Cruise Vessel / Facility Security Overview

AAPA Cruise Workshop 2005 New Orleans

Captain Howard A. Newhoff Royal Caribbean Cruises Ltd. February 16, 2005



Security is Paramount !!!!









Security Program Overview



Security Program - History

- Hijacking of M/S Achille Lauro in 1985
- 9/11 attacks





Maritime Security System

MARSEC Level 1: Normal security measures

MARSEC Level 2: Heightened Risk Additional measures

MARSEC Level 3: Probable / Imminent threat Additional stronger measures



DHS Advisory System



DHS Advisory system as it relates to Maritime Security Levels



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
 - Port facilities
 - Ports



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 Other Federal agencies 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

	SCREENING METHOD		
CATEGORY	PRIMARY	SECONDARY	TERTIARY
	Walk-thru metal	Hand-held metal	N/A
PERSONNEL	detector	detector	
	Literature a	and the second	
CARRY-ON ITEMS	X-ray machine	Explosive sniffing dogs	Hand/Visual check
	a contraction of the second		Explosive detection
CHECKED-BAGGAGE	X-ray machine	Explosive sniffing dogs	equipment
		Explosive detection	Hand/Visual manual
STORES/PROVISIONS	Explosive sniffing dogs	equipment	check



Initiatives - Operational Standards

- Manifest Screening
 - All passengers and crew manifests are submitted to CBP for matching against terrorist and criminal data bases. Called Advanced Passenger Information System (APIS)
 - Advanced Notice of Arrival (ANOA) with passenger and crew manifests are required by COGARD 96 hours prior to ship arrival in a U.S. port
 - APIS and ANOA programs are merging
 - Screening system also provides assistance in monitoring known illegal narcotics and human smuggling operations



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 – SeaPass

Use of SeaPass system to track visitors







All cruise vessels have:

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



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





- Each ship is patrolled by a dedicated staff of security officers 24 hours per day.
- Some officers are plain clothed.



- Each ship is monitored with an excess of 100 cameras.
- Each ship carries trained divers.



 100% physical security screening including guests, employees, baggage / carry-on bags, and stores.



Shipboard X-ray screening



Screening of stores with explosive detection dogs



- Use of steel barricade system to control gangway access
- Use of steel grids to control bunker access points



Barricade system set up



Internal view of bunker grid



Ship Security Alert System



Ship Security Alert System



Web Tracking



Ship Security Alert System







State of the art explosives and narcotics detection equipment on all ships

Provides 24/7 detection capability unlike detection dogs which are only available in port



Declarations of Security

- •Documents executed between the vessel and port facility upon vessel arrival
- •Insures coordination of security measures between vessel and facility
- •Contains security measures to be in place while vessel is in port
- •Normally signed once every 90 days when vessel and facility are both ISPS Code compliant
- •Will need to re-signed every time the MARSEC Level of the vessel or facility changes
- •An Important document that will need to provided to downline ports to show a chain of good port security practices



Waterside Security

Equally as important as land security **Protection from terrorists using watercraft and** attacks from nearby non-port facilities **Preventive measures** Establishment of vessel restricted zones by COTP •Restriction of the use waterways by recreational boats Inspection of ship hulls, pier facing, water bottom areas Patrolling of port areas by law enforcement vessels

Ports need to take a more active role



Strategic Direction

- Comply with Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Act
- Comply with merged APIS / ANOA Program (eNOAD)
- Intelligence Management (threats / passengers / crew)
- Use of technology including non-lethal weapons
- Risk Assessment System
- Response and Contingency Planning



Future Industry Initiatives

- Relay more on technology and less on canines
- Integrated Security Training Programs
- Access Control Biometry
- Hull Integrated Screening Systems
- Passenger Risk Analysis
- Terrorism Risk Mitigation Programs
- Risk Information and Intelligence Sharing System (RIISS)





Information Technology Vision

of the

ACCP Membership

(Association of Caribbean Commissioners of Police)

- Build integrated Police and Immigration (Customs & Prisons) Management Systems Locally with agreed Regional Data Standards
- Share Information and Intelligence (eventually Crime Statistics) Regionally by upgrading the ACCP's (ROCCISS) to a "Pointer System" through the ACCP's proposed (RIISS)
- Share Information and Intelligence Globally by integrating RIISS with Interpol I-24/7



Caribbean Region - Currently

- NO local or regional integrated system for vetting of cruise ships or cargo ships and airlines
- <u>NO</u> Regional Terrorist alert system
- <u>NO</u> Central repository of people movement
- <u>NO</u> Central repository of deportees
- <u>NO</u> ALERTS on wanted individuals
- <u>NO</u> Central repository of firearms information
- <u>NO</u> Central repository of stolen property
- <u>NO</u> Central repository of stolen motor vehicles



"Connect Regionally"

Implementation Plan

PHASE 1

•Implementation Plan to Include:

- > Links to Terrorist Watch Lists
- Location of Servers
- Location of Workstations (Housed @ NJHQs)
- Implementation of Firewalls
- Standard Operating Policy
- Data Standards
- > Data Collection (Person History, Warrant & Interest Markers)
- Timescale for Installation and Training
- Local, Regional, and Global Connectivity
- Security Operating Policy
- > Establish Cruise Ship, Cargo Ship, and Airline Manifest Vetting
- MOU/SLA with Interpol
- MOU's with Non Member Law Enforcement Agencies
- > Other MOU/SLA Airline, Cruise & Cargo Ship Industry
- Cost Recovery Future financial implications
- > Statement of Work for Intech Pointer System



Features of RIISS

Staffing to include law enforcement personnel from Caribbean forces

Local databases to feed POINTER information to RIISS

Databases maintained by each Country utilizing Local Protocols & Laws

Databases secured Locally & detail data disseminated under the control of each Country

Worldwide law enforcement agencies to share data with RIISS using established security

IMMEDIATE Solution to Law Enforcement information and intelligence sharing

Utilizes established Caribbean Regional DATA STANDARDS as a result of the ACCP's data standards workshop

Integrate OTRCIS (MEMEX backbone) and trademarked software

Central Repository of historical information



Caribbean Region - Utilizing RIISS

- <u>WILL</u> be vetting cruise ships, cargo ships, and airlines
- <u>WILL</u> be a central repository of people movement
- <u>WILL</u> be a central repository of deportees
- <u>WILL</u> have the ability to send out ALERTS on wanted individuals
- <u>WILL</u> be a central repository of firearms information
- <u>WILL</u> be a central repository of stolen motor vehicles
- <u>WILL</u> be a central repository of stolen property
- <u>WILL</u> have links to international watch & Terrorist lists
- <u>WILL</u> directly link into Interpol





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Security – It's everybody's Concern

Q & A



