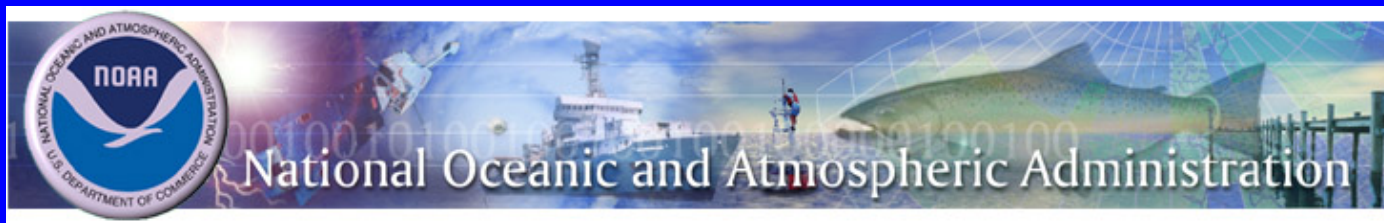


RMS TITANIC in a Changing Sea: Still Making Way in Public Policy and Technology

Craig McLean

Executive Officer, National Ocean Service

MTS Symposium, Houston, TX, September 29, 2004





1912 Sinking



1986 Titanic Memorial Act

Salvage

1985 Discovery

2004 Treaty



SALVAGE

LAW

PRESERVATION

- Congress: Maritime Memorial
- Lawful Salvage for Commercial Purposes
- TITANIC drove UNESCO
- TITANIC Treaty Signed (2004)
- Admiralty considers Historical Preservation



SUBMERSIBLES

TECHNOLOGY

ROVs

- Discovery from Sonar and Visual Detection
- Submersible Limitations and Impacts
- Smaller ROVs
- High Definition Video
- Remote *in situ* Live Observation
- Technology is Leading Policy

Low

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PRINCIPLES

Law



- Admiralty Law, Salvor in Possession
- Maritime Memorial, the Act of 1986
 - NOAA: Advisory Guidelines
 - DOS: Negotiate International Agreement
- Advisory Guidelines
 - Archaeology Principles, Internationally Agreed
 - Plan, Standards, Purpose, Review
- Court takes notice of Guidelines
- Titanic Treaty of 2004 includes Guidelines

Opinion

NOAA

Practice



- 1985 - Support Titanic Memorial Act
- 1995 - International Meeting
 - National Maritime Museum, Greenwich, England
 - RMST Exhibit
- 1996 - Greenwich Declaration
- 2000 - Public Hearings for Guidelines
- 2001 - Advisory Guidelines Published
- 2003 - Preliminary Expedition to TITANIC
- 2004 - Dedicated Expedition to TITANIC



Titanic Expedition 2004 Yields Rare Artifacts

ATLANTA, GEORGIA--September 20, 2004-- RMS Titanic, Inc. (SOST-OTC: BB) today announced the completion of its seventh research and recovery expedition that rescued over 75 important historic artifacts from the Titanic wreck-site. The Company will continue its recovery work by planning future expeditions to the Titanic wreck-site as it intends to maintain its sole and exclusive rights as Salvor-in Possession as ordered by the U.S. Federal District Court.

Expedition 2004 departed from Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada on August 25, 2004 and for the first time allowed the Company to rely exclusively on a deep ocean Remotely Operated Vehicle (ROV) that permitted the expedition to utilize round-the-clock underwater operations.

The mission objectives for Expedition 2004, in addition to recovering important historical objects and identifying artifacts for future recovery, were to inspect the wreck-site for alleged harm caused by previous visitors and, if necessary, the Company would establish guidelines for future visitation.