106TH CONGRESS 1ST SESSION

H. R. 248

To permit the transportation of passengers between United States ports by certain foreign-flag vessels and to encourage United States-flag vessels to participate in such transportation.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

January 6, 1999

Mr. Sanford introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and in addition to the Committee on Armed Services, 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 permit the transportation of passengers between United States ports by certain foreign-flag vessels and to encourage United States-flag vessels to participate in such transportation.

- 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 "United States Cruise
- 5 Tourism Act of 1999".
- 6 SEC. 2. FINDINGS.
- 7 Congress makes the following findings:

- 1 (1) It is in the interest of the United States to
 2 maximize economic return from the growing indus3 try of pleasure cruises—
 4 (A) by encouraging the growth of new
 - (A) by encouraging the growth of new cruise itineraries between coastal cities in the United States, and
 - (B) by encouraging the use of United States goods, labor, and support services.
 - (2) In maximizing the economic benefits to the United States from increased cruise vessel tourism, there is a need to ensure that existing employment and economic activity associated with United Statesflag vessels (including tour boats, river boats, intra coastal waterway cruise vessels, and ferries) are protected and to provide for re-emergence of a United States-flag cruise vessel industry.
 - (3) The pleasure cruise industry is one of the fastest growing segments of the tourism industry and is expected to grow at a rate of 5 percent a year over the next few years.
 - (4) The United States-flag ocean cruise vessel fleet consists of only a single vessel that tours the Hawaiian Islands. As a result, all the cruise vessels carrying passengers to and from United States ports are foreign-flag vessels and the United States ports

1	served are mostly ports that are close enough to for-
2	eign ports to allow intermediate calls.
3	(5) Prohibiting cruises between United States
4	ports by foreign-flag vessels results in the loss of
5	tourist dollars and revenue for United States ports
6	and greatly disadvantages United States ports and
7	coastal communities.
8	SEC. 3. FOREIGN-FLAG CRUISE VESSELS.
9	(a) Definitions.—In this Act—
10	(1) Coastwise trade.—The term "coastwise
11	trade" means the coastwise trade provided for in
12	section 12106 of title 46, United States Code, and
13	includes trade in the Great Lakes.
14	(2) Cruise vessel.—The term "cruise vessel"
15	means a passenger vessel of greater than 4,000
16	gross registered tons which provides a full range of
17	luxury accommodations, entertainment, dining, and
18	other services for its passengers.
19	(3) Foreign-flag cruise vessel.—The term
20	"foreign-flag cruise vessel" does not include a vessel
21	which—
22	(A) provides ferry services or intra coasta
23	waterway cruises;
24	(B) regularly carries for hire both pas-
25	sengers and vehicles or other cargo; or

1	(C) serves residents of the vessel's ports of
2	call in the United States as a common or fre-
3	quently used means of transportation between
4	United States ports.
5	(4) Repair and maintenance service.—The
6	term "repair and maintenance service" includes al-
7	terations and upgrades.
8	(5) Secretary.—The term "Secretary" means
9	the Secretary of Transportation.
10	(b) WAIVER.—Notwithstanding the provisions of sec-
11	tion 8 of the Act of June 19, 1886 (24 Stat. 81, ch. 421;
12	46 U.S.C. App. 289), or any other provision of law, and
13	except as otherwise provided by this section, the Secretary
14	may approve the transportation of passengers on foreign-
15	flag cruise vessels not otherwise qualified to engage in the
16	coastwise trade between ports in the United States, di-
17	rectly or by way of a foreign port.
18	(c) Exceptions.—
19	(1) In general.—The Secretary may not ap-
20	prove the transportation of passengers on a foreign-
21	flag cruise vessel pursuant to this section with re-
22	spect to any coastwise trade that is being served by
23	a United States-flag cruise vessel.
24	(2) United states-flag service initiated
25	AFTER APPROVAL OF FOREIGN-FLAG VESSEL.—

1 Upon a showing to the Secretary, by a United 2 States-flag cruise vessel owner or charterer, that 3 service aboard a cruise vessel qualified to engage in the coastwise trade is being offered or advertised 5 pursuant to a Certificate of Financial Responsibility 6 for Indemnification of Passengers for Nonperform-7 ance of Transportation from the Federal Maritime 8 Commission (issued pursuant to section 3 of Public 9 Law 89–777 (46 U.S.C. App. 817e) for service in 10 the coastwise trade on an itinerary substantially 11 similar to that of a foreign-flag cruise vessel trans-12 porting passengers under authority of this section, 13 the Secretary shall, in accordance with subsection 14 (d)(2), notify the owner or charterer of the foreign-15 flag cruise vessel that the Secretary will, within 3 16 years after the date of notification, terminate such 17 service.

(d) Termination.—

- (1) IN GENERAL.—Coastwise trade privileges granted to such owner or charterer of a foreign-flag cruise vessel under this section shall expire on the date that is 3 years after the date of the Secretary's notification described in subsection (c)(2).
- (2) Order of termination.—Any notification issued by the Secretary under this subsection shall

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- be issued to the owner or charterer of a foreign-flag
 cruise vessel—
 - (A) in the reverse order in which the foreign-flag cruise vessel entered service in the coastwise trade under this section, determined by the date of the vessel's first coastwise sailing; and
 - (B) in the minimum number necessary to ensure that the passenger-carrying capacity thereby removed from the coastwise trade service exceeds the passenger-carrying capacity of the United States-flag cruise vessel entering the service.
 - (3) EXCEPTION.—If, at the expiration of the 3-year period specified in paragraph (1), the United States-flag cruise vessel that has been offering or advertising service pursuant to a certificate described in subsection (c)(2) has not entered the coastwise trade described in subsection (c)(2), then the termination of service required by paragraph (1) shall not take effect until 180 days after the date of the entry into that coastwise trade service by the United States-flag cruise vessel.
- 24 (e) Requirement for Repairs in United States
- 25 Shipyards.—

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1 (1) In general.—The owner or charterer of a 2 foreign-flag cruise vessel that is qualified to provide 3 coastwise trade service under this section is required to have repair and maintenance service for the vessel performed in the United States during the period 5 6 that such vessel is qualified for such coastwise trade 7 service, except in a case in which the vessel requires 8 repair and maintenance service while at a distant 9 foreign port (as defined in section 4.80a(a) of title 10 19, Code of Federal Regulations (or any corresponding similar regulation or ruling)).

(2) ACTION IF REQUIREMENT NOT MET.—

- (A) GENERAL RULE.—If the Secretary determines that the owner or charterer has not met the repair and maintenance service requirement described in paragraph (1), the Secretary shall terminate the coastwise trade privileges granted to the owner or charterer under this section.
- (B) WAIVER.—The Secretary may waive the repair and maintenance service requirement if the Secretary finds that—
 - (i) the repair and maintenance service is not available in the United States, or

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1	(ii) an emergency prevented the owner
2	or charterer from obtaining the service in
3	the United States.
4	(f) Alien Crewmen.—Section 252 of the Immigra-
5	tion and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1282) is amended—
6	(1) in subsection (a), by redesignating para-
7	graphs (1) and (2) as subparagraphs (A) and (B);
8	(2) by inserting "(1)" immediately after "(a)";
9	(3) in subsection (a)(1) (as redesignated), in
10	the second sentence, by inserting ", except as pro-
11	vided in paragraph (2), and" after "subsection (b),";
12	(4) by adding at the end of subsection $(a)(1)$
13	(as redesignated), the following:
14	"(2) An immigration officer may extend for a period
15	or periods of up to 6 months each a conditional permit
16	to land that is granted under paragraph (1) to an alien
17	crewman employed on a vessel if the owner or charterer
18	of the vessel requests the extension and the immigration
19	officer determines that the extension is necessary to main-
20	tain the vessel in the coastwise trade between ports in the
21	United States, directly or by way of a foreign port."; and
22	(5) in subsection (b), by striking "subsection
23	(a)(1)" and inserting "subsection (a)(1)(A)".
24	(g) DISCLAIMER.—

1	(1) In general.—Nothing in this Act shall be
2	construed as affecting or otherwise modifying the
3	authority contained in—
4	(A) Public Law 87–77 (46 U.S.C. App.
5	289b) authorizing the transportation of pas-
6	sengers and merchandise in Canadian vessels
7	between ports in Alaska and the United States.
8	(B) Public Law 98–563 (46 U.S.C. App.
9	289c) permitting the transportation of pas-
10	sengers between Puerto Rico and other United
11	States ports.
12	(2) Jones act.—Except as otherwise expressly
13	provided in this Act, nothing in this Act shall be
14	construed as affecting or modifying the provisions of
15	the Merchant Marine Act, 1920.

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