

Foreign Travel Briefing

Research and Engineering Development, LLC

Agenda

- Vulnerability Awareness
- Personal Safety
- Terrorist Threat Information
- Assistance Contacts
- Before You Go

Vulnerability Awareness

When travelling abroad, you must know how to protect yourself and safeguard your belongings.

In this section, you will learn about:

- How you may be a target
- Crime targeting foreign travelers
- Foreign arrest and detention
- Industrial espionage tactics

How You May Be a Target: What You Know

You may possess or have access to information that is highly sought after by foreign entities, including:

- Friendly information*
- Research, development, testing, and evaluation
- Program milestones and specifications
- System capabilities

Foreign entities also target information related to your organization's personnel, security, and operations.

*Information that appears benign, but can be compiled with other information to give an adversary what they need to do harm

You are the first line of defense in protecting classified information and defense technologies!

Counterintelligence

What is Counterintelligence?

- Information gathered and activities conducted to identify, deceive, exploit, disrupt, or protect against:
 - Espionage
 - Other intelligence activities
 - Sabotage
 - Assassinations
- Conducted by, for, or on behalf of:
 - Foreign powers
 - Foreign governmental and commercial organizations
 - Foreign persons or their agents
 - International terrorist organizations

CI Awareness and Foreign Travel

Foreign travel increases the risk of foreign intelligence targeting.

- Collection techniques include, but are not limited to:
 - Bugged hotel rooms or airline cabins
 - Intercepts of email and fax transmissions
 - Tracking activity via ATM transactions and Internet usage at
- Internet kiosks and Wi-Fi access points
 - Recording of telephone conversations
 - Unauthorized access to or theft of electronic devices and installation of malicious software at customs or hotel
 - Intrusion into or search of hotel rooms and hotel room safes
 - Enhanced interviews by customs officials

Identifying Suspicious Contacts

- Examples of suspicious contacts include, but are not limited to:
 - Requests for protected information under the guise of a price quote or purchase request, market survey, or other pretense
 - Foreign entities targeting personnel travelling overseas via airport screening or hotel room incursions
 - Attempts to entice personnel into situations that could lead to blackmail or extortion
 - Attempts by foreign customers to gain access to hardware and information that exceeds the limitations of the export licenses on file
 - Attempts to place personnel under obligation through special treatment, favors, gifts, or money

What to do if Approached

If you feel you are being solicited for information:

- Practice authorized responses to questions concerning your duties
- Never feel obligated to answer questions which make you feel uncomfortable
- If a conversation is too probing with respect to your duties, private life, and co-workers, change the subject
- Be observant and take note of the person questioning you
- Maintain professional composure
- REPORT, REPORT, REPORT: Provide as much information as possible to your security point of contact

Foreign Travel and Crime

Crime is one of the biggest threats facing travelers. Crimes against travelers are crimes of opportunity.

- Follow these steps to protect yourself:
 - Stay alert and exercise good judgment
 - When possible, ensure that your hotel room has a peephole and a deadbolt lock or a chain-and-slide bolt
 - If you travel with valuables, put them in the hotel safe
 - Find out what parts of town locals consider risky and avoid them
 - Keep your car doors locked and suitcases out of sight
 - If you see an accident, don't stop; instead, call for help from a safe area
 - Minimize the amount of cash you carry
 - Be wary of street vendors and innocent-looking youngsters as they may be decoys for pick pockets

Foreign Arrest and Detention

Foreign police and intelligence agencies detain persons for many reasons, including simple curiosity.

- If you are detained or arrested for any reason:
 - Exercise good judgment and be professional in your demeanor
 - Stay calm, maintain your dignity, and do not do anything to provoke the arresting officer
 - Ask to contact the U.S. Embassy or Consulate
 - *DO NOT admit to anything or volunteer any information*
 - *DO NOT sign anything until the document is examined by an attorney or an embassy/consulate representative*
 - *DO NOT accept anyone at face value: Request identification from embassy/consulate representatives*
 - *DO NOT fall for the ruse of helping the ones who are detaining you in return for your release*

Local Laws

While travelling, remember that you are subject to the local laws. Do not make assumptions about what is acceptable.

When travelling abroad:

- Be aware of local laws
- *DO NOT photograph government facilities or religious symbols as it is prohibited in many countries*
- *DO NOT take photographs in the vicinity of foreign military bases, buildings, or personnel*

Industrial Espionage

Industrial espionage: The acquisition of trade secrets from business competitors.

- Tactics include, but are not limited to:
 - Elicitation
 - Eavesdropping
 - Surveillance
 - Electronic interception
 - Hotel intrusions
 - Theft of information

Personal Safety

New surroundings and exotic destinations may lead you into a false sense of security. Whether you are traveling for work or leisure, your personal safety is paramount.

In this section, you will learn about:

- Maintaining a low profile
- Hotel safety tips
- Travel safety tips

Maintaining a Low Profile

Attempt to blend in with your surroundings:

- Conceal material wealth
- Exchange your money into the local currency
- Drive an inconspicuous vehicle
- Use unmarked parking spaces and vary where you park
- Avoid publicity
- Only share information about your personal life and security efforts to trusted friends and security personnel
- Avoid establishing routines

Hotel Safety Tips

Only patronize reputable hotels:

- Note escape routes
- Secure your door and keep windows locked
- When away from your room, keep the television or radio on
- In high threat areas, avoid riding in elevators
- Avoid hotel paging
- Be aware that some countries require you to leave your passport with hotel reception over night so it may be checked by local authorities
- *DO NOT stay in hotel rooms that are located on the first floor or easily accessible from the outside*
- *DO NOT accept deliveries unless previously arranged*
- *DO NOT leave your room key at the front desk; keep it with you*
- *DO NOT use the hotel phone to discuss travel plans*

Travel Safety Tips

Always remain alert and maintain a cautious attitude:

- Walk toward traffic and in the middle of the sidewalk
- Don't wear clothing that immediately identifies you as an American
- Whenever possible, travel in groups
- Avoid public transportation (i.e., buses)
- Choose your own taxi
- Avoid isolated roads, danger areas, civil disturbances, and crowds
- Be alert to anyone who appears to be following you
- Have a working knowledge of the local language

Terrorist Threat

Acts of terror happen around the world.

- There are steps you can take to minimize the likelihood of being victim to terrorist activity.

In this section, you will learn about:

- Terrorist tactics
- Threats to your travel destination

Terrorist Tactics

Terrorist tactics include, but are not limited to:

- Bombing
- Kidnapping
- Hostage-taking
- Hijacking
- Assassinations
- Arson
- Robbery
- Extortion
- Biological and chemical attacks

Threats to Travel Destination

- Access this link* for travel tips and information:
<http://www.state.gov/travel/>
- Access this link* for US Embassy/Consulate contact information as well as country-specific threat information for the destination you are visiting:
http://travel.state.gov/travel/travel_1744.html

*You may need to highlight the link, right click and choose "Open Hyperlink" (ensure only the link is highlighted) or copy & paste into your browser

Assistance Contacts

Even with the best preparations, things can go wrong. Know where to seek assistance should an emergency occur.

In this section, you will learn about:

- U.S. Embassy and Consulate contacts
- Domestic contacts

US Embassy/Consulate Contact

Access this link* for information you need to know in case of an emergency while you are traveling abroad:

http://travel.state.gov/travel/tips/emergencies/emergencies_1212.html

*You may need to highlight the link, right click and choose "Open Hyperlink" (ensure only the link is highlighted) or copy & paste into your browser

Domestic Contacts

Company contacts if you need assistance while out of the country:

- General – Contact your company team lead or supervisor
- Security Issues – Contact the company FSO
- Leave copies of your itinerary, passport data page and visas with family or friends so you can be contacted in case of an emergency

In addition, make sure you have contact information for your:

- Financial institution
- Insurance company
- Family members

Before You Go

Your preparations will depend upon your destination as well as the length and purpose of your trip.

Before you go:

- Ensure that you have informed the Security Office of your travel by submitting the International Travel Form (found in the Security section of the Employee Portal of the company website)
- Inform others of your itinerary
- Know the local laws and customs
- Register your travel with the Department of State
- Check health and immunization information with Center for Disease Control and World Health Organization
- Establish a point of contact for your family
- Keep all medications in their original containers
- Make copies of your passport and other important documents

Additional Support

- Contact the security office for a Foreign Travel Debriefing upon return from your trip (this is part of the International Travel Form submitted prior to departure)
- Report any suspicious activity or contact to your FSO