1 A bill to be entitled 2 An act relating to fertilizers; amending s. 3 576.011, F.S.; defining "compost," 4 "investigational allowance," "manipulated 5 manure, " "manure, " "pelletized fertilizer, " 6 "soil amendment," "soil conditioner," "soil 7 additive, " and "unmanipulated animal and 8 vegetable manure"; amending s. 576.021, F.S.; 9 deleting registration requirements; amending s. 576.031, F.S.; deleting labeling requirements; 10 amending s. 576.051, F.S.; authorizing the 11 12 Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services to test fertilizers and collect fees for costs; 13 amending s. 576.061, F.S.; establishing 14 15 investigational allowances; providing for penalties and compensation for certain plant 16 17 nutrient deficiencies; amending s. 576.071, 18 F.S.; revising the method of determining 19 commercial value; amending s. 576.091, F.S.; providing for the appointment of members and 20 21 alternate members of the Fertilizer Technical Council; amending s. 576.101, F.S.; revising 22 23 performance levels for licensees; amending s. 576.151, F.S.; providing standards for the 24 distribution of certain fertilizers; amending 25 26 s. 576.181, F.S.; revising the department's 27 authority relating to investigational 28 allowances; repealing s. 19, ch. 92-143, Laws 29 of Florida, relating to the repeal and review 30 of ch. 576, F.S.; providing an effective date. 31

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

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Section 1. Section 576.011, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

576.011 Definitions.--When used in this chapter, the term:

- (1) "Advertisement" means all representations disseminated in any manner or by any means, other than by labeling, for the purpose of inducing, or which are likely to induce, directly or indirectly, the purchase of fertilizer.
- (2) "Best-management practices" means practices or combinations of practices determined by research or field testing in representative sites to be the most effective and practicable methods of fertilization designed to meet nitrate groundwater quality standards, including economic and technological considerations.
- (3) "Brand" means a term, design, or trademark used in connection with one or several grades of fertilizer.
- (4) "Bulk fertilizer" means commercial fertilizer in a nonpackaged form.
- (5) "Compost" means a substance derived primarily or entirely from decomposition of vegetative or animal organic material, which is sold or offered for sale for the purpose of promoting or stimulating plant growth, and to which no inorganic fertilizer materials have been added other than to promote decomposition. Such products may not contain more than 12 percent total plant nutrients.
- (6)(5) "Coning" means the formation of a pyramidal pile or cone of dry bulk mixed fertilizer such as may occur while being loaded into a holding hopper or transport vehicle

and cause separation and segregation of the fertilizer 1 2 components. 3 (7) "Dealer" means any person, other than the 4 manufacturer, who offers for sale, sells, barters, or supplies 5 commercial fertilizer. (8) "Deconing" means any accepted process employed 6 7 by a licensee that will prevent or minimize coning. (9)(8) "Deficiency" means the amount of nutrient found 9 by analysis to be less than that guaranteed which may result from lack of nutrient ingredients or from lack of uniformity. 10 $(10)\frac{(9)}{(9)}$ "Department" means the Department of 11 12 Agriculture and Consumer Services or its authorized 13 representatives. 14 (11) (10) "Excess" means the amount found by analysis 15 to be over that quaranteed on the label. 16 (12)(11) "Fertilizer" means any substance which: 17 (a) Contains one or more recognized plant nutrients and promotes plant growth, or 18 19 (b) Controls soil acidity or alkalinity, or 20 (c) Provides other soil enrichment, or 21 (d) Provides other corrective measures to the soil. 22 23 For the purposes of this chapter, the term "fertilizer" does 24 not include unmanipulated animal or vegetable manures, peat, 25 or compost which make no claims as described in paragraphs 26 (a)-(d). 27 (13)(12) "Fertilizer-pesticide mixture" means a fertilizer containing a pesticide. 28

(14) (13) "Grade" means the percentages in fertilizer

of total nitrogen expressed as N, available phosphorus

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expressed as P_2O_5 , and soluble potassium expressed as K_2O , stated in whole numbers in that order.

- (15)(14) "Guaranteed analysis" means the percentage of plant nutrients or measures of neutralizing capability claimed to be present in a fertilizer.
- (16) "Investigational allowance" means an allowance for variations inherent in the taking, preparation, and analysis of an official sample of fertilizer.
- (17)(15) "Label" means a display of written, printed, or graphic matter upon the immediate container of any fertilizer or accompanying any fertilizer when moved in bulk.
- (18)(16) "Labeling" means all labels and other written, printed, or graphic matters upon an article or any of its containers or wrappers, or accompanying such article.
- (19)(17) "Licensee" means a person who guarantees a fertilizer and receives a license to distribute fertilizer under the provisions of this chapter.
- (20) "Manipulated manure," or "manure" when not qualified as unmanipulated, means substances, other than unmanipulated manures, composed of excreta of animals and residual materials that have been used for bedding, sanitary, or feeding purposes for animals, and to which no fertilizer materials have been added other than for neutralization or sanitary purposes.
- (21)(18) "Manufacturer" means a person engaged in the business of importing, preparing, mixing, blending, or manufacturing fertilizer for sale, either direct to consumers or by or through other media of distribution, and the word "manufacture" means preparation, mixing, blending, or manufacturing for the purpose of distribution.

(22)(19) "Misbranded" means that one or more label 1 2 requirements have not been fulfilled. (23)(20) "Mixed fertilizer" means a fertilizer 3 containing any combination or mixtures of fertilizers. 4 5 (24)(21) "Natural organic fertilizer" means a material 6 derived from either plant or animal products containing one or 7 more elements (other than carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen) which 8 are essential for plant growth. (25)(22) "Nitrogen breakdown" means the classification 9 of forms of nitrogen guaranteed in percent by weight, the sum 10 of which equals the total nitrogen guarantee. 11 12 (26)(23) "Official check sample" means a sealed and identified sample taken from the official sample for use in 13 14 check analysis. 15 (27)(24) "Official sample" means any sample of fertilizer taken by the department in accordance with the 16 17 provisions of this law or rules adopted hereunder, and designated as "official" by the department. 18 19 (28)(25) "Organic fertilizer" means a material 20 containing carbon and one or more elements, other than hydrogen and oxygen, essential for plant growth. 21 includes both "natural organic fertilizer" and "synthetic 22 23 organic fertilizer." (29) "Pelletized fertilizer" means a fertilizer in a 24 25 form, uniform in size and usually of globular shape, 26 containing one or more nutrients produced by one of several 27 methods including: 28 (a) Solidification of a melt while falling through a 29 countercurrent stream of air.

(b) Dried layers of slurry applied to recycling

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particles.

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(c) Compaction.
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          (d) Extrusion.
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          (e) Granulation.
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          (30)<del>(26)</del> "Percent" or "percentage" means the
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    percentage by weight.
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          (31)<del>(27)</del> "Primary plant nutrient" means total nitrogen
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    expressed as N, available phosphorus expressed as
    P_2O_5, and soluble potassium expressed as K_2O_5, or
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    any combination of these substances.
          (32)<del>(28)</del> "Registrant" means the person who registers
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    specialty fertilizer under the provisions of this chapter.
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          (33)<del>(29)</del> "Secondary plant nutrient" and "micro plant
    nutrient" mean those nutrients other than the primary plant
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   nutrients that are essential for the normal growth of plants
    and have been added to the fertilizer.
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          (34)<del>(30)</del> "Slow or controlled release fertilizer" means
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    a fertilizer containing a plant nutrient in a form which
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    delays its availability for plant uptake and use after
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    application, or which extends its availability to the plant
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    significantly longer than a reference "rapidly available
    nutrient fertilizer," such as ammonium nitrate or urea,
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    ammonium phosphate, or potassium chloride.
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          (35) "Soil amendment," "soil conditioner," or "soil
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    additive" means any substance or mixture of substances sold or
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    offered for sale for soil enriching or corrective purposes,
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    intended or claimed to be effective in promoting or
    stimulating plant growth, increasing soil or plant
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    productivity, improving the quality of crops, or producing any
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    chemical or physical change in the soil, except amendments,
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    conditioners, additives, and related products that are derived
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solely from inorganic sources and that contain no recognized 2 plant nutrients. 3 (36)(31) "Specialty fertilizer" means any fertilizer 4 packaged, marketed, and distributed for home and garden use 5 and packaged in containers or bags such that the net weight is 6 49 pounds or less. 7 (37)(32) "Synthetic organic fertilizer" means a 8 material that is manufactured chemically (by synthesis) from 9 its elements or other chemicals. (33) "Tolerance" means the variation permitted by law 10 or rule from the quaranteed analysis. 11 12 (38) $\frac{(34)}{(34)}$ "Ton" means a net weight of 2,000 pounds 13 avoirdupois. 14 (39)(35) "Unit of plant nutrient" means 1 percent by 15 weight or 20 pounds per ton. 16 (40) "Unmanipulated animal and vegetable manure" means 17 substances composed of excreta of animals or plant remains which do not contain any materials other than those which have 18 19 been used for bedding, sanitary, or feeding purposes for such 20 animals, and which have not been mechanically or 21 systematically dried, ground, shredded, blended with plant-food additives, or processed in any other manner. 22 23 (41)(36) "Water-insoluble nitrogen" means nitrogen not soluble in water. 24 25 (42)(37) "Water-soluble organic nitrogen" means all 26 organic nitrogen soluble in water. Section 2. Paragraph (b) of subsection (2) and 27 28 subsection (3) of section 576.021, Florida Statutes, are 29 amended to read: 30 576.021 Registration and licensing.--(2)31

1 (b) Labels for each brand and product grade shall 2 accompany the application and shall include the following 3 information: 4 1. The brand and grade. 5 2. The guaranteed analysis. 3. The name and street address of the licensee. 6 7 4. The net weight. 8 5. The sources from which the nitrogen, phosphorus, 9 and potassium are derived. The sources of secondary plant nutrients and micro 10 plant nutrients if guaranteed, claimed, or advertised. 11 12 (3) Upon approval by the department, a copy of each registration and a registration number series shall be 13 14 furnished to the applicant. 15 Section 3. Paragraph (c) of subsection (1) and 16 subsection (3) of section 576.031, Florida Statutes, are 17 amended to read: 576.031 Labeling.--18 19 (1) Any fertilizer distributed in this state in 20 containers shall have placed on or affixed to the immediate 21 and outside container a label setting forth in clearly legible 22 and conspicuous form the following information: (c) The name and street address of the licensee. 23 Each label of specialty fertilizer shall bear the 24 Florida specialty fertilizer registration number. Each label 25 26 of all other fertilizer shall bear the Florida license number. Section 4. Subsection (2) of section 576.051, Florida 27 28 Statutes, is amended to read:

(2) The department is directed to sample, test, inspect, and make analyses of fertilizer sold or offered for

576.051 Inspection, sampling, analysis.--

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1	sale within this state. The department may conduct commercial				
2	tests of fertilizer and fix and collect fees in an amount to				
3	cover the direct and indirect costs associated with the tests				
4	when requested as an aid to support compliance with this				
5	<u>chapter.</u>				
6	Section 5. Section 576.061, Florida Statutes, is				
7	amended to read:				
8	576.061 Plant nutrient investigational allowances				
9	tolerances, deficiencies, and penalties				
10	(1) Investigational allowances are set as follows:				
11	(a) Primary plant nutrients; investigational				
12	allowances				
13		<u>Total</u>	Available		
14	Guaranteed	Nitrogen	Phosphate	Potash	
15	<u>Percent</u>	Percent	Percent	Percent	
16					
17	04 or less	0.49	0.67	0.41	
18	<u>05</u>	0.51	0.67	0.43	
19	<u>06</u>	0.52	0.67	0.47	
20	<u>07</u>	0.54	0.68	0.53	
21	08	0.55	0.68	0.60	
22	09	0.57	0.68	0.65	
23	10	0.58	0.69	0.70	
24	12	0.61	0.69	0.79	
25	14	0.63	0.70	0.87	
26	<u>16</u>	0.67	0.70	0.94	
27	<u>18</u>	0.70	0.71	1.01	
28	20	0.73	0.72	1.08	
29	22	0.75	0.72	1.15	
30	24	0.78	0.73	1.21	
31	26	0.81	0.73	1.27	

1	28 0.83	0.74 1.33			
2	30 0.86	$\frac{0.74}{0.75}$ $\frac{1.33}{1.39}$			
3					
	<u>32 or more</u> <u>0.88</u>	<u>0.76</u> <u>1.44</u>			
4	Barra	d relacione the common tet and a local			
5		d, calculate the appropriate value by			
6 7	interpolation. (b) Nitrogen investigational allowances				
8	(b) Nitrogen investigational allowances				
9	Nitrogen breakdown	Investigational allowances			
	Miles to with a second	<u>Percent</u>			
10	Nitrate nitrogen	0.40			
11 12	Ammoniacal nitrogen	0.40			
	Water soluble nitrogen	0.40			
13	or urea nitrogen	0.40			
14	Water insoluble nitrogen	0.30			
15	1	1.50			
16	In no case may the investigational allowance exceed 50 percent				
17	of the amount guaranteed. (c) Secondary and micro plant nutrients, total or				
18 19		micro plant nutrients, total or			
20	soluble	Investigational allowances			
21	<u>Element</u>				
	Coloium	Percent			
22	<u>Calcium</u>	0.2 unit+5 percent of guarantee			
23	Magnesium	0.2 unit+5 percent of guarantee			
24	Sulfur (free and combined)0.2 unit+5 percent of guarantee				
25	Boron	0.003 unit+15 percent of guarantee			
26	Cobalt	0.0001 unit+30 percent of guarantee			
27	<u>Chlorine</u>	0.005 unit+10 percent of guarantee			
28	Copper	0.005 unit+10 percent of guarantee			
29	<u>Iron</u>	0.005 unit+10 percent of guarantee			
30	<u>Manganese</u>	0.005 unit+10 percent of guarantee			
31	Molybdenum	0.0001 unit+30 percent of guarantee			

Sodium 0.005 unit+10 percent of guarantee 1 2 0.005 unit+10 percent of guarantee Zinc 3 4 The maximum allowance for secondary and minor elements when 5 calculated in accordance with this section is 1 unit (1 6 percent). In no case, however, may the investigational 7 allowance exceed 50 percent of the amount guaranteed. 8 (d) Liming materials and gypsum. --9 Range Percent Investigational allowances 10 Percent 11 0 - 100.30 12 Over 10-25 0.40 13 Over 25 0.50 14 (e) Pesticides in fertilizer mixtures.--An 15 investigational allowance of 25 percent of the guarantee shall 16 be allowed on all pesticides when added to custom blend 17 fertilizers. 18 (1) Tolerances shall be set by the department by rule. 19 (2) Deficiencies, compensation, and penalties shall be as follows: 20 21 (a) When the commercial value of a mixed fertilizer found to be deficient in primary plant nutrient equals or 22 23 exceeds the amount guaranteed by the licensee, no penalty shall be assessed, provided no element of primary plant 24 nutrient is deficient more than one-half of 1 percent when the 25 26 guarantee does not exceed 10 percent or more than 1 percent 27 when the guarantee exceeds 10 percent. If the commercial value found fails to equal or exceed that which is guaranteed, 28 29 a penalty shall be assessed based on the deficiency found, but in no instance shall the penalty be less than \$10. No overage 30 in any secondary plant nutrient or micro plant nutrient shall

compensate for a deficiency in primary plant nutrient or of another secondary plant nutrient or micro plant nutrient. When a deficiency is found in any plant nutrient, the buyer shall be entitled to collect an amount from the licensee equal to 3 times the commercial value of the deficiency found. When a fertilizer-pesticide mixture is found to be deficient in pesticide, the consumer shall be entitled to collect from the licensee an amount prescribed by rule of the department.

(b) If the licensee on which a penalty is assessed for a plant nutrient deficiency is on probationary status as provided in this chapter and rules adopted thereunder, the licensee shall pay to the department an additional amount equal to one-half the penalty assessed. The proceeds from any such penalty shall be deposited into the General Inspection Trust Fund to be used for the sole purpose of funding the fertilizer inspection program. A penalty shall be assessed if any of the plant nutrients in mixed fertilizer or fertilizer material are found below the investigational allowances provided in subsection (1), unless compensable.

- (b) Penalties shall be assessed at the rate of 3 times the commercial value of the deficiency found, using the formula: the percent deficient times the commercial value times 3 times the tonnage represented by the official sample.
- (c) A deficiency in a nitrogen breakdown form shall be compensated by an excess in another nitrogen form if the following criteria are met:
- 1. Fifty percent or greater of the guaranteed amount of the deficient form must be found by analysis.
- 2. The excess in the nitrogen forms used for compensation must exceed the commercial value of the

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guaranteed forms found within investigational allowance but
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    below guarantee.
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    If the criteria for compensation in this paragraph are not
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    met, a penalty shall be assessed on the difference in the
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    guaranteed and found percentages of the deficient nitrogen
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    form. When compensation is applied to a deficiency and the
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    total commercial value of the nitrogen forms found by analysis
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    fails to equal 100 percent of the total commercial value of
    the nitrogen forms guaranteed, a penalty of 3 times the
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    difference of the commercial value after compensation and the
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    commercial value guaranteed shall be assessed. A penalty must
    be assessed on the nitrogen breakdown when both the total
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   nitrogen and the nitrogen breakdown are found to be deficient.
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    If the nitrogen breakdown is within investigational allowance
    and the total nitrogen is deficient, a penalty shall be
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    assessed against the total nitrogen deficiency unless
    compensable as provided in this chapter. If the nitrogen is
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    derived solely from ammonium nitrate, the commercial value
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    used in determining the penalty on either the total nitrogen
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    or the nitrate nitrogen must be the same as that of the
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    ammoniacal nitrogen.
          (d) In assessing penalties on a deficient lot of
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    dolomite or limestone, the following formula shall be used:
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    the percentage guarantee minus the percentage of CaCO3 or
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    MgCO<sub>3</sub> found times the commercial value times 3 times the
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    tonnage represented by the official sample. Shortages in
    CaCO<sub>3</sub> liming materials may be compensated by overages in
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    MgCO<sub>3</sub> on a unit-for-unit basis.
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          (e) In calculating penalties, no consideration may be
    given to investigational allowances.
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(f) When a pesticide in a fertilizer-pesticide mixture is found by analysis to be deficient beyond the investigational allowance as provided in this section, the buyer is entitled to collect an amount from the registrant equal to 3 times the value of the deficiency found, except when the official sample was taken from a fertilizer-pesticide mixture that was in the possession of a consumer for more than 45 days after the date of purchase by that consumer. When a deficiency is found in a sample drawn from a fertilizer-pesticide mixture in the hands of a dealer or agency, the penalty shall be disbursed as provided in paragraph (3)(e). The value of the deficiency found must be an amount equal to the product of the percent deficient times the comparable consumer invoice value of the quantity of pesticide as active ingredient represented by the official sample, divided by the percent guarantee of the pesticide. In no instance may the penalty be less than \$25.

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- (3)(a) In tobacco brands of mixed fertilizer, the penalty for an excess of chlorine of more than 25 percent of the guarantee shall be 100 percent of the commercial value of the mixed fertilizer. No penalty shall be assessed for an excess of chlorine of less than 25 percent of the guarantee and in no case shall a penalty be assessed unless the chlorine present is 1 percent or more.
- (b) In brands of fertilizer other than tobacco brands, the penalty for excess in chlorine shall be one-eighth the penalties as set forth above for excess in tobacco brands.
- (b)(c) Within 60 days from the date of issuance of a fertilizer analysis report from the department and the notice of penalties assessed under the provisions of this chapter, a licensee shall make payment in full to the consumer, in cash,

or by credit memo if and to the extent the consumer is indebted to the licensee or dealer. Any licensee who fails to make settlement in full to the consumer within the 60 days is liable for interest on the penalty of 1.5 percent per month from the date of issuance of the fertilizer analysis report. If a licensee demands an analysis of the official check sample by a referee chemist, the 60-day settlement requirement shall be temporarily suspended pending a final determination. the final and binding analysis has been established, it shall be the responsibility of the department to determine the amount of penalty, if any, due to the consumer and to notify in writing the licensee and the consumer of the final determination. The licensee shall have 10 days from the date of receipt of the final determination from the department to make settlement with the consumer and shall notify the department in writing of the terms of the settlement.

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(c)(d) If any fertilizer is found to be of short weight by the department, the licensee, within 30 days after receipt of notice of such short weight, shall make payment to the consumer or the department an amount of 3 times the commercial value of the shortage in each case, or by credit memo if and to the extent the consumer is indebted to the licensee or dealer, but in no instance shall the penalty be less than \$25. Any licensee who fails to make settlement in full to the consumer or the department within 60 days is liable for interest on the penalty of 1.5 percent per month from the date of issuance. The licensee shall notify the department in writing of the terms of the settlement.

 $\underline{(d)}$ (e) If the licensee, dealer, or agent fails or refuses to make payment to the consumer within the time required, the consumer may institute legal proceedings against

the licensee, dealer, or agent for recovery of penalties as provided in this chapter. Any judgment against a licensee, dealer, or agent shall be double the amount of the penalty and shall include a reasonable attorney's fee and costs.

(e)(f) When a deficiency is found in a sample drawn from a lot of fertilizer in the hands of a dealer or agency, the dealer or agency shall collect the amount due under the deficiency from the licensee and shall within 60 days pay to each person purchasing fertilizer from such lot a proportionate share of the amount collected and shall notify the department in writing that such payment has been made. However, as to any individual sale by a dealer or agent of fertilizer subject to penalties for deficiencies when the dealer or agent is unable to determine the purchaser of the lot of fertilizer, the dealer or agent shall pay the proportionate amount of penalties to the department to be placed in the State Treasury to the credit of the General Inspection Trust Fund to be used for the sole purpose of funding the fertilizer inspection program.

- (4) When it is determined by the department that a fertilizer has been distributed without being licensed or registered, or without labeling, the department shall require the licensee to pay a penalty in the amount of \$100. The proceeds from any penalty payments shall be deposited by the department in the General Inspection Trust Fund to be used for the sole purpose of funding the fertilizer inspection program.
- (5) The department may enter an order imposing one or more of the following penalties against any person who violates any of the provisions of this chapter or the rules adopted hereunder or who shall impede, obstruct, hinder, or otherwise prevent or attempt to prevent the department in the

performance of its duty in connection with the provisions of this chapter:

(a) Issuance of a warning letter.

- (b) Imposition of an administrative fine of not more than \$1,000 per occurrence after the issuance of a warning letter.
- (c) Cancellation, revocation, or suspension of any license issued by the department.

Section 6. Section 576.071, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

576.071 Commercial value.--The commercial value used in assessing penalties for any deficiency shall be determined by using annualized plant nutrient values contained in one or more generally recognized journals recommended by the Fertilizer Technical Council the latest established by rule, consistent with market prices, and reviewed annually to keep the values consistent with current fertilizer market prices.

Section 7. Section 576.091, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

576.091 Fertilizer Technical Council.--

- (1) <u>CREATION</u> <u>COMPOSITION</u>.--The Fertilizer Technical Council is <u>hereby</u> created <u>within</u> in the department. <u>The</u>

 <u>Commissioner of Agriculture shall appoint all members and</u>

 <u>alternate members of the council.</u> <u>and shall be composed of 13</u>

 <u>members as follows:</u>
- (2) COMPOSITION.--The council is composed of 13 members including:
- (a) Three representatives of the department; a citizen not involved in at large who shall have no affiliation with the manufacture, or distribution, or sale of fertilizer shall be appointed by the commissioner; the Dean for Research and

the Dean for Extension of the Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences at the University of Florida; and one representative each from the beef cattle, field crops, citrus, vegetable, fertilizer, pesticide, and agricultural limestone industries in Florida members of the State Agricultural Advisory Council.

- (b) The commissioner may appoint an alternate member for each member. If a vacancy occurs, it shall be filled for the remainder of the term in the same manner as an initial appointment.
- (3)(2) POWERS AND DUTIES; MEETINGS; PROCEDURES; RECORDS; REIMBURSEMENTS COMPENSATION.--The meetings, powers and duties, procedures, and recordkeeping, of the Fertilizer Technical Council, and per diem and reimbursement of expenses of council members and alternate members of the council, shall be in accordance with governed by the provisions of s. 570.0705 relating to advisory committees established within the department.

Section 8. Subsection (2) of section 576.101, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

576.101 Cancellation, revocation, and suspension; probationary status.--

(2) The department may place any licensee on a probationary status when the deficiency levels of samples taken from that licensee do not meet minimum performance levels established by statute rule within the investigational allowances provided in s. 576.061 tolerances permitted by the rule.

Section 9. Subsection (8) of section 576.151, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

1 576.151 Prohibited acts.--The following acts are 2 prohibited: 3 (8) The sale of unprocessed leather, hair, wool waste, 4 or any other organic material as a fertilizer or as an 5 ingredient of any mixed fertilizer showing an activity of water-insoluble nitrogen less than prescribed by the 7 Association of Official Analytical Chemists., however, Fertilizer materials not defined by the Association of American Plant Food Control Officials may be distributed used 9 as fertilizer materials, provided the licensee furnishes an 10 acceptable definition, Association of Official Analytical 11 12 Chemists analysis, or other appropriate method of analysis, and provides efficacy studies with appropriate controls that 13 14 have been generated in accordance with good scientific practices whose results have been peer reviewed and published 15 16 in a generally available scientific journal or have been 17 reviewed and recognized by the research department of an accredited agricultural college or university. The data must 18 19 clearly quantify and demonstrate a beneficial plant growth 20 response attributable to the fertilizer material when it is 21 used in accordance with the manufacturer's or distributor's 22 recommendations.agronomic data from a recognized school of 23 agriculture whose test results have been subjected to peer review and published in a generally available scientific 24 25 journal. 26 Section 10. Subsection (2) of section 576.181, Florida 27 Statutes, is amended to read: 576.181 Administration; rules; procedure.--28 29 (2) The department is authorized, by rule, to 30 implement, make specific, and interpret the provisions of this chapter, and specifically to determine the composition and

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uses of fertilizer as defined in this chapter, including,
    without limiting the foregoing general terms, the taking and
   handling of samples, the establishment of investigational
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    allowances tolerances, deficiencies, and penalties where not
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    specifically provided for in this chapter; to prohibit the
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    sale or use in fertilizer of any material proven to be
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    detrimental to agriculture, public health, or the environment,
    or of questionable value; to provide for the incorporation
    into fertilizer of such other substances as pesticides and
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    proper labeling of such mixture; and to prescribe the
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    information which shall appear on the label other than
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    specifically set forth in this chapter.
           Section 11.
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                        Section 19 of chapter 92-143, Laws of
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    Florida, is repealed.
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           Section 12. This act shall take effect October 1,
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    1997.
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