

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES STAFF ANALYSIS

BILL #: CS/HB 1021 Agriculture

SPONSOR(S): Criminal Justice Subcommittee; Albritton

TIED BILLS: None **IDEN./SIM. BILLS:** CS/SB 1184

REFERENCE	ACTION	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR or BUDGET/POLICY CHIEF
1) Agriculture & Natural Resources Subcommittee	13 Y, 2 N	Kaiser	Blalock
2) Criminal Justice Subcommittee	14 Y, 0 N, As CS	Cunningham	Cunningham
3) Agriculture & Natural Resources Appropriations Subcommittee	13 Y, 0 N	Lolley	Massengale
4) State Affairs Committee			

SUMMARY ANALYSIS

This bill addresses several issues relating to agriculture in the state.

- Current law prohibits a county from charging an assessment or fee for stormwater management on a bona fide farm operation on land classified as agricultural, under certain circumstances. Current law also permits any county that, before March 1, 2009, had adopted certain ordinances or resolutions, to continue to charge an assessment or fee for stormwater management on a bona fide farm operation on agricultural land, under certain circumstances. The bill replaces the word “county” with “governmental entity” in the provisions described above to expand the types of governmental entities for which the above provisions apply.
- Current law provides that a person who uses motor fuel for agricultural or aquacultural purposes in farm equipment that has not been driven or operated upon the public highways of the state is entitled to a refund of state taxes imposed on the motor fuel. The public highway use restriction does not apply to the movement of a farm vehicle or farm equipment between farms. The bill adds citrus harvesting equipment and citrus fruit loaders to the types of equipment that can move between farms on public highways in the State and not violate the public highway use restriction for the purpose of qualifying for the motor fuel tax refund described above. The bill also amends the Florida Uniform Traffic Control Law to include citrus harvesting equipment and citrus fruit loaders, not exceeding 50 feet in length, to the list of machinery that are authorized to transport certain perishable farm products, and includes citrus in the list of perishable farm products specified in statute that are authorized to be transported by such machinery.
- The bill revises the powers and duties of the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services to include enforcing the state laws and rules relating to the use of commercial feed stocks. In addition, the bill requires the department to adopt rules establishing standards for the sale, use, and distribution of commercial feed or feedstuff to ensure usage that is consistent with animal health, safety, and welfare and, to the extent that meat, poultry, and other animal products may be affected by commercial feed or feedstuff, with the safety of these products for human consumption. If adopted, such standards must be developed in consultation with the Commercial Feed Technical Council.

The bill does not appear to have a fiscal impact on state government. On January 20, 2012, the Revenue Estimating Conference adopted an estimate that the bill would have a significant annualized fiscal impact on cities and special districts by exempting certain farm operations from local stormwater management fees or assessments—from \$54.3 million for Fiscal Year 2012-13 to \$68.5 million for Fiscal Year 2015-16.

This document does not reflect the intent or official position of the bill sponsor or House of Representatives.

STORAGE NAME: h1021e.ANRAS

DATE: 2/14/2012

FULL ANALYSIS

I. SUBSTANTIVE ANALYSIS

A. EFFECT OF PROPOSED CHANGES:

Stormwater Management Assessments

In 2011, the Legislature overrode the veto of CS/HB 7103, which passed the House and Senate during the 2010 Legislative Session. CS/HB 7103, in part, amended s. 163.3162(3)(b), F.S., to specify that a county cannot charge an assessment or fee for stormwater management on a bona fide farm operation on land classified as agricultural if the farm operation has a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit, environmental resources permit (ERP) or works-of-the-district permit, or implements best management practices (BMPs).¹

In addition, CS/HB 7103 amended s. 163.3162(3)(c), F.S., to specify that each county that, before March 1, 2009, adopted a stormwater utility ordinance or resolution, adopted an ordinance or resolution establishing a municipal services benefit unit, or adopted a resolution stating the county's intent to use the uniform method of collection for such stormwater ordinances, can continue to charge an assessment or fee for stormwater management on a bona fide farm operation on agricultural land, if the ordinance or resolution provides credits against the assessment or fee on a bona fide farm operation for the water quality or flood control benefit of:

- The implementation of BMPs;²
- The stormwater quality and quantity measures required as part of the NPDES permit, ERP, or works-of-the-district permit; or
- The implementation of BMPs or alternative measures, which the landowner demonstrates to the county to be of equivalent or greater stormwater benefit than the BMPs adopted by the Department of Environmental Protection, Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, or a water management district as part of a statewide or regional program, or stormwater quality and quantity measures required as part of an NPDES permit, ERP, or works-of-the-district permit.

Since the veto override of CS/HB 7103, the City of Palm Coast has adopted and implemented a stormwater fee that affects thousands of acres of timber and agricultural lands. However, since the stormwater management assessment provisions described above currently only apply to counties, they do not currently apply to the City of Palm Coast.

Effect of Proposed Changes

The bill creates s. 163.3162(2)(d), F.S., to define the term "governmental entity" as "having the same meaning as provided in s. 164.1031, F.S.,"³ and amends ss. 163.3162(3)(b) and 163.3162(3)(c), F.S., by replacing the word "county" with the words "governmental entity" in the provisions of those sections described above. This has the effect of expanding the types of entities that are prohibited from charging an assessment or fee for stormwater management on a bona fide farm operation on land classified as agricultural if the farm operation has an NPDES permit, ERP, or works-of-the-district permit or implements best management practices (BMPs), and that can continue, if certain requirements are met, to charge an assessment or fee for stormwater management on a bona fide farm operation on land classified as agricultural.

Motor Fuel Tax Refund

¹ The BMPs must have been adopted as rules under Chapter 120, F.S., by the Department of Environmental Protection, the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services or a water management district as part of a statewide or regional program.

² *Id.*

³ Governmental entity is defined in s. 164.1031, F.S., to include local and regional governmental entities. "Local governmental entities" includes municipalities, counties, school boards, special districts, and other local entities within the jurisdiction of one county created by general or special law or local ordinance. "Regional governmental entities" includes regional planning councils, metropolitan planning organizations, water supply authorities that include more than one county, local health councils, water management districts, and other regional entities that are authorized and created by general or special law that have duties or responsibilities extending beyond the jurisdiction of a single county.

Section 206.41(4)(c), F.S., specifies that a person who uses motor fuel for agricultural, aquacultural, commercial fishing, or commercial aviation purposes that has paid the local option fuel tax, an additional tax designated as the “State Comprehensive Enhanced Transportation System Tax,” or fuel sales tax, is entitled to a refund of such tax. For the purpose of establishing what activities qualify for the tax refund, “agricultural and aquacultural purposes” means “motor fuel used in any tractor, vehicle, or other farm equipment that is used exclusively on a farm or for processing farm products on the farm, and no part of which fuel is used in any vehicle or equipment driven or operated upon the public highways of this state.” This restriction from being driven or operated upon the public highways of the state does not apply to the movement of a farm vehicle or farm equipment between farms.

Effect of Proposed Changes

The bill amends s. 206.41(4)(c), F.S., to add citrus harvesting equipment and citrus fruit loaders to the types of equipment that can move between farms on public highways in the State and not violate the public highway use restriction for the purpose of qualifying for the motor fuel tax refund described above.

Transporting Farm Products

Chapter 316, F.S., establishes the Florida Uniform Traffic Control Law. Section 316.515(5)(a), F.S., specifies that, notwithstanding any other provisions of law, certain agricultural equipment such as straight trucks, agricultural tractors, and cotton module movers, not exceeding 50 feet in length, or any combination of up to and including three implements of husbandry, including the towing power unit, and any single agricultural trailer with a load thereon or any agricultural implements attached to a towing power unit, or a self-propelled agricultural implement or an agricultural tractor, is authorized to transport peanuts, grains, soybeans, cotton, hay, straw, or other perishable farm products from their point of production to the first point of change of custody or of long-term storage, and for the purpose of returning to such point of production, or for the purpose of moving such tractors, movers, and implements from one point of agricultural production to another, by a person engaged in the production of any such product or custom hauler, if such vehicle or combination of vehicles otherwise complies with this section of law.

Effect of Proposed Changes

The bill amends s. 316.515(5)(a), F.S., to include citrus harvesting equipment and citrus fruit loaders, not exceeding 50 feet in length, to the list of machinery that are authorized to transport certain perishable farm products, and includes citrus in the list of perishable farm products specified in statute that are authorized to be transported by specified equipment.

DACS—Rulemaking Authority

The Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services has the authority under s. 570.07, F.S., to enforce the laws and rules of the state relating to the registration, labeling, inspection, sale, composition, formulation, wholesale and retail distribution, and analysis of commercial stock feeds.

Chapter 580, F.S., provides for the regulation of commercial feed and feedstuff. Section 580.036, F.S., authorizes the department to adopt rules pursuant to chapter 120, F.S., to enforce the provisions of chapter 580, F.S., and specifies that such rules must be consistent with the rules and standards of the United States Food and Drug Administration and United States Department of Agriculture, when applicable. Such rules must include:

- Establishing definitions and reasonable standards for commercial feed or feedstuff and permissible tolerances for pesticide chemicals, chemical additives, non-nutritive ingredients, or drugs in or on commercial feed or feedstuff in such amounts as will ensure the safety of livestock and poultry and their products, which are used for human consumption.
- Adopting standards for the manufacture and distribution of medicated feedstuff.
- Establishing definitions and reasonable standards for the certification of laboratories for the conduct of testing and analyses as required by Florida law.
- Establishing product labeling requirements for distributors.
- Limiting the use of drugs in commercial feed and prescribe feeding directions to be used to ensure safe usage of medicated feed.

- Establishing standards for evaluating quality-assurance/quality-control plans, including testing protocols, for exemptions to certified laboratory testing requirements.

Effect of Proposed Changes

The bill amends s. 570.07, F.S., authorizing the department to enforce laws and rules of the state relating to the use of commercial feed and feedstuff.

The bill also amends s. 580.036, F.S., requiring the department to adopt rules establishing standards for the sale, use, and distribution of commercial feed or feedstuff to ensure usage that is consistent with animal health, safety, and welfare and, to the extent that meat, poultry, and other animal products may be affected by commercial feed or feedstuff, with the safety of these products for human consumption. These standards, if adopted, must be developed in consultation with the Commercial Feed Technical Council.

B. SECTION DIRECTORY:

Section 1: Amends s. 163.3162, F.S., relating to agricultural lands and practices.

Section 2: Amends s. 206.41, F.S., relating to state taxes imposed on motor fuel.

Section 3: Amends s. 316.515, F.S., relating to maximum width, height, length.

Section 4: Amends s. 570.07, F.S., relating to Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services; functions, powers, and duties.

Section 5: Amends s. 580.036, F.S., relating to powers and duties.

Section 6: Providing an effective date of July 1, 2012.

II. FISCAL ANALYSIS & ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT

A. FISCAL IMPACT ON STATE GOVERNMENT:

1. Revenues:

None.

2. Expenditures:

None.

B. FISCAL IMPACT ON LOCAL GOVERNMENTS:

1. Revenues:

On January 20, 2012, the Revenue Estimating Conference adopted an estimate of the fiscal impact as a result of amending s. 163.3162, F.S., replacing the word “county” with “governmental entity.”

	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15	FY 2015-16
Cities	(\$.9 million)	(\$1 million)	(\$1 million)	(\$1.1 million)
Special Districts	(\$53.4 million)	(\$57.7 million)	(\$62.3 million)	(\$67.4 million)
Total	(\$54.3 million)	(\$58.7 million)	(\$63.3 million)	(\$68.5 million)

2. Expenditures:

None.

C. DIRECT ECONOMIC IMPACT ON PRIVATE SECTOR:

The bill provides relief to agricultural producers who are being assessed with stormwater management fees by certain governmental entities.

D. FISCAL COMMENTS:

The Department of Revenue has determined that pursuant to s. 206.41(4), F.S., citrus harvesting equipment and citrus fruit loaders fall under the existing definition of farm equipment and already qualify for the motor fuel tax refund.

The Department of Transportation expects no fiscal impact as a result of including citrus harvesting equipment and citrus fruit loaders, not exceeding 50 feet in length, as authorized to transport citrus or other perishable farm products.

III. COMMENTS

A. CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUES:

1. Applicability of Municipality/County Mandates Provision:

Section 18(b), Art. VII of the State Constitution may apply because the bill may reduce the authority that counties and cities have to raise revenues in the aggregate, as such authority existed on February 1, 1989. The bill prohibits a county or city from imposing an assessment or fee for stormwater management on certain lands. The terms of the mandates provision of the constitution specifically apply to legislation affecting counties and municipalities. It is not clear whether this provision applies to legislation affecting dependent special districts—those whose millage rates are included in the county's millage cap and that are subject to greater direct control by the county.

Section 18(d), Art. VII of the State Constitution, provides an exemption for laws that have an insignificant fiscal impact. The Revenue Estimating Conference has interpreted "insignificant fiscal impact," in the context of s. 18(d), Art. VII, to mean an amount not greater than the average statewide population for the applicable fiscal year times 10 cents, or \$1.9 million. Although the revenue loss to cities is estimated to be \$.9 million for Fiscal Year 2012-13 up to \$1.1 million for Fiscal Year 2015-16, the amount of revenue loss for dependent special districts is unknown.

If the bill has a significant fiscal impact, a two-thirds vote of the membership of each house may be necessary to have the legislation binding on municipalities and dependent special districts if the bill reduces the authority that counties and cities have to raise revenues in the aggregate, as such authority existed on February 1, 1989.

2. Other:

None.

B. RULE-MAKING AUTHORITY:

The bill does not appear to create a need for rulemaking or rulemaking authority.

C. DRAFTING ISSUES OR OTHER COMMENTS:

None.

IV. AMENDMENTS/ COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE CHANGES

On January 25, 2012, the Criminal Justice Subcommittee adopted one amendment and reported the bill favorably as a committee substitute. The amendment removed section 6 of the bill, which made it a first degree misdemeanor for a person to knowingly enter upon any nonpublic area of a farm and, without prior written consent of the farm's owner or the owner's authorized representative, operate the audio or video recording function of any device with the intent of recording sounds or images of the farm or farm operation.

This analysis is drafted to the committee substitute as passed by the Criminal Justice Subcommittee.