

SB 426 by **Bullard (CO-INTRODUCERS) Garcia**; (Identical to H 0441) Food Deserts

SB 552 by **Thompson**; (Similar to H 0535) Transactions in Fresh Produce Markets

The Florida Senate
COMMITTEE MEETING EXPANDED AGENDA

AGRICULTURE
Senator Montford, Chair
Senator Bullard, Vice Chair

MEETING DATE: Monday, March 3, 2014
TIME: 4:00 —6:00 p.m.
PLACE: 301 Senate Office Building

MEMBERS: Senator Montford, Chair; Senator Bullard, Vice Chair; Senators Brandes, Galvano, Garcia, Grimsley, and Sachs

TAB	BILL NO. and INTRODUCER	BILL DESCRIPTION and SENATE COMMITTEE ACTIONS	COMMITTEE ACTION
1	SB 426 Bullard (Identical H 441)	Food Deserts; Providing an income tax credit for certain businesses that sell nutrient-dense food items in areas designated as food deserts, etc. AG 03/03/2014 Favorable AFT AP	Favorable Yeas 6 Nays 0
2	SB 552 Thompson (Similar H 535)	Transactions in Fresh Produce Markets; Authorizing certain owners or operators of farmers' markets, community farmers' markets, flea markets, and other open-air markets selling fresh produce to allow certain authorized Food and Nutrition Service groups, associations, or third-party organizations to implement and operate electronic benefits transfer systems for the purpose of accepting SNAP benefits in such markets, etc. AG 03/03/2014 Favorable CF AP RC	Favorable Yeas 6 Nays 0
3	Presentation on Wakulla Environmental Institute Oyster Aquaculture Program		Presented
4	Presentation on Agritourism		Presented
Other Related Meeting Documents			

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 Committee on Agriculture

BILL: SB 426

INTRODUCER: Senators Bullard and Garcia

SUBJECT: Food Deserts

DATE: March 3, 2014

REVISED: _____

	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR	REFERENCE	ACTION
1.	Weidenbenner	Becker	AG	Favorable
2.	_____	_____	AFT	_____
3.	_____	_____	AP	_____

I. Summary:

SB 426 provides an income tax credit for grocery businesses that sell nutrient-dense food items in areas designated as food deserts. It provides definitions, sets forth eligibility and application requirements, and establishes the amount of credit. The bill requires the Department of Revenue (DOR), in consultation with the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (DACs), to adopt rules to administer the program. It requires DOR and DACs to review the program after 3 years for the purpose of recommending to the legislature whether it be continued or eliminated. It provides criminal and administrative penalties for fraudulently claiming tax credits.

II. Present Situation:

Food deserts are defined as urban neighborhoods and rural towns without ready access to fresh, healthy, and affordable food. Instead of supermarkets and grocery stores, these communities may have no food access or are served only by fast food restaurants and convenience stores that offer few healthy, affordable food options. The lack of access contributes to a poor diet and can lead to higher levels of obesity and other diet-related diseases, such as diabetes and heart disease.¹

USDA was at the forefront of identifying food deserts and working to eliminate them when the Department created its High Priority Performance Goals. A 10-mile marker is used by USDA to designate an area as a food desert in rural areas where the population is more sparsely distributed and where vehicle ownership is high whereas a one-mile marker is used for urban areas. USDA's Economic Research Service estimates that 23.5 million people live in food deserts. More than half of those people (13.5 million) are low-income.²

¹ United States Department of Agriculture, *Food Deserts*, <http://apps.ams.usda.gov/fooddeserts/food/Deserts.aspx> (last visited Feb. 24, 2014).

² *Ibid.*

Nationwide, various state and private initiatives have been modeled to expand access to nutritious foods in underserved communities. Efforts in Illinois, Louisiana, and New York have been modeled after Pennsylvania's Fresh Food Financing Initiative. California, the District of Columbia, Michigan, and Oklahoma also have programs with similar goals. Assistance has been furnished in the form of loans, grants, public and private partnerships, technical assistance, and exemption from certain taxes.³

According to a power point presentation before the Agriculture Committee on January 8, 2014, USDA has identified 1192 tracts in Florida as food deserts.⁴

III. Effect of Proposed Changes:

Section 1 creates s. 220.197, F.S., to provide an income tax credit for grocery businesses operating in food deserts as follows:

- It provides the following definitions for these terms used in the bill:
 - "Food desert business" is a taxpayer that has sales less than \$15 million annually, purchases 15 percent of its inventory from in-state companies, derives 20 percent of its revenue from sale of nutrient-dense foods, and operates in a food desert zone after July 1, 2014.
 - "Food desert zone" is a census tract identified by the USDA as one that has a poverty rate of 20 percent or greater, a median family income at or below 80 percent for the state, and at least 500 persons or 1/3rd of the population living more than 1 mile from a supermarket in an urban area or ten miles in a rural area.
 - "Nutrient-dense food" is a food that has high levels of nutrients in relationship to the number of calories the food contains.
 - "Supermarket" is a food store that has at least \$2 million in annual sales and contains all the major food departments found in a large retail grocery store.
- The bill provides for a credit against the income tax liability of an eligible business in the amount of 20 percent of its annual sales, which credit shall be earned on the last day of each taxable year. The credit may not be sold or transferred but any unused amount may be carried forward for up to 2 years.
- The bill requires a business to submit an application and receive approval in order to claim the credit.
- The bill directs DOR and DACS to review the success of the program after 3 years and make a recommendation to the legislature to continue or eliminate the credit based on the program's success.
- It provides criminal and administrative penalties for a taxpayer that fraudulently claims to be qualified for tax credits.
- The bill gives rule making authority for DOR, in consultation with DACS, to administer the program.
- It provides that the tax credit program applies to taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2015.

³ National Conference of State Legislatures, *State Public/Private Initiatives to Encourage Healthy Food Retail* compiled by Douglas Shinkle, (February 24, 2014) (on file with Agriculture Committee).

⁴ Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, Division of Food Nutrition and Wellness, *Food Access Mapping*, by Robin Safley, Division Director. (copy of power point presentation on file with Agriculture Committee).

Section 2 provides that this bill takes effect on July 1, 2014.

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:

The bill potentially reduces revenue to the state by creating a credit against the corporate income tax liability of a business operating in a food desert zone. An estimate of the extent of revenue reduction will not be available until the Revenue Estimating Conference (REC) has analyzed the bill.

B. Private Sector Impact:

Private corporations would benefit by applying a credit against their income tax liability in an amount unknown until the REC has analyzed the bill.

C. Government Sector Impact:

The bill potentially reduces revenue to the state by creating a credit against the corporate income tax liability of a business operating in a food desert zone. An estimate of the extent of revenue reduction will not be available until the REC has analyzed the bill.

VI. Technical Deficiencies:

A number of clarifications are needed to reflect the sponsor's intent and aid in the implementation of the bill including:

- The definition for nutrient dense food
- The application and approval process
- The timeline and criteria for review of the program's success
- The transmittal of the recommendation report
- The intent of how the credit can be applied by a taxpayer with multiple locations
- Whether a taxpayer is entitled to both a credit and a deduction for income tax purposes

An amendment is needed to s. 213.053, F.S., to allow sharing of information between DACS and DOR.

Lines 52 and 53 referring to the credit not exceeding the total tax liability under s. 220.11, F.S., should be deleted to make the credit language consistent with other credit language in Ch. 220.

VII. Related Issues:

None.

VIII. Statutes Affected:

This bill substantially amends section 220.197 of the Florida Statutes.

IX. Additional Information:

A. **Committee Substitute – Statement of Changes:**
(Summarizing differences between the Committee Substitute and the prior version of the bill.)

None.

B. **Amendments:**

None.

By Senator Bullard

39-00516B-14

2014426__

1 A bill to be entitled
 2 An act relating to food deserts; creating s. 220.197,
 3 F.S.; defining terms; providing an income tax credit
 4 for certain businesses that sell nutrient-dense food
 5 items in areas designated as food deserts; providing
 6 for the amount of the credit; requiring an
 7 application; requiring the Department of Revenue and
 8 the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services to
 9 review and make recommendations to the Legislature
 10 regarding the continuation of the credit; providing
 11 penalties for fraudulent claims for the credit;
 12 authorizing rulemaking; providing applicability;
 13 providing an effective date.

14
 15 Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

16
 17 Section 1. Section 220.197, Florida Statutes, is created to
 18 read:

19 220.197 Tax credit for grocery businesses operating in food
 20 deserts.

21 (1) As used in this section, the term:

22 (a) "Food desert business" means a taxpayer that:

23 1. Is in the trade or business of selling products at
 24 wholesale or retail and has total gross sales of less than \$15
 25 million per year;

26 2. Purchases at least 15 percent of its inventory from in-
 27 state companies;

28 3. Derives at least 20 percent of its gross receipts from
 29 the retail sale of nutrient-dense foods; and

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30 4. Operates the business in a food desert zone after July
 31 1, 2014.

32 (b) "Food desert zone" means a census tract that has been
 33 identified by the Economic Research Service of the United States
 34 Department of Agriculture as meeting the following criteria:

35 1. The tract has a poverty rate of 20 percent or greater or
 36 has a median family income at or below 80 percent of the median
 37 family income for the state; and

38 2. The tract has at least 500 persons or at least 33
 39 percent of the population of the tract lives more than 1 mile in
 40 an urban area, or 10 miles in a rural area, from a supermarket.

41 (c) "Nutrient-dense food" means a food that has high levels
 42 of nutrients in relationship to the number of calories the food
 43 contains. The term includes fresh vegetables and fruits, whole
 44 grains, nuts, seeds, beans and legumes, and low-fat dairy
 45 products.

46 (d) "Supermarket" means a food store that has at least \$2
 47 million in annual sales and contains all the major food
 48 departments found in a large retail grocery store.

49 (2) Each food desert business is eligible for a tax credit
 50 of 20 percent of the annual gross sales of the business against
 51 its corporate annual income tax liability under this chapter,
 52 not to exceed the total state tax liability of the business
 53 under s. 220.11.

54 (a) The credit provided shall be earned on the last day of
 55 each taxable year and may be claimed against the income tax for
 56 the taxable year that includes the day on which the credit is
 57 earned.

58 (b) The credit earned under this section may not be sold or

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59 transferred.

60 (c) If the credit earned under this section is not fully
 61 taken in any single year because of insufficient tax liability
 62 on the part of the business, the unused amount may be carried
 63 forward for up to 2 years.

64 (3) In order to claim the tax credit under this section,
 65 the taxpayer must first submit an application and receive
 66 approval to claim the credit from the department.

67 (4) The tax credit allowed pursuant to this section shall
 68 be reviewed by the department together with the Department of
 69 Agriculture and Consumer Services after it has been in place for
 70 3 taxable years. At such time, the departments shall make a
 71 recommendation to the Legislature for the elimination or
 72 continuance of the credit. Such recommendation shall be based on
 73 the success of the credit in bringing and maintaining food
 74 desert businesses in food desert zones.

75 (5) A taxpayer that fraudulently claims to be qualified for
 76 the tax credits under this section commits a misdemeanor of the
 77 second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s.
 78 775.083. The taxpayer is also administratively liable for
 79 repayment of a tax credit fraudulently taken plus a mandatory
 80 penalty of 100 percent of the tax credit plus interest at the
 81 rate provided under this chapter.

82 (6) The department, in consultation with the Department of
 83 Agriculture and Consumer Services, shall adopt rules as
 84 necessary to administer this section. Such rules may identify
 85 the areas of the state designated as food deserts, provide an
 86 application process and forms for applying for the tax credit,
 87 and require the retention of records and the submission of

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88 specific documents by a taxpayer applying for and claiming the
 89 tax credit.

90 (7) This section applies to taxable years beginning on or
 91 after January 1, 2015.

92 Section 2. This act shall take effect July 1, 2014.

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The Florida Senate

Committee Agenda Request

To: Senator Bill Montford, Chair
Committee on Agriculture

Subject: Committee Agenda Request

Date: January 24, 2014

I respectfully request that **Senate Bill #426**, relating to Food Deserts, be placed on the:

- committee agenda at your earliest possible convenience.
- next committee agenda.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "D. Bullard", written over a horizontal line.

Senator Dwight Bullard
Florida Senate, District 39

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 Committee on Agriculture

BILL: SB 552

INTRODUCER: Senator Thompson

SUBJECT: Transactions in Fresh Produce Markets

DATE: March 3, 2014

REVISED: _____

	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR	REFERENCE	ACTION
1.	Weidenbenner	Becker	AG	Favorable
2.	_____	_____	CF	_____
3.	_____	_____	AP	_____
4.	_____	_____	RC	_____

I. Summary:

SB 552 permits an owner or operator of a market that sells fresh produce to allow a non-competing third party that has been authorized by the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) to be a Supplemental Nutrition Services Program (SNAP) retailer to establish an Electronic Benefit Transfer (EBT) system to accept SNAP payments for the market’s produce sellers, to the extent allowed by federal law and regulation. The bill applies only to a market that is not already an authorized SNAP retailer. The bill does not apply to a market with an existing EBT system for accepting SNAP benefits, nor does it require that a market operate an EBT system for its produce sellers. It also does not prohibit an authorized Food Nutrition Service produce seller from operating its own EBT system for its own customers.

II. Present Situation:

The Food Research and Action Center reports that it is well documented that the SNAP program that delivers monthly benefits through EBT cards (formerly the Food Stamp Program) is beneficial to the health of children and adults and the well-being of low-income people in the United States by enhancing the food purchasing power of eligible low-income families. The review further finds that many venues, especially in low income communities, do not accept SNAP cards.¹

The Johns Hopkins Center for a Livable Future issued a report in the summer of 2012 detailing the relationship between nutritious food, farmers’ markets, and the SNAP program. The report states that low-income consumers lack access to farmers’ markets because the SNAP program cannot be used at many such markets since they lack wireless terminals to process EBT sales. According to the Johns Hopkins report, SNAP redemptions at farmers markets fell by half

¹ See <http://frac.org/wp-content/uploads/2011/06/SNAPstrategies.pdf>. (last visited Feb. 19, 2014).

between 1992 and 2009 with the transition to EBT, which started in 1993. The report concludes that improving EBT technology at farmers markets has the potential to improve SNAP participants' diets and health by increasing access to fresh, local fruits and vegetables.²

The federal government pays 100 percent of the SNAP benefits while the federal and state governments share administrative costs.³ The SNAP program for retailers and the certification of a retailer to use an EBT system to process SNAP payments are administered by the USDA Food and Nutrition Service.⁴

The USDA defines farmers' market as a multi-stall market at which farmer-producers sell agricultural products directly to the general public at a central or fixed location, particularly fresh fruit and vegetables (but also meat products, dairy products, and/or grains).⁵ While there has been a boom in the number of farmers' markets in the last two decades, there is still limited access for the nation's poorest consumers. Data from USDA shows there were 7,864 farmers' markets of which 1,645, about one out of five, accepted SNAP payments as of mid-year 2012.⁶

In order to encourage greater EBT participation by farmers markets, the USDA provided grant money for a farmers market to implement an EBT system if the market was not already an authorized SNAP retailer on or before November 18, 2011. On July 27, 2012, the Department of Children and Families (DCF) announced the availability of the USDA grant money and engaged in a marketing campaign to encourage more farmers' markets to participate in EBT. That effort has resulted in fourteen markets participating in the program with one more in the implementation phase.⁷ Grant money is still available to provide EBT systems to authorized participants.

The Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (DACS) operates 13 "State Farmers' Markets" under the authority contained in s. 570.07(18), F.S. Of the 13 markets, five have retail businesses that sell products to the public and three of them have installed EBT systems at their own expense. Other farmers' markets are operated by local governments, not-for-profit organizations, private organizations, business development groups, and individuals, each of which has its own system for accepting payment for products.⁸

There are various reasons why a farmers' market does not have an EBT system. These include a decision by the owner not to accept SNAP benefits, a lack of access to electricity and phone lines needed for vendors to accept EBT cards, or a business decision not to fund the wireless technology and associated costs of implementation that are typically necessary to handle EBT sales. Southern Food Policy Advocates, an organization whose self defined mission is to address

² See http://www.jhsph.edu/research/centers-and-institutes/johns-hopkins-center-for-a-livable-future/pdf/projects/ffp/farm_bill/Reuniting-Snap-Participants-and-Farmers-Markets.pdf. (last visited Feb. 19, 2014).

³ See <http://frac.org/federal-foodnutrition-programs/snapfood-stamps/>. (last visited Feb. 20, 2014).

⁴ Department of Children and Families (DCF) *2014 Agency Legislative Bill Analysis* (Jan. 23, 2014) (on file with the Senate Agriculture Committee).

⁵ See <http://www.fns.usda.gov/ebt/what-farmers-market>. (last visited Feb. 25, 2014).

⁶ See <http://www.usnews.com/news/articles/2012/08/06/farmers-market-boom-not-reaching-many-food-stamp-users>. (last visited Feb 14, 2014).

⁷ DCF Analysis, p. 2.

⁸ Correspondence dated February 19, 2014 from Office of Legislative Affairs, Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services. (on file with Senate Agriculture Committee).

issues concerning food, nutrition, and fitness of Floridians,⁹ points out that while the USDA program gives emphasis to farmers' markets, fresh produce is also sold at other venues, such as flea markets and open air markets.¹⁰

III. Effect of Proposed Changes:

Section 1 creates an undesignated section of Florida law relating to transactions in markets that sell fresh produce. The bill provides the following definitions: a "Market" means a farmers' market, community farmers' market, flea market, or other open air market; and "SNAP" means the federal Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program.

The bill permits an owner or operator of a market that sells fresh produce, but who is not already a SNAP retailer, to allow specified, authorized third parties, which may not be a competitor market, to accept SNAP benefits on behalf of the market's produce sellers to the extent allowed by federal law and regulation. It requires the market owner or operator to reasonably accommodate the authorized third party in the implementation and operation of an EBT system.

The bill does not apply to a market selling fresh produce whose owner or operator has a system in place for accepting SNAP benefits nor does it prohibit an authorized Food and Nutrition Service produce seller from operating its own EBT system for its customers' transactions. Finally, the bill does not require a market owner or operator to create, operate, or maintain an EBT system on behalf of its produce sellers.

Section 2 provides that this bill takes effect on July 1, 2014.

IV. Constitutional Issues:

A. Municipality/County Mandates Restrictions:

None.

B. Public Records/Open Meetings Issues:

None.

C. Trust Funds Restrictions:

None.

⁹ See <http://southfpa.blogspot.com/>. (last visited Feb 14, 2014).

¹⁰ Background information material provided by Southern Food Policy Advocates, Inc., Feb. 13, 2014. (on file with the Senate Agriculture Committee).

V. Fiscal Impact Statement:**A. Tax/Fee Issues:**

None.

B. Private Sector Impact:

SNAP beneficiaries will be able to use their EBT cards to purchase fresh produce at additional markets if markets selling fresh produce allow an EBT system to be established in their marketplace. Food and Nutrition Service groups, associations, or other specified parties that are authorized SNAP retailers may be able to offer EBT services at participating fresh produce markets.

C. Government Sector Impact:

None.

VI. Technical Deficiencies:

None.

VII. Related Issues:

None.

VIII. Statutes Affected:

This bill creates an unnumbered section of the Florida Statutes:

IX. Additional Information:**A. Committee Substitute – Statement of Changes:**

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

None.

B. Amendments:

None.

By Senator Thompson

12-00074-14

2014552__

A bill to be entitled

An act relating to transactions in fresh produce markets; providing definitions; authorizing certain owners or operators of farmers' markets, community farmers' markets, flea markets, and other open-air markets selling fresh produce to allow certain authorized Food and Nutrition Service groups, associations, or third-party organizations to implement and operate electronic benefits transfer systems for the purpose of accepting SNAP benefits in such markets; requiring the owners or operators to reasonably accommodate the groups, associations, or third-party organizations in the implementation and operation of the electronic benefits transfer system; providing applicability; providing an effective date.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. (1) As used in this section, the term:

(a) "Market" means a farmers' market, community farmers' market, flea market, or other open-air market.

(b) "SNAP" means the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program established under 7 U.S.C. ss. 2011 et seq.

(2) The owner or operator of a market selling fresh produce who is not an authorized SNAP retailer may allow an authorized Food and Nutrition Service group or association of produce sellers which is actively participating in fresh produce sales in the market, or an authorized Food and Nutrition Service third-party organization, to implement and operate an electronic

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12-00074-14

2014552__

benefits transfer system for purposes of accepting SNAP benefits in the market on behalf of the market produce sellers to the extent and manner allowed by federal law and regulation.

(a) The authorized Food and Nutrition Service group, association, or third-party organization responsible for the implementation and operation of the electronic benefits transfer system must not be a competitor market.

(b) The market owner or operator shall reasonably accommodate the authorized Food and Nutrition Service group, association, or third-party organization in the implementation and operation of an electronic benefits transfer system for purposes of accepting SNAP benefits.

(3) This section does not:

(a) Apply to a market selling fresh produce whose owner or operator has an electronic benefits transfer system for accepting SNAP benefits in the market.

(b) Prohibit an authorized Food and Nutrition Service produce seller in a market selling fresh produce from operating his or her own electronic benefits transfer system as part of his or her customer transaction options.

(c) Require a market owner or operator to create, operate, or maintain an electronic benefits transfer system on behalf of the market produce sellers.

Section 2. This act shall take effect July 1, 2014.

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THE FLORIDA SENATE
APPEARANCE RECORD

(Deliver BOTH copies of this form to the Senator or Senate Professional Staff conducting the meeting)

3/3/14
Meeting Date

Topic Oyster Aquaculture

Bill Number _____
(if applicable)

Name Bob Ballard

Amendment Barcode _____
(if applicable)

Job Title Executive Director

Address TLC 444 Appleway Dr

Phone _____

Street

Tallahassee FL 32304

E-mail _____

City

State

Zip

Speaking: For Against Information

Representing Tallahassee Community College

Appearing at request of Chair: Yes No

Lobbyist registered with Legislature: Yes No

While it is a Senate tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this meeting. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many persons as possible can be heard.

This form is part of the public record for this meeting.

1063

THE FLORIDA SENATE APPEARANCE RECORD

(Deliver BOTH copies of this form to the Senator or Senate Professional Staff conducting the meeting)

3 Mar 14
Meeting Date

Topic Oyster Aquaculture

Bill Number _____
(if applicable)

Name Steve Cushman

Amendment Barcode _____
(if applicable)

Job Title Instructor Wakulla Environmental Institute

Address 233 Clark Drive

Phone 940-735-1879

Panacea FL 32346
City State Zip

E-mail sterc@northfloridagolfseafoods.com

Speaking: For Against Information

Representing WEI Oyster Aquaculture

Appearing at request of Chair: Yes No

Lobbyist registered with Legislature: Yes No

While it is a Senate tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this meeting. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many persons as possible can be heard.

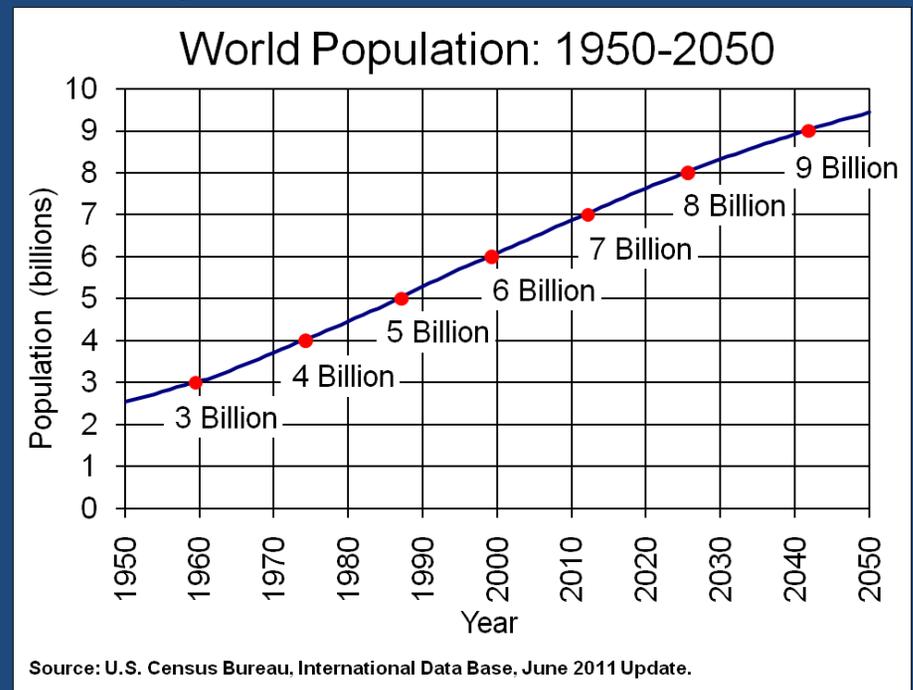
This form is part of the public record for this meeting.

Oyster Aquaculture

Tallahassee Community College
Wakulla Environmental Institute

Why Aquaculture

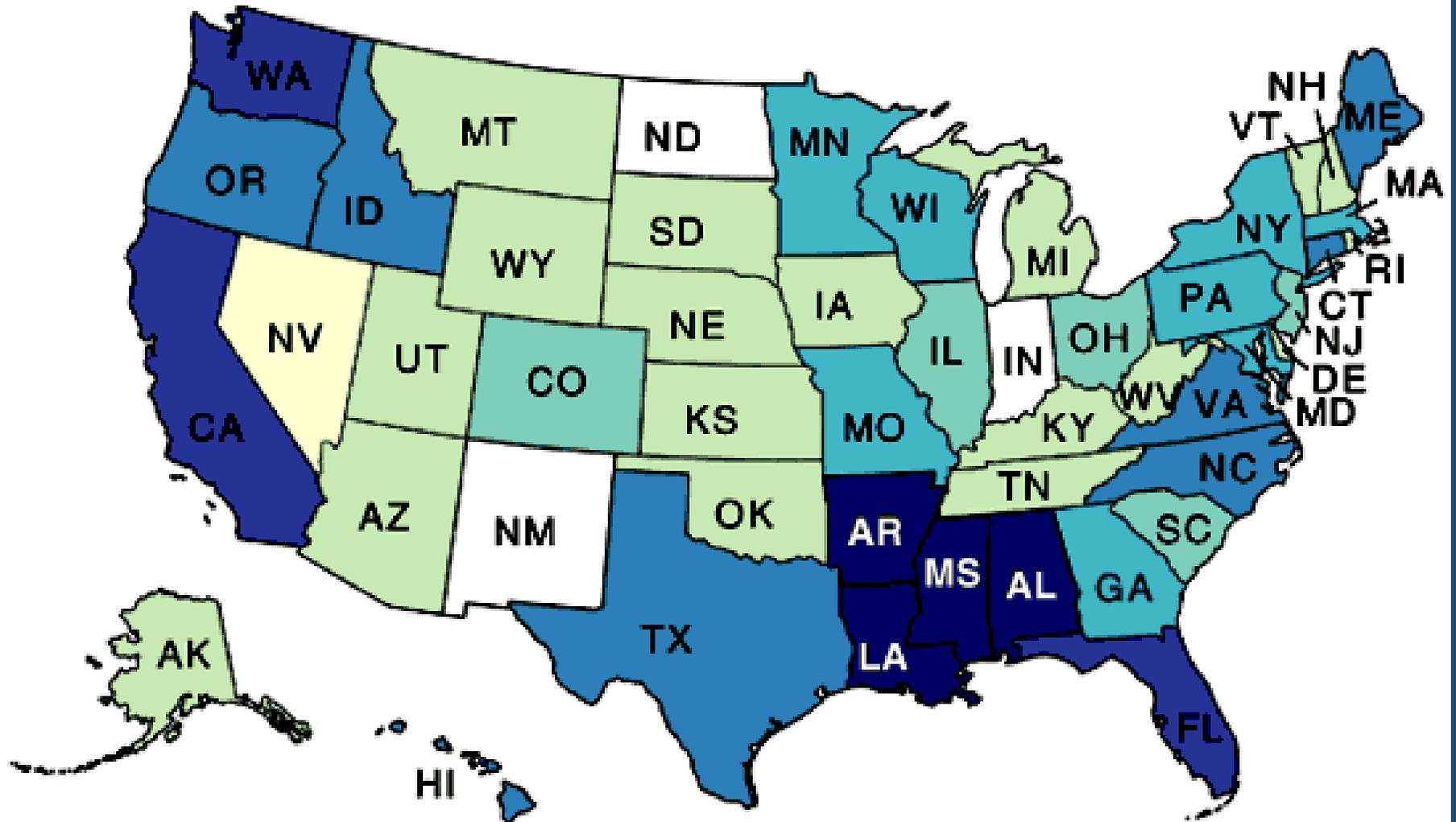
- Current and most feasible method to maintain a sustainable seafood market to meet today's higher population demand
- Our aquatic ecosystems have gone beyond a critical level of sustainability.
- Increasing population will continue to overstress our seafood supplies



Aquaculture Sales: 2005

U.S. Total Sales - \$1.09 Billion

Source: 2005 Census of Aquaculture, USDA-NASS



Sales in Millions



Represents 0



Data Not Published



\$0 - \$2.49



\$2.5 - \$4.9



\$5.0 - \$9.9



\$10 - \$49.9

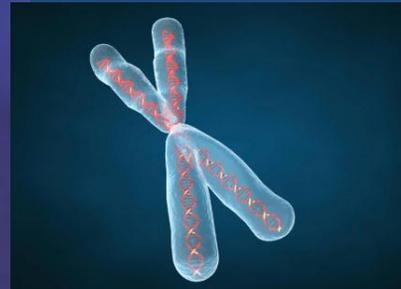


\$50 - \$99.9



\$100 +

Triploids vs. Diploids











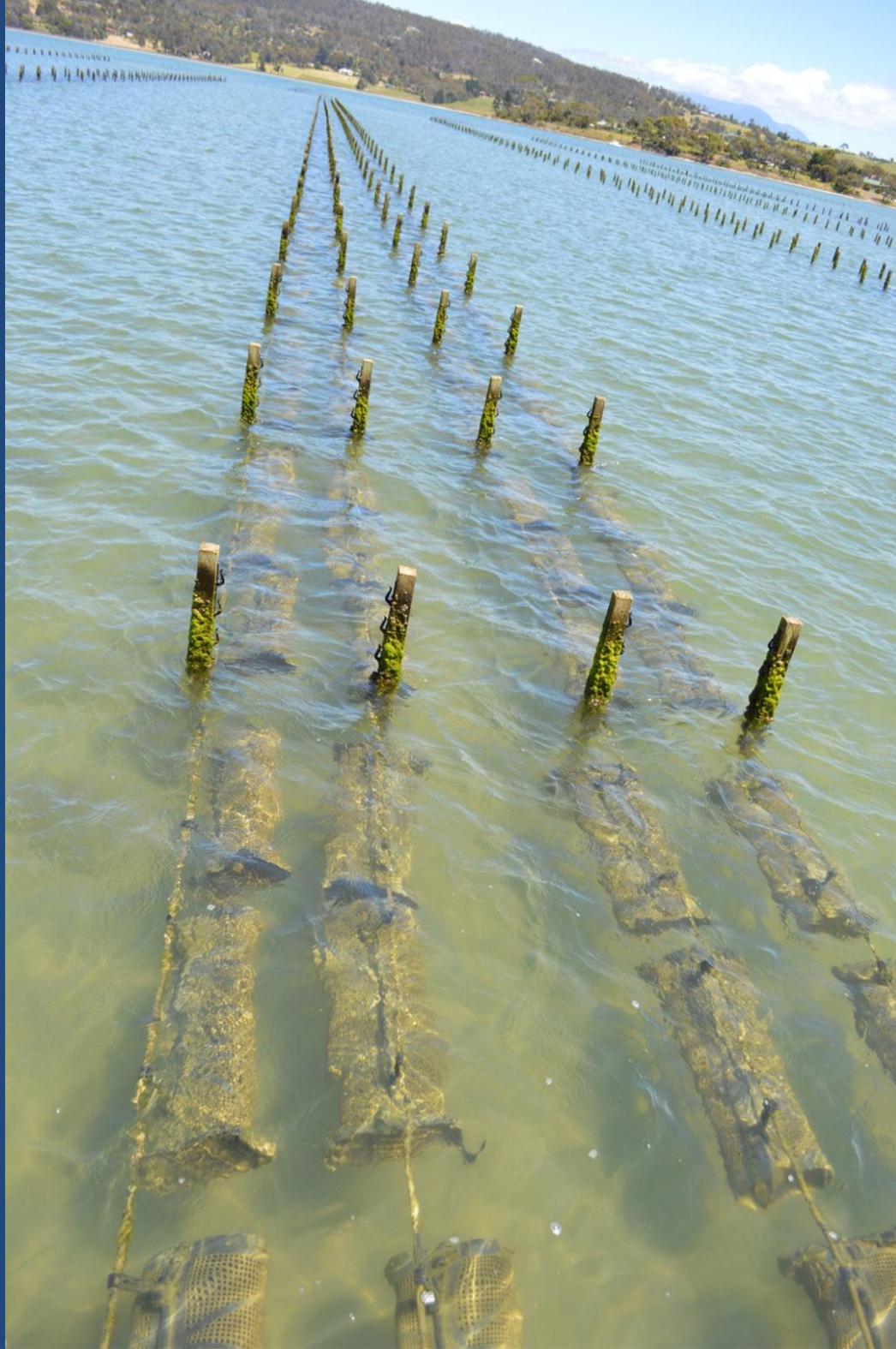


















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THE FLORIDA SENATE
APPEARANCE RECORD

(Deliver BOTH copies of this form to the Senator or Senate Professional Staff conducting the meeting)

3-3-14

Meeting Date

Topic Agri tourism

Bill Number _____
(if applicable)

Name Liso Amel

Amendment Barcode _____
(if applicable)

Job Title President

Address 6001 Veterans Memorial
Street

Phone 850-284-5165

Tal. FL 32309
City State Zip

E-mail visitfloridafarms@gmail.com

Speaking: For Against Information

Representing FL Agri tourism Assoc.

Appearing at request of Chair: Yes No

Lobbyist registered with Legislature: Yes No

While it is a Senate tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this meeting. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many persons as possible can be heard.

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THE FLORIDA SENATE
APPEARANCE RECORD

3-3-14

(Deliver BOTH copies of this form to the Senator or Senate Professional Staff conducting the meeting)

Meeting Date

Topic AGRI-TOURISM

Bill Number _____
(if applicable)

Name ROBERT A. KLUSON

Amendment Barcode _____
(if applicable)

Job Title AG EXTENSION AGENT

Address 6700 CLARK ROAD

Phone 941.232.3090

Street SARASOTA FL 34241
City *State* *Zip*

E-mail rkluson@scgov.net

Speaking: For Against Information

Representing UF/IFAS EXTENSION SARASOTA COUNTY

Appearing at request of Chair: Yes No

Lobbyist registered with Legislature: Yes No

While it is a Senate tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this meeting. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many persons as possible can be heard.

This form is part of the public record for this meeting.

S-001 (10/20/11)

THE FLORIDA SENATE
APPEARANCE RECORD

(Deliver BOTH copies of this form to the Senator or Senate Professional Staff conducting the meeting)

3-3-14

Meeting Date

Topic AGRI TOURISM

Bill Number _____
(if applicable)

Name JUDI WHITSON

Amendment Barcode _____
(if applicable)

Job Title EX. DIR HILLS CO. FARM BUREAU

Address 100 S. MULLENBANK RD.

Phone 813-685-9121

VALRHO FL 33594
City State Zip

E-mail _____

Speaking: For Against Information

Representing _____

Appearing at request of Chair: Yes No

Lobbyist registered with Legislature: Yes No

While it is a Senate tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this meeting. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many persons as possible can be heard.

This form is part of the public record for this meeting.

THE FLORIDA SENATE
APPEARANCE RECORD

(Deliver BOTH copies of this form to the Senator or Senate Professional Staff conducting the meeting)

3/3/14

Meeting Date

Topic Agritourism

Bill Number _____
(if applicable)

Name Myrtle Creek Farm/Steve & Rebecca

Amendment Barcode _____
(if applicable)

Job Title Owner

Address PO Box 107
Street

Phone 850-445-1965

Wacissa Fla. 32361
City State Zip

E-mail myrtle creek farm@emburg
mail.com

Speaking: For Against Information

Representing _____

Appearing at request of Chair: Yes No

Lobbyist registered with Legislature: Yes No

While it is a Senate tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this meeting. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many persons as possible can be heard.

This form is part of the public record for this meeting.

S-001 (10/20/11)

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3/3/14
Meeting Date

Topic Agritourism

Bill Number _____
(if applicable)

Name Myrtle Creek Farm / Steve + Rebecca Anderson

Amendment Barcode _____
(if applicable)

Job Title Owner / Operator

Address 2184 TRAM Rd (P.O. Box 107)
Street

Phone 850-445-4986

Wacissa
City

FL
State

32361
Zip

E-mail myrtlecreekfarm@embargo.com

Speaking: For Against Information

Representing _____

Appearing at request of Chair: Yes No

Lobbyist registered with Legislature: Yes No

While it is a Senate tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this meeting. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many persons as possible can be heard.

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Meeting Date _____

Topic Agri Tourism

Bill Number _____
(if applicable)

Name Karen Dakin

Amendment Barcode _____
(if applicable)

Job Title owner / president

Address 30771 Betts Rd.

Phone _____

Street
Myakka City FL 34251
City State Zip

E-mail Karen.dakin@gmail.com

Speaking: For Against Information

Representing Dakin Dairy Farms

Appearing at request of Chair: Yes No

Lobbyist registered with Legislature: Yes No

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3 MAR 20 11
Meeting Date

Topic ~~Hommer Hirt Agri Tourism~~

Bill Number _____
(if applicable)

Name Hommer Hirt

Amendment Barcode _____
(if applicable)

Job Title President Riverway South

Address Apalachicola/Choctawhatchee

Phone 850/593-6907

P.O. Box 506
Street
SWARD FL 32460
City State Zip

E-mail hirtfam@gmail.com

Speaking: For Against Information

Representing Riverway South, Apalachicola/Choctawhatchee

Appearing at request of Chair: Yes No

Lobbyist registered with Legislature: Yes No

While it is a Senate tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this meeting. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many persons as possible can be heard.

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3/3/14

Meeting Date

Topic Agritourism

Bill Number _____
(if applicable)

Name Adam Basford

Amendment Barcode _____
(if applicable)

Job Title Legislative Affairs Director

Address 313 S Calhoun St

Phone _____

Street

Tallahassee FL 32301

E-mail _____

City

State

Zip

Speaking: For Against Information

Representing Florida Farm Bureau

Appearing at request of Chair: Yes No

Lobbyist registered with Legislature: Yes No

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Agritourism Agenda

1. Lisa Ard, President of the Florida Agritourism Association
<https://www.facebook.com/FloridaAgritourismAssociation>
Contact info: visitfloridafarms@gmail.com
2. Adam Basford, Legislative Director for the Florida Farm Bureau
<http://www.floridafarmbureau.org/>
Contact info: adam.basford@ffbf.org
3. Panel discussion that includes agritourism operators and enthusiasts
 - a. Homer Hirt, Chairman of the Board for RiverWay South Apalachicola Choctawhatchee <http://rwsfl.org/> Contact info: hirtfam@gmail.com
 - b. Steve and Rebecca Anderson, Owners of Myrtle Creek Farm
<https://www.facebook.com/myrtlecreekfarm> Contact info: myrtlycreekfarm@embarqmail.com
 - c. Judi Whitson, Executive Director of the Hillsborough County Farm Bureau
<http://www.hcfarmbureau.org/> Contact info: info@hcfarmbureau.org
 - d. Karen Dakin, Owner of Dakin Dairy Farms <http://www.dakindairyfarms.com/> Contact info: info@dakindairyfarms.com
 - e. Sarasota County Agricultural Extension Agent