



INTERNATIONAL
LOGISTICS, INC.

AIRPORT ASSESSMENT

Prepared by FAM International Logistics, Inc.

Worldwide: (954) 316-0070 • N. America: Toll Free (888) 326-0070 • E-Mail: ops@Faminternational.com

Reference #: 10000000
Date prepared: July 10, 2008
Prepared for: SAMPLE

Goloson Int'l Airport / MHLA La Ceiba, Honduras

Country Threat Level: 4 (Crime, Kidnapping, Political)

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.

City Threat level: 4 (Crime, Kidnapping, Political)

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.

FAM International Logistics, Inc
4780 SW 64TH Avenue, Suite 102
Ft Lauderdale, FL 33314
Worldwide: (954) 316 0070
www.FAMInternational.com

This report contains confidential information requested by the client listed above.

Great care has been taken in the compilation of information in this assessment. However, FAM is not responsible for errors, if any, and their consequences.

Copyright © 2008 FAM International Logistics All Rights Reserved.
FAM International Logistics, Inc, does not guarantee the accuracy or completeness of outside agency records.

AIRPORT SECURITY ASSESSMENT: GOLOSON INT'L AIRPORT / MHLC

START AIRPORT SECURITY ASSESSMENT

OBJECTIVE:

The objective of this airport threat assessment is to provide the latest threat summary at country destination airfield. To keep crewmembers and passengers abreast of current risk, best course of action, and changes to security scheme on airfield prior to departure.

It includes projections of potential threat scenarios, potential airfield hazards, and available options to mitigate risk to individuals and aircraft during scheduled ground time at country destination. It should serve as a cornerstone for safety and security while in-country.

The airport assessment process is fluid and continuous, as data for the assessments change, so do the results. This ensures that each assessment provides timely, objective and unbiased evaluations, produced according to the highest standards.

1.0) AIRPORT NAME:

GOLOSON INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

2.0) ICAO CODE:

MHLC

3.0) GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

LA CEIBA, HONDURAS (capital: Tegucigalpa) is located in Central America, bordered by El Salvador, Nicaragua, Guatemala, the Caribbean Sea, and the Pacific Ocean. The official language is Spanish.

Caution should be taken when choosing Hotels and Resorts as security is inconsistent and varies considerably across the region.

4.0) FENCING:

The perimeter fence is 7 feet tall with barbed wire overhang; clear-zones are kept free of obstacles, topographic features, and vegetation. Fence presents a HIGH deterrent to most climb-over attempts.

5.0) OTHER PHYSICAL BARRIERS:

Locked gates, doors, and other secure barriers provide HIGH protection against most unauthorized penetration onto the airfield.

6.0) SECURITY FORCES:

The airport utilizes a combination of military, police and civilian guards. Security forces are made up of MODERATELY trained personnel and equipment that provide MODERATE security capabilities.

7.0) FORCE LEVEL:

Based on airport location, size, and configuration security force levels are at FULL operational strength.

8.0) PATROL:

Security forces plan, direct, and coordinate patrols activities that provide MODERATE measures of performance.

9.0) FORCE EQUIPMENT:

Equipment is in GOOD repair.

10.0) FIXED GUARD POSITION:

Security personnel are present at all active entrances. Measures of performance: HIGH

11.0) QUICK REACTION/COUNTER-TERRORIST UNIT:

In an actual or potential terrorist incident a multi-agency task force deployment coordinated with police and military authorities would respond to the scene.

In an actual or potential terrorist threat at airfield the following Special Force and/or Counter-Revolutionary Warfare Unit would activate and deploy, these forces have a HIGHER morale than regular airfield guard force:

HONDURAS:

Army SF Commandoes, Comando de Operaciones (COE) of the Honduras Army SF, Commandoes [counterterrorist]

12.0) CAPABILITIES/RESPONSE TIME:

HIGHLY trained force with GOOD equipment and skills. Response time is UNKNOWN. Initial assessment is being clarified with further research.

13.0) ENTRY CONTROL POINTS:

Entry control points include a walk-through metal detector, x-ray machine, hand bag search area and personal search area. Level of effort provided is: HIGH

14.0) CORPORATE AIRCRAFT CONSTRAINTS:

NONE reported.

15.0) AIRCRAFT PARKING:

NO around-the-clock designated guard is posted. Security force provides LOW patrol coverage of the area to prevent tampering and pilfering of aircraft components

16.0) JOINT INTERAGENCY INTELLIGENCE:

There is a LOW degree of lateral cooperation between the intercommunities regarding joint intelligence sharing.

17.0) LODGING:

Following is a list of hotels that meet minimum security requirements. This includes positive entry controls, fixed guard posts, organized security patrols, and CCTV cameras.

17.1) HOTEL:

Barcelo La Aurora
Carrera Principal Tela La Ceiba
La Ceiba, 99999 HN

18.0) HOTEL ASSESSMENT:

Please refer to our Hotel Threat Assessments for priority information and safety analysis relative to criminal/terrorist threats and vulnerability assessment that assist in the mitigation process for visiting executives.

19.0) ROUTE SECURITY:

National Police provide LOW patrol coverage on routes of travel between airfield/hotel and these routes are considered UNSAFE.

20.0) THREATS:**20.1) TERRORIST THREAT:**

There is credible information on HIGH activity indicative of Muslim fundamentalist and/or domestic terrorist operations within the geographical location. Visiting executives are encouraged to exercise awareness of suspicious persons, vehicles, and activities to lower threat levels. Threat is assessed at: HIGH

TERRORISM SUMMARY:

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

Groups:

Morazanist Front for the Liberation of Honduras (FMLH), Cinchoneros Popular Liberation Movement, Recontra 380, Revolutionary United Front Movement, Morazanist Patriotic Front (FPM), Mara Salvatruchas, Night Avengers, Patriotic Resistance Army (ERP)

20.2) CRIMINAL THREAT:

20.3) PETTY CRIME:

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

20.4) VIOLENT CRIME:

Violent crimes such as homicide, random violence, armed robbery, kidnapping, carjacking and extortion are HIGH. Violent criminal activity in the area is both planned and spontaneous carried out by both unsophisticated and sophisticated criminals.

THREAT SUMMARY:

A.A) HIGH CRIME:

HIGH Petty and violent crime, including armed robberies, carjacking, sexual assaults, muggings, and home invasions, is prevalent throughout in HONDURAS.

B.B) KIDNAPPINGS:

Large percentage of the population is armed. Kidnappings and carjacking occur. Carjackers target vehicles leaving San Pedro Sula airport.

C.C) FREQUENT TARGET:

Visiting Executives are targeted by criminals in and around LA CEIBA, Tela, Trujillo, Tegucigalpa, Goascorán, and the Department of Olancho.

D.D) The Honduran police generally DO NOT speak English. There is a tourist police in LA CEIBA.

E.E) Unmarked mine fields are located on both sides of the Honduras-Nicaragua border, especially in the Rio Coco region, the Choluteca and EL Paraiso provinces, and in the area near the Atlantic Coast. EXTREME caution is advised if travelling in this area. Confine travel to major thoroughfares and border crossings, such as El Espino (La Fraternidad), Las Manos, and Guasaule.

F.F) Armed gangs play out different scenarios to trap motorists. At roadblocks, drivers should establish the identity of the individuals stopping them before rolling down the window or opening the door.

G.G) Armed gangs operate along the road from La Esperanza to Gracias (CA-11a). There have also been frequent incidents of highway robbery on Route 41 in Olancho around Salamá and northward to Saba. Do not stop to attend to a body on the roadside; report it to the next police point instead. Route 39 between Gualaco and San Esteban is dangerous and should be avoided.

H.H) Armed robberies and bus/carjacking occur along Honduran highways. Remain alert en route to El Progreso, Tela, Trujillo, LA CEIBA, and on the road through Santa Barbara. Drive with windows closed and doors locked at all times.

20.5) AIRFIELD CRIME:

Airfield crimes, such as tampering with aircraft, avionics, log books, and aircraft theft levels are MODERATE.

20.6) MEDICAL THREAT:

According to the CDC and WHO, there is a MODERATE increased risk of exposure to travel-related infectious disease in this country. Consult your personal physician prior to departure.

21.0) AIRPORT DATA:

AIRFIELD POSITION:

Airport Ident: MHLC
Airport Name: GOLOSON INTL, Honduras
Location: La Ceiba
Latitude: N1544.5
Longitude: W08651.2
Field Elevation: 49'

AIRPORT ADDRESS:

La Ceiba Airport, Honduras, La Ceiba

AIRPORT TYPE:

Active, joint (civil and military) use. Airport jointly controlled, used and/or operated by both civil and military agencies. The military agencies must be permanent operational flight line type tenants, with or without aircraft stationed on the airport. Minimum facilities are available which include: control tower, fuel, oils, lubricants (FOL), and facilities for organizational aircraft maintenance.

21.1) OPERATIONAL AGENCY:

MILITARY - CIVIL JOINT USE AIRPORT

22.0) THREAT CATEGORY:

Threat assessment reflects vulnerability tests, which were interpreted in light of current circumstances, historical information, gathered intelligence, and behavioral characteristics of local adversaries and security forces.

23.0) ASSESSED THREAT LEVEL:

The findings have been run through using a five-step scale to describe the severity of the threat (very low, low, medium, high, and critical).

24.0) THREAT SEVERITY:

The range of threat has been carefully assessed and given a Severity Level of:

HIGH: Signifies airfield and/or surrounding geographical area contains criminal and/or insurrection threats are at HIGH levels and the area is not suitable for safety.

25.0) HIGH THREAT:

There is a HIGH probability of Western executives being selected as a target by criminal and / or terrorist groups at: MHLC / GOLOSON INTL LA CEIBA, HONDURAS

26.0) MITIGATING FACTORS:

Visiting executives should to take HIGH mitigating measures to lower threat severity levels during the visit for suitable safety.

27.0) THREAT EXPLANATION:

The visit involves HIGH risks that may be difficult to overcome with certainty. These include multiple threats involving criminality and/or insurgent activity in-country and/or across-border threats, as well as indirect threats, such as collateral damage as a result of insurgent action and/or from careless cross fire and stray rounds from local criminality. Consult with FAM INT'L and seriously consider the use of specialized services and personnel. The probability that these will prove effective is HIGH.

END AIRPORT SECURITY ASSESSMENT
=====

SAFETY AND SECURITY

Political demonstrations sometimes disrupt traffic, but they are generally announced in advance and are usually peaceful. Travelers should avoid areas where demonstrations are taking place, and they should stay informed by following the local news and consulting hotel personnel and tour guides. Demonstrators frequently block public roads to press for concessions from the government of Honduras. These demonstrations may last several hours and the government rarely seeks to disperse the demonstrators. U.S. citizens should never try to pass such roadblocks. While the Honduran side of the Honduras-Nicaragua border has been largely cleared of land mines, travelers should exercise caution there. The Department of State urges American citizens to take responsibility for their own personal security while traveling overseas.

CRIME

Crime is endemic in Honduras and requires a high degree of caution by U.S. visitors and residents alike. U.S. citizens have been the victims of a wide range of crimes, including murder, kidnapping, rape, assault, and property crimes. Sixty-two U.S. citizens have been murdered in Honduras since 1995; only twenty cases have been resolved. Four U.S. citizens were murdered in Honduras in 2007, six in 2006, and ten in 2005. Kidnappings of U.S. citizens have occurred in Honduras, including two incidents in 2007. Poverty, gangs, and low apprehension and conviction rates of criminals contribute to a critical crime rate, including horrific acts of mass murder. With a total of 3,855 murders in 2007, and a population of approximately 7.3 million people, Honduras has one of the world's highest per capita murder rates.

U.S. citizens are encouraged to follow local news reports and seek additional information in the resources listed above. Criminals and pickpockets also target visitors as they enter and depart airports and hotels, so visitors should consider carrying their passports and valuables in a concealed pouch. Two-man teams on medium-size motorcycles often target pedestrians for robbery. There have also been reports of armed robbers traveling in private cars targeting pedestrians on isolated streets. The Honduran government conducts occasional joint police/military patrols in major cities in an effort to reduce crime. Problems with the judicial process include corruption and an acute shortage of trained personnel, equipment, staff, and financial resources. The Honduran law enforcement authorities' ability to prevent, respond to, and investigate criminal incidents and prosecute criminals remains limited. Honduran police generally do not speak English. The government has established a special tourist police in the resort town of Tela and other popular tourist destinations, including Tegucigalpa, San Pedro Sula, La Ceiba, and Roatan, but the number deployed is small and coverage is limited. The San Pedro Sula area has seen occasional armed robberies against tourist vans, minibuses, and cars traveling from the airport to area hotels, even sometimes targeting the road to Copan. Armed men have forced vehicles transporting tourists off the road and robbed the victims, occasionally assaulting the driver or passengers. In past years, several U.S. citizens have been murdered in San Pedro Sula and La Ceiba shortly after arriving in the country. Assaults in these areas may be based on tips from sources at airport arrival areas, so visitors are strongly urged to exercise caution in discussing travel plans in public.

Copan, Roatan/Bay Islands, and other tourist destinations have a lower crime rate than other parts of the country, but thefts, break-ins, assaults, and murders do occur. Exercise particular caution walking on isolated beaches, especially at night. Coxen Hole on the island of Roatan should be avoided after dark.

The Government of Honduras has a very limited presence in Northern Olancho, Colon and Gracias a Dios Departments, which are well known for lumber and narcotics smuggling and violence. Travelers in those areas should use extra caution. See the description of highways/areas to be avoided in the Traffic Safety and Road Conditions section below for details.

Incidents of crime along roads in Honduras are common, including carjacking and kidnapping. There have been frequent incidents of highway robbery on a number of roads including Limones to La Union, Olancho (route 41) via Salama and northward to Esquipulas Del Norte. For more information, please see the section below on Traffic Safety and Road Conditions.

Travelers should always drive with their doors locked and windows rolled up to avoid potential robberies at traffic lights and other places, such as congested downtown streets. Avoid driving at night. All bus travel should be during daylight hours and on first-class conveyances, not on economy buses. Please choose taxis carefully, and note the driver's name and license number. Instruct the driver not to pick up other passengers, agree on the fare before you depart, and have small bills available for payment, as taxi drivers often do not make change.

Do not resist a robbery attempt. Most criminals have weapons, and most injuries and deaths have resulted when victims have resisted. In 2004, an American citizen was murdered while attempting to flee an armed robbery in progress and another American was shot while resisting a carjacking. Two American citizens were murdered while resisting armed robberies in 2005.

Do not hitchhike or go home with strangers, particularly from nightspots. Whenever possible, travel in groups of two or more persons. Use the same common sense while traveling in Honduras that you would in any high crime area in the United States: do not wear excessive jewelry; do not carry large sums of money, or display cash, ATM/credit cards, or other valuables you do not need.

Avoid walking at night in most areas of Honduras. Do not hike alone in backcountry areas, or walk alone on beaches, historic ruins, or trails.

Individuals as well as groups should always keep in their possession a photocopy of their U.S. passport data page, carry an additional copy in their suitcase, and leave a copy at home with a friend or family member.

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 under U.S. law. Penalties for breaking the law can be more severe than in the United States for similar offenses. Persons violating Honduran laws, even unknowingly, may be fined, expelled, arrested, or imprisoned. Penalties for possession, use, or trafficking in illegal drugs in Honduras are severe, and convicted offenders can expect long jail sentences and heavy fines. Assisting or participating in the distribution of illegal drugs is also a crime prosecutable in the United States, and may lead to fines, property seizure, or imprisonment. Anyone offering you illegal drugs should be considered extremely dangerous – there is no “safe” source of illegal drugs.

INFORMATION FOR VICTIMS OF CRIME

If you are the victim of a crime while in Honduras, contact local authorities immediately, either directly or through the national police emergency number: *199. In addition to reporting to the local police, please contact the U.S. Embassy in Tegucigalpa or the Consular Agency in San Pedro Sula for assistance. The theft of a U.S. passport should be reported immediately. The Embassy and Consular Agency staff can provide you with information about medical care, contacting family members or friends and explaining how funds could be transferred. Although the investigation and prosecution of most crimes are solely the responsibility of local authorities, Consular staff can provide you with a list of attorneys if needed.

SPECIAL CIRCUMSTANCES

Real Estate Investment: U.S. citizens should exercise extreme caution before entering into any form of commitment to invest in real property, particularly in coastal areas and the Bay Islands. Honduran laws and practices regarding real estate differ substantially from those in the United States, and fraudulent deeds and titles are common; U.S. citizens considering investing or buying real estate in Honduras should be aware that rights to such property do not enjoy the same level of protection as in the United States. Historically, title insurance has not been available in Honduras. Recently, some American insurance companies have begun offering title insurance in cooperation with Honduran attorneys. However, approximately 80 percent of privately held land is untitle. In addition, there are complaints that the Honduran judicial system often prolongs disputed cases for many years before resolution. American citizens have spent thousands of dollars in legal fees and years of frustration trying to resolve property disputes, even in cases in which local attorneys and Honduran and U.S. real estate agents had given assurances to the investor. Violence has been used against American citizens involved in disputed property cases. Potential investors should engage competent local legal representation before making any commitments. Investors should thoroughly check references of attorneys and real estate agents.

Honduran law places certain restrictions on land ownership by foreigners in coastal and border areas. Squatters claim a number of properties owned by U.S. citizens. U.S. Government officials may not act as agents, attorneys, or in a fiduciary capacity. U.S. citizens who own property abroad and who thereby have assumed responsibilities concurrent with ownership of property in a foreign country should take steps on their own initiative to safeguard their interests and to employ private legal counsel when the need arises.

Financial Market Investment: Due to poor regulation and lack of guarantees, investment in the Honduran "Bolsa de Valores," or securities market, as well as banking institution bonds, "fideicomisos" (trusts), and certificates of deposit from uninsured financial institutions pose high risk to investors. Extreme caution should be exercised before and while undertaking such activities, as American citizens have lost large sums of money through investments in such precarious markets.

Corruption: Many U.S. firms and citizens operating in Honduras have found corruption to be a serious problem and a constraint to successful investment. While some U.S. firms have satisfactorily resolved cases through the courts, the majority have difficulty navigating the legal system. There are complaints that the Honduran judicial system caters to favoritism, external pressure and bribes. Corruption appears to be most pervasive in government procurement, government permits, and in the buying and selling of real estate (land titling).

Customs Regulations: U.S. citizens who intend to stay in Honduras for an extended period of time and who bring vehicles or household goods into the country should consult Honduran customs officials prior to shipment. With the exception of "antique" cars, all vehicles imported into Honduras by foreigners must be less than ten (10) years old.

Honduran customs authorities may enforce strict regulations concerning temporary import and export of items such as antiques, medications, and business equipment. For example, Honduran law prohibits the export of antiques and artifacts from pre-colonial civilizations. To protect the country's biodiversity, it is illegal to export certain birds, feathers, and other flora and fauna.

The Government of Honduras is strictly enforcing the law that requires a Honduran permit for the importation of firearms into Honduras. Travelers must obtain a firearm importation permit from a Honduran Embassy, Consulate General, or Consulate located in the United States prior to bringing firearms into the country. Please note that a U.S. government-issued or airline-issued permit is not valid for importation of firearms into Honduras. Firearms that arrive without the requisite Honduran permit will be confiscated and the bearer will be prosecuted to the full extent of Honduran law.

POST-SPECIFIC CONCERNS

Security in Honduras continues to be problematic, time consuming and threatening. While political figures claim victories against criminal elements, the local papers give a different story, with graphic photos plastered throughout. Murder rates, gang problems, and petty crime continue throughout Honduras. To decrease the risk of becoming a victim, a high level of vigilance with personal security must be maintained while visiting Honduras.

Typically, street criminals operate in pairs when committing assaults and other thefts. Bank robbers are professional, using six to eight persons, and occasionally posing as police, military, or security guards. There has been an increase in armed pairs of men utilizing motorcycles to rob pedestrians and motorists. There has also been an increase in target of opportunity robberies by groups of 3-4 men operating from vehicles cruising the streets both day and night.

The gang problem in Honduras is endemic, and gang-related murders, carjacking and robberies are frequent. The two most prevalent gangs in Honduras, MS13 and Mara 18, are heavily armed and have little value for life. Revenge killings are common.

In addition to the high crime level in Honduras, another major concern is the high level of corruption, especially within the governmental levels.

A number of American citizens have been murdered in Honduras in recent years, and 4 American citizens were murdered in calendar year 2007 (down from 6 in 2006 and 10 in 2005). Most investigations remain unresolved. The Honduran law enforcement authorities' ability to prevent, respond, investigate, apprehend, file Interpol reports, and prosecute criminal incidents remains limited, as noted above.

POLITICAL VIOLENCE

During the past year, there were numerous protests and demonstrations throughout Honduras, many taking place in front of the President's house and National Congress building. Approximately five demonstrations were held outside or in the immediate vicinity of the U.S. Embassy. While not all demonstrations are directed against the United States Government, many are convoked to protest against U.S. foreign policy initiatives, such as Operation Iraqi Freedom or the Central American Free Trade Agreement. Many local or national issues, though, are blamed on U.S. Government policy or are brought to the steps of the Embassy for publicity.

Several protests were organized by COPINH, the Civic Counsel of Popular Organizations and Indigenous Groups in Honduras and joined by the leftist Popular Block (Bloque Popular), as well as the National Autonomous University of Honduras (UNAH). The topics of protest ranged from the hydroelectric dam project on the El Tigre River on the El Salvadoran border to the war in Iraq. In addition, public transportation (taxi) drivers occasionally blocked streets in protest against proposed increases in gasoline or to demand rate hikes and bonuses.

The largest and most disruptive demonstration was on August 27, 2007, when the left-leaning Bloque Popular held a national protest with the support of organized labor groups including teachers, taxi drivers, and transport workers. About ten thousand workers paralyzed the country for almost ten hours by blocking the normal flow of commerce and transportation in San Pedro Sula, El Progreso, La Ceiba, Danli, Siguatepeque, Comayagua, Ocotepeque, Choluteca, Copan and Santa Barbara. In Tegucigalpa, protesters closed off the highway exit to the north of the country from 5am to 2pm but did not disrupt traffic in the city. The workers protested the mining, water, and agricultural modernization laws because they wanted to protect the environment, public access to water, and jobs in the agricultural sector. They advocated combating corruption, including within the police, and demanded: free education with no entrance exams; a freeze on prices of basic commodities; the strengthening of state-owned enterprises of SANAA (water and sanitation); ENEE (electricity) and Hondutel (telecommunications); and nationalization of fuel imports.

The size of demonstrations at the Embassy usually varies from twenty to over five hundred participants. The larger demos usually consist of supporters from six to more than twelve different organizations, which operate as a loosely structured coalition under the guidance of the Bloque Popular. A vast majority of the demonstrations throughout Honduras are based on local issues, such as civil service salaries, privatization, corruption, student loans, hydroelectricity, gasoline prices, and IMF requirements.

At times, suspected plain-clothes police have been held and beaten by hard-core protesters within the demonstrations. On occasion, small thug-like groups have initiated/instigated violence against static police guards. Several police officials have been injured in unsuccessful attempts to get the police to use force. On several occasions, the police have been forced to use tear gas to control crowds or clear roads.

While the Embassy has no information to indicate that private U.S. travelers to Honduras are specifically targeted for terrorism, all visitors are urged to review their security practices, to remain vigilant to their surroundings and to exercise caution. Travelers should avoid large crowds and gatherings, keep a low profile and vary routes and times of all travel. Honduras is a party to all UN and OAS conventions and protocols against terrorism.

POLICE RESPONSE

Local police are generally ineffective at deterring crime and response to alarms or emergency calls are often too slow (up to an hour or longer) to disrupt burglaries or invasive crimes in progress. Police have a mediocre record in apprehending suspects after the fact and the record of the prosecutors and judges is even worse -- the resolution rate for murder is less than 10 percent.

Police are mediocre in professionalism and training. They are somewhat apathetic toward post residential security requirements, including response to alarms and investigation of incidents in Mission neighborhoods. In one recent incident, however, police responded quickly to a suspected shooting at a Mission member's house. Generally speaking, Honduran law enforcement has resource and manpower limitations that inhibit their deterrence or response effectiveness. This includes both the National Preventive Police and Criminal Investigations Directorate General (DGIC), who suffer from a lack of manpower, training, equipment, low pay, and motivation. Honduras has the lowest per capita ratio of police in Latin America. They lack the capital to purchase and maintain vehicles (including gas) and radio equipment. There is no standard service weapon. Despite numerous training programs and efforts by many nations, including the United States, the DGIC is lacking in morale, leadership, and resources. In numerous traffic accidents involving Mission personnel, the response time has exceeded several hours by the transit police. The courts, prosecutors, and police are extremely susceptible to bribery and influence.

Terminations within the government of Honduras have been numerous for both political as well as criminal reasons and extend beyond positions normally considered political appointees. In other cases, certain high-ranking police cannot be terminated for technical reasons. Overall, morale and integrity in the DGIC is seen as low. The problem has historically been exacerbated by discord between the Minister of Public Security, the Attorney General's office, prosecutors, and judges.

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.

Airport Assessment: Goloson International Airport / MHLG

Country threat level: 4

(Crime, Kidnapping, Political)

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: 119
Fire: 198
Ambulance: 195 / 37 8654

MEDICAL FACILITIES

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

Hospital Vincente D' Antoni

Ave. Morazan

La Ceiba 33

Honduras

Tel: +504 443 2264

Hospital de Valle

Boulevard del Norte

San Pedro Sula

Honduras

Tel: +504 551 8433

RED CROSS

Red Cross of Honduras

7a Calle

entre 1a. y 2a. Avenidas

Comayagüela D.C.

Honduras

Tel: +504 237 1800

Facsimile: +504 237 2240 / 238 0185

E-Mail: informacion@honduras.cruzroja.org

presidencianacional@honduras.cruzroja.org

Web: <http://www.honduras.cruzroja.org>

EMBASSY INFORMATION

U.S. Embassy in Honduras

Avenida La Paz

Tegucigalpa M.D.C.

Honduras

Tel: +504 236 9320 / 238 5114

Facsimile: +504 236 9037

Web: http://honduras.usembassy.gov/english/index_e1.htm

Regional Security Officer: Bruce Lizzi

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.