Exhibit II

Including

- 1. Summary of Passenger and Crew Overboard
- Cruise Lines Legal Position and Procedures for Investigation Crimes on Cruise ships

Supplementary Submission 12.1

Source: Cruise Junkie dot com

Attachment B

Cruise and Ferry Passengers and Crew Overboard 1995 - 2013

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Tota
Carnival Corp															
Camival	2	1		3	4	6	5	7	2	8	3	3	4		48
Costa							1	1	1	3	1	2	2		11
Cunard		1			1	1	1								4
Holland America				2		1	1			1	1	2	2		10
Ocean Village									1						1
P&O								1					1		2
P&O Australia				1		1				1			1		4
Princess	1			1		1		2		2	1	2			10
Seabourn							1								1
Crystal					1	2									3
RCCL															
Celebrity					1		1		1	1	2	4			10
RCI	3	1	2		3	3	4	1		2	3	2	5		29
NCL (Star)	1		2	1		1	2		2	1	3	2			15
Silversea					1					1					2
Other	2	2		1	1		6	8	3	5	6	5	8		46
Total	9	5	4	9	12	16	22	20	10	25	20	22	23		197

Below is a comprehensive list of known cases of persons falling or jumping overboard since 1995. All accounts (unless indicated) were reported in a media source or (in several cases) reported in private correspondence.

LINKS: Home Page Events Page Health Outbreaks Int'l Centre for Cruise Research International Cruise Victims' (ICV) Organization

Ship Cruise Line	Incident	Disposition
	2013	
	2013	

Cruise Lines' Legal Position on
Investigations of Crimes and Their
Procedures for
Investigating Crimes

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MEMORANDUM OF LAW

I. Count I - Fraudulent Concealment

The "fraudulent concealment" claim is premised on RCCL's alleged failure to timely investigate Merrian Carver's disappearance and RCCL's failure to provide certain information to Plaintiffs and other third parties following her disappearance. Plaintiffs allege that RCCL failed "to investigate the disappearance of a passenger and to report the disappearance to the emergency contact listed by said passenger," or, "to unselv notify the passenger's next of kin and the appropriate law enforcement personnel." Further, they allege that RCCL had a duty to the family members of Merrian Carver "to provide all relevant, material and wholly truthful information."

These statements are legally invalid. There is no court of law that has recognized the legal duties contrived by Plaintiffs in this Complaint. In fact, courts have specifically held that no duty to investigate exists. See Dee v. Celebrity, 145 F. Supp. 2d 1337 (S.D. Fla. 2001); York v. Commuter Crusis Line, Ltd. 963 F. Supp. 159 (S.D.N.Y. 1994). The only duty owed by a thip owner to a passenger is that of reasonable care under the circumstances. Kermans v. Compagnic General Transationtizer, 358 U.S. 625, 79 S.Ct. 406, 410 (1959). Moreover, a emiss ship operator cares no duty, whether to disclose information or otherwise, to third parties such as the Plaintiff's herein. Absent a duty to disclose, there can be no claim for "fraudulent concealment."

II. Count II - Intentional Infliction of Emotional Distress

The claim for Intentional Infliction of Emotional Distress simply re-alleges multiple paragraphs from the prior count, for fraudulent concealment. This cannot form the basis of a claim, as the practice of incorporating the allegations of prot counts into succeeding counts is prohibited under Florida law.

4

Kendall Carver

From: Subject: Royal Caribbean responses

7. Royal Caribbean's frequent defense is that there is no duty to no measurant crimes and no duty to assist families with investigations. Moreover, there are several examples of when the cruise line has denied information - including employee names, security tapes, etc. - to families.

Please reconcile those actions with comments from Richard Fain in the annual report and other public statements from spokespersons that Royal Caribbean responds to victims with honor and compession.

A. We take very seriously our duty to reports alleged crimes to law enforcement agencies. However, we are not a law enforcement agency and do

not have the technical expertise of a crime laboratory. For these reasons

It is our policy to report all allegations of crime to the FBI and other appropriate law enforcement agencies for their professional investigation.

We cooperate fully with all law enforcement agencies, giving them unrestricted access to our ships, guests and crew members, and sllowing them to sail with us as they continue any onboard investigation. In fact,

our Senior Vice President of Global Security is a former senior official with the FBI, which further assists us in interacting with various law enforcement authorities.

Our approach has always been to provide full access to all information to

the FBI and other investigating law enforcement agencies. We then work in noordination with the involved law enforcement agencies to determine

what information should be released to a person making an allegation, the accused, and their lawyers.

.....

Michael J. Sheehan

Transcript of Senate testimony June 18, 2010

Mr. Carver: Okay. Let's look at current procedures if a woman is raped on a ship. In my documents, we say -- the cruise lines say, "We do not investigate crimes. We're not equipped to do so." They've put that in writing. "We call the FBI." Well, there's a television show that was done, broadcast last December -- or last November, by Canadian network W5. It's their equivalent of "60 Minutes." It's on our Web site. And Mr. Gary Bald, who is former FBI, was interviewed in that particular show.

So, a woman comes to him -- and they say, "What happens if a woman comes to you and is -- says she's been raped?"

Well, to me, the proper answer would be, "We seal the room, we give the woman comfort, and we call the FBI." That's what our statement is. But, in fact, I'm going to read to you from the testimony, which you can see on live television. He says, "The first thing we do is determine, was it a valid claim? Some women claim they were sexually assaulted and they were not. Others claim they were sexually assaulted and there's a confusion of whether or not it was consented or a different consent. And then, there's a third category, potentially, when someone was sexually assaulted, where there's dispute as to whether or not they even had sexual relations." In other words, he is asking these questions of a woman that came in that was raped. He

shouldn't be asking those questions. He should seal the room, give comfort to the individual, call the FBI in.

Because the most important interrogation is the first one.

Senator Kerry: Who was asking those questions?

Mr. Carver: Gary Bald, chief of security for Royal

Caribbean. And this was -- this is on television. It's on

our Web site. So, in effect, he's working for risk management.

He's going in there, trying to figure out,

"Well, is this really a claim?" instead of turning it over to the FBI; so that by the time the FBI gets there, several days later, this woman has been worked over by -

Senator Kerry: What would his qualifications be? What would --

Mr. Dale: Actually, that's a very good question. Mr. Bald is the former number-three-ranking FBI official, and is, today, head of corporate security, global security for Royal Caribbean.

Senator Kerry: Does he have -- as the head of corporate and -- security with respect to ships, what sort of powers does he have at sea under -- in that authority, in that position?

Mr. Dale: Well, he has -- under his staff, he has the corporate security officer on that ship, as well as the security staff supporting the chief security officer on that ship.

Senator Kerry: But, he's --

Mr. Dale: And he's --

Senator Kerry: -- he's a corporate security officer, correct?

Mr. Dale: Mr. Bald, yes.

Senator Kerry: Right.

Mr. Dale: But, he's -

Senator Kerry: I'm just trying to understand the legalities here, and how one might set up a structure where the law, as it will be applied in a court, is, sort of, fully sequential, appropriately.

Mr. Dale: Right.

Senator Kerry: I'm not doubting his experience or doubting his qualifications, but if you don't have a codification, if you will, of a process, then he winds up --inadvertently, perhaps -- but, he winds up being, really, the corporate representative, not the representative, neutrally, of the law as it would be applied, were that a police officer appropriately investigating in a local jurisdiction. So, I'm trying to understand exactly what his jurisdiction is.

1

4	TRANSCRIPT
5	W-FIVE CTV BROADCAST
6	W-FIVE CRUISES PART FOUR
	APPEARANCES
2	
3	
4	MR. TOM CLARK
	MS. SANDI RINALDO
5	MR. MICHAEL ERICKSON, ESQ.
	MR. RANDALL JAQUES
6	MR. GARY BALD
	MS. LAURI DISHMAN
7	MS. JAMIE DEXTER
w	e asked Bald what would happen if
11	
12	
13	He said the first thing to do is
14	determine if it's a valid claim.
15	MR. BALD: Some women claim that
16	they were sexually assaulted and they were not.
17	Others claim they were sexually assaulted, and it
18	is a confusion whether or not they consented or
19	different consent. And then there's a third
20	
21	
22	not they even had sexual relationships.
23	
24	
25	
	approach them all the same way, all as if there
2	
3	MR. CLARK: But that wasn't the way
	that Laurie Dishman remembers it.
5	MS. DISHMAN: The purser stood up
6	
	control your drinking.
8	MR. CLARK: Or Jamie Decker on a
	Carnival ship.
10	
	guy comes in, he's the head of security, and he
	tells me like that he's he's the one that
	said I had a wild imagination.
14	MR. ERICKSON: It seems to me that most of the time they're looking for reasons to
15	must be the time they re looking for reasons to

- 16 cast the victim in a bad light, either she 17 consented to the incident in some way, or she was 18 drinking alcohol and that's - you know - to them 19 a moral crime. You know in cruise ships, alcohol 20 - alcohol is all over the place. MR. CLARK: So why are the cruise 22 lines so skeptical of these reports? Well, maybe it lies in the very 24 definition of sexual assault. It's different 25 things in different countries, but what is it on 0008 1 the high seas? 2 How do you define sexual assault? MR. BALD: Well, sexual assault is 4 different things to different people. There's a 5 big, big problem here in the semantics. So if you're looking and comparing 7 our definition for sexual assault with forcible It's not clearly defined because 9 10 it's different in every jurisdiction. It's numbers when you're trying to 12 conglomerate things, you've got to have the right 13 definition. MR. CLARK: It sounds almost like a 14 15 Clinton master defense, it depends what is it is.
- Unable to get a precise answer on
- 17 what defines a sexual assault, we found, at least,
- 18 that we can establish who in Royal Caribbean's

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10 that these are the people you will have to depend
 11 on, the local police. In this case, the Royal
 12 Bahamian Constabulary.
             Are you saying that there would be
 14 no doubt in their mind at all, no question in
 15 their mind that they had complete and utter
 16 jurisdiction?
17
            MR. BALD: I think so. I think
 18 that's correct.
19
            MR. ERICKSON: Did they really say
 20 that? That's ridiculous. That's - that's just
21 absolutely preposterous.
22
            The supposition that if a crime
23 happens to a - let's just say a Canadian citizen
24 - in a cruise ship and the next port of call is
25 the Bahamas or Jamaica and it happens on
0010
 1 international waters that the police at the next
 2 port of call is going to take jurisdiction, that's
   -- that's ridiculous. It's just preposterous.
           MR. CLARK: Even former security
 5 officer, Randall Jaques, agrees.
 6
           You invite the local police on.
 7
           MR. JAQUES: You can invite them
 8 all you want, but I can tell you right now they
   probably won't respond. They won't take on
10 responsibility because they know if it occurs in
11 international waters, which washes their hands of
12 it, and they don't have to have any involvement in
13 it, which is -- which is better for them.
14
            MR. CLARK: And even if the local
    police decides to take the case, will there be
   anything to investigate?
17
            Randall Jaques alleges that two
18 things often happen after a crime occurs on a
19 cruise ship. First, the crime scene is either
20 cleaned up or --
21
            MR. JAQUES: The crime scene is
22 contaminated from the beginning because already
23 probably three people have been in that cabin
24 where the sexual assault occurred.
25
           It's not like being in America or
0011
1 Canada or the UK and calling for the police in
2 Baltimore, Maryland because your wife was raped in
3 a Hyatt Regency. It's not like that.
           MR. CLARK: And secondly, the
5 offender is often packed off home long before the
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6 police arrive.
 7
            MR. JAQUES: Typically what happens
 8 with a lot of these crew members is that they're
 9 immediately debarked at the next port, lock, stock
 10 and barrel, and they will be flown back to their
 11 country of origin. You get rid of the perpetrator
 12 and the problem right there.
13
            MR. CLARK: I'm wondering if you
 14 can respond to these allegations because on the
 15 surface they sound pretty serious if you're
 16 cleaning up the crime scenes so that the police
17 have nothing do go on. Why?
18
            MR. BALD: There are any number of
19 dismissed crew members who might have other
20 motivations in portraying things in other ways. I
21 can't answer those questions.
MR. CLARK: Bald maintains that
23 Royal Caribbean preserves all crime scenes for
24 authorities.
25
            Half a million Canadians go on
0012
 1 cruises every year as do nine million Americans.
 2 Fortunately, only a small percentage will be
 3 sexually assaulted, and yet that could still
 4 amount to several hundred people who are being
 5 victimized.
 6
           Do you feel that the problem is
 7 under control?
           MR. ERICKSON: From the standpoint
 9 of numbers, if you're talking about out of
10 control, I think you have to have a frame of
11 reference.
12
            Our sexual assault rate is
13 significantly lower than the shore side.
14
            MR. CLARK: Well, remember, not
15 according to evidence presented to Congress where
16 the rate of sexual assault on board ships was
17 almost 50 percent higher than on shore. And
18 besides -
19
            MR. ERICKSON: When I hear these
20 statistics from the cruise industry that, you
21 know, the cruise line rate of crime is much less.
22 they say, than the comparable US town or
23 municipality, show me a typical US town or
24 municipality of comparable size where most of the
25 crime is perpetrated by the city employees.
0013
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- 1 MR. CLARK: Employees who know that
- 2 the odds are in their favor that they'll get away
- 3 with it and there's virtually nothing you can do.