Cruise Industry Prospective Seaport Security

AAPA Cruise Seminar
Grand Cayman

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Royal Caribbean Cruises Ltd.
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Security is Paramount !!!!
FREEDOM OF THE SEAS
Royal Promenade
Wave Rider
Ice Skating Rink
Pool Area and Viking Crown Lounge
Boxing Ring
FREEDOM OF THE SEAS  Facts

4,200 passengers / 1,500 crew members
3,700,000 square feet of steel plate
100 miles of piping
350,000 steel pieces used in the hull
62,430 square feet of windows
325 miles of steel profiles
530 tons of water in the swimming pools
1,013 miles of weld seams
1,400 tons of fresh water consumed each day
111,000 gallons of paint
713,000 gallons of fresh water generated every day
2,200 miles of electric cables
78,000 pounds of ice cubes produced per day
FREEDOM OF THE SEAS in Prospective

• Standing upright on its bow, Freedom of the Seas would trump New York’s famed Chrysler building (1,046 feet) and Paris’ Eiffel Tower (986 feet).

• At 160,000 the GRT of Freedom of the Seas is equal to that of Royal Caribbean’s first four ships put together.

• Boasting a width of 185 feet, Freedom of the Seas is actually wider than the White House is long (168 feet).

• When measured from the waterline to the top of the funnel, Freedom of the Seas towers 208 feet tall, which is approximately the same height as two Statues of Liberty, placed head to toe.
FREEDOM OF THE SEAS in Prospective

• Freedom of the Seas has enough staterooms to host all, and we mean all, NFL, MLB and NBA players and coaches in one single sailing.

• The Arcadia Theatre seats 1,350 guests, approximately the same amount of passengers housed on three 747 airplanes.

• Although the ShipShape Fitness Center only has one boxing ring, it is large enough to fit 62 of them.

• The Royal Promenade stretches longer than a football field, running 445 feet down the center of the ship.
Security Program Overview
Security Program - History

– 1985 - Hijacking of M/S Achille Lauro
– 2001 – NYC / Washington Terrorist attacks
– 2005 - Pirate Attack on Seabourn Spirit
Threat Assessment

- No current documented threats specifically related to cruise ships.
- US Government agency intelligence briefings and advisories keep us informed
- Present focus remains on day-to-day operations
- Soft targets continue to be our highest concern
  - Passenger and cargo vessels
  - Ports and their facilities
Industry Security Goals

• Prevent unauthorized access to vessels
• Coordinate with port authorities
• Regulatory compliance
• Report all suspicious incidents and unlawful acts to law enforcement authorities:

U.S. National Response Center
Federal agencies in applicable countries
Flag /Port Control States
Diplomatic embassies and Consulates
Local law enforcement agencies
Initiatives - Operational Standards

• Terminal and Shipboard Security Standards

• Standards set forth in Port, Terminal, and Ship Security Plans approved by authorities with consultant review

• Standards are founded on Airport security procedures adapted to Seaport operations

• Security measures are conducted by police and sheriff departments in ports, private security companies in the terminals and by vessel security staff aboard ships

• Cruise industry security measures are mandated by IMO International Ship and Port Security (ISPS) Code security requirements and through national regulations such as the U.S. and Canadian Maritime Transportation Security Act (MTSA) regulations, all effective on July 1, 2004
Initiatives - *Operational Standards*

- Regulations require 100% physical security screening for prohibited items defined as weapons, incendiaries and explosives

- Standards were established to reflect cruise industry specific list of prohibited items

- Standards also provide matrix for screening method preference

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<th>CATEGORY</th>
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<td>Hand-held metal detector</td>
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Manifest Screening in the U.S.

- All passengers and crew manifests are submitted to CBP at time of voyage commencement for matching against terrorist and criminal data bases. System was originally named Advanced Passenger Information System (APIS).

- Passenger and crew manifests are required by the Coast Guard 24 hours prior to ship arrival in a U.S. port. System was originally named Advanced Notice of Arrival (ANOA) system.

- APIS and ANOA programs have now merged into the current electronic Notice of Arrival and Departure (eNOAD) system.

- Screening also provides assistance in detecting illegal narcotics smugglers and other criminals.
Ship Security – SeaPass

Use of SeaPass system to match photo to guests and employees each time they enter / exit the ship.

Guest checks in with SeaPass
Ship Security

All cruise vessels have:

- Professional Security Officers
- Professional security guards
- Approved Security Plans
- Law enforcement equipment
- Jails / brigs
Ship Security

All cruise vessels security personnel:

Conduct security patrols
Man all gangways and hull openings
Conduct access control procedures for boarders
Investigate crimes
Defuse potentially volatile situations
Profile passengers for unusual behavior
Train other crew members
USS Cole Scenario
What This Means
Industry Issues

- Terrorism
- Piracy at sea
- Onboard crimes
- Missing passengers and crew members
- Regulatory compliance
- Utilizing existing & planning for new technology
Security – It’s everybody’s Concern

Q & A