D.C., denies request for five Diplomatic Security agents to be assigned to Benghazi Mission compound.

May 14, 2012—Stevens sworn in as Ambassador to Libya.

May 22, 2012—Rocket propelled grenade [RPG] attack on International Committee of the Red Cross

May 26, 2012—Stevens returns to Libya.

May 28, 2012—Threat to Benghazi Mission compound posted on Facebook.

June 2012—Blue Mountain Group issues with Libyan partner.

June 5, 2012—Stevens requests State Department mobile security deployment [MSD] team remain in Tripoli.

June 6, 2012—Stevens requests MSD team.

June 6, 2012—Second IED attack on the Benghazi Mission compound.

June 11, 2012—RPG attack on UK Ambassador motorcade

June 14, 2012—Emergency Action Committee [EAC] held in Benghazi.

June 15, 2012—U.S. Embassy in Tripoli again requests five Diplomatic Security agents for Benghazi Mission compound. Washington, D.C., never responds.

July 7, 2012—First national democratic elections held in Libya.

July 9, 2012—U.S. Embassy in Tripoli requests to either maintain or replace departing U.S. security personnel with high threat trained Diplomatic Security agents. The Embassy tells Washington, D.C., if you send three agents to the Benghazi Mission compound the Embassy will also send a regional security office. Washington, D.C., never responds to the request.

August 5, 2012--International Committee of the Red Cross attacked for fifth time shutting down Red Cross operations in both Benghazi and Misrata, Libya.

August 15, 2012—Benghazi holds EAC on deteriorating security situation and requests ability to collocate with other U.S. government personnel.

August 27, 2012—U.S. issues travel alert for Libya.

August 29, 2012—State of Maximum Alert issued for Benghazi. Alert suspended on September 2.

August 30, 2012—Both the Principal Officer and Diplomatic Security agent in charge depart Benghazi. There is a gap in coverage by the Principal Officer until September 15, 2012. Also, no Diplomatic Security agents volunteered to secure the compound during fall 2012. The Benghazi Mission compound was down to two Diplomatic Security agents. An agent is rerouted from the U.S. Embassy in Tripoli to the Benghazi Mission compound bringing the number to 3.

August 30, 2012—U.S. Embassy in Tripoli sends one Diplomatic Security agent to ensure three agents are assigned to the Benghazi Mission compound.

On or around **August 30, 2012**—Stevens sends Political/Economic Officer, U.S. Embassy in Tripoli, State Department, to Benghazi Mission compound to cover reporting the first week in September. Stevens himself will cover duties beginning on September 10, 2012.

September 6, 2012—Benghazi Mission compound requests presence of Supreme Security Council police from September 10-15.

September 8, 2012—February 17 Martyrs Brigade tells Diplomatic Security agents it will no longer support off-compound moves.

September 8, 2012—Principal Officer holds meeting with local militia and is told they cannot guarantee the safety of the Benghazi Mission compound.

September 10, 2011—Stevens arrives with two Diplomatic Security agents.

September 11, 2012—The attacks begin.