

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES STAFF ANALYSIS

BILL #: HB 99 Designation of an Official Fruit of the State of Florida
SPONSOR(S): Clarke and others
TIED BILLS: **IDEN./SIM. BILLS:** SB 574

REFERENCE	ACTION	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR
1) <u>Governmental Operations Committee</u>	<u>6 Y, 0 N</u>	<u>Brazzell</u>	<u>Everhart</u>
2) <u>Agriculture Committee</u>	<u></u>	<u>Kaiser</u>	<u>Reese</u>
3) <u>State Administration Council</u>	<u></u>	<u></u>	<u></u>
4) <u></u>	<u></u>	<u></u>	<u></u>
5) <u></u>	<u></u>	<u></u>	<u></u>

SUMMARY ANALYSIS

According to chapter 15, Florida Statutes, there are 28 state designations (i.e., beverage, shell, stone, animal, butterfly, etc.), however Florida does not have a "state" fruit. HB 99 designates the orange as the official state fruit.

This bill does not appear to have a fiscal impact on state or local governments.

FULL ANALYSIS

I. SUBSTANTIVE ANALYSIS

A. HOUSE PRINCIPLES ANALYSIS:

The bill does not appear to implicate any of the House Principles.

B. EFFECT OF PROPOSED CHANGES:

Current Situation

While chapter 15, F.S., contains 28 state designations¹, it does not contain a designation for the state fruit.

Florida is the largest producer of oranges in the nation; its 2003-04 crop comprised 84% of the United States' total orange production. That season, Florida produced 10.8 million short tons of fruit. More than 90% of America's orange juice is made from Florida-grown oranges.

Other states with state fruit designations include:

- Arkansas (South Arkansas vine ripe pink tomato),
- Georgia (peach)
- Idaho (huckleberry)
- New York (apple),
- North Carolina (scuppernong grape),
- Rhode Island (Rhode Island Greening Apple),
- Texas (Texas red grapefruit),
- Utah (cherry), and
- Washington (apple).

Proposed Changes

The bill designates the orange (*Citrus sinensis* and hybrids thereof) as the official fruit of Florida.

C. SECTION DIRECTORY:

Section 1 designates the orange (*Citrus sinensis* and hybrids thereof) as the official fruit of Florida.

Section 2 provides an effective date of upon becoming a law.

II. FISCAL ANALYSIS & ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT

A. FISCAL IMPACT ON STATE GOVERNMENT:

1. Revenues: None.

2. Expenditures: None.

¹ These include the state tree, beverage, citrus archive, shell, stone, gem, wildflower, play, animal, freshwater fish, marine mammal, saltwater mammal, butterfly, reptile, air fair, rodeo, festival, moving image center and archive, litter control symbol, pageant, opera program, renaissance festival, railroad museums, transportation museum, soil, fiddle contest, band, and Sports Hall of Fame.

B. FISCAL IMPACT ON LOCAL GOVERNMENTS:

1. Revenues: None.

2. Expenditures: None.

C. DIRECT ECONOMIC IMPACT ON PRIVATE SECTOR: None.

D. FISCAL COMMENTS: None.

III. COMMENTS

A. CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUES:

1. Applicability of Municipality/County Mandates Provision: None.

2. Other: None.

B. RULE-MAKING AUTHORITY: None.

C. DRAFTING ISSUES OR OTHER COMMENTS: None.

IV. AMENDMENTS/COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE & COMBINED BILL CHANGES

None.