

**The Florida Senate**  
**BILL ANALYSIS AND FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT**

(This document is based on the provisions contained in the legislation as of the latest date listed below.)

---

Prepared By: The Professional Staff of the Policy and Steering Committee on Ways and Means

---

BILL: SB 1956

INTRODUCER: Senator Baker

SUBJECT: Citrus Canker Eradication

DATE: April 15, 2010

REVISED: \_\_\_\_\_

	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR	REFERENCE	ACTION
1.	Akhavein	Poole	AG	<b>Favorable</b>
2.	Blizzard	DeLoach	GA	<b>Favorable</b>
3.	Blizzard	Coburn	WPSC	<b>Favorable</b>
4.				
5.				
6.				

---

**I. Summary:**

This bill repeals section 581.1845, Florida Statutes, relating to citrus canker eradication, and removes all references to the Citrus Canker Eradication Program from the Florida Statutes.

Chapter 2006-45, Laws of Florida, enacted in 2006, replaced the Citrus Canker Eradication Program with a comprehensive citrus health plan to minimize the impact of pests and diseases on the production of citrus and to allow Florida's citrus to be marketed to other states and countries.

This bill amends sections 215.22 and 933.02, Florida Statutes.

This bill repeals section 581.1845, Florida Statutes.

**II. Present Situation:**

Citrus canker is a bacterial disease which can cause extensive damage to twigs, leaves, and fruit of susceptible citrus varieties. The disease often causes fruit to drop prematurely and to be unmarketable because of lesions on the peel. The bacteria that cause citrus canker can survive for extensive periods on citrus branches and bark. The disease is spread by wind, rain splash, mechanical activities (such as pruning, picking, and spraying carried out within and between groves), movement of infected plants or plant parts, and the activities of birds, insects, and mammals. To date, there is no known cure for citrus canker.

Chapter 2006-45, Laws of Florida, enacted in 2006, replaced the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services' Citrus Canker Eradication Program with a comprehensive citrus health plan aimed at minimizing the impact of exotic citrus pests and diseases to production and to allow

Florida's citrus to be marketed to other states and countries. It also stated that all claims for compensation under the Shade Dade or Shade Florida programs must be filed with the department no later than December 31, 2007. It further states that, effective January 1, 2008, all unfiled claims shall expire.

### **III. Effect of Proposed Changes:**

**Section 1** repeals s. 581.1845, F.S., relating to citrus canker eradication and compensation to homeowners whose trees have been removed.

**Section 2** amends s. 215.22, F.S., to remove a reference to funds expended for citrus canker eradication and compensation.

**Section 3** amends s. 933.02, F.S., to remove a reference to s. 581.1845, F.S., relating to citrus canker eradication and compensation to homeowners whose trees have been removed.

**Section 4** provides that this act shall take effect July 1, 2010.

### **IV. Constitutional Issues:**

#### **A. Municipality/County Mandates Restrictions:**

None.

#### **B. Public Records/Open Meetings Issues:**

None.

#### **C. Trust Funds Restrictions:**

None.

### **V. Fiscal Impact Statement:**

#### **A. Tax/Fee Issues:**

None.

#### **B. Private Sector Impact:**

None.

#### **C. Government Sector Impact:**

None.

**VI. Technical Deficiencies:**

None.

**VII. Related Issues:**

None.

**VIII. Additional Information:**

**A. Committee Substitute – Statement of Substantial Changes:**

(Summarizing differences between the Committee Substitute and the prior version of the bill.)

None.

**B. Amendments:**

None.

---

This Senate Bill Analysis does not reflect the intent or official position of the bill's introducer or the Florida Senate.

---