

oppaga

Progress Report



October 2003

Report No. 03-57

Food Safety Program Increases Some Fees; Still Requires Funding From Other Sources

at a glance

The Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services implemented some recommendations made in our November 2001 review of the Food Safety and Quality Program, which enabled the Division of Food Safety to move closer to self-sufficiency than in previous years.

However, program regulatory fees have not been increased to levels that fully support costs. Program revenues for the Division of Food Safety and the Division of Dairy Industry will be an estimated \$3.9 million short of covering expenses during Fiscal Year 2003-04. This shortfall will be subsidized by general revenue and other department programs. To eliminate this subsidy, the Legislature would need to revise statutes to authorize the program to charge sufficient fees to cover costs. Also, the department has not implemented our recommendations to discontinue inspecting a dairy located in Spain that is exporting commodities to Florida.

Purpose

In accordance with state law, this progress report informs the Legislature of the actions taken in response to the findings and recommendations included in our 2001 justification review of the Food Safety and Quality Program administered by the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services.^{1,2}

Background

The Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services' Food Safety and Quality Program is intended to ensure the safety and wholesomeness of consumer dairy and food products. The program permits and inspects food and dairy establishments and performs lab analyses of food samples. The program is composed of the Division of Food Safety and the Division of Dairy Industry.

- The **Division of Food Safety** projects that it will permit and inspect over 42,000 food establishments to assure compliance with sanitation requirements in permitted retail food stores, food processing plants, and food distribution points where food is sold to the public. The program issues permits after determining that the facilities demonstrate compliance with sanitation requirements and then periodically inspects them to ensure continued compliance with sanitation standards.

¹ Section 11.51(6), *Florida Statutes*.

² *Justification Review of the Food Safety and Quality Program within the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services*, [Report No. 01-53](#), November 2001.

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Division inspectors also weigh-test packages to verify accuracy of labeling, test packaged meat products for labeled fat content, and collect food samples to detect bacterial contamination and authenticity of ingredients. The division’s labs test food samples for the presence of pathogens, contamination, or adulteration.

- The program also provides grading and inspection services to poultry and egg packing plants that wish to voluntarily display United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) grades on products offered for sale.³ Further, it licenses water vending machines and monitors water purity for water sold through the machines, monitors the processing and labeling of bottled water and packaged ice, and oversees inspections of bottled water plants, packaged ice plants, and water vending machines.
- The **Division of Dairy Industry** permits and inspects 1,111 dairy farms, milk processors, frozen dessert manufacturers, single-service container manufacturers, and bulk milk tankers to assure compliance with sanitary requirements and correct labeling. These facilities produce milk, milk products, and ice cream and frozen desserts, and may ship these products to other states. Dairy inspectors collect samples that are tested by the program’s laboratories for product quality standards and the presence of bacteria, antibodies, and other impurities.

³ This activity is conducted under a cooperative agreement with the USDA to ensure that these products qualify for labeling under USDA standards.

For Fiscal Year 2003-04, the program was appropriated \$18,473,845 and 320 positions for food safety and dairy regulatory activities (see Exhibit 1).

Prior Findings

Program self-sufficiency

Our prior report analyzed the funding structure of the Food Safety and Quality Program and identified options to enable the program to be self-supporting.

Food safety fees. The Division of Food Safety is primarily funded through industry fees. However, in Fiscal Year 2001-02, the division received an appropriation of \$2.4 million from general revenue to cover its direct costs.⁴

Our report concluded that although the department increased food safety regulatory fees in March 2001 and October 2001, the program had not established fees at a sufficiently high level to become self-supporting. It had not implemented maximum fee levels or begun assessing reinspection fees authorized by the 2001 Legislature. A reinspection fee has the added benefit of possibly improving compliance rates, as food establishments would be directly penalized if the department had to reinspect a facility due to serious violations found at the initial inspection.

⁴ Although the program is receiving only \$1,539 in General Revenue for Fiscal Year 2003-04, this reduction in general revenue is primarily due to a fund shift to the department’s General Inspection Trust Fund rather than increased fee revenues.

Exhibit 1

Most of the Program’s Fiscal Year 2003-04 Appropriations Are for Food Safety Services

Appropriation	Division of Food Safety	Division of Dairy Industry	Total
FTE	292	28	320
General Revenue	\$ 1,539	\$1,600,280	\$ 1,601,819
Trust Funds	16,852,026	20,000	16,872,026
Total Appropriation	\$16,853,565	\$1,620,280	\$18,473,845

Source: General Appropriations Act for Fiscal Year 2003-04, Ch. 2003-397, *Laws of Florida*.

We recommended that the department revise Rule 5K-4.020, *Florida Administrative Code*, to assess food establishment permit fees at levels needed to cover program costs and to levy the reinspection fee as authorized by law. Establishing fees at levels to cover direct and indirect costs would generate an estimated \$3.7 million in additional revenues and allow the program to be self-supporting.

We also recommended that the department establish a sliding permit fee system that bases permits on the size and nature of the business being regulated, which would better reflect the program's workload and help avoid creating burdensome fee levels for small businesses.

Dairy industry fees. The Division of Dairy Industry's dairy regulatory activities are predominantly funded from general revenue.⁵ The program charges no fees to conduct inspections of dairy farms and processor facilities for sanitation and food quality standards compliance.

If the Legislature wished to require dairy inspections to be supported from industry fees, we recommended that the Legislature amend statutes to authorize the department to assess a dairy product inspection fee levied at the bulk delivery point and to charge a reinspection fee. Assessing a volume fee at the bulk delivery point would be more feasible than establishing permit fees, as permit fees in Florida would have to be set at a high level due to the relatively small number of dairy facilities that operate in the state. A volume fee could be assessed on bulk milk at the time of delivery to a processing plant. A reinspection fee also could be used to help ensure that noncompliant facilities pay for the extra work they create. Our report concluded that if fees were established at levels needed to cover direct and indirect costs, the program would generate an estimated \$1.7 million in additional revenues and no longer need general revenue for this function.

⁵ The division collects less than \$20,000 annually from frozen dessert licenses and milk fat testers' permits.

Farm certifications and inspections in Spain

We concluded that the Food Safety and Quality Program should discontinue conducting dairy farm inspections in Spain. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) is responsible for conducting port inspections of imported dairy products that have been shipped into the U.S. from foreign countries. The purpose of this inspection is to ensure that only products that have been certified to be in compliance with U.S. food standards come into the country.

However, the FDA notified the department on September 15, 1998, that yogurt products had been shipped into Florida from a non-certified dairy in Spain. These products had been shipped into Florida for two years before a competitor discovered the situation. The FDA advised program staff that the department could order the yogurt taken off of the shelves or take one of three options. One of these options was for the department to assume responsibility for certifying and inspecting the Spanish dairy and thus treat the dairy the same as any other in the state's jurisdiction. Department officials chose to certify and inspect the dairy rather than having the product removed from the shelves or taking the other options.⁶

In 1998, the program certified the dairy and staff began traveling to Spain for periodic inspections. State dairy inspectors must visit the dairy at least four times a year. Through an agreement between the program and the dairy, the dairy reimbursed state employee travel costs and other out-of-pocket expenses. However, the state was paying the salary cost of sending an inspector and other staff as needed. Between 1998 and 2001, the program paid \$27,587 in salary costs for 152 person days spent traveling to Spain.

⁶ The Spanish dairy came under the state's jurisdiction through acceptance of the option to certify and inspect the dairy. The other available options were (1) to have Spain adopt the FDA's inspection regulations, and (2) for the FDA to compare the U.S. and Spanish food safety systems and obtain industry approval of the Spanish system. None of the options were mandatory and alternative approaches are allowed if they satisfy legal and procedural requirements.

Regulation of products imported into the United States is a federal, not a state, responsibility. By choosing to certify the Spanish dairy, Florida has assumed both the cost and potential liability of these inspections. The department has established a precedent that could lead to further agreements of this nature. We recommended that the department discontinue farm certifications and inspections in Spain. We also recommended that the department consult with its legal counsel and the U.S. Food and Drug Administration regarding any potential legal liability and available options for discontinuing state certification.

Status of Recommendations

The department has increased some food establishment permit fees, expanded food establishment categories to better align fee levels with workload, and implemented the food establishment reinspection fee authorized by the 2001 Legislature. Despite these changes, the Food Safety and Quality Program is still not self-supporting. As a result, the program continues to require substantial subsidies from general revenue as well as funding from other department programs. The program has not discontinued dairy farm inspections in Spain.

The Division of Food Safety has moved closer toward self-sufficiency, but the program is not self-supporting

The department revised Rule 5K-4.020, *Florida Administrative Code*, to increase food establishment permit fees and established a reinspection fee as authorized by the Legislature. These changes and an increase in the number of food establishments should enable the Division of Food Safety to generate revenues that cover more of its costs than in previous years. However, the Legislature has chosen not to revise statutes to implement a dairy product inspection fee or reinspection fee

to cover the Division of Dairy Industry's annual operating cost.

The food establishment permit fee increases will reduce the program's revenue shortfall from \$4.6 million in Fiscal Year 2002-03 to an estimated \$3.9 million for Fiscal Year 2003-04. This shortfall includes \$2.1 million for the Division of Food Safety and \$1.8 million for the Division of Dairy Industry. This shortfall will be subsidized by general revenue and other department programs. As shown in Exhibit 2, the Division of Food Safety's fees and other revenues should cover its costs for poultry and egg grading and direct costs for food establishment inspections. However, the program will have shortfalls in three areas.

- Since no action has been taken to implement inspection or reinspection fees for the Division of Dairy Industry, the division will continue to need a subsidy of \$1.8 million.⁷
- Revenues for chemical and pesticide residue laboratories will fall \$1.7 million short of covering the cost of operating this function.
- Revenues for food establishment inspections will fall \$449,000 short of covering its estimated overhead costs.

If the Legislature wishes to discontinue subsidizing the Food Safety and Quality Program's expenses from other sources of revenue, the Legislature and the department have three options for covering program costs. First, the Legislature could establish bulk point-of-delivery and reinspection fees to cover the cost of the Division of Dairy Industry. Establishing bulk point-of-delivery charges and reinspection fees for dairies would make the division self-sufficient. If the Legislature chooses to establish dairy fees, it would need to revise s. 502.053, *Florida Statutes*, to authorize the department to levy these charges.

⁷ We added an estimate of indirect overhead cost for the Division of Dairy Industry at the rate of 9.3% of salaries and benefits, based on the budget for department-wide administrative overhead activities as a percentage of total department salaries and benefits.

Exhibit 2

OPPAGA Projects That Food Safety and Quality Program Revenues Will Fall \$3.9 Million Short of Covering Its Expenses in Fiscal Year 2003-04

Estimated Revenues and Expenses ¹	Food Establishment Inspections	Poultry and Egg Grading	Chemical and Pesticide Residue Laboratories	Total Division of Food Safety	Total Division of Dairy Industry	Total Food Safety and Quality Program
Fees	\$12,724,000	\$1,792,945	\$ 0	\$14,516,945	\$ 15,650	\$14,532,595
Grants	237,489	14,447	0	251,936		251,936
Other Revenue	1,139,045	334	383	1,139,762	1,610	1,141,372
Total Estimated Revenue	\$14,100,534	\$1,807,726	\$ 383	\$15,908,643	\$ 17,260	\$15,925,903
Direct Expenses ²	13,496,674	1,680,096	1,645,709	16,822,479	1,689,388	18,511,867
Department Overhead ³	1,052,450	99,074 ⁴	39,264	1,190,788	116,248 ⁴	1,307,036
Total Estimated Expenses⁵	\$14,549,124	\$1,779,170	\$ 1,684,973	\$18,013,267	\$ 1,805,636	\$19,818,903
Estimated Revenue Shortfall	\$ (448,590)	\$ 28,556	\$(1,684,590)	\$(2,104,624)	\$(1,788,376)	\$(3,893,000)

¹ Projections for Fiscal Year 2003-04 were based on 2002-03 program costs and adjustments that we confirmed with division management.

Excludes revenues and expenditures for federal grant programs in which the grant covers department costs and the department cannot use the revenues for other functions.

² Direct expenses include costs for division management.

³ Department overhead expenses include purchasing, accounting, legal, and other administrative activities. The department excludes department-level overhead expenses paid from general revenue in its overhead allocations.

⁴ The department does not allocate overhead to the Poultry and Egg Grading activity within the Division of Food Safety or to the Division of Dairy Industry. We estimated overhead for these two functions at the rate of 9.3% of salaries and benefits, based on the budget for department-wide administrative overhead activities as a percentage of total department salaries and benefits.

⁵ The department may implement cost strategies that could affect expenses, such as transferring positions to other programs.

Source: OPPAGA analysis of Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services draft program cost statements for Fiscal Year 2002-03 and information provided by the Division of Food Safety.

Second, the Legislature could increase statutory food establishment permit fee caps and then direct the department to increase these fees to cover the cost of the chemical and pesticide residue laboratories. The laboratory costs cannot be reasonably charged to the producers of the products being tested, as the food products being tested are often collected from farms, packinghouses, and import brokers; these entities do not currently pay permit fees. The Legislature could direct the department to recover food testing costs from the regulated food establishments where the products may be eventually processed or sold. This would likely require increasing the \$500 statutory fee caps for these outlets because many businesses are

being charged fees at or near the \$500 statutory fee cap and some smaller businesses are approaching those same levels. And, the food establishments may also be facing increases in the fees to cover the indirect costs of their inspections (see below). If this alternative is implemented, the average increase in permit fees per retail food establishment would be approximately \$40 annually.

Third, the department could further increase food establishment permit fees to cover the indirect cost of this function. The department would need to revise Rule 5K-4.020, *Florida Administrative Code*, to increase the permit fees.

Statutory fee maximums limit the extent to which the department can implement a sliding scale fee system for food establishments

Consistent with our recommendation, the department has added some new categories of food establishment permit fees to better align fees to the nature of the business being regulated. However, the department is limited in how far it can move in this direction due to statutory fee caps. As discussed earlier, many businesses are being charged fees at or near the \$500 statutory fee cap and some smaller businesses are approaching those same levels. Raising the fee cap would enable the department to set the fees for larger establishments at levels that better reflect the workload they cause and possibly allow a reduction in fees for establishments requiring less work.

The department has not discontinued dairy farm inspections in Spain

The department has adjusted its inspection fees charged to the Spanish dairy facility, which has enabled it to recover all of its costs for these inspections, including personnel costs. However, the department has not implemented our prior report's recommendations to discontinue certifications and inspections of the Spanish dairy. Although these inspections are the responsibility of the U.S. Food and Drug Administration, the department continues to take the responsibility for conducting these inspections. The department reports that it has not consulted its legal counsel and the Food and Drug Administration regarding any potential legal liability from these inspections and available options for discontinuing state certification.



Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services
CHARLES H. BRONSON, Commissioner
The Capitol • Tallahassee, FL 32399-0800

Please Respond to:

October 21, 2003

Mr. Gary VanLandingham, Director
Office of Program Policy Analysis & Government Accountability
111 West Madison, Room 312
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-1475

Re: OPPAGA Justification Review –
Progress Report

Dear Mr. VanLandingham:

Thank you very much for the opportunity to comment on the OPPAGA Progress Report relating to the Department's food safety programs. We appreciated the opportunity to work with your staff during the initial justification review in November 2001, through the progress reports and during the development of the final Progress Report which you will make to the Senate Agriculture Committee this week. I wish to offer the following comments that will further clarify and provide further documentation to relay recent activities that have taken place in the food safety programs.

We appreciate the fact that this review of possible fund shifts for the State's Food Safety and Quality Programs which your office provided to the Legislature in November 2001 included our Department's comments in an Appendix 4. Since that time the Department has continued to work with your office to provide a 6 month, 12 month and 18 month progress responses.

In Florida and across the nation, public health programs have been historically funded from General Revenue. The Food Safety and Dairy programs are important components of our state's public health system. We are pleased that OPPAGA's review of November, 2001 recognized that the programs provide a public health benefit. As you know, we are requesting that the Legislature reinstate a portion of the General Revenue funds to support the critical food safety programs since these program serve the entire citizenry of the state.



Florida Agriculture and Forest Products
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Prior to reorganization of the Department's operating divisions, the food safety program was predominantly funded by General Revenue and generated no revenues from the regulated food industries. In 1992, the Legislature began requiring annual permit fees from the regulated food industry (effective in 1993) with a certain percentage of General Revenue continuing (see graphs) since no fees were associated with laboratory analysis of food products for public health pathogen risks and contamination nor for the state's pesticide residue program.

The current report by OPPAGA indicates that the Department has not increased annual permit fees to fully support costs. While this is true, in additional response, I feel compelled to relay our Department's initiative and efforts to address this finding. The Department has

- 1) increased annual permit fees two times in the past two years,
- 2) created and implemented a reinspection fee after months of rule development to gain consensus with the food industries,
- 3) established a fee to be effective January 2004 to recover costs of generating each Certificate of Free Sale necessary for Florida firms to export internationally,
- 4) reduced numbers of positions in administration and laboratories and increased efficiencies in the field,
- 5) modified inspections of a dairy processor located in Spain to recover all salary as well as travel costs associated with inspections as directed by legislative committee,
- 6) worked with federal authorities to gain finalization of a federal program to assume this international inspection, and
- 7) requested that homeland security positions, funded this year from General Inspection Trust Funds, be transferred back to General Revenue funds as originally appropriated since these positions are not a part of the food safety inspection program.

While it is true that the Department has not been able to recover all costs by annual permit fees, we offer that this is in part due to

- 1) the public health food safety laboratory analysis program does not have fee revenues for the detection of pathogens, contaminants and other health risks in foods. These analyses are often conducted on foods shipped into the state that have been associated with a higher risk to the consuming public,
- 2) no fee or other funding source exists for the statewide pesticide residue program,
- 3) the Department sought an annual permit fee cap increase in the Legislature to fully fund the program with the appropriate sliding scale of annual permit fees. This requested increase was only partially enacted raising the annual permit fee cap from \$350 to \$500,
- 4) the Department finds it very difficult to follow OPPAGA's directive to have a sliding annual permit fee system that bases fees on the size and nature of

business being regulated and at the same time charge all businesses the same fee. The Department initially set up a sliding annual permit fee system in 1992 and has continued to adjust this with the two rule changes to increase these annual permit fees in 2001.

- 5) the Legislative committee's review of the Department's inspection of a dairy processor in Spain recommended recovery of travel costs plus full recovery of salaries along with discussion of a time certain when a plant could be built in Florida or inspections ceased. The Department had originally begun inspections to certify adherence with U.S. and state requirements after federal authorities had allowed the product to enter the state from Spain. To respond to this directive, the Department
 - a) immediately began recovering salary costs in addition to travel costs as directed,
 - b) worked with the National Conference on Interstate Milk Shipments (NCIMS) to gain some type of federal program for international equivalency,
 - c) worked with the processor to determine some time certain for plant construction in Florida (which has been hampered by the economic downturn),
 - d) worked with the Dairy Division of the National Association of State Departments of Agriculture (NASDA) to act on a resolution (available upon request) requesting the U.S. Food and Drug Administration to finalize an international program for equivalent inspections,
 - e) brought the Dairy Division resolution, attempting to establish the federal program, to the national conference of NASDA in September (which was tabled until further discussions with FDA), and
 - f) the Department is investigating the implications of our participation in a pilot program being organized in NCIMS to allow third party certification of international dairy processors.

- 6) The Department has not proposed fees for the dairy inspection program although information was presented upon committee request regarding the level of fees necessary to fund the dairy program. The dairy program was one of the first public health programs funded in this country. To be able to fully fund the state's dairy and milk product inspection program, fees as large as \$72,000 per year could be levied on a large dairy operating in Florida, (See calculation).

8 cents per 100 weight of milk would be required to fully fund the program. For example, a large dairy would have 5 trucks of milk collected per day. Each truck would hold 500- 100 wts of milk or \$200/day. Cows are milked 7 days/week or \$1400/week or \$72,000/year for the fee. The previous calculation given to OPPAGA was 7.5 cents per 100 weight. The numbers of dairies in the state has been declining with only 194 dairies, 17 milk processors, 64 frozen dessert plants, 16 single serve manufacturers and 820 milk transport tankers located in Florida. Farms and plants are required to have quarterly inspections. Inspectors are on the farms

almost once a month since the Pasteurized Milk Ordinance (PMO) requires that we sample 4 times in 6 months no closer than 20 days apart. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration oversees the program to assure compliance with standards. The program has usually sampled approximately 5 times/6 months to ensure compliance.

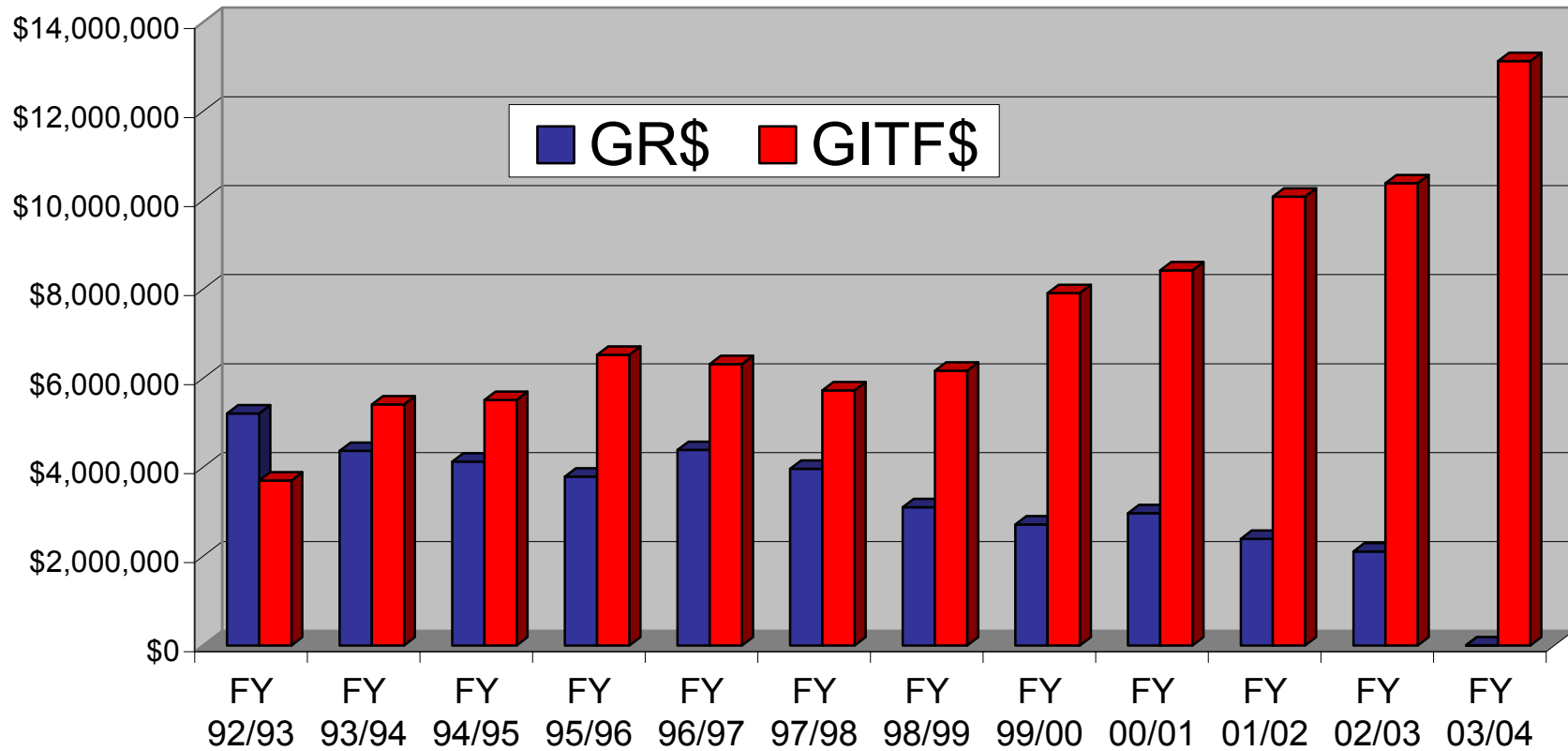
- 7) the Department's dairy program has continued to increase efficiencies and reduce positions (40 down to 27 since 1995) yet meet the minimum requirements and maintain acceptable safe quality milk and dairy products.

Thank you very much for allowing our Department to work closely with your staff to provide these additional comments relating recent activities in the food safety and dairy programs.

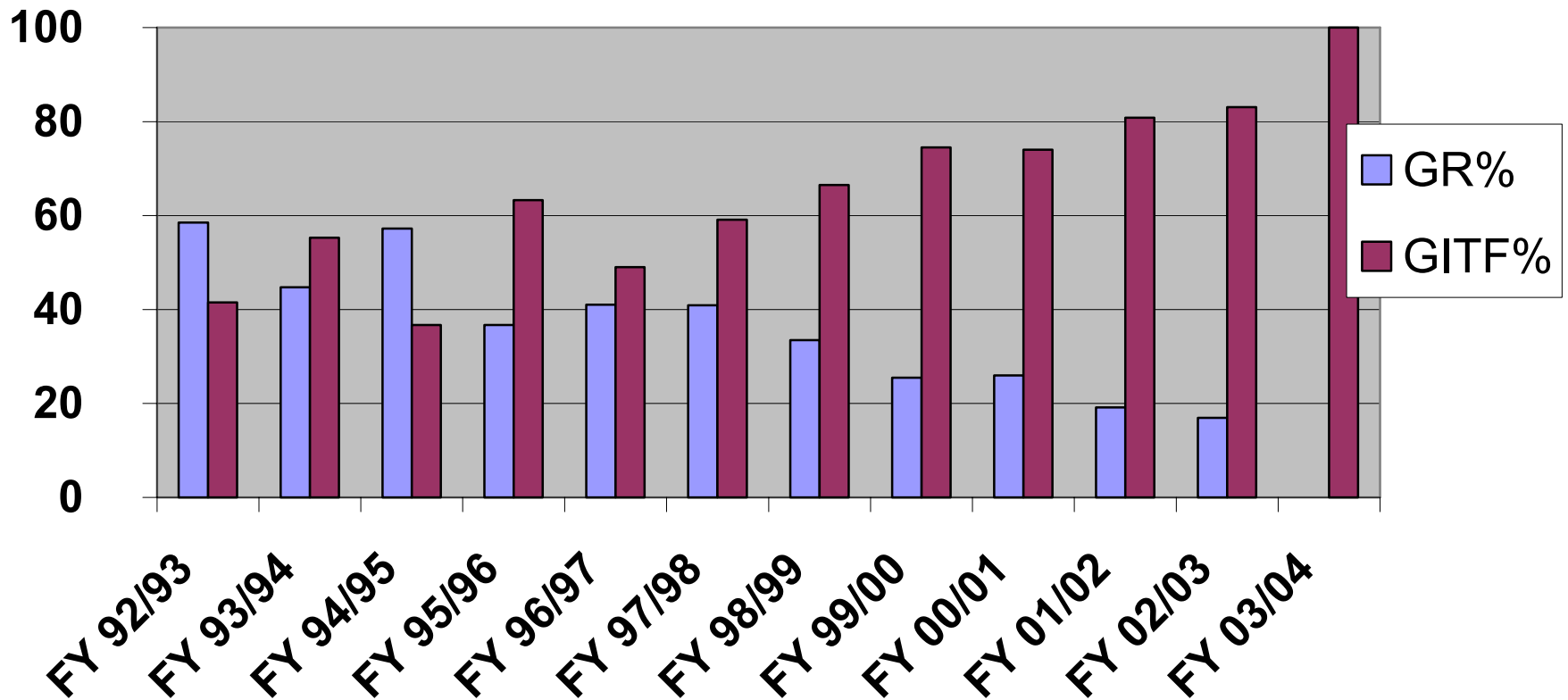
Sincerely,

/s/ CHARLES H. BRONSON
COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE

Division of Food Safety General Revenue vs. General Inspection Trust Fund Appropriation Dollars



Division of Food Safety Percentage General Revenue vs General Inspection Trust Fund



DIVISION OF FOOD SAFETY LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS 1992-1993 TO CURRENT

	S & B	OPS	Expense	OCO	Vehicles	Risk Manage	HR Outsourc	AGMIC	AMIC	SAMAS	Total State by FUND	% of Total State	See attached
FY 1992-93		334 FTE											
GR	3,915,813	10,115	969,218					315,889			5,211,035	58.5%	Notes 1,2,3
GITF	3,043,349	21,698	189,001	447,597							3,701,645	41.5%	
FY 1993-94		329 FTE											
GR	2,934,630		704,337	255,776				477,820			4,372,563	44.7%	Note 4
GITF	4,740,218	10,115	526,481		55,850			70,664	9,299		5,412,627	55.3%	
FY 1994-95		339 FTE											
GR	3,119,201		745,114	21,364				240,448			4,126,127	42.8%	
GITF	4,675,281		526,481					302,552	9,206		5,513,520	57.2%	
FY 1995-96		309 FTE											
GR	2,745,626		679,825	125,000				240,448			3,790,899	36.7%	
GITF	4,917,532		527,195					1,073,000	9,206		6,526,933	63.3%	
FY 1996-97		324 FTE											
GR	3,087,072		1,050,578					240,448		9,294	4,387,392	41.0%	
GITF	5,260,421		541,362					507,143	9,206	3,994	6,322,126	49.0%	
FY 1997-98		278 FTE											
GR	3,048,167		813,755	15,400		82,089				9,294	3,968,705	40.9%	note 5
GITF	5,162,992		508,516			43,615			9,206	3,994	5,728,323	59.1%	
FY 1998-99		239 FTE											
GR	2,352,967		638,755		32,266	83,632					3,107,620	33.5%	note 6
GITF	5,510,245		562,316	49,200		44,433			9,206		6,175,400	66.5%	
FY 1999-2000		242 FTE	37										
GR	1,997,247		638,755		15,400	62,768					2,714,170	25.5%	
GITF	6,728,180		766,506	378,620		33,348			9,206		7,915,860	74.5%	
FY 2000-2001		258 FTE	34										
GR	2,156,549		638,755	30,888		142,229					2,968,421	26.0%	
GITF	7,215,956		901,606	155,930	70,700	75,565			9,206		8,428,963	74.0%	
FY 2001-2002		274 FTE											
GR	1,588,025		633,395	30,888		138,559					2,390,867	19.2%	
GITF	8,657,004		979,664	283,400	77,400	73,616			9,206		10,080,290	80.8%	
FY 2002-2003		281 FTE											
GR	1,459,303		472,023	30,888		138,559	7,797				2,108,570	16.9%	
GITF	9,057,461	8,000	1,076,749	91,380	15,400	73,616	50,892		9,206		10,382,704	83.1%	
FY 2003-2004		292 FTE											
GR							1,539				1,539	0.0%	

GITF	11,064,239	23,000	1,737,613	159,918		47,523	88,294		9,206		13,129,793	100.0%	
	S & B	OPS	Expense	OCO	Vehicles	Risk Manage	HR Outsourc	AGMIC	AMIC	SAMAS	Total State by FUND	% of Total State	See attached

note 1 Fy 1992-93 shows budget after Reorganization Amendments (effective 10/1/92) to establish Division of Food Safety

note 2 Fund shift in Inspection Program before reorg + New Funding for Food Safety = \$2,329,888 in first time GITF (?)

note 3 Meat Inspection Program accounts for \$1,839,760 of GR in total for Food Safety

note 4 Additional fund shift for Food Inspection, \$1,423,407 GR to GITF

Cuts/Restorations in Meat Inspection GR during this period

note 5 \$ 950,000 of GR funding in Meat Inspection Program for year. Program reverted 11/30/97.

note 6 \$950,000 of reduction in GR due to elimination of State Meat Inspection Program

With the exception of 1992-93, Legislative Appropriations are shown. Budget Amendments and/or changes in Subsequent Sessions will be reflected in following year, if recurring.

The Florida Legislature

Office of Program Policy Analysis and Government Accountability



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