

SENATE STAFF ANALYSIS AND ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT

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

Prepared By: Agriculture Committee

BILL: SB 242

SPONSOR: Senator Dockery

SUBJECT: Rural Land Protection

DATE: January 5, 2005

REVISED: _____

	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR	REFERENCE	ACTION
1.	<u>Akhavein</u>	<u>Poole</u>	<u>AG</u>	Favorable
2.	_____	_____	<u>EP</u>	_____
3.	_____	_____	<u>GE</u>	_____
4.	_____	_____	<u>GA</u>	_____
5.	_____	_____	_____	_____
6.	_____	_____	_____	_____

I. Summary:

This bill provides for documentary stamp tax revenue to be paid into the Rural Lands Program Trust Fund¹ to be used to pay debt service due on rural lands protection bonds. The Division of Bond Finance at the State Board of Administration is authorized to issue rural land protection bonds in an amount not to exceed \$50 million in any fiscal year for a 10-year period. Except for refunding bonds, a bond series may not be issued unless an amount equal to the debt service due in the year of issuance has been specifically appropriated in the General Appropriations Act.

This bill provides that bond proceeds must be deposited into the Conservation and Recreation Lands Trust Fund within the Department of Agriculture & Consumer Services (department) to be used for the acquisition of conservation and rural lands protection easements, and to fund agricultural protection and resource conservation agreements. The department is authorized to grant municipalities and local governments funds to acquire perpetual, less-than-fee interest in land, to enter into agricultural protection agreements and to enter into resource conservation agreements. Conservation easements purchased by a local government may be held in the name of that local government.

The bill recognizes conclusions reached in the 2001 Agriculture and Resource Conservation Assessment, a study conducted by the department in consultation with the Department of Environmental Protection and the Fish & Wildlife Conservation Commission, concerning the agricultural, natural resource, and commodity values of rural ranch and forest lands.

¹ The Rural Lands Protection Trust Fund within the Department of Agriculture & Consumer Services is created in SB 244 filed for the 2005 Regular Session.

This bill amends sections 201.15, 570.207, 570.70, and 570.71, Florida Statutes.

This bill creates section 215.6195, Florida Statutes.

II. Present Situation:

The Rural and Family Lands Protection Act (Act) was enacted by the 2001 Legislature in CS/SB 1922 (ss. 60-63 of ch. 2001-279, L.O.F.).

Pursuant to s. 570.70(5), F.S., the purpose of the Act is to bring under public protection lands that serve to limit subdivision and conversion of agricultural and natural areas that provide economic, open space, water, and wildlife benefits by acquiring land or related interests in land such as perpetual, less-than-fee acquisitions, agricultural protection agreements, and resource conservation agreements and innovative planning and development strategies in rural areas.

Section 570.71, F.S., authorizes the department, on behalf of the Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund (Trustees) to acquire perpetual, less-than-fee interests in land, to enter into agricultural protection agreements, and to enter into resource conservation agreements for the following public purposes:

- Promotion and improvement of wildlife habitat;
- Protection and enhancement of water bodies, aquifer recharge areas, wetlands, and watersheds;
- Perpetuation of open space on lands with significant natural areas; or
- Protection of agricultural lands threatened by conversion to other uses.

To accomplish these purposes, beginning July 1, 2002, the department may:

1. Purchase conservation easements, as defined in s. 704.06, F.S., with a lump-sum payment at the time the easement is entered into.
2. Purchase rural-lands protection easements which are a perpetual right or interest in agricultural land. Property owners will receive a lump-sum payment at the time the easement is entered into. Rural lands protection easements may only prohibit the following:
 - Construction or placing of buildings, roads, billboards or other advertising, utilities, or structures, except those structures and unpaved roads necessary for the agricultural operations on the land or structures necessary for other activities allowed under the easement, and except for linear facilities described in s. 704.06(11), F.S.;
 - Subdivision of the property;
 - Dumping or placing of trash, waste, or offensive materials; and
 - Activities that affect the natural hydrology of the land or that detrimentally affect water conservation, erosion control, soil conservation, or fish or wildlife habitat, except those required for environmental restoration; federal, state, or local government regulatory programs; or best management practices.
3. Fund resource conservation agreements, which are contracts which provide annual payments to landowners for services that provide recreational opportunities, or actively improve habitat and water restoration or conservation on their lands over and above that which is already required by law. Conservation agreements are issued for a term of not less than 5 years and not more than 10 years, with annual payments over the term of the agreement. Property

owners are eligible to enter into a resource conservation agreement only upon entering into a conservation easement or rural lands protection easement.

4. Fund agricultural protection agreements for terms of 30 years to landowners having significant natural areas on their land. Public access and public recreational opportunities may be negotiated at the request of the landowner. For the length of the agreement, the landowner must agree to prohibit:
 - Construction or placing of buildings, roads, billboards or other advertising, utilities, or structures, except those structures and unpaved roads necessary for the agricultural operations on the land or structures necessary for other activities allowed under the easement, and except for linear facilities described in s. 704.06(11), F.S.;
 - Subdivision of the property;
 - Dumping or placing of trash, waste, or offensive materials; and
 - Activities that affect the natural hydrology of the land, or that detrimentally affect water conservation, erosion control, soil conservation, or fish or wildlife habitat.

As part of the agricultural protection agreement, the parties must agree that the state will have a right to buy a conservation easement or rural land protection easement at the end of the 30-year term. The landowner may transfer or sell the property before the expiration of the 30-year term, but only if the property is sold subject to the agreement and the buyer becomes the successor in interest to the agricultural protection agreement. Upon mutual consent of the parties, a landowner may enter into a perpetual easement at any time during the term of an agricultural protection agreement. Landowners entering into an agricultural protection agreement may receive up to 50 percent of the purchase price at the time the agreement is entered into, and remaining payments on the balance will be equal annual payments over the term of the agreement.

Although no funds were made available to implement the Act, the department is authorized to use any funding made available by the state, federal government, other governmental entities, nongovernmental organizations, and private individuals. Not more than 10 percent of any funds made available to implement this act shall be expended for resource conservation agreements and agricultural protection agreements.

The department, in consultation with the Department of Environmental Protection, the Fish & Wildlife Conservation Commission, and the water management districts, was directed to conduct a study to determine and prioritize needs for implementing the act. The study has been completed and recommends that priority be given to protecting significant species habitat, areas providing groundwater recharge, and areas containing natural floodplain. Although the study indicates a need for \$1.46 billion over a 10-year period to keep pace with the development of agricultural lands, the department has recommended that the program be phased in, beginning with funding of no less than \$25 million in the first year.

The department reports that such an appropriation would be sufficient to pursue and protect approximately 14,000 acres while providing \$1.25 million for resource conservation agreements. A phased funding approach will allow sufficient time to develop rules and a process for evaluating properties, soliciting and evaluating properties, contracting for land acquisition services, and procuring appraisals. Such an initial appropriation will also allow the department to begin pursuing matching federal funds.

Once the program is fully operational and easements have been acquired, the department will be in a position to reevaluate its forecast model based on actual experience and seek an appropriate level of funding to assure that the program's long term goals and objectives are met.

Section 201.15, F.S., provides for the distribution of sixty-two and sixty-three hundredths percent (62.063%) of the excise tax on documents after the service charge on revenue required under s. 215.20, F.S.. These distributions are used to fund debt service on Preservation 2000 and Florida Forever bonds and the Land Acquisition Trust Fund. After \$30 million is provided for beach restoration and \$2 million for marine mammal care, any remaining funds are paid into the General Revenue Fund. Documentary stamp tax proceeds are estimated to be approximately \$1.3 billion in FY 2002-2003.

Pursuant to s. 570.207(1), F.S., the Conservation and Recreation Lands Program Trust Fund has been created within the department, to be used for the management of conservation and recreation lands.

The 2001 Legislature enacted s. 215.98(1), F.S., which states in part "...The Legislature declares that it is the policy of this state to exercise prudence in undertaking the authorization and issuance of debt. In order to implement this policy, the Legislature desires to authorize the issuance of additional state tax-supported debt only when such authorization would not cause the ratio of debt service to revenue available to pay debt service on tax-supported debt to exceed 6 percent. If the six percent target debt ratio will be exceeded, the authorization of such additional debt must be accompanied by a legislative statement of determination that such authorizations and issuance is in the best interest of the state and should be implemented. The Legislature shall not authorize the issuance of additional state tax-supported debt if such authorization would cause the designated benchmark debt ratio of debt service to revenues available to pay debt service to exceed seven percent unless the Legislature determines that such additional debt is necessary to address a critical state emergency."

It appears that the state's current debt ratio slightly exceeds six percent. Increases in Public Education Capital Outlay (PECO) borrowing and transportation spending could further increase the ratio. In addition, the Auditor General recently reported that, based on the six percent target debt ratio, no future debt capacity is expected to be available until 2011.

III. Effect of Proposed Changes:

Section 1. Amends s. 570.70, F.S., to include in existing legislative findings the results of the study required by s. 570.71(14), F.S.

Section 2. Amends s. 201.15(1)(d), F.S., to authorize the deposit of documentary stamp tax revenue into the Rural Lands Program Trust Fund of the department, as provided in s. 215.6195, F.S., which authorizes the issuance of rural land protection bonds. Any such funds must first be used to pay debt service due on outstanding rural land protection bonds or to make any other payments required by the bond documents authorizing the issuance, before being used for other purposes.

Section 3. Creates s. 215.6195, F.S., to authorize the Division of Bond Finance at the State Board of Administration to issue rural land protection bonds. The bonds may be issued annually over the next 10 fiscal years beginning July 1, 2005, in an amount not exceeding \$50 million in any fiscal year, subject to s. 570.71, F.S., and s. 11(e), Art. VII of the State Constitution. The duration of each series of bonds issued may not exceed 20 annual maturities. No bonds can be issued unless the first year's debt service is appropriated by the Legislature.

This section provides that the state will not take any action that will materially and adversely affect the rights of rural land protection bondholders so long as such bonds are outstanding, including, but not limited to, reducing the portion of documentary stamp taxes distributable to the Rural Lands Program Trust Fund for payment of debt service.

Rural lands program bonds issued under this section are payable from documentary stamp taxes distributed to the Rural Lands Program Trust Fund under s. 201.15(1)(d), F.S. Such bonds will not constitute a general obligation of, or a pledge of the full faith and credit of the state. The department is directed to request the Division of Bond Finance to issue the rural land protection bonds, and the division will issue such bonds pursuant to the State Bond Act. Bond proceeds, less the costs of issuance, the costs of funding reserve accounts, and other costs with respect to the bonds, will be deposited into the department's Conservation and Recreation Lands Program Trust Fund as provided in s. 570.71, F.S.

This section prohibits any sale, disposition, lease, easement, license, or other use of any land, water areas, or related property interests acquired or improved with proceeds of rural land protection bonds which would cause all or any portion of the interest of such bonds to lose the exclusion from gross income for federal income tax purposes.

The initial series of rural land protection bonds will be validated in addition to any other bonds required to be validated under s. 215.82, F.S. Any complaint for validation of bonds issued under this section may be filed only in the circuit court of the county where the seat of state government is situated; the notice required to be published by s. 75.06, F.S., may be published only in the county where the complaint is filed; and the complaint and order of the circuit court may be served only on the state attorney of the circuit in which the action is pending.

Section 4. In accordance with section 215.98(1), F.S., the Legislature determines that the issuance of rural land protection bonds under section 3 of this act is in the best interest of the state and should be implemented.

Section 5. Amends s. 570.207(1), F.S., to authorize the department to use rural land protection bond proceeds, and any other funds deposited into its Conservation and Recreation Lands Program Trust Fund for the purposes of the Act, to acquire conservation and rural land protection easements, to fund agricultural protection and resource conservation agreements, and to fund the Rural and Family Lands Protection Act under ss. 570.70 and 570.71, F.S. Additionally, this section authorizes the department to use not more than one-half of 1 percent of deposited bond proceeds for administrative purposes.

Section 6. Amends s. 570.71(12), F.S., to authorize the department to use rural land protection bonds to implement the Act. Authorizes the department to grant municipalities and counties

monies to acquire perpetual, less-than-fee interest in land, to enter into agricultural protection agreements, and to enter into resource conservation agreements. Directs the department to adopt rules that provide for a grants program to fund local government acquisition projects. Authorizes the department to enter into management agreements with cities and counties for the purpose of administering resource conservation agreements and agricultural protection agreements. Provides for conservation easements purchased by local governments to be held in the name of the local government.

Section 7. Provides that this act shall take effect July 1, 2005, if SB 244, or similar legislation, to create the Rural Lands Program Trust Fund, is adopted in the same legislative session or an extension thereof and becomes law.

IV. Constitutional Issues:

A. Municipality/County Mandates Restrictions:

None.

B. Public Records/Open Meetings Issues:

None.

C. Trust Funds Restrictions:

None.

V. Economic Impact and Fiscal Note:

A. Tax/Fee Issues:

The preliminary estimate of the impact on General Revenue of the sale of bonds authorized by this bill, if the debt service is appropriated by the Legislature, is shown below. After FY 2014-15, the impact on General Revenue will remain (\$44.5) million annually through FY 2023-24, after which it will decrease each year until FY 2034-35.

General Revenue Impact

Fiscal Year	Cash	Recurring	Nonrecurring
FY 2004-05	-750,000	-4.55	3.7
FY 2005-06	-5.2	-8.9	3.7
FY 2006-07	-9.65	-13.35	3.7
FY 2007-08	-14.1	-17.8	3.7
FY 2008-09	-18.55	-22.25	3.7
FY 2009-10	-23.0	-26.7	3.7
FY 2010-11	-22.5	-31.15	3.7
FY 2011-12	-31.9	-35.6	3.7
FY 2012-13	-36.35	-40.05	3.7
FY 2013-14	-40.8	-44.5	3.7
FY 2014-15	-44.5	-44.5	0.0

B. Private Sector Impact:

Agricultural landowners who elect to participate in the program could receive undetermined amounts of money. They could also have available appraisal services, consulting foresters, title services, environmental services and non-profit organizations for establishing base-line information of the condition of the property, and implementation of resource conservation and agricultural protection agreements. In addition, since the property will stay in agriculture or silviculture, the local work forces in those industries could remain unaltered.

C. Government Sector Impact:

This bill creates certain costs for the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services. The costs to the Department may be absorbed by the provision allowing the use of not more than one-half of one percent of bond proceeds collected to the fund. This is contingent upon the amount of bonds sold. The Department estimates that the bill would create the following costs and revenues:

	Fund	FY 2005-06	FY 2006-07	FY 2007-08
REVENUES:				
<u>Recurring Revenues:</u>				
CARL TF bond proceeds		50,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000
Rural Lands Program Trust Fund		5,000,000	10,000,000	15,000,000
<u>Non-Recurring Revenues:</u>		0	0	0
OPERATING COSTS:				
<u>Recurring Costs:</u>				
Division of Forestry –				
Senior Acq. Review Agent (1)	CARL TF	57,211	58,355	59,522
Senior Appraiser (1)		60,344	61,551	62,782
Administrative Assistant II (1)		43,006	43,866	44,743
Division of Administration –				
Senior Attorney (1)	ADM TF	0	90,000	91,800
Prof. Accountant Supervisor (1)		0	63,862	65,139
Prof. Accountant Specialist (1)		0	57,211	58,355
Expenses –				
Division of Forestry:				
Professional Expense Pkgs. (3)	CARL TF	29,229	29,229	29,229
Division of Administration:				
Professional Expense Pkgs. (3)	ADM TF	0	29,229	29,229

Travel associated with rule development, establishment of application process and prioritizing projects	ADM TF	5,000	5,000	5,000
Other –				
Division of Forestry:				
Travel	CARL TF	5,000	5,000	5,000
Public Workshops and Hearings		5,000	2,500	2,500
Uniform Allowances		200	200	200
Additional Supplies		4,000	4,000	5,000
Vehicle Maintenance		500	1,000	1,500
Brochures/Printing Services		7,500	4,000	2,500
Fixed Capital Outlay of up to \$50,000,000 per bond issue	CARL TF	49,704,530	49,500,524	49,524,151
<u>Total Recurring Costs by Fund:</u>				
CARL TF – Operating Funds		\$211,990	\$209,701	\$212,976
ADM TF – Operating Funds		\$5,000	\$245,302	\$249,523
CARL TF – Fixed Capital Outlay		\$49,704,530	\$49,500,524	\$49,524,151
<u>Non-Recurring Costs:</u>				
Division of Forestry –				
OPS Support	CARL TF	15,080	15,457	15,834
OCO Professional Packages (3)		5,400	0	0
OCO Computer Upgrades		6,000	0	0
4x4 Utility Vehicles (2)		26,000	26,000	0
Uniforms (2)		1,000	0	0
Division of Administration –				
OCO Professional Packages (3)	ADM TF	0	5,400	0
AGMIC –				
Application modification of existing imaging system	GITF	25,000	0	0
<u>Total Non - Recurring Costs by Fund:</u>				
CARL TF		\$53,480	\$41,457	\$15,834
ADM TF		0	\$5,400	0
GITF		\$25,000	0	0

Notes on Operating Costs and Revenues:

Salaries and benefits were entered at 10 percent above minimum, except for the Senior Attorney which is listed at mid-range, and increased 2 percent for the second and third years in anticipation of salary increases. This is to ensure the ability to recruit qualified staff.

The Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services has an existing land acquisition program and land acquisition staff and has been involved with conservation easements throughout the state. It also has access to several conservation easement documents to assist with standard contract development. The Act provides for the authorization of up to \$50,000,000 in bond revenue to implement the Act. The program will not generate revenue to the department, with the exception of those funds generated from the issuance of the bonds and/or those funds deposited into the Conservation and Recreation Land Program Trust Fund. The department will develop and administer an application and selection process for lands before purchasing these perpetual easements, develop and implement a process for the mapping, appraisal, contracting, and approval of agreements by the appropriate body, development and implement management plans, and ensure landowner compliance with the perpetual easements. The Division of Forestry has expertise with all of these elements and will function as contract managers. General Revenue will pay for personnel, administrative and operating costs, computer hardware and software requirements, vehicles and field equipment, and educational material for marketing the program. The production of actual work products such as maps, appraisals, environmental assessments, closing services, easement documentation reports, etc., will be privatized with outside vendors. Costs for acquisition and post acquisition related services will be funded from the proceeds of the bond issuance or from funds placed in the department’s Conservation and Recreation Lands Program Trust Fund.

	Fund	FY 2005-06	FY 2006-07	FY 2007-08
NON -OPERATING COSTS:				
Transfers to Administrative TF Operating Recurring & Non-Recurring Expenditures		5,000	248,318	247,039
General Revenue Service Charge		0	0	0
Transfers to State Board of Administration – Debt Service	RLP TF	5,000,000	10,000,000	15,000,000
Transfer to AGMIC GITF	CARL TF	25,000	0	0
<u>Total Non-Operating Costs:</u>				
CARL TF		\$30,000	\$248,318	\$247,039
RLP TF		\$5,000,000	\$10,000,000	\$15,000,000
 <u>TOTAL OF COSTS:</u>				
Operating/Non-operating - CARL TF		\$295,470	\$499,476	\$475,849

FCO – CARL TF	\$49,704,530	\$49,500,524	\$49,524,151
Operating – ADM TF	\$5,000	\$248,318	\$247,039
Operating - GITF	\$25,000	0	0
Debt Service RLP TF	\$5,000,000	\$10,000,000	\$15,000,000
 <u>TOTAL REVENUES:</u>			
Bond Proceeds – CARL TF	\$50,000,000	\$50,000,000	\$50,000,000
Debt Service – RLP TF	\$5,000,000	\$10,000,000	\$15,000,000

Notes on Non-Operating Costs:

The amount transferred to the State Board of Administration for debt service is dependent upon the debt service requirements developed. Debt services are estimated at 10 percent of bonds issued, not to exceed 20 annual maturities.

The amount of Document Excise Tax revenue received in the Rural Lands Protection Trust Fund is dependent upon the debt service requirements developed by the State Board of Administration after bond issuance.

VI. Technical Deficiencies:

None.

VII. Related Issues:

None.

This Senate staff analysis does not reflect the intent or official position of the bill’s sponsor or the Florida Senate.

VIII. Summary of Amendments:

None.

This Senate staff analysis does not reflect the intent or official position of the bill's sponsor or the Florida Senate.
