

## Admiralty and Maritime Law

“Admiralty and Maritime Law” is the group of rules, concepts, and legal practices governing vessels, the shipping industry, the carrying of goods and passengers by water, and related maritime concepts. Admiralty and maritime law includes the substantive law and procedural rules associated with the general maritime law of the United States, i.e. the maritime law developed by courts rather than by statute.

General maritime law provides common law remedies to any person who suffers an injury at sea, despite the fact that the individual is unable to file a claim under a federal statute. It includes the jurisdiction and procedure rules and statutes regarding personal injury and wrongful death of seamen and passengers aboard vessels, compensation for injury and wrongful death of longshoremen and harbor workers, government regulation of marine safety and the maritime industry, carriage of goods, charter parties, salvage, general average, collision, marine insurance, maritime liens, limitation of liability, marine pollution and environmental law, maritime arbitration, recreational vessels, vessel finance and documentation, international aspects of maritime practice as well as other maritime topics which, because of their special history, as well as for historical and practical reasons, have been recognized as distinctly different from our modern system of common law and have been traditionally grouped and practiced as “admiralty and maritime law.”

Added July 20, 1995 (658 So.2d 930); amended and effective Dec. 11, 1998 by the Board of Governors of The Florida Bar; amended and effective December 4, 2020 by The Florida Bar Board of Governors.