CHAMBER ACTION

Senate House

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Representative Roach offered the following:

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Amendment (with title amendment)

Remove lines 136-193 and insert:

- (1) A local government or political subdivision thereof or a special district may not restrict maritime commerce in any seaport of this state with respect to any federally authorized passenger cruise vessel, including, but not limited to, a restriction based on any of the following:
- (a) Vessel type, size, number, or capacity, except when the port, by virtue of the physical limitations of its docking, berthing, or navigational capabilities, is unable to accommodate a passenger cruise vessel pursuant to applicable federal or

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state laws or regulations.

- (b) Number, origin, nationality, embarkation, or disembarkation of passengers or crew or their entry into this state or any local jurisdiction.
- (c) Source, type, loading, or unloading of cargo related or incidental to its use as a passenger cruise vessel.
- (d) Environmental or health records of a particular passenger cruise vessel or cruise line.
- (2) Any provision of a local law, a charter, an ordinance, a resolution, a regulation, a policy, an initiative, or a referendum which is in conflict with subsection (1) and which existed before, on, or after the effective date of this act is prohibited, void, and expressly preempted to the state.
- (3) Except as provided in subsection (1), this section does not otherwise limit the authority of a subject local government or political subdivision thereof or a special district to:
- (a) Engage in any activity authorized under this chapter, chapter 315, s. 313.22, or s. 313.23, including those surrounding the continued operation and development of the port and port facilities and the implementation of seaport security measures pursuant to ss. 311.12-311.124.
- (b) Issue and enforce tariffs properly filed with the Federal Maritime Commission.

(c) Enter into leases, terminal agreements, or other contracts with tenants, customers, and other users of port facilities.

TITLE AMENDMENT

Remove lines 3-129 and insert:
regulations; creating s. 311.25, F.S.; prohibiting
local governments and political subdivisions thereof
and special districts from restricting maritime
commerce in a seaport with respect to any federally
authorized passenger cruise vessel; providing that
certain actions relating to such restrictions are
prohibited, void, and expressly preempted to the
state; clarifying remaining authority of certain local
entities; providing for severability; providing a
directive to the Division of Law Revision; providing
an effective date.

WHEREAS, maritime commerce between and among seaports, both foreign and domestic, is the subject of extensive federal and state regulation designed to protect the marine environment and the health, safety, and welfare of the general public and those involved in conducting that commerce, and

WHEREAS, the economic impact of a seaport extends far beyond the boundaries of the local jurisdiction in which the port is located, materially contributing to the economies of multiple cities and counties within the region and to the economy of this state as a whole, and

WHEREAS, Florida seaports currently generate nearly 900,000 direct and indirect jobs and contribute \$117.6 billion in economic value to this state through cargo and cruise activities, accounting for approximately 13 percent of this state's gross domestic product and \$4.2 billion in state and local taxes, and

WHEREAS, because this state is a peninsula, much of this state is highly dependent upon the unimpeded flow of maritime commerce through its seaports, which is made even more critical when this state is threatened or impacted by natural disasters, such as tropical storms and hurricanes, and

WHEREAS, because of its geographic location, this state is a hub for global maritime commerce and is uniquely positioned to capture an even larger share of this commerce as global trade routes shift, and

WHEREAS, the international, national, statewide, and regional importance of Florida seaports has long been recognized in federal and state law with respect to the regulation, planning, and public financing of seaport operations and facilities, and

WHEREAS, this state is widely known as the cruise capital of the world, and the cruise industry is vital to this state's economy, contributing more than \$9 billion in direct spending on an annual basis and supporting 159,000 jobs with more than \$8 billion in total wages and salaries before the current pandemic, and

WHEREAS, 8.3 million passengers boarded cruises from one of this state's five cruise ports in 2019, accounting for 60 percent of embarkations in the United States, generating 11 million passenger and crew onshore visits in both home port and transit port calls in this state, and

WHEREAS, when considering local requirements that would restrict cruise tourism, the more limited geographic and political scope of a local government may make it less sensitive to the negative impact of those requirements on neighboring jurisdictions and on the region and the state, and

WHEREAS, many local and regional economies in this state rely heavily on tourism, and the surrounding politics can be particularly complex at a local level, significantly heightening concerns over the ability of a local government to impose requirements that would restrict cruise tourism, and

WHEREAS, in light of the matters of regional and statewide concern directly and indirectly affected by such actions, a local government with jurisdiction over a seaport should not be permitted to impose its own requirements that would restrict

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Amendment No.

maritime commerce with respect to federally authorized passenger cruise vessels, NOW, THEREFORE,

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