

Tallahassee Update - Theme Parks, Special Districts, and the Florida Legislature

February 07, 2023

Rising from the ashes of the 2022 law which sunsetted the Reedy Creek Improvement District (RCID), the special district government home to Florida's Walt Disney World, the "Central Florida Tourism Oversight District" has been unveiled by the Florida Legislature. HB 9B of the 2023 Special Session B overrides the prior legislative action to end RCID, and instead, changes its name, board composition, and certain powers. The debts and holdings of the RCID would live on as the Central Florida Tourism Oversight District (CFTOD).

The legislation outlines that the board members of CFTOD will now be appointed by the Florida Governor, subject to ratification by the Florida Senate, instead of being elected by the landowners. Employees, their relatives, plus anyone with a contractual relationship with an owner of a "theme park or entertainment complex" in the last three years would be ineligible for appointment to the CFTOD Board of Supervisors. Existing Florida law defines a "theme park or entertainment complex" as "a complex comprised of at least 25 contiguous acres owned and controlled by the same business entity and which contains permanent exhibitions and a variety of recreational activities and has a minimum of 1 million visitors annually." Most major Florida theme parks would fit under this definition, including Walt Disney World, Universal Studios, and Busch Gardens.

Under the legislation, RCID's unique aspects would transfer to CFTOD, such as the ability to impose up to thirty mills of ad valorem taxes, plus maintenance and utility taxes, along with the exemption from typical county planning, zoning, and building code requirements. RCID's unused ability to build a nuclear fission facility is removed, and while it is no longer authorized for "airport facilities," CFTOD would continue to be able to operate helipads and vertical takeoff and landing facilities.

As of this writing, this legislation is under consideration. If you have questions about this, or any other Florida legislative matter, please contact the authors of this article, or any member of the

Carlton Fields Government Law and Consulting Team.

Authored By



Kenneth A. Tinkler



Aaron C. Dunlap



William P. Sklar

Related Practices

Government Law & Consulting

©2024 Carlton Fields, P.A. Carlton Fields practices law in California through Carlton Fields, LLP. Carlton Fields publications should not be construed as legal advice on any specific facts or circumstances. The contents are intended for general information and educational purposes only, and should not be relied on as if it were advice about a particular fact situation. The distribution of this publication is not intended to create, and receipt of it does not constitute, an attorney-client relationship with Carlton Fields. This publication may not be quoted or referred to in any other publication or proceeding without the prior written consent of the firm, to be given or withheld at our discretion. To request reprint permission for any of our publications, please use our Contact Us form via the link below. The views set forth herein are the personal views of the author and do not necessarily reflect those of the firm. This site may contain hypertext links to information created and maintained by other entities. Carlton Fields does not control or guarantee the accuracy or completeness of this outside information, nor is the inclusion of a link to be intended as an endorsement of those outside sites.