To establish requirements for cruise lines to receive Federal funds and Federal assistance, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Ms. SPEIER introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on ___________________________

A BILL

To establish requirements for cruise lines to receive Federal funds and Federal assistance, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-
tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Cruise Reform and Uniform Industry Standards Evoke Integrity Act” or the “CRUISE Integrity Act”.

SEC. 2. FEDERAL FUNDS FOR CRUISE VESSELS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provi-
sion of law, no Federal funds or Federal assistance, in-
cluding a direct loan, loan guarantee, or tax credit, may be provided to a cruise line unless—

(1) such cruise line is incorporated in the United States;

(2) not less than 50 percent of the cruise vessels operated by such cruise line are registered in the United States;

(3) such cruise line certifies compliance with all applicable environmental dumping laws and section 3507(k), as amended by this Act;

(4) such cruise line certifies that such cruise line will not abrogate existing collective labor bargaining agreements for the term of the loan and 2 years after completing repayment of the loan, if applicable;

(5) such cruise line certifies that such cruise line will remain neutral in any union organizing effort for the term of the loan, if applicable; and

(6) such cruise line offers full reimbursement to passengers for cancellations related to coronavirus COVID-19.

(b) USE OF FEDERAL FUNDS.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, to be eligible to receive any Federal funds or Federal assistance under any provision of law, a cruise line shall—
(1) enter into an agreement that provides that
until the date that is 12 months after the date on
which all Federal funds provided are expended, a
loan or loan guarantee is no longer outstanding, or
Federal assistance is provided, as applicable—

(A) neither the cruise line nor any affiliate
of the cruise line may purchase an equity secu-
ritv that is listed on a national securities ex-
change of the cruise line or any parent company
of the cruise line, except to the extent required
under a contractual obligation in effect as of
the date of enactment of this Act; and

(B) the cruise line shall not pay dividends
or make other capital distributions with respect
to the common stock of the cruise line;

(2) develop a plan to reduce total emissions of
such cruise line of carbon, methane, nitrogen oxides,
and Black Carbon, including by reducing the use of
heavy fuel oil and exhaust gas systems, by 45 per-
cent by 2030 and achieve net-zero greenhouse gas
emissions by 2050; and

(3) submit to Congress the plan developed pur-
suant to paragraph (2).

(c) PROHIBITION ON LOAN FORGIVENESS.—Notwith-
of any obligation issued by a cruise line described under subsection (b) shall not be reduced through loan forgiveness.

SEC. 3. MONITORING AND INSPECTION PROGRAM FOR CRUISE VESSELS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment, the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency shall establish a program to require monitoring and inspections of the compliance of cruise vessels with environmental standards, including at a minimum—

(1) regular announced inspections of cruise vessel operations, equipment, or discharges, including sampling and testing cruise vessel discharges; and

(2) not less than 1 unannounced inspection of each cruise vessel each year.

(b) REGULATIONS.—Not later than 12 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall issue such regulations as are necessary to—

(1) require the owner, operator, master, or other person in charge of a cruise vessel to maintain and submit a logbook detailing the times, types, volumes, flow rates, origins, and specific locations of, and explanations for, any discharges from the cruise
vessel not otherwise required by subpart e of part 159 of title 33, Code of Federal Regulations;

(2) require routine announced and unannounced inspections of—

(A) cruise vessel environmental compliance records and procedures; and

(B) the operation and maintenance of installed equipment for abatement and control of any cruise vessel discharge (including equipment intended to treat sewage, graywater, bilge water, or air pollution);

(3) require the posting of the phone number for a toll-free whistleblower hotline on all cruise vessels and at all ports using language likely to be understood by international crews; and

(4) require any owner, operator, master, or other person in charge of a cruise vessel, who has knowledge of a discharge from the cruise vessel in violation of this subsection, including regulations promulgated pursuant to this subsection, to report immediately the discharge to the Administrator and the Commandant of the Coast Guard.

(e) REPORT.—Not later than 3 years after the date of establishment of the program under subsection (a), the
Administrator shall submit to Congress a report describing—

(1) the results of the program, optimal coverage, environmental benefits, and cruise vessel cooperation; and

(2) recommendations for increased effectiveness, including increased training needs and increased equipment needs.

SEC. 4. PROHIBITION ON DISCHARGE OF SEWAGE, GRAYWATER, AND BILGE WATER.

(a) In General.—No cruise vessel departing from or calling on, a port of the United States may discharge sewage, graywater, bilge water, or exhaust gas scrubber effluent into navigable waters and territorial seas, unless—

(1) the sewage, graywater, bilge water, or exhaust gas scrubber effluent is treated to meet all applicable effluent limits and is in accordance with all other applicable laws;

(2) the cruise vessel is underway and proceeding at a speed of not less than 6 knots; and

(3) the cruise vessel is more than 12 nautical miles from shore.

(b) Sensitive Water Bodies.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this paragraph, no cruise vessel de-
parting from, or calling on, a port of the United States may discharge treated or untreated sewage, graywater, or bilge water into waters belonging to Alaska, the Arctic, National Marine Sanctuaries, and National Marine Monuments.

(c) EXCEPTION.—The requirements of this section shall not apply to discharges made for the purpose of securing the safety of the cruise vessel or saving life at sea, provided that all reasonable precautions have been taken for the purpose of preventing or minimizing the discharge.

(d) PENALTIES.—

(1) CIVIL PENALTY.—Any person who violates this section shall be liable to the United States for a civil penalty not to exceed $50,000 per day for each violation.

(2) SEPARATE VIOLATION.—Each day of a continuing violation shall constitute a separate violation.

(3) CRIMINAL PENALTY.—A person who knowingly violates this section commits a class D felony.

(4) FALSE STATEMENT.—Any person who knowingly makes any false statement, representation, or certification in any record, report, or other document filed or required to be maintained under this section, or who falsifies, tampers with, or knowingly renders inaccurate any testing or monitoring.
device or method required to be maintained under 
this section commits a class D felony. 

(5) ADMINISTRATION OF PENALTIES.— 

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of 
Homeland Security shall enforce the assessment 
and collection of any penalty described in this 
subsection. 

(B) REFERRAL TO ATTORNEY GENERAL.— 
If any person fails to pay an assessment of a 
civil penalty under this section after it has be- 
come final, the Secretary may refer the matter 
to the Attorney General of the United States 
for collection in any appropriate district court 
of the United States. 

c) DEFINITION OF TERRITORIAL SEA.—In this sec- 
tion, the term “territorial sea” has the meaning given such 
term in Presidential Proclamation 5928. 

SEC. 5. PENALTIES FOR VIOLATIONS. 

Section 9(b) of the Act to Prevent Pollution from 
Ships (33 U.S.C. 1908(b)) is amended— 

(1) in paragraph (1) by striking “$25,000” and 
inserting “$50,000”; and 

(2) in paragraph (2) by striking “$5,000” and 
inserting “$10,000”. 
SEC. 6. PASSENGER VESSEL SECURITY AND SAFETY REQUIREMENTS.

(a) MEDICAL STANDARDS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 3507 is amended—

(A) by striking subsections (k) and (l); and

(B) by inserting after subsection (j) the following:

“(k) MEDICAL STANDARDS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The owner of a vessel to which this subchapter applies shall ensure that—

“(A) a physician is always present and available to treat any passengers who may be on board the vessel in the event of an emergency situation;

“(B) there is a sufficient number of qualified medical staff on board the vessel to treat the number of passengers who may be on board the vessel, as determined by the Secretary by regulation;

“(C) if a United States citizen dies on board the vessel and the citizen’s next of kin requests that the citizen’s body return to the United States on board the vessel, such request is granted;
“(D) every crew member on board the vessel has received basic life support training and is certified in cardiopulmonary resuscitation;

“(E) automated external defibrillators are—

“(i) placed throughout the vessel in clearly designated locations;

“(ii) available for passenger access in the event of an emergency; and

“(iii) capable of contacting cruise medical staff through tracing or callbox capability; and

“(F) the initial safety briefing given to the passengers on board the vessel includes—

“(i) the location of the vessel’s medical facilities;

“(ii) the appropriate steps passengers should follow during a medical emergency;

“(iii) the location and proper use of automated external defibrillators; and

“(iv) the proper way to report an incident or to seek security assistance in the event of a medical emergency.

“(2) PHYSICIAN DEFINED.—In this subsection, the term ‘physician’ means a medical doctor who—
“(A) has at least 3 years of post-graduate, post-registration experience in general and emergency medicine; or

“(B) is board certified in emergency medicine, family medicine, or internal medicine.

“(3) QUALIFIED MEDICAL STAFF DEFINED.—In this subsection, the term ‘qualified medical staff’ means a medical professional certified in ACLS and ATLS training.”.

(2) APPLICATION.—The amendment made by paragraph (1)(B) shall apply on and after the date that is 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(b) MAINTENANCE OF SUPPLIES TO PREVENT SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES.—Section 5307(d)(1) is further amended by inserting “(taking into consideration the length of the voyage and the number of passengers and crewmembers that the vessel can accommodate)” after “sexual assault”.

SEC. 7. DEFINITION OF CRUISE VESSEL.

In this Act:

(1) IN GENERAL.—The term “cruise vessel” means a passenger vessel that—

(A) is authorized to carry at least 250 passengers; and
(B) has onboard sleeping facilities for each passenger.

(2) EXCLUSIONS.—The term “cruise vessel” does not include—

(A) a vessel of the United States operated by the Federal Government;

(B) a vessel owned and operated by the government of a State; or

(C) a vessel owned by a local government.