GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA

SESSION 1993

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SENATE BILL 1714

Short Title: Citrus Fruit Inspection and Tax. (Public)

Sponsors: Senators Sands; Albertson, Jordan, Kerr, and Parnell.

Referred to: Agriculture, Marine Resources, and Wildlife.

June 13, 1994

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR STANDARDIZATION OF CITRUS ERLUT THROUGH.

AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR STANDARDIZATION OF CITRUS FRUIT THROUGH INSPECTION AND TO LEVY AN EXCISE TAX ON CITRUS FRUIT AT THE RATE OF TWO CENTS PER FRUIT.

The General Assembly of North Carolina enacts:

Section 1. Chapter 106 of the General Statutes is amended by adding a new Article to read:

"ARTICLE 67. "CITRUS FRUIT STANDARDIZATION ACT.

10 "**§ 106-800. Title.**

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19 20 This Article shall be known as the 'Citrus Fruit Standardization Act'.

"§ 106-801. Findings and purpose.

The sale of quality citrus fruit in this State is in the public interest. It is the policy and purpose of this Article to develop uniform grades and standards for citrus fruit, to provide for inspections of citrus fruit to protect the citizens of this State from substandard citrus fruit, and to ensure that inferior produce does not compete with quality produce.

"§ 106-802. Definitions.

As used in this Article:

- (1) 'Board' means the Board of Agriculture.
- 21 (2) 'Bulk' means citrus fruit that is not contained in a box, carton, crate, or lug but may be contained in a bin or a similar container and is set apart from citrus fruit that is packaged in containers authorized pursuant to this Article or rules adopted pursuant to this Article.

'By-products' means a product from citrus fruit commercially 1 (3) 2 processed or manufactured for resale. 3 <u>(4)</u> 'Citrus' or 'citrus fruit' means the fruit of an orange, lemon, lime, grapefruit, tangerine, kumquat, or other edible fruit of a plant 4 5 belonging to the genus Citrus. 6 **(5)** 'Commissioner' means the Commissioner of Agriculture or the 7 Commissioner's designee, including inspectors under the supervision 8 of the Commissioner or Department. 9 (6) 'Containers' or 'packages' means a container used for packing. shipping, or selling citrus fruit. 10 'Department' means the North Carolina Department of Agriculture. 11 <u>(7)</u> 12 (8) 'Lot' means a unit of identical or similar items that are grouped or consolidated in one or more containers for packaging or transporting 13 14 or a cluster of identical or similar items that are included in the same 15 shipping order, bill of lading, or other itemized transport order. 'Packer' means a person, other than a producer, shipper, or dealer, 16 (9) 17 engaged in the business of packing citrus fruit. 18 <u>(10)</u> 'Person' includes an individual, firm, association, partnership, trust, or corporation. 19 20 'Shipper' means a person who ships, transports, sells, or markets citrus (11)fruit, including citrus fruit imported into the State, under the person's 21 22 registered trademark or label or a person who first markets the citrus 23 fruit on behalf of the producer. 24 "§ 106-803. Rule making. To protect against the production and importation of substandard and inferior citrus 25 fruit, the Board of Agriculture shall adopt rules related to: 26 Standards and grades for citrus fruit sold in this State. In establishing 27 (1) the specific standards, the Board shall consider factors that apply to the 28 29 product, including maturity, color, shape, size, firmness, freedom from 30 decay, diseases, mechanical and plant pest injury, and any other factors 31 that indicate quality and condition. 32 The size, dimensions, labeling, and markings of containers that are to (2) be used to pack citrus fruit and the packing arrangements of the 33 commodity in the container. 34 A permit system for experimental containers, experimental products, 35 <u>(3)</u> and experimental packs including an application, permit number, 36 37 quantity allowed by the permit, duration of the permit, and record 38 keeping and renewal provisions. Sampling rules for lots and containers of citrus fruit to reasonably 39 **(4)** produce a fair representation of the entire lot or container sampled. 40 41 The time period allowed to recondition citrus fruit pursuant to G.S. <u>(5)</u> 42 106-804.

- 1 (6) An appropriate inspection fee to be paid to the Department of
 2 Agriculture to be used solely for the purpose of administering the
 3 provisions of this Article.
 - (7) <u>Instruction and training of inspectors related to the inspection of citrus fruit and the method of determining the maturity and condition of the citrus fruit, as provided by rules adopted by the Board.</u>

"§ 106-804. Inspection powers and enforcement procedures; warning notice; disposal notice; civil penalty.

- (a) <u>Inspectors</u>, under the authority of the Commissioner, may enter a facility during operating hours or a commercial vehicle in this State where fresh citrus fruit is produced, stored, packed, or delivered for shipment, is transported or is offered for sale, and inspect representative samples of the fresh citrus fruit and containers in order to determine compliance with this Article and rules adopted pursuant to this Article.
- (b) If all or part of a lot, including containers, fails to comply with this Article or rules adopted pursuant to this Article, the Commissioner may affix a warning notice to all or part of the lot stating the reason why it is held. No person, other than an inspector or the Commissioner, may detach, alter, or destroy the affixed warning notice except by a court order.
- (c) The inspector shall issue a notice of noncompliance to the person in possession of the lot or part of the lot that states:
 - (1) A description of the lot or part of the lot.
 - (2) The specific section of law on which the noncompliance is alleged.
 - (3) The place where the lot or part of the lot is held.
 - (4) The specific method of inspection, including the sample size.
 - (5) The defect that caused the violation.
 - (6) The percentage of defective produce in the sample.
 - (7) The lot or part of the lot is subject to disposal if it is not reconditioned and brought into compliance within the time prescribed according to rules adopted pursuant to this Article.
- (d) If the person who is served with the notice of noncompliance does not own the lot, the person shall notify the Commissioner in writing of the name and address of the owner. If the person knowingly conceals the name or address of the owner, the person is liable for loss that the owner sustains.
- (e) If the lot is reconditioned and brought into compliance within the prescribed time period and the lot otherwise complies with this Article and rules adopted pursuant to this Article, the Commissioner shall remove the warning notice, issue a notice of compliance to the person in possession, and release the lot for sale.
- (f) If the owner does not recondition and bring the lot into compliance within the prescribed time period, the Commissioner, after receiving the written consent of the owner, may divert the lot, or part of the lot, to other lawful purposes or destroy the lot or part of the lot.
- (g) If the owner refuses to give consent to the Commissioner to divert or destroy the lot, or part of the lot, and the owner does not recondition and bring the lot into compliance within the prescribed time period, the Commissioner may attach a disposal

notice to the lot or part of the lot that violates this Article or rules adopted pursuant to this Article and deliver a copy of the disposal notice to the owner. The disposal notice requires the owner to properly dispose of the lot or part of the lot by:

- (1) Diverting it to another lawful purpose, such as contributing it to a nonprofit charitable organization.
- (2) Selling it, other than in regular channels of trade, such as for processing.
- (3) Destroying it.
- (h) A person who violates the terms of a disposal notice is subject to a civil penalty of at least twenty-five dollars (\$25.00) for each carton but not more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000).

"§ 106-805. Inspection fees.

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 For the purpose of defraying the cost of administering the provisions of this Article, all producers and shippers of citrus fruit shall pay an annual inspection fee to the Department. The Board shall adopt rules related to the inspection fee.

"§ 106-806. Appeals from inspection.

- (a) If the owner, or the owner's agent, of all or part of a lot disagrees with the decision of the inspector as to whether the lot or part of the lot conforms to the standards adopted pursuant to this Article, the owner or agent may request that the Commissioner review the testing procedures used by the inspector. When reviewing the procedures, the Commissioner shall consider the accuracy of the test instruments, the inspection methods, including the sample size, the defect determination, the percentage of the defective product, and any other relevant information.
 - (b) The Commissioner shall conduct the review within eight hours of the request.
- (c) If the Commissioner determines that the inspector used improper testing procedures, a new inspection shall be ordered of the lot or part of the lot within four hours after completing the review in order to determine compliance. The determination of the Commissioner is a final agency decision.
- (d) The person who requests the review shall pay a fee of twenty-five dollars (\$25.00) for the review to the Commissioner to be deposited in the Department of Agriculture general fund to be used to defray the cost of the review.

"§ 106-807. Interstate shipments; requirements; out-of-state inspection certificates; irregular containers.

- (a) It is unlawful for a person, firm, company, organization, or corporation to import from another state for sale, to transport for delivery or to deliver for sale, or to sell within this State a load or lot of citrus fruit unless it conforms to the grades and standards of maturity, condition, and pack established pursuant to this Article and rules adopted pursuant to this Article.
- (b) The Commissioner, or an inspector under the Commissioner's authority, shall examine each load or lot of citrus fruit entering the State to ascertain whether the fruit conforms to the established standards.
- (c) Upon payment of the inspection fee, citrus fruit grown in states that enforce grading standards equivalent to those established in this State may be permitted to enter this State when accompanied by an inspection certificate issued by the State or county

- enforcement authority in which the citrus fruits were grown disclosing that the load or lot conforms to the legally established standards in that state. The certificates shall be surrendered to the Commissioner.
- (d) Citrus fruit that enters the State in carload lots shall be accompanied by an inspection certificate to be given to the Commissioner by the receiver of the fruit. All shipments coming into the State by truck or other conveyance shall be inspected and the certificates submitted at the point of regular inspection. When transported into the State by railroad, shipments shall be inspected and the certificate submitted at the point of destination.
- (e) When a motor vehicle is detained and its contents are found not to conform to the standards established pursuant to this Article, the Commissioner shall refuse entry of the citrus fruit into the State, but a load or lot of citrus fruit while in transit and consigned to a destination not within the State shall be exempt from the requirements of this section.
- (f) Citrus fruit may be offered for sale, sold, or transported in, into, or through this State in irregular containers, other than standard packages, when the irregular containers are marked to clearly indicate that they are not standard packages prescribed pursuant to this Article.

"§ 106-808. Rejection of shipment by carriers.

- (a) A person may decline to ship, transport, or accept for shipment citrus fruit when notified by the Commissioner that the fruit is found to be in violation of this Article or rules adopted pursuant to this Article.
- (b) The person may reserve the right in the receipt, bill of lading, or other writing to reject for shipment and to return to the owner citrus fruit, which upon inspection of a representative sample, found to violate this Article or rules adopted pursuant to this Article.

"§ 106-809. Bulk transfers.

No provision of this Article shall be construed:

- (1) To prevent a grower of citrus fruit from selling or delivering the fruit unpacked and unmarked, as a part of the crop in bulk, to a packer for grading, packing, or storage.
- (2) To prevent a grower or packer from manufacturing the fruit into a byproduct.
- (3) To prevent a packer or grower from selling the fruit unpacked or unmarked to a person actually engaged in the operation of a commercial by-products factory for the sole purpose of being used in the manufacture of a by-product for resale.

"§ 106-810. Criminal penalties; violation of law or rules; venue of criminal actions.

A person who interferes with or attempts to interfere with the Commissioner or the Commissioner's inspectors or agents, while engaged in the performance of the duties of the Commissioner under this Article, or who violates a provision of this Article or a rule of the Board of Agriculture adopted pursuant to this Article, shall be guilty of a Class 3 misdemeanor. Each day's violation shall constitute a separate offense. Criminal actions

arising under this Article may be prosecuted in the county in which the act or violation occurred.

"§ 106-811. Civil penalty; hearing.

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- (a) A person shall be subject to a civil penalty of not more than three hundred dollars (\$300.00) if the person:
 - (1) Makes a written or oral false, deceptive, or misleading representation or assertion concerning the quality, size, maturity, or condition of citrus fruit.
 - Alters, removes, or destroys a warning notice from a lot or part of a lot to which it was affixed except on written authorization of the Commissioner or by court order.
 - (3) Alters a notice of noncompliance, notice of compliance, or notice of disposal that is issued by the Commissioner.
 - (4) Refuses to submit a container or lot of citrus fruit governed pursuant to this Article to an inspection of a representative sample or to refuse to stop and permit inspection of a representative sample of a commercial vehicle containing citrus fruit governed pursuant to this Article.
- (b) A person who is charged with violating this Article or rules adopted pursuant to this Article is subject to a hearing before the Board. The decision of the Board is subject to judicial review as provided in G.S. 106-812.
- (c) <u>Civil penalties collected pursuant to this section shall be paid to the Commissioner, who shall deposit them in the Department of Agriculture general fund, of which the State Treasurer is custodian, to be applied to the costs of administering this Article.</u>

"§ 106-812. Judicial review.

A person adversely affected by an act, order, or ruling made pursuant to the provisions of this Article may, within 30 days, bring an action in the Superior Court of Wake County for judicial review of the act, order, or ruling according to the provisions of Article 4 of Chapter 150B of the General Statutes."

Sec. 2. Chapter 105 of the General Statutes is amended by adding a new Article to read:

"<u>ARTICLE 2E.</u> "<u>CITRUS FRUIT TAX.</u>

"§ 105-113.125. Scope of tax; administration.

- (a) Scope. The tax imposed by this Article shall be collected only once on the same citrus fruit. Except as permitted by Article 2 of this Chapter, a city or county may not levy a privilege license tax on the sale of citrus fruits.
- (b) Administration. Except as provided in this section, Article 9 of this Chapter applies to this Article. If a person fails or refuses to pay a tax due under this Article, a penalty shall be added to the tax due in an amount equal to fifty percent (50%) of the tax due.

"§ 105-113.126. Definitions.

The following definitions apply in this Article:

(1) Citrus fruit. – An edible fruit of a plant belonging to the genus Citrus.

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- (2) Grower. – A person who grows citrus fruits or causes them to be 1 2 grown. 3
 - Person. Defined in G.S. 105-228.90. **(3)**
 - Retail dealer. A person who sells citrus fruit to the ultimate (4) consumer of the citrus fruit.
 - (5) Sale. – A transfer, a trade, an exchange, or a barter, in any manner or by any means, with or without consideration.
 - Secretary. The Secretary of Revenue. <u>(6)</u>
 - **(7)** Use. – The exercise of any right or power over citrus fruit, incident to the ownership or possession of the fruit, other than making a sale of the fruit in the course of engaging in a business of selling citrus fruit. The term includes the keeping or retention of citrus fruit for use.
 - Wholesale dealer. A person who grows citrus fruit or who acquires (8) citrus fruit for sale to another wholesale dealer or to a retail dealer.

"§ 105-113.127. Licenses.

- General. To obtain a license required by this Article, an applicant must (a) apply to the Secretary and pay the tax due for the license. A license is not transferable or assignable and must be displayed at the place of business for which it is issued.
- Refund. A refund of a license tax is allowed only when the tax was collected or paid in error. No refund is allowed when a license holder surrenders a license or the Secretary revokes a license.
- Duplicate or Amended License. Upon application to the Secretary, a license holder may obtain without charge one of the following:
 - A duplicate license, if the license holder establishes that the original (1) license has been lost, destroyed, or defaced.
 - An amended license, if the license holder establishes that the location (2) of the place of business for which the license was issued has changed.
- A duplicate or amended license shall state that it is a duplicate or amended license, as appropriate.

"§ 105-113.128. Tax on citrus fruit.

- Tax. An excise tax is levied on citrus fruit at the rate of two cents (2¢) per individual fruit. This tax does not apply to the following:
 - A citrus fruit sold outside the State. (1)
 - A citrus fruit sold to the federal government. (2)
 - A sample citrus fruit distributed without charge. **(3)**
 - A citrus fruit that has been processed so that it does not retain its rind. (4)
- 37 Primary Liability. – The wholesale dealer or retail dealer who first acquires or 38 otherwise handles citrus fruit subject to the tax imposed by this section is liable for the tax imposed by this section. A wholesale dealer or retail dealer who brings into this 39 State a citrus fruit grown outside the State is the first person to handle the citrus fruit in 40 this State. A wholesale dealer or retail dealer who is the original consignee of a citrus 41
- 42 fruit that is grown outside the State and is shipped into the State is the first person to
- handle the citrus fruit in this State. 43

- (c) Secondary Liability. A retail dealer who acquires non-tax-paid citrus fruit subject to the tax imposed by this section from a wholesale dealer is liable for any tax due on the citrus fruit. A retail dealer who is liable for tax under this subsection may not deduct a discount from the amount of tax due when reporting the tax.
- (d) Grower's Option. A grower who is not a retail dealer and who ships citrus fruit to either a wholesale dealer or retail dealer licensed under this Article may apply to the Secretary to be relieved of paying the tax imposed by this section on the citrus fruit. Once granted permission, a grower may choose not to pay the tax until otherwise notified by the Secretary. To be relieved of payment of the tax imposed by this section, a grower must comply with the requirements set by the Secretary.

"§ 105-113.129. Wholesale dealer and retail dealer must obtain license.

A wholesale dealer shall obtain for each place of business a continuing citrus fruits license and shall pay a tax of twenty-five dollars (\$25.00) for the license. A retail dealer shall obtain for each place of business a continuing citrus fruits license and shall pay a tax of ten dollars (\$10.00) for the license. A 'place of business' is a place where a wholesale dealer or where a retail dealer grows citrus fruit or a wholesale dealer or a retail dealer receives or stores non-tax-paid citrus fruit.

"§ 105-113.130. Payment of tax.

- (a) Monthly Report. Except for tax on a designated sale under subsection (b) of this section, the taxes levied by this Article are payable when a report is required to be filed. A report is due on a monthly basis. A monthly report covers sales and other activities occurring in a calendar month and is due within 20 days after the end of the month covered by the report. A report shall be filed on a form provided by the Secretary and shall contain the information required by the Secretary.
- (b) Designation of Exempt Sale. A wholesale dealer who sells a citrus fruit to a person who has notified the wholesale dealer in writing that the person intends to resell the item in a transaction that is exempt from tax under G.S. 105-113.128(a)(1) or (2) may, when filing a monthly report under subsection (a) of this section, designate the quantity of citrus fruit sold to the person for resale. A wholesale dealer shall report a designated sale on a form provided by the Secretary.

A wholesale dealer is not required to pay tax on a designated sale when filing a monthly report. The wholesale dealer shall pay the tax due on all other sales in accordance with this section. A wholesale dealer or a customer of a wholesale dealer may not delay payment of the tax due on a citrus fruit by failing to pay tax on a sale that is not a designated sale or by overstating the quantity of citrus fruit that will be resold in a transaction exempt under G.S. 105-113.128(a)(1) or (2).

A person who does not sell a citrus fruit in a transaction exempt under G.S. 105-113.128(a)(1) or (2) after a wholesale dealer has failed to pay the tax due on the sale of the item to the person in reliance on the person's written notification of intent is liable for the tax and any penalties and interest due on the designated sale. If the Secretary determines that a citrus fruit reported as a designated sale is not sold as reported, the Secretary shall assess the person who notified the wholesale dealer of an intention to resell the item in an exempt transaction for the tax due on the sale and any applicable penalties and interest. A wholesale dealer who does not pay tax on a citrus fruit in

reliance on a person's written notification of intent to resell the item in an exempt transaction is not liable for any tax assessed on the item.

"§ 105-113.131. Bond.

The Secretary may require a wholesale dealer or a retail dealer to furnish a bond in an amount that adequately protects the State from loss if the dealer fails to pay taxes due under this Article. A bond shall be conditioned on compliance with this Article, shall be payable to the State, and shall be in the form required by the Secretary. The Secretary shall proportion a bond amount to the anticipated tax liability of the wholesale dealer or retail dealer. The Secretary shall periodically review the sufficiency of bonds required of dealers, and shall increase the amount of a required bond when the amount of the bond furnished no longer covers the anticipated tax liability of the wholesale dealer or retail dealer. The Secretary shall decrease the amount of a required bond when the Secretary determines that a smaller bond amount will adequately protect the State from loss.

"§ 105-113.132. Discount.

A wholesale dealer or a retail dealer who is primarily liable under G.S. 105-113.128(b) for the excise taxes imposed by this Article and who files a timely report under G.S. 105-113.130 may deduct from the amount due with the report a discount of four percent (4%). This discount covers losses due to damage to citrus fruits, expenses incurred in preparing the records and reports required by this Article, and the expense of furnishing a bond.

"§ 105-113.133. Records of sales, inventories, and purchases to be kept.

Every wholesale dealer and retail dealer shall keep accurate records of the dealer's purchases, inventories, and sales of citrus fruits. These records shall be open at all times for inspection by the Secretary or an authorized representative of the Secretary.

"<u>§ 105-113.134.</u> Use of tax proceeds.

The Secretary shall, on a quarterly basis, credit net proceeds of the tax levied in this Article to the Department of Agriculture. The Department of Agriculture shall use these funds only to retrain tobacco farmers and tobacco workers and to support the diversification of North Carolina agriculture."

Sec. 3. This act becomes effective October 1, 1994.