



INTERNATIONAL
LOGISTICS, INC.

HOTEL ASSESSMENT

Prepared by FAM International Logistics, Inc.

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Crowne Plaza Hotel Santiago, Chile

Country Threat Level: 3

(Crimes, Demonstrations, Kidnappings)

Area has sporadic intense criminal and/or terrorist activity. Human injury and/or death are possible in some areas due to MODERATE-HIGH threats.

City Threat Level: 3

(Crimes, Demonstrations, Kidnappings)

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START HOTEL THREAT ASSESSMENT: CROWN PLAZA HOTEL

OBJECTIVE:

Following the May 12, 2003 bomb attacks in Saudi Arabia, that killed 35 people, including nine Americans, specialist advice was requested to make executives better prepared for the unexpected when traveling overseas. Hotel selection considerations play a critical part in substantially mitigating potential threats overseas.

The objective of the hotel threat assessment is to provide executives with up-to-date terrorist and criminal activity in the vicinity of hotels overseas.

In addition, it includes a list of possible safety measures against hostile activity having a significant impact within the well-defined tourist and hotel boundaries overseas.

These hotel threat assessments are now being deployed worldwide, to keep executives traveling overseas informed about, and aware of, the risks involved before departure.

HOTEL NAME:

Crowne Plaza Hotel

ADDRESS:

Crowne Plaza Hotel
Libertador Bdo. O'higgins Av. 136
SANTIAGO, CHILE 6513491

CONTACT NUMBERS:

Tel: 56-2-6381042
Fax: 56-2-6336015

COUNTRY LOCATION:

SANTIAGO, CHILE (capital: Santiago) is located on the southwestern coast of South America, bordering Argentina, Bolivia, and Peru. The Robinson Crusoe part of the Juan Fernández Archipelago, Easter Island, and several other islands in the Pacific Ocean are Chilean territories. Tourist facilities are widely available but vary in quality. The official language is Spanish.

1.0) BASIC DESCRIPTION:

The property is defined by a single geographical perimeter, the surrounding terrain is urban, with many buildings, streets, subterranean systems (subways, sewers and/or utility systems), and other man-made construction. The hotel is luxury-class with high standards of service, accommodations and facilities.

2.0) HOTEL BUILDING COMPOSITION:

The hotel is a LIGHT-CLAD building. The exterior walls are constructed of thin lightweight concrete and glass, with reinforced concrete floors and ceilings. This building composition offers LOW levels of resistance to small-arms and shrapnel than buildings built more solidly.

3.0) ROOMS:

300

4.0) FLOORS:

22

5.0) RATING:

4 Stars

6.0) GENERAL SECURITY LAYOUT:

6.1) PARKING AREAS:

Hotel provides a LOW buffer zone that does not limit the effectiveness of a car bomb. Vehicles are allowed to park less than 300 feet away from hotel. NOT consistent with blast safety standards.

7.0) FENCING:

Hotel fencing does NOT encircle entire property to maintain the integrity of the boundary.

8.0) HOTEL LIGHTING:

Hotel provides LOW levels of exterior illuminations during hours of darkness. More lighting should be utilized to aid in observation after dark and allow security to maintain visual-assessment.

9.0) FRONT ENTRANCE/LOBBY:

The lobby has LOW blast resistance capabilities. There is NO indication the hotel has replaced weak components, strengthened the interior lobby walls, or applied high-strength glazing to windows for significant blast resistance.

10.0) HOTEL PROXIMITY:

The hotel is within CLOSE proximity to historical, cultural, and entertainment centers. The hotel is also nearby government offices and/or embassies, other government building and/or multi-national businesses. Accordingly, this raises the potential risk for Islamic fundamentalist and/or domestic targeting in the geographical area of hotel to HIGH THREAT.

11.0) VEHICLE ENTRANCES/EXITS:

MODERATE surveillance is kept on all incoming and out going vehicles.

11.1) PARKING RESTRICTIONS:

Hotel security does NOT allow public access to parking area.

12.0) HOTEL SECURITY FORCE:

12.1) NUMBER OF HOTEL GUARDS (DAY):

Five civilian security guards

12.2) NUMBER OF HOTEL GUARDS (NIGHT):

Five civilian security guards

12.3) RELIABILITY OF HOTEL GUARD FORCE:

Measures of performance HIGH

12.4) FREQUENCY OF PATROLS:

Security patrols and coordinated activity to detect, prevent, and disrupt criminal and terrorist threat are HIGH.

13.0) PATROL METHODS:

The hotel utilizes security sentinels, walking guards, and posted checkpoints. The level of effort provided is HIGH.

14.0) LEVELS OF TRAINING:

Hotel guards receive HIGH levels of formal security training and HIGH security practices are followed.

15.0) COMMUNICATION GEAR USED:

Reliable communication is a vital part of hotel security and the hotel has a HIGH communication network which includes a standard radio set utilized with reliable communication links to other security personnel. Redundancy communication is utilized through the use of commercial and hotel telephones and intercoms. Communication equipment is kept in HIGH repair.

16.0) HOTEL ENTRY CONTROL:

Security force delivers HIGH levels of entry control on a 24-hour basis.

16.1) GUEST/VISITOR SCREENING:

Guests and visitors are professionally scrutinized by security to see if they actually belong at the hotel. Measures of performance profiled: MODERATE

16.2) HOTEL EMPLOYEES:

Front desk personnel scan lobby for security risks periodically and maintain communication with security force. Measures of performance profiled: HIGH

17.0) OTHER CONTROLS:

Bellmen are on-duty at front entrance to provide a courteous and professional welcome to hotel guests, and challenge unauthorized people approaching the front entrance. Measures of performance: HIGH.

18.0) VEHICLE CONTROL:

Vehicles parked on premises are assigned a temporary ID tag to permit ready recognition.

18.1) CAR BOMB PREVENTION:

18.2) COMMERCIALY INSTALLED SPEED BUMPS:

Commercially installed speed bumps utilized leading to front lobby to slow approaching traffic - NO

18.3) CCTV SURVEILLANCE AT DRIVEWAY:

Closed-circuit television is utilized in conjunction with the signals being recorded and professionally monitored - YES

18.4) STEEL-REINFORCED POSTS:

Steel-reinforced barriers utilized to prevent a car packed with explosives from crashing through hotel lobby - NO

18.5) STRATEGIC PLACEMENT OF PLANTERS:

Strategic placement of planters and/or obstacles utilized to slow and control vehicles approaching lobby - NO

19.0) ROOM SECURITY:

19.1) SUITE ROOM DOOR:

Door to suite room is solid wood and automatically locks from behind - YES

19.2) SUITE ROOM DOOR LOCK:

Door to suite room utilizes locking device of HIGH quality - YES

19.3) SUITE ROOM DOOR SECURITY:

Door to suite room triple-hinged/hinge is on inside, to prevent pins from being pulled out - YES

20.0) THREATS:

20.1) TERRORIST THREAT:

There is HIGH activity indicative of Islamic fundamentalist and/or domestic terrorist operations within the geographical location. Visiting executives should emphasize HIGH security awareness and tighten security measures.

TERRORISM SUMMARY:

Groups that have committed a terrorist attack in a particular region listed below:

Groups:

Fatherland and Liberty Nationalist Front Movement of the Revolutionary Left Arnoldo Camu Command Pueblo Reagrupado Lautaro Youth Movement Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front Cooperative of Hand-Made Fire & Related Items Chilean Committee of Support for the Peruvian Revolution Ethnocacerista Revolutionary Movement of October 8 (MR-8)

20.2) CRIMINAL THREAT:

20.3) PETTY CRIME:

Petty crimes such as pick pocketing, purse snatching, assault, muggings, and thefts are HIGH and occur within the historical, cultural entertainment centers and other tourist areas. The HIGHEST threat is usually after dark and during peak tourist periods.

20.4) VIOLENT CRIME:

Violent crimes such as homicide, random violence, armed robbery, kidnapping, carjacking and extortion are HIGH.

THREAT SUMMARY:

A.A) There is an increased risk of civil unrest throughout CHILE, especially in SANTIAGO, from June 24 to 27, 2008, as students are planning protest marches against the General Law of Education.

B.B) PETTY CRIME:

Pick pocketing and purse snatching occur in SANTIAGO, CHILE. Thieves are active in crowded tourist locations, markets, metro (subway) stations, trains, buses and taxis.

C.C)) PLACES TO AVOID:

The poorer residential areas called "Poblaciones" must be avoided.

21.0) MEASURES TO AVOID CRIME:

Visiting executives should know the type and level of threat in the area. They should avoid all known threat areas and keep all aspects of the visit confidential.

Moreover, visiting executives should make the best use of available security, maintain a low profile (avoid the limelight) and effectively use hotel cars and taxis to maintain anonymity. Learn to recognize and avoid surveillance by strangers.

22.0) MEASURES TO AVOID TERRORISM:

Anyone or any location can be a target or victim of a terrorist act. Visiting executives should understand that targets may change as security is increased.

Visiting executives should focus their attention on Personal Security Awareness, Physical Security Measures, and Protection of Information, Activities, and Itineraries.

23.0) MEDICAL THREAT:

According to the CDC and WHO, there is a MODERATE risk of exposure to travel-related infectious disease in this country.

24.0) ROUTE SECURITY TO/FROM HOTEL:

National Police provide LOW patrol levels of routes to/from hotel and routes are considered UNSAFE.

24.1) ROADWAY CONDITIONS:

The area has a POORLY developed road network; the streets are poorly maintained, with LOW traffic circulation and control. Utilize drivers, chauffeurs, and officially marked taxis effectively. Reliable drivers know the area and will be able to navigate the greater urban congestion safely.

25.0) DISTANCE FROM AIRPORT TO HOTEL:

Exact travel distance from airport to hotel accommodations are only estimates. Travel distance from airport to hotel estimated at 15 miles.

AIRPORT NAME:

SCEL / Comodoro Arturo Merino Benitez Airport

26.0) HOTEL FIRE SUPPRESSION:

Fire represents one of the biggest threats for international travelers. Fire and smoke inhalation is responsible for many injuries and fatalities each year.

26.1) HOTEL FIRE STANDARDS:

The hotel fire suppression standards include satisfactory exits, portable fire extinguishers, on property standpipes and fire hoses, and hardwired smoke detectors.

27.0) ASSESSED LEVEL OF THREAT:**27.1) THREAT ASSESSMENT FINDINGS:**

The Findings of the threat assessment reflects target analysis, interpreted in light of current security environment, historical information, gathered intelligence, and the symbolic importance of the hotel.

27.2) SUPPORT INFORMATION:

It also examines whether or not the hotel security is sufficient to discourage potential attacks at the: Crowne Plaza Hotel SANTIAGO, CHILE

28.0) HOTEL THREAT ANALYSIS:

The likelihood of the hotel becoming a target of a terrorist and/or criminal attack is assessed at:

HIGH - Activity contains HIGH-levels of criminal and/or insurrection threats and the security environment is NOT suitable for safety.

29.0) EXECUTIVE TARGET ANALYSIS:

The likelihood of an executive sustaining loss of property and/or physical injury from pickpockets, petty thieves, muggers, and disorderly street thugs is assessed at:

HIGH - Activity contains HIGH-levels of criminal and/or insurrection threats and the security environment is NOT suitable for safety.

30.0) FIRE SUPPRESS/SAFETY:

Fire hazard analysis shows the potential for on-site hazard consequences to be:

LOW - the hotel is protected by a HIGHLY comprehensive sprinkler and fire safety equipment.

31.0) EXECUTIVE SAFETY:

Mitigating measures needed to lower the threat severity is assessed at: HIGH - there is a HIGH threat of harm due to violent acts of crime and/or violence. Visiting executives are urged to maintain HIGH levels of vigilance and take appropriate HIGH-level security steps.

32.0) ROOM SELECTION:

It is strongly advised to select an inside room away from the street, parking lot side windows and lobby area. In the event of a car-bomb explosion a room away from the street and parking areas could prevent injuries and fatalities from blast forces, high velocity fragments and debris interaction.

33.0) ROOM PROXIMITY:

Ensure that your room is within close proximity to a fire exit. A low-grade explosive incendiary device could potentially spread flames over a large area to overwhelm the hotel sprinkler system and lead to an uncontrolled fire.

Furthermore, the forces from a potential explosion may destroy smoke detection devices, alarm circuits, and render the hotel fire protection system ineffective. In a normal fire ignition materials could feed an intense and cause flames to spread quickly. A room within close proximity of a fire exit would allow safe and orderly evacuation.

END OF HOTEL ASSESSMENT

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SAFETY AND SECURITY

The potential for terrorist activity is low. There has been some politically motivated violence among indigenous communities in southern Chile, none of which has affected Americans. Potential for civil disturbance is low, although demonstrations, sometimes violent, do occur, particularly on the anniversary of the September 11, 1973 coup against the government of President Salvador Allende. The Department of State urges American citizens to take responsibility for their own personal security while traveling overseas.

CRIME

Crime rates are low to moderate throughout Chile and are moderate in Santiago, Valparaiso, and other major cities. American citizens visiting Chile should be as careful in cities as they would be in any city in the United States. There have been few violent crimes committed against Americans. However, American tourists are at a heightened risk for pick pocketing, purse or camera snatching, and theft from backpacks and rental cars. Such crimes have been reported in all areas of Chile frequented by tourists. In Santiago, visitors should be especially alert to the possibility of crime at the Plaza de Armas and the Mercado Central; at major hotels and restaurants in the Las Condes, Vitacura, and Providencia areas, and in the Suecia and Bellavista entertainment districts. In Valparaiso, visitors should be especially alert in the port and adjoining tourist areas. Tourists using taxis in Santiago should be alert to possible scams involving currency switching. The emergency number for the police (Carabineros) is 133. In many countries around the world, counterfeit and pirated goods are widely available. Transactions involving such products may be illegal under local law.

CRIMINAL PENALTIES

While in a foreign country, a U.S. citizen is subject to that country's laws and regulations, which sometimes differ significantly from those in the United States and may not afford the protections available to the individual under U.S. law. Penalties for breaking the law can be more severe than in the United States for similar offenses. Persons violating Chilean laws, even unknowingly, may be expelled, arrested or imprisoned.

Penalties for possession, use, or trafficking in illegal drugs in Chile are severe, and convicted offenders can expect long jail sentences and heavy fines.

INFORMATION FOR VICTIMS OF CRIME

The loss or theft abroad of a U.S. passport should be reported immediately to the local police and the nearest U.S. Embassy or Consulate. If you are the victim of a crime while overseas, in addition to reporting to local police, please contact the nearest U.S. Embassy or Consulate for assistance. The Embassy/Consulate staff can, for example, assist you to find appropriate medical care, contact family members or friends and explain how funds could be transferred. Although the investigation and prosecution of the crime is solely the responsibility of local authorities, consular officers can help you to understand the local criminal justice process and to find an attorney if needed.

SPECIAL CIRCUMSTANCES

Visitors should take care to use only the services of government licensed tour operators throughout Chile as the Embassy is aware of at least one accident involving American fatalities with an unauthorized tour operator. Special care should be taken by arriving cruise ship passengers if arranging land tours not authorized by the cruise line.

Chile is an earthquake prone country. Information on Chilean earthquake preparedness is available from the Oficina Nacional de Emergencia de Chile (ONEMI) via the Internet at www.onemi.cl (for emergency preparedness guidance in English click on "Guia SIE" on the left side of ONEMI's homepage). General information about natural disaster preparedness is available via the Internet from the U.S. Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) at www.fema.gov. Information about emergency preparedness is also available on the Embassy web site at santiago.usembassy.gov.

Minefields are found in Chile's northern border with Peru and Bolivia and on the southern border with Argentina in Patagonia. Minefields are generally marked, but markers may have been shifted, become obscured or been vandalized. Travelers should pay attention to markers and follow clearly identified roads and trails when traveling in minefield areas. Border crossings should only be made at authorized locations. Persons visiting wilderness areas in the border regions mentioned above should check with park or other local officials concerning minefields and other potential hazards.

Chile is a popular destination for outdoors and adventure sports. Much of the country is mountain, forest, desert, or glacier. Despite the best efforts of local authorities, assisting persons lost or injured in such areas can be problematic. American citizens have been killed in recent years in mountain climbing and white water rafting accidents, and seriously injured while skiing. Persons planning to travel in isolated and wilderness areas should first learn about local hazards and weather conditions. Information about parks and wilderness areas can be obtained from the Chilean Forestry Service at www.conaf.cl. Information about mountain climbing in Chile can be obtained from the Federacion de Andinismo de Chile at www.feach.cl. Current weather forecasts are available from the Chilean Meteorological Service at www.meteochile.cl. Reports of missing or injured persons should be made immediately to the police so that a search can be mounted or assistance rendered. Socorro Andino (www.socorroandino.cl) is a volunteer organization that provides mountain search and rescue services that supplement police efforts. Persons traveling in isolated areas should always inform park rangers, police, or other local authorities of their itinerary before starting off.

Travelers should be aware that they might have difficulty using U.S. \$100 bills due to concerns about falsification. The United States Secret Service has provided Chilean banks and local police with the tools and training needed to identify counterfeit U.S. currency. Although the training was very successful, many Chilean banks, exchange houses and business still refuse to accept the \$100 notes. Whenever possible visitors to Chile should use Traveler's Checks or bring notes smaller than \$50.

POST-SPECIFIC CONCERNS

Earthquakes

Earthquakes do occur in Chile. The largest earthquake in recorded scientific history (measuring 9.5 on the Richter scale) took place in Chile in 1960. Previous earthquakes in Chile have caused death, injury, and extensive damage to buildings as well as causing electrical power outages and breaks in telephone service. However, similar to construction in the United States, Chilean architects do design earthquake-resistant buildings.

Travelers coming to Chile should regard the likelihood of experiencing an earthquake during their visit no more likely than what would be expected if visiting Los Angeles or San Francisco, California. There are numerous means of preparing for an earthquake.

- Travel with a flashlight.
- Carry a portable AM/FM or short-wave radio.
- Bring spare batteries.
- Travel with packaged snack items and bottled water.
- Know how to get out of your hotel using the stairway.
- Know where your money, credit cards, passport and travel documentation are located.
- Know where personal medication is located.
- Wear medical alert identification tags as needed.

After an earthquake you should also be prepared to do the following:

- If outdoors, stay outdoors and move away from structures.
- If indoors, go under a desk or table or sit on the floor against an interior wall.
- Stay away from windows or glass.
- Cover your eyes to protect them from falling debris.
- After the shaking stops, depart the building carefully avoiding areas where things could fall.
- Be prepared to experience aftershocks.
- Use stairways. Do not use elevators.
- Once outside, quickly get away from all buildings and structures.

POLITICAL VIOLENCE

Anti-American sentiment is seldom expressed toward Americans, official or unofficial. With the exception of central Santiago, civil disturbances occur infrequently, but have resulted in property damage from rock throwing and Molotov cocktails. These demonstrations generally stem from approved marches which have a propensity to turn confrontational, including those organized by the labor unions. Marches and demonstrations traditionally take place on September 11, the anniversary of the 1973 military overthrow of the Allende government. There has been no significant terrorist activity attributed to the Manuel Rodriguez Patriot Front (the FPMR) or any other indigenous group in 2007.

Domestic terrorism in 2007 saw several incidents which involved the fabrication of homemade explosives devices set in front of host government official buildings and some Chilean and Spanish businesses. These incidents are planned in a way to cause damage without injury or death. Nearly all of these attacks have an anti-globalization undertone.

POLICE RESPONSE

The Carabineros of Chile are the uniformed national police force and have primary responsibility for crime prevention. They are considered to be the most professional police force in Latin America. Their effectiveness is hampered by a lack of resources, such as patrol vehicles. Therefore, what would be considered a rapid response time to an incident in the United States may not be possible. American citizens victimized by criminals can expect the Carabineros to be as cooperative, professional and helpful as would be expected of police in the United States. Travelers should note that most Carabineros do not speak English. The emergency telephone number for the entire country is 133.

**PUBLIC ANNOUNCEMENT
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Office of the Spokesman**

January 17, 2008

This Worldwide Caution updates information on the continuing threat of terrorist actions and violence against Americans and interests throughout the world. American citizens are reminded to maintain a high level of vigilance and to take appropriate steps to increase their security awareness. This supersedes the Worldwide Caution dated October 9, 2007.

The Department of State remains concerned about the continued threat of terrorist attacks, demonstrations and other violent actions against U.S. citizens and interests overseas. Current information suggests that al-Qaida and affiliated organizations continue to plan terrorist attacks against U.S. interests in multiple regions, including Europe, Asia, Africa and the Middle East. These attacks may employ a wide variety of tactics including suicide operations, assassinations, kidnappings, hijackings and bombings.

Extremists may elect to use conventional or non-conventional weapons, and target both official and private interests. Examples of such targets include high-profile sporting events, residential areas, business offices, hotels, clubs, restaurants, places of worship, schools, public areas and locales where Americans gather in large numbers, including during holidays. In August 2007, two bombs exploded almost simultaneously at an amusement park and a restaurant in India, killing at least 42 people. In June 2007, two unexploded car bombs were discovered in London.

Americans are reminded of the potential for terrorists to attack public transportation systems. Recent examples include multiple terrorist attacks on trains in India in 2006, the July 2005 London Underground bombings, and the March 2004 train attacks in Madrid. In addition, extremists may also select aviation and maritime services as possible targets, such as the August 2006 plot against aircraft in London, or the December 2006 bomb at Madrid's Barajas International Airport. In June 2007, a vehicle was driven into the main terminal at Glasgow International Airport and burst into flames, but the bomb failed to detonate.

The Middle East and North Africa

Credible information indicates terrorist groups seek to continue attacks against U.S. interests in the Middle East and North Africa. Terrorist actions may include bombings, hijackings, hostage taking, kidnappings, and assassinations. While conventional weapons such as explosive devices are a more immediate threat in many areas, use of non-conventional weapons, including chemical or biological agents, must be considered a possible threat. Terrorists do not distinguish between official and civilian targets. Increased security at official U.S. facilities has led terrorists and their sympathizers to seek softer targets such as public transportation, residential areas, and public areas where people congregate, including restaurants, hotels, clubs, and shopping areas.

On December 11, 2007, two vehicle-borne explosive devices were detonated at the UN headquarters in Algiers and the Algerian Constitutional Council. Three other suicide bomb attacks in July and September of 2007 in Algeria killed more than 80 people. In July 2007, suspected al-Qaida operatives carried out a vehicle-borne explosive device attack on tourists at the Bilquis Temple in Yemen, which resulted in the deaths of eight Spanish tourists and their two Yemeni drivers. There was a series of bombings in Morocco in March and April 2007, two of which occurred simultaneously outside the U.S. Consulate General and the private American Language Center in Casablanca. Additionally, an attack took place on the American International School in Gaza in April 2007. These events underscore the intent of terrorist entities to target facilities perceived to cater to Westerners. The September 2006 attack on the U.S. embassy in Syria and the March 2006 bombing near the U.S. consulate in Karachi, Pakistan illustrate the continuing desire of extremists to strike American targets.

Potential targets are not limited to those companies or establishments with overt U.S. ties. For instance, terrorists may target movie theaters, liquor stores, bars, casinos, or any similar type of establishment, regardless of whether they are owned and operated by host country nationals. Due to varying degrees of security at all such locations, Americans should be particularly vigilant when visiting these establishments.

The violence in Iraq, clashes between Palestinians and Israelis, clashes between terrorist extremists and the Lebanese Armed Forces, and the violence in Pakistan following the assassination of former Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto on December 27, 2007 have the potential to produce demonstrations and unrest throughout the region. Americans are reminded that demonstrations and rioting can occur with little or no warning. In addition, the Department of State continues to warn of the possibility for violent actions against U.S. citizens and interests in the region. Anti-American violence could include possible terrorist actions against aviation, ground transportation, and maritime interests, specifically in the Middle East, including the Red Sea, Persian Gulf, the Arabian Peninsula, and North Africa.

The Department is concerned that extremists may be planning to carry out attacks against Westerners and oil workers on the Arabian Peninsula. Armed attacks targeting foreign nationals in Saudi Arabia that resulted in many deaths and injuries, including U.S. citizens, appear to have been preceded by extensive surveillance. Tourist destinations in Egypt that are frequented by Westerners were attacked in April 2006 resulting in many deaths and injuries, including Americans. Extremists may be surveilling Westerners, particularly at hotels, housing areas, and rental car facilities. Potential targets may include U.S. contractors, particularly those related to military interests. Financial or economic venues of value also could be considered as possible targets; the failed attack on the Abqaiq oil processing facility in Saudi Arabia in late February 2006 and the September 2006 attack on oil facilities in Yemen are examples.

East Africa

A number of al-Qaida operatives and other extremists are believed to be operating in and around East Africa. As a result of the conflict in Somalia, some of these individuals may seek to relocate elsewhere in the region. Americans considering travel to the region and those already there should review their plans carefully, remain vigilant with regard to their personal security, and exercise caution. Terrorist actions may include suicide operations, bombings, kidnappings or targeting maritime vessels. Terrorists do not distinguish between official and civilian targets. Increased security at official U.S. facilities has led terrorists to seek softer targets such as hotels, beach resorts, prominent public places, and landmarks. In particular, terrorists may target civil aviation and seaports. Americans in remote areas or border regions where military or police authority is limited or non-existent could also become targets.

Americans considering seaborne travel near the Horn of Africa or in the southern Red Sea should exercise extreme caution, as there have been several incidents of armed attacks, robberies, and kidnappings for ransom at sea by pirates during the past several years. Merchant vessels continue to be hijacked in Somali territorial waters, while others have been hijacked as far as 200 nautical miles off the coast of Somalia in international waters.

The U.S. Government maritime authorities advise mariners to avoid the port of Mogadishu, and to remain at least 200 nautical miles off the coast of Somalia. In addition, when transiting around the Horn of Africa or in the Red Sea, it is strongly recommended that vessels travel in convoys, and maintain good communications contact at all times.

Central Asia

The U.S. Government continues to receive information that terrorist groups in Central Asia may be planning attacks in the region, possibly against U.S. Government facilities, American citizens, or American interests. Elements and supporters of extremist groups present in Central Asia, including the Islamic Jihad Union (IJU), al-Qaida, the Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan (IMU), and the Eastern Turkistan Islamic Movement, have expressed anti-U.S. sentiments in the past and have demonstrated the capability to conduct terrorist operations in the region. Previous terrorist attacks conducted in Central Asia have involved improvised explosive devices and suicide bombers and have targeted public areas, such as markets, local government facilities, and, in 2004, the U.S. and Israeli Embassies in Uzbekistan. In addition, hostage-takings and skirmishes have occurred near the Uzbek-Tajik-Kyrgyz border areas.

Before You Go

U.S. citizens living or traveling abroad are encouraged to register with the nearest U.S. Embassy or Consulate through the State Department's travel registration web site at <https://travelregistration.state.gov/ibrs/ui/> so that they can obtain updated information on travel and security. Americans without Internet access may register directly with the nearest U.S. Embassy or Consulate. By registering, American citizens make it easier for the Embassy or Consulate to contact them in case of emergency.

U.S. citizens are strongly encouraged to maintain a high level of vigilance, be aware of local events, and take the appropriate steps to bolster their personal security. For additional information, please refer to "A Safe Trip Abroad" found at <http://travel.state.gov>.

U.S. Government facilities worldwide remain at a heightened state of alert. These facilities may temporarily close or periodically suspend public services to assess their security posture. In those instances, U.S. embassies and consulates will make every effort to provide emergency services to U.S. citizens. Americans abroad are urged to monitor the local news and maintain contact with the nearest U.S. embassy or consulate.

As the Department continues to develop information on any potential security threats to U.S. citizens overseas, it shares credible threat information through its Consular Information Program documents, available on the Internet at <http://travel.state.gov>. In addition to information on the Internet, travelers may obtain up-to-date information on security conditions by calling 1-888-407-4747 toll-free in the U.S. and Canada or, outside the U.S. and Canada on a regular toll line at 1-202-501-4444.

Security Update: TSA Alert
U.S. Department of Homeland Security
601 South 12th Street
Arlington, VA 22202

April 20, 2006

"On April 13, 2006, a message posted in Arabic on a web forum explained how to identify private American jets and urged Muslims to destroy all such aircraft:

"Destroy private American aircraft. We call upon all Muslims to follow and identify private civilian American aircrafts in all airports of the world. It is the duty of Muslims to destroy all types of private American aircrafts that are of the types Gulf Stream and Lear Jet and all small jet aircraft usually used by distinguished (people) and businessmen."

"The message also advised readers how to identify American aircraft and provided the tail number of a private aircraft allegedly used by the CIA.

"TSA reminds general aviation aircraft and airport owners and operators to review the security measures contained in the TSA Information Publication, Security Guidelines for General Aviation Airports (available at http://www.tsa.gov/public/interapp/editorial/editorial_1113.xml), and the Aircraft Owners and Pilots Association's Airport Watch Program materials (available at www.aopa.org/airportwatch).

"In addition, general aviation aircraft and airport owners and operators are encouraged to consider the following:

Secure unattended aircraft to prevent unauthorized use.

Verify the identification of crew and passengers prior to departure.

Verify that baggage and cargo are known to the persons on board.

Where identification systems are in place, encourage employees to wear proper identification and challenge persons not wearing proper identification.

Direct increased vigilance to unknown pilots and/or clients for aircraft rental or charters - as well as unknown service/delivery personnel.

Be alert/aware of and report persons masquerading as pilots, security personnel, emergency medical technicians, or other personnel using uniforms and/or vehicles as methods to gain access to aviation facilities or aircraft.

Be alert/aware of and report aircraft with unusual or unauthorized modifications.

Be alert/aware of and report persons loitering in the vicinity of aircraft or air operations areas - as well as persons loading unusual or unauthorized payload onto aircraft.

Be alert/aware of and report persons who appear to be under stress or the control of other persons.

Be alert/aware of and report persons whose identification appears altered or inconsistent.

"The theft of any General Aviation aircraft should be immediately reported to the appropriate authorities and the TSA General Aviation Hotline at 866-GASECUR (866-427-3287). In addition, persons should report any suspicious activity immediately to local law enforcement and the TSA General Aviation Hotline."

SOURCE: Transportation Security Administration; Advisory – Security Information for Aircraft Owners/Operators and Airport Managers – April 20, 2006

Security Awareness during Travel

Incidents in recent months have demonstrated that crime and terrorism directed against western personnel is still prevalent. Key Al Qaida members have released statements that they plan to attack western interests; therefore personnel traveling should increase their awareness and safety precautions. Here are some general guidelines to better safeguard yourselves, your property and proprietary information.

- Maintain situational awareness of world events and ongoing threats
- Ensure personnel are notified of increased threat conditions
- Encourage personnel to avoid routines, pre-plan and keep a low profile
- Take notice of suspicious or unattended luggage, briefcases or objects
- Keep communication equipment secure, i.e. laptops, phones, blackberry
- Avoid having conversations or itinerary overheard
- Contact local embassy if you are being followed or under surveillance
- Pay attention to what is really going on around you
- Have a plan for medical emergencies or natural disasters
- *Don't* wear clothing with corporate logo, or other logos that identify you as western business traveler.
- *Don't* use laminated business cards on luggage, keep corporate ID hidden
- *Don't* wear expensive jewelry or show large amounts of money
- *Don't* travel in taxis that were not arranged in advance.
- *Don't* engage in conversation with strangers, especially about religious or political beliefs.

Threat Level Assessment:

Threat level corresponds to the degree or that the traveler might experience when traveling in the mention designation. The threat level ratings are based on crime rate, terrorist attacks, violent protests or terrorist activity. Listed below are the threat levels:

1.0) LOW THREAT:

Area has basic, LOW-scale criminal activity and violence is minimal. The threats in this area do NOT go beyond common everyday risk.

2.0) MODERATE THREAT:

Area has MODERATE-scale criminal and/or terrorist activity. Some areas may NOT be suitable to visit. Threats in this area do NOT exceed MODERATE levels.

3.0) MODERATE-HIGH THREAT:

Area has sporadic intense criminal and/or terrorist activity. Human injury and/or death are possible in some areas due to MODERATE-HIGH threats.

4.0) HIGH THREAT:

Area has HIGH-scale criminal and/or terrorist operations conducted by organized criminals and/or disciplined terrorist groups. Human injury and/or death are possible in all areas due to the HIGH threats.

5.0) EXTREME THREAT

Area has EXTREME, full-scale organized criminal and/or disciplined terrorist operations posing an EXTREME threat to human injury and/or death on a regular basis in all areas.

Hotel Security Assessment: Crowne Plaza Hotel
Country Threat level: 3
(Crimes, Demonstrations, Kidnappings)

This page provides emergency information and may be separated from the travel brief to carry with you while you are away from the aircraft.

EMERGENCY NUMBERS

Police: 133 / +696 1154
Fire: 132
Ambulance: 131

MEDICAL FACILITIES

FAM International does not have any medical employees on staff and does not guarantee care at the medical facilities.

Clinica Avansalud Providencia
Av. Salvador 130 Providencia
Santiago, Chile
Telephone: +562 366 2000
Facsimile: +562 223 0744

Clinica Arauco
Avda. Presidente Kennedy
5413-B, Parque Arauco
Santiago, Chile
Telephone: +562 299 0000
Facsimile: +562 299 0305

RED CROSS

Chilean Red Cross
Avda Santa Maria 0150, Providencia
Correo 21, Casilla 2
Santiago de Chile
Telephone: +562 27771448 / 562 777 1216
Facsimile: +562 2737 0270
E-mail: cruzroja@cuzroja.cl
Website: <http://www.cuzroja.cl>

EMBASSY AND CONSULAR INFORMATION

U.S. Embassy
Av. Andreas Bello 2800, Las Condes
Santiago, Chile
Telephone: +562 330 3000
Facsimile: +562 330 3710
Website: <http://www.usembassy.cl>

Regional Security Officer: Paul Backstrom / +562 330 3326

Travelers should make copies of personal documentation including passports, visas and identification cards, as hotels will keep the passports and visas of new guest's overnight. All confidential information should be closely guarded. If such information cannot be carried on your person secure in a safe storage location.