105TH CONGRESS 2D SESSION

H. R. 4236

To amend the Merchant Marine Act, 1920, to limit the restriction on carriage of certain noncontainerized agricultural and bulk cargoes in coastwise trade by foreign-built freight vessels.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

July 16, 1998

Mr. Smith of Michigan (for himself, Mr. Stenholm, Mr. Bob Schaffer of Colorado, and Mr. McIntosh) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on National Security, and in addition to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned

A BILL

To amend the Merchant Marine Act, 1920, to limit the restriction on carriage of certain noncontainerized agricultural and bulk cargoes in coastwise trade by foreign-built freight vessels.

- 1 Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-
- 2 tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,
- 3 SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.
- 4 This Act may be cited as the "Shipping Relief for
- 5 Agriculture Act of 1998".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

2	The	Congress	finds	the	follo	owing:

- (1) Efficient, competitive, broadly available waterborne cargo transportation service is imperative to American agriculture and an essential component of a national intermodal transportation system, and such services should be promoted by the United States.
 - (2) The cost of building ships in the United States is so uncompetitive with international ship-builders that it is effectively prohibiting the growth and modernization of the Jones Act fleet.
 - (3) The decline of ships of over 1,000 tons in the Jones Act fleet, and the resulting decrease in the number of seamen, represents a dimunition in emergency sealift capacity in times of national emergency.
 - (4) In the last several decades, the size of the active United States domestic deepwater fleet has shrunk substantially, to a total today of only 118 self-propelled oceangoing vessels of over 1,000 tons and 59 vessels in the Great Lakes. No Jones Act bulk carriers operate on either coast of the United States.
- (5) The result has been shipping shortages, higher prices, and significant commercial transpor-

- tation inefficiencies, all of which can be alleviated, without any cost to the taxpayer, by increasing competition in domestic deepwater shipping.
 - (6) Such inefficiencies undermine the competitive position of a broad range of American businesses, particularly in potential domestic markets, versus their foreign competition. These shipping shortages and higher-than-market prices have led to the loss of American jobs to overseas competitors able to purchase transportation services on the international market.
 - (7) Lack of access to adequate deepwater commercial waterborne transportation alternatives suppresses economic activity in an amount of between \$4,200,000,000 and \$10,000,000,000 annually and causes the loss of associated tax revenue, according to a study by the United States International Trade Commission.
 - (8) Similarly, allowing domestic transportation service providers to purchase their vessels on the international market without penalty will lower their operating expenses, creating savings which they can pass on to their customers in the form of lower prices and improved efficiency.

1	(9) Expansion of the Jones Act fleet will create
2	more jobs for United States seamen and longshore
3	workers.
4	SEC. 3. LIMITATION ON APPLICATION OF COASTWISE
5	TRADE RESTRICTION ON TRANSPORTATION
6	OF CERTAIN AGRICULTURAL, BULK, OR FOR-
7	EST PRODUCT CARGO BY FREIGHT VESSELS.
8	(a) Amendment to the Merchant Marine Act,
9	1920.—Section 27 of the Merchant Marine Act, 1920 (46
10	U.S.C. App. 883), is amended by inserting "(a)" after
11	"Sec. 27.", and by adding at the end the following:
12	"(b)(1) Any requirement under this section that a
13	vessel must be constructed in the United States shall not
14	apply with respect to deepwater transportation of qualified
15	cargo by a freight vessel, if the vessel—
16	"(A) is documented under the laws of the
17	United States;
18	"(B) is owned by persons who are citizens of
19	the United States; and
20	"(C) otherwise complies with this section with
21	respect to that transportation.
22	"(2) In this subsection—
23	"(A) the term 'deepwater transportation' means
24	any combination of—

1	"(i) transportation outside the Boundary
2	Line;
3	"(ii) transportation on the Great Lakes;
4	and
5	"(iii) such transportation inside the
6	Boundary Line as is necessary to enter or de-
7	part from a port in the United States;
8	"(B) the term 'qualified cargo' means non-
9	containerized, nonliquid merchandise that is agricul-
10	tural cargo, bulk cargo, or forest products;
11	"(C) the term 'agricultural cargo' includes
12	grains, livestock, fertilizer, seed, and other bulk agri-
13	cultural inputs;
14	"(D) each of the terms 'bulk cargo' and 'forest
15	products' has the meaning that term has under sec-
16	tion 3 of the Shipping Act of 1984 (46 U.S.C. App.
17	1702)); and
18	"(E) each of the terms 'Boundary Line' and
19	'freight vessel' has the meaning that term has under
20	section 2101 of title 46, United States Code.".
21	(b) Amendment to Title 46, United States
22	Code.—Section 12106 of title 46, United States Code,
23	is amended by adding at the end the following:
24	" $(f)(1)$ Notwithstanding subsection $(a)(2)$, a certifi-
25	cate of documentation for a freight vessel that was not

- 1 built in the United States may be endorsed with a coast-
- 2 wise endorsement under this subsection if the vessel—
- 3 "(A) is eligible for documentation; and
- 4 "(B) otherwise qualifies under the laws of the
- 5 United States to be employed in coastwise trade au-
- 6 thorized by the endorsement.
- 7 "(2) Coastwise trade authorized by a coastwise en-
- 8 dorsement under this subsection shall consist solely of
- 9 deepwater transportation of qualified cargo (as those
- 10 terms are defined in section 27(b)(2).".

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