	LEGISLATIVE ACTION	
Senate		House
Comm: RCS		
03/11/2021		
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The Committee on Transportation (Boyd) recommended the following:

Senate Amendment (with title amendment)

3 Delete lines 66 - 96

and insert:

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311.25 Regulation of commerce in Florida seaports.-

(1) (a) A local ballot initiative or referendum may not restrict maritime commerce in the seaports of this state, including, but not limited to, restricting such commerce based on any of the following:

1. Vessel type, size, number, or capacity.



- 11 2. Number, origin, nationality, embarkation, or 12 disembarkation of passengers or crew or their entry into this 13 state or any local jurisdiction. 14 3. Source, type, loading, or unloading of cargo. 15 4. Environmental or health records of a particular vessel 16 or vessel line. 17 (b) Any local ballot initiative or referendum, or any local 18 law, charter amendment, ordinance, resolution, regulation, or policy adopted in a local ballot initiative or referendum, in 19 20 violation of this subsection which was adopted before, on, or 21 after the effective date of this act is prohibited and void. 22 (2) (a) Except for a municipality that is also a county as 23 defined in s. 125.011(1), a municipality or political 24 subdivision thereof or a special district within the boundaries 2.5 of a single municipality may not restrict maritime commerce in 26 the seaports of this state with respect to any federally 27 authorized passenger cruise vessel based on any of the 28 following: 29
 - 1. Vessel type, size, number, or capacity, except when the port is physically unable to accommodate a passenger cruise vessel pursuant to applicable federal or state laws or regulations.
 - 2. Number, origin, nationality, embarkation, or disembarkation of passengers or crew or their entry into this state or any local jurisdiction.
 - 3. Source, type, loading, or unloading of cargo related or incidental to its use as a passenger cruise vessel.
 - 4. Environmental or health records of a particular passenger cruise vessel or cruise line.

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(b) Any provision of a law, a charter, an ordinance, a resolution, a regulation, a policy, an initiative, or a referendum which is in conflict with this subsection and which existed before, on, or after the effective date of this act is prohibited and void.

Section 2. The Division of Law Revision is directed to replace the phrase "the effective date of this act" wherever it occurs in this act with the date this act becomes a law.

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> ======== T I T L E A M E N D M E N T ====== And the title is amended as follows:

Delete lines 3 - 60

52 and insert:

> regulations; creating s. 311.25, F.S.; prohibiting a local ballot initiative or referendum from restricting maritime commerce in the seaports of this state; providing that certain local initiatives or referendums relating to such restrictions are prohibited and void; prohibiting certain municipalities and municipal special districts from adopting specified restrictions or regulations on maritime commerce in the seaports of this state with respect to any federally authorized passenger cruise vessel; providing that certain local actions relating to such restrictions or regulations are prohibited and void; providing a directive to the Division of Law Revision; providing an effective date.

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WHEREAS, maritime commerce between and among seaports, both

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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

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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, allowing a voter initiative or referendum in each local seaport jurisdiction to impose its own requirements on the maritime commerce conducted in that port could result in abrupt changes in the supply lines bringing goods into and out of this state and therefore could reasonably be expected to suppress such commerce and potentially drive it out of the port and out of this state in search of a more consistent and predictable operating environment, thus disrupting this state's economy and threatening the public's health, safety, and welfare, and

WHEREAS, allowing a voter initiative or referendum in each local seaport jurisdiction to impose its own requirements on the maritime commerce conducted in that port could result in abrupt changes in vessel traffic, frustrating the multiyear planning process for all Florida seaports and the assumptions and forecasts underlying federal and state financing of port improvement projects, and

WHEREAS, there are similar concerns regarding the capacity of a municipality or municipal special district to impose such

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requirements on the maritime commerce conducted in a port, as the more limited geographic and political scope of a municipality or municipal special district may make such entity less sensitive to the negative impact of such requirements on neighboring municipalities and on the county, region, and state, and

WHEREAS, many local economies in this state depend heavily on tourism, on which the surrounding politics can be particularly complex at a municipal level, significantly heightening the concern of municipalities and municipal special districts that place local requirements on passenger cruise vessels or cruise lines, and

WHEREAS, in light of these potential negative impacts, the permissible scope of local voter initiatives or referendums and of the powers of a municipality or municipal special district must be appropriately limited, NOW, THEREFORE,