How America Switched Sides in the War on Terror

An Interim Report by the Citizens' Commission On Benghazi

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www.aim.org/benghazi

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Key Takeaways:

Since its initial September 2013 conference, the Citizens' Commission on Benghazi has launched a months-long investigation into the causes and elements involved in the Benghazi, Libya attacks of September 11, 2012. This research, which involves interviews with several knowledgeable sources, has led the CCB to conclude that

- Muammar Qaddafi expressed his willingness to abdicate shortly after the beginning of the 2011 Libyan revolt, but the U.S. ignored his calls for a truce, which led to extensive loss of life (including four Americans), chaos, and detrimental outcomes for U.S. national security objectives across the region.
- The U.S. facilitated the delivery of weapons and military support to al Qa'eda-linked rebels in Libya.
- On the day of the attacks in Benghazi, whether or not there was an official order to stand down, the result was the same. There were military assets, for example, at the U.S. base in Sigonella, in Sicily, Italy that could have been brought to bear, and perhaps could have saved the lives of the two men killed at the CIA Annex, the scene of the second attack that night. The failure to attempt to rescue these Americans amounts to a dereliction of duty.
- Previous investigations have been ineffective as the cover-up of Benghazi continues at all levels of government, prompting the need for a Select Committee with the power of subpoena to investigate this tragedy and compel testimony under oath outside the five-minute rule imposed on Congressional members by the current investigative structure.

Summary of Findings:

The war in Libya was unnecessary, served no articulable U.S. national security objective, and led to preventable chaos region-wide. In the period since the 2011 revolution in Libya, the country has remained fragmented, poorly governed, and overrun with violent militias, the majority of which are jihadist Al Qa'eda in the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM) affiliates. Yet, at the time of his overthrow, Muammar Qaddafi was an ally of the United States in the Global War on Terror.

On 17 March 2011 the United Nations Security Council passed resolution 1973 for a "No Fly Zone," ostensibly to protect Libyan civilians caught up in the hostilities between Libyan government forces and the rebel forces, which were dominated by the Libyan Muslim Brotherhood and al-Qa'eda. The following day in London, Secretary of State Hillary Clinton announced U.S. government support for the Brotherhood-led Libyan Transitional National Council in its revolt against Qaddafi.

The Citizens' Commission on Benghazi (CCB) has discovered, however, that the ensuing civil war may well have been avoided, had the U.S. chosen to permit it. Within days of that declaration of U.S. government support for the Libyan rebels, Qaddafi sought to enter into negotiations with the U.S. Africa Command (AFRICOM) under a flag of truce for the purpose of discussing his possible abdication and exile. On 21 March 2011, Rear Admiral (ret.) Chuck Kubic began email and telephone contact between Tripoli and AFRICOM Stuttgart regarding the possibility of talks under a white flag of truce. Over the following days, Qaddafi expressed interest in a truce, and possible abdication and exile out of Libya. He even pulled his forces back from several Libyan cities as a sign of good faith.

RADM Kubic telephoned LTC Brian Linvill, the U.S. AFRICOM point of contact for all military matters regarding the Libyan situation, to advise him of Qaddafi's desire to enter into military-to-military discussions. General Carter Ham was advised immediately on 21 March 2011 of these communications and conveyed them up his chain of command to the Pentagon. After two days of back-and-forth with the Libyans, however, General Ham had received no positive affirmation of consent from Washington, D.C. to pursue Qaddafi's offer. The war continued and ultimately cost tens of thousands of lives. The U.S. failure to even consider Qaddafi's request for talks, and its determination to enter and pursue this war in support of al-Qa'eda-linked rebels, presents the appearance of a policy intent upon empowering Islamic forces with no measurable benefit to U.S. national security.

Changing sides in the War on Terror: Even more disturbingly, the U.S. was fully aware of and facilitating the delivery of weapons to the al-Qa'eda-dominated rebel militias throughout the 2011 rebellion. The jihadist agenda of AQIM, the Libyan Islamic Fighting Group (LIFG), and other Islamic terror groups represented among the rebel forces was well known to U.S. officials responsible for Libya policy. The rebels made no secret of their al-Qa'eda affiliation, openly flying and speaking in front of the black flag of Islamic jihad, according to author John Rosenthal and multiple media reports. And yet, the White House and senior Congressional members deliberately and knowingly pursued a policy that provided material support to terrorist organizations in order to topple a ruler who had been working closely with the West actively to suppress al-Qa'eda. The result in Libya, across much of North Africa, and beyond has been utter chaos, disruption of Libya's oil industry, the spread of dangerous weapons (including surface-to-air missiles), and the empowerment of jihadist organizations like al-Qa'eda and the Muslim Brotherhood.

The Weapons Flow: An American citizen source trusted by the CCB who has long experience in the Middle East described the flow of weapons from Qatar to the Libyan rebels and the diversion of some of those arms. After Qaddafi's regime had been ousted,

a delegation from the United Arab Emirates (UAE) traveled to Libya to collect payment for the weapons the UAE had financed and Qatar had delivered to the Transitional National Council (TNC) during the war. The UAE delegation was seeking $1 billion it claimed was owed. During their visit to Tripoli, the UAE officials discovered that half of the $1 billion worth of weapons it had financed for the rebels had, in fact, been diverted by Mustafa Abdul Jalil, the Muslim Brotherhood head of the Libyan TNC, and sold to Qaddafi. Furthermore, according to information learned during the UAE visit to Tripoli, when Jalil learned that Major General Abdel Fatah Younis, Qaddafi's former Minister of the Interior before his late February 2011 defection to the rebel forces, had found out about the weapons diversion, he ordered Abu Salim Abu Khattala, leader of the Abu Obeida Bin al-Jarrah brigade to kill him. Abu Khattala, later identified as the Ansar al-Shariah commander who led the 11 September 2012 attack on the U.S. mission in Benghazi, accepted the orders and directed the killing of Gen. Younis in July 2011.

The key significance of this episode is the demonstration of a military chain-of-command relationship between the Libyan Muslim Brotherhood leadership of the TNC and the al-Qa'eda-affiliated militia (Ansar al-Shariah) that has been named responsible for the attack on the U.S. mission in Benghazi. Abu Khattala is under a Department of Justice sealed indictment. His brigade merged into Ansar al-Shariah in 2012, and he was positively identified to the FBI in a cell-phone photo from the scene of the attack, yet remains free and available for interviews to the media.

The White House Cover-Up: Despite the several ongoing Congressional investigations, as well as the State Department's Accountability Review Board (ARB) report, the American people are no closer to knowing exactly what happened in Benghazi and why than they were on 12 September 2012. The Congressional committees have pursued their work in closed-door sessions as well as open testimony, but in a disjointed and uncoordinated fashion that has been stymied by administration stonewalling and the five-minute rule that severely curtails members' ability to pursue a full and fair investigation. CCB members have signed two letters to Speaker John Boehner demanding the creation of a Select Committee to address these problems.

The CCB conducted an extensive research effort into the elements and sequence of the administration's two-week campaign to falsely claim that a protest had preceded the attack on our Benghazi mission, and their efforts to blame a YouTube video for the attack. The White House campaign appears to have been well-coordinated with U.S. Muslim Brotherhood organizations as well as Islamic state members of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC), who all joined in condemnation of the video, and, even more troubling, issued calls for restrictions on Americans' free speech rights.

The FOIA Investigation: We have also begun our own investigation into the events surrounding September 11, 2012 through the use of the Freedom of Information Act request process. To date, Accuracy in Media and the CCB Members have filed 85 FOIA requests to the Department of State, Department of Defense, Central Intelligence Agency and Federal Bureau of Investigation. These requests can be seen at http://www.aim.org/benghazi/freedom-of-information-act-requests/. Major questions asked include requests to produce:

- [The] September 15th or 16th FBI 302 Interview Reports, and corresponding handwritten notes, of interviews conducted in Germany of United States personnel who had been in the Benghazi mission and the Benghazi CIA annex during the September 11th and 12th attacks on those facilities.
- Any and all videos depicting the United States Consulate in Benghazi, Libya (including the Special Mission Compound and the Annex) between September 10, 2012 and September 12, 2012. This request includes, but is not limited to (1) all videos and photographs obtained, transmitted, or recorded via any unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs), and (2) video of closed-circuit television monitor at the Benghazi Mission facility's Tactical Operations Center on September 11th and 12th, 2013.
- All records generated between September 11, 2012 and the present, by survivors of the September 11th and 12th attacks on the Benghazi mission and the Benghazi CIA Annex, or by any person regarding the survivors' accounts of the attack.
- Non-Disclosure Agreements signed by survivors of the Benghazi attacks, including employees or contractors of the CIA or DOD.

The CCB Freedom of Information Act Investigation

The disjointed investigations by multiple House committees into the events of September 11, 2012 have yielded few new details regarding what occurred during the attack on the U.S. Mission and CIA Annex in Benghazi, Libya. What details have been uncovered are colored by partisanship due to the contentious nature of the two-party process. To uncover the truth about what happened that night, we have submitted 85 Freedom of Information Act requests to a variety of government agencies and departments.

Accuracy in Media, in conjunction with the CCB, has issued Freedom of Information requests to the Department of Defense, State Department, Federal Bureau of Investigation, and Central Intelligence Agency.

Requests to the Army

Request. This FOIA request is for disclosure of records regarding the attack on US facilities in Benghazi, Libya, on September 11th and 12th, 2012. Specifically, we seek production of:

> **Croatia.** Records regarding the readiness status of, and orders given to, airborne special operations unit, "Commanders In-extremis Force" ("CIF"), assigned to the European Command, and in Croatia, including:
> (a) Orders for the CIF to deploy to NAS Sigonella; and
> (b) All communications from the CIF notifying command that it was ready to deploy, and, if applicable, that aircraft was airborne, bound for NAS Sigonella, and, if applicable, orders to abort or turn back.

Requests to the Navy

Requests. These FOIA requests are for disclosure of records regarding the attack on US facilities in Benghazi, Libya, on September 11th and 12th, 2012. Specifically, we seek production of:

1. **Sigonella**. Records identifying, and concerning, all US aircraft at NATO Base Sigonella, Naval Air Station Sigonella in Sicily, Italy ("NAS Sigonella"), whether transport, cargo, refueling, fighter, attack, or surveillance. Records should include those that disclose the readiness status of:
   - Any F-16 and F-18 fighters (a/k/a F/A-18 – Fighter/Attack);
   - C-5, C-9, C-17, C-40 and C-130 transport;
   - C-2 cargo; C-26 passenger/cargo;
   - KC-10 and KC-135 refueling; and
   - P-3 surveillance.

2. Records disclosing the readiness status of the 130-man Marine Force Reconnaissance Team at NAS Sigonella, including:
   (a) All communications with, and orders to, NAS Sigonella personnel to get ready to deploy, and, if applicable, to deploy, to Benghazi; and
   (b) All communications from NAS Sigonella personnel notifying

command that assets were ready to deploy, and, if applicable, that aircraft was airborne, bound for Benghazi, and, if applicable, orders to abort or turn back.

3. **Rota**. Records revealing the status of two Marine Corps "Fleet Antiterrorism Security Teams ("FAST"), at the Spanish naval base Naval Station Rota ("NAVSTA Rota"), including:
   (a) All communications with, and orders to, NAVSTA Rota personnel to get ready to deploy, and, if applicable, to deploy; and
   (b) All communications from NAVSTA Rota personnel notifying command that assets were ready to deploy, and, if applicable, that aircraft was airborne, bound for Benghazi, and, if applicable, orders to abort or turn back.

4. **Military assets pre-positioned in October 2011**. In addition to records regarding the attack on US facilities in Benghazi, Libya, on September 11th and 12th, we also seek records identifying DoD assets pre-positioned off the coast of Tripoli on October 18, 2011, when Secretary Clinton visited Libya.

Requests to the Air Force

Requests. These FOIA requests are for disclosure of records regarding the attack on US facilities in Benghazi, Libya, on September 11th and 12th, 2012. Specifically, we seek production of:

1. **Sigonella**. Records identifying, and concerning, all US aircraft at NATO Base Sigonella, Naval Air Station Sigonella in Sicily, Italy ("NAS Sigonella"), whether transport, cargo, refueling, fighter, attack, or surveillance. Records should include those that disclose the readiness status of:
   - Any F-16 and F-18 fighters (a/k/a F/A-18 – Fighter/Attack);
   - C-5, C-9, C-17, C-40 and C-130 transport;
   - C-2 cargo; C-26 passenger/cargo;
   - KC-10 and KC-135 refueling; and
   - P-3 surveillance.

2. Records disclosing the readiness status of the 130-man Marine Force Reconnaissance Team at NAS Sigonella, including:
   (a) All communications with, and orders to, NAS Sigonella personnel to get ready to deploy, and, if applicable, to deploy; and
   (b) All communications from NAS Sigonella personnel notifying command that assets were ready to deploy, and, if applicable, that aircraft was airborne, bound for Benghazi, and, if applicable, orders to abort or turn back.

3. **"Feet dry over Libya" radio transmission.** Any record of transmission from any aircraft during the crisis that stated, "Feet dry over Libya," or words to that effect, informing that aircraft was transitioning from above the Mediterranean Sea to above the Libyan landmass.

Additional Requests to the Air Force

FOIA Request. The requesters seek disclosure of records identifying all US aircraft at Aviano Air Base in northeastern Italy on September 11th and 12th, 2012, including all U.S. Air Force 31st Fighter Wing assets, whether transport, cargo, refueling, fighter, attack, or surveillance.

Requests to the Marines

Requests. These FOIA requests are for disclosure of records regarding the attack on US facilities in Benghazi, Libya, on September 11th and 12th, 2012. Specifically, we seek production of:

1. **Sigonella**. Records disclosing the readiness status of the 130-man Marine Force Reconnaissance Team at NAS Sigonella, including:
   (a) All communications with, and orders to, NAS Sigonella personnel to get ready to deploy, and, if applicable, to deploy, to Benghazi; and
   (b) All communications from NAS Sigonella personnel notifying command that assets were ready to deploy, and, if applicable, that aircraft was airborne, bound for Benghazi, and, if applicable, orders to abort or turn back.

2. Any records of the Department of Defense seeking help by use of Italian aircraft at NAS Sigonella.

3. **Rota**. Records revealing the status of two Marine Corps "Fleet Antiterrorism Security Teams ("FAST"), at the Spanish naval base Naval Station Rota ("NAVSTA Rota"), including:
   (a) All communications with, and orders to, NAVSTA Rota personnel to get ready to deploy, and, if applicable, to deploy; and
   (b) All communications from NAVSTA Rota personnel notifying command that assets were ready to deploy, and, if applicable, that aircraft was airborne, and, if applicable, orders to abort or turn back.

Requests to HQ USEUCOM (U.S. European Command)

Requests. These FOIA requests are for disclosure of records regarding the attack on US facilities in Benghazi, Libya, on September 11th and 12th, 2012. Specifically, we seek production of:

1. **Sigonella**. Records identifying, and concerning, all US aircraft at NATO Base Sigonella, Naval Air Station Sigonella in Sicily, Italy ("NAS Sigonella"), whether transport, cargo, refueling, fighter, attack, or surveillance. Records should include those that disclose the readiness status of:
   - Any F-16 and F-18 fighters (a/k/a F/A-18 – Fighter/Attack);
   - C-5, C-9, C-17, C-40 and C-130 transport;
   - C-2 cargo; C-26 passenger/cargo;
   - KC-10 and KC-135 refueling; and
   - P-3 surveillance.

2. Records disclosing the readiness status of the 130-man Marine Force Reconnaissance Team at NAS Sigonella, including:
   (a) All communications with, and orders to, NAS Sigonella personnel to get ready to deploy, and, if applicable, to deploy, to Benghazi; and
   (b) All communications from NAS Sigonella personnel notifying

command that assets were ready to deploy, and, if applicable, that aircraft was airborne, bound for Benghazi, and, if applicable, orders to abort or turn back.

3. Any records of the Department of Defense seeking help by use of Italian aircraft at NAS Sigonella.

4. **Rota**. Records revealing the status of two Marine Corps Fleet Antiterrorism Security Teams ("FAST"), at the Spanish naval base Naval Station Rota ("NAVSTA Rota"), including:
   (a) All communications with, and orders to, NAVSTA Rota personnel to get ready to deploy, and, if applicable, to deploy; and
   (b) All communications from NAVSTA Rota personnel notifying command that assets were ready to deploy, and, if applicable, that aircraft was airborne, and, if applicable, orders to abort or turn back.

5. **Croatia.** Records regarding the readiness status of, and orders given to, airborne special operations unit, "Commanders In-extremis Force" ("CIF"), assigned to the European Command, and in Croatia, including:
   (a) Orders for the CIF to deploy to NAS Sigonella; and
   (b) All communications from the CIF notifying command that it was ready to deploy, and, if applicable, that aircraft was airborne, bound for NAS Sigonella, and, if applicable, orders to abort or turn back.

6. **Maps.** Maps depicting all assets that could have been dispatched to the Benghazi mission or the CIA annex facility on September 11th and 12th, 2012, regardless of such maps were created before or after September 11, 2012.

Requests to United States Central Command

This FOIA request is for disclosure of records regarding the attack on US facilities in Benghazi, Libya, on September 11th and 12th, 2012. Specifically, we seek production of:

> Maps depicting all assets that could have been dispatched to the Benghazi mission or the CIA annex facility on September 11th and 12th, 2012, regardless of such maps were created before or after September 11, 2012.

Requests to HQ U.S. AFRICOM (U.S. Africa Command)

Requests. These FOIA requests are for disclosure of records regarding the attack on US facilities in Benghazi, Libya, on September 11th and 12th, 2012. Specifically, we seek production of:

1. **AFRICOM communications.** All records of AFRICOM Joint Operations Center (JOC) Chief's communications subsequent to that Officer's receipt of messages emanating from the Compound's TOC. This request is to be read to include all communications to all US personnel, whether armed forces or civilians, and includes communications to General Carter Ham, the Unified Combatant Command, the Pentagon, CIA, Department of State, and White House including the Situation Room.

2. **Appeals for help**. Records of requests for help for personnel at the Special Mission Compound and the CIA Annex, to:
   (a) The Turkish Consulate in Benghazi;

(b) The Italian Consulate in Benghazi; and
(c) The U.K. Security Team.

3. **Maps.** Maps depicting all assets that could have been dispatched to the Benghazi mission or the CIA annex facility on September 11th and 12th, 2012, regardless of such maps were created before or after September 11, 2012.

4. **Audio**. All records of radio communications emanating from the Compound's Tactical Operations Center (TOC), on September 11th and 12th, 2012, whether made by Regional Security Officer (RSO) Alec Henderson or any other person.

5. **"Feet dry over Libya" radio transmission.** Any record of transmission from any aircraft during the crisis that stated, "Feet dry over Libya," or words to that effect, informing that aircraft was transitioning from above the Mediterranean Sea to above the Libyan landmass.

6. **Military assets pre-positioned in October 2011**. In addition to records regarding the attack on US facilities in Benghazi, Libya, on September 11th and 12th, we also seek records identifying DoD assets pre-positioned off the coast of Tripoli on October 18, 2011, when Secretary Clinton visited Libya.

Requests to HQ USSOCOM (Special Operations Command)

Requests. These FOIA requests are for disclosure of records regarding the attack on US facilities in Benghazi, Libya, on September 11th and 12th, 2012. Specifically, we seek production of:

1. **Rota**. Records revealing the status of two Marine Corps Fleet Antiterrorism Security Teams ("FAST"), at the Spanish naval base Naval Station Rota ("NAVSTA Rota"), including:
   (a) All communications with, and orders to, NAVSTA Rota personnel to get ready to deploy, and, if applicable, to deploy, to Benghazi; and
   (b) All communications from NAVSTA Rota personnel notifying command that assets were ready to deploy, and, if applicable, that aircraft was airborne, bound for Benghazi, and, if applicable, orders to abort or turn back.

2. **Croatia.** Records regarding the readiness status of, and orders given to, airborne special operations unit, "Commanders In-extremis Force" ("CIF"), assigned to the European Command, and in Croatia, including:
   (a) Orders for the CIF to deploy to NAS Sigonella; and
   (b) All communications from the CIF notifying command that it was ready to deploy, and, if applicable, that aircraft was airborne, bound for NAS Sigonella, and, if applicable, orders to abort or turn back.

3. **United States**. Records disclosing the readiness status of, and orders given to, Special Operations Forces ("Special Ops" or "SOF") in the United States, including:
   (a) Orders for Special Ops to deploy to Libya; and
   (b) Communications from SOF notifying command that it was ready to deploy, and, if applicable, that aircraft was airborne, bound for Libya, and, if applicable, orders to abort or turn back.

4. **"Feet dry over Libya" radio transmission.** Any record of transmission from any aircraft during the crisis that stated, "Feet dry over Libya," or words to that effect, informing that aircraft was transitioning from above the Mediterranean Sea to above the Libyan landmass.

Requests to OSD/JS (Office of the Secretary of Defense and the Joint Staff)

Requests. FOIA request Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are for disclosure of records regarding the attack on US facilities in Benghazi, Libya, on September 11th and 12th, 2012. Specifically, we seek production of:

1. **Maps.** Maps depicting all assets that could have been dispatched to the Benghazi mission or the CIA annex facility on September 11th and 12th, 2012, regardless of such maps were created before or after September 11, 2012.

2. **Appeals for help**. Records of requests for help for the Special Mission Compound and the CIA Annex, to:
   (a) The Turkish Consulate in Benghazi;
   (b) The Italian Consulate in Benghazi; and
   (c) The U.K. Security Team.

3. Records concerning **joint military contingency plans**:
   (a) Plan Identification (PID) Number and title of the operation plan or plans prepared using Deliberate Planning procedures, found in Joint Publication 5-0, Joint Operation Plan, August 2011, **for use** by the supported combatant commander (1) to support military, diplomatic and interagency activities in Libya**,** through 2012, and (2) to support the military crisis response to the attacks on the Benghazi facilities on September 11 and 12, 2012.
   (b) Operation plan or plans for use by the supported combatant commander to support military crisis response to the attacks on the Benghazi facilities on September 11 and 12, 2012.
   (c) List of commands, organizations and agencies comprising the joint planning and execution community (JPEC), found in Joint Publication 5-0, Joint Operation Plan, August 2011, which developed, coordinated, and approved the operation plans referred to under (a) above.
   (d) Supported combatant commander's Joint Intelligence Preparation of the Operational Environment (JIPOE), developed to support the plans referenced under (a) above.
   (e) List of commands, organizations, agencies and offices comprising the supported combatant commander's joint interagency coordinating group (JIACG), established to support the plans referenced under (a) above.
   (f) Copies of any combatant command commercial contracts established to support military, diplomatic and interagency activities at Tripoli and at Benghazi prior to the attacks on the Benghazi facilities on September 11 and 12, 2012.

4. **Military assets pre-positioned in October 2011**. In addition to records regarding the attack on US facilities in Benghazi, Libya, on September 11th and 12th, we also seek records identifying DoD assets pre-positioned off the coast of Tripoli on October 18, 2011, when Secretary Clinton visited Libya.

Requests to the Defense Intelligence Agency

1. **Maps.** Maps depicting all assets within fifteen hundred miles of Benghazi, Libya, on September 11th and 12th, 2012, regardless of such maps were created before or after September 11, 2012**.**

2. **Military assets pre-positioned in October 2011**. Records of all Defense Department assets that were pre-positioned off the coast of Tripoli on October 18, 2011, when Secretary Clinton visited Libya.

3. **Terrorist threat in 2012**. For the calendar year 2012, records of the threat to U.S. personnel because of al-Qaida or Ansar al-Shariah or other belligerent build-up in Benghazi, including photographs.

Requests to the State Department

FOIA Requests. These requests are for the following records of activities in Libya, in the care, custody or control of the State Department, regardless of the source of the records:

1. All records of whatsoever nature regarding (1) the Benghazi consulate and (2) its CIA Annex, for the time period of January 1st, 2011, through September 30th, 2012. This request is all-inclusive for all records, however recorded, including emails, reports, memoranda, correspondence, teletypes, telephone calls, text messages, and audio and video recordings, regarding all uses of the Benghazi consulate and CIA Annex. Responsive records include those that disclose:

    (1) The comings and goings of all persons, whether civilian, military, American or foreign, including any non-US personnel questioned, interrogated, detained, or transported through, the CIA Annex and Benghazi consulate;
    (2) The descriptions and inventories of all weapons brought into the Annex;
    (3) The sources of all such weapons;
    (4) The descriptions and inventories of all weapons removed from the Annex,
    (5) The intended destinations and recipients of all such weaponry, including
        (i) All transfers of arms and equipment to Libyan resistance fighters, both before or after the United Nations recognized the National Transitional Council as the legal representative of Libya;
        (ii) Transportation of arms and equipment from Libya into Turkey; and
        (iii) US Government supply of weapons into Syria.
    (6) All communication and cryptographic equipment at the CIA Annex and Benghazi consulate;
    (7) The weaponry, communication, and cryptographic equipment, that may have been left in the Annex and Benghazi consulate when US personnel abandoned these facilities on September 11th and 12th, 2012;
    (8) Information about the weapons recovered from fallen attackers at the Ambassador's compound as well as the CIA Annex during and after the attacks;

(9) Information about the identities and affiliations of any of those fallen fighters as well as the disposition of their bodies, alive or dead; and

(10) CIA situation reports, or "sitreps," sent, including on September 11th, 12th, and 13th.

2. Any and all videos depicting the United States Consulate in Benghazi, Libya (including the Special Mission Compound and the Annex) between September 10, 2012 and September 12, 2012. This request includes, but is not limited to (1) all videos and photographs obtained, transmitted, or recorded via any unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs), and (2) video of closed-circuit television monitor at the Benghazi Mission facility's Tactical Operations Center on September 11th and 12th, 2013.

3. All records generated between September 11, 2012 and the present, by survivors of the September 11th and 12th attacks on the Benghazi mission and the Benghazi CIA Annex, or by any person regarding the survivors' accounts of the attack.

4. All records of radio communications emanating from the Compound's Tactical Operations Center (TOC), on September 11th and 12th, 2012, whether made by Regional Security Officer (RSO) Alec Henderson or any other person.

5. All records of Secretary Panetta's actions and communications for the 24-hour period beginning when first notified that the Benghazi Consulate was under attack. Responsive records include:

(1) All records generated by Secretary Panetta, including all emails, memoranda, or notes;

(2) Telephone logs or bills or other statements of all of his telephone calls placed or received; and

(3) All records generated by anyone about the Secretary's actions and communications

6. All records of Secretary Clinton's actions and communications for the 24-hour period beginning when first notified that the Benghazi Consulate was under attack. Responsive records include:

(1) All records generated by Secretary Clinton, including all emails, memoranda, or notes;

(2) Telephone logs or bills or other statements of all of her telephone calls placed or received; and

(3) All records generated by anyone about the Secretary's actions and communications.

7. Any records reflecting the time, and substance, of the President's first notification that the Benghazi Consulate was under attack, and his actions, and communications, for the next 24 hours.

8. All calendars, day books, journals, notes, memoranda, or other records reflecting Ambassador Stevens' schedule on September 11, 2012, including the Ambassador's diary, and all correspondence to or from the Ambassador regarding his meetings that day, including with the Turkish Consul General.

9. All records of the purpose of Ambassador Stevens' meetings on September 11, 2012, including analysis or assessments of those meetings, whether written before or after September 11, 2012.

10. All correspondence to or from Ambassador Stevens on September 10th and 11th, 2012.

11. All notes, memoranda, and correspondence generated between January of 2007 and September 11, 2012, regarding meetings between Christopher Stevens or any other Tripoli Embassy official, and one or more of the following individuals:
    - **Ahmed Abu Khattala**, a commander of the Libyan Ansar al-Shariah militia group
    - **Mustafa Abdul Jalil**, Chairman of the Libyan National Transitional Council from 5 March 2011-8 August 2012
    - **Mahmoud Jibril**, Interim Prime Minister of Libya and Chair of the Executive Board of the National Transitional Council from 5\ March-23 October 2011
    - **Wissam bin Hamid**, a Libya Shield Brigade commander, supporter of the Libyan Muslim Brotherhood Justice & Construction Party, and veteran jihad fighter of Iraq & Afghanistan, who provided security for US representatives in Benghazi and was tentatively identified by the Library of Congress as the head of al-Qa'eda in Libya
    - **Abdelhakim Belhadj** (aka Abdallah al Sadeq), veteran jihad fighter of Iraq & Afghanistan, commander of the AQ franchise militia, Libyan Islamic Fighting Group (LIFG) (aka Libyan Islamic Movement for Change), post-revolution military commander of Tripoli, and Libyan delegation leader to the Syrian Free Army in late 2011
    - **Ismael al-Sallabi** (brother of Ali), commander of the Al-Qa'eda-linked al-Sahati Brigade during the revolution, and Benghazi Military Council commander afterwards, close ally of Abdelhakim Belhadj and Mustafa Jalil
    - **Ali al-Sallabi** (brother of Ismael), called the 'spiritual leader' of the Libyan revolution, Muslim Brotherhood links, led effort with Seif al-Qaddafi and US Embassy Tripoli to gain release of jihadi detainees from Libyan jails
    - **Mohammad al-Sallabi**, father of Ali and Ismael, among the founders of the Libyan Muslim Brotherhood in the 1960s
    - **Abu Sufian bin Qumu**, veteran jihad fighter in Afghanistan from Derna, Libya, captured in 2001, detained at GITMO, sent back to Libyan jail, released in 2010, led jihad vs Qaddafi in 2011, and led Benghazi Mission attack in Sep 2012.

12. For the period of February 15th, 2011, through December 31st, 2012, all DOD and CIA or other intelligence community records, shared with members of Congress, regarding collection, storage, transportation of arms and equipment in Libya.

13. For the period of February 15th, 2011, through December 31st, 2012, all DOD and CIA or other intelligence community records of Congressional approval for CIA transport of arms to Syrian rebel forces.

14. All records regarding Deputy National Security Adviser for Homeland Security and Counter-terrorism John Brennan's recommendations regarding the overthrow of Libyan leader Muammar Gaddafi.

15. Records of the names, and titles, of individuals indentified only as "Senior

State Department Official Number One" and "Senior State Department Official Number Two" during the October 9, 2012, Background Briefing on Libya, given by the Office of the Spokesperson, the transcript of which was publicly disclosed, titled, "Background Conference Call With Senior State Department Officials."

Additional Requests to the State Department

1. Records generated from August 2009, through October of 2011, regarding Secretary of State Clinton's recommendations regarding U.S. support to those seeking to oust forces loyal to Colonel Muammar Gaddafi and his government.
2. Records generated from March of 2011 through September of 2012, regarding Secretary of State Clinton's recommendations to support those seeking to oust forces loyal to the government of Bashar al-Assad.
3. Records of communications sent from, received by, or routed through, Secretary Clinton's office regarding the need for a 'permanent constituent post" in Benghazi, as well as records regarding Secretary of State Clinton's decision to continue operations in Benghazi, including the extent to which the Benghazi Mission in any way facilitated the existence and operations of the CIA Annex.
4. Records indentifying DoD assets pre-positioned off the coast of Tripoli when Secretary Clinton visited Libya in October of 2011.
5. Records generated from Secretary Clinton's September 11th and 12th, 2012 requests for help for personnel at the Special Mission Compound and the CIA Annex, to:
   (a) The Libyan government;
   (b) The Turkish Consulate in Benghazi;
   (c) The Italian Consulate in Benghazi; and
   (d) The U.K. Security Team.

Requests to the FBI

1. All records describing or defining the purpose, scope, jurisdiction, and power of the FBI's investigation into the Benghazi attacks, including the identity of government official(s) requesting or ordering the probe.

2. All records of the Bureau's findings in its investigation into the Benghazi attacks. Responsive records include those that regard (1) the identities of any non-US personnel questioned, interrogated, detained, or transported through, the Annex, (2) weapons brought into, and removed from, the Annex, as well as such weaponry's destinations including whether abandoned on September 12, 2012, (3) communication and cryptographic equipment left in the Consulate and Annex when US personnel abandoned the facilities on September 12, 2012, and (4) any probe into the meetings from January 2007 through September 2012 between Tripoli Embassy officials, including Christopher Stevens, and the individuals identified in the following Request 3 below.

3. All notes, memoranda, and correspondence generated between January of 2007 and September 11, 2012, regarding meetings between Christopher Stevens or any other Tripoli Embassy official, and one or more of the following individuals:
   - **Ahmed Abu Khattala**, a commander of the Libyan Ansar al-Shariah militia group
   - **Mustafa Abdul Jalil**, Chairman of the Libyan National Transitional Council from 5 March 2011-8 August 2012

- **Mahmoud Jibril**, Interim Prime Minister of Libya and Chair of \ the Executive Board of the National Transitional Council from 5 March-23 October 2011
- **Wissam bin Hamid**, a Libya Shield Brigade commander, supporter of the Libyan Muslim Brotherhood Justice & Construction Party, and veteran jihad fighter of Iraq & Afghanistan, who provided security for US representatives in Benghazi and was tentatively identified by the Library of Congress as the head of al-Qa'eda in Libya
- **Abdelhakim Belhadj** (aka Abdallah al Sadeq), veteran jihad fighter of Iraq & Afghanistan, commander of the AQ franchise militia, Libyan Islamic Fighting Group (LIFG) (aka Libyan Islamic Movement for Change), post-revolution military commander of Tripoli, and Libyan delegation leader to the Syrian Free Army in late 2011
- **Ismael al-Sallabi** (brother of Ali), commander of the Al-Qa'eda-linked al-Sahati Brigade during the revolution, and Benghazi Military Council commander afterwards, close ally of Abdelhakim Belhadj and Mustafa Jalil 3
- **Ali al-Sallabi** (brother of Ismael), called the 'spiritual leader' of the Libyan revolution, Muslim Brotherhood links, led effort with Seif al-Qaddafi and US Embassy Tripoli to gain release of jihadi detainees from Libyan jails
- **Mohammad al-Sallabi**, father of Ali and Ismael, among the founders of the Libyan Muslim Brotherhood in the 1960s
- **Abu Sufian bin Qumu**, veteran jihad fighter in Afghanistan from Derna, Libya, captured in 2001, detained at GITMO, sent back to Libyan jail, released in 2010, led jihad vs Qaddafi in 2011, and led Benghazi Mission attack in Sep 2012.

4. Any other records of whatsoever nature regarding (1) the Benghazi consulate and (2) its CIA Annex, for the time period of January 1st, 2011, through September 30th, 2012. This request is all-inclusive for all records, however recorded, including emails, reports, memoranda, correspondence, teletypes, telephone calls, text messages, and audio and video recordings, regarding all uses of the Benghazi consulate and CIA Annex.

5. All records generated between September 11, 2012 and the present, by survivors of the September 11th and 12th attacks on the Benghazi mission and the Benghazi CIA Annex, or by any person regarding the survivors' accounts of the attack.

6. All calendars, day books, journals, notes, memoranda, or other records reflecting Ambassador Stevens' schedule on September 11, 2012, including the Ambassador's diary, and all correspondence to or from the Ambassador regarding his meetings that day, including with the Turkish Consul General.

7. All records of the purpose of Ambassador Stevens' meetings on September 11, 2012, including analysis or assessments of those meetings, whether written before or after September 11, 2012.

8. September 15th or 16th FBI 302 Interview Reports, and corresponding handwritten notes, of interviews conducted in Germany of United States personnel who had been in the Benghazi mission and the Benghazi CIA annex during the September 11th and 12th attacks on those facilities. 4

9. Records of the video teleconference on the afternoon of the September 16th, 2012, between the FBI and other IC officials in Washington, regarding FBI interviews with U.S. personnel who had been on the compounds in Benghazi during the attack. For your reference, the following is an excerpt from the December 30, 2012, Senate Committee On Homeland Security And Governmental Affairs, "Flashing Red: A Special Report On The Terrorist Attack At Benghazi:"

> On September 15th and 16th, officials from the FBI conducted face-to-face interviews in Germany of the U.S. personnel who had been on the compound in Benghazi during the attack. The U.S. personnel who were interviewed saw no indications that there had been a protest prior to the attack. Information from those interviews was shared on a secure video teleconference on the afternoon of the 16th with FBI and other IC officials in Washington; it is unclear whether the question of whether a protest took place was discussed during this video conference.

10. Complete Autopsy Reports of each of the victims of the September 11th and 12th, 2012, Benghazi attacks of the Ambassador's compound, and the CIA Annex.

Requests to the CIA

FOIA Requests. These requests are for the following records of activities in Libya, in the care, custody or control of the Central Intelligence Agency, regardless of the source of the records:

1. All records of whatsoever nature regarding (1) the Benghazi Special Mission Compound or "Ambassador's compound" or "Benghazi Mission" and (2) the CIA Annex, for the time period of January 1st, 2011, through September 30th, 2012. This request is all-inclusive for all records, however recorded, including emails, reports, memoranda, correspondence, teletypes, telephone calls, text messages, and audio and video recordings, regarding all uses of the Benghazi Mission and the CIA Annex. Responsive records include those that disclose:

   (1) The comings and goings of all persons, whether civilian, military, American or foreign, including any non-US personnel questioned, interrogated, detained, or transported through, the CIA Annex and Benghazi Mission;
   (2) The descriptions and inventories of all weapons brought into the Annex, including small arms, ammunition, and man-portable air defense systems, or Manpads, and missiles;
   (3) The sources of all such weapons;
   (4) The descriptions and inventories of all weapons removed from the Annex,
   (5) The intended destinations and recipients of all such weaponry, including
      (i) All transfers of arms and equipment to Libyan resistance fighters, both before or after the United Nations recognized the National Transitional Council as the legal representative of Libya;
   (ii) Transportation of arms out of Libya, bound for Syria, thorough Turkey, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Qatar, or Jordan;
   (6) All communication and cryptographic equipment at the CIA Annex and Benghazi Mission;
   (7) The weaponry, communication, cryptographic equipment, and

electronic or paper files, left in the Annex and Benghazi Mission when US personnel abandoned these facilities on September 11th and 12th, 2012;

(8) Information about the weapons recovered from fallen attackers at the Ambassador's compound as well as the CIA Annex during and after the attacks;

(9) Information about the identities and affiliations of any of those fallen fighters as well as the disposition of their bodies, alive or dead; and

(10) CIA situation reports, or "sitreps," sent, including on September 11th, 12th, and 13th.

2. Any and all videos depicting the United States Mission in Benghazi, Libya (including the Special Mission Compound and the CIA Annex) between September 10, 2012 and September 12, 2012. This request includes, but is not limited to (1) all videos and photographs obtained, transmitted, or recorded via any unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs), and (2) video of closed-circuit television monitor at the Benghazi Mission facility's Tactical Operations Center on September 11th and 12th, 2013.

3. All records generated between September 11, 2012 and the present, by survivors of the September 11th and 12th attacks on the Benghazi mission and the Benghazi CIA Annex, or by any person regarding the survivors' accounts of the attack.

4. All records of radio communications emanating from the Compound's Tactical Operations Center (TOC), on September 11th and 12th, 2012, whether made by Regional Security Officer (RSO) Alec Henderson or any other person.

5. All records of CIA Director David Petraeus' actions and communications for the 24-hour period beginning when first notified that the Benghazi Mission was under attack. Responsive records include:

(1) All records generated by Director Petraeus, including all emails, memoranda, or notes;

(2) Telephone logs or bills or other statements of all of his telephone calls placed or received; and

(3) All records generated by anyone about the CIA Director's actions and communications.

6. All records of Deputy CIA Director Michael Morell actions and communications for the 24-hour period beginning when first notified that the Benghazi Mission was under attack. Responsive records include:

(1) All records generated by Deputy CIA Director Morell, including all emails, memoranda, or notes;

(2) Telephone logs or bills or other statements of all of his telephone calls placed or received; and

(3) All records generated by anyone about the CIA Deputy Director's actions and communications.

7. Any records reflecting the time, and substance, of the President's first notification that the Benghazi Mission was under attack, and his actions, and communications, for the next 24 hours.

8. All calendars, day books, journals, notes, memoranda, or other records

reflecting Ambassador Stevens' schedule on September 11, 2012, including the Ambassador's diary, and all correspondence to or from the Ambassador regarding his meetings that day, including with the Turkish Consul General.

9. All records of the purpose of Ambassador Stevens' meetings on September 11, 2012, including analysis or assessments of those meetings, whether written before or after September 11, 2012.

10. All correspondence to or from Ambassador Stevens on September 10th and 11th, 2012.

11. All notes, memoranda, and correspondence generated between January of 2007 and September 11, 2012, regarding meetings between Christopher Stevens or any other Tripoli Embassy official, and one or more of the following individuals:
- **Ahmed Abu Khattala**, a commander of the Libyan Ansar al-Shariah militia group
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- **Abdelhakim Belhadj** (aka Abdallah al Sadeq), veteran jihad fighter of Iraq & Afghanistan, commander of the AQ franchise militia, Libyan Islamic Fighting Group (LIFG) (aka Libyan Islamic Movement for Change), post-revolution military commander of Tripoli, and Libyan delegation leader to the Syrian Free Army in late 2011
- **Ismael al-Sallabi** (brother of Ali), commander of the Al-Qa'eda-linked al-Sahati Brigade during the revolution, and Benghazi Military Council commander afterwards, close ally of Abdelhakim Belhadj and Mustafa Jalil
- **Ali al-Sallabi** (brother of Ismael), called the 'spiritual leader' of the Libyan revolution, Muslim Brotherhood links, led effort with Seif al-Qaddafi and US Embassy Tripoli to gain release of jihadi detainees from Libyan jails
- **Mohammad al-Sallabi**, father of Ali and Ismael, among the founders of the Libyan Muslim Brotherhood in the 1960s
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15. Records of the video teleconference on the afternoon of the September 16th, 2012, between the FBI and other IC officials in Washington, regarding FBI interviews with U.S. personnel who had been on the compounds in Benghazi during the attack. For your reference, the following is an excerpt from the December 30, 2012, Senate Committee On Homeland Security And Governmental Affairs, "Flashing Red: A Special Report On The Terrorist Attack At Benghazi:"

> On September 15th and 16th, officials from the FBI conducted face-to-face interviews in Germany of the U.S. personnel who had been on the compound in Benghazi during the attack. The U.S. personnel who were interviewed saw no indications that there had been a protest prior to the attack. Information from those interviews was shared on a secure video teleconference on the afternoon of the 16th with FBI and other IC officials in Washington; it is unclear whether the question of whether a protest took place was discussed during this video conference.

16. Non-Disclosure Agreements signed by survivors of the Benghazi attacks, including employees or contractors of the CIA or DOD.

Appendix: Supporting Documents

Accuracy in Media Press Briefing
Primary Source Reporting
April 22, 2014

Subject: Muammar Qaddafi Regime Discussions with AFRICOM about Talks under "White Flag of Truce"

Source: Rear Admiral Charles R. Kubic, CEC, U.S. Navy (ret)

Shortly after NATO officially entered the Libyan revolt on the side of the rebels on 19 March 2011, former Libyan ruler Muammar Qaddafi expressed willingness to discuss directly with AFRICOM the possibility of abdication, exile, and an end to hostilities.

On 20 March 2011, General Abdulqader Yusef Dibri, head of Muammar Qaddafi's personal security, conveyed Qaddafi's willingness to consider direct talks with the U.S. government under a flag of truce. Upon receipt of this information, RADM (ret.) Chuck Kubic telephoned LTC Brian Linvill at 49 7117 293645 at his AFRICOM office in Stuttgart, Germany (cell phone # 49 1515 258128). LTC Linvill served at that time as the AFRICOM point of contact for any and all communications involving Qaddafi's Libyan military based on his prior service in Libya (2008-2011) where he had come to know personally all of Qaddafi's senior military staff.

RADM Kubic told LTC Linvill that he had information through an intermediary that the Libyans were ready to establish a direct line of communication with the U.S. military command. Linvill immediately passed this information up his chain of command to General Carter Ham, Commander of U.S. AFRICOM. AFRICOM responded quickly and with interest in setting up a direct line of military-to-military communication with Gen. Dibri.

On 21 March 2011, General Ahmed Mamud (a senior aide to Qaddafi) telephoned LTC Linvill directly in Stuttgart, Germany and declared the following:

- The Libyans wished to declare a 72-hour truce for the purpose of conducting negotiations on the terms of a formal ceasefire.
- The talks could be held in Tripoli, Libya between Major General Abu-Bakr Yunis Jabr, the Libyan Defense Minister, and General Carter Ham.
- If these conditions are acceptable, the Libyans will stop all combat operations immediately and withdraw all military forces to the outskirts of all cities, and assume a defensive posture.
- To ensure credibility with the international community, the Libyans recommend observers from the African Union be invited into Libya to ensure the truce is honored.

That night, on NBC News, Gen. Ham issued a statement asserting that the U.S. military was not targeting Muammar Qaddafi. By 22 March 2011, Qaddafi verifiably had begun to pull his forces back from key rebel-held cities such as Benghazi and Misrata. Word was passed that he wanted a way out of the crisis and was willing to step down and permit a transition government to take power in his stead. Qaddafi reportedly sought only two conditions:

- Permit him to go after Al-Qa'eda in the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM); and
- Remove sanctions against him, his family, and those loyal to him.

Despite the willingness of both AFRICOM Commander Gen. Carter Ham and Muammar Qaddafi to pursue the possibility of truce talks, permission was not given to Gen. Ham from his chain of command in the Pentagon and the window of opportunity closed.

Members of the Citizens' Commission on Benghazi

Roger Aronoff, Editor of Accuracy in Media

Roger Aronoff, Editor of Accuracy in Media, is also AIM's Executive Secretary. Aronoff has worked as a journalist, TV producer, director, writer and distributor. He also hosts AIM's show on BlogTalkRadio, "Take AIM." Roger joined AIM in May of 1997 and has written, produced and directed award-winning documentaries including *Confronting Iraq: Conflict and Hope*, *The Clinton Legacy* and *TWA 800: The Search for the Truth*. Aronoff has appeared as a guest commentator on National Public Radio, Air America, CNN, Fox News, CNBC's "Kudlow & Company," Court TV, Russia Today, and CTV (Canadian TV), among others. A University of Texas graduate with a B.A. in History, Aronoff has worked as a freelance journalist in South Africa and a columnist for the Jewish Herald Voice, and as a producer of syndicated radio and TV musical/variety programs, including "Woodstock: Ten Years Later," "Billboard's Artist of the Year," "No Place But Texas," and "Bravisimo."

In 2008 Aronoff produced, directed and co-wrote a documentary that aired on many PBS stations called "*Fighting Words: A Tale of How Liberals Created Neoconservatism*," and in 2009 produced a weekly public affairs show on PBS called "Think Tank with Ben Wattenberg."

Captain Larry Bailey (SEAL) USN Ret.

Captain Larry Bailey, a native of Marshall, TX, and a graduate of Stephen F. Austin State College, spent almost 27 years as a U.S. Navy SEAL. Obtaining his commission from Navy Officer Candidate School in 1962, he was first assigned to the destroyer USS LEARY before receiving orders to Underwater Demolition Team training in Little Creek, VA. After a year in UDT-22, he was assigned to SEAL Team TWO, where he spent almost five years and with whom he participated in the Dominican Republic invasion and deployed to Vietnam, where he led the first East Coast SEAL platoon into combat.

Included in Captain Bailey's duty stations were the Philippines, Panama, Bolivia, and Scotland. He commanded Naval Special Warfare Center, where all SEALs are trained, for three years and retired in 1990 from the U.S. Special Operations Command in Tampa, FL.

Since his retirement, Captain Bailey has been involved in issues of national policy and has chaired Gathering of Eagles since 2007. He is also co-chairman of Special Operations Speaks, an organization that speaks out on defense-related issues, particularly those involving special operations forces. He and his wife Judy live in Chocowinity, NC, and are the parents of two adult children.

Lieutenant Colonel Kenneth Benway, U.S. Army Special Forces (Retired)

Lieutenant Colonel Ken Benway enlisted in the U.S. Army as a parachute infantryman in 1966. He underwent Army Special Forces training and deployed to Vietnam, serving from 1967-68, as a Special Forces medic with a Chinese Nung Company of the I Corps Mobile Strike Force, 5th Special Forces Group. In 1970, he was commissioned as Second Lieutenant of Infantry, serving in leadership assignments in both Germany and Italy with the 509th Parachute Infantry. Over the course of 27 years in uniform, he served with the 3d, 5th and 10 Special Forces Groups, with the Special Operations Command (Europe), as an exchange program officer with the Susa Alpine Infantry Battalion (Italian Army) in northwest Italy, and with the US Army JFK Special Warfare Center and School.

On retiring in 1993, he served as senior special operations analyst, program manager and corporate director in a variety of contracted support arrangements with the U.S. Army Special Operations community.

Col. Dick Brauer Jr., USAF (Ret.)

Colonel Richard F. ("Dick") Brauer Jr. USAF, (Ret) amassed 5,200 hours of worldwide flying, attaining the aeronautical rating of Master Navigator. His tours of flying duty and deployments include Southeast Asia/Vietnam (1967-68), Europe, Central and South America (1968- 1971) and Australia (1971-1973), where he represented the USAF and the United States as an Exchange Officer, flying as an instructor in the Royal Australian Air Force (RAAF).

Following his Pentagon tour he was selected to be the 12th Commandant of the United States Air Force Special Operations School (Hurlburt Field, FL) and served the joint SOF, conventional and interagency communities in that education leadership position from 1986 until his retirement in 1991, having completed 26 years of active duty military service. In 2010 Colonel Brauer was inducted into the Air Commando Hall of Fame.

Lt. Col. Dennis B. Haney, USAF (Ret.)

Lt. Col. Dennis B. Haney, USAF (Ret) is a program manager, a U.S. Air Force jet fighter aircraft operations director, flight test director, and combat-experienced Electronic Warfare Officer with 22 years of experience as an Electronic Combat technical expert. He served three years on the 52nd Tactical Fighter Wing Staff in Spangdahlem AB, Germany, and has served in a number of positions at The Johns Hopkins University Applied Physics Laboratory. He assisted the Cooperative Engagement Capability (CEC) Program Manager in managing 185 technical personnel in positions including Assistant Program Manager for the CEC Program. After retiring, he joined Special Operations Speaks (SOS) as the Operations Coordinator.

B/Gen. Charles Jones, USAF (Ret.)

Charles Jones, B/Gen., USAF (RET) served continuously in the Air Force and Air Force Reserves from 1954 to 1986. He is the founder, and was Chairman, now retired, of the National Veterans Coalition, an arm of the Constitution Party. He is a member of Stand up America and serves on the advisory Kitchen Cabinet. He is a lifetime member of both the Order of Daedalians, (a Fraternal Organization of Military Pilots) and the Military Officers Association of America, a veterans association dedicated to maintaining a strong national defense.

Clare Lopez, former CIA officer

Clare M. Lopez is Vice President for Research and Analysis at the Center for Security Policy and a Senior Fellow at The Clarion Project, the London Center for Policy Research, and the Canadian Meighen Institute. Also the Vice President of the Intelligence Summit, she formerly was a career operations officer with the Central Intelligence Agency, a professor at the Centre for Counterintelligence and Security Studies, Executive Director of the Iran Policy Committee from 2005-2006, and has served as a consultant, intelligence analyst, and researcher for a variety of defense firms. She was named a Lincoln Fellow at the Claremont Institute in 2011.

Admiral James Lyons (Ret.)

Retired Admiral James "Ace" Lyons is a former four star admiral, Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Pacific Fleet, and the Father of the Navy Seal Red Cell Program. His other commands include U.S. Second Fleet, NATO Striking Fleet, as well as Seventh Fleet Logistic Force plus several ship commands. As the Deputy Chief of Naval Operations from 1983 to 1985, he was principal advisor on all Joint Chiefs of Staff matters. He also served as Senior U.S. Military Representative to the United Nations. He is a graduate of the U.S. Naval Academy and has received post-graduate degrees from the U.S. Naval War College and the U.S. National Defense University.

General Thomas McInerney (Ret.)

Retired General Thomas McInerney served overseas in NATO, Pacific Air Forces and as commander of 11th Air Force in Alaska. Currently, he is a Fox News contributor, and is a member of the Iran Policy Committee. From 1994, McInerney was Director of the Defense Performance Review (DPR), reporting to the Secretary of Defense and Vice President Al Gore who conceived this initiative for the Federal Government. In that capacity, McInerney led the Pentagon's "reinventing government" effort, focused on making government more efficient by using the latest and best business practices.

Col. Wayne Morris USMC (Ret.)

Retired USMC Colonel Wayne Morris is President at WAYMOR Inc. He has more than 34 years of service in the United States Marine Corps. Rising from Private to Staff

Sergeant and then, via a Combat Leadership Commission during Vietnam, from Second Lieutenant to Colonel, he retired in 1996. He was the Human Resources Director of Onslow County, North Carolina Local Government from 1997 to 2005 and was a Senior Operations Advisor to the Afghan National Army 2006 to 2007.

Chet Nagle

Chet Nagle is a Naval Academy graduate, a Georgetown Law School graduate, and a Cold War carrier pilot who flew in the Cuban Missile Crisis. He joined International Security Affairs (ISA) as a Pentagon civilian involved in international defense projects. Afterwards, he lived abroad for 12 years as a director of Aeromaritime, Inc and an agent for the CIA, working in Iran, Oman, and many other countries. Along the way, he founded a geo-political magazine, *The Journal of Defense & Diplomacy*. At the end of his work in the Middle East, he was awarded the Order of Oman for his role in Oman's victory against communist Yemen. Nagle's first book, *Iran Covenant*, is a fact-based novel about Iran's nuclear weapons program and the use of EMP to end it. His second novel is *The Woolsorters Plague*. It describes an attack on Washington, DC, by terrorists with biological weapons made in Iran. He has appeared often on radio (including the Monica Crowley Fox News show, Rick Wiles' TruNews, and the Hugh Hewitt Show) and television (including Stakelbeck on Terror on CBN, and Faster Please on PJTV)). He also appeared in *Iranium*, a documentary film about Iran's nuclear weapons program. Nagle is a contributing editor for Family Security Matters, contributes to Daily Caller, and writes for various clients. His website is www.chetnagle.com.

John A. Shaw

John A. Shaw is the Senior Partner of the Cambridge Consulting Group, an international consulting firm specializing in trade, energy, and technology, especially the growing market of defense and dual-use technology. He has had a forty-year career focused on technology transfer, arms sales, and international development, with intensive experience in Europe and the Middle East. He has held senior management positions in the U.S. government and in major international management consulting firms.

At the Department of Defense from 2001 to 2005, Mr. Shaw served as Deputy Undersecretary of Defense for International Technology Security, a position created for him to assure that U.S. export controls are based on a solid technological understanding of the potential military and dual-use employment of all U.S. technology. Mr. Shaw was part of the office of the Undersecretary for Acquisitions, Technology, and Logistics (AT&L) and oversaw all international technology transfers and military sales involving U.S. technology in that area. Mr. Shaw at the same time served as Director, International Armament and Technology Trade (IATT), an arm of the DoD Inspector General's office tasked with policing international technology exports.

In addition, his background as Inspector General together with his appointment as the technical IG trouble shooter for transportation and communications in Iraq surfaced the largest corruption case in Iraqi reconstruction: The fixing of the 3 billion dollar telecom

tender in 2003 involving tens of millions of dollars of bribes to American and British officials by an Iraqi billionaire with the aid of British intelligence. Efforts by the perpetrators of the fix to try to smear Shaw resulted in his complete exoneration by the FBI and Department of Justice.

Mr. Shaw also established that massive amounts of high explosives and chemical weapons were clandestinely moved to Syria by Russian troops just before the beginning of the Iraq war. Those Iraqi chemical weapons provided a massive foundation for the current Syrian arsenal of chemical weapons. Shaw's efforts established definitively the presence of WMD in Iraq and the way in which they were dispersed despite a widespread international effort to cover up their presence.

Mr. Shaw served on the White House staff in the Ford, Reagan, and Bush I administrations, and was White House liaison at the Defense, State, and Commerce Departments. He oversaw the personnel transitions at Defense in 1975 and 2001, at State in 1981, and at Commerce in 1989.

Mr. Shaw received an A.B. with Highest Honors in History from Williams College in 1962, a B.A. (Cantab.), and an M.A. from Cambridge University in 1964 and 1967. He received a Ph.D. from Cambridge in 1972 and was Executive Secretary to Sir Herbert Butterfield in the formation of the Diplomatic Studies Group. He has taught international affairs at Cambridge, Williams, Georgetown, and the Institute Politique in Paris.

Kevin Shipp, former CIA officer

Kevin Shipp, a former CIA Officer and Antiterrorism expert, held several high level positions in the CIA. He was assigned as a protective agent for the Director of Central Intelligence, a counterintelligence investigator, a Counter Terrorism Center officer, a team leader protecting sensitive CIA assets from assassination, a manager of high-risk protective operations, a lead instructor for members of allied governments, an internal staff security investigator, and a polygraph examiner. He was tasked with protecting the CIA from foreign agent penetration and the chief of training for the CIA federal police force. Mr. Shipp functioned as program manager for the Department of State, Diplomatic Security, and Anti Terrorism Assistance global police training program. He is the recipient of two CIA Meritorious Unit Citations, three Exceptional Performance Awards and a Medallion for overseas covert operations. He is the author of *From the Company of Shadows–CIA Operations and the War on Terrorism*.

Wayne Simmons, former CIA officer

Wayne Simmons spent 27 years working with the CIA to combat terrorism, narco-terrorism and narcotics trafficking, arms smuggling, counterfeiting, cyber-terrorists, and industrial and economic espionage. He sits on the Advisory Council for the Intelligence Summit, and is a contributor to the conservative publication Human Events. Simmons has been a Terrorism Analyst for the Fox News Channel since 2002.

General Paul Vallely (Ret.)

Retired General Paul Vallely served in the Vietnam War and retired in 1993 as Deputy Commanding General, Pacific Command. In 2004, together with retired Air Force Lieutenant General Thomas McInerney, he co-authored the book *Endgame: The Blueprint for Victory in the War on Terror*. He is the Chairman of Stand Up America and Nemo Arms Company. Vallely has lent his support to the organization Veteran Defenders of America.

Former Congressman and Retired Army Lieutenant Colonel Allen West

Former Congressman and Retired Army Lieutenant Colonel Allen West is a current contributor for Fox News and P.J. Media. Before taking office, he was an adviser to the Afghan National Army. On January 3, 2011, West took office as the first black Republican Congressman from Florida since Josiah T. Walls left office in 1876. West was also a member of the Tea Party Caucus and has been referred to as one of the champions of the Tea Party movement.

CCB Advisory Members:

Steven Emerson, Executive Director, Investigative Project on Terrorism

Steven Emerson is considered one of the leading authorities on Islamic extremist networks, financing and operations. He serves as the Executive Director of The Investigative Project on Terrorism, one of the world's largest storehouses of archival data and intelligence on Islamic and Middle Eastern terrorist groups. Emerson and his staff frequently provide briefings to U.S. government and law enforcement agencies, members of Congress and congressional committees, and print and electronic media, both national and international. Since 9-11, Emerson has testified before and briefed Congress dozens of times on terrorist financing and operational networks of Al Qaeda, Hamas, Hezbollah, Islamic Jihad, and the rest of the worldwide Islamic militant spectrum.

Emerson is the author or co-author of six books on terrorism and national security. He and his organization have been quoted or profiled in hundreds of newspaper and television stories since 9-11.

Emerson is recognized as one of the first terrorism experts to have testified and warned about the threat of Islamic militant networks operating in the United States and their connections worldwide. In a pioneering congressional testimony delivered in 1998, he specifically warned about the threat of Osama Bin Laden's network. Nearly every one of the terrorist suspects and groups first identified in his 1994 film have been indicted, convicted, or deported since 9-11.

Pete Hoekstra, Senior Fellow, Investigative Project on Terrorism

The Honorable Pete Hoekstra is an IPT Shillman Senior Fellow, specializing in national

security, international relations, global terrorism and cyber security.

Mr. Hoekstra served in the United States Congress for 18 years, representing Michigan's 2nd Congressional District from 1993 to 2011. After leaving the House, he became a senior advisor at Dickstein Shapiro LLP, consulting on intelligence and national security, education, and labor matters. He serves on the Board of Directors of Gentex, Inc. and West Michigan Community Bank, and the Advisory Boards of Newsmax and TransCertain.

Congressman Hoekstra was named chairman of the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence in 2004 and held the post until January 2007. He served as the top Republican on the committee until January 2011. He was responsible for helping to lead Congressional oversight of U.S. intelligence during its modernization to confront the threats of the 21st century global war on terror, including restructuring the intelligence community with landmark legislation following the 9-11 Commission report. Prior to his appointment as committee chairman, Pete served as chairman of the Subcommittee on Technical and Tactical Intelligence.

Congressman Hoekstra is a graduate of Holland Christian Schools. He holds a bachelor's degree in political science from Hope College and a master's of Business Administration from the University of Michigan. He was born in Groningen, the Netherlands, and immigrated to Michigan with his family at the age of 3.