

INTRODUCTION

The Florida Farm Bureau Division of Government and Community Affairs staff has compiled this agricultural statutory exemptions guide for use by our members. The guide contains excerpts from sections of Florida Statutes pertaining to: Definition of Development, Farm Buildings, Right-to-Farm, Duplication of Regulation and others.

The purpose of this booklet is to serve as a quick reference. The exemptions listed should not be taken as stand alone or out of context. For a better understanding of the listed exemptions, it is often necessary to refer to the actual statute referenced in the exemption and the statutory chapter.



This material is distributed with the understanding that the authors are not engaged in rendering legal or other professional advice and the information contained herein should not be regarded or relied upon as a substitute for professional advice.

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DEFINITION OF AGRICULTURE

F.S. 570 - DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE & CONSUMER SERVICES

570.02 – Definitions – The following words and phrases as used in this chapter and in the agricultural laws of this state, unless the context otherwise requires, shall have the meanings respectively ascribed to them in this section:

(1) “Agriculture” means the science and art of production of plants and animals useful to humans, including to a variable extent the preparation of these products for human use and their disposal by marketing or otherwise, and includes aquaculture, horticulture, floriculture, viticulture, forestry, dairy, livestock, poultry, bees, and any and all forms of farm products and farm production. For the purposes of marketing and promotional activities, seafood shall also be included in this definition.

DEFINITION OF FARM

F.S. 823 – FLORIDA RIGHT TO FARM

823.14 (3)

(a) "Farm" means the land, buildings, support facilities, machinery, and other appurtenances used in the production of farm or aquaculture products.

(b) "Farm operation" means all conditions or activities by the owner, lessee, agent, independent contractor, and supplier which occur on a farm in connection with the production of farm products and includes, but is not limited to, the marketing of produce at roadside stands or farm markets; the operation of machinery and irrigation pumps; the generation of noise, odors, dust, and fumes; ground or aerial seeding and spraying; the application of chemical fertilizers, conditioners, insecticides, pesticides, and herbicides; and the employment and use of labor.

(c) "Farm product" means any plant, as defined in s. 581.011, or animal useful to humans and includes, but is not limited to, any product derived therefrom.

AG ENCLAVE

F. S. 163 - INTERGOVERNMENTAL PROGRAMS

163.3162 – Agricultural Lands and Practices Act

(5) Amendment to Local Government Comprehensive Plan – The owner of a parcel of land defined as an agricultural enclave under s. 163.3164(33) (see page 7) may apply for an amendment to the local government comprehensive plan pursuant to *s. 163.3187. Such amendment is presumed to be consistent with rule *9J-5.006(5), Florida Administrative Code, and may include land uses and intensities of use that are consistent with the uses and intensities of use of the industrial, commercial, or residential areas that surround the parcel. This presumption may be rebutted by clear and convincing evidence. Each application for a comprehensive plan amendment under this subsection for a parcel larger than 640 acres must include appropriate new urbanism concepts such as clustering, mixed-use development, the creation of rural village and city centers, and the transfer of development rights in order to discourage urban sprawl while protecting landowner rights.

(a) The local government and the owner of a parcel of land that is the subject of an application for an amendment shall have 180 days following the date that the local government receives a complete application to negotiate in good faith to reach consensus on the land uses and intensities of use that are consistent with the uses and intensities of use of the industrial, commercial, or residential areas that surround the parcel. Within 30 days after the local government's receipt of such an application, the local government and owner must agree in writing to a schedule for information submittal, public hearings, negotiations, and final action on the amendment, which schedule may thereafter be altered only with the written consent of the local government and the owner. Compliance with the schedule in the written agreement constitutes good faith negotiations for purposes of paragraph (c).

(b) Upon conclusion of good faith negotiations under paragraph (a), regardless of whether the local government and owner reach consensus on the land uses and intensities of use that are consistent with the uses and intensities of use of the industrial, commercial, or residential areas that surround the parcel, the amendment must be transmitted to the state land planning agency for review pursuant to s. 163.3184. If the local government fails to transmit the amendment within 180 days after receipt of a complete application, the amendment must be immediately transferred to the state land planning agency for such review at the first available transmittal cycle. A plan amendment transmitted to the state land planning agency submitted under this subsection is presumed to be consistent with rule *9J-5.006(5), Florida Administrative Code. This presumption may be rebutted by clear and convincing evidence.

** Note: 9J-5.006(5) is an urban sprawl review.*

DEFINITION OF AG ENCLAVE
F.S. 163 – INTERGOVERNMENTAL PROGRAMS

163.3164

(33) "Agricultural enclave" means an unincorporated, undeveloped parcel that:

(a) Is owned by a single person or entity;

(b) Has been in continuous use for bona fide agricultural purposes, as defined by s. 193.461, (see page 15) for a period of 5 years prior to the date of any comprehensive plan amendment application;

(c) Is surrounded on at least 75 percent of its perimeter by:

1. Property that has existing industrial, commercial, or residential development; or
2. Property that the local government has designated, in the local government's comprehensive plan, zoning map, and future land use map, as land that is to be developed for industrial, commercial, or residential purposes, and at least 75 percent of such property is existing industrial, commercial, or residential development;

(d) Has public services, including water, wastewater, transportation, schools, and recreation facilities, available or such public services are scheduled in the capital improvement element to be provided by the local government or can be provided by an alternative provider of local government infrastructure in order to ensure consistency with applicable concurrency provisions of s. 163.3180; and

(e) Does not exceed 1,280 acres; however, if the property is surrounded by existing or authorized residential development that will result in a density at buildout of at least 1,000 residents per square mile, then the area shall be determined to be urban and the parcel may not exceed 4,480 acres.

AGRICULTURAL LANDS AND PRACTICES ACT
F.S. 163 - INTERGOVERNMENTAL PROGRAMS

163.3162

(4) Duplication of Regulation – Except as otherwise provided in this section and s. 487.051(2), and notwithstanding any other law, including any provision of chapter 125 or this chapter, a county may not exercise any of its powers to adopt any ordinance, resolution, regulation, rule, or policy to prohibit, restrict, regulate, or otherwise limit an activity of a bona fide farm operation on land classified as agricultural land pursuant to s. 193.461, (*see page 15*) if such activity is regulated through implemented best management practices, interim measures, or regulations developed by the Department of Environmental Protection, the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, or a water management district and adopted under chapter 120 as part of a statewide or regional program; or if such activity is expressly regulated by the United States Department of Agriculture, the United States Army Corps of Engineers, or the United States Environmental Protection Agency.

ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCE PERMIT/WETLANDS

F. S. 373 - WATER RESOURCES

373.406 – Exemptions (as per Management and Storage of Surface Water section of Water Resources statutes)

(2) Nothing herein, or in any rule, regulation, or order adopted pursuant hereto, shall be construed to affect the right of any person engaged in the occupation of agriculture, silviculture, floriculture, or horticulture to alter the topography of any tract of land for purposes consistent with the practice of such occupation. However, such alteration may not be for the sole or predominant purpose of impounding or obstructing surface waters.

(3) Nothing herein, or in any rule, regulation, or order adopted pursuant hereto, shall be construed to be applicable to construction, operation, or maintenance of any agricultural closed system. However, part II of this chapter shall be applicable as to the taking and discharging of water for filling, replenishing, and maintaining the water level in any such agricultural closed system. This subsection shall not be construed to eliminate the necessity to meet generally accepted engineering practices for construction, operation, and maintenance of dams, dikes, or levees.

(6) Any district or the department may exempt from regulation under this part those activities that the district or department determines will have only minimal or insignificant individual or cumulative adverse impacts on the water resources of the district. The district and the department are authorized to determine, on a case-by-case basis, whether a specific activity comes within this exemption. Requests to qualify for this exemption shall be submitted in writing to the district or department, and such activities shall not be commenced without a written determination from the district or department confirming that the activity qualifies for the exemption.

(8) Certified aquaculture activities which apply appropriate best management practices adopted pursuant to s. 597.004 are exempt from this part.

(9) Implementation of measures having the primary purpose of environmental restoration or water quality improvement on agricultural lands are exempt from regulation under this part where these measures or practices are determined by the district or department, on a case-by-case basis, to have minimal or insignificant individual and cumulative adverse impact on the water resources of the state. The district or department shall provide written notification as to whether the proposed activity qualifies for the exemption within 30 days after receipt of a written notice requesting the exemption. No activity under this exemption shall commence until the

district or department has provided written notice that the activity qualifies for the exemption.

(10) Implementation of interim measures or best management practices adopted pursuant to s. 403.067 (*see page 21*) that are by rule designated as having minimal individual or cumulative adverse impacts to the water resources of the state are exempt from regulation under this part.

EXEMPTION OF AGRICULTURE AS DEVELOPMENT
F.S. 163 - INTERGOVERNMENTAL PROGRAMS

163.3164

(6) “Development” has the meaning given it in *s. 380.04.

DEFINITION OF DEVELOPMENT
F. S. 380 - LAND AND WATER MANAGEMENT

****F.S. 380.04***

(1) The term “development” means the carrying out of any building activity or mining operation, the making of any material change in the use or appearance of any structure or land, or the dividing of land into three or more parcels.

(3) The following operations or uses shall not be taken for the purpose of this chapter to involve “development” as defined in this section:

(e) The use of any land for the purpose of growing plants, crops, trees, and other agricultural or forestry products; raising livestock; or for other agricultural purposes.

FARM BUILDINGS PERMIT EXEMPTION

F. S. 604 - GENERAL AGRICULTURE LAWS

604.50 – Nonresidential Farm Buildings

Notwithstanding any other law to the contrary, any nonresidential farm building is exempt from the Florida Building Code and any county or municipal building code.

For purposes of this section, the term “nonresidential farm building” means any building or support structure that is used for agricultural purposes, is located on a farm that is not used as a residential dwelling, and is located on land that is an integral part of a farm operation or is classified as agricultural land under s. 193.461. (see page 15) The term “farm” is as defined in s. 823.14. (see page 5)

EXEMPTION FROM BUILDING CODE

F. S. 553 - BUILDING CONSTRUCTION STANDARDS

553.73 Florida Building Code.--

(1)(a) The commission shall adopt, by rule pursuant to ss. 120.536(1) and 120.54, the Florida Building Code which shall contain or incorporate by reference all laws and rules which pertain to and govern the design, construction, erection, alteration, modification, repair, and demolition of public and private buildings, structures, and facilities and enforcement of such laws and rules, except as otherwise provided in this section.

(9) The following buildings, structures, and facilities are exempt from the Florida Building Code as provided by law, and any further exemptions shall be as determined by the Legislature and provided by law:

(c) Nonresidential farm buildings on farms.

(i) Chickees constructed by the Miccosukee Tribe of Indians of Florida or the Seminole Tribe of Florida. As used in this paragraph, the term "chickee" means an open-sided wooden hut that has a thatched roof of palm or palmetto or other

traditional materials, and that does not incorporate any electrical, plumbing, or other nonwood-features.

With the exception of paragraphs (a), (b), (c), and (f), in order to preserve the health, safety, and welfare of the public, the Florida Building Commission may, by rule adopted pursuant to chapter 120, provide for exceptions to the broad categories of buildings exempted in this section, including exceptions for application of specific sections of the code or standards adopted therein. **The Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services shall have exclusive authority to adopt by rule, pursuant to chapter 120, exceptions to nonresidential farm buildings exempted in paragraph (c) when reasonably necessary to preserve public health, safety, and welfare.** The exceptions must be based upon specific criteria, such as under-roof floor area, aggregate electrical service capacity, HVAC system capacity, or other building requirements. Further, the commission may recommend to the Legislature additional categories of buildings, structures, or facilities which should be exempted from the Florida Building Code, to be provided by law.

FARM EQUIPMENT STORAGE MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR

F. S. 604 - GENERAL AGRICULTURAL LAWS

604.40 Farm equipment.--Notwithstanding any other law, ordinance, rule, or policy to the contrary, all power-drawn, power-driven, or self-propelled equipment used on a farm may be stored, maintained, or repaired by the owner within the boundaries of the owner's farm and at least 50 feet away from any public road without limitation.

GREENBELT ASSESSMENT

F. S. 193 – ASSESSMENTS

*Bold and italicized language was adopted in the
2008 Legislative Session.*

193.461 Agricultural lands; classification and assessment; mandated eradication or quarantine program.—

(3)(b) Subject to the restrictions set out in this section, only lands which are used primarily for bona fide agricultural purposes shall be classified agricultural. "Bona fide agricultural purposes" means good faith commercial agricultural use of the land. In determining whether the use of the land for agricultural purposes is bona fide, the following factors may be taken into consideration:

1. The length of time the land has been so used.
2. Whether the use has been continuous.
3. The purchase price paid.
4. Size, as it relates to specific agricultural use, *but in no event shall a minimum acreage be required for agricultural assessment.*
5. Whether an indicated effort has been made to care sufficiently and adequately for the land in accordance with accepted commercial agricultural practices, including, without limitation, fertilizing, liming, tilling, mowing, reforestation, and other accepted agricultural practices.
6. Whether such land is under lease and, if so, the effective length, terms, and conditions of the lease.
7. Such other factors as may from time to time become applicable.

OCCUPATIONAL LICENSE

F. S. 205 - LOCAL BUSINESS TAXES

205.064 Farm, aquacultural, grove, horticultural, floricultural, tropical piscicultural, and tropical fish farm products; certain exemptions.--

(1) A local business tax receipt is not required of any natural person for the privilege of engaging in the selling of farm, aquacultural, grove, horticultural, floricultural, tropical piscicultural, or tropical fish farm products, or products manufactured therefrom, except intoxicating liquors, wine, or beer, when such products were grown or produced by such natural person in the state.

(2) A wholesale farmers' produce market may pay a tax of not more than \$200 for a receipt that will entitle the market's stall tenants to engage in the selling of agricultural and horticultural products therein, in lieu of such tenants being required to obtain individual local business tax receipts to so engage.

OUTDOOR ADVERTISING/SIGNAGE

F. S. 479 - OUTDOOR ADVERTISING

479.16 – Signs for which Permits are not Required. -- The following signs are exempt from the requirement that a permit for a sign be obtained under the provisions of this chapter but are required to comply with the provisions of *s. 479.11(4)-(8):

(1) Signs erected on the premises of an establishment, which signs consist primarily of the name of the establishment or which identify the principal or accessory merchandise, services, activities, or entertainment sold, produced, manufactured, or furnished on the premises of the establishment and which comply with the lighting restrictions under department rule adopted pursuant to s. 479.11(5), or signs owned by a municipality or a county located on the premises of such municipality or such county which display information regarding government services, activities, events, or entertainment. For purposes of this section, the following types of messages shall not be considered information regarding government services, activities, events, or entertainment.

(2) Signs erected, used, or maintained on a farm by the owner or lessee of such farm and relating solely to farm produce, merchandise, service, or entertainment sold, produced, manufactured, or furnished on such farm.

(11) Signs erected upon property warning the public against hunting and fishing or trespassing thereon.

*** 479.11(4)-(8) Specified signs prohibited.--No sign shall be erected, used, operated, or maintained:**

(4) Within 100 feet of any church, school, cemetery, public park, public reservation, public playground, or state or national forest, when such facility is located outside of an incorporated area, except as provided in s. 479.16.

(5) Which displays intermittent lights not embodied in the sign, or any rotating or flashing light within 100 feet of the outside boundary of the right-of-way of any highway on the State Highway System, interstate highway system, or federal-aid primary highway system or which is illuminated in such a manner so as to cause glare or to impair the vision of motorists or otherwise distract motorists so as to interfere with the motorists' ability to safely operate their vehicles. If the sign is on the

premises of an establishment as provided in s. 479.16(1), the local government authority with jurisdiction over the location of the sign shall enforce the provisions of this section as provided in chapter 162 and this section.

(6) Which uses the word "stop" or "danger," or presents or implies the need or requirement of stopping or the existence of danger, or which is a copy or imitation of official signs, and which is adjacent to the right-of-way of any highway on the State Highway System, interstate highway system, or federal-aid primary highway system.

(7) Which is placed on the inside of a curve or in any manner that may prevent persons using the highway from obtaining an unobstructed view of approaching vehicles and which is adjacent to the right-of-way of any highway on the State Highway System, interstate highway system, or federal-aid primary highway system.

(8) Which is located upon the right-of-way of any highway on the State Highway System, interstate highway system, or federal-aid primary highway system.

OVERWIDTH AG EQUIPMENT
F. S. 316 - STATE UNIFORM TRAFFIC CONTROL

***Bold and italicized language was adopted in the
2008 Legislative Session.***

316.515 Maximum Width, Height, Length.—

(5) Implements of Husbandry; Agricultural Trailers; Forestry Equipment; Safety Requirements.

(a) Notwithstanding any other provisions of law, straight trucks, agricultural tractors, and cotton module movers, not exceeding 50 feet in length, or any combination of up to and including three implements of husbandry, including the towing power unit, and any single agricultural trailer with a load thereon or any agricultural implements attached to a towing power unit or a self-propelled agricultural implement or an agricultural tractor, is authorized for the purpose of transporting peanuts, grains, soybeans, cotton, hay, straw, or other perishable farm products from their point of production to the first point of change of custody or of long-term storage, and for the purpose of returning to such point of production, or for the purpose of moving such tractors, movers, and implements from one point of agricultural production to another, by a person engaged in the production of any such product or custom hauler, if such vehicle or combination of vehicles otherwise complies with this section. The Department of Transportation may issue overlength permits for cotton module movers greater than 50 feet but not more than 55 feet in overall length. Such vehicles shall be operated in accordance with all safety requirements prescribed by law and rules of the Department of Transportation.

(b) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, equipment not exceeding 136 inches in width and not capable of speeds exceeding 20 miles per hour which is used exclusively for harvesting forestry products is authorized for the purpose of transporting equipment from one point of harvest to another point of harvest, not to exceed 10 miles, by a person engaged in the harvesting of forestry products. Such vehicles must be operated during daylight hours only, in accordance with all safety requirements prescribed by s. 316.2295(5) and (6).

(c) The width and height limitations of this section do not apply to farming or agricultural equipment, whether self propelled, pulled, or hauled, when temporarily operated during daylight hours upon a public road that is not a limited access facility as defined in s. 334.03(13), and the width and height limitations may be exceeded by such equipment without a permit.

To be eligible for this exemption, the equipment shall be operated within a radius of 50 miles of the real property owned, rented, or leased by the equipment owner. However, equipment being delivered by a dealer to a purchaser is not subject to the 50-mile limitation.

Farming or agricultural equipment greater than 174 inches in width must have one warning lamp mounted on each side of the equipment to denote the width and must have a slow-moving vehicle sign. Warning lamps required by this paragraph must be visible from the front and rear of the vehicle and must be visible from a distance of at least 1,000 feet.

(d) The operator of equipment operated under this subsection is responsible for verifying that the route used has adequate clearance for the equipment.

PRESUMPTION OF COMPLIANCE

F. S. 403 – ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL

***Bold and italicized language was adopted in the
2008 Legislative Session.***

F. S. 403.067 Establishment and Implementation of Total Maximum Daily Loads.—

(6) Calculation and Allocation.-

(a) Calculation of total maximum daily load.

1. Prior to developing a total maximum daily load calculation for each water body or water body segment on the list specified in subsection (4), the department shall coordinate with applicable local governments, water management districts, the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, other appropriate state agencies, local soil and water conservation districts, environmental groups, regulated interests, and affected pollution sources to determine the information required, accepted methods of data collection and analysis, and quality control/quality assurance requirements. The analysis may include mathematical water quality modeling using approved procedures and methods.

2. The department shall develop total maximum daily load calculations for each water body or water body segment on the list described in subsection (4) according to the priority ranking and schedule unless the impairment of such waters is due solely to activities other than point and nonpoint sources of pollution. For waters determined to be impaired due solely to factors other than point and nonpoint sources of pollution, no total maximum daily load will be required. A total maximum daily load may be required for those waters that are impaired predominantly due to activities other than point and nonpoint sources. The total maximum daily load calculation shall establish the amount of a pollutant that a water body or water body segment may receive from all sources without exceeding water quality standards, and shall account for seasonal variations and include a margin of safety that takes into account any lack of knowledge concerning the relationship between effluent limitations and water quality. The total maximum daily load may be based on a pollutant load reduction goal developed by a water management district, provided that such pollutant load reduction goal is promulgated by the department in accordance with the procedural and substantive requirements of this subsection.

(b) Allocation of total maximum daily loads. The total maximum daily loads shall include establishment of reasonable and equitable allocations of the total maximum daily load between or among point and nonpoint sources that will alone, or in conjunction with other management and restoration activities, provide for the

attainment of the pollutant reductions established pursuant to paragraph (a) to achieve water quality standards for the pollutant causing impairment. The allocations may establish the maximum amount of the water pollutant that may be discharged or released into the water body or water body segment in combination with other discharges or releases. Allocations may also be made to individual basins and sources or as a whole to all basins and sources or categories of sources of inflow to the water body or water body segments. An initial allocation of allowable pollutant loads among point and nonpoint sources may be developed as part of the total maximum daily load. However, in such cases, the detailed allocation to specific point sources and specific categories of nonpoint sources shall be established in the basin management action plan pursuant to subsection (7). The initial and detailed allocations shall be designed to attain the pollutant reductions established pursuant to paragraph (a) and shall be based on consideration of the following:

1. Existing treatment levels and management practices;
2. Best management practices established and implemented pursuant to paragraph (7)(c);
3. Enforceable treatment levels established pursuant to state or local law or permit;
4. Differing impacts pollutant sources and forms of pollutant may have on water quality;
5. The availability of treatment technologies, management practices, or other pollutant reduction measures;
6. Environmental, economic, and technological feasibility of achieving the allocation;
7. The cost benefit associated with achieving the allocation;
8. Reasonable timeframes for implementation;
9. Potential applicability of any moderating provisions such as variances, exemptions, and mixing zones; and
10. The extent to which nonattainment of water quality standards is caused by pollution sources outside of Florida, discharges that have ceased, or alterations to water bodies prior to the date of this act.

(c) Adoption of rules. The total maximum daily load calculations and allocations established under this subsection for each water body or water body segment shall be adopted by rule by the secretary pursuant to *ss. 120.536(1), 120.54, and 403.805*. Where additional data collection and analysis are needed to increase the scientific precision and accuracy of the total maximum daily load, the department is authorized

to adopt phased total maximum daily loads that are subject to change as additional data becomes available. Where phased total maximum daily loads are proposed, the department shall, in the detailed statement of facts and circumstances justifying the rule, explain why the data are inadequate so as to justify a phased total maximum daily load. The rules adopted pursuant to this paragraph shall not be subject to approval by the Environmental Regulation Commission. As part of the rule development process, the department shall hold at least one public workshop in the vicinity of the water body or water body segment for which the total maximum daily load is being developed. Notice of the public workshop shall be published not less than 5 days nor more than 15 days before the public workshop in a newspaper of general circulation in the county or counties containing the water bodies or water body segments for which the total maximum daily load calculation and allocation are being developed.

(7) Development of Basin Management Plans and Implementation of Total Maximum Daily Loads.--

(a) Basin management action plans.--

1. In developing and implementing the total maximum daily load for a water body, the department, or the department in conjunction with a water management district, may develop a basin management action plan that addresses some or all of the watersheds and basins tributary to the water body. Such a plan **must** integrate the appropriate management strategies available to the state through existing water quality protection programs to achieve the total maximum daily loads and may provide for phased implementation of these management strategies to promote timely, cost-effective actions as provided for in s. 403.151. The plan **must** establish a schedule for implementing the management strategies, establish a basis for evaluating the plan's effectiveness, and identify feasible funding strategies for implementing the plan's management strategies. The management strategies may include regional treatment systems or other public works, where appropriate, **and in the basin listed in subsection (10) for which a basin management action plan has been adopted, voluntary trading of water quality credits** to achieve the needed pollutant load reductions.

2. A basin management action plan **must** equitably allocate, pursuant to paragraph (6)(b), pollutant reductions to individual basins, as a whole to all basins, or to each identified point source or category of nonpoint sources, as appropriate. For nonpoint sources for which best management practices have been adopted, the initial requirement specified by the plan **must** be those practices developed pursuant to paragraph (c). Where appropriate, the plan may **take into account the benefits of pollutant load reduction achieved by point or nonpoint sources** that have implemented management strategies to reduce pollutant loads, including best management practices, prior to the development of the basin management action plan. The plan **must** also identify the mechanisms **that will address** potential future increases in pollutant loading.

3. The basin management action planning process is intended to involve the broadest possible range of interested parties, with the objective of encouraging the greatest amount of cooperation and consensus possible. In developing a basin management action plan, the department shall assure that key stakeholders, including, but not limited to, applicable local governments, water management districts, the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, other appropriate state agencies, local soil and water conservation districts, environmental groups, regulated interests, and affected pollution sources, are invited to participate in the process. The department shall hold at least one public meeting in the vicinity of the watershed or basin to discuss and receive comments during the planning process and shall otherwise encourage public participation to the greatest practicable extent. Notice of the public meeting **must** be published in a newspaper of general circulation in each county in which the watershed or basin lies not less than 5 days nor more than 15 days before the public meeting. A basin management action plan shall not supplant or otherwise alter any assessment made under subsection (3) or subsection (4) or any calculation or initial allocation.

4. The department shall adopt all or any part of a basin management action plan **and any amendment to such plan** by secretarial order pursuant to chapter 120 to implement the provisions of this section.

5. The basin management action plan **must** include milestones for implementation and water quality improvement, and an associated water quality monitoring component sufficient to evaluate whether reasonable progress in pollutant load reductions is being achieved over time. An assessment of progress toward these milestones shall be conducted every 5 years, and revisions to the plan shall be made as appropriate. Revisions to the basin management action plan shall be made by the department in cooperation with basin stakeholders. Revisions to the management strategies required for nonpoint sources **must** follow the procedures set forth in subparagraph (c)4. Revised basin management action plans **must** be adopted pursuant to subparagraph 4.

6. In accordance with procedures adopted by rule under paragraph (9) (c), basin management action plans may allow point or nonpoint sources that will achieve greater pollutant reductions than required by an adopted total maximum load or wasteload allocation to generate, register, and trade water quality credits for the excess reductions to enable other sources to achieve their allocations; however, the generation of water quality credits does not remove the obligation of a source or activity to meet applicable technology requirements or adopted best management practices. Such plans must allow trading between NPDES permittees, and trading that may or may not involve NPDES permittees, where the generation or use of the credits involve an entity or activity not subject to department water discharge permits whose owner voluntarily elects to obtain department authorization for the generation and sale of credits.

7. The provisions of the department's rule relating to the equitable abatement of pollutants into surface waters shall not be applied to water bodies or water body segments for which a basin management plan that takes into account future new or expanded activities or discharges has been adopted under the section.

(b) *Total maximum daily load implementation.--*

1. The department shall be the lead agency in coordinating the implementation of the total maximum daily loads through existing water quality protection programs. Application of a total maximum daily load by a water management district **must** be consistent with this section and shall not require the issuance of an order or a separate action pursuant to s. 120.536(1) or s. 120.54 for **the** adoption of the calculation and allocation previously established by the department. Such programs may include, but are not limited to:

a. Permitting and other existing regulatory programs, including water-quality-based effluent limitations;

b. Nonregulatory and incentive-based programs, including best management practices, cost sharing, waste minimization, pollution prevention, agreements established pursuant to s. 403.061(21), and public education;

c. Other water quality management and restoration activities, for example surface water improvement and management plans approved by water management districts or basin management action plans developed pursuant to this subsection;

d. **Trading of water quality credits** or other equitable economically based agreements;

e. Public works including capital facilities; or

f. Land acquisition.

2. For a basin management action plan adopted pursuant to paragraph (a), any management strategies and pollutant reduction requirements associated with a pollutant of concern for which a total maximum daily load has been developed, including effluent limits set forth for a discharger subject to NPDES permitting, if any, **must** be included in a timely manner in subsequent NPDES permits or permit modifications for that discharger. The department shall not impose limits or conditions implementing an adopted total maximum daily load in an NPDES permit until the permit expires, the discharge is modified, or the permit is reopened pursuant to an adopted basin management action plan.

a. Absent a detailed allocation, total maximum daily loads shall be implemented through NPDES permit conditions that *provide for* a compliance schedule. In such instances, a facility's NPDES permit *must* allow time for the issuance of an order adopting the basin management action plan. The time allowed for the issuance of an order adopting the plan shall not exceed 5 years. Upon issuance of an order adopting the plan, the permit *must* be reopened *or renewed*, as necessary, and permit conditions consistent with the plan *must* be established. Notwithstanding the other provisions of this subparagraph, upon request by a NPDES permittee, the department as part of a permit issuance, renewal, or modification may establish individual allocations prior to the adoption of a basin management action plan.

b. For holders of NPDES municipal separate storm sewer system permits and other stormwater sources, implementation of a total maximum daily load or basin management action plan *must* be achieved, to the maximum extent practicable, through the use of best management practices or other management measures.

c. The basin management action plan does not relieve the discharger from any requirement to obtain, renew, or modify an NPDES permit or to abide by other requirements of the permit.

d. Management strategies set forth in a basin management action plan to be implemented by a discharger subject to permitting by the department *must* be completed pursuant to the schedule set forth in the basin management action plan. This implementation schedule may extend beyond the 5-year term of an NPDES permit.

e. Management strategies and pollution reduction requirements set forth in a basin management action plan for a specific pollutant of concern shall not be subject to challenge under chapter 120 at the time they are incorporated, in an identical form, into a subsequent NPDES permit or permit modification.

f. For nonagricultural pollutant sources not subject to NPDES permitting but permitted pursuant to other state, regional, or local water quality programs, the pollutant reduction actions adopted in a basin management action plan shall be implemented to the maximum extent practicable as part of those permitting programs.

g. A nonpoint source discharger included in a basin management action plan *must* demonstrate compliance with the pollutant reductions established *under* subsection (6) by either implementing the appropriate best management practices established pursuant to paragraph (c) or conducting water quality monitoring prescribed by the department or a water management district. *A nonpoint source discharger may, in accordance with department rules, supplement the implementation of best-management practices with water quality credit trades in order to*

demonstrate compliance with the pollutant reductions established under subsection (6).

h. A nonpoint source discharger included in a basin management action plan may be subject to enforcement action by the department or a water management district based upon a failure to implement the responsibilities set forth in sub-subparagraph g.

i. A landowner, discharger, or other responsible person who is implementing applicable management strategies specified in an adopted basin management action plan shall not be required by permit, enforcement action, or otherwise to implement additional management strategies to reduce pollutant loads to attain the pollutant reductions established pursuant to subsection (6) and shall be deemed to be in compliance with this section. This subparagraph does not limit the authority of the department to amend a basin management action plan as specified in subparagraph (a)5.

(c) *Best management practices.--*

1. The department, in cooperation with the water management districts and other interested parties, as appropriate, may develop suitable interim measures, best management practices, or other measures necessary to achieve the level of pollution reduction established by the department for **nonagricultural** nonpoint pollutant sources in allocations developed pursuant to subsection (6) and this subsection. These practices and measures may be adopted by rule by the department and the water management districts and, where adopted by rule, shall be implemented by those parties responsible for nonagricultural nonpoint source pollution.

2. The Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services may develop and adopt by rule pursuant to ss. 120.536(1) and 120.54 suitable interim measures, best management practices, or other measures necessary to achieve the level of pollution reduction established by the department for **agricultural pollutant sources** in allocations developed pursuant to subsection (6) and this subsection or for programs implemented pursuant to paragraph (13)(b). These practices and measures may be implemented by those parties responsible for agricultural pollutant sources and the department, the water management districts, and the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services shall assist with implementation. In the process of developing and adopting rules for interim measures, best management practices, or other measures, the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services shall consult with the department, the Department of Health, the water management districts, representatives from affected farming groups, and environmental group representatives. Such rules **must** also incorporate provisions for a **notice of intent to implement** the practices and a system to assure the implementation of the practices, including recordkeeping requirements.

3. Where interim measures, best management practices, or other measures are adopted by rule, the effectiveness of such practices in achieving the levels of pollution reduction established in allocations developed by the department pursuant to subsection (6) and this subsection or in programs implemented pursuant to paragraph (13)(b) **must** be verified at representative sites by the department. The department shall use best professional judgment in making the initial verification that the best management practices are reasonably expected to be effective and, where applicable, **must** notify the appropriate water management district or the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services of its initial verification **before** the adoption of a rule proposed pursuant to this paragraph.

Implementation, in accordance with rules adopted under this paragraph, of practices that have been initially verified to be effective, or verified to be effective by monitoring at representative sites, by the department, shall provide a presumption of compliance with state water quality standards and release from the provisions of *s. 376.307(5) for those pollutants addressed by the practices, and the department is not authorized to institute proceedings against the owner of the source of pollution to recover costs or damages associated with the contamination of surface water or groundwater caused by those pollutants.

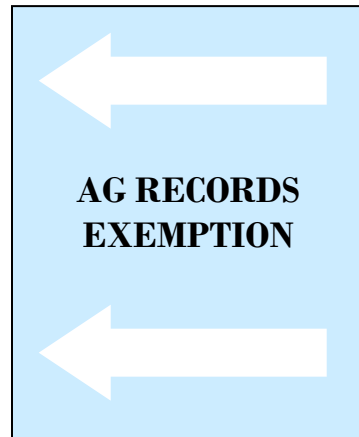


Research projects funded by the department, a water management district, or the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services to develop or demonstrate interim measures or best management practices shall be granted a presumption of compliance with state water quality standards and a release from the provisions of *s. 376.307(5). The presumption of compliance and release **is** limited to the research site and only for those pollutants addressed by the interim measures or best management practices. Eligibility for the presumption of compliance and release **is** limited to research projects on sites where the owner or operator of the research site and the department, a water management district, or the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services have entered into a contract or other agreement that, at a minimum, specifies the research objectives, the cost-share responsibilities of the parties, and a schedule that details the beginning and ending dates of the project.

4. Where water quality problems are demonstrated, despite the appropriate implementation, operation, and maintenance of best management practices and other measures **required by** rules adopted under this paragraph, the department, a water management district, or the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, in consultation with the department, shall institute a reevaluation of the best management practice or other measure. Should the reevaluation determine that the best management practice or other measure requires modification, the department, a water management district, or the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services,

as appropriate, shall revise the rule to require implementation of the modified practice within a reasonable time period as specified in the rule.

5. Agricultural records relating to processes or methods of production, costs of production, profits, or other financial information held by the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services pursuant to subparagraphs 3. and 4. or pursuant to any rule adopted pursuant to subparagraph 2. are confidential and exempt from **s.119.07(1)(a) and s. 24(a), Art. I of the State Constitution. Upon request, records made confidential and exempt pursuant to this subparagraph shall be released to the department or any water management district provided that the confidentiality specified by this subparagraph for such records is maintained.



6. The provisions of subparagraphs 1. and 2. *do* not preclude the department or water management district from requiring compliance with water quality standards or with current best management practice requirements set forth in any applicable regulatory program authorized by law for the purpose of protecting water quality. Additionally, subparagraphs 1. and 2. are applicable only to the extent that they do not conflict with any rules adopted by the department that are necessary to maintain a federally delegated or approved program.

F. S. 376 – POLLUTANT DISCHARGE PREVENTION AND REMOVAL

***376.307 Water Quality Assurance Trust Fund.--**

(5) Except as otherwise provided by law, the department shall recover to the use of the fund from a person or persons at any time causing or having caused the discharge or from the Federal Government, jointly and severally, all sums owed or expended from the fund, pursuant to s. 376.308, except that the department may decline to pursue such recovery if it finds the amount involved too small or the likelihood of recovery too uncertain. Sums recovered as a result of damage due to discharge of a pollutant or other similar disaster shall be apportioned between the fund and the General Revenue Fund so as to repay the full costs to the General Revenue Fund of any sums disbursed therefrom as a result of such disaster. Any request for reimbursement to the fund for such costs, if not paid within 30 days of demand, shall be turned over to the department for collection.

F. S. 119 – PUBLIC RECORDS

**** 119.07 Inspection and copying of records; photographing public records; fees; exemptions.--**

(1)(a) Every person who has custody of a public record shall permit the record to be inspected and copied by any person desiring to do so, at any reasonable time, under reasonable conditions, and under supervision by the custodian of the public records.

RIGHT TO FARM ACT

F. S. 823 - PUBLIC NUISANCES

823.14

(4) Farm Operation Not to be or Become a Nuisance

(a) No farm operation which has been in operation for 1 year or more since its established date of operation and which was not a nuisance at the time of its established date of operation shall be a public or private nuisance if the farm operation conforms to generally accepted agricultural and management practices, except that the following conditions shall constitute evidence of a nuisance:

1. The presence of untreated or improperly treated human waste, garbage, offal, dead animals, dangerous waste materials, or gases which are harmful to human or animal life.
2. The presence of improperly built or improperly maintained septic tanks, water closets, or privies.
3. The keeping of diseased animals which are dangerous to human health, unless such animals are kept in accordance with a current state or federal disease control program.
4. The presence of unsanitary places where animals are slaughtered, which may give rise to diseases which are harmful to human or animal life.

(b) No farm operation shall become a public or private nuisance as a result of a change in ownership, a change in the type of farm product being produced, a change in conditions in or around the locality of the farm, or a change brought about to comply with Best Management Practices adopted by local, state, or federal agencies if such farm has been in operation for 1 year or more since its established date of operation and if it was not a nuisance at the time of its established date of operation.

(5) **When Expansion of Operation Not Permitted.**--This act shall not be construed to permit an existing farm operation to change to a more excessive farm operation with regard to noise, odor, dust, or fumes where the existing farm operation is adjacent to an established homestead or business on March 15, 1982.

(6) **Limitation on Duplication of Government Regulation.**--It is the intent of the Legislature to eliminate duplication of regulatory authority over farm operations as expressed in this subsection. Except as otherwise provided for in this section and s. 487.051(2), and notwithstanding any other provision of law, a local government may not adopt any ordinance, regulation, rule, or policy to prohibit, restrict, regulate, or otherwise limit an activity of a bona fide farm operation on land classified as agricultural

land pursuant to s. 193.461, where such activity is regulated through implemented best-management practices or interim measures developed by the Department of Environmental Protection, the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, or water management districts and adopted under chapter 120 as part of a statewide or regional program. When an activity of a farm operation takes place within a wellfield protection area as defined in any wellfield protection ordinance adopted by a local government, and the adopted best-management practice or interim measure does not specifically address wellfield protection, a local government may regulate that activity pursuant to such ordinance. This subsection does not limit the powers and duties provided for in s. 373.4592 or limit the powers and duties of any local government to address an emergency as provided for in chapter 252.

SALES TAX EXEMPTIONS

F. S. 212 - TAX ON SALES, USE, AND OTHER TRANSACTIONS

212.031 Tax on rental or license fee for use of real property.--

(1)(a) It is declared to be the legislative intent that every person is exercising a taxable privilege who engages in the business of renting, leasing, letting, or granting a license for the use of any real property unless such property is:

1. Assessed as agricultural property under s. 193.461. (See page 15)

212.0501 Tax on diesel fuel for business purposes; purchase, storage, and use.—

(1) It is declared to be the legislative intent that every person is exercising a taxable privilege who purchases any diesel fuel as defined in chapter 206 for use by that person in a trade or business.

(3) For purposes of this section, "consumption, use, or storage by a trade or business" does not include those uses of diesel fuel specifically exempt on account of residential purposes; or in any tractor, vehicle, or other equipment used exclusively on a farm or for processing farm products on the farm, no part of which diesel fuel is used in any licensed motor vehicle on the public highways of this state; or the purchase or storage of diesel fuel held for resale.

(5) Diesel fuel upon which the fuel taxes pursuant to chapter 206 have been paid is exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter. Liquefied petroleum gas or other fuel used to heat a structure in which started pullets or broilers are raised is exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter; however, such exemption shall not be allowed unless the purchaser or lessee signs a certificate stating that the fuel to be exempted is for the exclusive use designated herein.

212.07 Sales, storage, use tax; tax added to purchase price; dealer not to absorb; liability of purchasers who cannot prove payment of the tax; penalties; general exemptions.—

(5)(a) The gross proceeds derived from the sale in this state of livestock, poultry, and other farm products direct from the farm are exempted from the tax levied by this chapter provided such sales are made directly by the producers. The producers shall be entitled to such exemptions although the livestock so sold in this state may have been registered with a breeders' or registry association prior to the sale and although the sale takes place at a livestock show or race meeting, so long as the sale is made by the original producer and within this state. When sales of livestock, poultry, or other farm products are made to consumers by any person, as defined herein, other than a producer, they are not exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter. The foregoing exemption does not apply to ornamental nursery stock offered for retail sale by the producer.

(b) Sales of race horses at claiming races are taxable; however, if sufficient information is provided by race track officials to properly administer the tax, sales tax is due only on the maximum single amount for which a horse is sold at all races at which it is claimed during an entire racing season.

(6) It is specifically provided that the use tax as defined herein does not apply to livestock and livestock products, to poultry and poultry products, or to farm and agricultural products, when produced by the farmer and used by him or her and members of the farmer's family and his or her employees on the farm.

(7) Provided, however, that each and every agricultural commodity sold by any person, other than a producer, to any other person who purchases not for direct consumption but for the purpose of acquiring raw products for use or for sale in the process of preparing, finishing, or manufacturing such agricultural commodity for the ultimate retail consumer trade shall be and is exempted from any and all provisions of this chapter, including payment of the tax applicable to the sale, storage, use, or transfer, or any other utilization or handling thereof, except when such agricultural commodity is actually sold as a marketable or finished product to the ultimate consumer; in no case shall more than one tax be exacted.

212.08 Sales, rental, use, consumption, distribution, and storage tax; specified exemptions.--The sale at retail, the rental, the use, the consumption, the distribution, and the storage to be used or consumed in this state of the following are hereby specifically exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter.

(3) **Exemptions; Certain Farm Equipment.** --There shall be no tax on the sale, rental, lease, use, consumption, or storage for use in this state of power farm equipment used exclusively on a farm or in a forest in the agricultural production of crops or products as produced by those agricultural industries included in s. 570.02(1), (See page 5) or for fire prevention and suppression work with respect to such crops or products. Harvesting may not be construed to include processing activities. This exemption is not forfeited by moving farm equipment between farms or forests. However, this exemption shall not be allowed unless the purchaser, renter, or lessee signs a certificate stating that the farm equipment is to be used exclusively on a farm or in a forest for agricultural production or for fire prevention and suppression, as required by this subsection. Possession by a seller, lessor, or other dealer of a written certification by the purchaser, renter, or lessee certifying the purchaser's, renter's, or lessee's entitlement to an exemption permitted by this subsection relieves the seller from the responsibility of collecting the tax on the nontaxable amounts, and the department shall look solely to the purchaser for recovery of such tax if it determines that the purchaser was not entitled to the exemption.

(5) **Exemptions; Account of Use.** --

(a) Items in agricultural use and certain nets.--There are exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter nets designed and used exclusively by commercial fisheries;

disinfectants, fertilizers, insecticides, pesticides, herbicides, fungicides, and weed killers used for application on crops or groves, including commercial nurseries and home vegetable gardens, used in dairy barns or on poultry farms for the purpose of protecting poultry or livestock, or used directly on poultry or livestock; portable containers or movable receptacles in which portable containers are placed, used for processing farm products; field and garden seeds, including flower seeds; nursery stock, seedlings, cuttings, or other propagative material purchased for growing stock; seeds, seedlings, cuttings, and plants used to produce food for human consumption; cloth, plastic, and other similar materials used for shade, mulch, or protection from frost or insects on a farm; generators used on poultry farms; and liquefied petroleum gas or other fuel used to heat a structure in which started pullets or broilers are raised; however, such exemption shall not be allowed unless the purchaser or lessee signs a certificate stating that the item to be exempted is for the exclusive use designated herein. Also exempt are cellophane wrappers, glue for tin and glass (apiarists), mailing cases for honey, shipping cases, window cartons, and baling wire and twine used for baling hay, when used by a farmer to contain, produce, or process an agricultural commodity.

(e) Gas or electricity used for certain agricultural purposes.--

1. Butane gas, propane gas, natural gas, and all other forms of liquefied petroleum gases are exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter if used in any tractor, vehicle, or other farm equipment which is used exclusively on a farm or for processing farm products on the farm and no part of which gas is used in any vehicle or equipment driven or operated on the public highways of this state. This restriction does not apply to the movement of farm vehicles or farm equipment between farms. The transporting of bees by water and the operating of equipment used in the apiary of a beekeeper is also deemed an exempt use.

2. Electricity used directly or indirectly for production or processing of agricultural products on the farm is exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter. This exemption applies only if the electricity used for the exempt purposes is separately metered. If the electricity is not separately metered, it is conclusively presumed that some portion of the electricity is used for a nonexempt purpose, and all of the electricity used for such purposes is taxable.

(l) Growth enhancers or performance enhancers for cattle.--There is exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter the sale of performance-enhancing or growth-enhancing products for cattle.

(7) **Miscellaneous Exemptions.** -- Exemptions provided to any entity by this chapter do not inure to any transaction that is otherwise taxable under this chapter when payment is made by a representative or employee of the entity by any means, including, but not limited to, cash, check, or credit card, even when that representative or employee is subsequently reimbursed by the entity. In addition, exemptions provided to any entity by this subsection do not inure to any transaction

that is otherwise taxable under this chapter unless the entity has obtained a sales tax exemption certificate from the department or the entity obtains or provides other documentation as required by the department. Eligible purchases or leases made with such a certificate must be in strict compliance with this subsection and departmental rules, and any person who makes an exempt purchase with a certificate that is not in strict compliance with this subsection and the rules is liable for and shall pay the tax. The department may adopt rules to administer this subsection.

(d) Feeds.--Feeds for poultry, ostriches, and livestock, including racehorses and dairy cows, are exempt.

Note: For specific information, please contact the Department of Revenue.

TRANSPORTATION

F. S. 322 - DRIVERS' LICENSES

322.53 License required; exemptions

(2) The following persons are exempt from the requirement to obtain a commercial driver's license:

(c) Farmers transporting farm supplies or farm machinery within 150 miles of their farm, or transporting agricultural products to or from the first place of storage or processing or directly to or from market, within 150 miles of their farm.

WATER USE

F. S. 403 - ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL

403.927 Use of water in farming and forestry activities.--

(1) The Legislature recognizes the great value of farming and forestry to this state and that continued agricultural activity is compatible with wetlands protection. In order to avoid unnecessary expense and delay from duplicative programs, it is the intent of the Legislature to provide for the construction and operation of agricultural water management systems under authority granted to water management districts and to control, by the department or by delegation of authority to water management districts, the ultimate discharge from agricultural water management systems.

(2) Agricultural activities and agricultural water management systems are authorized by this section and are not subject to the provisions of *s. 403.087 or **ss. 403.91-403.929. Except for aquaculture water management systems located within waters of the state, the department shall not enforce water quality standards within an agricultural water management system. The department may require a stormwater permit or appropriate discharge permit at the ultimate point of discharge from an agricultural water management system or a group of connected agricultural water management systems. Impacts of agricultural activities and agricultural water management systems on groundwater quality shall be regulated by water management districts.

***403.087 Permits; general issuance; denial; revocation; prohibition; penalty.—**

(1) A stationary installation that is reasonably expected to be a source of air or water pollution must not be operated, maintained, constructed, expanded, or modified without an appropriate and currently valid permit issued by the department, unless exempted by department rule. In no event shall a permit for a water pollution source be issued for a term of more than 10 years, nor may an operation permit issued after July 1, 1992, for a major source of air pollution have a fixed term of more than 5 years. However, upon expiration, a new permit may be issued by the department in accordance with this chapter and the rules of the department.

*** (Note: 403.91 and 403.929 have been repealed.)*

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Bay	850-872-2077	Liberty	850-674-5471
Bradford	904-964-6369	Madison	850-973-4071
Brevard	321-636-4361	Manatee	941-746-6161
Broward	954-972-2525	Marion	352-237-2124
Calhoun	850-674-5471	Martin	772-286-1038
Clay	904-282-0644	Nassau	904-879-3498
Collier	239-657-6500	Okaloosa	850-682-3536
Columbia	386-752-4003	Okeechobee	863-763-3101
Dade	305-246-5514	Orange	407-293-2456
Desoto/Charlotte	863-494-3636	Osceola	407-847-5189
Duval	904-768-4836	Palm Beach	561-498-5200
Escambia	850-587-2135	Pasco	352-567-5641
Flagler	386-447-5282	Pinellas	727-466-6390
Gadsden	850-627-7196	Polk	863-533-0561
Gilchrist	352-463-2298	Putnam/St. Johns	386-325-5822
Gulf	850-674-5471	St. Lucie	772-465-0440
Hamilton	386-792-1458	Santa Rosa	850-675-4572
Hardee	863-773-3117	Sarasota	941-371-2043
Hendry/Glades	863-675-2535	Seminole	407-327-8749
Hernando/Citrus	352-796-2526	Sumter	352-793-4545
Highlands	863-385-5141	Suwannee	386-362-1274
Hillsborough	813-685-9121	Taylor	850-584-2371
Holmes	850-547-4227	Union	386-496-2171
Indian River	772-562-4119	Volusia	386-734-1612
Jackson	850-482-5751	Wakulla	850-926-3425
Jefferson	850-997-2213	Walton	850-892-5512
Lafayette	386-294-1399	Washington	850-638-1756
Lake	352-343-4407	Western Palm Beach	561-996-0343
Lee	239-561-5100		

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