Exhibit II

Including

1. Summary of Passenger and Crew Overboard

2. Cruise Lines Legal Position and Procedures for Investigation Crimes on Cruise ships

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Source: Cruise Junkie dot com

Cruise and Ferry Passengers and Crew Overboard 1995 - 2013

	_		2	umm		of pe	-								
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Total
Carnival Corp															
Carnival	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

Date	Ship Cruise Line	Incident	Disposition
		2013	

Cruise Lines' Legal Position on Investigations of Crimes and Their

Procedures for

Investigating Crimes

Dec-15-05 02:48P Logan & HibnickP A

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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 tumely 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 nelevant, 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 dury to investigate exists. See Dee v. Colority, 145 F. Supp. 2d 1337 (S.D. Fla. 2001); York v. Commodere Cruite 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. *Kommune v. Compagate General Transationsigue*, 358 U.S. 625, 79 S.Cr. 406, 410 (1959). Moreover, a emise ship operator owes no duty, whether to disclose information or otherwise, to third parties such as the Plaintiffs herein. Absent a duty to disclose, there can be no chim for "fraudulent conceilment."

II. Count II - Intentional Infliction of Emotional Distress

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

Kendall Carver		-
From:		
Subject: Royal Caribi	bean responses	
investigate crimes an Moreover, there are a	s frequent defense is that there is no duty to nd no duty to assist families with investigations. several examples of when the cruine line has denied ing employee names, security tapes, etc to	
Please reconcile thos annual report and oth	se actions with comments from Richard Fain in the ser public statements from spokespersons that Royal o victims with honor and compassion.	
A. We take very serienforcement agencies. do	iously our duty to reports alleged crimes to law . However, we are not a law enforcement agency and	
not have the technica reasons	al expertise of a crime laboratory. For these	
it is our policy to a appropriate law enfor investigation.	report all allegations of crime to the FBI and other cement agencies for their professional	
We cooperate fully with unrestricted access to	Ith all law enforcement agencies, giving them to our ships, guests and crew members, and allowing as they continue any onboard investigation. In	
fact, our Senior Vice Press with the FBI, which i	Ident of Global Security is a former senior official further assists us in interacting with various law	
enforcement authoriti	les.	
Our approach has alwa	ays been to provide full access to all information	
	restigating law enforcement agencies. We then work	
	involved law enforcement agencies to determine	
	e released to a person making an allegation, the wayers.	
	* * * * * *	
Michael J. Sheehan		
	- · ·	
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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

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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.

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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.

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 We asked Bald what would happen if 11 a Canadian woman was raped on board one of his

12 ships.

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 category, potentially, where someone was sexually

21 assaulted where it is in dispute as to whether or

22 not they even had sexual relationships.

23 Those are three potential scenarios

24 that we could encounter on board. Regardless of

25 what the type of allegation we receive is, we

1 approach them all the same way, all as if there

2 was a sexual assault and it truly happened.

3 MR. CLARK: But that wasn't the way

4 that Laurie Dishman remembers it.

5 MS. DISHMAN: The purser stood up

6 and told me that it sounds as if you need to

7 control your drinking.

8 MR. CLARK: Or Jamie Decker on a 9 Carnival ship.

10 MS. DECKER: A big scary security

11 guy comes in, he's the head of security, and he

12 tells me like -- that he's -- he's the one that

13 said I had a wild imagination.

14 MR. ERICKSON: It seems to me that

15 most of 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?

23 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?

3 MR. BALD: Well, sexual assault is

4 different things to different people. There's a

5 big, big problem here in the semantics.

6 So if you're looking and comparing

7 our definition for sexual assault with forcible

8 rape --

9 It's not clearly defined because

10 it's different in every jurisdiction.

11 It's numbers when you're trying to

12 conglomerate things, you've got to have the right

13 definition.

14 MR. CLARK: It sounds almost like a

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 Roval Caribbean's

10 that these are the people you will have to depend 11 on, the local police. In this case, the Royal 12 Bahamian Constabulary. 13 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. 3 4 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 9 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 15 police decides to take the case, will there be 16 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 4 5 offender is often packed off home long before the

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?

8 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.

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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.