

January 8, 2001

### VIA FEDERAL EXPRESS & FACSIMILE

Docket No. 00-037-2 Attention: Stephen Poe Regulatory Analysis and Development, PPD, APHIS, Suite 3C03 4700 River Road, Unit 118 Riverdale, MD 20737-1238

Re:

Docket No. 00-037-2

Dear Mr. Poe:

These comments are filed on behalf of Star-Glo Associates Limited Partnership ("Star-Glo"), 2250 Avenida Del Vera, North Fort Myers, Florida 33917 and Ruby Red Equities Limited Partnership ("Ruby Red"), 2250 Avenida Del Vera, North Fort Myers, Florida 33917 regarding the proposed rules noticed in the Federal Register on Thursday, December 7, 2000. Star-Glo is the owner of citrus groves located in Section 31, Township 48 South, Range 32 East, Hendry County, Florida. Ruby Red is the owner of citrus groves located approximately 13 miles southeast of Immokalee, also in Hendry County, Florida. Both groves have been subject to citrus canker eradication orders of the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services ("DACS"), due to the presence, in a few trees, of citrus canker. Pursuant to DACS' order, the citrus trees in those groves have been destroyed. Accordingly, both Star-Glo and Ruby Red will be eligible to receive payments to recover production income lost as a result of the removal of commercial citrus trees to control citrus canker.

Star-Glo, Ruby Red, and their consultants and attorncys have carefully reviewed the proposed rules and are now offering the following comments. We are offering these comments and are suggesting modifications or amendments to the proposed rules because the methodology set forth in the rule seriously understates Star-Glo's and Ruby Red's production income lost as a result of the destruction of their trees. We have proposed a preferred alternative, i.e., creating a separate category for tangerines. Should that not be accepted, we are also suggesting two fallback positions.

I. Tangerines should have their own unique category and valuation under the proposed

The proposed rule categorizes citrus varieties to be treated by the proposed rules in the

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### following manner:

- A) Grapefruit
- B) Orange, Valencia
- C) Orange, Navel
- D) Tangelo
- E) Lime
- F) Other or mixed citrus

While those categories may have adequately described the affected varieties of citrus at the time the underlying statute and the proposed rules were developed, they do not take into account varieties that are presently being removed according to DACS' eradication orders. Paragraph (C) of section 810 of the Agricultural, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2001 (Pub. L 106-387) states that the affected trees may be reimbursed, if funds remain available, by this compensation program through September 30, 2001. The ambiguity of the categories would cause many varieties to fall into the "other or mixed citrus" category, when in fact they are not minor varieties and their net present values ("NPVs") are not adequately represented by this grouping.

For example, lime trees have been heavily impacted by the canker eradication program, due to their location in Dade County's urban quarantine zone. However, there are less than 2500 total planted acres in the state of Florida. Still, this minor variety has a separate category under the proposed ruling.

According to Florida Agricultural Statistics Service, Citrus Summary 1998-99 (1), tangelos comprised a total of 11,700 acres in the state of Florida. This group of minor varieties has been designated as a separate category by the proposed rules, apparently due to the fact that some of the early eradication efforts impacted tangelo groves in Manatee County.

These two groups, limes and tangelos, collectively represent less than 15,000 total planted acres in the State of Florida. However, two of the six categories are given to these minor varieties, giving each of them the same status as oranges, which comprise over 600,000 acres or approximately 80% of the planted acreage in the State of Florida.

Given the acreage represented by early and late tangerines combined of over 27,000 acres (1), their distinct characteristics in relation to market, yields, and tree fruit price, resistance to canker, and their higher NPV, tangerine groves should have their own unique category and valuation under the proposed rules. To group these varieties into the "other or mixed citrus" category would not be just treatment for this high value crop. Furthermore, it does not really fit into the "tangelo" group, as that group presently stands, because the NPV calculations for this category did not take into account these higher valued crops. During the past ten years, the average price per box of tangerines

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has been \$12.30 (5), so lumping tangerines into the "other or mixed citrus" category with its substantially lower prices would be manifestly unfair.

### II. First Alternative: Broaden the definition of the "tangelo" category

The Florida Department of Citrus categorizes tangelos along with all other tangerine and tangerine hybrids as "Specialty Varieties (2)." This all-encompassing category includes early tangerines, 'Honey tangerines', 'Temples', Tangelos, and 'K-Early' varieties. These are all fresh fruit varieties having similar costs of production, planting densities and yield characteristics. The price for this entire group combined has averaged \$6.59 per box on the tree, during the last 5 years (2). Since these are all fresh fruit varieties, and all mandarins or mandarin hybrids, with high degree of tolerance to citrus canker, one would logically assume that the discount rate should be similar to that utilized in the proposed rules for tangelos, if treated as a group.

The Florida Agricultural Statistical Service, Citrus Summary 1998-99 (1) reported that the above referenced group of "Specialty Varieties," combined bearing acreage was 45,000 acres. A Specialty Varieties grouping treats, as a homogenous group, a significantly larger acreage than tangelos alone, which comprised only 11,700 acres (1). It should also be pointed out that the NPV for this group should be recalculated, since the on tree fruit value of this group, as an average, significantly exceeds that of tangelo alone, though the average yield per acre of the group is similar (1).

## III. Second Alternative: Broaden definition of orange category

An alternative position in which to place the unclassified tangerine varieties that do not fit into the tangelo classification, due to far differing NPV values from tangelo, would be to fit them into the appropriate orange category, according to date of maturity. For example, if the tangerines were included in the "oranges, Valencia" category, the price per box reflected in the proposed rule (\$5.29), though still inadequate, would increase the NPV for the tangerines to a level more reflective of market conditions. This would not create an additional category to treat these varieties and would more fairly compensate growers of these varieties for their higher NPV.

Due to the time remaining in the referenced FDA and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2001, it is extremely likely that other varieties that do not obviously fall into one of the designated proposed categories will enter the program. Accordingly, we propose that the categories be more encompassing and descriptive. It is in the growers', as well as the agencies', best interests to remove ambiguities in the rule, which may create problems in interpreting the rule after it is published. For example, the proposed rules do not clearly speak to "Ambersweet Orange," an early orange variety. This variety, as well as "Hamlin," "Parson Brown," "Pineapple" and "Queen" varieties should fall under the category of "Orange, Navel." The proposed rules should be clarified to reflect this proper categorization.

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As growers that have been severely impacted by the eradication efforts of Citrus Canker to date (3,4), Star-Glo and Ruby Red request that this petition be given serious consideration. Under the proposed rule, we will be unjustly compensated for portions of our production loss of Sunburst and Fallglo Tangerines. Because of the tangerine's greater resistance to the canker, these groves would have remained viable and productive. They were destroyed to eliminate them as a potential source of infection to other, more susceptible varieties of citrus. Since they were removed for the benefit of the industry, the compensation for their loss must be substantially increased to adequately reflect their NPV.

We appreciate this opportunity to provide these comments. Of course, if you have any questions, please do not hesitate to give me a call.

Very truly yours,

William L. Hyde

Attorney for Star-Glo and Ruby Red

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WLH:nl

## FLORIDA CITRUS PRODUCTION, BEARING ACREAGE & YIELD PER ACRE SIX SEASONS

Reference no. 1

(Thousands of 1-3/5 Bu. Boxes and Acres)

18	(Thousands of 1-3/5 Bu. Boxes and Acres)  ALL SEEDY GRAPEFRUIT									
	EARLY & MIDS	FASON ORA	ANGES	ALL SEED	Y GRAPEFRUI	Box Yield				
	EARL'S & WALL	Bearing	Box Yield		Bearing	Per Acre				
100000000000000000000000000000000000000	Production	Acreage	Per Acre	Production	Acreage	223				
Season	107,300	271.7	395	1,050	4.7	283				
1993-94		299.4	400	1,300	4.6	244				
1994-95	119,700	314.5	385	1,050	4.3	205				
1995-96	121,200	328,9	408	900	4.4	191				
1996-97	134,200	317.4	441	650	3.4					
1997-98	140,000	317.7	353	550	2,6	212				
1998-99	112,000			WHITE SEEL	DLESS GRAPE	FRUIT				
		LENCIA 239.1	281	24,500	49.7	473				
1993-94	67,100	263.4	326	25,700	51.8	496				
1994-95	85,800		293	23,200	52.6	441				
1995-96	82,100	280.3 296.0		23,500	54.5	431				
1996-97	92,000			18,300	49.6	369				
1997-98	104,000	291.8		17,800	44.0	405				
1998-99	73,700	294.9		DED SEED	LESS GRAPEF	RUIT				
1	TOTAL FLO			25,500	63.9	399				
1993-94	174,400	510.8	2722	28,700	70.9	405				
1994-95	205,500	562.8			75.9	370				
1995-96	203,300	594.8		28,100	80,3	391				
1996-97	226,200	624.5		31,400	74.8	409				
1997-98	244,000	609.3		30,600	70.0	410				
1998-99	185,700	612.	6 303	28,700						
23303	FILLER CONTROL	EMPLES			ALL GRAPEFE	432				
1993-94	2,250	6.	7 336	51,050	118.3	438				
1994-95	2,550	6.	8 375	55,700	127.3	394				
1995-96	2,150	6.	6 326	52,350	132.8	401				
1996-97	2,400	6.	7 358	55,800	139.2	388				
(0)	2,250	6.	2 363	49,550	127.8	404				
1997-98	1,800	6.		47,050	116.6					
1998-99		ANGELOS	9	EARLY TANGERINES *						
		ANGELOS 11	3 296	2,370	10.8	219				
1993-94	3,350	12	(公里の)	2,350	14.1	167				
1994-95	3,150	12		2,900	17.3	168				
1995-96	2,450			4,500	20.5	220				
1996-97	3,950	13		3,200	19.1	168				
1997-98	2,850			3,050	18.6	164				
1998-99	2,550		1.7 218	ATTE	LORIDA CITR	US **				
	HONE	Y TANGER		The second secon	663.5	354				
1993-94	1,730		5.6 309		729,4	371				
1994 95	1,200		6.0 200		771.2	343				
1995-96	1,600		7.0 229							
1996-97	1,800		8.0 225		812.6					
1997-98	2,000		8.4 238		782.9					
1000 00	1 900		8.7 218	242,050	774.2	3,3				
SOURCE	: Florida Agricult	ural Statistic	s Service, Citru	Summary 1998-	99.					

SOURCE: Florida Agricultural Statistics Service, Citrus Summary 1998-99.

<sup>\*</sup> Includes Robinson, Dancy, Sunburst and Fallglo beginning 93-94.

<sup>·</sup> K-Early not included.

2

Du-Tree Box Returns for Florida Specialty Citrus by Variety Reference no. 2

Т	of Fruit	Method of Sale							
by	Season	Fresh	Processing	All					
			dollars per box						
Early Tang	erines	10.40	.06	7.95					
1994-9	5	10.40	1.29	10.76					
1995-9	6	14.85	.86	6.28					
1996-9	7	9.85	.03	6.71					
1997-9	8	10.40	2.11	11.63					
1998-9		14.20	2.11	m-material					
Honey Tan	gerines	26.50	2.15	19.76					
1994-9	5	26.50	3.33	15.16					
1995-9	6	20.25	1.18	12.18					
1996-9	7	20.15	1.33	11.16					
1995-9 1996-9 1997-9 1998-9	8	15.70	6.52	12.86					
1998-9	91	17.20	0.52						
All Tanger 1994-	ines	15.70	.84	11.98					
1994-	12		2.01	12.59					
1995-	10	17.15 12.75	.96	7.99					
1996-	17	12.73	.50	8.41					
1997-	8	12.50	4.49	12.10					
1998-	y9I	15.15	7.72						
Temples 1994-9	5	4.30	3.10	3.47					
1995-9	<b>K</b>	5.55	3.91	4.44					
1996-9	<b>17</b>	7.00	2.08	4.44 3.22 2.84					
1996-9 1997-9 1998-9	8	5.55 7.00 4.60 5.00	3.91 2.08 2.25 4.79	4.87					
	<b>19</b> f	5.00	4.77						
Tangelos		4.60	1.58	2.64					
1994- 1995-	26	5.35	2.40	3.63 2.19					
1996-	917	4.05	2.40 1.53	2.19					
1997- 1998-	98	4.60 5.35 4.05 3.90 4.10	3.75	1.49 3.88					
1998-	99f	4.10	3.75						
K-Early	de		1.00	2.30 2.28 1.40					
1994~	32	3.40 5.25 3.85	.40	2.28					
1006.	<b>3</b> 7	3.85	10	1.40					
1997-	48	-1.90 3.10	10 3.99	-1.45 3.70					
1998-	<b>9</b> 9f	3.10	3.99	74					
1998- K-Early 1994- 1995- 1996- 1998- All Specia 1994- 1995- 1996- 1997- 1998-	lty		2.00	6.39					
1994	95	10.90	2.00	8.02					
1995-	30	10.38	1.45	5.22					
1990	38	10.90 12.68 10.38 9.92 11.33	2.00 2.74 1.45 .99 4.30	6,39 8.02 5.22 5,25 8.05					
1998.	<b>\$9</b> 6	11.33	4.30	8.03					

HISTORICAL SOURCE: Florida Agricultural Statistics Service.

## Star-Glo Associates, L.P.

# Reference no. 3

ACREAGE ANALYSIS

Block Number			_	Then Trees per			theober of	Number of	Date	Age
		Rootstock	Setting			Acre	Theas	Acres	Planted	1996 77a.Mos
								52000	5250/20	4.80
MBERS		Carrier citrarge	10	×	25	17424	2,198	12,01	Apr-91	4,80
	Ambereved	Cantoo citrange	10	×	25	174.24	4,437	26.46	Apr-91	4.80
1-2		Savingia citrumalo	10	¥	25	174.24		-	Apr-91	4.10
1-2A		Certico obrango	10	×	25	174.24	7,948	11.16	Nov-01	
4-BA		Carreso cia anglo	-	×	25	174.24	871	5,00	Mar-91	4.90
4 - 11	VINTAL.	Coverage constrained	.0	^			2,484	54.26		
	TOTAL						South Services		T1 (10 T10 P10 P10	
FALL GL	.0	Cleopatra mendarin	10	×	25	174.24	5,140	29,60	Mar-91	4.00
4-4		Sour orange	10	*	25	174.24	-		Apr-91	
A-5A		Cleopatra cuandarin	10	×	26	174.24	4,173	23.95	Mer-91	4,90
A-6			10	×	25	174.24	1,362	7.82	Mar-91	4.90
8-A		Cleopatra manderin	10	×	25	174.24			Aug-91	4.B0
A-SA		Swingle clirumeto	10	×	25	174.24	1,162	8.67	Mac-91	4.00
A-10		Cleopatra mandatrin	10	x	25	17424	1,283	7.39	Mar-91	4.00
A- 13	TOTAL	Cleopetra mendarin	10	•			13,125	76.33		
SUNBU								79802		4.0
A-SA	SUNDURM	Sour orange	10	K	25	174.24		4.02	Apr-91	4.8
A-DA	Sumburet	Sour orange	10	×	25	174.24	2,121	12.17	Mer-91	4.9
A-8	Sunbund	Cleopatre manderin	10	×	25	174.24	2,827	16,22	Mar-01	4.8
	Sunburst	Swingle olbumolo	10	*	25	174.24		4.02	Apr-91	0.777
A-8A A-10	Sunburst	Cleopetra mandario	10	×	25	174.24	2,433	13.90	Mar-91	4.9
	Sunburst	Chopetra manderin	10	×	25	174.24	2,360	13.54	MW-G1	4,9
A-13	TOTAL	Creoped in minutes at		~			91,141	63.64		
GRAPE	FRUIT							2000	2000	4.6
A-1	Adam Off.	O Sour orange	10	×	25	174.24		16.41	Apr-81	
A-3	Ster Off.	O Sour orange	10	×	25	174.24		13,78	Apr-91	4,8
A-5	Star Git.	O Sour orange	10	×	26	174.24		9,89	Apr-91	4,8
A-7	Star GfL	O Sour orange	10	×	25	174.24		12.60	Apr-91	
A-7A	Star Gft.	D Sour prange	10	×	25	17424		4.02	Apr-01	4.6
A-9	Star CfL	O Swingle citrumvilo	10	×	25	174.24	3,648	20.94	Mar-Q1	4.4
A-12	STAT GR.	O Swingle citrumelo	10	×	23	159,30	1,009	5,33	AU0-01	4.0
A-14	Star Git.	O Sour orange	10	×	23	189.39	2,221	11.73	Janes	4.5
A-14	The second section of the second	Sour orange	10	×	23	189.39			Jan-91	4.0
A-15	Red Gil	O Cantzo chiange	10	×	23	199.39		12.62	Jan-91	
A-15	Star Gft.	O Carrizo citrange	10	×	23	189,39	2,256	11.01	Apr-91	4
A-16		Carrizo citrange	10	×	23	189,39	-	•	Apr-91	4,1
A-17	Star Git.	G Swingle citrumeio		×	23	189,39	2,217	12.02	Feb-01	3.5
77-17-17	Star GR.	D Swinger chrymelo		×	23	189.39	2,427	12.81	Feb-81	3.5
A - 18		O Swingle citrumelo		×	25	174.24	2,239	12.86		3,1
A-19	Star Git.	D Sour orange	- 27	×	26	174.24	3,884	22.29	Apr-01	4.
A - 20		O Sour orange		×	25	174.24	5,744	32.97		4.
A-21	Ster Gff.	O Swingle citrumelo		×	23	189,39	2,540	13.41	Jan-91	4.
B-1	Star GaL			×	23	189.39		15,26		8.
B+2	Star Gft.	Swingle clinumelo		ŵ	29	189.39	2,684	14.07	Dec-90	6,
B-3	Ster Gift.	O Swingle clinimola	20.7	×	23	189.39		13.04		6.
B-4	Star Gff.	O Swingle chrumala			23	189.39		9.81	Nov-91	4.
8-4A	Star Git.	D Centro citrange		×	25	174.24		30,19	Nov-91	4.
8-5	Star CIT	<ul> <li>Cermon climings</li> </ul>		X	25	174.24	0.554.0.0.0	32,36		4
8-6	Star Git.	O Sour orange		K	25	17424	7.7	0.0000000	F. C. S.	4
8-7	Star Gft.	O Sour cramps		×		210.43		9	200	4
B-8	Star Git.	O Swingle OitrumMo	202	) X	23	V100001000				4
B-0	Star Gft.	O Swangie citrumeto	. 5	×	23	210.4	73,338			- 39
	TOTAL								-	
TOTAL	ALL VARIE	DES				-	107,058	583.PG	_	

TOTAL ALL VARIETIES

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Ruby Red Equites, L.P.

Reference no. 4

## ACREAGE ANALYSIS By Scion Veriety

Blog		Roomtock		red rting		Trees per Acre	Number of Trees	Number of Acres	Digita Planted	1995 Yrz.Mos
	cia Orange Rtude Red Valencia Valencia Valencia TOTAL	Carrizo citranga Carrizo citranga Carrizo citranga Carrizo citranga	7.5 7.5 10 10	××××	25 25 25 25 25	29232 23232 17424 17424	7,147 5,265 6,045 5,415 23,872	30.76 22.66 34,89 31.08	Apr-83 Apr-85 Apr-86 Apr-86	7.00 14.00 14.00 14.00
Ruby	Red Grapefful Ruby Red Ruby Red Ruby Red TOTAL	Carrizo oltrange Carrizo oltrange Carrizo oltrange	10 10	X X	25 26 25	174.24 174.24 174.24	11,666 18,429 17,664 47,779	96.95 105.77 101.49 274.27	Apr-86 Apr-91 Apr-91	14.00 9.00 9.00

### RUFERENCE NO. 5

11

Table 1. Florida tangerine production and on-tree values.

Season	Utiliza	ation of l	Production	On-Tree Value							
	H				Actual		CPI Deflated (1999-00=1)				
	Total	Fresh	Processed	Total	Fresh	Processed	Total	Fresh	Processed		
		1,000 bo	xes			1,000	dollars -				
1989-90	1,700	999	701	25,981	24,376	1,605	34,111	32,004	2,107		
1990-91	1,950	1,227	723	33,349	31,043	2,306	42,016	39,111	2,905		
1991-92	2,600	1,965	635	46,797	44,409	2,388	57,236	54,316	2,921		
1992-93	2,800	2,065	735	38,503	37,790	713	45,723	44,877	847		
1993-94	4, 00	2,985	1,115	40,303	39,701	602	46,666	45,969	697		
1994-95	3,550	2,662	888	42,539	41,793	746	47,898	47,058	840		
1995-96	4,500	3,144	1,356	56,646	53,920	2,726	61,952	58,971	2,981		
1996-97	6,300	3,757	2,543	50,343	47,902	2,441	53,824	51,214	2,610		
1997-98	5,200	3,428	1,772	44,126	42,850	1,276	46,454	45,110	1,343		
1998-99	4,950	3,570	1,380	60,908	55,871	5,037	62,735	57,547	5,188		
1999-00e	7,000		2,605	54,400	55,200	-800	54,400	55,200	-800		
			11/1/25/11/20 20/20								

Source: Trends in Florida Fresh Tangerine Shipments and Prices, and Clementine and Tangerine Imports. Economic and Market Research Department, Florida Department of Citrus, September 20, 2000.