

LEGISLATIVE ACTION

Senate House . Comm: RCS 03/11/2021 The Committee on Transportation (Boyd) recommended the following: Senate Amendment (with title amendment) Delete lines 66 - 96 and insert: 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.

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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
19	policy adopted in a local ballot initiative or referendum, in
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
25	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
30	port is physically unable to accommodate a passenger cruise
31	vessel pursuant to applicable federal or state laws or
32	regulations.
33	2. Number, origin, nationality, embarkation, or
34	disembarkation of passengers or crew or their entry into this
35	state or any local jurisdiction.
36	3. Source, type, loading, or unloading of cargo related or
37	incidental to its use as a passenger cruise vessel.
38	4. Environmental or health records of a particular
39	passenger cruise vessel or cruise line.

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40	(b) Any provision of a law, a charter, an ordinance, a
41	resolution, a regulation, a policy, an initiative, or a
42	referendum which is in conflict with this subsection and which
43	existed before, on, or after the effective date of this act is
44	prohibited and void.
45	Section 2. The Division of Law Revision is directed to
46	replace the phrase "the effective date of this act" wherever it
47	occurs in this act with the date this act becomes a law.
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49	========= T I T L E A M E N D M E N T =================================
50	And the title is amended as follows:
51	Delete lines 3 - 60
52	and insert:
53	regulations; creating s. 311.25, F.S.; prohibiting a
54	local ballot initiative or referendum from restricting
55	maritime commerce in the seaports of this state;
56	providing that certain local initiatives or
57	referendums relating to such restrictions are
58	prohibited and void; prohibiting certain
59	municipalities and municipal special districts from
60	adopting specified restrictions or regulations on
61	maritime commerce in the seaports of this state with
62	respect to any federally authorized passenger cruise
63	vessel; providing that certain local actions relating
64	to such restrictions or regulations are prohibited and
65	void; providing a directive to the Division of Law
66	Revision; providing an effective date.
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68	WHEREAS, maritime commerce between and among seaports, both

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69 foreign and domestic, is the subject of extensive federal and 70 state regulation designed to protect the marine environment and 71 the health, safety, and welfare of the general public and those 72 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

89 WHEREAS, because of its geographic location, this state is 90 a hub for global maritime commerce and is uniquely positioned to 91 capture an even larger share of this commerce as global trade 92 routes shift, and

93 WHEREAS, the international, national, statewide, and 94 regional importance of Florida seaports has long been recognized 95 in federal and state law with respect to the regulation, 96 planning, and public financing of seaport operations and 97 facilities, and

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98 WHEREAS, this state is widely known as the cruise capital 99 of the world, and the cruise industry is vital to this state's economy, contributing more than \$9 billion in direct spending on 100 101 an annual basis and supporting 159,000 jobs with more than \$8 102 billion in total wages and salaries before the current pandemic, 103 and

WHEREAS, 8.3 million passengers boarded cruises from one of 105 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

109 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

118 WHEREAS, allowing a voter initiative or referendum in each 119 local seaport jurisdiction to impose its own requirements on the 120 maritime commerce conducted in that port could result in abrupt 121 changes in vessel traffic, frustrating the multiyear planning 122 process for all Florida seaports and the assumptions and 123 forecasts underlying federal and state financing of port 124 improvement projects, and

125 WHEREAS, there are similar concerns regarding the capacity of a municipality or municipal special district to impose such 126

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127 requirements on the maritime commerce conducted in a port, as 128 the more limited geographic and political scope of a 129 municipality or municipal special district may make such entity 130 less sensitive to the negative impact of such requirements on 131 neighboring municipalities and on the county, region, and state, 132 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,

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