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Code of Federal Regulations

7

Parts 400 to 699

Revised as of January 1, 2000

Agriculture

Containing a Codification of documents of general applicability and future effect

As of January 1, 2000

With Ancillaries

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Cite this Code: CFR

To cite the regulations in this volume use title, part and section number. Thus, 7 CFR 400.1 *refers to title 7, part 400, section 1.*

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Each volume of the Code is revised at least once each calendar year and issued on a quarterly basis approximately as follows:

Title 1 through Title 16.....as of January 1
Title 17 through Title 27.....as of April 1
Title 28 through Title 41.....as of July 1
Title 42 through Title 50.....as of October 1

The appropriate revision date is printed on the cover of each volume.

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RAYMOND A. MOSLEY,
Director,
Office of the Federal Register.

January 1, 2000.

THIS TITLE

Title 7—AGRICULTURE is composed of fifteen volumes. The parts in these volumes are arranged in the following order: parts 1–26, 27–52, 53–209, 210–299, 300–399, 400–699, 700–899, 900–999, 1000–1199, 1200–1599, 1600–1899, 1900–1939, 1940–1949, 1950–1999, and part 2000 to end. The contents of these volumes represent all current regulations codified under this title of the CFR as of January 1, 2000.

The Food and Nutrition Service current regulations in the volume containing parts 210–299, include the Child Nutrition Programs and the Food Stamp Program. The regulations of the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation are found in the volume containing parts 400–699.

All marketing agreements and orders for fruits, vegetables and nuts appear in the one volume containing parts 900–999. All marketing agreements and orders for milk appear in the volume containing parts 1000–1199. Part 900—General Regulations is carried as a note in the volume containing parts 1000–1199, as a convenience to the user.

Redesignation tables appear in the Finding Aids section of the volumes containing parts 210–299 and parts 1600–1899.

For this volume, Shelley C. Featherson was Chief Editor. The Code of Federal Regulations publication program is under the direction of Frances D. McDonald, assisted by Alomha S. Morris.

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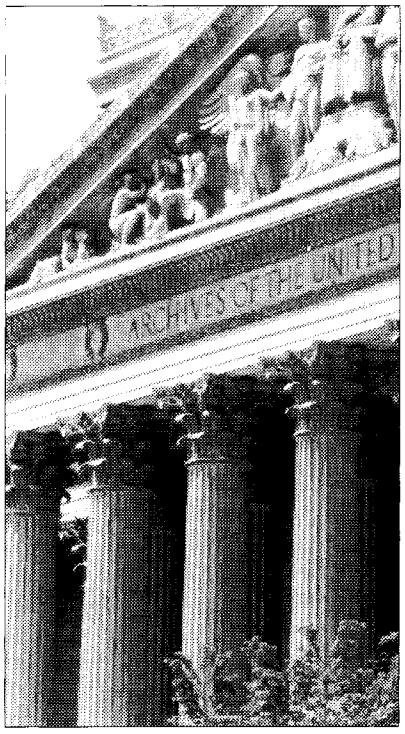

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Title 7—Agriculture

(This book contains parts 400 to 699)

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Subpart A—Late Planting Agreement Option; Regulations for the 1987 and Succeeding Crop Years

AUTHORITY: 7 U.S.C. 1506(l), 1506(p).

SOURCE: 51 FR 20246, June 4, 1986, unless otherwise noted.

§ 400.1 Availability of the late planting option.

The Late Planting Option shall be offered under the provisions contained in 7 CFR part 402, *et seq.*, within limits prescribed by and in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Crop Insurance Act, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1501 *et seq.*), only on those crops identified in § 400.4 of this subpart. All provisions of the applicable contract for the insured crop apply, except those provisions which are in conflict with this subpart.

§ 400.2 Definitions.

For the purposes of the Late Planting Option:

(a) *Final planting date* means the final planting date for the insured crop contained in the actuarial table on file in the service office.

(b) *Late Planting Agreement* means that agreement executed by the final planting date, between the FCIC and the insured whereby the insured elects, and FCIC provides, insurance on acreage planted for up to 20 days after the applicable final planting date. The production guarantee applicable on the final planting date will be reduced on the acreage planted after the final planting date by 10 percent for each 5 days that the acreage is planted after the final planting date.

(c) *Production guarantee* means the guaranteed level of production under the provisions of the applicable contract for crop insurance (sometimes expressed in amounts of insurance).

§ 400.3 Responsibilities of the insured.

The insured is solely responsible for the completion of the Late Planting Agreement and for the accuracy of the data provided on that Agreement. The provisions of this subsection shall not relieve the insured of any responsibilities under the provisions of the insurance contract.

§ 400.4 Applicability to crops insured.

The provisions of this subpart shall be applicable to the provisions of FCIC policies issued under the following regulations for insuring crops:

7 CFR part 416 Pea
7 CFR part 422 Potatoes
7 CFR part 425 Peanuts

7 CFR part 430 Sugar Beets
7 CFR part 433 Dry Beans
7 CFR part 435 Tobacco (Quota Plan)
7 CFR part 437 Sweet Corn (Canning and Freezing)
7 CFR part 447 Popcorn

[58 FR 64873, Dec. 10, 1993, as amended at 60 FR 40055, Aug. 7, 1995]

§ 400.5 The Late Planting Agreement.

The provisions of the Late Planting Agreement are as follows:

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE CORPORATION

Late Planting Agreement

Insured's Name
Contract No.
Address
Crop Year

Crop

Notwithstanding the provisions of section 2 of the policy regarding the insurability of crop acreage initially planted after the final planting date on file in the service office, I elect to have insurance provided on acreage planted for 20 days after such date. Upon my making this election, the production guarantee or amount of insurance, whichever is applicable, will be reduced 10 percent for each five days or portion thereof that the acreage is planted after the final planting date. Each 10 percent reduction will be applied to the production guarantee or amount of insurance applicable on the final planting date.

The premium will be computed based on the guarantee or amount of insurance applicable on the final planting date; therefore, no reduction in premium will occur as a result of my election to exercise this option.

If planting continues under this Agreement after the acreage reporting date on file in the service office, the acreage reporting date will be extended to 5 days after the completion of planting the acreage to which insurance will attach under this Agreement.

Insured's Signature
Date

Corporation Representative's Signature and Code Number
Date

COLLECTION OF INFORMATION AND DATA (PRIVACY ACT)

To the extent that the information requested herein relates to the information supplier's individual capacity as opposed to the supplier's entrepreneurial (business) capacity, the following statements are made in accordance with the Privacy Act of 1974, as amended (5 U.S.C. 552(a)). The authority for requesting information to be furnished on this form is the Federal Crop Insurance Act, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1501 *et seq.*) and the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation Regulations contained in 7 CFR chapter IV.

The information requested is necessary for the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation (FCIC) to process this form to provide insurance, determine eligibility, determine the correct parties to the agreement or contract, determine and collect premiums, and pay indemnities. Furnishing the Tax Identification Number (Social Security Number) is voluntary and no adverse action will result from the failure to furnish that number. Furnishing the information required by this form, other than the Tax Identification (Social Security) Number, is also voluntary; however, failure to furnish the correct, complete information requested may result in rejection of this form, rejection of or substantial reduction in any claim for indemnity, ineligibility for insurance, and a unilateral determination of the amount of premium due. (See the face of this form for information on the consequences of furnishing false or incomplete information.)

The information furnished on this form will be used by Federal agencies, FCIC employees, and contractors who require such information in the performance of their duties. The information may be furnished to: FCIC contract agencies, employees and loss adjusters; reinsured companies; other agencies within the United States Department of Agriculture; the Internal Revenue Service; the Department of Justice, or other Federal or State law enforcement agencies; credit reporting agencies and collection agencies; and in response to judicial orders in the course of litigation.

[51 FR 20246, June 4, 1986, as amended at 52 FR 24979, July 2, 1987]

Subpart B—Individual Yield Coverage Plan Regulations for the 1985 and Succeeding Crop Years

AUTHORITY: Sec. 508, Pub. L. 75–430, 52 Stat. 73, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1508).

SOURCE: 50 FR 32001, Aug. 8, 1985, unless otherwise noted.

§ 400.15 Availability of Individual Yield Coverage Plan.

Individual Yield Coverage Plan (IYCP) shall be offered under the provisions contained in the following regulations:

CFR part 418 .....Wheat Crop Insurance

CFR part 419.....Barley Crop Insurance
CFR part 423.....Flax Crop Insurance
CFR part 427.....Oat Crop Insurance
CFR part 428.....Sunflower Crop Insurance
CFR part 429.....Rye Crop Insurance
CFR part 431.....Soybean Crop Insurance
CFR part 433.....Dry Bean Crop Insurance

Within limits prescribed by and in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Crop Insurance Act, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1501 *et seq.*), only on those crops identified in this section and in those areas where the actuarial table provides that IYCP is available. (IYCP is available only on those crops and in those areas where the Corporation's Actual Production History Program has not been implemented. The Actual Production History form will be used for both programs). All provisions of the applicable standard insurance contract for the crop apply, except those provisions which are in conflict with this subpart. Cropland acreage, which is defined as ''new ground acreage'' by the actuarial table or by the policy, will not be eligible for IYCP. Crops covered under the provisions of the Combined Crop Insurance policy will not be eligible for IYCP.

§ 400.16 Definitions.

In addition to the definitions contained in the crop insurance contract, the following definitions, for the purposes of Individual Yield Coverage Plan, are applicable:

(a) *Appraised Production* means production that was unharvested but reflected yield potential for the crop at the time of the appraisal. Appraisals will be determined by ASCS or FCIC.

(b) *Area Average Yield* is the average yield determined by FCIC upon which the guarantee is based for the insured crop, area, type, and practice and is the average for the area over the base period. It is contained in the actuarial table.

(c) *Area Coverage Plan* is the coverage and rate assigned by the FCIC Actuarial Division for an homogeneous group of areas and producers.

(d) *Average Yield* is the average of the recorded and/or indexed yields for the 10-year base period, dropping the highest and lowest yield in the 10-year period, including a combination of a minimum of the three most recent year's recorded yields.

(e) *Base Period* means the 10-year period immediately preceding the crop year for which the yield is to be established.

(f) *Established Farm Yield* is the yield as shown on the Official Farm Record card (ASCS–156) on file in the county ASCS office.

(g) *FCIC Adjusted Yield* is production information derived by the Statistical Reporting Service on a county, crop, and practice basis modified by FCIC for factors necessary to conform to sound actuarial practices.

(h) *Individual Yield Certification* is the appraised result of the examination of the insured's records of planted acreage and production certified by the county Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service (ASCS) office.

(i) *Indexed Yield* means yield established for a year in which recorded (actual) yields are not available. It is determined by multiplying the FCIC adjusted yield, for each crop year (for which records of acreage and production are not available), by the producer's yield index.

(j) *IYCP* is the Individual Yield Coverage Plan.

(k) *ICYP* is the Individual Certified Yield Plan within IYCP. (7 CFR 400.20).

(l) *Recorded Yield* is the yield that is based on the producer's records of planted acreage and production certified by ASCS.

(m) *Yield Index* is the result obtained by dividing the total of the producer's recorded yields for the years FCIC adjusted yields are available by the total FCIC adjusted yields for those same years.

§ 400.17 Yield certification and acceptability.

The insured shall request Form FCIC 19A (APH) (Actual Production History) and shall provide records of acreage and production to ASCS county office. The request and records must be submitted at least 15 days prior to the acreage reporting date for the crop in the county. The ASCS county office will examine the insured's records and, if acceptable, record the actual yield obtained from the records, determine the relationship of such yields to the

FCIC adjusted yield for the same years, and apply the yield index to the area average yield for those years for which the producer does not have acceptable records.

§ 400.18 Responsibilities.

(a) The insured is solely responsible for the timely submission of Form FCIC 19A (APH) to the service office after its completion by the ASCS office.

(b) The service office is responsible for the explanation of the Individual Yield Coverage Plan (IYCP) to the insured, and upon receipt of Form FCIC 19A (APH) is responsible for determining that the form is completed correctly.

§ 400.19 Qualifications for Individual Yield Coverage Plan.

The Insured may elect to substitute the IYCP Yield for the Area Average Yield.

(a) For the producer to qualify for IYCP for any crop year, the completed Form FCIC 19A (APH) must be received in the crop insurance service office not later than the acreage reporting date for the crop and the year.

(b) For a crop to qualify for IYCP, a minimum of 3 years of records of planted acreage and production, under the control of either the landlord or tenant, must be provided to ASCS for all units and be certified by ASCS. Records for up to 10 continuous years shall be used where such records are available and the same farming practices are followed for that period of time. There can be no break in continuity from the most recent crop year through preceding crop years. A year in which no acreage was planted to the crop on the unit or in which a different practice was followed will not be considered a break in continuity.

(c) Either the landlord's or tenant operator's records may qualify either party for the same IYCP guarantee. If a conflict exists between the records of the landlord and the tenant operator, the Corporation will determine which records will be used.

(d) If an insured wishes to obtain an IYCP yield on land newly added to production for the insured, the insured must comply with the provisions of this paragraph. If the IYCP yield being requested is for an ASCS program crop and if the added land has an ASCS established yield for that crop of 90 percent or more of the ASCS established yield of the unit to which the land is to be added or of the nearest unit then: When land without satisfactory records is added to a unit satisfactory records, the IYCP average yield will be that of the unit to which the land was added; and when land without satisfactory records is added as a separate unit, the IYCP average yield will be that of the closest unit of the same crop and practice. When the ASCS established farm yields for the added land are less than 90 percent of the program yields for the existing units, the IYCP yields will be the area average yield.

(e) When the yield being requested on land being added is for a crop for which the added land does not have an ASCS established farm yield, the ASCS established farm yield for the crop with the largest ASCS base acreage on the added land will be compared to the program yield for the crop on the existing units to determine if the 90-percent ratio is achieved. If the land is being added to a unit and there is no ASCS established farm yield on either the added land or the units or both to compare, the IYCP yield will be the area average yield. If the land is being added as a separate unit, and the nearest unit has no ASCS established farm yield to compare to the added unit, the next nearest unit will be used. If no comparable yields are available on any unit, the yield of the added unit will be the area average yield.

(f) If a producer disposes of his entire operation and begins operation on completely different units, the new units will be compared to the old units in accordance with paragraphs (d) and (e) of this section, for adding new units.

(g) When land is being added but less than 3 continuous years of acceptable records are available, the acceptable production and acreage records will be used for the years they are available and paragraphs (d) and (e) of this section will be used for the years when adequate records are not available.

(h) When participation in IYCP is continuous, ASCS certification under this part for up to 10 years, dropping

the highest and lowest yield in the 10-year period, will be used in calculating the IYCP average yield. When an insured has previously participated in IYCP, he must have at least the most recent three years records of production acceptable to ASCS. These records and all records previously certified by ASCS up to 10 years, will be used to ascertain the new yield.

(i) The premium shall be contained in the actuarial table and will be the same as applicable under the Area Coverage Plan.

§ 400.20 Modifications through individual certification of yield (Individual Certified Yield Plan—IYCP).

(a) In addition to the provisions contained in §§ 400.15 through 400.19 of this part, producers who customarily feed crop production to livestock or poultry, and who are unable to provide adequate records sufficient to become eligible for the IYCP Plan, will be considered for eligibility for the Individual Certified Yield Plan (ICYP) in certain counties as announced by the Manager, FCIC.

(b) To qualify for this plan, producers must agree to the conditions contained herein and provide information to the county ASCS office including but not limited to, the following:

(1) Satisfactory acreage and yield records for at least the most recent crop year.

(2) Acreage and yield records for the prior crop years even though such records may be incomplete.

(3) Feeding records, fertilization and liming records, soil conservation methods used, land tillage practices, insecticide and herbicide records, planting pattern and population data, and equipment adequacy information as available.

(4) Certification of acreage and yield data for the previous 2nd and 3rd years when written records are unavailable.

(5) Agreement to disregard to the extent required by FCIC any unit division guideline provisions of the crop insurance policy.

(6) Records of acreage and yield for each future year that the insurance is in force. (Failure to provide such records in accordance with the provisions of §§ 400.17 and 400.19 will result in insurance being based on the area coverage plan.)

(7) Agreement to convert to the IYCP for determining yields as soon as 3 consecutive years acreage and yield records are available.

(8) Producer certified yields will be reviewed by FCIC and may be adjusted by the Corporation prior to the final yield determination by ASCS.

(9) The producer may request FCIC to assist in establishing satisfactory acreage and yield information through field appraisals of potential production, bin measurements, etc. FCIC will determine if any evidence offered by the producer is relevant to the determination of yield on the unit.

(10) The producer must request the certified yield plan in accordance with the provisions of §§ 400.17 and 400.19 from the county ASCS office.

(11) The premium per acre shall be the production guarantee per acre under this plan times the applicable price election, times the applicable premium rate for the crop insured, times any applicable premium adjustment factor.

§ 400.21 OMB control numbers.

OMB control numbers are contained in subpart H of part 400 in title 7 CFR.

Subpart C—General Administrative Regulations; Mutual Consent Cancellation

AUTHORITY: 7 U.S.C. 1501 *et seq.*

SOURCE: 57 FR 56438, Nov. 30, 1992, unless otherwise noted.

§ 400.27 Applicability.

Notwithstanding any provisions of the crop insurance policy to the contrary, the mutual consent provision contained herein shall be applicable to all new crop insurance policies issued by the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation (7 CFR part 401 *et seq.*), or by a company reinsured by the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, effective for the applicable crop year only if those policies meet the requirements of § 400.28 of this subpart and if the crop insured is the same as the crop for which a disaster payment application

(CCC 441) was filed for the previous crop year.

[58 FR 67304, Dec. 21, 1993]

§ 400.28 Mutual consent criteria.

(a) An insured may request policy cancellation for the crop year for which the insured filed a CCC 441 for the applicable crop year if written documentation is provided, signed by an authorized Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service official, certifying the cancellation is based on one of the following conditions:

(1) Insurance was not a condition of eligibility for disaster payment, based on one or more of the statutory criteria; or

(2) the producer withdrew his application for disaster payments with prejudice or it was rejected by Commodity Credit Corporation;

(b) Cancellation requests must be received in writing no later than three weeks after the date:

(1) The disaster payment check is issued; or

(2) The producer is notified that an application for disaster payment has been rejected; or

(3) The producer withdraws from the disaster payment program.

(c) Carryover policies are not available for mutual consent cancellation. Crop insurance applications dated before the disaster cancellation date (available in the insureds' service office) are not eligible for mutual consent cancellations.

[57 FR 56438, Nov. 30, 1992, as amended at 58 FR 67304, Dec. 21, 1993]

§ 400.29 OMB control numbers.

Office of Management and Budget control numbers (OMB) are contained in subpart H to part 400 in title 7 CFR.

§§ 400.30–400.36 [Reserved]

Subpart D—Application for Crop Insurance; Regulations for the 1993 and Succeeding Crop Years

AUTHORITY: Secs. 506, 507, Pub. L. 75–430, 52 Stat. 72, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1506, 1516).

§ 400.37 Applicability.

The Crop Insurance application contained herein shall be applicable to all crop insurance regulations issued by the Corporation (7 CFR part 400 *et seq.*), effective with the 1983 and succeeding crop years.

[48 FR 1023, Jan. 10, 1983]

§ 400.38 The crop insurance application.

United States Department of Agriculture

Federal Crop Insurance Corporation

Crop Insurance Application

Continuous Contract

1. Name of Applicant

2. Applicant's Authorized Representative

3. Street or Mailing Address

4. City and State

5. ZIP Code
[ ][ ]–[ ][ ][ ]–[ ][ ][ ][ ][ ]
6. State County
[ ][ ][ ][ ][ ]
7. Contract Number

8. County

9. State

[ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ]
10. Identification Number
[ ][ ][ ][ ][ ]
11. SSN TAX

12. Type of Entity
13. Is Applicant Over 18: Yes No

If No, Date of Birth

A. The applicant subject to the provisions of the regulations of the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation (herein called ''Corporation''), hereby applies to the Corporation for insurance on the applicant's share in the crop(s) shown below planted or grown, whichever is applicable, on insurable acreage as shown on the county actuarial table for the above-stated county. The applicant elects from the actuarial table the coverage level and, where applicable, a price election, amount of insurance or plan of insurance. The premium rate and applicable production guarantee or amount of insurance per acre shall be those shown on the applicable county actuarial table filed in the service office for each crop year.

14. Effective crop year	15. Crop	16. Type, class, plan of ins.	17. Price election or amount of ins.	18. Level election	19	For agency use only 20.	21.
					(A)	(P)	
					[ ]		
					[ ]		
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N S I O T—F U R
23. Crop(s) NOT insured the first year:

B. This application is hereby accepted by the Corporation except that the Corporation may reject the application on the basis that (1) the Corporation has determined that the risk is excessive under the provisions of the individual crop insurance regulations; (2) any material fact is concealed or misrepresented or fraud occurs in the application; or submission of the application; (3) the applicant is indebted to any United States Government Agency and that indebtedness is delinquent; (4) the applicant is indebted for crop insurance coverage provided by any company reinsured by the Corporation and that indebtedness is delinquent; (5) the applicant previously had crop insurance terminated for violation of the terms of the contract or the regulations, or for failure to pay the applicant's indebtedness; (6) the applicant is debarred by any United States Government Agency; or (7) the applicant has failed to provide complete and accurate information to material requests this application.

Rejection shall be accomplished by depositing notification thereof in the United States mail, postage paid to the above address. Unless rejected as provided above, or the time for filing applications has passed at the time this application is filed, the contract shall be in effect for the crops and crop years specified and shall continue for each succeeding crop year until cancelled or terminated as provided in the contract. This accepted application, the insurance policy(ies), the applicable appendix(es), and the provisions of the county actuarial table showing the insurable and uninsurable acreage coverage levels, premium rates, and where applicable, the production guarantees, amounts of insurance, or plans of insurance shall constitute the contract. No term or condition of the contract shall be waived or changed except in writing by the Corporation.

24. [ ] Applicant does not have like insurance on any of the above crops.
25. [ ] Previous Carrier:

26. [ ] Policy Number:

27. [ ] Applicant's Signature

28. [ ] Date
[ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ]
29. Code No.

30. Witness to Signature

31. Location of Farm Headquarters

32. Address of Your Service Office
Phone:
Phone:

I am aware and agree to comply with all requirements regarding the conservation provisions of the Food Security Act of 1985 (the Act) Sodbuster/Swampbuster provisions. I understand that I must be in compliance with the Act including reporting requirements to the applicable ASCS office for a crop insurance indemnity to be paid. I also understand that if I have not met these requirements, or if ASCS determines that I am out of compliance, an indemnity payment will not be made on this policy. Any graduated sanctions imposed by any agency under the Act must be paid in full prior to receipt of any of any indemnity paid.

Signature of Insured
Date
Agent's Initials

See Reverse Side of Form for Statement Required by Privacy Act of 1974.

33. Page of pages

COLLECTION OF INFORMATION AND DATA (PRIVACY ACT)

The following statements are made in accordance with the Privacy Act of 1974 (5 U.S.C. 552(a)):

The authority for requesting the information to be supplied on this form is the Federal Crop Insurance Act, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1501 *et seq.*), and the regulations promulgated thereunder (7 CFR part 400 *et seq.*). The information requested is necessary for FCIC to consider and process the application for insurance; to assist in determining the correct premium and indemnity; and to determine the correct parties to the insurance contract. The information may be furnished to FCIC contract agencies and contract loss adjusters, reinsured companies, other U.S. Department of Agriculture Agencies, the Internal Revenue Service, the Department of Justice or other State and Federal law enforcement agencies, and in response to orders of a court, magistrate, or administrative tribunal. Furnishing the social security number is voluntary and no adverse action will result from failure to do so. Furnishing the information other than the social security number, is also voluntary; however, failure to furnish the correct, complete information requested may result in rejection of the application and/or subsequent denial of any claim for indemnity which may be failed. The failure to supply correct, complete information may also invalidate the automatic acceptance provisions of Section B hereof and may substantially delay acceptance of the application and processing of any claim for indemnity.

[49 FR 6317, Feb. 21, 1984, as amended at 58 FR 17943, Apr. 7, 1993]

Subpart E [Reserved]

Subpart F—Food Security Act of 1985, Implementation; Denial of Benefits

AUTHORITY: Secs. 1506, 1516, Pub. L. 75–430, 52 Stat. 73, 77, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1501 et seq.); sec. 1244, Pub. L. 99–198.

SOURCE: 52 FR 19128, May 21, 1987, unless otherwise noted.

§ 400.45 Applicability.

(a) The regulations in this subpart implement Chapter XII and section 1764 of the Food Security Act of 1985 (Pub. L. 99–198) (the Act) requiring the denial of crop insurance to persons who are determined to have performed certain practices prohibited by the Act or who have violated certain federal or State statutes or the regulations implementing the Act. The provisions of this subpart are applicable to all crop insurance policies written by the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation (the Corporation) or reinsured by the Corporation.

(b) The provisions of this subpart will be effective for the crop and crop year immediately following the first crop cancellation date occurring after the effective date of the Act for all crop policies reinsured by FCIC, and for all policies and regulations for crop insurance issued by FCIC.

§ 400.46 Definitions.

For the purpose of this regulation and in addition to the definitions included at 7 CFR 12.2, the following definitions are applicable:

(a) *Controlled substance* means any prohibited drug-producing plants including, but not limited to, cacti of the genus *lophophora,* coca bushes *(erythroxylum coca),* marijuana *(cannabis satiua),* opium poppies *(papauer somniferum),* and other drug-producing plants, the planting and harvesting of which is prohibited by Federal or State law.

(b) *Person* means any producer, tenant, or landlord, insured under a policy of crop insurance issued by FCIC, or by a multi-peril insurance company whose crop insurance policy is reinsured by FCIC.

(c) *State* means each of the fifty States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands of the United States, American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, or the Trust Territory of the Pacific.

(d) *The Act* means the Food Security Act of 1985 (Pub. L. 99–198).

§ 400.47 Denial of crop insurance.

(a) Any person convicted under Federal or State law of planting, cultivating, growing, producing, harvesting or storing a controlled substance in any crop year will be ineligible for crop insurance during that crop year and the four succeeding crop years.

(1) The insurance of such person insured by FCIC who found to be ineligible under paragraph (a) of this section will be null and void, and any indemnity paid on such insurance must be returned in full to FCIC. Any premium paid for insurance coverage declared null and void will be returned, less a reasonable amount for expenses and handling not to exceed 20 percent of the premium paid.

(2) Any person ineligible for crop insurance under the provisions of paragraph (a) of this section may make application for crop insurance for the crop year following the applicable period of ineligibility by submitting a new application. The previous application and policy of insurance will be cancelled.

(b) Any insurance written by a multi-peril crop insurance company to any person who is ineligible under the provisions of this subpart is not eligible for reinsurance under the Corporation's standard reinsurance agreement. Any premium subsidy and expense allowance or loss paid by the Corporation because of such agreement will be immediately refunded to the Corporation. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, policies written by multi-peril crop insurance companies to any person ineligible under the provisions of this subpart are null and void. Premium paid for such policies will be refunded to the person applying for insurance, less a reasonable amount for expenses and handling not to exceed 20 percent of the premium paid, and no indemnity will be paid unless the multi-peril company expressly agrees to continue such policy in effect without

FCIC reinsurance. However, if the reinsured company follows the procedure of the Corporation and the requirements of the regulations, reinsurance will continue to be provided under the reinsurance agreement on the policy unless it is shown that the agent or company had knowledge of facts which would indicate ineligibility on the part of the insured and failed to act on that knowledge.

(c) FCIC employees or contractors are required to report all suspected cases of violation of the Act or the regulations to the appropriate agency for a determination of violation. Benefits shall not be paid in such cases pending a determination from the appropriate agency.

(d) Notwithstanding any other provision of this subpart, any crop insurance policy where insurance attached to a crop prior to August 15, 1986, will continue in effect for that crop until the next termination date following August 15, 1986.

[52 FR 19128, May 21, 1987, as amended at 58 FR 17945, Apr. 7, 1993; 61 FR 38058, July 23, 1996]

§ 400.48 Protection of interests of tenants, landlords or producers.

Any tenant, landlord or producer on the farm separate from the person declared ineligible for crop insurance under the provisions of § 400.47 of this part, will remain eligible for crop insurance on their insurable share in the crop, unless such tenant, landlord, or producer on the farm is:

(a) Also convicted of planting, cultivating, growing, producing, or storing a controlled substance;

(b) Otherwise determined by FCIC to be ineligible for crop insurance.

[52 FR 19128, May 21, 1987, as amended at 61 FR 38058, July 23, 1996]

§§ 400.49–400.50 [Reserved]

Subpart G—Actual Production History

AUTHORITY: 7 U.S.C. 1506, 1516.

SOURCE: 59 FR 47787, Sept. 19, 1994, unless otherwise noted.

§ 400.51 Availability of actual production history program.

An Actual Production History (APH) Coverage Program is offered under the provisions contained in the following regulations:

7 CFR 401.110—Almond Endorsement
7 CFR part 405—Apple Crop Insurance
7 CFR 401.118—Canning and Processing Bean Endorsement
7 CFR part 409—Arizona-California Citrus Crop Insurance
7 CFR 401.127—Cranberry Endorsement
7 CFR part 433—Dry Beans Crop Insurance
7 CFR 401.116—Flaxseed Endorsement
7 CFR part 415—Forage Production Corp Insurance
7 CFR 401.130—Grape Endorsement
7 CFR part 455—Macadamia Nut Crop Insurance
7 CFR 401.126—Onion Endorsement
7 CFR part 447—Popcorn Crop Insurance
7 CFR part 403—Peach Crop Insurance
7 CFR 401.140—Pear Endorsement
7 CFR part 416—Pea Crop Insurance
7 CFR 401.146—Fresh Plum Endorsement
7 CFR part 422—Potato Crop Insurance
7 CFR part 450—Prune Crop Insurance
7 CFR 401.123—Safflower Seed Endorsement
7 CFR 401.133—Sugarcane Endorsement
7 CFR part 430—Sugar Beet Crop Insurance
7 CFR 401.124—Sunflower Seed Endorsement
7 CFR part 437—Sweet Corn Crop Insurance
7 CFR part 441—Table Grape Crop Insurance
7 CFR 401.129—Guaranteed Tobacco Endorsement
7 CFR 401.114—Canning and Processing Tomato Endorsement
7 CFR part 454—Guaranteed Production Plan of Fresh Market Tomato
7 CFR part 446—Walnut Crop Insurance
7 CFR part 457—Common Crop Insurance Regulations; and all special provisions thereto unless specifically excluded by the special provisions.

The APH program operates within limits prescribed by, and in accordance with, the provisions of the Federal Crop Insurance Act, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1501 *et seq.*), only on those crops identified in this section in those areas

where the Actuarial Table provides coverage. Except when in conflict with this subpart, all provisions of the applicable crop insurance contract for these crops apply.

§ 400.52 Definitions.

In addition to the definitions contained in the crop insurance contract, the following definitions apply for the purposes of the APH Coverage Program:

(a) *APH*—Actual Production History.

(b) *Actual yield*—The yield per acre for a crop year calculated from the production records or claims for indemnities. The actual yield is determined by dividing total production (which includes harvested and appraised production) by planted acres for annual crops or by insurable acres for perennial crops.

(c) *Adjusted yield*—The transitional or determined yield reduced by the applicable percentage for lack of records. The adjusted yield will equal 65 percent of the transitional or determined yield, if no producer records are submitted; 80 percent, if records for one year are submitted; and 90 percent, if two years of records are submitted.

(d) *Appraised production*—Production determined by the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service (ASCS), the FCIC, or a company reinsured by the FCIC, that was unharvested but which reflected the crop's yield potential at the time of the appraisal. For the purpose of APH ''appraised production'' specifically excludes production lost due to uninsurable causes.

(e) *Approved APH yield*—A yield, calculated and approved by the verifier, used to determine the production guarantee and determined by the sum of the yearly actual, assigned, and adjusted or unadjusted transitional or determined yields divided by the number of yields contained in the database. The database may contain up to 10 consecutive crop years of actual and or assigned yields. At least four yields will always exist in the database.

(f) *Assigned yield*—A yield assigned by FCIC in accordance with the crop insurance contract, if the insured does not file production reports as required by the crop insurance contract. Assigned yields are used in the same manner as actual yields when calculating APH yields except for purposes of the Nonstandard Classification System (NCS).

(g) *Base period*—Ten consecutive crop years (except peaches, which have a five-year base period) immediately preceding the crop year defined in the insurance contract for which the approved APH yield is being established (except for sugarcane, which begins the calendar year preceding the immediate previous crop year defined in the insurance contract).

(h) *Continuous production reports*—Reports submitted by a producer for each crop year that the unit was planted to the crop and for the most recent crop year in the base period.

(i) *Crop year*—Defined in the crop insurance contract, however, for APH purposes the term does not include any year when the crop was not planted or when the crop was prevented from being planted by an insurable cause. For example, if an insured plants acreage in a county to wheat one year, that year is a crop year in accordance with the policy definition. If the land is summerfallowed the next calendar year, that calendar year is not a crop year for the purpose of APH.

(j) *Database*—A minimum of four years up to a maximum of ten crop years of production data used to calculate the approved APH yield.

(k) *Determined yield (D-yield)*—An estimated year for certain crops, which can be determined by multiplying an average yield for the crop (attained by using data available from The National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) or comparable sources) by a percentage established by the FCIC for each county.

(l) *Master yields*—Approved APH yields, for certain crops and counties as initially designated by the FCIC, based on a minimum of four crop years of production records for a crop within a county.

(m) *New producer*—A person who has not been actively engaged in farming for a share of the production of the insured crop for more than two crop years.

(n) *Production report*—A written record showing the insured crop's annual production and used to determine the insured's yield for insurance purposes. The report contains yield history by unit, if applicable, including planted acreage for annual crops, insurable acreage for perennial crops, and harvested and appraised production for the previous crop years. This report must be supported by written verifiable records, measurement of farm stored production, or by other records of production approved by FCIC on an individual basis. Information contained in a claim for indemnity is considered a production report for the crop year for which the claim was filed.

(o) *Production Reporting Date (PRD)*—The PRD is contained in the crop insurance contract and is the last date production reports will be accepted for inclusion in the database for the current crop year.

(p) *Transitional yield (T-Yield)*—An estimated yield, for certain crops, generally determined by multiplying the ASCS program yield by a percentage determined by the FCIC for each county and provided on the actuarial table to be used in the APH yield calculation process when less than four consecutive crop years of actual or assigned yields are available.

(q) *Verifiable records*—Contemporaneous records of acreage and production provided by the insured, which may be verified by FCIC through an independent source, and which are used to substantiate the acreage and production that have been reported on the production report.

(r) *Verifier*—A person authorized by the FCIC to calculate approved APH yields.

(s) *Yield variance tables*—Tables for certain crops that indicate unacceptable yield variations and yield trends which will require determination of the APH yield by the FCIC.

§ 400.53 Yield certification and acceptability.

(a) Production reports must be provided to the crop insurance agent no later than the production reporting date for the crop insured.

(1) Production reports must provide an accurate account of planted acreage for annual crops or insurable acres for perennial crops, as well as harvested and appraised production by unit.

(2) The insured must certify the accuracy of the information.

(3) Production reported for more than one crop year must be continuous. A year in which no acreage was planted to the crop on a unit or no acreage was planted to a practice, type, or variety requiring an APH yield will not be considered a break in continuity. Assigned yields, at the discretion of the FCIC, may be used to maintain continuity of yield data of file. Production on uninsured (for those years a crop insurance policy under the Federal Crop Insurance Act is in effect) or uninsurable acreage (for other years of the period) will not be used to determine APH yield unless production from such acreage is commingled with production from insured or insurable acreage.

(b) Production reports and supporting records are subject to audit or review to verify the accuracy of the information certified. Production and supporting records may be reviewed and verified if a claim for indemnity is submitted on the insured crop. The reported yield is subject to revision, if needed, so that the claim conforms to the records submitted at that time.

(1) Inaccurate production reports or failure to retain acceptable records shall result in the verifier combining optional farm units and recomputing the approved APH yield. These actions shall be taken at any time after reporting or record discrepancies are identified and may result in reduction of the approved APH yield for any calendar year.

(2) Records must be provided by the insured at the time of an audit, review, or as otherwise requested, to verify that the acreage and production certified are accurate. Records of any other person having shares in the insured crop, which are used by the insured to establish the approved APH yield, must also be provided upon request.

(3) In the event acreage or production data certified by two or more persons sharing in the crop on the same acreage is different, the verifier shall, at the verifier's discretion, determine which acreage and production data, if

any, will be used to determine the approved APH yield. If the correct acreage and production cannot be determined, the data submitted will be considered unacceptable by the verifier for APH purposes.

(4) Failure of the producer to report acreage and production completely and accurately may result in voidance of the crop insurance contract, as well as criminal or civil false claims penalties pursuant to applicable Federal criminal or civil statutes.

§ 400.54 Submission and accuracy of production reports.

(a) The insured is solely responsible for the timely submission and certification of accurate, complete production reports to the agent. Production reports must be provided for all planted units.

(b) Records may be requested by the FCIC, or an insurance company reinsured by the FCIC, or by anyone acting on behalf of the FCIC or the insurance company. The insured must provide such records upon request.

(c) The agent will explain the APH Program to insureds and prospective insureds. When necessary, the agent will assist the insured in preparation of production reports. The agent will determine the adjusted or unadjusted transitional or determined yields in accordance with § 400.54(b). The agent will review the production reports and forward them to the verifier, along with any requested and required supporting records for determination of an approved APH yield.

(d) The verifier will determine if the certified production reports are acceptable and calculate the approved APH yield.

§ 400.55 Qualification for actual production history coverage program.

(a) The approved APH yield is calculated from a database containing a minimum of four yields and will be updated each subsequent crop year. The database may contain a maximum of the 10 most recent crop years and may include actual, assigned, and adjusted or unadjusted T or D-Yields. T or D-Yields, adjusted or unadjusted, will only occur in the database when there are less than four years of actual and/or assigned yields.

(b) The insured may be required to provide production records to determine the approved APH yield, if production records for the most recent crop year are available. If acceptable records of actual production are provided, the records must be continuous and contain at least the most recent crop year's actual yield.

(1) If no acceptable production records are available, the approved APH yield is the adjusted T or D-Yield (65 percent of T or D-Yield).

(2) If acceptable production records containing information for only the most recent crop year are provided, the three T or D-Yields adjusted by 80 percent will be used to complete the minimum database and calculate the approved APH yield.

(3) If acceptable production records containing information for only the two most recent crop years are provided, the two T or D-Yields adjusted by 90 percent and the two actual yields will be used to complete the database and calculate the approved APH yield.

(4) If acceptable production records containing information for only the three most recent crop years are provided, the three actual yields and one unadjusted T or D-Yield are used to complete the database and calculate the approved APH yield.

(5) When the database contains four or more (up to ten) continuous actual yields, the approved APH yield is a simple average of the actual yields.

(6) New producers may have their approved APH yields based on unadjusted T or D-Yields or a combination of actual and unadjusted T or D-Yields.

(7) Producers who add land or new practice, types and varieties to their farming operations and who do not have available records for the added land, practice, types or varieties may have approved APH yields for the added land, practice, types or varieties that are based on adjusted or unadjusted T or D-Yields as determined by FCIC.

(8) If the producer's crop is destroyed or if it produces a low actual yield due to insured causes of loss, the resulting average yield may qualify for catastrophic yield adjustment according to

FCIC guidelines. APH yields qualifying for catastrophic yield adjustment may be adjusted to mitigate the effect of catastrophic years. Premium rates for approved APH yields, which are adjusted for catastrophic years, may be based on the producer's APH average yield prior to the catastrophic adjustment or such other basis as determined appropriate by FCIC.

(c) If *no insurable acreage of the insured crop is planted* for a year, a production report indicating zero planted acreage will maintain the continuity of production reports for APH record purposes and that calendar year will not be included in the APH yield calculations.

(d) Actual yields calculated from the claim for indemnity will be entered in the database. The resulting average yield will be used to determine the premium rate and approved APH yield, at the discretion of FCIC.

(e) Optional units are not available to an insured who does not provide acceptable production reports for at least the most recent crop year with which to calculate an approved APH yield.

(f) FCIC may determine approved APH yields for designated crops in the following situations:

(1) If less than four years of yield history is certified and T or D-Yields are not provided in the actuarial documents,

(2) If actual yield exceed tolerances specified in yield variance tables, and

(3) For perennial crops:

(i) If significant upward or downward yield trends are indicated;

(ii) If tree or vine damage, or cultural practices will reduce the production level;

(iii) if more than two percent of the trees or vines have been removed within the last two years; or

(iv) If yield trends are evident and yields greater than the average yield are requested by the insured.

(g) APH yields will not be approved the first insurance year on perennial crops until an inspection acceptable to FCIC has been performed and the acreage is accepted for insurance purposes in accordance with the crop insurance contract.

(h) APH Master Yields may be established whenever crop rotation requirements and land leasing practices limit the yield history available. FCIC will establish crops and locations for which Master Yields are available. To qualify, the producer must have at least four recent continuous crop years' annual production reports and must certify the authenticity of the production reports of the insured crop. Master Yields are based on acreage and production history from all acreage of the insured crop in the county in which the operator has shared in the crop's production.

(i) FCIC may use any production report available under the provisions of any crop insurance contract, whether continuous or not, involving the interests of the person's insured crops in determining the approved APH yield.

§ 400.56 Administrative appeal exhaustion.

The insured may appeal the approved APH yield in accordance with the procedures contained in 7 CFR part 400, subpart J. Administrative remedies through the appeal process must be exhausted prior to any action for judicial review. The approved APH yield determined as a result of the appeal process will be the yield applicable to the crop year.

§ 400.57 OMB control numbers.

OMB control numbers are contained in 7 CFR part 400, subpart H.

Subpart H—Information Collection Requirements Under the Paperwork Reduction Act; OMB Control Numbers

AUTHORITY: 5 U.S.C. 1320, Pub. L. 96–511 (44 U.S.C., chapter 35).

SOURCE: 56 FR 49390, Sept. 30, 1991, unless otherwise noted.

§ 400.65 Purpose.

This subpart collects and displays the control numbers assigned to information collection requirements of the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation (FCIC) by the Office of Management and Budget pursuant to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1980 (Pub. L. 96–511). FCIC intends that this subpart comply with the requirements of section 3507(f)

of the Paperwork Reduction Act, which requires that agencies display a current control number assigned by the Director of OMB for each agency information collection requirement.

§ 400.66 Display.

(a) Crop Insurance Regulations promulgated by FCIC and contained in 7 CFR part 400 *et seq.*, contain the following statement:

OMB Control Numbers

The OMB control numbers are contained in subpart H of part 400, title 7 CFR.

(b) Specific report title and agency forms approved by OMB are as follows:

FCI No.	Form title	OMB No.	Expiration date
FCI–3	Collector's Contact Report	0563–0043	8–31–94
FCI–5	Contract Price Election Agreement Option for Non-Quota (additional) Peanuts.	0563–0021	6–30–94
FCI–5	Request for Actuarial Change	0563–0042	9–30–94
FCI–5–A	Request for Actuarial Change Continuation Sheet	0563–0042	9–30–94
FCI–6	Statement of Facts	0563–0027	6–30–94
FCI–9	Late Planting Agreement	0563–0023	6–30–94
FCI–12	Crop Insurance Application	0563–0003	3–31–93
FCI–12–A	Contract Changes	0563–0025	7–31–94
FCI–12–P	Pre-Acceptance Perennial Crop Inspection Report	0563–0031	7–31–94
FCI–19	Crop Insurance Acreage Report	0563–0001	2–28–95
FCI–19–A	Actual Production History Review	0563–0036	7–31–94
FCI–19–A	Production and Yield Report	0563–0029	7–31–94
FCI–19–C	Texas Citrus Grove Inspection Report	0563–0017	4–30–95
FCI–20	Application for Assignment of Indemnity	0563–0014	12–31–93
FCI–21	Transfer of Right to an Indemnity	0563–0014	12–31–93
FCI–63	Claim for Citrus Indemnity	0563–0007	2–28–95
FCI–63–A	Claim for Raisin Indemnity	0563–0007	2–28–95
FCI–63–A	Notice of Damage—Raisins	0563–0035	8–31–94
FCI–63–A	Adjuster's Florida Citrus Worksheet	0563–0016	4–30–95
FCI–63–B	Tabulation of Production Records from Individual Load Certificates.	0563–0044	9–30–94
FCI–73	Certiication Form	0563–0033	7–31–94
FCI–74	Field Inspection and Claim for Indemnity	0563–0007	2–28–95
FCI–74	Field Inspection and Claim for Indemnity (Continuation Sheet).	0563–0007	2–28–95
FCI–74–T–P–C	Field Inspection and Claim for Indemnity (Tobacco, Peanuts, and Cotton).	0563–0007	2–28–95
FCI–74–T–P–C	Field Inspection Claim for Indemnity (Continuation Sheet).	0563–0007	2–28–95
FCI–74–A	Adjuster's Apple Worksheet	0563–0016	4–30–95
FCI–74–A	Beans and Peas Appraisal Worksheet	0563–0016	4–30–95
FCI–74–A	Citrus Appraisal Worksheet	0563–0016	4–30–95
FCI–74–A	Stand Reduction and Hail Appraisal Worksheet	0563–0016	4–30–95
FCI–74–A	Nut Tree Appraisal Worksheet	0563–0016	4–30–95
FCI–74–A	Adjuster's Citrus Worksheet	0563–0016	4–30–95
FCI–74–A	Corn, Grain Sorghum, and Silage Appraisal Worksheet.	0563–0016	4–30–95
FCI–74–A	Cotton Appraisal Worksheet	0563–0016	4–30–95
FCI–74–A	Fig Appraisal Worksheet	0563–0016	4–30–95
FCI–74–A	Flax Appraisal Worksheet	0563–0016	4–30–95
FCI–74–A	Forage Seeding Appraisal Worksheet	0563–0016	4–30–95
FCI–74–A	Fresh Sweet Corn Appraisal Worksheet	0563–0016	4–30–95
FCI–74–A	Table Grape Appraisal Worksheet	0563–0016	4–30–95
FCI–74–A	Peanut Appraisal Worksheet	0563–0016	4–30–95
FCI–74–A	Pear Appraisal Worksheet	0563–0016	4–30–95
FCI–74–A	Peppers, Fresh Tomatoes Appraisal Worksheet	0563–0016	4–30–95
FCI–74–A	Fresh Plums Appraisal Worksheet	0563–0016	4–30–95
FCI–74–A	Potato Appraisal Worksheet	0563–0016	4–30–95
FCI–74–A	Prune Appraisal Worksheet	0563–0016	4–30–95
FCI–74–A	Safflower Appraisal Worksheet	0563–0016	4–30–95
FCI–74–A	Wheat, Barley, Oats, Rye, Rice Appraisal Worksheet	0563–0016	4–30–95
FCI–74–A	Soybean Appraisal Worksheet	0563–0016	4–30–95

FCI No.	Form title	OMB No.	Expiration date
FCI–74–A	Stonefruit Appraisal Worksheet	0563–0016	4–30–95
FCI–74–A	Sugar Beet Appraisal Worksheet	0563–0016	4–30–95
FCI–74–A	Sugarcane Appraisal Worksheet	0563–0016	4–30–95
FCI–74–A	Sunflower Appraisal Worksheet	0563–0016	4–30–95
FCI–74–A	Tobacco Appraisal Worksheet	0563–0016	4–30–95
FCI–74–A	Adjuster's Peach Worksheet	0563–0016	4–30–95
FCI–74–A	Adjuster's Tomato Worksheet	0563–0016	4–30–95
FCI–74–A	Texas Citrus Tree Appraisal Worksheet	0563–0016	4–30–95
FCI–74–A	Macadamia Tree Worksheet	0563–0028	6–30–94
FCI–74–A	Macadamia Tree Worksheet (continuation)	0563–0028	6–30–94
FCI–74–A	Random Path Appraisal Worksheet	0563–0039	8–31–94
FCI–74–B	Adjuster's Apple Worksheet	0563–0016	4–30–95
FCI–74–B	Peanut Computation Sheet	0563–0041	9–30–94
FCI–74–B	Stand Reduction Appraisal Worksheet	0563–0016	4–30–95
FCI–74–B	Fresh Tomatoes Appraisal Worksheet	0563–0016	4–30–95
FCI–74–B	Peppers Appraisal Worksheet	0563–0016	4–30–95
FCI–74–B	Cotton Claim for Indemnity	0563–0014	12–31–93
FCI–74–C	Summary of Harvested Production	0563–0040	8–31–94
FCI–74–C	Hail Damage Appraisal Worksheet	0563–0016	4–30–95
FCI–78	Request to Exclude Hail and Fire	0563–0032	6–30–94
FCI–78–A	Request to Exclude Hail and Fire	0563–0032	6–30–94
FCI–505	Potato Crop Insurance Policy—Certified Seed Potato Option Amendment.	0563–0029	6–30–94
FCI–506	Apple Fresh Fruit Option	0563–0020	6–30–94
FCI–513	Waiver to Transfer Segregation II and III Peanuts to Quota Loan.	0563–0026	7–31–94
FCI–514	Malting Barley Option	0563–0020	6–30–94
FCI–523	Potato Quality Option	0563–0020	6–30–94
FCI–527	Planting Record—Fresh Sweet Corn	0563–0022	6–30–94
FCI–528	Planting Record—Peppers	0563–0022	6–30–94
FCI–529	Planting Record—Tomatoes (Fresh Market Dollar)	0563–0022	6–30–94
FCI–530	Upland/ELS Cotton Program/Identification of Cotton Prod.	0563–0038	8–31–94
FCI–532	Power of Attorney	0563–0030	8–31–94
FCI–535	Wheat Crop Insurance—Winter Coverage Option	0563–0020	6–30–94
FCI–539	Apple Sunburn Option	0563–0020	6–30–94
FCI–541	Corn Silage Option	0563–0020	6–30–94
FCI–544	Underwriting Questionnaire (Container Stock Only)	0563–0034	7–31–94
FCI–545	Nursey Container Report	0563–0034	7–31–94
FCI–546	Nursey Crop Insurance Inventory Summary	0563–0034	7–31–94
FCI–547	Potato Crop Ins. Policy—Processing Potato Quality Option.	0563–0020	6–30–94
FCI–548	Potato Crop Ins. Policy—Frost/Freeze Potato Option	0563–0020	6–30–94
FCI–549	High-Risk Land Exclusion Option	0563–0018	6–30–95
FCI–550	Fresh Market Tomato Minimum Value Option	0563–0020	6–30–94
FCI–551	Raisin Conditioning Pool—Production to Count	0563–0035	8–31–94
FCI–552	Self-Certification Replant Worksheet	0563–0037	8–31–94
FCI–553	Unit Division Option	0563–0001	2–28–95
FCI–554	Macadamia Orchard Inspection Report	0563–0015	4–30–95
FCI–555	Peach Producer's Picking Records	0563–0024	6–30–94
FCI–819	Raisin Supplement—Tonnage Report	0563–0035	8–31–94

[56 FR 49390, Sept. 30, 1991, as amended at 58 FR 13531, Mar. 12, 1993]

Subpart I [Reserved]

Subpart J—Appeal Procedure—Regulations

AUTHORITY: 7 U.S.C. 1506(p).

§ 400.90 Applicability.

Persons who are insured or believe they are insured under contracts of insurance issued under the Federal Crop Insurance Act must obtain appeal and reconsideration of decisions made under the provisions of this chapter in accordance with part 780 of this title.

[60 FR 67313, Dec. 29, 1995]

Subpart K—Debt Management—Regulations for the 1986 and Succeeding Crop Years

AUTHORITY: Secs. 506, 516, Pub. L. 75–430, 52 Stat. 73, 77, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1506, 1516).

SOURCE: 51 FR 17316, May 12, 1986, unless otherwise noted.

§ 400.115 Purpose.

This subpart sets forth procedures that will be followed, and the rights afforded to debtors, in connection with the reporting by the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation (FCIC) to credit reporting agencies of information with respect to current and delinquent debts owed to FCIC, and in connection with referral of delinquent debts to contract collection agencies.

§ 400.116 Definitions.

(a) *Credit reporting agency* means (1) a reporting agency as defined at 4 CFR 102.5(a), or (2) any entity which has entered into an agreement with USDA concerning the referral of credit information.

(b) *Collection agency* means a private debt collection contractor under Federal Supply Schedule contract with the General Services Administration (GSA) for professional debt collection services.

(c) *Comptroller* means the employee of FCIC filling that position or the person designated by the Comptroller to perform that function.

(d) *Debt and claim* are deemed synonymous and are used interchangeably herein. The debt or claim is an amount of money which has been determined by an appropriate agency official to be owed to FCIC by any individual, organization or entity, except another Federal agency; State, local or foreign government or agencies thereof; Indian tribal governments; or other public institutions.

The debt or claim may have arisen from overpayment, premium non-payment, interest, penalties, reclamations resulting from payments under good faith reliance provisions, or other causes.

(e) *Delinquent debt* means (1) any debt owed to FCIC that has not been paid by the termination date specified in the applicable contract of insurance, or other due date for payment contained in any other agreement, or notification of indebtedness, and (2) any overdue amount owed to FCIC by a debtor which is the subject of an installment payment agreement which the debtor has failed to satisfy under the terms of such agreement.

(f) *System of records* means a group of any records under the control of FCIC from which information is retrieved by the name of the individual by some identifying number, symbol, or other identification assigned to the individual.

(g) *Request for review* means that request submitted to FCIC by a debtor for a review of the facts resulting in the determination of indebtedness to FCIC. FCIC allows 45 days for such request and any request submitted within that period is considered a timely request.

§ 400.117 Determination of delinquency.

Prior to disclosing information about a debt to a credit reporting agency in accordance with this subpart, the FCIC claims official, designated as the Comptroller, FCIC, or the designee of the Comptroller who has jurisdiction over the claim, shall review the claim and determine that the claim is valid and overdue.

§ 400.118 Demand for payment.

The Comptroller who is responsible for carrying out the provisions of this subpart with respect to the debt shall send to the debtor appropriate written demands for payment in terms which inform the debtor of the consequences of failure to make payment, in accordance with guidelines established by the Manager, FCIC, the Federal Claims Collection Standards at 4 CFR 102.2, or

the contract between the General Services Administration (GSA) and the collection agency.

§ 400.119 Notice to debtor; credit reporting agency.

(a) In accordance with guidelines established by the Manager, FCIC, the Comptroller who is responsible for disclosure of information with respect to delinquent debts to a credit reporting agency shall send written notice to the delinquent debtors that FCIC intends to disclose credit information to a credit reporting agency on a regular basis. In addition, delinquent debtors are to be informed:

(1) Of the basis for the indebtedness;

(2) That the payment is overdue;

(3) That FCIC intends to disclose to a credit reporting agency that the debtor is responsible for the debt and with respect to an individual, that such disclosure shall be made not less than 60 days after notification to such debtor;

(4) Of the specific information intended to be disclosed to the credit reporting agency;

(5) Of the rights of such debtor to a full explanation of the claim and to dispute any information in the system of records of FCIC concerning the claim;

(6) Of the debtor's right to administrative appeal or review with respect to the claim and how such review shall be obtained; and

(7) Of the date after which the information will be reported to the credit reporting agency.

(b) The content and standards for demand letters and notices sent under this section shall be consistent with the Federal Claims Collection Standards at 4 CFR 102.2.

§ 400.120 Subsequent disclosure and verification.

(a) FCIC shall promptly notify each credit reporting agency to which the original disclosure of debt information was made of any substantial change in the condition or amount of the claim. A substantial change in condition may include, but is not limited to, notice of death, cessation of business, or relocation of the debtor. A substantial change in the amount may include, but is not limited to, payments received, additional amounts due, or offsets made with respect to the debt.

(b) FCIC shall promptly verify or correct, as appropriate, information about the claim or request of such credit reporting agency for verification of any or all information so disclosed. The records of the debtor shall reflect any correction resulting from such request.

(c) FCIC shall obtain satisfactory assurances from each reporting agency to which information will be provided that the agency is in compliance with the provisions of all laws and regulations of the United States relating to providing credit information.

§ 400.121 Information disclosure limitations.

FCIC shall limit delinquent debt information disclosed to credit reporting agencies to:

(a) The name, address, taxpayer identification number, and other information necessary to establish the identity of the debtor;

(b) The amount, status, and history of the claim; and

(c) The FCIC program under which the claim arose.

§ 400.122 Attempts to locate debtor.

Before disclosing delinquent debt information to a credit reporting agency, FCIC shall take reasonable action to locate a debtor for whom FCIC does not have a current address in order to send the notification in accordance with § 400.119 of this subpart.

§ 400.123 Request for review of the indebtedness.

(a) Before disclosing delinquent debt information to a credit reporting agency, FCIC shall, upon request of the debtor, provide for a review of the claim, including an opportunity for reconsideration of the initial decision concerning the existence or amount of the claim, in accordance with applicable administrative appeal procedures.

(b) Upon receipt of a timely request for review, FCIC shall suspend its schedule for disclosure of delinquent debt information to a credit reporting agency until such time as a final decision is made on the request.

(c) Upon completion of the review, the reviewing office shall transmit to

the debtor a written notification of the decision. If appropriate, notification shall inform the debtor of the scheduled date on or after which information concerning the debt will be provided to the credit reporting agency. The notification shall, if appropriate, also indicate any changes in the information to be disclosed to the extent such information differs from that provided in the initial notification.

§ 400.124 Disclosure to credit reporting agencies.

(a) In accordance with guidelines established by the Manager, FCIC, the Comptroller or designated manager of the systems of records shall disclose to credit reporting agencies the information specified in § 400.121.

(b) Disclosure of information to credit reporting agencies shall be made on or after the date specified in §§ 400.119(a)(3) and 400.125 and shall be comprised of the information set forth in the initial determination or any modification thereof.

(c) This section shall not apply to disclosure of delinquent debts when:

(1) The debtor has agreed to a repayment agreement for such debt and such agreement is still valid; or

(2) The debtor has filed for review of the debt and the reviewing official or designee has not issued a decision on the review.

§ 400.125 Notice to debtor, collection agency.

FCIC shall provide 30 days written notice to the debtor, mailed to the debtor's last known address, of FCIC's intent to forward the debt to a collection agency for further collection action.

§ 400.126 Referral of delinquent debts to contract collection agencies.

(a) FCIC shall use the services of a contract collection agency which has entered into a contract with the General Services Administration to recover debts owed to FCIC.

(b) If FCIC's collection efforts have been unsuccessful on a delinquent debt, and the delinquent debt remains unpaid, FCIC may refer the debt to a contract collection agency for collection.

(c) FCIC shall retain the authority to resolve disputes, compromise claims, suspend or terminate collection action, and refer the matter for litigation.

§ 400.127 OMB control numbers.

OMB control numbers are contained in subpart H of part 400, title 7 CFR.

§ 400.128 Definitions.

(a) *Agency* means (1) An Executive Agency as defined by 5 U.S.C. 105, the United States Postal Service, and the United States Postal Rate Commission, or (2) A Military Department, as defined by section 102 of Title 5 U.S.C.

(b) *Debt* means:

(1) An amount owed to the United States from sources including, but not limited to, insured or guaranteed loans, fees, leases, insurance premiums, interest (except where prohibited by law), rents, royalties, services, sale of real or personal property, overpayments, penalties, damages, fines and forfeitures (except those arising under the Uniform Code of Military Justice).

(2) An amount owed to the United States by an employee for pecuniary losses where the employee has been determined to be liable because of such employee's negligent, willful, unauthorized or illegal acts, including but not limited to:

(i) Theft, misuse, or loss of Government funds;

(ii) False claims for services and travel reimbursement;

(iii) Illegal, unauthorized obligations and expenditures of Government appropriations;

(iv) Using or authorizing the use of Government owned or leased equipment, facilities, supplies and services for other than official or approved purposes;

(v) Lost, stolen, damaged, or destroyed Government property;

(vi) Erroneous entries on accounting records or reports; and

(vii) Deliberate failure to provide physical security and control procedures for accountable officers, if such failure is determined to be the proximate cause for a loss of Government funds.

(c) *Department* or *USDA* means the United States Department of Agriculture.

(d) *Disposable salary (pay)* means any pay due an employee which remains after required deductions for Federal, State and local income taxes; Social Security taxes, including Medicare taxes; Federal retirement programs; premiums for life and health insurance benefits; and such other deductions as may be required by law to be withheld.

(e) *Employee* means a current employee of an agency, including a current member of the Armed Forces or a Reserve of the Armed Forces.

(f) *FCIC Official* means the Manager, or the Manager's designee.

(g) *Hearing Officer* means an Administrative Law Judge of the Department of Agriculture or another person not under the control of the USDA, designated by the FCIC Official to review the determination of the alleged debt.

(h) *Salary Offset* means a deduction of a debt due the U.S. by deduction from the disposable salary of an employee without the employee's consent.

(i) *Waiver* means the cancellation, remission, forgiveness, or non-recovery of a debt owed by an employee as permitted or required by 5 U.S.C. 5584, 10 U.S.C. 2774, 32 U.S.C. 716, 5 U.S.C. 8346(b), or any other law.

[53 FR 3, Jan. 4, 1988, and 53 FR 10527, Apr. 1, 1988]

§ 400.129 Salary offset.

(a) Debt collection by salary offset is feasible if: the cost to the Government of collection by salary offset does not exceed the amount of the debt; there are no legal restrictions to the debt, such as the debtor being under the jurisdiction of a bankruptcy court or the expiration of a statute of limitations; or, other such legal restrictions. The Debt Collection Act permits collections of debts by offset for claims that have not been outstanding for more than 10 years.

(b) The salary offset provisions contained herein provide procedures which must be followed before FCIC may request another Federal agency to offset any amount from the debtor's salary. Decisions made under the provisions of this section are not appealable under the provisions of the Appeal Regulations in part 400, subpart J of this title.

(c) These regulations will not apply to any case where collection of a debt by salary offset is explicitly provided for by another statue as noted by the Comptroller General in 64 Comp. Gen. 142 (1984), including 5 U.S.C. 5512(a), 5 U.S.C. 5513, 5 U.S.C. 5522(a) (1), 5 U.S.C. 5705 (1) and (2), and 5 U.S.C. 5724(f).

(d) Salary offset may be used by FCIC to collect debts which arise from delinquent FCIC premium payments or delinquent repayment plans and other debts arising from, but not limited to, such sources as program theft, embezzlement, fraud, salary overpayments, underwithholding of any amounts due and payable for life and health insurance, advance travel payments, overpaid indemnities, and any amount owed by present or former employees from loss of federal funds through negligence and other matters. The debt does not have to be reduced to judgment and does not have to be covered by a security instrument.

(e) FCIC may use salary offset against one of its employees who is indebted to another agency if requested to do so by that agency. Salary offset will not be initiated until after other servicing options available to the requesting agency have been utilized, and due process has been afforded to the FCIC employee. When salary offset is utilized, payment for the debt will be deducted from the employee's salary and sent directly to the creditor agency. Not more than fifteen percent (15%) of the employee's disposable salary can be offset in any one pay period, unless the employee agrees in writing to the deduction of a larger amount.

(f) When FCIC is owed a debt by an employee of another agency, the other agency shall not initiate the requested offset until FCIC provides the agency with a written certification that the debtor owes FCIC a debt (including the amount and basis of the debt and the due date of the payment), and that FCIC has complied with Department regulations. If a repayment schedule is elected by the employee, interest will be charged in accordance with Departmental Regulation 2520–1, Interest Rate on Delinquent Debts; USDA Debt Collection Regulations in 7 CFR part 3; and 4 CFR 102.13.

(g) For the purposes of this section, the Manager, FCIC, or the Manager's designee, is delegated authority to:

(1) Certify to the debtor's employing agency that the debt exists and the amount of the debt or delinquent balance;

(2) Certify that, with respect to debt collection, the procedures and regulations of FCIC and the Department have been complied with; and

(3) Request that salary offset be initiated by the debtor's employing agency.

[53 FR 3, Jan. 4, 1988, and 53 FR 10527, Apr. 1, 1988]

§ 400.130 Notice requirements before offset.

Salary offset will not be made unless the employee receives 30 calendar days written notice. The notice of intent to offset salary (notice of intent) will state:

(a) That FCIC has reviewed the records relating to the debt and has determined that the debt is owed, and has verified the amount of the debt, and the facts giving rise to the debt;

(b) That FCIC intends to deduct an amount not to exceed 15% of the employees current disposable salary until the debt and all accumulated interest are paid in full;

(c) The amount, frequency, approximate beginning date, and duration of the intended deductions;

(d) An explanation of the requirements concerning interest, penalties, and administrative costs, including a statement that these assessments will be made unless waived in accordance with 31 U.S.C. 3717 and 7 CFR 3.34;

(e) That FCIC's records concerning the debt are available to the employee for inspection and that the employee may request a copy of such records;

(f) That the employee has a right to voluntarily enter into a written agreement with FCIC for a repayment schedule with FCIC, which may be different from that proposed by FCIC, if the terms of the repayment agreement are agreed to by FCIC;

(g) That the employee has the right to a hearing conducted by an Administrative Law Judge of USDA, or a hearing official not under the control of USDA, concerning the determination of the debt, the amount of the debt, or the percentage of disposable salary to be deducted each pay period, if the petition for a hearing is filed by the employee as prescribed by FCIC;

(h) The method and time period allowable for a petition for a hearing;

(i) That the timely filing of a hearing petition will stay the offset collection proceedings;

(j) That a final decision on the hearing will be issued at the earliest practical date, but not later than 60 calendar days after the filing of the petition, unless the employee requests, and the hearing officer grants, a delay in the proceedings;

(k) That any knowingly false or frivolous statement, representation, or evidence may subject the employee to:

(1) Disciplinary procedures appropriate under 5 U.S.C. Chapter 75, 5 CFR part 752, or any other applicable Statutes or regulations;

(2) Penalties under the False Claims Act, 31 U.S.C. 3729–3731, or any other applicable statutory authority: or

(3) Criminal penalties under 18 U.S.C. 286, 287, 1001, and 1002, or any other applicable statutory authority;

(l) Any other rights or remedies available to the employee under any statute or regulations governing the program for which collection is being made;

(m) That the employee may request waiver of salary overpayment under applicable statutory authority (5 U.S.C. 5584, 10 U.S.C. 2774, 32 U.S.C 716, or 5 U.S.C 8346(b)), or may request waiver in the case of general debts and if waiver is available under any statutory provision pertaining to the particular debt being collected. The employee may question the amount or validity of the salary overpayment or general debt by submitting a claim to the Comptroller General in accordance with General Accounting Officer procedure.

(n) That amounts paid on or deducted for the debt which are later waived or found not to be owed to the United States will be promptly refunded to the employee, unless there are applicable contractual or statutory provisions to the contrary; and

(o) The name and address of an official of FCIC to whom the employee

should direct any communication with respect to the debt.

[53 FR 4, Jan. 4, 1988, and 53 FR 10527, Apr. 1, 1988]

§ 400.131 Request for a hearing and result if an employee fails to meet deadlines.

(a) Except as provided in paragraph (c) of this section, an employee must file a petition for hearing that is received by the FCIC Official not later than 30 calendar days from the date of the notice of intent to collect a debt by salary offset, if the employee wants a hearing concerning:

(1) The existence or amount of the debt; or

(2) The FCIC Official's proposed offset schedule, including the percentage of deduction.

(b) The petition must be signed by the employee and should clearly identify and explain with reasonable specificity and brevity the facts, evidence and witnesses which the employee believes support the his or her position. If the employee objects to the percentage of disposable salary to be deducted from each check, the petition should state the objection and the reasons for it.

(c) If the employee files a petition for hearing later than the 30 days provided in paragraph (a) of this section, the FCIC Official may accept the petition if the employee is able to show that the delay caused by conditions beyond his or her control, or because the employee failed to received the notice of the filing deadline (unless the employee has actual notice of the deadline).

(d) An employee will not be granted a hearing and will have his or her disposable salary offset in accordance with the FCIC Official's announced schedule if the employee:

(1) Fails to file a petition for hearing as set forth in this subsection; or

(2) Is scheduled to appear and fails to appear at the hearing.

[53 FR 4, Jan. 4, 1988, and 53 FR 10527, Apr. 1, 1988]

§ 400.132 Hearings.

(a) If an employee timely files a petition for a hearing, the FCIC Official will select the date, time, and location for the hearing.

(b) The hearing shall be conducted by an appropriately designated Hearing Official.

(c) Rules of evidence shall not be observed, but the hearing officer will consider all evidence that he or she determines to be relevant to the debt that is the subject of the hearing, and weigh all such evidence accordingly, given all the facts and circumstances surrounding the debt.

(d) The burden of proof with respect to the existence of the debt rests with FCIC.

(e) The employee requesting the hearing shall bear the ultimate burden of proof.

(f) The evidence presented by the employee must prove that no debt exists, or cast sufficient doubt such that reasonable minds could differ as to the existence of the debt.

[53 FR 5, Jan. 4, 1988, and 53 FR 10527, Apr. 1, 1988]

§ 400.133 Written decision following a hearing.

(a) At the conclusion of the hearing, a written decision will be provided which will include:

(1) A statement of the facts presented at the hearing supporting the nature and origin of the alleged debt and those presented to refute the debt;

(2) The hearing officer's analysis, findings, and conclusions, considering all the evidence presented and the respective burdens of the parties, in light of the hearing;

(3) The amount and validity of the alleged debt determined as a result of the hearing;

(4) The payment schedule (including the percentage of disposable salary), if applicable; and

(5) The determination of the amount of the debt at this hearing is the final agency action on this matter.

[53 FR 5, Jan. 4, 1988, and 53 FR 10527, Apr. 1, 1988]

§ 400.134 Review of FCIC record related to the debt.

An employee who intends to inspect or copy FCIC records related to the debt must send a letter to the FCIC official (designated in the notice of intent) stating his or her intentions. The

letter must be received by the FCIC official within 30 calender days of the date of the notice of intent. In response to the timely notice submitted by the debtor, the FCIC official will notify the employee of the location and time when the employee may inspect and copy FCIC records related to the debt.

[53 FR 5, Jan. 4, 1988, and 53 FR 10527, Apr. 1, 1988]

§ 400.135 Written agreement to repay debt as an alternative to salary offset.

The employee may propose, in response to a notice of intent, a written agreement to repay the debt as an alternative to salary offset. The proposed written agreement to repay the debt must be received by the FCIC official within 30 calendar days of the date of the notice of intent. The FCIC official will notify the employee whether the employee's proposed written agreement for repayment is acceptable. The FCIC official may accept a repayment agreement instead of proceeding by offset. In making this determination, the FCIC official will balance the FCIC interest in collecting the debt against hardship to the employee. If the debt is delinquent and the employee has not disputed its existence or amount, the FCIC official will accept a repayment agreement, instead of offset, for good cause such as, if the employee establishes that offset would result in undue financial hardship, or would be against equity and good conscience.

[53 FR 5, Jan. 4, 1988, and 53 FR 10527, Apr. 1, 1988]

§ 400.136 Procedures for salary offset; when deductions may begin.

(a) Deductions to liquidate an employee's debt will be made by the method and in the amount outlined in the Notice of Intent to collect from the employee's salary, as provided for in § 400.130.

(b) If the employee files a petition for a hearing before the expiration of the period provided for in § 400.130, then deductions will begin after the hearing officer has provided the employee with a final written decision in favor of FCIC.

(c) If an employee retires or resigns before collection of the amount of the indebtedness is completed, the remaining indebtedness will be collected in accordance with procedures for administrative offset.

[53 FR 5, Jan. 4, 1988, and 53 FR 10527, Apr. 1, 1988]

§ 400.137 Procedures for salary offset; types of collection.

A debt will be collected in a lump-sum or in installments. Collection will be by lump-sum collection unless the employee is financially unable to pay in one lump-sum, or if the amount of the debt exceeds 15 percent of the disposable pay for an ordinary pay period. In these cases, deduction will be by installments as set forth in § 400.138.

[53 FR 5, Jan. 4, 1988, and 53 FR 10527, Apr. 1, 1988]

§ 400.138 Procedures for salary offset; methods of collection.

(a) *General.* A debt will be collected by deductions at officially-established pay intervals from an employee's current pay account, unless the employee and the hearing official agree to alternative arrangements for repayment under § 400.135.

(b) *Installment deductions.* Installment deductions will be made over a period not greater than the anticipated period of employment. The size and frequency of the installment deductions will bear a reasonable relation to the size of the debt and the employee's ability to pay. If possible, the installment payment will be sufficient in size and frequency to liquidate the debt in no more than three years. Installment payments of less than $25.00 per pay period, or $50.00 per month, will be accepted only in the most unusual circumstances.

[53 FR 5, Jan. 4, 1988, and 53 FR 10527, Apr. 1, 1988]

§ 400.139 Nonwaiver of rights.

So long as there are no statutory or contractual provisions to the contrary, no employee payment (or all or portion of a debt) collected under these regulations will be interpreted as a waiver of any rights that the employee may have under the provisions of 5 U.S.C. 5514.

[53 FR 5, Jan. 4, 1988, and 53 FR 10527, Apr. 1, 1988]

§ 400.140 Refunds.

FCIC will promptly refund to the appropriate individual amounts offset under these regulations when:

(a) A debt is waived or otherwise found not owing to the United States (unless expressly prohibited by statute or regulation); or

(b) FCIC is directed by an administrative or judicial order to refund amounts deducted from an employee's current pay.

[53 FR 5, Jan. 4, 1988, and 53 FR 10527, Apr. 1, 1988]

§ 400.141 Internal Revenue Service (IRS) Tax Refund Offset.

Under the provisions of 31 U.S.C. 3720A, the (IRS) may be requested to collect a legally enforceable debt owing to any Federal agency by offset against a taxpayer's Federal income tax refund. This section provides policies and procedures to implement IRS tax refund offsets in accordance with the provisions set forth in §301.6402–6T of 26 CFR chapter I.

(a) Any person who is indebted to the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation (FCIC) is entitled to the extent of FCIC's administrative due process including review and appeal of the debt under the Appeal Regulations in 7 CFR part 400, subpart J.

(b) If, after such administrative due process is exhausted, the debt is still outstanding with no other means of collection, the debtor will be notified by letter of FCIC's intention to refer such debt to the IRS for collection by tax refund offset. The notification letter will inform the debtor that their account is delinquent and that IRS will be requested to reduce the amount of any tax refund check due the debtor by the amount of the deliquency. The debtor will be given 60 days in which to write to the Manager, FCIC, providing written evidence that the debt is not legally enforceable. FCIC will refer the debt to IRS for collection by offset after the 60-day period if no response is received from the debtor. Decisions made under the provisions of this section are not appealable under the provisions of the Appeal Regulations in 7 CFR part 400, subpart J.

(c) If the debtor has requested a review, and has provided written evidence that the debt is not legally enforceable, the Manager, with the assistance of the Office of General Counsel, USDA, will review the debtor's reasons for believing that the debt is not legally enforceable. The debtor will then be notified of the results of the review.

(d) FCIC will notify IRS of those accounts against which offset action is to be taken.

(e) If, during the period of review, the debtor pays the debt in full, the collection of the debt by tax refund offset procedure will be halted. Changes in debtor status that eliminate the debtor from IRS offset will be reported to IRS by FCIC and the debtor's refund will not be offset.

(f) Amounts offset for delinquent debt which are later found to be not owed to FCIC, will be promptly refunded.

(g) Debtors will not be subject to IRS offset for any of the following reasons:

(1) Debtors who are discharged in bankruptcy or who are under the jurisdiction of a bankruptcy court;

(2) Debtors who are employed by the Federal Government;

(3) Debtors whose cases are in suspense because of actions pending by or taken by FCIC;

(4) Debtors who have not provided a Social Security Number (SSN) and no SSN can be obtained;

(5) Debtors whose indebtedness is less than $25;

(6) Debtors whose account is more than ten (10) years delinquent; except in the case of a judgment debt; or

(7) Debtors whose account has not been first reported to a consumer credit reporting agency.

[53 FR 5, Jan. 4, 1988, and 53 FR 10527, Apr. 1, 1988]

§ 400.142 Past-due legally enforceable debt eligible for refund offset.

For purposes of this section, a past-due, legally enforceable debt which may be referred by FCIC to IRS for offset is a debt which:

(a) Except in the case of a judgement debt, has been delinquent for at least three months but has not been delinquent for more than 10 years at the time the offset is made;

(b) Cannot be currently collected pursuant to the salary offset provisions of 5 U.S.C. 5514(a)(1);

(c) Is ineligible for administrative offset under 31 U.S.C. 3716(a) by reason of 31 U.S.C. 3716(c)(2), or cannot be collected by administrative offset under 31 U.S.C. 3716(a) by the referring agency against amounts payable to the debtor by the referring agency;

(d) With respect to which the agency has given the employee at least 60 days to present evidence that all or part of the debt is not past-due or legally enforceable, has considered evidence presented by such employee, and has determined that an amount of such debt is past-due and legally enforceable;

(e) Has been disclosed by FCIC to a consumer reporting agency as authorized by 31 U.S.C. 3711(f), in the case of a debt to be referred to IRS after June 30, 1986;

(f) With respect to which that FCIC has notified, or has made a reasonable attempt to notify, the employee that:

(1) The debt is past due; and

(2) Unless repaid within 60 days thereafter, will be referred to IRS for offset against any overpayment of tax; and

(3) Which is at least $25.00.

[53 FR 6, Jan. 4, 1988, and 53 FR 10527, Apr. 1, 1988]

Subpart L—Reinsurance Agreement—Standards for Approval; Regulations for the 1997 and Subsequent Reinsurance Years

AUTHORITY: 7 U.S.C. 1506(l), 1506(p).

SOURCE: 52 FR 17543, May 11, 1987, unless otherwise noted. Redesignated at 53 FR 3, Jan. 4, 1988, and 53 FR 10527, Apr. 1, 1988.

§ 400.161 Definitions.

In addition to the terms defined in the Standard Reinsurance Agreement, the following terms as used in this rule are defined to mean:

(a) *Annual Statutory Financial Statement* means the annual financial statement of an insurer prepared in accordance with Statutory Accounting Principles and submitted to the state insurance department if required by any state in which the insurer is licensed.

(b) *Company* means the company reinsured by FCIC or apply to FCIC for a Standard Reinsurance Agreement.

(c) *Corporation* means the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation.

(d) *FCIC* means the Federal crop Insurance Corporation.

(e) *Financial statement* means any documentation submitted by a company as required by this subpart.

(f) *Guaranty fund assessments* means the state administered program utilized by some state insurance regulatory agencies to obtain funds with which to discharge unfunded obligations of insurance companies licensed to do business in that state.

(g) *Insurer* means an insurance company that is licensed or admitted as such in any State, Territory, or Possession of the United States.

(h) *MPUL* means the maximum possible underwriting loss that an insurer can sustain on policies it intends to reinsure with FCIC, after adjusting for the effect of any reinsurance agreement with FCIC, and any outside reinsurance agreements, as evaluated by FCIC.

(i) *Obligations* mean crop or indemnity for crop loss on policies reinsured under the Standard Reinsurance Agreement.

(j) *Plan of operation* means a statment submitted to FCIC each year in which a reinsured or a prospective reinsured specifies the reinsurance options it wishes to use, its marketing plan, and similar information as required by the Corporation.

(k) *Quarterly Statutory Financial Statement* means the quarterly financial statement of an insurer prepared in accordance with Statutory Accounting Principles and submitted to the state insurance department if required by any state in which the insurer is licensed.

(l) *Reinsurance agreement* means an agreement between two parties by which an insurer cedes to a reinsurer certain liabilities arising from the insurer's sale of insurance policies.

(m) *Reinsured* means the insurer which is a party to the Standard Reinsurance Agreement with FCIC.

(n) *Standard Reinsurance Agreement* (Agreement) means the reinsurance

agreement between the reinsured and FCIC.

[52 FR 17543, May 11, 1987. Redesignated at 53 FR 3, Jan. 4, 1988, and 53 FR 10527, Apr. 1, 1988, as amended at 57 FR 34666, Aug. 6, 1992; 60 FR 57903, Nov. 24, 1995]

§ 400.162 Qualification ratios.

The sixteen qualification ratios include:

(a) Eleven National Association of Insurance Commissioner's (NAIC's) Insurance Regulatory Information System (IRIS) ratios found in §§ 400.170(d)(1)(ii) and 400.170(d)(2) (i), (ii), (iii), (vi), (vii), (ix), (xi), (xii), (xiii), and (xiv) and referenced in ''Using the NAIC Insurance Regulatory Information System'' distributed by NAIC, 120 West 12th St., Kansas City, MO 64105–1925;

(b) Three ratios used by A.M. Best Company found in § 400.170(d)(2) (v), (viii), and (x) and referenced in Best's Key Rating Guide, A.M. Best, Ambest Road, Oldwick, N.J. 08858–0700;

(c) One ratio found in § 400.170(d)(1)(i) is calculated the same as the Gross Premium to Surplus IRIS ratio, with Gross Premium adjusted to exclude the MPCI premium assumed by FCIC; and

(d) One ratio found in § 400.170(d)(2)(iv) which is formulated by FCIC and is calculated the same as the One-Year Change to Surplus IRIS ratio but for a two-year period.

[60 FR 57903, Nov. 24, 1995]

§ 400.163 Applicability.

The standards contained herein shall be applicable to insurers who apply for or enter into a Standard Reinsurance Agreement effective for the 1997 and subsequent reinsurance years or who continue with a prior years Standard Reinsurance Agreement into the 1997 and subsequent reinsurance years.

[60 FR 57903, Nov. 24, 1995]

§ 400.164 Availability of the Standard Reinsurance Agreement.

Federal Crop Insurance Corporation will offer Standard Reinsurance Agreements to eligible Companies under which the Corporation will reinsure policies which the Companies issue to producers of agricultural commodities. The Standard Reinsurance Agreement will be consistent with the requirements of the Federal Crop Insurance Act, as amended, and provisions of the regulations of the Corporation found at chapter IV of title 7 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

§ 400.165 Eligibility for Standard Reinsurance Agreements.

A Company will be eligible to participate in an Agreement if the Corporation determines the Company meets the standards and reporting requirements of this subpart.

§ 400.166 Obligations of the Corporation.

The Agreement will include the following among the obligations of the Corporation.

(a) The Corporation will reinsure policies written on terms, including premium rates, approved by the Corporation, on crops and in areas approved by the Corporation, and in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Crop Insurance Act, as amended, and the provisions of these regulations.

(b) The Corporation will pay a portion of each producer's premium on the policies reinsured under the Agreement, as authorized by the Federal Crop Insurance Act, as amended.

(c) The Corporation will assume all obligations for unpaid losses on policies reinsured under the Agreement in the event any company reinsured under the Agreement is unable to fulfill its obligations to any holder of a Multiple Peril Crop Insurance Policy reinsured by the Corporation by reason of a directive or order issued by any State Department of Insurance, State Commissioner of Insurance, any court of law having competent jurisdiction or any other similar authority of any jurisdiction to which the Company is subject.

(d) Each policy reinsured by the Corporation must be clearly identified by including in bold face or large type the following statement as item number 1 in its General Provisions:

This insurance policy is reinsured by the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation under the provisions of the Federal Crop Insurance Act, as amended (the Act) (7 U.S.C. 1501 *et seq.*), and all terms of the policy and rights

and responsibilities of the parties are specifically subject to the Act and the regulations under the Act published in chapter IV of 7 CFR.

§ 400.167 Limitations on Corporation's obligations.

The Agreement will include the following among the limitations on the obligations of the Corporation.

(a) The Corporation may, at any time, suspend its obligation to accept additional liability from the Company by providing written notice to that effect.

(b) The obligations of the Corporation under the Agreement are contingent upon the availability of appropriations.

(c) The Corporation will not reinsure any policy sold by the Company to a producer after the date Company receives notice that the Corporation has determined that the producer is ineligible to receive Federal Crop Insurance.

§ 400.168 Obligations of participating insurance company.

The Agreement will include the following among the obligations of the Company.

(a) The Company shall follow all applicable Corporation procedures in its administration of the crop insurance policies reinsured.

(b) The Company shall make available to all eligible producers in the areas designated in its plan of operations as approved by the Corporation:

(1) The crop insurance plans for the crops designated in its plan of operation in those counties within a State, or a portion of a State, where the Secretary of Agriculture has determined that insurance is available through local offices of the United States Department of Agriculture; and

(2) Catastrophic risk protection, limited, and additional coverage plans of insurance for all crops, for which such insurance is made available by the Corporation, in all counties within a state, or a portion of State, where the Secretary of Agriculture has determined that insurance is no longer available through local offices of the United States Department of Agriculture.

(c) The Company shall provide the Corporation, on forms approved by the Corporation all information that the Corporation may deem relevant in the administration of the Agreement, including a list of all applicants determined to be ineligible for crop insurance coverage and all insured producers cancelled or terminated from insurance, along with the reason for such action, the crop program, and the amount of coverage for each.

(d) The Company shall utilize only loss adjustment procedures and methods that are approved by the Corporation.

(e) The Company shall sell the policies covered under the Agreement through licensed agents or brokers who have successfully completed a training course approved by the Corporation.

(f) The Company shall not discriminate against any employee, applicant for employment, insured or applicant for insurance because of race, color, religion, sex age, handicap, or national origin.

[52 FR 17543, May 11, 1987. Redesignated at 53 FR 3, Jan. 4, 1988, and 53 FR 10527, Apr. 1, 1988, as amended at 61 FR 34368, July 2, 1996; 61 FR 65153, Dec. 11, 1996]

§ 400.169 Disputes.

(a) If the company believes that the Corporation has taken an action that is not in accordance with the provisions of the Standard Reinsurance Agreement or any reinsurance agreement with FCIC, except compliance issues, it may within 45 days after receipt of such determination, request, in writing, the Director of Insurance Services to make a final administrative determination addressing the disputed issue. The Director of Insurance Services will render the final administrative determination of the Corporation with respect to the applicable issues.

(b) If the company believes that the Corporation's compliance review findings are not in accordance with the applicable laws, regulations, custom or practice of the insurance industry, or FCIC approved policy and procedure, it may within 45 days after receipt of such determination, request, in writing, the Director of Compliance to make a final administrative determination addressing the disputed issue. The Director of Compliance will render

the final administrative determination of the Corporation with respect to these issues.

(c) A company may also request reconsideration by the Director of Insurance Services of a decision of the Corporation rendered under any Corporation bulletin or directive which bulletin or directive does not affect, interpret, explain, or restrict the terms of the reinsurance agreement. The company, if it disputes the Corporation's determination, must request a reconsideraiton of that determination in writing, within 45 days of the receipt of the determination. The determinations of the Director will be final and binding on the company. Such determinations will not be appealable to the Board of Contract Appeals.

(d) Appealable final administrative determinations of the Corporation under § 400.169 (a) or (b) may be appealed to the Board of Contract Appeals in accordance with the provisions of part 24 of title 7, subtitle A, of the Code of Federal Regulations, 7 CFR part 24.

[60 FR 21036, May 1, 1995]

§ 400.170 General qualifications.

To qualify initially or thereafter for a Standard Reinsurance Agreement with FCIC, an insurer must:

(a) Be licensed or admitted in any state, territory, or possession of the United States;

(b) Be licensed or admitted, or use as a policy-issuing Company an insurer that is licensed or admitted, in each state from which the insurer will cede policies to FCIC for reinsurance;

(c) Have surplus, as reported in its most recent Annual or Quarterly Statutory Financial Statement, that is at least equal to the MPUL for the company's estimated retained premium proposed to be reinsured, multiplied by the appropriate Minimum Surplus Factor found in the Minimum Surplus Table. For the purposes of the Minimum Surplus Table, an insurer is considered to issue policies in a state if at least two and one-half percent (2.5%) of all its reinsured retained premium is written in that state;

MINIMUM SURPLUS TABLE

Number of states in which a company issues FCIC-reinsured policies	Minimum surplus factor (multiplied by MPUL)
1 through 10	2.5
11 or more	2.0

(d) Have and meet the ratio requirements of the Gross Premium to Surplus and Net Premium to Surplus required ratios and at least ten of the fourteen analytical ratios in this section based on the most recent Annual Statutory Financial Statement, or comply with § 400.172:

Ratio	Ratio requirement
(1) Required:	
(i) Gross Premium to Surplus.	Less than 900%.
(ii) Net Premium to Surplus.	Less than 300%.
(2) Analytical:	
(i) Two-Year Overall Operating Ratio.	Less than 100%.
(ii) Agents' Balances to Surplus.	Less than 40%.
(iii) One-Year Change in Surplus.	Greater than −10% and less than 50%.
(iv) Two-Year Change in Surplus.	Greater than −10%.
(v) Combined Ratio After Policyholder Dividends.	Less than 115%.
(vi) Change in Writing	Greater than −33% and less than 33%.
(vii) Surplus Aid to Surplus.	Less than 15%.
(viii) Quick Liquidity	Greater than 20%.
(ix) Liabilities to Liquid Asset.	Less than 105%.
(x) Return on Surplus	Greater than −5%.
(xi) Investment Yield	Greater than 4.5% and less than 10%.
(xii) One-Year Reserve Development to Surplus.	Less than 20%.
(xiii) Two-Year Reserve Development to Surplus.	Less than 20%.
(xiv) Estimated Current Reserve Deficiency to Surplus.	Less than 25%.

(e) Submit to FCIC all of the following statements:

(1) Annual and Quarterly Statutory Financial Statements;

(2) Statutory Management Discussion & Analysis;

(3) Most recent State Insurance Department Examination Report;

(4) Actuarial Opinion of Reserves;

(5) Annual Audited Financial Report; and

(6) Any other appropriate financial information or explanation of IRIS ratio discrepancies as determined by the company or as requested by FCIC.

[60 FR 57903, Nov. 24, 1995]

§ 400.171 Qualifying when a state does not require that an Annual Statutory Financial Statement be filed.

An insurer exempt by the insurance department of the states where they are licensed from filing an Annual Statutory Financial Statement must, in addition to the requirements of § 400.170 (a), (b), (c) and (d), submit an Annual Statutory Financial Statement audited by a Certified Public Accountant in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, which if not exempted, would have been filed with the insurance department of any state in which it is licensed.

[60 FR 57904, Nov. 24, 1995]

§ 400.172 Qualifying with less than two of the required ratios or ten of the analytical ratios meeting the specified requirements.

An insurer with less than two of the required ratios or ten of the analytical ratios meeting the specified requirements in § 400.170(d) may qualify if, in addition to the requirements of § 400.170 (a), (b), (c) and (e), the insurer:

(a) Submits a financial management plan acceptable to FCIC to eliminate each deficiency indicated by the ratios, or an acceptable explanation why a failed ratio does not accurately represent the insurer's insurance operations; or

(b) Has a binding agreement with another insurer that qualifies such insurer under this subpart to assume financial responsibility in the event of the reinsured company's failure to meet its obligations on FCIC reinsured policies.

[60 FR 57904, Nov. 24, 1995]

§ 400.173 [Reserved]

§ 400.174 Notification of deviation from financial standards.

An insurer must immediately advise FCIC if it deviates from compliance with any of the requirements of this chapter. FCIC may require the insurer to update its financial statements during the year. FCIC may terminate the reinsurance agreement if the Company is out of compliance with the requirements of this chapter.

[52 FR 17543, May 11, 1987. Redesignated at 53 FR 3, Jan. 4, 1988, and 53 FR 10527, Apr. 1, 1988, as amended at 60 FR 57904, Nov. 24, 1995]

§ 400.175 Revocation and non-acceptance.

(a) FCIC will deny reinsurance to any insurer or will terminate any existing reinsurance agreement if any false or misleading statement is made in the financial statements or any other document submitted by the insurer in connection with its qualification for FCIC reinsurance.

(b) No policy issued by an insurer subsequent to revocation of a reinsurance agreement will be reinsured by FCIC. Policies in effect at the time of revocation will continue to be reinsured by FCIC for the balance of the crop year then in effect for the applicable crop. However, if materially false information is made to the Corporation and that information directly affects the ability of the Company to perform under the Agreement, or if the Company commits any fraudulent or criminal act in relation to the Standard Reinsurance Agreement or any policy reinsured under the Agreement, FCIC may require that the Company transfer the servicing and contractual right to all business in effect and reinsured by the Corporation to the Corporation.

[52 FR 17543, May 11, 1987. Redesignated at 53 FR 3, Jan. 4, 1988, and 53 FR 10527, Apr. 1, 1988, as amended at 60 FR 57904, Nov. 24, 1995]

§ 400.176 State action preemptions.

(a) No policyholder shall have recourse to any state guaranty fund or similar state administered program for crop or premium losses reinsured under such Standard Reinsurance Agreement. No assessments for such State funds or programs shall be computed or levied on companies for or on account of any premiums payable on policies of Multiple Peril Crop Insurance reinsured by the Corporation.

(b) No policy of insurance reinsured by the Corporation and no claim, settlement, or adjustment action with respect to any such policy shall provide a

basis for a claim of damages against the Company issuing such policy, other than damages to which the Corporation would be liable under federal law if the Corporation had issued the policy of insurance under its direct writing program, unless the claimant establishes in a court of competent jurisdiction, or to the satisfaction of the Corporation in the event of a settlement, that such damages were caused by the culpable failure of the Company to substantially comply with the Corporation's procedures or instructions in the handling of the claim or in servicing the insured' policy, or unless the Company or its agents were acting outside the scope of their authority (apparent or implied) in performing or omitting the actions claimed as a basis for the damage action.

§ 400.177 [Reserved]

Subpart M—Agency Sales and Service Contract—Standards for Approval

AUTHORITY: 7 U.S.C. 1506, 1516.

SOURCE: 53 FR 24015, June 27, 1988, unless otherwise noted.

§ 400.201 Applicability of standards.

Federal Crop Insurance Corporation will offer an Agency Sales and Service Contract (the Contract) to private entities meeting the requirements set forth in this subpart under which the Corporation will insure producers of agricultural commodities. The Contract will be consistent with the requirements of the Federal Crop Insurance Act, as amended, and the provisions of the regulations of the Corporation found at chapter IV of title 7 of the Code of Federal Regulations. The Standards contained herein are required for an entity to be a contractor under the Contract.

§ 400.202 Definitions.

For the purpose of these Standards:

(a) *Agency Sales and Service Contract or the Contract* means the written agreement between the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation (Corporation) and a private entity (Contractor) for the purpose of selling and servicing Federal Crop Insurance policies and includes, but is not limited to, the following:

(1) The Agency Sales and Service Contract;

(2) Any Appendix to the Agency Sales and Service Contract issued by the Corporation;

(3) The annual approved Plan or Operation; and

(4) Any amendment adopted by the parties.

(b) *BELL 208B (or compatible) modem*—means a modem meeting the standards developed by BELL Laboratories for dial-up, half-duplex, 4800 or 9600 bits per second (bps) transmission of data utilizing 3780 (or 2780) protocol.

(c) *Contract, the* see Agency Sales and Service Contract.

(d) *Contractor's electronic system (system)* means the data processing hardware and software, data communications hardware and software, and printers utilized with the system.

(e) *CPA* means a Certified Public Accountant who is licensed as such by the State in which the CPA practices.

(f) *CPA Audit* means a professional examination conducted by a CPA in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards of a Financial Statement on the basis of which the CPA expresses an independent professional opinion respecting the fairness of presentation of the Financial Statement.

(g) *Current Assets* means cash and other assets that are reasonably expected to be realized in cash or sold or consumed during the normal operation cycle of the business or within one year if the operation cycle is shorter than one year.

(h) *Current Liabilities* means those liabilities expected to be satisfied by either the use of assets classified as current in the same balance sheet, or the creation of other current liabilities, or those expected to be satisfied within a relatively short period of time, usually one year.

(i) *Financial Statement* means the documents submitted to the Corporation by a private entity which portray the financial information of the entity. The financial statement must be prepared in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) and reflect the financial position in the

Statement of Financial Condition or Balance Sheet; and the result of operations in the Statement of Profit and Loss or Income Statement.

(j) *Processing representative* means a person or organization designated by the Contractor to be responsible for data entry and electronic transmission of data contained on crop insurance documents.

(k) *Sales* means new applications and renewals of FCIC policies.

(l) *Suspended Data Notice* means a notification of a temporary stop or delay in the processing of data transmitted to the Corporation by the Contractor because the same is incomplete, nonprocessable, obsolete, or erroneous.

(m) *3780 protocol*—means the data communications protocol (standard) that is a binary synchronous communications (BSC), International Business Systems (IBM)-defined, byte controlled communications protocol, using control characters and synchronized transmission of binary coded data.

§ 400.203 Financial statement and certification.

(a) An entity desiring to become or continue as a contractor shall submit to the Corporation a financial statement which is as of a date not more than eighteen (18) months prior to the date of submission.

(b) The financial statement submitted shall be audited by a CPA (CPA Audit); or if a CPA audited financial statement is not available, the statement submitted to the Corporation must be accompanied by a certification of:

(1) The owner, if the business entity is a sole proprietorship; or

(2) At least one of the general partners, if the business entity is a partnership; or

(3) The Chief Executive Officer and Treasurer, if the business entity is a Corporation, that said statement fairly represents the financial condition of the entity on the date of such certification to the Corporation. If the financial statement as certified by the Chief Executive Officer and Treasurer, partner, or owner is submitted, a CPA audited financial statement must be submitted if subsequently available.

§ 400.204 Notification of deviation from standards.

A Contractor shall advise the Corporation immediately if the Contractor deviates from the requirements of these standards. The Corporation may require the Contractor to show compliance with these standards during the contract year if the Corporation determines that such submission is necessary. If the Corporation determines that the deviation is temporary, the Corporation may grant a temporary waiver pending compliance within a specified period of time. A waiver of any provision of these standards will not be granted to an applicant for a contract.

§ 400.205 Denial or termination of contract and administrative reassignment of business.

Non-compliance with these standards will result in:

(a) The denial of a Contract; or

(b) Termination of an existing Contract.

In the event of denial or termination of the Contract, all crop insurance policies of the Corporation sold by the Contractor and all business pertaining thereto may be assumed by the Corporation and may be administratively reassigned by the Corporation to another Contractor.

§ 400.206 Financial qualifications for acceptability.

The financial statement of an entity must show total allowable assets in excess of liabilities and the ability of the entity to meet current liabilities by the use of current assets.

§ 400.207 Representative licensing and certification.

(a) A Contractor must maintain twenty-five (25) licensed and certified Contractor Representatives.

(b) A Contractor's Representative who solicits, sells and services FCIC policies or represents the Contractor in solicitation, sales or service of such policies must hold a license as issued by the State or States in which the policies are issued, which license authorizes the sales of insurance in any one or more of the following lines:

(1) Multiple peril crop insurance;

(2) Crop hail insurance;
(3) Casualty insurance;
(4) Property insurance;
(5) Liability insurance; or
(6) Fire insurance and allied lines.

The Contractor must submit evidence, satisfactory to the Corporation, verifying the type of State license held by each Representative and the date of expiration of each license.

(c) A Contractor's Representative must have achieved certification by the Corporation for each crop upon which the Representative sells and services insurance.

§ 400.208 Term of the contract.

(a) The term of the Contract shall commence on July 1 or when signed. The contract will continue from year to year with an annual renewal date of July 1 for each succeeding year unless the Corporation or the Contractor gives at least ninety (90) days advance notice in writing to the other party that the contract is not to be renewed. Any breach of the contract, or failure to comply with these Standards, by the Contractor, may result in termination of the contract by the Corporation upon written notice of termination to the Contractor. That termination will be effective thirty (30) days after mailing of the notice and termination to the Contractor.

(b) A Contractor who elects to continue under the Contract for a subsequent year must, prior to the month of June, submit a completed Plan of Operation which includes the Certifications as required by § 400.203 of this subpart. The Contractor may not perform under the contract until the Plan of Operation is approved by the Corporation.

§ 400.209 Electronic transmission and receiving system.

Any Contractor under the Contract is required to:

(a) Adopt a plan for the purpose of transmitting and receiving electronically, information to and from the Corporation concerning the original executed crop insurance documents;

(b) Maintain an electronic system which must be tested and approved by the Corporation;

(c) Maintain Corporation approval of the electronic system as a condition to the electronic transmission and reception of data by the Contractor;

(d) Utilize the Corporation approved automated data processing and electronic data transmission capabilities to process crop insurance documents as required herein; and

(e) Establish and maintain the electronic equipment and computer software program capability to:

(1) Receive and store actuarial data electronically via telecommunications utilizing 3780 protocol and utilizing a BELL 208B or compatible modem at 4800 bits per second (bps);

(2) Enter and store information from original crop insurance documents into electronic format;

(3) Verify electronically stored information recorded from crop insurance documents with electronically stored actuarial information;

(4) Compute and print the data elements in the Summary of Protection;

(5) Transmit crop insurance data electronically, via 3780 protocol utilizing a BELL 208B or compatible modem at 4800 bps;

(6) Receive electronic acknowledgements, error messages, and other data via 3780 protocol utilizing a BELL 208B or compatible modem at 4800 bps, and relate error messages to original crop insurance documents; and

(7) Store backup data and physical documents.

(The Corporation may approve other compatible specifications if accepted by the Corporation and if requested by the Contractor)

§ 400.210 OMB control numbers.

OMB control numbers are contained in subpart H of part 400, title 7 CFR.

Subpart N—Disaster Assistance Act of 1988; Procedures for Implementation

SOURCE: 54 FR 24318, June 7, 1989, unless otherwise noted.

§ 400.250 General statement.

The Disaster Assistance Act of 1988, subsequent disaster acts and disaster provisions in subsequent acts and the Rural Development Act (7 U.S.C. 1961 *et*

seq.) have required that, subject to certain provisions in those enactments, procedures on a farm, in order to be eligible to receive benefits under the various provisions, would be required to purchase Federal crop insurance when the disaster for which benefits are being obtained are related to a peril which should be covered under the insurance policy. Most of these legislative provisions require that regulations be promulgated to provide for a reduction in the commissions paid to private insurance agents, brokers, or companies on contracts for crop insurance entered into under such disaster provisions. Said reductions must be sufficient to reflect that such insurance contracts principally involve only a servicing function to be performed by the agent, broker, or company.

[58 FR 36593, July 8, 1993]

§ 400.251 Purpose and applicability.

(a) It is the purpose of these regulations to provide the procedures for implementing the various disaster acts and disaster provisions which require the purchase of crop insurance issued under the Federal Crop Insurance Act, by requiring a reduction in the compensation rate to the agent, broker, or company under contract or agreement with FCIC.

(b) The provisions contained in this subpart shall be applicable to all holders of an Agency Sales and Service Contract (herein referred to as ''agency'') or a Reinsurance Agreement (herein referred to as ''company'') with FCIC, and shall be applicable on all crop insurance contracts for crops entered into to comply with the requirements of various disaster acts or provisions requiring the purchase of crop insurance issued under the Federal Crop Insurance Act.

[54 FR 24318, June 7, 1989, as amended at 58 FR 36593, July 8, 1993]

§ 400.252 Implementation and expense reimbursement.

Crop insurance coverage, required by various disaster acts or disaster provisions to be made available to any producer identified by the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service (ASCS) as having suffered a crop loss of 65 percent or more, unless the requirement for such crop insurance coverage is waived under the provisions of various disaster acts or disaster provisions, may be made available through any agent or company under the terms and conditions of the contract or agreement such agent or company may have with FCIC. Agents under an Agency Sales and Service Contract and companies under a Reinsurance Agreement with FCIC are required to sign an amendment to the contract or agreement agreeing to a reduction in expense reimbursement for evidence of a policy of crop insurance issued under the requirements of various disaster acts or disaster provisions. Such expense reimbursement:

(a) Will not be reduced if the producer:

(1) Had crop insurance under the Federal Crop Insurance Act during the crop year for which the payment or other benefit is being sought under the various disaster acts or disaster provisions and said insurance has been continued into the next crop year;

(2) Furnishes evidence of insurance coverage (copy of the completed, filed application or policy confirmation) for the next crop year for the crop for which the payment or other benefit under various disaster acts or disaster provisions is being requested, to the ASCS county office at the time of application for the disaster payment or other benefit under various disaster acts or disaster provisions; or

(3) Has, under the provisions of various disaster acts or disaster provisions, received a waiver of the requirement to obtain crop insurance coverage.

(b) Will be reduced in the amount of 1½ percent of base premium when the producer, applying for disaster payment at the ASCS Office without evidence of the required crop insurance coverage, is required by the ASCS or the Farmer's Home Administration (FmHA) county committee to obtain such crop insurance coverage for next crop year in order to receive the payment or other benefit sought under various disaster acts or disaster provisions.

[54 FR 24318, June 7, 1989, as amended at 58 FR 36593, July 8, 1993]

Subpart O—Non-Standard Underwriting Classification System Regulations for the 1991 and Succeeding Crop Years

AUTHORITY: 7 U.S.C. 1506(l), 1506(p).

SOURCE: 55 FR 32595, Aug. 10, 1990, unless otherwise noted.

§ 400.301 Basis, purpose, and applicability.

The regulations contained in this subpart are issued pursuant to the Federal Crop Insurance Act, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1501 *et seq.*), to prescribe the procedures for nonstandard determinations and the assignment of assigned yields or premium rates in conformance with the intent of section 508 of the Act (7 U.S.C. 1508). These regulations are applicable to all policies of insurance insured or reinsured by the Corporation under the Act and on those policies where the insurance coverage or indemnities are based on determinations applicable to the individual insured. These regulations will not be applicable to any policy where the amount of coverage or indemnities are based on the experience of the area.

[62 FR 22876, Apr. 28, 1997]

§ 400.302 Definitions.

Act—means Federal Crop Insurance Act as amended (7 U.S.C. 1501 *et seq.*).

Actively engaged in farming means a person who, in return for a share of profits and losses, makes a contribution to the production of an insurable crop in the form of capital, equipment, land, personal labor, or personal management.

Actual Yield—means total harvested production of a crop divided by the number of acres on which the crop was planted. For insured acres, actual yield is the total production to count as defined in the insurance policy, divided by insured acres.

Assigned yield—means units of crop production per acre administratively assigned by the Corporation for the purpose of determining insurance coverage.

Corporation—means the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation.

Cumulative earned premium rate—is the total premium earned for all years in the base period, divided by the total liability for all years in the base period with the result expressed as a percentage.

Cumulative loss ratio—means the ratio of total indemnities to total earned premiums during the base period expressed as a decimal.

Earned premium means premium earned (both the amount subsidized and the amount paid by the producer, but excluding any amount of the subsidy attributed to the operating and administrative expenses of the insurance provider) for a crop under a policy insured or reinsured by the Corporation.

Earned premium rate—means premium earned divided by liability and expressed as a percentage.

Entity—means a person as defined in this subpart other than an individual.

Indemnified loss means a loss applicable for the policy for any year during the NCS base period for which the total indemnity exceeds the total earned premium. If the person has insurance for the crop in more than one county for any crop year, indemnities and premiums will be accumulated for all counties for each crop year to determine an indemnified loss.

Insurance experience means earned premiums, indemnities paid (but not including replant payments), and other data for the crop (after applicable adjustments), resulting from all of the insured's crop insurance policies insured or reinsured by the Corporation for one or more crop years and will include all information from all counties in which the person was insured.

Loss ratio—means the ratio of indemnity to earned premium expressed as a decimal.

NCS means nonstandard classification system.

NCS base period means the 10 consecutive crop years (as defined in the crop policy) ending 2 crop years prior to the crop year in which the NCS classification becomes effective for all crops, except those specified on the Special Provisions. For these excepted crops, the NCS base period means the 10 consecutive crop years ending 3 crop years prior to the crop year in which the NCS classification becomes effective. For

example: An NCS classification effective for the 1996 crop year against a producer of citrus production in Arizona, California, and Texas, or sugarcane would have a NCS base period that includes the 1984 through 1993 crop years. An NCS classification effective for the 1996 crop year against a producer of all other crops would have a NCS base period that includes the 1985 through 1994 crop years.

Person—means an individual, partnership, association, corporation, estate, trust, or other legal entity, and whenever applicable, a State or a political subdivision, or agency of a state.

Substantial beneficial interest—means an interest of 10 percent or more. In determining whether such an interest equals at least 10 percent, all interests which are owned directly or indirectly through such means as ownership of shares in a corporation which owns the interest will be taken into consideration.

[55 FR 32595, Aug. 10, 1990, as amended at 62 FR 22876, Apr. 28, 1997]

§ 400.303 Initial selection criteria.

(a) Nonstandard classification procedures in this subpart initially apply when all of the following insurance experience criteria (including any applicable adjustment in § 400.303(d)) for the crop have been met:

(1) Three (3) or more indemnified losses during the NCS base period;

(2) Cumulative indemnities in the NCS base period that exceed cumulative premiums during the same period by at least $500;

(3) The result of dividing the number of indemnified losses during the NCS base period by the number of years premium is earned for that period equals .30 or greater; and

(4) Either of the following apply:

(i) The natural logarithm of the cumulative earned premium rate multiplied by the square root of the cumulative loss ratio equals 2.00 or greater; or

(ii) Five (5) or more indemnified losses have occurred during the NCS base period and the cumulative loss ratio equals or exceeds 1.50.

(b) The minimum standards provided in paragraphs (a) (2), (3), and (4) of this section may be increased in a specific county if that county's overall insurance experience for the crop is substantially different from the insurance experience for which the criteria was determined. The increased standard will apply until the conditions requiring the increase no longer apply. Any change in the standards will be contained in the Special Provisions for the crop.

(c) Selection criteria may be applied on the basis of insurance experience of a person, insured acreage, or the combination of both.

(1) Insurance experience of a person will include:

(i) Insurance experience of the person;

(ii) Insurance experience of other insured entitites in which the person had substantial beneficial interest if the person was actively engaged in farming of the insured crop by virtue of the person's interest in those insured entities;

(iii) Insurance experience of a spouse and minor children if the person is an individual and the spouse and minor children are considered the same as the individual under § 400.306.

(2) Insurance experience of insured acreage includes all insurance experience during the base period resulting from the production of the insured crop on the acreage.

(3) Where insurance experience is based on a combination of person and insured acreage, the insurance experience will include the experience of the person as defined in paragraph (b) of this section (1) only on the specific insured acreage during the base period.

(d) Insurance experience for the crop will be adjusted, by county and crop year, to discount the effect of indemnities caused by widespread adverse growing conditions. Adjustments are determined as follows:

(1) Determine the average yield for the county using the annual county crop yields for the previous 20 crop years, unless such data is not available;

(2) Determine the normal variability in the average yield for the county, expressed as the standard deviation;

(3) Subtract the result of § 400.303(d)(2) from § 400.303(d)(1);

(4) Divide the annual crop yield for the county for each crop year in the

NCS base period by the result of § 400.303(d)(3), the result of which may not exceed 1.0;

(5) Subtract the result of § 400.303(d)(4) for each crop year from 1.0;

(6) Multiply the result of § 400.303(d)(5) by the liability for the crop year; and

(7) Subtract the result of § 400.303(d)(6) from any indemnity for that crop year.

(e) FCIC may substitute the crop yields of a comparable crop in determining § 400.303(d) (1) and (2), or may adjust the average yield or the measurement of normal variability for the county crop, or any combination thereof, to account for trends or unusual variations in production of the county crop or if the availability of yield and loss data for the county crop is limited. Information about how these determinations are made is available by submitting a request to the FCIC Regional Service Office for the producer's area. Alternate methods of determining the effects of adverse growing conditions on insurance experience may be implemented by FCIC if allowed in the Special Provisions.

[55 FR 32595, Aug. 10, 1990, as amended at 62 FR 22876, Apr. 28, 1997]

§ 400.304 Nonstandard Classification determinations.

(a) Nonstandard Classification determinations can affect a change in assigned yields, premium rates, or both from those otherwise prescribed by the insurance actuarial tables.

(b) Changes of assigned yields based on insurance experience of insured acreage (or of a person on specific insured acreage) will be based on the simple average of available actual yields from the insured acreage during the base period.

(c) Changes of assigned yields based on insurance experience of a person without regard to any specific insured acreage will be determined by an assigned yield factor calculated by multiplying excess loss cost ratio by loss frequency and subtracting that product from 1.00 where:

(1) Excess loss cost ratio is total indemnities divided by total liabilities for all years of insurance experience in the base period and the result of which is then reduced by the cumulative earned premium rate, expressed as a decimal, and

(2) Loss frequency is the number of crop years in which an indemnity was paid divided by the number of crop years in which premiums were earned during the base period.

(d) Changes of premium rates will be made to reflect premium rates that would have resulted in insurance experience during the base period with a loss ratio of 1.00 but:

(1) A higher loss ratio than 1.00 may be used for premium rate determinations provided that the higher loss ratio is applied uniformly in a county; and

(2) If a Nonstandard Classification change has been made to current assigned yields, insurance experience during the base period will be adjusted to reflect the affects of changed assigned yields before changes of premium rates are calculated based on that experience.

(e) Once selection criteria have been met in any year, Nonstandard Classification adjustments will be made from year to year until no further changes are necessary in assigned yields or premium rates under the conditions set forth in § 400.304(f). In determining whether further changes are necessary, the eligibility criteria will be recomputed each subsequent year using the premium rates and yields which would have been applicable had this part not been in effect.

(f) Nonstandard Classification changes will not be made that:

(1) Increase assigned yields or decrease premium rates from those otherwise assigned by the actuarial tables, or

(2) Result in less than a 10 percent decrease in assigned yields or less than a 10 percent increase in premium rates from those otherwise assigned by the actuarial tables.

§ 400.305 Assignment of Nonstandard Classifications.

(a) Assignment of a Nonstandard Classification of assigned yields, assigned yield factors, or premium rates shall be made on forms approved by the

Corporation and included in the actuarial tables for the county.

(b) Nonstandard classification assignment will be made each year, for the year identified on the assignment forms, and are not subject to change under the provisions of this subpart by the Corporation for that year when included in the actuarial tables for the county, except as a result of a request for reconsideration as provided in section 400.309, or as the result of appeals under 7 CFR part 11.

(c) A nonstandard classification may be assigned to identified insurable acreage; a person; or to a combination of person and identified acreage for a crop or crop practice, type, variety, or crop option or amendment whereby:

(1) Classifications assigned to identified insurable acreage apply to all acres of the insured crop grown on the identified acreage;

(2) Classifications assigned to a person apply to all insurable acres of the insured crop on which the person and any entity in which the person has substantial beneficial interest is actively engaged in farming; and

(3) Classifications assigned to a combination of a person and identified insurable acreage will only apply to those acres of the insured crop grown on the identified acreage on which the named person is actively engaged in producing such crop.

[55 FR 32595, Aug. 10, 1990, as amended at 62 FR 22877, Apr. 28, 1997]

§ 400.306 Spouses and minor children.

(a) The spouse and minor children of an individual are considered to be the same as the individual for purposes of this subpart except that:

(1) The spouse who was actively engaged in farming in a separate farming operation prior to their marriage will be a separate person with respect to that separate farming operation so long as that operation remains separate and distinct from any farming operation conducted by the other spouse;

(2) A minor child who is actively engaged in farming in a separate farming operation will be a separate person with respect to that separate farming operation if:

(i) The parent or other entity in which the parent has a substantial beneficial interest does not have any interest in the minor's separate farming operation or in any production from such operation;

(ii) The minor has established and maintains a separate household from the parent;

(iii) The minor personally carries out the farming activities with respect to the minor's farming operation; and

(iv) The minor establishes separate accounting and recordkeeping for the minor's farming operation.

(b) An individual shall be considered to be a minor until the age of 18 is reached. Court proceedings conferring majority on an individual under 18 years of age will not change such individual's status as a minor.

§ 400.307 Discontinuance of participation.

If the person has discontinued participation in the crop insurance program, the person will still be included on the NCS list in the county until the person has discontinued participation as a policyholder or a person with a substantial beneficial interest in a policyholder for at least 10 consecutive crop years. The most recent nonstandard classification assigned will be continued from year to year until participation has been renewed for at least one crop year and at least three years of insurance experience have occurred in the current base period. A nonstandard classification will no longer be applicable to the person or the person on identified acreage if the Corporation determines the person is deceased.

[62 FR 22877, Apr. 28, 1997]

§ 400.308 Notice of Nonstandard Classification.

(a) The Corporation will give written notice to all persons to whom a Nonstandard Classification will be assigned. The notice will give the Nonstandard Classification and the person's rights and responsibilities according to this subpart.

(b) The person, upon receiving notice from the Corporation, will be responsible for giving notice of the Nonstandard Classification to any other person with an insurable interest affected by the classification. The person

will give notice to any other affected person:

(1) Prior to the sales closing date if the other affected person has an established insurable interest at the time the classified person is notified by the Corporation; or

(2) Prior to the Classified person's establishing an insurable interest of another person that will be affected by the classification.

§ 400.309 Requests for reconsideration.

(a) Any person to be assigned a nonstandard classification under this subpart will be notified of and allowed not less that 30 days from the date notice is received to request reconsideration before the nonstandard classification becomes effective. The request will be considered to have been made when received, in writing, by the Corporation.

(b) Upon receipt of a timely request for reconsideration from the person to whom the classification will be assigned, the Corporation will:

(1) Review all information supplied by, and respond to all questions raised by the individual, or

(2) In the absence of information and questions, review insurance experience and determinations for compliance with this subpart and report review results to the individual requesting reconsideration.

(c) Upon review of a request for reconsideration, the classification to be assigned will be corrected for:

(1) Errors and omissions in insurance experience;

(2) Incorrect calculations under procedures in this subpart, and

(3) Typographical errors.

(d) If the review finds no cause for change, the classification will be assigned and placed on file in the actuarial tables for the county.

(e) Any person not satisfied by a determination of the Corporation upon reconsideration may further appeal under the provisions of 7 CFR part 11.

[55 FR 32595, Aug. 10, 1990, as amended at 62 FR 22877, Apr. 28, 1997]

Subpart P—Preemption of State Laws and Regulations

AUTHORITY: 7 U.S.C. 1506, 1516.

SOURCE: 55 FR 23069, June 6, 1990, unless otherwise noted.

§ 400.351 Basis and applicability.

The regulations contained in this subpart are issued pursuant to the Federal Crop Insurance Act, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1501 *et seq.*) (the Act), to prescribe the procedures for Federal preemption of State laws and regulations not consistent with the purpose, intent, or authority of the Act. These regulations are applicable to all policies of insurance, insured or reinsured by the Corporation, contracts, agreements, or actions authorized by the Act and entered into or issued by FCIC.

§ 400.352 State and local laws and regulations preempted.

(a) No State or local governmental body or non-governmental body shall have the authority to promulgate rules or regulations, pass laws, or issue policies or decisions that directly or indirectly affect or govern agreements, contracts, or actions authorized by this part unless such authority is specifically authorized by this part or by the Corporation.

(b) The following is a non-inclusive list of examples of actions that State or local governmental entities or non-governmental entities are specifically prohibited from taking against the Corporation or any party that is acting pursuant to this part. Such entities may not:

(1) Impose or enforce liens, garnishments, or other similar actions against proceeds obtained, or payments issued in accordance with the Federal Crop Insurance Act, these regulations, or contracts or agreements entered into pursuant to these regulations;

(2) Tax premiums associated with policies issued hereunder;

(3) Exercise approval authority over policies issued;

(4) Levy fines, judgments, punitive damages, compensatory damages, or judgments for attorney fees or other costs against companies, employees of companies including agents and loss adjustors, or Federal employees arising out of actions or inactions on the part of such individuals and entities authorized or required under the Federal Crop Insurance Act, the regulations, any

contract or agreement authorized by the Federal Crop Insurance Act or by regulations, or procedures issued by the Corporation (nothing herein is intended to preclude any action on the part of any authorized State regulatory body or any State court or any other authorized entity concerning any actions or inactions on the part of the agent, company or employee of any company whose action or inaction is not authorized or required under the Federal Crop Insurance Act, the regulations, any contract or agreement authorized by the Federal Crop Insurance Act or by regulations or procedures issued by the Corporation); or

(5) Assess any tax, fee, or amount for the funding or maintenance of any State or local insolvency pool or other similar fund.

The preceding list does not limit the scope or meaning of paragraph (a) of this section.

Subpart Q—General Administrative Regulations; Collection and Storage of Social Security Account Numbers and Employer Identification Numbers

AUTHORITY: 7 U.S.C. 1506(l), 1506(p).

SOURCE: 57 FR 46297, Oct. 8, 1992, unless otherwise noted.

§ 400.401 Basis and purpose and applicability.

(a) The regulations contained in this subpart are issued pursuant to the Act to prescribe procedures for the collection, use, and confidentiality of Social Security Numbers (SSN) and Employer Identification Numbers (EIN) and related records.

(b) These regulations are applicable to:

(1) All holders of crop insurance policies issued by FCIC under the Act and sold and serviced by local FSA offices.

(2) All holders of crop insurance policies sold by insurance providers and all insurance providers, their contractors and subcontractors, including past and present officers and employees of such companies, their contractors and subcontractors.

(3) Any agent, general agent, or company, or any past or present officer, employee, contractor or subcontractor of such agent, general agent, or company under contract to FCIC or an insurance provider for loss adjustment or any other purpose related to the crop insurance programs insured or reinsured by FCIC; and

(4) All past and present officers, employees, elected officials, contractors, and subcontractors of FCIC and FSA.

[57 FR 46297, Oct. 8, 1992, as amended at 62 FR 28608, May 27, 1997]

§ 400.402 Definitions.

Act—The Federal Crop Insurance Act, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1501 *et seq.*).

Applicant—A person who has submitted an application for crop insurance coverage under the Act.

Authorized person—Any current or past officer, employee, elected official, general agent, contractor, or loss adjuster of FCIC, the insurance provider, or any other government agency whose duties require access to administer the Act.

Disposition of records—The act of removing and disposing of records containing a participant's SSN or EIN by FCIC, or the insurance provider.

FCIC—The Federal Crop Insurance Corporation of the United States Department of Agriculture or any successor agency.

FSA—The Farm Service Agency of the United States Department of Agriculture, or a successor agency.

Insurance provider—A private insurance company approved by FCIC, or a local FSA office providing crop insurance coverage to producers participating in any program administered under the Act.

Past officers and employees—Any officer or employee of FCIC or the insurance provider who leaves the employ of FCIC or the insurance provider subsequent to the effective date of this rule.

Person—An individual, partnership, association, corporation, estate, trust, or other legal entity, and whenever applicable, a state, political subdivision, or an agency of a state.

Policyholder—An applicant whose application for insurance under the crop insurance program has been accepted by FCIC or the insurance provider.

Retrieval of records—Retrieval of a person's records by that person's SSN or EIN, or name.

Safeguards—Methods of security to be employed by FCIC or the insurance provider to protect a participant's SSN or EIN from unlawful disclosure and access.

Storage—The secured storing of records kept by FCIC or the insurance provider on computer disks or drives, computer printouts, magnetic tape, index cards, microfiche, microfilm, etc.

Substantial beneficial interest—Any person having an interest of at least 10 percent in the applicant or policyholder.

System of records—Records established and maintained by FCIC or the insurance provider containing SSN or EIN data, name, address, city and State, applicable policy numbers, and other information related to multiple peril crop insurance policies as required by FCIC, from which information is retrieved by a personal identifier including, but not limited to the SSN, EIN, or name.

[62 FR 28608, May 27, 1997]

§ 400.403 Required system of records.

Insurance providers are required to implement a system of records for obtaining, using, and storing documents containing SSN or EIN data before they accept or receive any applications for insurance. This data should include: name; address; city and state; SSN or EIN; and policy numbers which have been used by FCIC or the insurance provider.

[62 FR 28608, May 27, 1997]

§ 400.404 Policyholder responsibilities.

(a) The policyholder or applicant for crop insurance must provide a correct SSN or EIN to FCIC or the insurance provider to be eligible for insurance. The SSN or EIN will be used by FCIC and the insurance provider in:

(1) Determining the correct parties to the agreement or contract;

(2) Collecting premiums or other amounts due FCIC or the insurance provider;

(3) Determining the amount of indemnities;

(4) Establishing actuarial data on an individual policyholder basis; and

(5) Determining eligibility for crop insurance program participation or other United States Department of Agriculture benefits.

(b) If the policyholder or applicant for crop insurance does not provide the correct SSN or EIN on the application and other forms where such SSN or EIN is required, FCIC or the reinsured company shall reject the application.

(c) The policyholder or applicant is required to provide to FCIC or the insurance provider, the name and SSN or EIN of any individual or other entity:

(1) holding or acquiring a substantial beneficial interest in such policyholder or applicant; or

(2) having any interest in the policyholder or applicant and receiving separate benefits under another United States Department of Agriculture program as a direct result of such interest.

(d) If a policyholder or applicant is using an EIN for a policy in an individual person's name, the SSN of the policyholder or applicant must also be provided.

[62 FR 28608, May 27, 1997]

§ 400.405 Agent and loss adjuster responsibilities.

(a) The agent or loss adjuster shall provide his or her correct SSN to FCIC or the insurance provider, whichever is applicable, to be eligible to participate in the crop insurance program. The SSN will be used by FCIC and the insurance provider in establishing a database for the purposes of:

(1) Identifying agents and loss adjusters on an individual basis;

(2) Evaluating agents and loss adjusters to determine level of performance;

(3) Determining eligibility for program participation; and

(4) Collection of any amount which may be owed by the agent and loss adjuster to the United States.

(b) If the loss adjuster contracting with FCIC to participate in the crop insurance program does not provide his or her correct SSN on forms or contracts where such SSN is required, the loss adjuster's contract will be cancelled effective on the date of refusal and the loss adjuster will be subject to

suspension and debarment in accordance with the suspension and debarment regulations of the United States Department of Agriculture.

(c) If the agent or loss adjuster contracting with an insurance provider, who is also a private insurance company, to participate in the crop insurance program does not provide his or her correct SSN on forms or contracts where such SSN is required, the premium subsidy payable for administrative and operating expenses under the Standard Reinsurance Agreement, or any other reinsurance agreement, will not be paid on those policies lacking the correct SSN.

[62 FR 28609, May 27, 1997]

§ 400.406 Insurance provider responsibilities.

The insurance provider is required to collect and record the SSN or EIN on each application or on any other form required by FCIC.

[62 FR 28609, May 27, 1997]

§ 400.407 Restricted access.

The Manager, other officer, or employee of FCIC or an authorized person may have access to the SSNs and EINs obtained pursuant to this subpart, only for the purpose of establishing and maintaining a system of records necessary for the effective administration of the Act.

[62 FR 28609, May 27, 1997]

§ 400.408 Safeguards and storage.

Records must be maintained in secured storage with proper safeguards sufficient to enforce the restricted access provisions of this subpart.

[62 FR 28609, May 27, 1997]

§ 400.409 Unauthorized disclosure.

Anyone having access to the records identifying a participant's SSN or EIN will abide by the provisions of section 205(c)(2)(C) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 405(c)(2)(C), and section 6109(f), Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (26 U.S.C. 6109(f) and the Privacy Act of 1974 (5 U.S.C. 552a). All records are confidential, and are not to be disclosed to unauthorized personnel.

[57 FR 46297, Oct. 8, 1992. Redesignated at 62 FR 28608, May 27, 1997]

§ 400.410 Penalties.

Unauthorized disclosure of SSN's or EIN's by any person may subject that person, and the person soliciting the unauthorized disclosure, to civil or criminal sanctions imposed under various Federal statutes, including 26 U.S.C. 7613, 5 U.S.C. 552a, and 42 U.S.C. 408.

[57 FR 46297, Oct. 8, 1992. Redesignated at 62 FR 28608, May 27, 1997]

§ 400.411 Obtaining personal records.

Policyholders, agents, and loss adjusters in the crop insurance program will be able to review and correct their records as provided by the Privacy Act. Records may be requested by:

(a) Mailing a signed written request to the headquarters office of FCIC; the FCIC Regional Service Office, or the insurance provider; or

(b) Making a personal visit to the above mentioned establishments and showing valid identification.

[57 FR 46297, Oct. 8, 1992. Redesignated and amended at 62 FR 28608, 28609, May 27, 1997]

§ 400.412 Record retention.

(a) FCIC or the insurance provider will retain all records of policyholders for a period of not less than 3 years from the date of final action on a policy for the crop year, unless further maintenance of specific records is requested by FCIC. Final actions on insurance policies include conclusion of insurance events, such as the latest of termination of the policy, completion of loss adjustment, or satisfaction of claim.

(b) The statute of limitations for FCIC contract claims may permit litigation to be instituted after the period of record retention. Destruction of records prior to the expiration of the statute of limitations will not provide a defense to any action by FCIC against any private insurance company.

[62 FR 28609, May 27, 1997]

§ 400.413 OMB control numbers.

The collecting of information requirements in this subpart has been approved by the Office of Management and Budget and assigned OMB control number 0563–0047.

[62 FR 28609, May 27, 1997]

Subpart R—Sanctions

AUTHORITY: 7 U.S.C. 1506(l).

SOURCE: 58 FR 53110, Oct. 14, 1993, unless otherwise noted.

§ 400.451 General.

(a) The Federal Crop Insurance Corporation (FCIC) has implemented a system of sanctions to prevent waste, fraud, and abuse within its programs and insurance delivery systems. Such sanctions include civil penalties and disqualification from the crop insurance program under the Federal Crop Insurance Act, 7 U.S.C. 1506(m); government wide debarment and suspension; and civil penalties and assessments under the Program Fraud Civil Remedies Act, 31 U.S.C. 3801—31 U.S.C. 3812.

(b) The provisions of this subpart apply to all contracts and agreements to which FCIC is a party unless otherwise specifically provided for in this subpart, including those in which FCIC provides administrative expense reimbursement, premium subsidy, or reinsurance benefits.

(c) The provisions of this subpart are in addition to any other sanctions specifically provided in applicable contracts and agreements.

(d) This subpart is applicable to any act or omission by any affected party after October 14, 1993.

§ 400.452 Definitions.

For purposes of this subpart, a person means an individual, partnership, association, corporation, estate, trust, or other business enterprise or legal entity, and wherever applicable, a state, a political subdivision of a state, or any agency thereof.

§ 400.453 Exhaustion of administrative remedies.

All administrative remedies contained herein or incorporated herein by reference must be exhausted before Judicial Review in the United States Courts may be sought, unless review is specifically required by statute.

§ 400.454 Civil penalties.

(a) Any person who willfully and intentionally provides any materially false or inaccurate information to FCIC or to any approved insurance provider reinsured by FCIC with respect to an insurance plan or policy issued under the authority of the Federal Crop Insurance Act, as amended, (7 U.S.C. 1501 *et seq.*) may be subject to a civil fine of up to an amount specified in § 3.91(b)(7) of this title and disqualification from participation in:

(1) The catastrophic risk protection plan of insurance and the noninsured crop disaster assistance program for a period not to exceed two (2) years; or

(2) Any plan of insurance providing protection in excess of that provided under the catastrophic risk protection plan of insurance for a period not to exceed ten (10) years.

(b) FCIC may make the payment of a civil penalty under this section a prior condition for the issuance, renewal, restoration, or continuing validity of any crop insurance policy or other approval.

(c) FCIC may compromise, modify, settle, collect, or remit with or without conditions, any civil penalty which is subject to imposition or which has been imposed under this section whenever it considers it to be appropriate or advisable.

(d) If a director, officer, or agent of a corporation provides false or inaccurate information, they may be separately subject to the fine specified in paragraph (a) of this section without regard to any penalties to which the corporation may be subject.

(e) The liability of any person for any penalty under this subpart or any related charges arising in connection therewith shall be in addition to any other liability of such person under any civil or criminal fraud statute or any other statute or provision of law.

(f) Proceedings under this § 400.454 will be in accordance with subpart H of 7 CFR part 1, ''Rules of Practice Governing Formal Adjudicatory Proceedings Instituted by the Secretary

under Various Statutes,'' by which the Manager, FCIC, shall initiate proceedings by filing a complaint with the Hearing Clerk, United States Department of Agriculture.

[58 FR 53110, Oct. 14, 1993, as amended at 60 FR 37323, July 20, 1995; 62 FR 40928, July 31, 1997]

§ 400.455 Governmentwide debarment and suspension (procurement).

(a) This section prescribes the terms and conditions under which persons or business entities may be debarred or suspended by FCIC from contracting with the Federal government.

(b) This section is in accordance with 48 CFR part 9, subpart 9.4 and 48 CFR part 409, subpart 409.4 and shall be applicable to all FCIC debarment and suspension proceedings undertaken pursuant to the Federal Acquisition Regulations, except that the authority to debar or suspend is reserved to the Manager, FCIC, or the Manager's designee.

(c) Any individual or entity suspended or debarred under the provisions of 48 CFR part 9, subpart 9.4 will not be eligible to contract with FCIC or be employed by or contract with any insurance company that sells or adjusts FCIC's crop insurance contracts or which company's crop insurance contracts are reinsured by FCIC. FCIC may waive this provision if it is satisfied that the insurance company has taken sufficient action to insure that the suspended or debarred entity or individual will not be involved, in any way, with FCIC or FCIC reinsured crop insurance contracts.

§ 400.456 Governmentwide debarment and suspension (nonprocurement).

(a) This section prescribes the terms and conditions under which individuals or entities may be debarred or suspended by FCIC from participation in Federal assistance and benefits under Federal programs and activities.

(b) This section, in accordance with 7 CFR part 3017, shall be applicable to all FCIC debarment and suspension proceedings other than those undertaken pursuant to the Federal Acquisition Regulations.

(c) Proceedings under this section are not applicable to determinations of eligibility under the provisions of the crop insurance contracts or determinations to be made under 7 CFR 400.454.

(d) The Manager, FCIC, shall be the debarring and suspending official for all debarment or suspension proceedings undertaken by FCIC under the provisions of 7 CFR part 3017.

§ 400.457 Program Fraud Civil Remedies Act.

(a) This section is in accordance with the Program Fraud Civil Remedies Act of 1986 (31 U.S.C. 3801–U.S.C. 3831) which provides for civil penalties and assessments against persons who make, submit, or present, or cause to be made, submitted, or presented, false, fictitious, or fraudulent claims or written statements to Federal authorities or to their agents.

(b) Proceedings under this section will be in accordance with subpart L of 7 CFR part 1, ''Procedures Related to Administrative Hearings Under the Program Fraud Civil Remedies Act of 1986.''

(c) The Director, Appeals and Litigation Staff, FCIC, or the Director's designee, is authorized to serve as Agency Fraud Claims Officer for the purpose of implementing the requirements of this section.

§ 400.458 Scheme or device.

(a) In addition to the penalties specified in this part, if a person has knowingly adopted a material scheme or device to obtain catastrophic risk protection, other plans of insurance coverage, or noninsured assistance benefits to which the person is not entitled, has evaded the provisions of the Federal Crop Insurance Act, or has acted with the purpose of evading the provisions of the Federal Crop Insurance Act, the person shall be ineligible to receive any and all benefits applicable to any crop year for which the scheme or device was adopted.

(b) A scheme or device may include, but is not limited to, creating or using another entity, or concealing or providing false information with respect to your interest in the policyholder, to evade:

(1) Suspension, debarment, or disqualification from participation in the program;

(2) The assignment of the nonstandard classification system; or

(3) Ineligibility for a delinquent debt owed to FCIC or the insurance company.

[60 FR 37324, July 20, 1995]

§ 400.459 Indebtedness.

Any person who owes a debt to FCIC, or an approved insurance provider, arising from any program administered under the Act, and that debt is delinquent, will be ineligible to participate in all such programs until the debt is paid in full or the person enters into an agreement, acceptable to FCIC or the approved insurance provider, to repay the debt. If the person provides adequate evidence to demonstrate that the amount of debt is in dispute, the person's application will be accepted or their insurance will remain in effect, but no indemnity payment will be made, until the disputed issue is resolved between that person and FCIC or the approved insurance provider through the available appeal process.

[60 FR 51321, Oct. 2, 1995]

§§ 400.460–400.499 [Reserved]

§ 400.500 OMB control numbers.

Office of Management and Budget (OMB) control numbers are contained in subpart H of 7 CFR part 400.

Subpart S [Reserved]

Subpart T—Federal Crop Insurance Reform, Insurance Implementation; Regulations for the 1999 and Subsequent Reinsurance Years

AUTHORITY: 7 U.S.C. 1506(l) and 1506(p).

SOURCE: 61 FR 42975, Aug. 20, 1996, unless otherwise noted.

§ 400.650 Purpose.

The Reform Act requires FCIC to implement a crop insurance program that offers several levels of insurance coverage for producers. These levels of protection include catastrophic risk protection, limited coverage, and additional coverage insurance. This subpart provides notice of the availability of these crop insurance options and establishes provisions and requirements for implementation of the insurance provisions of the Reform Act.

§ 400.651 Definitions.

Act. The Federal Crop Insurance Act, as amended (7 U.S.C. §§ 1501 *et seq.*).

Additional coverage. Plans of crop insurance providing a level of coverage equal to or greater than sixty-five percent (65%) of the approved yield indemnified at one hundred percent (100%) of the expected market price, or comparable coverage as established by FCIC.

Administrative fee. An amount the producer must pay for catastrophic, limited, and additional coverage each crop year on a per crop and county basis as specified in the Basic Provisions or the Catastrophic Risk Protection Endorsement.

Approved insurance provider. A private insurance company, including its agents, that has been approved and reinsured by FCIC to provide insurance coverage to producers participating in the Federal crop insurance program.

Approved yield. The amount of production per acre computed in accordance with FCIC's Actual Production History Program (7 CFR part 400, subpart G) or for crops not included under 7 CFR part 400, subpart G, the yield used to determine the guarantee in accordance with the crop provisions or the Special Provisions.

Catastrophic risk protection. The minimum level of coverage offered by FCIC which is required before a person may qualify for certain other USDA program benefits unless the producer executes a waiver of any eligibility for emergency crop loss assistance in connection with the crop. For the 1995 through 1998 crop years, such coverage will offer protection equal to fifty percent (50%) of the approved yield indemnified at sixty percent (60%) of the expected market price, or a comparable coverage as established by FCIC. For the 1999 and subsequent crop years, such coverage will offer protection equal to fifty percent (50%) of the approved yield indemnified at fifty-five percent (55%) of the expected market price, or a comparable coverage as established by FCIC.

Catastrophic Risk Protection Endorsement. The part of the crop insurance policy that contains provisions of insurance that are specific to catastrophic risk protection.

Crop of economic significance. A crop that has either contributed in the previous crop year, or is expected to contribute in the current crop year, ten percent (10%) or more of the total expected value of the producer's share of all crops grown in the county. However, a crop will not be considered a crop of economic significance if the expected liability under the Catastrophic Risk Protection Endorsement is equal to or less than the administrative fee required for the crop.

Expected market price. (price election) The price per unit of production (or other basis as determined by FCIC) anticipated during the period the insured crop normally is marketed by producers. This price will be set by FCIC before the sales closing date for the crop. The expected market price may be less than the actual price paid by buyers if such price typically includes remuneration for significant amounts of post-production expenses such as conditioning, culling, sorting, packing, etc.

FCIC. The Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, a wholly owned Government Corporation within USDA.

FSA. The Farm Service Agency, an agency of the United States Department of Agriculture or any successor agency.

Insurable interest. The value of the producer's interest in the crop that is at risk from an insurable cause of loss during the insurance period. The maximum indemnity payable to the producer may not exceed the indemnity due on the producer's insurable interest at the time of loss.

Intended crop. A crop stated on the application as submitted on or before the sales closing date for the crop which the producer intended to plant in the crop year for which application is made.

Limited coverage. Plans of insurance offering coverage that is equal to or greater than fifty percent (50%) of the approved yield indemnified at one hundred percent (100%) of the expected market price, or a comparable coverage, but less than sixty-five percent (65%) of the approved yield indemnified at one hundred percent (100%) of the expected market price, or a comparable coverage.

Linkage requirement. The legal requirement that a producer must obtain at least catastrophic risk protection coverage for any crop of economic significance as a condition of receiving benefits for such crop from certain other USDA programs in accordance with § 400.655, unless the producer executes a waiver of any eligibility for emergency crop loss assistance in connection with the crop.

Person. An individual, partnership, association, corporation, estate, trust, or other legal entity, and wherever applicable, a state or a political subdivision or agency of a state.

Reform Act. The Federal Crop Insurance Reform Act of 1994, Public Law 103–354.

Secretary. The Secretary of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Substitute crop. An alternative crop whose sales closing date has passed and that is planted on acreage that is prevented from being planted to an intended crop or where an intended crop is planted and fails.

Zero acreage report. An acreage report filed by the producer that certifies that the producer does not have a share in the crop for that crop year.

[61 FR 42975, Aug. 20, 1996, as amended at 63 FR 40634, July 30, 1998; 64 FR 40742, July 28, 1999]

§ 400.652 Insurance availability.

(a) If sufficient actuarial data are available, FCIC will offer catastrophic risk protection, limited, and additional coverage plans of insurance to indemnify persons for FCIC insured or reinsured crop loss due to loss of yield or prevented planting, if the crop loss or prevented planting is due to an insured cause of loss specified in the applicable crop insurance policy.

(b) Catastrophic risk protection coverage may be offered through approved insurance providers and through local offices of the Farm Service Agency specified by the Secretary. Limited and additional coverage will only be offered through approved insurance providers

unless there is not a sufficient number of approved insurance providers that offer such insurance within a service area.

(c) A person must obtain at least catastrophic risk protection for the crop on all insurable acreage in the county in which the person has a share on or before the sales closing date designated by FCIC for the crop in the county in order to satisfy the linkage requirements unless the producer executes a waiver of any eligibility for emergency crop loss assistance in connection with the crop.

(d) For limited and additional coverage, in areas where insurance is not available for a particular agricultural commodity that is insurable elsewhere, FCIC may enter into a written agreement with a person to insure the commodity, provided that the person has actuarially sound data relating to the production of the commodity that is acceptable to FCIC and that such written agreement is specifically allowed by the crop insurance regulations applicable to the crop.

(e) Failure to comply with all provisions of the policy constitutes a breach of contract and may result in ineligibility for certain other farm program benefits for that crop year and any benefit already received must be refunded. If a producer breaches the insurance contract, the execution of a waiver of eligibility for emergency crop loss assistance will not be effective for the crop year in which the breech occurred.

§ 400.653 Determining crops of economic significance.

To be eligible for certain other program benefits under § 400.655 the following conditions will apply with respect to crops of economic significance if the producer does not execute a waiver of any eligibility for emergency crop loss assistance in connection with the crop.

(a) If a producer planted a crop of economic significance in the preceding crop year, and does not intend to plant the same crop in the present crop year, the producer does not have to obtain insurance coverage or execute a waiver of any eligibility for emergency crop loss assistance in connection with the crop in the present crop year to comply with the linkage requirements. However, if the producer later decides to plant that crop, the producer will be unable to obtain insurance after the sales closing date and must execute a waiver of any eligibility for emergency crop loss assistance in connection with the crop to be eligible for benefits as specified in § 400.655. Failure to execute such a waiver will require the producer to refund any benefits already received under a program specified in § 400.655.

(b) The producer is initially responsible to determine the crops of economic significance in the county. The insurance provider may assist the producer in making these initial determinations. However, these determinations will not be binding on the insurance provider. To determine the percentage value of each crop:

(1) Multiply the acres planted to the crop times the producer's share, times the approved yield, and times the price;

(2) Add the values of all crops grown by the producer (in the county); and

(3) Divide the value of the specific crop by the result of paragraph (b)(2).

(c) The producer may use the type of price, such as the current local market price, futures price, established price, highest amount of insurance, etc., for the price when calculating the value of each crop, provided that the producer uses the same type of price for all crops in the county.

(d) The producer may be required to justify the calculation and provide adequate records to enable the insurance provider to verify whether a crop is of economic significance.

[61 FR 42975, Aug. 20, 1996, as amended at 64 FR 40742, July 28, 1999]

§ 400.654 Application and acreage report.

(a) To participate in catastrophic risk protection, limited, or additional coverage plans of insurance, a producer must submit an application for insurance on or before the applicable sales closing date.

(b) In order to remain eligible for certain farm programs, as specified in § 400.655, a producer must obtain at least catastrophic risk protection on all crops of economic significance, if

catastrophic risk protection is available in the county, unless the producer executes a waiver of any eligibility for emergency crop loss assistance in connection with the crop.

(c) Notwithstanding the requirements of § 400.654(a) that applications for insurance be submitted on or before the applicable sales closing date, FCIC may permit a producer to insure crops other than those specified on the application under the following conditions:

(1) The producer must be unable to plant the intended crop or it is not practical to replant a failed crop before the final planting date. FCIC will take into consideration marketing windows when determining whether it was not practical to replant.

(2) Conditions must exist to warrant allowing a producer to insure crops other than the intended crop.

(3) The producer must submit an application for the substitute crop on or before the acreage reporting date for the substitute crop and pay any applicable administrative fee. A producer may not substitute a crop that the producer planted in the preceding crop year unless that crop was listed on a timely filed application for the current crop year.

(4) If the producer plants a substitute crop that is a crop of economic significance, the producer must obtain CAT coverage, if available, to comply with the linkage requirements specified in § 400.655. The producer may not substitute a crop under this provision if the producer has signed or intends to sign a waiver for emergency crop loss assistance for the crop year.

(5) The substitute crop must be planted on or before the final planting date or within the late planting period, if applicable, for the substitute crop.

(6) Under no circumstances may a producer submit an application for limited or additional coverage after the sales closing date for the substitute crop.

(d) For all coverages, including catastrophic risk protection, limited, and additional coverages, the producer must file a signed acreage report on or before the acreage reporting date. Any person may sign any document relative to crop insurance coverage on behalf of any other person covered by such a policy, provided that the person has a properly executed power of attorney or other legally sufficient document authorizing such person to sign.

(e) Under catastrophic risk protection, unless the other person with an insurable interest in the crop objects in writing prior to the acreage reporting date and provides a signed acreage report on their own behalf an operator may sign the acreage report for all other persons with an insurable interest in the crop without a power of attorney. All persons with an insurable interest in the crop, and for whom the operator purports to sign and represent, are bound by the information contained in that acreage report.

[61 FR 42975, Aug. 20, 1996, as amended at 64 FR 40742, July 28, 1999]

§ 400.655 Eligibility for other program benefits.

The producer must obtain at least catastrophic coverage for each crop of economic significance in the county in which the producer has an insurable share, if insurance is available in the county for the crop, unless the producer executes a waiver of any eligibility for emergency crop loss assistance in connection with the crop, to be eligible for:

(a) Benefits under the Agricultural Market Transition Act;

(b) Loans or any other USDA provided farm credit, including: guaranteed and direct farm ownership loans, operating loans, and emergency loans under the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act provided after October 13, 1994; and

(c) Benefits under the Conservation Reserve Program derived from any new or amended application or contract executed after October 13, 1994.

[61 FR 42975, Aug. 20, 1996. Redesignated at 63 FR 40634, July 30, 1998]

§ 400.656 Coverage for acreage that is prevented from being planted.

For the 1995 and succeeding crop years, the insurance period for prevented planting for those crop insurance policies containing prevented planting coverage shall be extended so that prevented planting coverage begins:

(a) On the sales closing date for the insured crop in the county for the crop year the application for insurance is accepted; or

(b) For any crop year following the crop year the application for insurance is accepted, or for any crop year the insurance policy is transferred to a different insurance provider, on the sales closing date for the insured crop in the county for the previous crop year, provided continuous coverage has been in effect since that date. *For example:* If the producer makes application and purchases a corn crop insurance policy for the 1995 crop year (which is not terminated or canceled during or after the 1995 crop year), prevented planting coverage for the 1996 crop year began on the 1995 sales closing date. Cancellation for the purpose of transferring the policy to a different insurance provider when there is no lapse in coverage will not be considered terminated or canceled coverage for the purpose of the preceding sentence.

[61 FR 42975, Aug. 20, 1996. Redesignated at 63 FR 40634, July 30, 1998]

§ 400.657 Transitional yields for forage or feed crops, 1995–1997 crop years.

(a) For the 1995 through the 1997 crop years, producers who produce feed or forage will be eligible for an adjustment in the assigned yield described in 7 CFR 400.55(b)(1) if:

(1) The feed or forage is primarily for use by the producer as livestock, dairy, or poultry operations; and

(2) At least fifty percent (50%) of the producer's net farm income is derived from the livestock, dairy, or poultry operations.

(b) Producers that qualify under paragraph (a) of this section will receive an assigned yield, if required, under 7 CFR 400.55(b)(1) equal to eighty percent (80%) of the T- or D-Yield.

[61 FR 42975, Aug. 20, 1996. Redesignated at 63 FR 40634, July 30, 1998]

Subpart U—Ineligibility for Programs Under the Federal Crop Insurance Act

AUTHORITY: 7 U.S.C. 1506(1), 1506(p).

SOURCE: 62 FR 42042, Aug. 5, 1997, unless otherwise noted.

§ 400.675 Purpose.

This rule prescribes conditions under which a person may be determined to be ineligible to participate in any program administered by FCIC under the Federal Crop Insurance Act, as amended. This rule also establishes the criteria for reinstatement of eligibility.

§ 400.676 OMB control numbers.

The collecting of information requirements in this subpart has been approved by the Office of Management and Budget and assigned OMB control number 0563–0047.

§ 400.677 Definitions.

Act. The Federal Crop Insurance Act, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1501 *et seq.*).

Actively engaged in farming. Means a person who, in return for a share of profits and losses, makes a contribution to the production of an insurable crop in the form of capital, equipment, land, personal labor, or personal management.

Applicant. A person who has submitted an application for crop insurance coverage under the Act.

Authorized person. Any current or past officer, employee, elected official, general agent, agent, contractor, or loss adjuster of FCIC, the insurance provider, or any other government agency whose duties require access to the Ineligible Tracking System to administer the Act.

CAT. The catastrophic risk protection plan of insurance.

Controlled substance. Any prohibited drug-producing plants including, but not limited to, cacti of the genus (lophophora), coca bushes (erythroxylum coca), marijuana (cannabis sativa), opium poppies (papaver somniferum), and other drug-producing plants, the planting and harvesting of which is prohibited by Federal or state law.

Debt. An amount of money which has been determined by an appropriate agency official to be owed, by any person, to FCIC or an insurance provider under any program administered under the Act based on evidence submitted by the insurance provider. The debt may

have arisen from an overpayment, premium or administrative fee nonpayment, interest, penalties, or other causes.

Debtor. A person who owes a debt and that debt is delinquent.

Delinquent debt. Any debt owed to FCIC or the insurance provider, that arises under any program administered under the authority of the Act, that has not been paid by the termination date specified in the applicable contract of insurance, or other due date for payment contained in any other agreement or notification of indebtedness, or any overdue debt owed to FCIC or the insurance provider which is the subject of a scheduled installment payment agreement which the debtor has failed to satisfy under the terms of such agreement. Such debt may include any accrued interest, penalty, and administrative charges for which demand for repayment has been made, or unpaid premium including any accrued interest, penalty and administrative charges (7 CFR 400.116). A delinquent debt does not include debts discharged in bankruptcy and other debts which are legally barred from collection.

EIN. An Employer Identification Number as required under section 6109 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

FCIC. The Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, a wholly owned government corporation within the United States Department of Agriculture.

FSA. The Farm Service Agency or a successor agency.

Ineligible person. A person who is denied participation in any program administered by FCIC under the Act.

Insurance provider. A reinsured company or FSA providing crop insurance coverage to producers participating in any Federal crop insurance program administered under the Act.

Minor. Any person under 18 years of age. Court proceedings conferring majority on an individual under 18 years of age will result in such persons no longer being considered as a minor.

Person. An individual, partnership, association, corporation, estate, trust, or other legal entity, and wherever applicable, a State, political subdivision, or an agency of a State.

Policyholder. An applicant whose properly completed application for insurance under the crop insurance program has been accepted by FCIC or an insurance provider.

Reinsurance agreement. An agreement between two parties by which an insurer cedes to a reinsurer certain liabilities arising from the insurer's sale of insurance policies.

Reinsured company. A private insurance company having a Standard Reinsurance Agreement, or other reinsurance agreement, with FCIC, whose crop insurance policies are approved and reinsured by FCIC.

Scheduled installment payment agreement. An agreement between a person and FCIC or the insurance provider to satisfy financial obligations of the person under conditions which modify the terms of the original debt.

Settlement. An agreement between a person and FCIC or the insurance provider to resolve a dispute arising from a debt or other administrative determination.

SSN. An individual's Social Security Number as required under section 6109 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

Standard Reinsurance Agreement (SRA). The primary reinsurance agreement between the reinsured company and FCIC.

Substantial beneficial interest. An interest held by any person of at least 10 percent or more in the applicant or policyholder.

System of records. Records established and maintained by FCIC and FSA containing SSN or EIN data, name, address, city and State, applicable policy numbers, and other information related to Federal crop programs as required by FCIC, from which information is retrieved by a personal identifier including the SSN, EIN, name, or other unique identifier of a person.

[62 FR 42042, Aug. 5, 1997, as amended at 63 FR 40631, July 30, 1998]

§ 400.678 Applicability.

This subpart applies to any program administered by FCIC under the Act, including:

(a) The catastrophic risk protection plan of insurance;

(b) The limited and additional coverage plans of insurance as authorized

under sections 508(c) and 508(m) of the Act; and

(c) Private insurance products authorized under section 508(h) of the Act and reinsured by FCIC.

§ 400.679 Criteria for ineligibility.

Any person may be determined to be ineligible to participate in any program administered by FCIC under the authority of the Act, if the person meets one or more of the following criteria:

(a) Has a delinquent debt on a crop insurance policy, issued or reinsured by FCIC, or any delinquent debt due FCIC under the Act. Any person with a delinquent debt owed to FCIC or to the insurance provider shall be ineligible to participate in any program administered under the authority of the Act. Such determinations will be in accordance with 7 CFR 400.459. The existence and delinquency of the debt must be verifiable.

(b) Has violated the controlled substance (7 CFR part 718) provisions of the Food Security Act of 1985, as amended. Any person who violates the controlled substance provisions of the Food Security Act of 1985, as amended, shall be ineligible to participate in any program administered under the Act.

(c) Has been disqualified under section 506(n) of the Act and 7 CFR part 400, subpart R. Any person who is disqualified in any administrative proceeding shall be ineligible to participate in any program administered under the Act. Ineligibility determinations resulting from administrative proceedings will not be stayed pending review. However, reversal of the determination will date back to the time of determination.

§ 400.680 Determination and notification of ineligibility.

(a) The insurance provider must send a written notice of the debt to the person, including the time frame in which the debt must be paid, and provide the person with a meaningful opportunity to contest the amount or existence of the debt. After the insurance provider has evaluated the person's response, if any, and determined that the debt is owed and delinquent, the insurance provider should submit the documentation establishing the existence and amount of the debt to FCIC, including any response by the person.

(b) If an insurance provider or any other authorized person has evidence that a person meets any other criteria set forth in § 400.679, they must submit the evidence to FCIC.

(c) After FCIC verifies that the person has met one or more of the criteria stated in § 400.679, FCIC will issue a Notice of Ineligibility and mail such notice to the person's last known address and to the insurance provider.

(d) The Notice of Ineligibility will state the criteria upon which the determination of ineligibility has been based, a brief statement of the facts to support the determination, the time period of ineligibility, and the persons right to an appeal of the ineligibility determination.

(e) Within 30 days of receiving the Notice of Ineligibility, any person receiving such a notice may appeal the determination of ineligibility to the National Appeals Division in accordance with 7 CFR part 11.

(f) If the person appeals the determination of ineligibility to the National Appeals Division, the insurance provider will be notified and provided with an opportunity to participate in the proceeding if permitted by 7 CFR part 11.

§ 400.681 Effect of ineligibility.

(a) The period of ineligibility will be effective:

(1) For ineligibility as a result of a delinquent debt, the date the debt has been determined to be delinquent until the debt has been paid in full, discharged in bankruptcy, or the person has executed a scheduled installment payment agreement;

(2) For ineligibility as a result of a violation of the controlled substance provisions of the Food Security Act of 1985, at the beginning of the crop year in which the producer was convicted and the four subsequent consecutive crop years; and

(3) For ineligibility as a result of a disqualification under section 506(n) of the Act, the date that the Administrative Law Judge signs the order disqualifying the person until the period

specified in the order of disqualification has expired.

(b) Once the person has been determined to be ineligible:

(1) All policies in which the ineligible person is the sole insured will be void for the period specified in § 400.681(a);

(2) If the ineligible person is a general partnership, all partners will be individually ineligible and any policy in which a partner has a 100 percent interest will be void for the period specified in § 400.681(a). The partnership and all partners will be removed from any policy in which they have a substantial beneficial interest, and the policyholder share under the policies will be reduced commensurate with the ineligible person's share;

(3) If the applicant or policyholder is a corporation, partnership, or other business entity, and an ineligible person has a substantial beneficial interest in the applicant or policyholder, the application may be accepted or existing policies remain in effect, although the ineligible person will be removed from the policies and the policyholder share under the policies will be reduced commensurate with the ineligible person's share;

(4) If the applicant or policyholder is a corporation, partnership, or other business entity that was created to conceal the interest of a person in the farming operation or to evade the ineligibility determination of a person with a substantial beneficial interest in the applicant or policyholder, the corporation, partnership or other business entity will be disregarded, the individual shareholders or partners will be personally responsible, and any shareholder or partner that is ineligible will be removed from the policy and the policyholder share under the policies will be reduced commensurate with the ineligible person's share;

(5) Any indemnities or payments made on a voided policy, or on the portion of the policy reduced because of ineligibility, will be declared overpayments and must be repaid; and

(6) If the policy is voided, all producer paid premiums may be refunded, or if an ineligible person is removed from a policy, the portion of the producer paid premium commensurate with the ineligible person's share may be refunded, less a reasonable amount for expense and handling in accordance with 7 CFR 400.47.

(c) The spouse and minor children of an individual are considered to be the same as the individual for purposes of this subpart except that:

(1) The spouse who was actively engaged in farming in a separate farming operation will be a separate person with respect to that separate farming operation so long as that operation remains separate and distinct from any farming operation conducted by the other spouse (Transfers of interest in a farming operation from one spouse to another will not be considered as a separate farming operation.);

(2) A minor child who is actively engaged in farming in a separate farming operation will be a separate person with respect to that separate farming operation if:

(i) The parent or other entity in which the parent has a substantial beneficial interest does not have any interest in the minor's separate farming operation or in any production from such operation;

(ii) The minor has established and maintains a separate household from the parent;

(iii) The minor personally carries out the farming activities with respect to the minor's farming operation; and

(iv) The minor establishes separate accounting and record keeping for the minor's farming operation.

§ 400.682 Criteria for reinstatement of eligibility.

A person who has been determined ineligible may have eligibility reinstated as follows:

(a) A delinquent debt owed on a crop insurance policy insured or reinsured by FCIC or any delinquent debt due FCIC. Eligibility may be reinstated after the debt is paid in full or discharged in bankruptcy, or the person has executed a scheduled installment payment agreement accepted by FCIC or the insurance provider. Eligibility may be reinstated as of the date the debt is paid, the date the agreement is accepted, or the date the debt is discharged in bankruptcy.

(b) Violations of the controlled substance provisions of the Food Security

Act of 1985, as amended. Eligibility may be reinstated after the period of ineligibility stated in §400.681 has expired.

(c) Disqualification under section 506(n) of the Act. Eligibility may be reinstated when the period of disqualification determined in the administrative proceedings has expired and payment of all penalties and overpayments have been completed.

(d) Timing of reinstatement of eligibility. After eligibility has been reinstated, the person must complete a new application for crop insurance coverage on or before the applicable sales closing date. If the date of reinstatement of eligibility occurs after the applicable sales closing date for the crop year, the person may not participate until the following crop year. If the National Appeals Division determines that the person should not have been placed on the Ineligible Tracking System, reinstatement will be effective at the beginning of the crop year for which the producer was listed on the Ineligible Tracking System and the person will be entitled to all applicable benefits under the policy.

§ 400.683 Administration and maintenance.

(a) Ineligible producer data will be maintained in a system of records in accordance with the Privacy Act, 5 U.S.C. 552a.

(1) The Ineligible Tracking System is a record of all persons who have been determined to be ineligible for participation in any program pursuant to this subpart. This system contains identifying information of the ineligible person including, but not limited to, name, address, telephone number, SSN or EIN, reason for ineligibility, and time period for ineligibility.

(2) Information in the Ineligible Tracking System may be used by Federal agencies, FCIC employees, contractors, and reinsured companies and their personnel who require such information in the performance of their duties in connection with any program administered under the Act. The information may be furnished to other users including, but not limited to, FCIC contracted agencies; credit reporting agencies and collection agencies; in response to judicial orders in the course of litigation; and other users as may be appropriate or required by law or regulation. The individual information will be made available in the form of various reports and notices produced from the Ineligible Tracking System, based on valid requests.

(3) Supporting documentation regarding the determination of ineligibility and reinstatement of eligibility will be maintained by FCIC and FSA, or its contractors, reinsured companies, and Federal and State agencies. This documentation will be maintained consistent with the electronic information contained within the Ineligible Tracking System.

(b) Information may be entered into the Ineligible Tracking System by FCIC or FSA personnel.

(c) All persons applying for or renewing crop insurance contracts issued or reinsured by FCIC will be subject to validation of their eligibility status against the Ineligible Tracking System. Applications or benefits approved and accepted are considered approved or accepted subject to review of eligibility status in accordance with this subpart.

Subpart V—Submission of Policies, Provisions of Policies and Rates of Premium

AUTHORITY: 7 U.S.C. 1506(1), 1506(p).

SOURCE: 64 FR 38542, July 19, 1999, unless otherwise noted.

§ 400.700 Basis, purpose, and applicability.

(a) The Act requires FCIC to issue regulations that establish guidelines for the submission of policies or other material to the FCIC Board under section 508(h) of the Act. These guidelines prescribe the timing, submission and approval process so that the Board may timely consider any submission for approval and, if approved, make it available for sale to producers by any approved insurance provider in the first crop year that the submission is authorized for reinsurance, subsidy, or other financial support that may be available under the Act. These guidelines also authorize FCIC and the

Board to monitor the submission to ensure continued compliance with the requirements of the Act, this subpart, and changes required by the Board.

(b) These regulations apply to all applicants.

(c) An applicant may submit for consideration by the Board:

(1) Crop insurance policies that are not currently reinsured or subsidized by FCIC;

(2) Provisions of policies that may amend existing crop insurance policies that are approved by FCIC; or

(3) Rates of premiums for MPCI policies pertaining to wheat, soybeans, field corn, or any other crop authorized by the Secretary of Agriculture.

(d) A policy or other material submitted to the Board under section 508(h) of the Act may be prepared without regard to the limitations contained in the Act. Only the provisions in the Act directly relating to the terms of the insurance policy, such as coverage, premium rates, or price elections, are considered as the limitations referenced in section 508(h) of the Act.

(e) Any FCIC payment of a portion of the premium may not exceed the amount authorized under section 508(e) of the Act, and payment of administrative and operating expense subsidy may not exceed the amount authorized under section 508(d).

§ 400.701 Definitions.

Act. The Federal Crop Insurance Act (7 U.S.C. 1501 *et seq.*).

A&O subsidy. The subsidy for the administrative and operating expenses authorized by the Act and paid by FCIC on behalf of the producer to the insurance provider.

Applicant. Any person who submits a policy, provisions of a policy, or premium rates to the Board for approval under section 508(h) of the Act.

Board. The Board of Directors of FCIC.

FCIC. The Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, a wholly owned government corporation within the United States Department of Agriculture.

Insurance provider. A private insurance company that has been approved by FCIC to provide crop insurance coverage under the Act.

Manager. The Manager of FCIC.

MPCI. The FCIC multiple peril crop insurance policies authorized under the Act and codified in 7 CFR chapter IV.

NASS. National Agricultural Statistics Service, an agency of the United States Department of Agriculture, or a successor agency.

Person. Any individual or legal entity possessing the capacity to contract.

Policy. A crop insurance contract between a person and an insurance provider, consisting of the accepted application, the applicable policy provisions and endorsements, if applicable, and the applicable actuarial material for the insured crop.

Rate of premium. The dollar amount per insured unit or percentage rate per dollar of liability that is needed to pay expected losses and provide for a reasonable reserve.

Replacement program. A crop insurance program that provides coverage at least equal to that provided under the MPCI program with similar terms, conditions, and covered causes of loss approved by the Board under the authority of section 508(h) of the Act.

Revenue insurance. Plans of insurance providing protection against loss of income, which are designated as such by FCIC.

Risk subsidy. That portion of the FCIC approved insurance premium for the risk of loss paid by FCIC on behalf of the policyholders to the insurance provider.

Secretary. The Secretary of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Stochastic. A randomly determined sequence of observations, each of which is considered as a sample of one element for a probability distribution.

Submission. Any policy provisions, rates of premium, and related material submitted to FCIC that differs from the present MPCI program or replacement programs or that request a material change in an existing insurance program.

Supplemental program. A submission requesting reinsurance only that provides coverage in addition to, and is written concurrently with, an MPCI policy or a replacement program.

§ 400.702 Confidentiality of submission.

(a) A submission made to the Board under section 508(h) of the Act will be considered as confidential, commercial, or financial information for purposes of 5 U.S.C. 552(b)(4) until approved by the Board. An applicant may waive such confidentiality by advising FCIC in writing, or by releasing such information to a person or entity other than FCIC.

(b) Once a submission is approved, all information provided by the applicant to the Board, including statistical modeling and data, will be made public.

(c) Any submission disapproved by the Board will remain confidential, commercial, or financial information in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552(b)(4).

§ 400.703 Timing of submission.

Any submission for Board review must be received not later than 240 days prior to the first sales closing date for which sales are requested for a crop to provide adequate time for review, approval, and marketing of the program. If the submission applies to more than one crop, the earliest applicable crop sales closing date controls. However, any submission received by FCIC less than 240 days prior to the first sales closing date may be considered if all parties agree the submission can be reviewed, approved, and information disseminated to insurance providers in a timely manner without creating excessive risk and exposure to the crop insurance program or disruptions in the market place. Such a submission must meet all statutory requirements, specifically that the approved submission can be made available to all persons reinsured by FCIC in a manner permitting the persons to participate in the sales of the product in the first crop year for which it is approved by the Board for reinsurance, premium subsidy, or other support offered by the Act. Otherwise, the submission will be considered for the subsequent crop year. Since submissions vary in complexity and availability of required data, FCIC makes no assurances that approval will be given in time for sales in any crop year. In the event FCIC receives more submissions than it can process for an upcoming crop year, the date received, complexity, and completeness of the submission will determine when FCIC's review of the submission will be initiated and the crop year for which the submission is approved.

§ 400.704 Type of submission.

An applicant may submit to the Board:

(a) Policies and related material identified as one of the following types:

(1) A supplemental program;

(2) A replacement program; or

(3) Any other submission authorized under section 508(h) of the Act but not classified by paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section.

(b) One or more proposed revisions of any MPCI policy, revenue insurance policy, or any other policy approved by the Board; and

(c) Premium or rates of premiums for MPCI policies.

§ 400.705 Contents of submission.

(a) Each submission may contain any information that the applicant wishes to provide but, at a minimum, must include the following material:

(1) Applicant's name;

(2) Type of submission;

(3) Proposed crops, types, varieties, or practices, as applicable, to be covered by the submission;

(4) Geographical areas in which the submission will be applicable;

(5) Potential crop acreage, production, and liability that could be written (estimated by crop and state);

(6) Percentage of the crop acreage, production, and liability that is expected to be written (estimated by crop and state);

(7) Crop year in which the submission is proposed to be effective;

(8) Proposed duration of the approval, if applicable;

(9) A statement of the applicant's intent to expand the program in future crop years to different geographical areas or crops, types, varieties, or practices, as applicable;

(10) A statement of whether the applicant is requesting reinsurance, risk subsidy, or A&O subsidy for the submission, and if so, the proposed methods of calculating the risk subsidy or

A&O subsidy (The allowable subsidies cannot exceed the amount authorized by law);

(11) A determination whether:

(i) The submission will be filed with the applicable Commissioner of Insurance for each state proposed for sales, and if not, the reasons such submission will not be forwarded for review by the Commissioner; and

(ii) The submission complies in all material respects with the standards established by FCIC for processing and acceptance of data as specified in its Manual 13 ''Data Acceptance System Handbook,'' unless FCIC has agreed otherwise as part of the development process (This handbook is available from the Actuarial Division, P.O. Box 419293, Kansas City, MO 64141);

(12) Identification of:

(i) Parties responsible for addressing the policy and procedural issues and questions that may arise in administering the approved program; and

(ii) Parties responsible for the product liability and the basis for such responsibility including liability for flaws in product design if such results in litigation against the applicant or FCIC;

(13) Procedures for annual reviews to ensure compliance with all requirements of the Act, this subpart, and any agreements executed between the applicant and FCIC:

(i) The title of the person responsible for completing each task;

(ii) The date by which each task will be completed; and

(iii) The date by which the information or documents will be made available to FCIC, the policyholder, other insurance providers, or the Commissioner of Insurance, if applicable (Policy information, forms and other related documents must be made available to the producer at least 30 days prior to the earliest crop sales closing date for the crops to which the submission applies.);

(14) A description of the benefits of the submission:

(i) To producers that demonstrate how the submission offers coverages or costs that differ significantly from existing programs and that such coverage is generally not available from the private sector (Such descriptions should be supported by market research results from producers, producer groups, agents, lending institutions, and other interested parties, which should also include a summary of those persons or organizations contacted and the number of persons or organizations responding) that provides verifiable evidence of the demand for the submitted product; and

(ii) To taxpayers that demonstrate how the submission meets the public policy goals and objectives as stated in the Act, the statements of the Secretary, or similar officials and laws (This must include the rationale and data supporting the request for FCIC's financial commitment to the submission);

(15) Any accumulated insurance experience from all years and in all states in which the submission has been offered for sale and a comparison of the submission's performance with other crop insurance programs; and

(16) An explanation of those provisions not authorized under the Act and the premium apportioned to those provisions.

(b) With respect to any submission that impacts the amount of premium charged to the producer, the applicant must provide with the submission:

(1) A detailed description of the rating methodology, including all mathematical formulae and equations used in determining all unsubsidized and subsidized premiums or rates of premium;

(2) A list of the assumptions used in the formulation of the premiums or rates of premium;

(3) Simulations of the performance of the proposed premiums or rates of premium based on one or more of the following:

(i) By determining the total premiums and anticipated losses that would be paid under the submission and comparing these totals to a comparable insurance plan offered under the authority of the Act (Such simulations must use all experience available to the applicant and must include at least one year in which indemnities for the submission and the comparable crop exceed total premiums);

(ii) By means of a stochastic simulation of the submission that is based on the same assumptions as those used to

develop the premiums or rates of premium, including sensitivity tests with regard to each assumption that demonstrates the probable impact of an erroneous assumption; or

(iii) By means of any simulation that can be proven to provide results comparable to those described in paragraphs (b)(3)(i) and (ii) of this section;

(4) Worksheets that provide the calculations in sequential order and in sufficient detail to allow verification that the premiums charged for the coverage are consistent with policy provisions (Any unique premium component must be explained in sufficient detail to determine whether the existence or amount of the premium or premium rate is appropriate); and

(5) A certification that includes, but is not limited to, an evaluation of all supporting documentation and analysis from an accredited associate or fellow of the Casualty Actuarial Society or a similar uninterested third party who did not participate in the primary development, or peer review panel or both. The evaluation must demonstrate that the submission is consistent with sound insurance principles, practices, and requirements of the Act.

(c) With respect to those submissions that involve new crop insurance programs or revision of an existing crop insurance program:

(1) The applicant must provide with the submission:

(i) An application and related policy forms together with the instructions for completing and processing such forms;

(ii) The insurance policy provisions;

(iii) A sample of the actuarial documents;

(iv) The underwriting rules, including but not limited to:

(A) The procedures for accepting the application;

(B) The rules for determining program eligibility, including but not limited to, minimum acreage, premium requirements, sales closing dates, production reporting requirements, and inception or termination dates of the policy;

(C) The application of administrative fees as required by the Act;

(D) A description of available options that are different from any existing crop insurance program;

(E) Any information needed to establish coverage and determine claims, including prices that must be made available during the insurance period (This information must specify how and when such determination is made and that the process is in compliance with policy provisions);

(F) Any other applicable underwriting requirements that may be required by FCIC; and

(G) The agent training plans;

(2) The applicant may be required to submit statements from at least three commercial reinsurers or reinsurance brokers regarding the availability of commercial reinsurance, the amount of commercial reinsurance available, and the proposed terms of reinsurance;

(3) Loss adjustment procedures and calculations that include, but are not limited to:

(i) Procedures that clearly specify the methods for determining the existence of and the amount of any payable loss under the submission and that demonstrate that such determinations are consistent with policy provisions; and

(ii) Examples and worksheets that provide the steps for calculating the amounts of any payment for indemnity (loss in yield or price), prevented planting payment or replant payment in sequential order and in sufficient detail to allow review and verification that the indemnity calculations are consistent with policy provisions. Any unique component must be explained in sufficient detail to determine whether the existence or amount of the claim is appropriate;

(4) A detailed calculation for determining commodity prices, coverage levels, the amounts of insurance, and production guarantees; and

(5) A detailed description of the causes of loss covered and excluded under the submission.

(d) The submission must be sent to the Deputy Administrator, Research and Development, Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, 9435 Holmes Road, Kansas City, MO 64131. The submission must also include computer disks or

other electronic media in a format acceptable to RMA.

§ 400.706 FCIC review.

Each submission will be reviewed by FCIC to determine if all necessary and appropriate documentation is included. The submission may be returned to the applicant if it does not comply in all material respects with these requirements. Any returned submission must be resubmitted in its entirety unless otherwise determined by FCIC.

§ 400.707 Presentation to and review by the Board for approval or disapproval.

(a) Upon completion of staff review, all recommendations will be forwarded to the Board.

(b) After scheduling the submission to be presented to the Board, the Manager will inform the applicant of the date, time, and place of such meeting.

(c) The applicant will be given the opportunity to present the submission to the Board. The applicant must notify FCIC in writing in advance of the Board meeting as to whether the applicant will present the submission to the Board. If the applicant plans to present the submission and fails to appear, or if the applicant requests FCIC to present the submission, an FCIC representative will present the submission to the Board.

(d) The Board may consider for approval the submission for sale to producers as an additional risk management tool if:

(1) Producers interests are adequately protected;

(2) Premiums charged are actuarially appropriate;

(3) The applicant agrees to make any requested FCIC substantive changes in the submission to ensure compliance with the Act and to protect the interests of producers and the integrity of the program. FCIC will categorize recommended changes in a submission into substantive and non-substantive. (Failure of the applicant to incorporate non-substantive changes suggested by FCIC will not serve as a basis for the Board to disapprove the submission);

(4) The insurance provider's resources, procedures, and internal controls are adequate to make the product available to producers in a timely manner in the proposed market areas; and

(5) The applicant provides rates, defining each variable used in any rating formulae, forms, guidelines, standards, actuarial material, rating procedures, indemnity procedures, and related documents.

(e) The Board may disapprove the submission for financial assistance if all the requirements of paragraph (d) of this section are not met. When the Board indicates its intention to disapprove, it will:

(1) Notify the applicant in writing of its intent to disapprove the submission at least 30 days prior to taking such action (Such notice will contain the basis for disapproval, and may include changes necessary for Board approval);

(2) Consider any resubmission as a new proposal and complete the review process at a later time; and

(3) Reserve the right to act upon an applicant's revised submission or defer action to a later time or for a subsequent crop year.

§ 400.708 Approved submission.

(a) Within 30 days of Board approval, the following must be completed:

(1) A Memorandum of Understanding or other such agreement between the applicant and FCIC that specifies the responsibilities of each with respect to the implementation, delivery and oversight of the submission, and;

(2) A reinsurance agreement between FCIC and the applicant that specifies the amount of reinsurance coverage, risk subsidy, and A&O subsidy, as applicable.

(b) Any solicitation, sales, marketing, or advertising of the program before FCIC has made the submission and related materials available to all interested parties through its official issuance system will result in the denial of reinsurance, risk subsidy and A&O subsidy for those policies in violation of this provision.

(c) A submission approved by the Board under this subpart will be published as a notice of availability in the FEDERAL REGISTER, and be made available to all persons contracting with or reinsured by FCIC under the same terms and conditions as required of the submitting company.

§ 400.709 Review of an approved program.

(a) Responses to procedural issues, questions, problems or needed clarification regarding an approved submission shall be jointly addressed by the applicant and FCIC. All such resolutions shall be communicated to all insurance providers through FCIC's official issuance system. Any corrected material must be presented to FCIC in a format specified in § 400.705(d).

(b) Any change causing a material impact upon a submission previously approved by the Board must be resubmitted for Board consideration and approval. (A material impact is any one that may affect the premium charged or liability under the policy.)

(c) The approved submission will be administered in accordance with all terms of the reinsurance agreement, any applicable Memorandum of Understanding, or any other requirement deemed appropriate by the Board.

§ 400.710 Preemption and premium taxation.

A policy that is approved by the Board for FCIC reinsurance only, or FCIC reinsurance and risk and A&O subsidies, and published in the FEDERAL REGISTER as a notice of availability is preempted from state and local taxation. Any changes to policy provisions requested under state and local laws and regulations must be submitted to FCIC for review and Board approval.

§ 400.711 Right of review, modification, and amendment.

At any time after approval, if sufficient material, documentation or cause arises, the Board may review any approved program, request additional information, and require appropriate amendments, revisions or program changes for purposes of actuarial soundness, program integrity or protection of the interests of producers.

Subpart W [Reserved]

Subpart X—Interpretations of Statutory and Regulatory Provisions

SOURCE: 63 FR 70313, Dec. 21, 1998, unless otherwise noted.

§ 400.765 Basis and applicability.

(a) The regulations contained in this subpart prescribe the rules and criteria for obtaining a final agency determination of the interpretation of any provision of the Act or the regulations promulgated thereunder.

(b) Requesters may seek interpretations of those provisions of the Act and the regulations promulgated thereunder that are in effect for the crop year in which the request under this subpart is being made and the three previous crop years.

(c) All final agency determinations issued by FCIC, and published in accordance with § 400.768(f), will be binding on all participants in the Federal crop insurance program.

[63 FR 70313, Dec. 21, 1998, as amended at 64 FR 50246, Sept. 16, 1999]

§ 400.766 Definitions.

Act. The Federal Crop Insurance Act, 7 U.S.C. 1501 *et seq.*

FCIC. The Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, a wholly owned government corporation within the United States Department of Agriculture.

Participant. Any applicant for crop insurance, a producer with a valid crop insurance policy, or a private insurance company with a reinsurance agreement with FCIC or their agents, loss adjusters, employees or contractors.

Regulations. All provisions contained in 7 CFR chapter IV.

§ 400.767 Requester obligations.

(a) All requests for a final agency determination under this subpart must:

(1) Be submitted, in writing by certified mail to the Associate Administrator, Risk Management Agency, United States Department of Agriculture, Stop Code 0801, 1400 Independence Avenue, SW., Washington, DC 20250–0801, facsimile at (202) 690–5879 or

by electronic mail at RMA533@wdc.fsa.usda.gov;

(2) State that it is being submitted under section 506(s) of the Act;

(3) Identify and quote the specific provision in the Act or regulations for which a final agency determination is requested;

(4) State the crop year for which the interpretation is sought;

(5) State the name, address, and telephone number of a contact person affiliated with the request; and

(6) Contain the requester's detailed interpretation of the regulation.

(b) The requestor must advise FCIC if the request for a final agency determination will be used in a lawsuit or the settlement of a claim.

(c) Each request for final agency determination under this subpart must contain no more than one request for an agency interpretation.

[63 FR 70313, Dec. 21, 1998, as amended at 64 FR 50246, Sept. 16, 1999]

§ 400.768 FCIC obligations.

(a) FCIC will not interpret any specific factual situation or case, such as actions of any participant under the terms of a policy or any reinsurance agreement.

(b) If, in the sole judgement of FCIC, the request is unclear, ambiguous, or incomplete, FCIC will not provide an interpretation, but will notify the requester that the request is unclear, ambiguous or incomplete, within 30 days of such request.

(c) FCIC will provide a final determination of the interpretation to a request that meets all the conditions stated herein to the requester in writing, and at FCIC's discretion in the format in which it was received, within 90 days of the date of receipt by FCIC.

(d) If a requestor is notified that a request is unclear, ambiguous or incomplete under section 400.768(b), the time to respond will be tolled from the date FCIC notifies the requestor until the date that FCIC receives a clear, complete, and unambiguous request.

(e) If a response is not provided within 90 days, the requestor may assume the interpretation provided is correct for the applicable crop year.

(f) All agency final determinations will be published by FCIC as specially numbered documents on the RMA Internet website.

(g) All final agency determinations are considered matters of general applicability that are not appealable to the National Appeals Division. Before obtaining judicial review of any final agency determination, the person must obtain an administratively final determination from the Director of the National Appeals division on the issue of whether the final agency determination is a matter of general applicability.

PART 401—GENERAL CROP INSURANCE REGULATIONS; REGULATIONS FOR THE 1988 THROUGH 1998 CONTRACT YEARS

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401.115 Texas citrus endorsement.
401.116 Flaxseed endorsement.
401.117 Soybean endorsement.
401.118 Canning and processing bean endorsement.
401.119 Cotton endorsement.
401.120 Rice endorsement.
401.121 ELS cotton endorsement.
401.122 Stonefruit endorsement.
401.123 Safflower seed crop endorsement.
401.124 Sunflower seed crop endorsement.
401.125 Fig endorsement.
401.126 Onion endorsement.
401.127 Cranberry endorsement.

401.129 Tobacco (guaranteed plan) endorsement.
401.130 Grape endorsement.
401.131 High–risk land exclusion option.
401.133 Sugarcane endorsement.
401.134 Texas citrus tree endorsement.
401.135 Malting barley option.
401.137 Fresh market tomato minimum value option.
401.138 Fresh market sweet corn endorsement.
401.139 Fresh market tomato (dollar plan) endorsement.
401.140 Pear endorsement.
401.142 Raisin endorsement.
401.143 Florida citrus endorsement.
401.146 Fresh plum endorsement.

AUTHORITY: 7 U.S.C. 1506(l), 1506(p).

SOURCE: 52 FR 28447, July 30, 1987, unless otherwise noted.

§ 401.1 Applicability.

The provisions of this part are applicable only to crops for which a crop endorsement is published as a section to 7 CFR part 401 and then only for the crops and crop years designated by the applicable section.

§ 401.2 Availability of Federal crop insurance.

(a) Insurance shall be offered under the provisions of this section on the insured crop in counties within the limits prescribed by and in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Crop Insurance Act, as amended (the Act). The crops and counties shall be designated by the Manager of the Corporation from those approved by the Board of Directors of the Corporation.

(b) The insurance is offered through two methods. First, the Corporation offers the contract contained in this part directly to the insured through agents of the Corporation. Those contracts are specifically identified as being offered by the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation. Second, companies reinsured by the Corporation offer contracts containing substantially the same terms and conditions as the contract set out in this part. These contracts are clearly identified as being reinsured by the Corporation.

(c) No person may have in force more than one contract on the same crop for the crop year, whether insured by the Corporation or insured by a company which is reinsured by the Corporation

(d) If a person has more than one contract under the Act outstanding on the same crop for the same crop year, all such contracts shall be voided for that crop year and the person will be liable for the premium on all contracts, unless the person can show to the satisfaction of the Corporation that the multiple contract insurance was inadvertent and without the fault of the person.

(e) If the multiple contract insurance is shown to be inadvertent and without the fault of the insured, the contract with the earliest application will be valid and all other contracts on that crop for that crop year will be cancelled. No liability for indemnity or premium will attach to the contracts so cancelled.

(f) The person must repay all amounts received in violation of this section with interest at the rate contained in the contract for delinquent premiums.

(g) An insured whose contract with the Corporation or with a company reinsured by the Corporation under the Act has been terminated because of violation of the terms of the contract is not eligible to obtain multi-peril crop insurance under the Act with the Corporation or with a company reinsured by the Corporation unless the insured can show that the default in the prior contract was cured prior to the sales closing date of the contract applied for or unless the insured can show that the termination was improper and should not result in subsequent ineligibility

(h) All applicants for insurance under the Act must advise the agent, in writing, at the time of application, of any previous applications for insurance under the Act and the present status of any such applications or insurance.

§ 401.3 Premium rates, production guarantees or amounts of insurance, coverage levels, and prices at which indemnities shall be computed.

(a) The Manager shall establish premium rates, production guarantees or amounts of insurance, coverage levels, and prices at which indemnities shall be computed for the insured crop which will be included in the actuarial table on file in the applicable service offices

for the county and which may be changed from year to year.

(b) At the time the application for insurance is made, the applicant will elect an amount of insurance or a coverage level and price from among those contained in the actuarial table for the crop year.

§ 401.4 OMB control numbers.

OMB control numbers are contained in Subpart H to Part 400 in Title 7 CFR.

§ 401.5 Creditors.

An interest of a person in an insured crop existing by virtue of a lien, mortgage, garnishment, levy, execution, bankruptcy, involuntary transfer or other similar interest shall not entitle the holder of the interest to any benefit under the contract.

§ 401.6 Good faith reliance on misrepresentation.

Notwithstanding any other provision of the crop insurance contract, whenever:

(a) An insured under a contract of crop insurance entered into under these regulations, as a result of a misrepresentation or other erroneous action or advice by an agent or employee of the Corporation:

(1) Is indebted to the Corporation for additional premiums; or

(2) Has suffered a loss to a crop which is not insured or for which the insured is not entitled to an indemnity because of failure to comply with the terms of the insurance contract, but which the insured believed to be insured, or believed the terms of the insurance contract to have been complied with or waived; and

(b) The Board of Directors of the Corporation, or the Manager in cases involving not more than $100,000.00, finds that:

(1) An agent or employee of the Corporation did in fact make such misrepresentation or take other erroneous action or give erroneous advice;

(2) Said insured relied thereon in good faith; and

(3) To require the payment of the additional premiums or to deny such insured's entitlement to the indemnity would not be fair and equitable, such insured shall be granted relief the same as if otherwise entitled thereto. Requests for relief under this section must be submitted to the Corporation in writing.

§ 401.7 The contract.

The insurance contract shall become effective upon the acceptance by the Corporation of a duly executed application for insurance on a form prescribed by the Corporation. The contract shall cover the crop as provided in the policy and the crop endorsement. The contract shall consist of the application, the policy, the crop endorsement and any amendments thereto, and the county actuarial table. Changes made in the contract shall not affect its continuity from year to year. No indemnity shall be paid unless the insured complies with all terms and conditions of the contract. The forms referred to in the contract are available at the applicable service offices.

§ 401.8 The application and policy.

(a) Application for insurance on a form prescribed by the Corporation must be made by any person who wishes to participate in the program, to cover such person's share in the insured crop as landlord, owner-operator, or tenant. The application shall be submitted to the Corporation at the service office on or before the applicable sales closing date on file in the service office.

(b) The Corporation may reject or discontinue the acceptance of applications in any county or of any individual application upon its determination that the insurance risk is excessive. The Manager of the Corporation is authorized in any crop year to extend the sales closing date for submitting applications in any county, by placing the extended date on file in the applicable service offices and publishing a notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER upon the Manager's determination that no adverse selectivity will result during the extended period. However, if adverse conditions should develop during such period, the Corporation will immediately discontinue the acceptance of applications. If the sales closing date falls on a Saturday or Sunday or legal holiday when the service office is

not open, the application must be submitted by the close of business on the next business day.

(c) In accordance with the provisions governing changes in the contract contained in previous policies and regulations issued by FCIC, a contract in the form provided for in this section will come into effect as a continuation of the contract issued under such prior regulations, without the filing of a new application.

(d) The application for the 1988 and succeeding crop years is found at subpart D of part 400, General Administrative Regulations (7 CFR 400.37 and 400.38) The provisions of the Safflower Insurance Policy for the 1988 through 1997 crop years are as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE CORPORATION

General Crop Insurance Policy

(This is a continuous contract. Refer to section 15.)

NOTE: This is a contract with the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, a United States Government agency. The terms of the contract are published in the FEDERAL REGISTER under the provisions of the Federal Register Act (44 U.S.C. 1501), and may not be waived or varied in any way by the Crop Insurance Agent or any other agent or employee of FCIC.

AGREEMENT TO INSURE: We will provide the insurance described in this policy and the applicable endorsement in return for the premium and your compliance with *ALL* provisions of the crop insurance contract. If a conflict exists between the terms of this policy and the crop endorsement, the terms of the crop endorsement control.

Throughout this policy, ''you'' and ''your'' refer to the insured shown on the accepted Application and ''we,'' ''us,'' and ''our'' refer to the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation. Unless the context indicates otherwise, use of the plural form of a word includes the singular and use of the singular form of the word includes the plural.

Terms and Conditions

1. Causes of Loss

a. You are insured only against unavoidable loss of production directly caused by specific causes of loss contained in the crop endorsement.

b. We do not insure against any loss caused by:

(1) The neglect, mismanagement, or wrongdoing by you, any member of your family or household, your tenants, or employees;

(2) The failure to follow recognized good farming practices for the insured crop;

(3) Water contained by any governmental, public, or private dam or reservoir project;

(4) Failure or breakdown of irrigation equipment or facilities;

(5) Failure to carry out a good irrigation practice for the insured crop;

(6) Any cause not specified in the crop endorsement as an insured cause of loss; or

(7) Any other cause set out as an uninsured cause of loss in the crop endorsement.

2. Crop, Acreage, and Share Insured

a. The crop insured is the crop specified in the crop endorsement and no other, which is planted for harvest as the insured crop, which is grown on insurable acreage, and for which a guarantee or amount of insurance and premium rate are provided by the actuarial table.

b. The acreage insured for each crop year is the insurable acreage as designated by the actuarial table, which is planted to the insured crop and in which you have a share (as reported by you or as determined by us, whichever we elect).

c. The insured share is your share as landlord, owner-operator, or tenant in the insured crop at the time insurance attaches. However, only for the purpose of determining the amount of indemnity, your share will not exceed your share at the earlier of:

(1) The time of loss; or

(2) The beginning of harvest.

d. Unless the application clearly indicates that insurance is requested for a partnership or joint venture, insurance will cover only the crop share of the person making application for insurance.

e. We do not insure any acreage:

(1) If the farming practices carried out are not in accordance with the farming practices for which the premium rates have been established;

(2) Which is irrigated and an irrigated practice is not provided by the actuarial table or the crop endorsement (you may elect to insure irrigated acreage on a non-irrigated basis by reporting it as non-irrigated on the acreage report and adjusting the basis used to establish your guarantee accordingly);

(3) Which is destroyed, it is practical to replant to the insured crop, but the insured crop is not replanted;

(4) Initially planted after the final planting date, unless we allow and you agree in writing on our form, to coverage reduction (the Late Planting Option applies only on selected crops);

(5) Of a volunteer crop;

(6) Planted to a type or variety of the crop not established as adapted to the area or excluded by the actuarial table;

(7) Planted with a crop other than the insured crop;

(8) Which does not meet rotation requirements required by the crop endorsement or actuarial table;

(9) Of a second crop following the same crop (insured or uninsured) harvested in the same crop year unless specifically permitted by the crop endorsement or the actuarial table;

(10) Used for wildlife protection or management;

(11) On which a crop has not been planted and harvested in at least one of the three previous crop years unless it is determined the acreage has been in a soil conserving legume or unless the acreage meets the definition of Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service (ASCS) ''cropland'' acreage; or

(12) Which has been strip mined unless we agree in writing to insure such acreage.

f. If insurance is provided for an irrigated practice, we will insure as irrigated, and you must report as irrigated, only the acreage for which you have adequate facilities and water, at the time insurance attaches, to carry out a good irrigation practice for the insured crop.

g. Acreage which is planted for the development or production of hybrid seed or for experimental purposes is not insured, unless permitted by the crop endorsement or unless we agree, in writing, to insure such acreage.

h. We may restrict the amount of acreage which we will insure to the amount allowed under any acreage limitation program established by the United States Department of Agriculture if we advise you of that limit prior to the time insurance attaches.

i. You must not obtain any other crop insurance under the Federal Crop Insurance Act (Multiple Peril Crop Insurance Policy or Federal Crop Insurance Policy) on your share of the insured crop. More than one policy on your share will result in our voiding the policies and collecting the premium from you unless the violation of this provision is found by us to have been inadvertent. If we determine that the violation was inadvertent, the policy with the earliest date of application will be the one in force and all other policies will be void. Nothing in this paragraph prevents the insured from obtaining other hail and fire insurance not issued under the Act and which is subject to the provisions of section 9 hereof.

j. Although your violation of a number of federal statutes including the Federal Crop Insurance Act may cause cancellation, termination, or voidance of your insurance contract, you are specifically directed to the provisions of Title XII of the Food Security Act of 1985 (Public Law 99–198) and the regulations promulgated thereunder, generally referred to as the controlled substance provisions. Your insurance policy will be cancelled if you are determined to be in violation of these provisions. We will recover any and all monies paid to you or received by you and your premium will be refunded.

3. Report of Acreage, Share, and Practice (Acreage Report)

You must report on our form:

a. All insured and uninsured acreage of the crop in the county in which you have a share;

b. The practice; and

c. Your share at the time insurance attaches.

The insurable practices are contained in the actuarial table. You must designate separately any acreage which is not insurable. The report must indicate if you do not have a share of the insured crop in the county. This report must be submitted each year on or before the acreage reporting date for the crop for the county. This report may be used as the basis to determine your premium and indemnity or we may compute premiums and indemnities on the acreage, share, and practice which is determined to have actually been in existence. If you do not submit this report by the reporting date, we may elect to determine, by unit, the insured acreage, share, and practice or we may deny liability on any unit. Because underreporting of acreage and share would have the effect of reducing your premium and any indemnity which may be due, you may not revise your report after the reporting date except with our approval. Errors in reporting units may be corrected by us to conform to applicable guidelines at the time of adjusting a loss.

4. Production Guarantees, Coverage Levels or Amounts of Insurance, and Prices for Computing Indemnities

a. The production guarantees or amounts of insurance, coverage levels, and prices for computing indemnities are contained in the actuarial table.

b. Coverage level 2 will apply if you do not elect a coverage level.

c. You may change the amount of insurance or coverage level and price election on or before the sales closing date for the crop year.

d. You must report production to us for the previous crop year by the earlier of the acreage reporting date or 45 days after the sales closing date for the current crop year (See section 21).

If you do not provide the required production report, we will assign a yield for the previous crop year. The yield assigned by us will not be more than 75% of the yield used by us to determine your guarantee for the previous crop year. The production report or

assigned yield will be used to compute your production history for the purpose of determining your guarantee for the current crop year. If you have filed a claim for any crop year, the production used to determine the indemnity payment will be the production report for that year.

5. Annual Premium

a. The annual premium is earned and payable at the time insurance attaches. The annual premium is computed by multiplying the production guarantee times the price election, times the premium rate, times the insured acreage, times your share at the time insurance attaches, and where applicable, times any applicable premium adjustment factor shown on the actuarial table.

b. If you are eligible for a premium reduction based on your experience under previous crop policies, you may retain that experience under certain conditions as set out in the crop endorsement through the 1991 crop year.

c. Your premium payment, plus any accrued interest, will be considered delinquent if any amount due us is not paid on or before the termination date specified in the crop endorsement.

6. Amounts Due Us

a. Interest will accrue at the rate of one and one-fourth percent (1¼%) simple interest per calendar month, or any part thereof, on any unpaid premium balance due us. For the purpose of premium amounts due us, the interest will start on the first day of the month following the first premium billing date.

b. For the purpose of any other amounts due us, such as repayment of indemnities found not to have been earned, interest will start on the date that notice is issued to you for the collection of the unearned amount. Interest and penalties will be charged in accordance with 31 U.S.C. 3717 and 4 CFR 102.13. The penalty for accounts more than 90 days past due (31 U.S.C. 3717(e)(2)) is six percent (6%) per annum. Interest on any amount due us found to have been received by you because of fraud, misrepresentation or presentation by you of a false claim will start on the date you received the amount with the 6% penalty beginning 90 days after the notice of amount due is issued to you. This interest is in addition to any other amount found to be due under any other federal criminal or civil statute.

c. All amounts paid will be applied first to reduction of accrued interest, then to reduction of the principal balance.

d. If we determine that it is necessary to contract with a collection agency or to employ an attorney to assist in collection, you agree to pay all of the expenses of collection. Those expenses will be paid before the application of any amounts to interest or principal.

e. Any amount due us may be deducted from any indemnity payment due you or from any replanting payment, or from any loan or payment due you under any Act of Congress or program administered by the United States Department of Agriculture or its Agencies and from any amounts due you from any other United States Government Agency.

7. Insurance Period

Insurance attaches on each unit or part of a unit when the insured crop is planted or when the application is properly signed, completed, and delivered to your service office, whichever is later, or on the calendar date for the beginning of the insurance period if specified in the crop endorsement, and ends at the earliest of:

(a) Total destruction of the insured crop on the unit;

(b) Harvest of the unit;

(c) Final adjustment of a loss on a unit; or

(d) The calendar date for the end of the insurance period contained in the crop endorsement.

8. Notice of Damage or Loss

a. In case of damage or probable loss:

(1) You must give us written notice if:

(a) You want our consent to replant the insured crop damaged by an insured cause of loss;

(b) During the period before harvest the insured crop on a unit is damaged by an insured cause of loss and you decide not to further care for or harvest any part of it;

(c) You want our consent to put the acreage to another use; or

(d) After consent to put acreage to another use is given, additional damage due to an insured cause of loss occurs.

Insured acreage may not be put to another use until we have appraised the insured crop and given written consent. We will not consent to another use if the insured crop can be replanted. You must notify us when such acreage is replanted or put to another use.

(2) You must give us notice of probable loss at least 15 days before the beginning of harvest if you anticipate a loss on any unit.

(3) If a loss is anticipated by you on any unit within 15 days of or during harvest, notice of probable loss must be given to us within 72 hours of your discovery. A representative sample of the unharvested insured crop, as required by the crop endorsement, must remain unharvested for a period of 15 days from the date of notice unless we give you written consent to harvest the sample.

(4) In addition to the notices required by this section, if you intend to claim an indemnity on any unit, a notice of loss must be

given not later than 10 days after the earliest of:

(a) Total destruction of the insured crop on the unit;

(b) Harvest of the unit; or

(c) The calendar date for the end of the insurance period.

b. You may not destroy and replant any of the insured crop on which you intend to claim a replanting payment, until we give written consent.

c. You must obtain written consent from us before you destroy any of the insured crop which is not harvested.

9. Claim for Indemnity

a. Any claim for indemnity on a unit must be submitted to us on our form not later than 60 days after the earliest of:

(1) Total destruction of the insured crop on the unit;

(2) Harvest of the unit; or

(3) The calendar date for the end of the insurance period.

b. We will not pay any indemnity unless you:

(1) Establish the total production and, if applicable, the value received for the insured crop on the unit and that any loss of production or value has been directly caused by one or more of the insured causes during the insurance period; and

(2) Furnish all information we require concerning the loss.

c. The indemnity will be determined on each unit in accordance with the applicable crop endorsement and the actuarial table.

d. If the information reported by you on the acreage report results in a lower premium than the premium determined to be due on the basis of the share, acreage, practice or type determined to actually exist, the guarantee on the unit will be computed on the information contained in the acreage report but all production from insurable acreage, whether or not reported as insurable, will count against the guarantee.

e. The total production to be counted for a unit will include all production determined in accordance with the crop endorsement.

f. The amount of production of any unharvested insured crop may be determined on the basis of our field appraisals conducted after the end of the insurance period.

g. If you elect to exclude hail and fire as insured causes of loss and the insured crop is damaged by hail or fire, appraisals will be made in accordance with the applicable Form FCI–78 or FCI–78–A, ''Request To Exclude Hail and Fire.''

h. If allowed by the crop endorsement, a replanting payment may be made on an insured crop replanted after we have given consent and the acreage replanted is at least the lesser of 20 acres or 20 percent of the insured acreage for the unit (as determined on the final planting date).

(1) No replanting payment will be made on acreage:

(a) On which our appraisal establishes that production will exceed the level set by the crop endorsement;

(b) Initially planted prior to the date established by the actuarial table; or

(c) On which one replanting payment has already been allowed for the crop year.

(2) The replanting payment per acre will be your actual cost for replanting, but will not exceed the amount determined in accordance with the crop endorsement.

If the information reported by you on the acreage report results in a lower premium than the premium determined to be due based on the acreage, share, practice or type determined actually to have existed, the replanting payment will be reduced proportionately.

i. You must not abandon any acreage to us.

j. Any suit against us for an indemnity must be brought in accordance with the provisions of 7 U.S.C. 1508(c). You must bring suit within 12 months of the date notice of denial of the claim is received by you.

k. An indemnity will not be paid unless you comply with all policy provisions.

l. Under no circumstances will we be liable for the payment of damages (compensatory, punitive, or other), attorney's fees, or other charges in connection with any claim for indemnity, whether we approve or disapprove such claim. (State and local laws to the contrary are not applicable to this insurance contract.) We will pay simple interest computed on the net indemnity ultimately found to be due by us or by the final judgment of a court of competent jurisdiction, from and including the 61st day after the date you sign, date and submit to us the properly completed FCIC claim form. Interest will be paid only if the reason for our failure to timely pay is not due to your failure to provide information or other material necessary for the computation or payment of the indemnity The interest rate will be that established by the Secretary of the Treasury under Section 12 of the Contract Disputes Act of 1978 (41 U.S.C. 611), and published in the FEDERAL REGISTER semiannually on or about January 1 and July 1 of each year and will vary with each publication.

m. If you die, disappear, or are judicially declared incompetent, or if you are an entity other than an individual and such entity is dissolved after insurance attaches for any crop year, any indemnity will be paid to the person determined to be beneficially entitled thereto.

n. If you have other fire insurance, fire damage occurs during the insurance period, and you have not elected to exclude fire insurance from this policy, we will be liable for loss due to fire only for the smaller of the amount:

(1) Of indemnity determined pursuant to this contract without regard to any other insurance; or

(2) By which the loss from fire exceeds the indemnity paid or payable under such other insurance. (For the purpose of this subsection, the amount of loss from fire will be the difference between the fair market value of the production on the unit before the fire and after the fire.)

10. Concealment or Fraud

We may void the insurance contract on all crops without affecting your liability for premiums or waiving any right, including the right to collect any amount due us if, at any time, you have concealed or misrepresented any material fact or committed any fraud relating to this or any other contract with us. The voidance will be effective as of the beginning of the crop year with respect to which such act or omission occurred.

11. Transfer of Right to Indemnity on Insured Share

If you transfer any part of your share during the crop year, you may transfer your right to the applicable indemnity. The transfer must be on our form and approved by us. Both you and the person to whom you transfer your interest are jointly and severally liable for the payment of the premium. The transferee has all rights and responsibilities under the contract consistent with the transferee's interest.

12. Assignment of Indemnity

You may assign to another party your right to an indemnity for the crop year. The assignment must be on our form and will not be effective until approved in writing by us. The assignee may submit all notices and forms required to protect the insurance contract and to claim an indemnity.

13. Subrogation (Recovery of Loss From a Third Party)

Because you may be able to recover all or a part of your loss from someone other than us, you must do all you can to preserve any such right. If we pay you for your loss, then your right of recovery will at our option belong to us. If we recover more than we paid you plus our expenses, the excess will be paid to you.

14. Records and Access to Farm

You must keep records of the harvesting, storage, shipment, sale, or other disposition of all the insured crop produced on each unit, and separate records including the same information for production of the crop from any uninsured acreage. The records must be kept for three years from the end of the crop year to which they pertain. Failure to keep and maintain such records may result in: (a) Cancellation of the contract for that crop year; (b) assignment of production to units by us; or (c) a determination that no indemnity is due, whichever we elect. Any person designated by us will have access to such records and the farm for purposes related to the contract.

15. Contract Term, Cancellation, and Termination

a. This contract will be in effect for the crop year specified on the application and may not be canceled by you for such crop year. Thereafter, the contract will continue in force for each succeeding crop year unless canceled or terminated as provided in this section.

b. This contract may be canceled by either you or us for any succeeding crop year by giving written notice on or before the cancellation date preceding such crop year.

c. This contract will terminate as to any crop year if any amount due us on this or any other contract with you is not paid on or before the termination date preceding such crop year for the contract on which the amount is due. If the amount is paid by deduction from an indemnity or other U.S. Department of Agriculture payment, the date of payment:

(1) If deducted from an indemnity, will be the date you sign the properly completed claim form; or

(2) If deducted from a payment under another program administered by the United States Department of Agriculture, will be the date both such other payment and setoff are approved.

d. The cancellation and termination dates are contained in the crop endorsement.

e. If you die or are judicially declared incompetent, or if you are an entity other than an individual and such entity is dissolved, the contract will terminate as of the date of death, judicial declaration, or dissolution. If such event occurs after insurance attaches for any crop year, the contract will continue in force through the crop year and terminate at the end thereof. Death of a partner in a partnership will dissolve the partnership unless the partnership agreement provides otherwise. If two or more persons having a joint interest are insured jointly, death of one of the persons will dissolve the joint entity.

f. The contract will terminate if no premium is earned for three consecutive years.

16. Contract Changes

We may change any terms and provisions of the contract from year to year. If your price election or amount of insurance at which indemnities are computed is no longer offered, the actuarial table will provide the price election or amount of insurance which you are conclusively presumed to have elected unless you elect a different price election

or amount of insurance prior to the sales closing date. All contract changes will be available at your service office by the contract change date contained in the crop endorsement. Acceptance of changes will be conclusively presumed in the absence of notice from you to cancel the contract.

17. Meaning of Terms

For the purposes of the crop insurance contract:

a. *Actuarial table* means the forms and related material for the crop year approved by us which are available for public inspection in your service office, and which show the amounts of insurance or production guarantees, coverage levels or amounts of insurance, premium rates, prices for computing indemnities, practices, insurable and uninsurable acreage, and related information regarding crop insurance in the county.

b. *ASCS* means the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service of the United States Department of Agriculture.

c. *ASCS farm serial number* means the number assigned to the farm by the ASCS County Office Committee.

d. *County* means the county shown on the application and any additional land located in a local producing area bordering on the county as shown by the actuarial table.

e. *Crop endorsement* means the endorsement to the policy contained in this part which sets forth the terms and conditions of insurance applicable to the named crop.

f. *Cropland* means any acreage considered by ASCS for program payment purposes.

g. *Crop year* means the period within which the crop is normally grown and will be designated by the calendar year in which the insured crop is normally harvested.

h. *Harvest* (Defined in the crop endorsement).

i. *Insurable acreage* means the land classified as insurable by us and shown as such by the actuarial table.

j. *Insured* means the person who submitted the application accepted by us and does not extend to any other person having a share or interest in the crop such as a partnership, landlord, or any other person unless specifically indicated on the application and accepted by us.

k. *Insured crop* means the crop insured under the provisions of the applicable crop endorsement.

l. *Loss ratio* means the ratio of indemnity to premium.

m. *Person* means an individual, partnership, association, corporation, estate, trust, or other legal entity, and wherever applicable, a State or a political subdivision or agency of a State.

n. *Production report* means previous year yield information including planted acreage and harvested production, reported by you, that is supportable by written verifiable records from a buyer of the insured crop or by measurement of farm stored production.

o. *Section* means a unit of measure under the rectangular survey system describing a tract of land usually one mile square and generally containing approximately 640 acres.

p. *Service office* means the office servicing your contract as shown on the application for insurance or such other approved office as may be selected by you or designated by us.

q. *Tenant* means a person who rents land from another person for a share of the crop or a share of the proceeds therefrom.

r. *Unit* means all insurable acreage of the crop in the county on the date insurance attaches for the crop year:

(1) In which you have a 100 percent share; or

(2) Which is owned by one entity and operated by another specific entity on a share basis.

Land rented for cash, a fixed commodity payment, or any consideration other than a share in the insured crop on such land will be considered as owned by the lessee. Land which would otherwise be one unit may, in certain instances, be divided according to guidelines contained in the applicable crop endorsement or by written agreement with us. Units will be determined when the acreage is reported but may be adjusted to reflect the actual unit structure when adjusting a loss; however, no further division may be made at loss adjustment time. We may consider any acreage and share thereof reported by or for your spouse or child or any member of your household to be your bona fide share or the bona fide share of any other person having an interest therein.

s. *Verifiable records* mean documents indicating a quantity of production or acreage determined by us, other government agencies, buyers, processors, packers, storage facilities or other third parties acceptable to us. The documents must include the name of the producer and entity making the measurement, the date of the measurement, and the crop type, class, or variety.

18. Descriptive Headings

The descriptive headings of the various policy terms and conditions are formulated for convenience only and are not intended to affect the construction or meaning of any of the provisions of the contract.

19. Determinations

All determinations required by the policy will be made by us. If you disagree with our determinations, you may obtain reconsideration of or appeal those determinations in accordance with Appeal Regulations (7 CFR part 400, subpart J).

20. Notices

All notices required to be given by you must be in writing and received by your service office within the designated time unless otherwise provided by the notice requirement. Notices required to be given immediately may be by telephone or in person and confirmed in writing. Time of the notice will be determined by the time of our receipt of the written notice. If the date by which you are required to submit an application or a report or notice falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or Federal holiday if your service office is not open for business on such date such notice or report must be submitted on the next business day.

21. Dates, Reports, and Notices

To preserve your rights under this insurance contract you are required to file a number of reports and notices with us by certain dates. The actual content requirements and time limits of those reports and notices are set out elsewhere in this contract and you must refer to those sections for those requirements.

As a convenience to you and without limitation on our rights under this contract, a short description of most of the dates, reports and notices have been compiled in this section. Omission of any date, report or notice, or are referred to the crop endorsement for any such requirements.)

a. ''Acreage report''—A report required by section 3 of this contract. This report contains, in addition to other information, the report of the insured's share of all acreage of an insured crop in the county whether insurable or uninsurable and must be filed prior to the final acreage reporting date contained in the actuarial table for the county for the crop insured.

b. ''Another use, Notice of''—The written notice required when an insured wishes to put acreage to another use (See: Section 8).

c. ''Application''—A form required by Subpart D of Part 400 of 7 CFR and each individual program regulation. The application for insurance form must be completed and filed in the service office prior to the sales closing date (contained in the actuarial table) of the initial insurance year for each crop year for which an insurance endorsement is requested by the insured.

d. ''Assignment of indemnity''—A transfer of contract rights, made on our form, and effective when approved by us. It is the arrangement whereby you assign your right to an indemnity payment to any party of your choice for the crop year.

e. ''Billing date''—The first date upon which an insured is billed for insurance coverage and which generally falls at or near harvest time. Interest accruing on any unpaid premium balance attaches 30 days after the billing date.

f. ''Cancellation date''—The date on or before which the insured or the Corporation may cancel the insurance policy for the subsequent crop year by giving written notice.

g. ''Claim for indemnity'' (See: Section 9)—A claim made by the insured for damage or loss to an insured crop and submitted to the Corporation not later than 60 days after the earliest of:

(1) Total destruction of the insured crop on the unit;

(2) Harvest of the unit; or

(3) The calendar date for the end of the insurance period.

h. ''Claim for indemnity, Notice of''—The loss notice required to be given by the insured not later than 10 days after certain occurrences (See: Section 8).

i. ''Contract change date''—The date by which FCIC makes any contract changes available for inspection in the service office (See: Section 16).

j. ''Damage, notice of''—See: Probable loss, Notice of.

k. ''Earliest planting date''—The earliest date established for planting the insured crop and qualifying for a replant payment (See: Actuarial Table and Section 9.h.(1)(b)).

l. ''End of insurance period, Date of''—The date upon which the insured's crop insurance coverage ceases (See: Section 7).

m. ''Insurance attaches, Date''—The date insurances attaches on the crop, generally after planting is completed or the calendar date in the crop endorsement (See: Section 7).

n. ''Intent to abandon, Notice of''—The written notice to the Corporation by the insured indicating that because of damage from an insured cause, the insured has decided to no longer care for or harvest any part of the crop.

o. ''Late planting agreement''—Available on selected crops. An amendment to the insurance contract which allows an insured whose planting has been delayed, to insure a crop planted after the final planting date in exchange for a reduction in coverage.

p. ''Probable loss, notice of''—A written notice required to be filed in the service office whenever an insured believes that the insured crop has been damaged to the extent that a loss is probable (See: Section 8).

q. ''Production report''—A written record showing the insured's annual production and used to determine the yield guarantee. (See: Section 4). The report contains previous year yield information including planted acreage and harvested production. This report must be supported by written records from a warehouseman or buyer of the insured crop or by measurement of farm stored production.

r. ''Replanting, Notice of completion''—The notice required to be given by the insured to the Corporation when replanting is completed (See: Section 8).

s. ''Reporting date''—The acreage reporting date (contained in the Actuarial Table) by which you are required to report all your insurable and uninsurable acreage in the county in which you have a share and your share at the time insurance attaches.

t. ''Sales closing date''—The date contained in the actuarial table on file in the respective service office which sets out the final date when an application for insurance may be filed.

u. ''Termination date''—The date upon which the Corporation may cancel the insurance policy for non-payment of premium.

(e) Notwithstanding the terms of the crop insurance endorsement and any contract for crop insurance under the provisions of this part, coverage under the terms of such crop insurance endorsement will be effective subject to the availability of appropriations.

[52 FR 28447, July 30, 1987, as amended at 52 FR 36401, Sept. 29, 1987; 53 FR 9099, Mar. 21, 1988; 53 FR 16540, May 10, 1988, and 54 FR 9766, Mar. 8, 1989; 54 FR 20370, May 11, 1989; 55 FR 6972, Feb. 28, 1990; 55 FR 50812, Dec. 11, 1990; 56 FR 13577, Apr. 3, 1991; 61 FR 39050, July 26, 1996; 62 FR 42649, Aug. 8, 1997]

§§ 401.9–401.100 [Reserved]

§ 401.101 Wheat endorsement.

The provisions of the Wheat Crop Insurance Endorsement for the 1988 through the 1994 crop years are as follows:

FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE CORPORATION

Wheat Endorsement

1. Insured Crop

a. The crop insured will be wheat planted for harvest as grain.

b. In addition to the wheat not insurable in section 2 of the general crop insurance policy, we do not insure any wheat:

(1) If the seed has not been mechanically incorporated into the soil;

(2) If the seed is planted where an established grass or legume exists unless we agree, in writing, to insure such wheat; or

(3) Destroyed or put to another use in order to comply with other U.S. Department of Agriculture programs.

2. Causes of Loss

The insurance provided is against unavoidable loss of production resulting from the following causes occurring within the insurance period:

a. Adverse weather conditions;

b. Fire;

c. Insects;

d. Plant disease;

e. Wildlife;

f. Earthquake;

g. Volcanic eruption; or

h. If applicable, failure of the irrigation water supply due to an unavoidable cause occurring after the beginning of planting; unless those causes are excepted, excluded, or limited by the actuarial table or section 9 of the general crop insurance policy.

3. Annual Premium

a. The annual premium amount is computed by multiplying the production guarantee times the price election, times the premium rate, times the insured acreage, times your share at the time of planting.

b. If you are eligible for a premium reduction in excess of 5 percent based on your insuring experience through the 1984 crop year under the terms of the experience table contained in the wheat policy for the 1985 crop year, you will continue to receive the benefit of the reduction subject to the following conditions:

(1) No premium reduction will be retained after the 1991 crop year;

(2) The premium reduction will not increase because of favorable experience;

(3) The premium reduction will decrease because of unfavorable experience in accordance with the terms of the policy in effect for the 1985 crop year;

(4) Once the loss ratio exceeds .80, no further premium reduction will apply; and

(5) Participation must be continuous.

4. Insurance Period

In lieu of the provisions in section 7 of the general crop insurance policy the following will apply:

a. Insurance attaches on each unit or part of a unit when the wheat is planted except that:

(1) In counties with an April 15 cancellation date, insurance will attach on fall-planted wheat on April 16 following planting if it is determined that there is an adequate stand on this date to produce a normal crop;

(2) If you have optional winter coverage in effect, or if optional winter coverage is provided in the county and you purchase such coverage before the winter wheat sales closing date, insurance will attach at the time of planting; or

(3) If optional winter coverage is provided in the county and you fail to purchase such coverage and it is determined that there is an adequate stand on the spring final planting date to produce a normal crop, insurance will attach on the spring final planting date.

b. Insurance ends on each unit at the earliest of:

(1) Total destruction of the wheat;

(2) Combining, threshing, harvesting for silage or hay, or removal from the field;

(3) Final adjustment of a loss; or

(4) The following dates of the calendar year in which wheat is normally harvested:

(a) Alaska, September 25;

(b) All other states, October 31.

5. Unit Division

Wheat acreage that would otherwise be one unit, as defined in section 17 of the general crop insurance policy, may be divided into more than one unit if you agree to pay additional premium as provided by the actuarial table and if for each proposed unit:

a. You maintain written, verifiable records of planted acreage and harvested production for at least the previous crop year and production reports based on those records are filed to obtain an insurance guarantee; and

b. Acreage planted to insured wheat is located in separate, legally identifiable sections (except in Florida) or, in the absence of section descriptions (and in all of Florida), the land is identified by separate ASCS Farm Serial Numbers, provided:

(1) The boundaries of the sections or ASCS Farm Serial Numbers are clearly identified and the insured acreage is easily determined; and

(2) The wheat is planted in such a manner that the planting pattern does not continue into the adjacent section or ASCS Farm Serial Number; or

c. The acreage planted to the insured wheat is located in a single section or ASCS Farm Serial Number and consists of acreage on which both an irrigated and nonirrigated practice are carried out, provided:

(1) Wheat planted on irrigated acreage does not continue into nonirrigated acreage in the same rows or planting pattern; and

(2) Planting, fertilizing and harvesting are carried out in accordance with recognized good dryland and irrigated farming practices for the area.

If you have a loss on any unit, production records for all harvested units must be provided. Production that is commingled between optional units will cause those units to be combined.

6. Notice of Damage or Loss

a. In addition to the notices required in section 8 of the general crop insurance policy, in case of damage or probable loss you must give us written notice if you want to harvest the wheat for silage or hay. After such notice is given, we will appraise the potential grain production. If we are unable to do so before harvest, you may harvest the crop provided representative samples are left for appraisal purposes. For purposes of this section and section 8 of the general crop insurance policy the representative sample of the unharvested crop must be at least 10 feet wide and the entire length of the field.

b. A replant payment is available under this endorsement only in those counties where a Wheat Winter Coverage Option is available and only if the insured has elected the Wheat Winter Coverage Option. The replant payment will be the actual cost of replanting not to exceed the lesser of 20 percent of the production guarantee or 3 bushels multiplied by the price election multiplied by your share.

7. Claim for Indemnity

a. The indemnity will be determined on each unit by:

(1) Multiplying the insured acreage by the production guarantee;

(2) Subtracting therefrom the total production of wheat to be counted (see subsection 7.b.);

(3) Multiplying the remainder by the price election; and

(4) Multiplying this result by your share.

b. The total production (bushels) to be counted for a unit will include all harvested and appraised production.

(1) Mature wheat production which otherwise is not eligible for quality adjustment will be reduced .12 percent for each .1 percentage point of moisture in excess of 13.5 percent; or

(2) Wheat, which due to insurable causes, grades not higher than U.S. No. 5 because of test weight, total damage, or shrunken and broken kernels, or which meets the special grade requirements for ''garlicky'', ''smutty'', ''light smutty'', or ''ergoty'', (all as graded by a grain grader licensed by the Federal Grain Inspection Service or a licensed grader under the United States Warehouse Act) will be adjusted by:

(a) Dividing the value per bushel of the insured wheat by the price per bushel of U.S. No. 2 wheat which does not grade garlicky, smutty, or ergoty; and

(b) Multiplying the result by the number of bushels of such wheat.

The applicable price for No. 2 wheat will be the local market price on the earlier of the day the loss is adjusted or the day the insured wheat is sold.

(3) Any harvested production from other volunteer plants growing in the wheat will be counted as wheat on a weight basis.

(4) Appraised production to be counted will include:

(a) Potential production lost due to uninsured causes and failure to follow recognized good wheat farming practices;

(b) Not less than the guarantee for any acreage which is abandoned or put to another use without our prior written consent or damaged solely by an uninsured cause; and

(c) Any unharvested production.

(5) Any appraisal we have made on insured acreage for which we have given written consent to be put to another use will be considered production unless such acreage is:

(a) Not put to another use before harvest of wheat becomes general in the county and is reappraised by us;

(b) Further damaged by an insured cause and is reappraised by us; or

(c) Harvested.

8. Cancellation and Termination Dates

The cancellation and termination dates are:

State and county	Cancellation date	Termination date
All Alaska Counties except those listed below; Alamosa, Conejos, Costilla, Rio Grande, and Saguache Counties, Colorado; Maine; Minnesota; Daniels, Roosevelt, Sheridan, and Valley Counties, Montana; New Hampshire; North Dakota; Corson, Walworth, Edmunds, Faulk, Spink, Beadle, Jerauld, Aurora, Douglas, and Bon Homme Counties, South Dakota and all South Dakota Counties north and east thereof; Vermont; and Trempealeau, Jackson, Wood, Portage, Waupaca, Outagamie, Brown, and Kewaunee Counties, Wisconsin and all Wisconsin Counties north and west thereof; Big Horn, Fremont, Hot Springs, Park, and Washakie Counties, Wyoming.	Apr. 15	Apr. 15.
All other Colorado Counties except those listed below; all Iowa Counties except those listed below; Kansas; Nebraska; New Mexico; Oklahoma; Texas; all other Wisconsin Counties and all other states except those listed below.	Sept. 30	Sept. 30.
Archuleta, Custer, Delta, Dolores, Eagle, Garfield, Grand, La Plata, Mesa, Moffat, Montezuma, Montrose, Ouray, Pitkin, Rio Blanco, Routt, and San Miguel Counties, Colorado; Connecticut; Plymouth, Cherokee, Buena Vista, Pocahontas, Humboldt, Wright, Franklin, Butler, Black Hawk, Buchanan, Delaware, and Dubuque Counties, Iowa and all Iowa Counties north thereof; Massachusetts; all other Montana Counties; New York; Rhode Island; all other South Dakota Counties; and all other Wyoming Counties.	Sept. 30	Nov. 30.
Matanuska-Susitna County, Alaska; Arizona; California; Idaho; Nevada; Oregon; Utah; and Washington.	Oct. 31	Nov. 30.

9. Contract Changes

The date by which contract changes will be available in your service office is December 31 preceding the cancellation date for counties with an April 15 cancellation date and August 15 preceding the cancellation date for all other counties.

10. Late Planting and Prevented Planting

(a) In lieu of subparagraphs 2.e.(4) and 21.o. of the General Crop Insurance Policy (§ 401.8), insurance will be provided for acreage planted to wheat during the late planting period (see subparagraph (c)), and acreage you were prevented from planting (see subparagraph (d)). These coverages provide reduced production guarantees for such acreage. The reduced guarantees will be combined with the production guarantee for timely planted acreage for each unit. The premium amount for late planted acreage and eligible prevented planting acreage will be the same as that for timely planted acreage. For example, assume you insure one unit in which you have a 100 percent share. The unit consists of 150 acres, of which 50 acres were planted timely, 50 acres were planted 7 days after the final planting date (late planted), and 50 acres are unplanted and eligible for prevented planting coverage. To calculate the amount of any indemnity which may be due to you, the production guarantee for the unit will be computed as follows:

(1) For timely planted acreage, multiply the per acre production guarantee for timely planted acreage by the 50 acres planted timely;

(2) For late planted acreage, multiply the per acre production guarantee for timely planted acreage by ninety-three percent (0.93) and multiply the result by the 50 acres planted late; and

(3) For prevented planting acreage, multiply the per acre production guarantee for timely planted acreage by fifty percent (0.50) and multiply the result by the 50 acres eligible for prevented planting coverage.

The total of the three calculations will be the production guarantee for the unit. Your premium will be based on the result of multiplying the per acre production guarantee for timely planted acreage by the 150 acres in the unit.

(b) You must provide written notice to us if you were prevented from planting (see subparagraph 11.(i)). This notice must be given not later than three (3) days after:

(1) The latest wheat final planting date in the county if you have unplanted acreage that may be eligible for prevented planting coverage; and

(2) The date you stop planting within the late planting period on any unit that may have acreage eligible for prevented planting coverage.

(c) Late Planting.

(1) For all spring-planted wheat acreage (and fall-planted wheat acreage only where insurance is not offered for spring-planted wheat) which is planted after the final planting date but on or before 25 days after the final planting date, the production guarantee for each acre will be reduced for each day planted after the final planting date by:

(i) One percent (.01) for the first through the tenth day; and

(ii) Two percent (.02) for the eleventh through the twenty-fifth day.

(2) In addition to the requirements of section 3 (Report of Acreage, Share, and Practice (Acreage Report)) of the General Crop Insurance Policy (§ 401.8), you must report the dates the acreage is planted within the late planting period.

(3) If planting of the wheat continues after the final planting date, or you are prevented from planting during the late planting period, the acreage reporting date will be the later of:

(i) The acreage reporting date contained in the Actuarial Table; or

(ii) Five (5) days after the end of the planting period.

(d) Prevented Planting (Including Planting After the Late Planting Period).

(1) If your were prevented from planting wheat (see subparagraph 11.(i), you may elect:

(i) To plant wheat during the late planting period. The production guarantee for such acreage will be determined in accordance subparagraph 10.(c)(1);

(ii) Not to plant this acreage to any crop that is intended for harvest in the same crop year. The production guarantee for such acreage which is eligible for prevented planting coverage will be fifty percent (0.50) of the production guarantee for timely planted acres. In counties for which the Actuarial Table designates a spring final planting date, the prevented planting guarantee will be based on your approved yield for spring-planted wheat. For example, if your production guarantee for timely planted acreage is 30 bushels per acre, your prevented planting production guarantee would be equivalent to 15 bushels per acre (30 bushels multiplied by 0.50). This section does not prohibit the preparation and care of the acreage for conservation practices, such as planting a cover crop, as long as such crop is not intended for harvest; or

(iii) To plant wheat after the late planting period. The production guarantee for such acreage will be fifty percent (0.50) of the production guarantee for timely planted acres. For example, if your production guarantee for timely planted acreage is 30 bushels per acre, your prevented planting production guarantee would be equivalent to 15 bushels per acre (30 bushels multiplied 0.50). Production to count for such acreage will be determined in accordance with subparagraph 7.b.

(2) In addition to the provisions of section 4 (Insurance Period) of this endorsement, the beginning of the insurance period for prevented planting coverage is the sales closing date designated in the Actuarial Table for wheat in the county.

(3) The acreage to which prevented planting coverage applies will be limited as follows:

(i) Eligible acreage will not exceed the greater of:

(A) The number of acres planted to wheat on each ASCS Farm Serial Number during the previous crop year (adjusted for any reconstitution which may have occurred prior to the sales closing date);

(B) The ASCS base acreage for wheat reduced by any acreage reduction applicable to the farm under any program administered by the United States Department of Agriculture; or

(C) One hundred percent (100%) of the simple average of the number of acres planted to wheat during the crop years that were used to determine your yield;

unless we agree in writing, prior to the sales closing date, to approve acreage exceeding this limit.

(ii) Acreage intended to be planted under any irrigated practice will be limited to the number of wheat acres properly prepared to carry out an irrigated practice.

(iii) A prevented planting production guarantee will not be provided for:

(A) Any acreage that does not constitute at least 20 acres or 20 percent (20%) of the acres in the unit whichever is less;

(B) Land for which the Actuarial Table does not designate a premium rate unless you submit a written request for coverage for such acreage prior to the sales closing date for wheat in the county. Upon your timely written request, we will provide a written insurance offer for such acreage;

(C) Land used for conservation purposes or intended to be or considered to have been left unplanted under any program administered by the United States Department of Agriculture;

(D) Land on which any crop, other than wheat, has been planted and is intended for harvest, or has been harvested in the same crop year; or

(E) Land which planting history or conservation plans indicate would remain fallow for crop rotation purposes.

(iv) For the purpose of determining eligible acreage for prevented planting coverage, acreage for all units will be combined and be reduced by the number of wheat acres timely planted and late planted. For example, assume you have 100 acres eligible for prevented planting coverage in which you have a 100 percent (100%) share. The acreage is located in a single ASCS Farm Serial Number which you insure as two separate optional units consisting of 50 acres each. If you planted 60 acres of wheat on one optional unit and 40 acres of wheat on the second optional unit, your prevented planting eligible acreage would be reduced to zero (i.e., 100 acres eligible for prevented planting coverage minus 100 acres planted equals zero). If you report more wheat acreage under this contract than is eligible for prevented planting coverage, we will allocate the eligible

acreage to insured units based on the number of prevented planting acres and share you reported for each unit.

(4) When the ASCS Farm Serial Number covers more than one unit, or a unit consists of more than one ASCS Farm Serial Number, the covered acres will be pro-rated based on the number of acres in each unit or ASCS Farm Serial Number that could have been planted to wheat in the crop year.

(5) In accordance with the provisions of section 3 (Report of Acreage, Share, and Practice (Acreage Report)) of the General Crop Insurance Policy (§ 401.8), you must report any insurable acreage you were prevented from planting. This report must be submitted on or before the acreage reporting date for spring-planted wheat in counties for which the Actuarial Table designates a spring final planting date, or the acreage reporting date for fall-planted wheat in counties for which the Actuarial Table designates a fall final planting date only, even though you may elect to plant the acreage after the late planting period. Any acreage you report as eligible for prevented planting coverage which we determine is not eligible will be deleted from prevented planting coverage.

(6) If the amount of premium you are required to pay (gross premium less our subsidy) for the prevented planting acreage exceeds the prevented planting liability on a unit, prevented planting coverage will not be provided for that unit (no premium will be due and no indemnity will be paid for such acreage).

11. Meaning of Terms

(a) *Adequate stand*—a sufficient population of plants to produce at least the yield used to determine the guarantee.

(b) *Days*—calendar days.

(c) *Final planting date*—the date contained in the Actuarial Table by which the insured wheat must initially be planted in order to be insured for the full production guarantee.

(d) *Harvest*—completion of combining, threshing, or cutting for hay or silage on any acreage.

(e) *Irrigated practice*—a method of producing a crop by which water is artificially applied during the growing season by appropriate systems, and at the proper times, with the intention of providing the quantity of water needed to produce at least the yield used to establish the irrigated production guarantee on the irrigated wheat acreage.

(f) *Late planted*—acreage planted during the late planting period.

(g) *Late planting period*—(applicable only to spring-planted wheat acreage and fall-planted wheat acreage only where insurance is not offered for spring-planted wheat)-the period which begins the day after the final planting date for wheat and ends twenty-five (25) days after the wheat final planting date.

(h) *Latest wheat final planting date*—

(1) The final planting date for spring-planted wheat in all counties for which the Actuarial Table designates a final planting date for spring-planted wheat only;

(2) The final planting date for fall-planted wheat in all counties for which the Actuarial Table designates a final planting date for fall-planted wheat only; or

(3) The final planting date for spring-planted wheat in all counties for which the Actuarial Table designates final planting dates for both spring-planted and fall-planted wheat.

(i) *Prevented planting*—inability to plant wheat with proper equipment by:

(1) The latest wheat final planting date in the county; or

(2) The end of the late planting period.

You must have been unable to plant wheat due to an insured cause of loss which is general in the area (i.e., most producers in the surrounding area are unable to plant due to similar insurable causes) and which occurs between the sales closing date and the latest wheat final planting date in the county or within the late planting period.

(j) *Production guarantee*—the number of bushels determined by multiplying the approved yield per acre by the coverage level percentage you elect.

(k) *Timely planted*—wheat planted by the final planting date, as established by the Actuarial Table, for wheat in the county to be planted for harvest in the crop year.

[52 FR 28447, July 30, 1987, as amended at 53 FR 36781, Sept. 22, 1988; 54 FR 20504, May 12, 1989; 58 FR 33508, June 18, 1993; 58 FR 67631, Dec. 22, 1993; 60 FR 56934, Nov. 13, 1995]

§ 401.102 The winter coverage option for wheat.

The Winter Coverage Option for wheat is available in the following counties and states beginning in the 1988 through 1994 crop years:

SOUTH DAKOTA

Bennett	Hughes
Brule	Hyde
Buffalo	Jackson
Butte	Jones
Stanley	Tripp
Charles Mix	Lawrence
Custer	Lyman
Dewey	Meade
Fall River	Mellette
Sully	Ziebach
Gregory	Pennington
Haakon	Perkins
Hand	Potter
Harding	Shannon
Todd	

The provisions of the Winter Coverage Option for Wheat for the 1988 through 1994 crop years are as follows:

FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE CORPORATION

Wheat Endorsement—Winter Coverage Option

(This is a continuous Option)

Insured's Name
Address
Contract No.
Crop Year
Identification No.
SSN
Tax

In consideration of the additional premium as set by the Actuarial Table (FCI–35), the insurance provided is attached to and made part of the Wheat Endorsement subject to the following terms and conditions:

1. You must have a wheat endorsement.

2. Coverage under this option for fall-planted wheat will begin at the time of planting and will end on the spring final planting date for wheat in the county.

3. When there is not an adequate stand on the spring final planting date to produce the farm unit production guarantee, you have the option to:

a. Continue to provide sufficient care for the insured wheat crop through harvest;

b. Replant all destroyed acreage to a spring variety of wheat and receive a replanting payment in accordance with subsection 9.h. of the general crop insurance policy and subsection 6.b. of the wheat endorsement; or

c. Accept our appraisal of the production to count, destroy the remaining crop on the acreage and be paid any indemnity due under the terms of the general crop insurance policy and the wheat endorsement.

4. In case of damage to the wheat under this option, you must provide us with written notice prior to the spring final planting date for wheat.

Insured's Signature
Date
Agent's Signature
Date

[52 FR 28447, July 30, 1987, as amended at 60 FR 56934, Nov. 13, 1995]

§ 401.103 Barley endorsement.

The provisions of the Barley Crop Insurance Endorsement for the 1988 through the 1994 crop years are as follows:

FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE CORPORATION

Barley Endorsement

1. Insured Crop

a. The crop insured will be barley planted for harvest as grain. A mixture of barley with either oats or wheat or both planted for harvest as grain may also be insured if provided by the actuarial table. The production from such mixture will be considered as barley on a weight basis.

b. In addition to the barley not insurable in section 2 of the general crop insurance policy, we do not insure any barley:

(1) If the seed has not been mechanically incorporated into the soil;

(2) If the seed is planted where an established grass or legume exists unless we agree, in writing, to insure such barley; or

(3) Destroyed or put to another use in order to comply with other U.S. Department of Agriculture programs.

2. Causes of Loss

The insurance provided is against unavoidable loss of production resulting from the following causes occurring within the insurance period:

a. Adverse weather conditions;
b. Fire;
c. Insects;
d. Plant disease;
e. Wildlife;
f. Earthquake;
g. Volcanic eruption; or
h. If applicable, failure of the irrigation water supply due to an unavoidable cause occurring after the beginning of planting;

unless those causes are excepted, excluded, or limited by the actuarial table or section 9 of the general crop insurance policy.

3. Annual Premium

a. The annual premium amount is computed by multiplying the production guarantee times the price election, times the premium rate, times the insured acreage, times your share at the time of planting.

b. If you are eligible for a premium reduction in excess of 5 percent based on your insuring experience through the 1984 crop year under the terms of the experience table contained in the barley policy for the 1985 crop year, you will continue to receive the benefit of the reduction subject to the following conditions:

(1) No premium reduction will be retained after the 1991 crop year;

(2) The premium reduction will not increase because of favorable experience;

(3) The premium reduction will decrease because of unfavorable experience in accordance with the terms of the policy in effect for the 1985 crop year;

(4) Once the loss ratio exceeds .80, no further premium reduction will apply; and

(5) Participation must be continuous.

4. Insurance Period

In lieu of the provisions in section 7 of the general crop insurance policy the following will apply:

a. Insurance attaches on each unit or part of a unit when the barley is planted except that:

(1) In counties with an April 15 cancellation date, insurance will attach on fall-planted barley on April 16 following planting if it is determined that there is an adequate stand on this date to produce a normal crop;

(2) If you have optional winter coverage in effect, or if optional winter coverage is provided in the county and you purchase such coverage before the winter barley sales closing date, insurance will attach at the time of planting; or

(3) If optional winter coverage is provided in the county and you fail to purchase such coverage, and it is determined that there is an adequate stand on the spring final planting date to produce a normal crop, insurance will attach on the spring final planting date.

b. Insurance ends on each unit at the earliest of:

(1) Total destruction of the barley;

(2) Combining, threshing, harvesting for silage or hay, or removal from the field;

(3) Final adjustment of a loss; or

(4) The following dates of the calendar year in which barley is normally harvested:

(a) Alaska, September 25;

(b) All other states, October 31.

5. Unit Division

Barley acreage that would otherwise be one unit, as defined in section 17 of the general crop insurance policy, may be divided into more than one unit if you agree to pay additional premium as provided for by the actuarial table and if for each proposed unit:

a. You maintain written, verifiable records of planted acreage and harvested production for at least the previous crop year and production reports based on those records are filed to obtain an insurance guarantee; and

b. Acreage planted to insured barley is located in separate, legally identifiable sections (except in Florida) or, in the absence of section descriptions (and all of Florida), the land is identified by separate ASCS Farm Serial Numbers, provided:

(1) The boundaries of the sections or ASCS Farm Serial Numbers are clearly identified and the insured acreage is easily determined; and

(2) The barley is planted in such a manner that the planting pattern does not continue into the adjacent section or ASCS Farm Serial Number; or

c. The acreage planted to the insured barley is located in a single section or ASCS Farm Serial Number and consists of acreage on which both an irrigated and nonirrigated practice are carried out, provided:

(1) Barley planted on irrigated acreage does not continue into nonirrigated acreage in the same rows or planting pattern; and

(2) Planting, fertilizing and harvesting are carried out in accordance with recognized good dryland and irrigated farming practices for the area.

If you have a loss on any unit, production records for all harvested units must be provided. Production that is commingled between optional units will cause those units to be combined.

6. Notice of Damage or Loss

a. In addition to the notices required in section 8 of the general crop insurance policy, in case of damage or probable loss you must give us written notice if you want to harvest the barley for silage or hay. After such notice is given, we will appraise the potential grain production. If we are unable to do so before harvest, you may harvest the crop provided representative samples are left for appraisal purposes. For the purposes of this section and Section 8 of the general crop insurance policy, the representative sample of the unharvested crop must be at least 10 feet wide and the entire length of the field.

b. A replant payment is available under this endorsement only in those counties where a Barley Winter Coverage Option is available and only if the insured has elected the Barley Winter Coverage Option. The replant payment will be the actual cost of replanting not to exceed the lesser of 20 percent of the production guarantee or 3 bushels multiplied by the price election multiplied by your share.

7. Claim for Indemnity

a. The indemnity will be determined on each unit by:

(1) Multiplying the insured acreage by the production guarantee;

(2) Subtracting therefrom the total production of barley to be counted (see subsection 7.b.);

(3) Multiplying the remainder by the price election; and

(4) Multiplying this result by your share.

b. The total production (bushels) to be counted for a unit will include all harvested and appraised production.

(1) Mature barley production which otherwise is not eligible for quality adjustment will be reduced .12 percent for each .1 percentage point of moisture in excess of 14.5 percent; or

(2) Mature barley production which, due to insurable causes, has a test weight of less than 40 pounds per bushels or, as determined

by a grain grader licensed by the Federal Grain Inspection Service or licensed under the United States Warehouse Act contains: less than 85 percent sound barley; more than 8 percent damaged kernels; more than 35 percent thin barley; more than 5 percent black barley; or grades smutty, garlicky, or ergoty, will be adjusted by:

(a) Dividing the value per bushel of the insured barley by the price per bushel of U.S. No. 2 barley which does not grade smutty, garlicky, or ergoty; and

(b) Multiplying the result by the number of bushels of such barley.

The applicable price for No. 2 barley will be the local market price on the earlier of the day the loss is adjusted or the day the insured barley is sold.

(3) Any harvested production from other volunteer plants growing in the barley will be counted as barley on a weight basis.

(4) Appraised production to be counted will include:

(a) Potential production lost due to uninsured causes and failure to follow recognized good barley farming practices;

(b) Not less than the guarantee for any acreage which is abandoned or put to another use without our prior written consent or damaged solely by an uninsured cause; and

(c) Any unharvested production.

(5) Any appraisal we have made on insured acreage for which we have given written consent to be put to another use will be considered production unless such acreage is:

(a) Not put to another use before harvest of barley becomes general in the county and is reappraised by us;

(b) Further damaged by an insured cause and is reappraised by us; or

(c) Harvested.

8. Cancellation and Termination Dates

The cancellation and termination dates are:

State and county	Cancellation date	Termination date
Kit Carson, Lincoln, Elbert, El Paso, Pueblo, Las Animas Counties, Colorado and all Colorado Counties south and east thereof; Connecticut; Kansas; Massachusetts; and New York.	Sept. 30.	Nov. 30.
New Mexico except Taos County; Oklahoma; Missouri; Illinois; Indiana; Ohio; Pennsylvania; New Jersey; and all states south and east thereof.	Sept. 30.	Sept. 30.
Arizona; California; Clark and Nye Counties, Nevada.	Oct. 31	Nov. 30.
All other Colorado Counties; all other Nevada Counties; Taos County, New Mexico, and all other states.	Apr. 15	Apr. 15.

9. Contract Changes

The date by which contract changes will be available in your service office is December 31 preceding the cancellation date for counties with an April 15 cancellation date and August 15 preceding the cancellation date for all other counties.

10. Late Planting and Prevented Planting

(a) In lieu of subparagraphs 2.3.(4) and 21.o of the General Crop Insurance Policy (§ 401.8), insurance will be provided for acreage planted to barley during the late planting period (see subparagraph (c)), and acreage you were prevented from planting (see subparagraph (d)). These coverages provide reduced production guarantees for such acreage. The reduced guarantees will be combined with the production guarantee for timely planted acreage for each unit. The premium amount for late planted acreage and eligible prevented planting acreage will be the same as that for timely planted acreage. For example, assume you insure one unit in which you have a 100 percent (100%) share. The unit consists of 150 acres, of which 50 acres were planted timely, 50 acres were planted 7 days after the final planting date (late planted), and 50 acres are unplanted and eligible for prevented planting coverage. To calculate the amount of any indemnity which may be due to you, the production guarantee for the unit will be computed as follows:

(1) For timely planted acreage, multiply the per acre production guarantee for timely planted acreage by the 50 acres planted timely;

(2) For late planted acreage, multiply the per acre production guarantee for timely planted acreage by ninety-three percent (0.93) and multiply the result by the 50 acres planted late; and

(3) For prevented planting acreage, multiply the per acre production guarantee for timely planted acreage by fifty percent (0.50) and multiply the result by the 50 acres eligible for prevented planting coverage.

The total of the three calculations will be the production guarantee for the unit. Your premium will be based on the result of multiplying the per acre production guarantee for timely planted acreage by the 150 acres in the unit.

(b) You must provide written notice to us if you were prevented from planting (see subparagraph 11.(i)). This notice must be given not later than three (3) days after:

(1) The latest barley final planting date in the county if you have unplanted acreage that may be eligible for prevented planting coverage; and

(2) The date you stop planting within the late planting period on any unit that may have acreage eligible for prevented planting coverage.

(c) Late Planting.

(1) For all spring-planted barley acreage (and fall-planted barley acreage only where insurance is not offered for spring-planted barley) which is planted after the final planting date but on or before 25 days after the final planting date, the production guarantee for each acre will be reduced for each day planted after the final planting date by:

(i) One percent (.01) for the first through the tenth day; and

(ii) Two percent (.02) for the eleventh through the twenty-fifth day.

(2) In addition to the requirements of section 3 (Report of Acreage, Share, and Practice (Acreage Report)) of the General Crop Insurance Policy (§401.8), you must report the dates the acreage is planted within the late planting period.

(3) If planting of the barley continues after the final planting date, or you are prevented from planting barley during the late planting period, the acreage reporting date will be the later of:

(i) The acreage reporting date contained in the Actuarial Table; or

(ii) Five (5) days after the end of the late planting period.

(d) Prevented Planting (Including Planting After the Late Planting Period).

(1) If you were prevented from planting barley (see subparagraph 11.(i)), you may elect:

(i) To plant barley during the late planting period. The production guarantee for such acreage will be determined in accordance with subparagraph 10.(c)(1);

(ii) Not to plant this acreage to any crop that is intended for harvest in the same crop year. The production guarantee for such acreage which is eligible for prevented planting coverage will be fifty percent (0.50) of the production guarantee for timely planted acres. In counties for which the Actuarial Table designates a spring final planting date, the prevented planting guarantee will be based on your approved yield for spring-planted barley. For example, if your production guarantee for timely planted acreage is 30 bushels per acre, your prevented planting production guarantee would be equivalent to 15 bushels per acre (30 bushels multiplied by 0.50). This section does not prohibit the preparation and care of the acreage for conservation practices, such as planting a cover crop, as long as such crop is not intended for harvest; or

(iii) To plant barley after the late planting period. The production guarantee for such acreage will be fifty percent (0.50) of the production guarantee for timely planted acres. For example, if your production guarantee for timely planted acreage is 30 bushels per acre, your prevented planting production guarantee would be equivalent to 15 bushels per acre (30 bushels multiplied by 0.50). Production to count for such acreage will be determined in accordance with subparagraph 7.b.

(2) In addition to the provisions of section 4 (Insurance Period) of this endorsement, the beginning of the insurance period for prevented planting coverage is the sales closing date designated in the Actuarial Table for barley in the county.

(3) The acreage to which prevented planting coverage applies will be limited as follows:

(i) Eligible acreage will not exceed the greater of:

(A) The number of acres planted to barley on each ASCS Farm Serial Number during the previous crop year (adjusted for any reconstitution which may have occurred prior to the sales closing date);

(B) The ASCS base acreage for barley reduced by any acreage reduction applicable to the farm under any program administered by the United States Department of Agriculture; or

(C) One hundred percent (100%) of the simple average of the number of acres planted to barley during the crop years that were used to determine your yield;

unless we agree in writing, prior to the sales closing date, to approve acreage exceeding this limit.

(ii) Acreage intended to be planted under an irrigated practice is limited to the number of barley acres properly prepared to carry out an irrigated practice.

(iii) A prevented planting production guarantee will not be provided for:

(A) Any acreage that does not constitute at least 20 acres or 20 percent (20%) of the acres in the unit whichever is less;

(B) Land for which the Actuarial Table does not designate a premium rate unless you submit a written request for coverage for such acreage prior to the sales closing date for barley in the county. Upon your timely written request, we will provide a written insurance offer for such acreage;

(C) Land used for conservation purposes or intended to be or considered to have been left unplanted under any program administered by the United States Department of Agriculture;

(D) Land on which any crop, other than barley, has been planted and is intended for harvest, or has been harvested in the same crop year; or

(E) Land which planting history or conservation plans indicate would remain fallow for crop rotation purposes.

(iv) For the purposes of determining eligible acreage for prevented planting coverage, acreage for all units will be combined and be reduced by the number of barley acres timely planted and late planted. For example, assume you have 100 acres eligible for prevented planting coverage in which you have a 100 percent (100%) share. The acreage is located in a single ASCS Farm Serial Number

which you insure as two separate optional units consisting of 50 acres each. If you planted 60 acres of barley on one optional unit and 40 acres of barley on the second optional unit, your prevented planting eligible acreage would be reduced to zero (i.e., 100 acres eligible for prevented planting coverage minus 100 acres planted equals zero). If you report more barley acreage under this contract than is eligible for prevented planting coverage, we will allocate the eligible acreage to insured units based on the number of prevented planting acres and share you reported for each unit.

(4) When the ASCS Farm Serial Number covers more than one unit, or a unit consists of more than one ASCS Farm Serial Number, the covered acres will be pro-rated based on the number of acres in each unit or ASCS Farm Serial Number that could have been planted to barley in the crop year.

(5) In accordance with the provisions of section 3 (Report of Acreage, Share, and Practice (Acreage Report)) of the General Crop Insurance Policy (§ 401.8), you must report any insurable acreage you were prevented from planting. This report must be submitted on or before the acreage reporting date for spring-planted barley in counties for which the Actuarial Table designates a spring final planting date, or the acreage reporting date for fall-planted barley in counties for which the Actuarial Table designates a fall final planting date only, even though you may elect to plant the acreage after the late planting period. Any acreage you report as eligible for prevented planting coverage which we determine is not eligible will be deleted from prevented planting coverage.

(6) If the amount of premium you are required to pay (gross premium less our subsidy) for the prevented planting acreage exceeds the prevented planting liability on a unit, prevented planting coverage will not be provided for that unit (no premium will be due and no indemnity will be paid for such acreage).

11. Meaning of Terms

(a) *Adequate stand*—a sufficient population of plants to produce at least the yield used to determine the guarantee.

(b) *Days*—calendar days.

(c) *Final planting date*—the date contained in the Actuarial Table by which the insured barley must initially be planted in order to be insured for the full production guarantee.

(d) *Harvest*—completion of combining, threshing, or cutting for hay or silage on any acreage.

(e) *Irrigated practice*—a method of producing a crop by which water is artificially applied during the growing season by appropriate systems, and at the proper times, with the intention of providing the quantity of water needed to produce at least the yield used to establish the irrigated production guarantee on the irrigated barley acreage.

(f) *Late planted*—acreage planted during the late planting period.

(g) *Later planting period*—(applicable only to spring-planted barley acreage and fall-planted barley acreage only where insurance is not offered for spring-planted barley)—the period which begins the day after the final planting date for barley and ends twenty-five (25) days after the final planting date.

(h) *Latest barley final planting date*—

(1) The final planting date for spring-planted barley in all counties for which the Actuarial Table designates a final planting date for spring-planted barley only;

(2) The final planting date for fall-planted barley in all counties for which the Actuarial Table designates a final planting date for fall-planted barley only; or

(3) The final planting date for spring-planted barley in all counties for which the Actuarial Table designates final planting dates for both spring-planted and fall-planted barley.

(i) *Prevented planting*—inability to plant barley with proper equipment by:

(1) The latest barley final planting date in the county; or

(2) The end of the late planting period.

You must have been unable to plant barley due to an insured cause of loss which is general in the area (i.e., most producers in the surrounding area are unable to plant due to similar insurable causes) and which occurs between the sales closing date and the latest barley final planting date in the county or within the late planting period.

(j) *Production guarantee*—the number of bushels determined by multiplying the approved yield per acre by the coverage level percentage you elect.

(k) *Timely planted*—barley planted by the final planting date, as established by the Actuarial Table, for barley in the county to be planted for harvest in the crop year.

[52 FR 28447, July 30, 1985, as amended at 54 FR 20504, May 12, 1989; 58 FR 33508, June 18, 1993; 58 FR 67633, Dec. 22, 1993; 60 FR 56934, Nov. 13, 1995]

§ 401.104 Winter coverage option for barley.

The Winter Coverage Option for Barley is not available in any counties for the 1988 crop year.

The provisions of the Winter Coverage Option for Barley for the 1988 through 1994 crop years are as follows:

FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE CORPORATION

Barley Endorsement—Winter Coverage Option

(This is a continuous Option)

Insured's Name

Address
Contract No.
Crop Year
Identification No.
SSN
Tax

In consideration of the additional premium as set by the Actuarial Table (FCI–35), the insurance provided is attached to and made part of the Barley Endorsement subject to the following terms and conditions:

1. You must have a barley endorsement.

2. Coverage under this option for fall-planted barley will begin at the time of planting and will end on the spring final planting date for barley in the county.

3. When there is not an adequate stand on the spring final planting date to produce the farm unit production guarantee, you have the option to:

a. Continue to provide sufficient care for the insured barley crop through harvest;

b. Replant all destroyed acreage to a spring variety of barley and receive a replanting payment in accordance with subsection 9.h. of the general crop insurance policy, and subsection 6.b. of the Barley Endorsement; or

c. Accept our appraisal of the production to count, destroy the remaining crop on the acreage and be paid any indemnity due under the terms of the general crop insurance policy and the barley endorsement.

4. In case of damage to the barley under this option, you must provide us with written notice prior to the spring final planting date for barley.

Insured's Signature
Date
Agent's Signature
Date

[52 FR 28447, July 30, 1987, as amended at 60 FR 56934, Nov. 13, 1995]

§ 401.105 Oat endorsement.

The provisions of the Oat Crop Insurance Endorsement for the 1988 through 1994 crop years are as follows:

FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE CORPORATION

Oat Endorsement

1. Insured Crop

a. The crop insured will be oats planted for harvest as grain and grain mixtures in which oats are the predominant grain.

b. In addition to the oats not insurable in section 2 of the general crop insurance policy, we do not insure any oats:

(1) If the seed has not been mechanically incorporated into the soil;

(2) If the seed is planted where an established grass or legume exists unless we agree, in writing, to insure such oats; or

(3) Destroyed or put to another use in order to comply with other U.S. Department of Agriculture programs.

2. Causes of Loss

The insurance provided is against unavoidable loss of production resulting from the following causes occurring within the insurance period:

a. Adverse weather conditions;
b. Fire;
c. Insects;
d. Plant disease;
e. Wildlife;
f. Earthquake;
g. Volcanic eruption; or
h. If applicable, failure of the irrigation water supply due to an unavoidable cause occurring after the beginning of planting;

unless those causes are excepted, excluded, or limited by the actuarial table or section 9 of the general policy.

3. Annual Premium

a. The annual premium amount is computed by multiplying the production guarantee times the price election, times the premium rate, times the insured acreage, times your share at the time of planting.

b. If you are eligible for a premium reduction in excess of 5 percent based on your insuring experience through the 1984 crop year under the terms of the experience table contained in the oat policy for the 1985 crop year, you will continue to receive the benefit of the reduction subject to the following conditions:

(1) No premium reduction will be retained after the 1991 crop year;

(2) The premium reduction will not increase because of favorable experience;

(3) The premium reduction will decrease because of unfavorable experience in accordance with the terms of the policy in effect for the 1985 crop year;

(4) Once the loss ratio exceeds .80, no further premium reduction will apply; and

(5) Participation must be continuous.

4. Insurance Period

In lieu of the provisions in section 7 of the general crop insurance policy, the following will apply:

a. Insurance attaches on each unit or part of a unit when the oats are planted except that, in counties with an April 15 cancellation date, insurance on fall-planted oats attaches on April 16 following planting if it is determined that there is an adequate stand on April 16 to produce a normal crop.

b. Insurance ends on each unit at the earliest of:

(1) Total destruction of the oats;

(2) Combining, threshing, harvesting for silage or hay, or removal from the field;

(3) Final adjustment of a loss; or

(4) The following dates of the calendar year in which oats are normally harvested:

(a) Alaska, September 25;

(b) All other states, October 31.

5. Unit Division

Oat acreage that would otherwise be one unit, as defined in section 17 of the general crop insurance policy, may be divided into more than one unit if you agree to pay additional premium as provided for by the actuarial table and if for each proposed unit:

a. You maintain written, verifiable records of planted acreage and harvested production for a least the previous crop year and production reports based on those records are filed to obtain an insurance guarantee; and

b. Acreage planted to insured oats is located in separate, legally identifiable sections (except in Florida) or, in the absence of section descriptions (and in all of Florida) the land is identified by separate ASCS Farm Serial Numbers, provided:

(1) The boundaries of the sections or ASCS Farm Serial Numbers are clearly identified and the insured acreage is easily determined; and

(2) The oats are planted in such a manner that the planting pattern does not continue into the adjacent section or ASCS Farm Serial Number; or

c. The acreage planted to the insured oats is located in a single section or ASCS Farm Serial Number and consists of acreage on which both an irrigated and a nonirrigated practice are carried out, provided:

(1) Oats planted on irrigated acreage do not continue into nonirrigated acreage in the same rows or planting pattern; and

(2) Planting, fertilizing and harvesting are carried out in accordance with recognized good dryland and irrigated farming practices for the area.

If you have a loss on any unit, production records for all harvested units must be provided. Production that is commingled between optional units will cause those units to be combined.

6. Notice of Damage or Loss

In addition to the notices required in section 8 of the general crop insurance policy, in case of damage or probable loss you must give us written notice if you want to harvest the oats for silage or hay. After such notice is given, we will appraise the potential grain production. If we are unable to do so before harvest, you may harvest the crop provided representative samples are left for appraisal purposes. For purposes of this section and Section 8 of the general crop insurance policy the representative sample of the unharvested crop must be at least 10 feet wide and the entire length of the field.

7. Claim for Indemnity

a. The indemnity will be determined on each unit by:

(1) Multiplying the insured acreage by the production guarantee;

(2) Subtracting therefrom the total production of oats to be counted (see subsection 7.b);

(3) Multiplying the remainder by the price election; and

(4) Multiplying this result by your share.

b. The total production (bushels) to be counted for a unit will include all harvested and appraised production.

(1) Mature oat production which otherwise is not eligible for quality adjustment will be reduced .12 percent for each .1 percentage point of moisture in excess of 14.0 percent; or

(2) Mature oat production which, due to insurable causes, has a test weight of less than 27 pounds per bushel or, as determined by a grain grader licensed by the Federal Grain Inspection Service or licensed under the United States Warehouse Act, contains less than 80 percent sound oats or is smutty, garlicky, or ergoty, will be adjusted by:

(a) Dividing the value per bushel of the insured oats by the price per bushel of U.S. No. 2 oats which do not grade smutty, garlicky, or ergoty; and

(b) Multiplying the result by the number of bushels of such oats. The applicable price for No. 2 oats will be the local market price on the earlier of the day the loss is adjusted or the day the insured oats are sold.

(3) Any harvested production from other volunteer plants growing in the oats will be counted as oats on a weight basis.

(4) Appraised production to be counted will include:

(a) Potential production lost due to uninsured causes and failure to follow recognized good oat farming practices;

(b) Not less than the guarantee for any acreage which is abandoned or put to another use without our prior written consent or damaged solely by an uninsured cause; and

(c) Any unharvested production.

(5) Any appraisal we have made on insured acreage for which we have given written consent to be put to another use will be considered production unless such acreage is:

(a) Not put to another use before harvest of oats becomes general in the county and is reappraised by us;

(b) Further damaged by an insured cause before the acreage is put to another use and is reappraised by us; or

(c) Harvested.

8. Cancellation and Termination Dates

The cancellation and termination dates are:

State and county	Cancellation and termination date
Alabama; Arkansas; Florida; Georgia; Louisiana; Mississippi; New Mexico except Taos County; North Carolina; Oklahoma; South Carolina; Tennessee; Texas; and Patrick, Franklin, Pittsylvania, Campbell, Appomattox, Fluvanna, Buckingham, Louisa, Spotsylvania, Caroline, Essex, and Westmoreland Counties, Virginia and all counties east thereof.	Sept. 30.
Arizona; California except Del Norte, Humboldt, Lassen, Modoc, Plumas, Shasta, Siskiyou, and Trinity Counties.	Oct. 31.
All other California counties; Taos County, New Mexico; all other Virginia counties and all other states.	Apr. 15.

9. Contract Changes

The contract change date is December 31 preceding the cancellation date for counties with an April 15 cancellation date and August 15 preceding the cancellation date for all other counties.

10. Late Planting and Prevented Planting

(a) In lieu of subparagraphs 2.e.(4) and 21.o of the General Crop Insurance Policy (§401.8), insurance will be provided for acreage planted to oats during the late planting period (see subparagraph (c)), and acreage you were prevented from planting (see subparagraph (d)). These coverages provide reduced production guarantees for such acreage. The reduced guarantees will be combined with the production guarantee for timely planted acreage for each unit. The premium amount for late planted acreage and eligible prevented planting acreage will be the same as that for timely planted acreage. For example, assume you insure one unit in which you have a 100 percent share. The unit consists of 150 acres, of which 50 acres were planted timely, 50 acres were planted 7 days after the final planting date (late planted), and 50 acres are unplanted and eligible for prevented planting coverage. To calculate the amount of any indemnity which may be due to you, the production guarantee for the unit will be computed as follows:

(1) For timely planted acreage, multiply the per acre production guarantee for timely planted acreage by the 50 acres planted timely;

(2) For late planted acreage, multiply the per acre production guarantee for timely planted acreage by ninety-three percent (0.93) and multiply the result by the 50 acres planted late; and

(3) For prevented planting acreage, multiply the per acre production guarantee for timely planted acreage by fifty percent (0.50) and multiply the result by the 50 acres eligible for prevented planting coverage.

The total of the three calculations will be the production guarantee for the unit. Your premium will be based on the result of multiplying the per acre production guarantee for timely planted acreage by the 150 acres in the unit.

(b) You must provide written notice to us if you were prevented from planting (see subparagraph 11.(i)). This notice must be given not later than three (3) days after:

(1) The latest oat final planting date in the county if you have unplanted acreage that may be eligible for prevented planting coverage; and

(2) The date you stop planting within the late planting period on any unit that may have acreage eligible for prevented planting coverage.

(c) Late Planting.

(1) For all spring-planted oat acreage (and fall-planted oat acreage only where insurance is not offered for spring-planted oats) planted after the final planting date, but on or before 25 days after the final planting date, the production guarantee for each acre will be reduced for each day planted after the final planting date by:

(i) One percent (.01) for the first through the tenth day; and

(ii) Two percent (.02) for the eleventh through the twenty-fifth day.

(2) In addition to the requirements of section 3 (Report of Acreage, Share, and Practice (Acreage Report)) of the General Crop Insurance Policy (§401.8), you must report the dates the acreage is planted within the late planting period.

(3) If planting of the oats continues after the final planting date, or you are prevented from planting oats during the late planting period, the acreage reporting date will be the later of:

(i) The acreage reporting date contained in the Actuarial Table; or

(ii) Five (5) days after the end of the late planting period.

(d) Prevent Planting (Including Planting After the Late Planting Period).

(1) If you were prevented from planting oats (see subparagraph 11(i)), you may elect:

(i) To plant oats during the late planting period. The production guarantee for such acreage will be determined in accordance with subparagraph 10.(c)(1);

(ii) Not to plant this acreage to any crop that is intended for harvest in the same crop year. The production guarantee for such acreage which is eligible for prevented planting coverage will be fifty percent (0.50) of the production guarantee for timely planted acres. In counties for which the Actuarial Table designates a spring final planting date, the prevented planting guarantee will be based on your approved yield for spring-planted oats. For example, if your production guarantee for timely planted acreage is 30 bushels per acre, your prevented planting

production guarantee would be equivalent to 15 bushels per acre (30 bushels multiplied by 0.50). This section does not prohibit the preparation and care of the acreage for conservation practices, such as planting a cover crop, as long as such crop is not intended for harvest; or

(iii) To plant oats after the late planting period. The production guarantee for such acreage will be fifty percent (0.50) of the production guarantee for timely planted acres. For example, if your production guarantee for timely planted acreage is 30 bushels per acre, your prevented planting production guarantee would be equivalent to 15 bushels per acre (30 bushels multiplied by 0.50). Production to count for such acreage will be determined in accordance with subparagraph 7.b.

(2) In addition to the provisions of section 4 (Insurance Period) of this endorsement, the beginning of the insurance period for prevented planting coverage is the sales closing date designated in the Actuarial Table for oats in the county.

(3) The acreage to which prevented planting coverage applies will be limited as follows:

(i) Eligible acreage will not exceed the greater of:

(A) The number of acres planted to oats on each ASCS Farm Serial Number during the previous crop year (adjusted for any reconstitution which may have occurred prior to the sales closing date);

(B) The ASCS based acreage for oats reduced by any acreage reduction applicable to the farm under any program administered by the United States Department of Agriculture; or

(C) One hundred percent (100%) of the simple average of the number of acres planted to oats during the crop years that were used to determine your yield;

unless we agree in writing, prior to the sales closing date, to approve acreage exceeding this limit.

(ii) Acreage intended to be planted under an irrigated practice will be limited to the number of oats acres properly prepared to carry out an irrigated practice.

(iii) A prevented planting production guarantee will not be provided for:

(A) Any acreage that does not constitute at least 20 acres or 20 percent (20%) of the acres in the unit whichever is less;

(B) Land for which the Actuarial Table does not designate a premium rate unless you submit a written request for coverage for such acreage prior to the sales closing date for oats in the county. Upon your timely written request, we will provide a written insurance offer for such acreage;

(C) Land used for conservation purposes or intended to be or considered to have been left unplanted under any program administered by the United States Department of Agriculture;

(D) Land on which any crop, other than oats, has been planted and is intended for harvest, or has been harvested in the same crop year; or

(E) Land which planting history or conservation plans indicate would remain fallow for crop rotation purposes.

(iv) For the purpose of determining eligible acreage for prevented planting coverage, acreage for all units will be combined and be reduced by the number of oat acres timely planted and late planted. For example, assume you have 100 acres eligible for prevented planting coverage in which you have a 100 percent (100%) share. The acreage is located in a single ASCS Farm Serial Number which you insure as two separate optional units consisting of 50 acres each. If you planted 60 acres of oats on one optional unit and 40 acres of oats on the second optional unit, your prevented planting eligible acreage would be reduced to zero (i.e., 100 acres eligible for prevented planting coverage minus 100 acres planted equals zero). If you report more oat acreage under this contract than is eligible for prevented planting coverage, we will allocate the eligible acreage to insured units based on the number of prevented planting acres and share you reported for each unit.

(4) When the ASCS Farm Serial Number covers more than one unit, or a unit consists of more than one ASCS Farm Serial Number, the covered acres will be pro-rated based on the number of acres in each unit or ASCS Farm Serial Number that could have been planted to oats in the crop year.

(5) In accordance with the provisions of section 3 (Report of Acreage, Share, and Practice (Acreage Report)) of the General Crop Insurance Policy (§ 401.8), you must report any insurable acreage you were prevented from planting. This report must be submitted on or before the acreage reporting date for spring-planted oats in counties for which the Actuarial Table designates a spring final planting date, or the acreage reporting date for fall-planted oats in counties for which the Actuarial Table designates a fall final planting date only, even though you may elect to plant the acreage after the late planting period. Any acreage you report as eligible for prevented planting coverage which we determine is not eligible will be deleted from prevented planting coverage.

(6) If the amount of premium you are required to pay (gross premium less our subsidy) for the prevented planting acreage exceeds the prevented planting liability on a unit, prevented planting coverage will not be provided for that unit (no premium will be due and no indemnity will be paid for such acreage).

11. Meaning of Terms

(a) *Adequate stand*— a sufficient population of plants to produce at least the yield used to determine the guarantee.

(b) *Days*— calendar days.

(c) *Final planting date*— the date contained in the Actuarial Table by which the insured oats must initially be planted in order to be insured for the full production guarantee.

(d) *Harvest*—completion of combining, threshing, or cutting for hay or silage on any acreage.

(e) *Irrigated practice*— a method of producing a crop by which water is artificially applied during the growing season by appropriate systems, and at the proper times, with the intention of providing the quantity of water needed to produce at least the yield used to establish the irrigated production guarantee on the irrigated oat acreage.

(f) *Late planted*— acreage planted during the late planting period.

(g) *Late planting period*—(applicable only to spring-planted oat acreage and fall-planted oat acreage only where insurance is not offered for spring-planted oats)—the period which begins the day after the final planting date for oats and ends twenty-five (25) days after the oat final planting date.

(h) *Latest oat final planting date*—

(1) The final planting date for spring-planted oats in all counties for which the Actuarial Table designates a final planting date for spring-planted oats only;

(2) The final planting date for fall-planted oats in all counties for which the Actuarial Table designates a final planting date for fall-planted oats only; or

(3) The final planting date for spring-planted oats in all counties for which the Actuarial Table designates final planting dates for both spring-planted and fall-planted oats.

(i) *Prevented planting*—inability to plant oats with proper equipment by:

(1) The latest oat final planting date in the county; or

(2) The end of the late planting period.

You must have been unable to plant oats due to an insured cause of loss which is general in the area (i.e., most producers in the surrounding area are unable to plant due to similar insurable causes) and which occurs between the sales closing date and the latest oat final planting date in the county or within the late planting period.

(j) *Production guarantee*— the number of bushels determined by multiplying the approved yield per acre by the coverage level percentage you elect.

(k) *Timely planted*—oats planted by the final planting date as established by the Actuarial Table, for oats in the county to be planted for harvest in the crop year.

[52 FR 28447, July 30, 1987, as amended at 54 FR 20504, May 12, 1989; 58 FR 33508, June 18, 1993; 58 FR 67634, Dec. 22, 1993; 60 FR 56934, Nov. 13, 1995]

§ 401.106 Rye endorsement.

The provisions of the Rye Crop Insurance Endorsement for the 1988 through 1994 crop years are as follows:

FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE CORPORATION

Rye Endorsement

1. Insured Crop

a. The crop insured will be rye planted for harvest as grain.

b. In addition to the rye not insurable in section 2 of the general crop insurance policy, we do not insure any rye:

(1) If the seed has not been mechanically incorporated into the soil;

(2) If the seed is planted where an established grass or legume exists unless we agree, in writing, to insure such rye; or

(3) Destroyed or put to another use in order to comply with other U.S. Department of Agriculture programs.

c. A late planting agreement will be available for all spring-planted rye where insurance is offered and for fall-planted rye only where insurance is not offered for spring-planted rye.

2. Causes of Loss

The insurance provided is against unavoidable loss of production resulting from the following causes occurring within the insurance period:

a. Adverse weather conditions;

b. Fire;

c. Insects;

d. Plant disease;

e. Wildlife;

f. Earthquake;

g. Volcanic eruption; or

h. If applicable, failure of the irrigation water supply due to an unavoidable cause occurring after the beginning of planting;

unless those causes are excepted, excluded, or limited by the actuarial table or section 9 of the general crop insurance policy.

3. Annual Premium

a. The annual premium amount is computed by multiplying the production guarantee times the price election, times the premium rate, times the insured acreage, times your share at the time of planting.

b. If you are eligible for a premium reduction in excess of 5 percent based on your insuring experience through the 1984 crop year

under the terms of the experience table contained in the rye policy for the 1985 crop year, you will continue to receive the benefit of that reduction subject to the following conditions:

(1) No premium reduction will be retained after the 1991 crop year;

(2) The premium reduction will not increase because of favorable experience;

(3) The premium reduction will decrease because of unfavorable experience in accordance with the terms of the policy in effect for the 1985 crop year;

(4) Once the loss ratio exceeds .80, no further premium reduction will apply; and

(5) Participation must be continuous.

4. Insurance Period

The calendar date for the end of the insurance period is October 31 of the year in which the rye is normally harvested.

5. Unit Division

Rye acreage that would otherwise be one unit, as defined in section 17 of the general crop insurance policy, may be divided into more than one unit if you agree to pay additional premium as provided by the actuarial table and if for each proposed unit:

a. You maintain written, verifiable records of planted acreage and harvested production for at least the previous crop year and production reports based on those records are filed to obtain an insurance guarantee; and

b. The acreage planted to insured rye is located in separate, legally identifiable sections or, in the absence of section descriptions, the land is identified by separate ASCS Farm Serial Numbers, provided:

(1) The boundaries of the sections or ASCS Farm Serial Numbers are clearly identified and the insured acreage is easily determined; and

(2) The rye is planted in such a manner that the planting pattern does not continue into the adjacent section or ASCS Farm Serial Number; or

c. The acreage planted to the insured rye is located in a single section or ASCS Farm Serial Number and consists of acreage on which both irrigated and nonirrigated practices are carried out, provided:

(1) Rye planted on irrigated acreage does not continue into nonirrigated acreage in the same rows or planting pattern; and

(2) Planting, fertilizing and harvesting are carried out in accordance with recognized good dryland and irrigated farming practices for the area.

If you have a loss on any unit, production records for all harvested units must be provided. Production that is commingled between optional units will cause those units to be combined.

6. Notice of Damage or Loss

In addition to the notices required in section 8 of the general crop insurance policy, in case of damage or probable loss you must give us written notice if you want to harvest the rye for silage or hay. After such notice is given, we will appraise the potential grain production.

If we are unable to do so before harvest, you may harvest the crop provided representative samples are left for appraisal purposes. For purposes of this section and section 8 of the general crop insurance policy the representative sample of the unharvested crop must be at least 10 feet wide and the entire length of the field.

7. Claim for Indemnity

a. The indemnity will be determined on each unit by:

(1) Multiplying the insured acreage by the production guarantee;

(2) Subtracting therefrom the total production of rye to be counted (see subsection 7.b.);

(3) Multiplying the remainder by the price election; and

(4) Multiplying this result by your share.

b. The total production (bushels) to be counted for a unit will include all harvested and appraised production.

(1) Mature rye production which otherwise is not eligible for quality adjustment will be reduced .12 percent for each .1 percentage point of moisture in excess of 16 percent; or

(2) Mature rye production which, due to insurable causes, has a test weight of less than 52 pounds per bushel or, as determined by a grain grader licensed by the Federal Grain Inspection Service or licensed under the United States Warehouse Act, contains: more than 7 percent damaged kernels; more than 25 percent thin rye; or is smutty, garlicky, or ergoty, will be adjusted by:

(a) Dividing the value per bushel of the insured rye by the price per bushel of U.S. No. 2 rye which does not grade smutty, garlicky, or ergoty; and

(b) Multiplying the result by the number of bushels of such rye. The applicable price for No. 2 rye will be the local market price on the earlier of the day the loss is adjusted or the day the insured rye is sold.

(3) Any harvested production from other volunteer plants growing in the rye will be counted as rye on a weight basis.

(4) Appraised production to be counted will include:

(a) Potential production lost due to uninsured causes and failure to follow recognized good rye farming practices;

(b) Not less than the guarantee for any acreage which is abandoned or put to another use without our prior written consent or damaged solely by an uninsured cause; and

(c) Any unharvested production.

(5) Any appraisal we have made on insured acreage for which we have given written consent to be put to another use will be considered production unless such acreage is:

(a) Not put to another use before harvest of rye becomes general in the county and is reappraised by us;

(b) Further damaged by an insured cause and is reappraised by us; or

(c) Harvested.

8. Cancellation and Termination Dates

The cancellation and termination date for all states is September 30.

9. Contract Changes

The date by which contract changes will be available in your service office is August 15 preceding the cancellation date.

10. Meaning of Terms

a. *Adequate stand* means a sufficient population of plants to produce at least the yield used to determine the guarantee.

c. *Harvest* means combining, threshing, or cutting for hay or silage.

[52 FR 28447, July 30, 1987, as amended at 54 FR 20504, May 12, 1989; 58 FR 33508, June 18, 1993; 60 FR 56934, Nov. 13, 1995]

§ 401.107 Late planting agreement option.

(a) *General.* The provisions contained in the Late Planting Agreement Option, are a duplication of 7 CFR part 400, subpart A, with minor editorial changes to provide compatibility with the General Crop Insurance Regulations (7 CFR part 401), and become effective when elected by producers on the crop insurance endorsements herein which are eligible for the Late Planting Agreement Option.

(b) *Availability of the Late Planting Agreement.* The Late Planting Agreement will be offered under the provisions contained in 7 CFR part 401, within limits prescribed by and in accordance with the Federal Crop Insurance Act, as amended 9 U.S.C. 1501 *et seq.*), only on those crops identified in section 4 of this subpart. All provisions of the applicable endorsement for the insured crop apply, except those provisions which are in conflict with this subpart.

(c) *Definitions.* For the purposes of the Late Planting Agreement Option:

(1) *Final planting date* means the final planting date for the insured crop contained in the actuarial table on file in the service office.

(2) *Late Planting Agreement* means that agreement executed by the final planting date, between the FCIC and the insured whereby the insured elects, and FCIC provides, insurance on acreage planted for up to 20 days after the applicable final planting date. The production guarantee applicable on the final planting date will be reduced on the acreage planted after the final planting date by 10 percent for each 5 days that the acreage is planted after the final planting date.

(3) *Production guarantee* means the guaranteed amount of production under the provisions of the applicable endorsement for crop insurance (sometimes expressed in amounts of insurance).

(d) *Responsibilities of the insured.* The insured is solely responsible for the completion of the Late Planting Agreement Option and for the accuracy of the data provided on that Agreement. The provisions of this subpart do not relieve the insured of any responsibilities under the provisions of the insurance endorsement.

(e) *Applicability to crops insured.* (1) The provisions of this section for insuring crops for the 1995 and subsequent crop years will be applicable only under the following endorsements:

401.114 Canning and Processing Tomato Endorsement.
401.118 Canning and Processing Bean Endorsement.
401.123 Safflower Seed Endorsement.
401.126 Onion Endorsement.
401.129 Tobacco (guaranteed plan) Endorsement.

(2) The Late Planting Agreement Option will be available in all counties in which the Corporation offers insurance on these crops unless limited by the actuarial table, crop endorsement, or crop endorsement option.

(f) The provisions of the Late Planting Agreement are as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE CORPORATION

Late Planting Agreement

Insured's Name
Address
Contract No.
Crop Year

Crop

Notwithstanding the provisions of section 2 of the General Crop Insurance Regulations (7 CFR 401) regarding the insurability of crop acreage initially planted after the final planting date on file in the service office, I elect to have insurance provided on acreage planted within twenty days after such date. Upon my making this election, the production guarantee or amount of insurance, whichever is applicable, will be reduced ten percent for each five days or portion thereof that the acreage is planted after the final planting date. Each ten percent reduction will be applied to the production guarantee or amount of insurance applicable on the final planting date.

The premium will be computed based on the guarantee or amount of insurance applicable on the final planting date; therefore, no reduction in premium will occur as a result of my election to exercise this option.

If planting continues under this Agreement after the acreage reporting date on file in the service office, the acreage reporting date will be extended to five days after the completion of planting the acreage to which insurance will attach under this Agreement.

Insured's Signature
Date
Corporation Representative's
Signature and Code Number
Date

[52 FR 28447, July 30, 1987, as amended at 60 FR 40056, Aug. 7, 1995]

§ 401.108 Prevented planting endorsement.

(a) The provisions contained in the Prevented Planting Endorsement are a duplication of 7 CFR part 442, with minor editorial changes made to provide compatibility with the General Crop Insurance Regulations (7 CFR part 401), and become effective when elected by producers on the crop insurance endorsements therein which are eligible for the Prevented Planting Endorsement.

(b) The provisions of the prevented planting endorsement are as follows:

FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE CORPORATION

Prevented Planting Endorsement

A prevented planting crop insurance endorsement on the qualifying crop will be available to all insureds having a qualifying crop insurance endorsement under the provisions of this Part and who participate in the ASCS Acreage Reduction Program or Set-aside Program. This endorsement is not continuous. Application must be made annually for the prevented planting endorsement not later than the sales closing date established by the actuarial table for the applicable qualifying crop.

(THIS IS AN ANNUAL ELECTION TO BE MADE BY THE INSURED BEFORE THE DATE SPECIFIED IN SECTION 10.)

AGREEMENT TO INSURE: We will provide the insurance described in this endorsement in return for the premium and your compliance with all applicable provisions.

1. Applicable Provisions

All provisions of the qualifying crop insurance endorsement and the prevented planting crop insurance application not in conflict with this endorsement are applicable.

2. Causes of Loss

a. This insurance is against your being unavoidably prevented from planting insurable acreage to the qualifying crop or any other non-conserving crop during the insurance period. (You are required to plant to another non-conserving crop during the insurance period after you know or should have known that it is no longer feasible to plant the qualifying crop and you are not prevented from planting the other non-conserving crop by an insurable cause.) You must be prevented from planting by drought, flood, or other natural disaster which occurs within the insurance period. Limitations, exceptions, or exclusions on the causes insured against may be contained in the actuarial table.

b. We will not insure against any prevention of planting:

(1) If your failure to plant was due to a cause other than those listed in subsection 2.a.; or

(2) If most producers in the surrounding area in similar circumstances were able to plant the qualifying crop or any other non-conserving crop.

3. Acreage and Share Insured

a. The acreage insured for each crop year will be the cultivated acreage in the county intended to be planted for harvest to the qualifying crop, in which you have a share, as reported by you or as determined by us, whichever we elect, and for which a premium rate is provided by the actuarial table.

b. The insured share is your share as landlord, owner-operator or tenant in the qualifying crop if the crop had been planted at the time insurance attaches. However, only for the purpose of determining the amount of indemnity, your share will not exceed your share on the prevented planting date.

c. Unless otherwise specified by the actuarial table, we will not insure any acreage unless you have a valid crop insurance endorsement for the current crop year on the

qualifying crop and the acreage is insurable under that endorsement.

d. You must participate in the ASCS acreage reduction or set-aside program for the qualifying crop in the applicable crop year on at least one farm which is part of the insured unit under this endorsement.

4. Report of Acreage, Share, Type, and Practice

You must report on our form:

a. All the cultivated acreage intended for planting to the qualifying crop in the county in which you have a share;

b. The intended type and practice; and

c. Your share at the time of reporting.

You must designate separately any cultivated acreage that is intended for planting to the qualifying crop that is not insurable. This report must be submitted not later than the sales closing date for the qualifying crop. All indemnities may be determined on the basis of information you submit on this report. If you do not submit this report by the reporting date, we may elect to determine the insured acreage and share or we may deny liability on the unit. Any report submitted by you may be revised only upon our approval.

5. Amounts of Insurance and Coverage Levels

a. The amount of insurance per acre is computed by multiplying the qualifying crop yield guarantee times the price election selected for the qualifying crop, times 0.35.

b. The coverage level is the same as that selected under your crop insurance endorsement for the qualifying crop.

6. Annual Premium

a. The annual premium is earned and payable on the date insurance attaches. The amount is computed by multiplying the amount of insurance per acre times the premium rate, times the insured acreage, times your share.

b. Interest will accrue at the same rate and terms on any unpaid premium balance as on the qualifying crop insurance endorsement.

7. Deductions for Debt

Any unpaid amount due us may be deducted from any indemnity payment due you or from any replanting payment, or from any loan or payment due you under any Act of Congress or program administered by the United States Department of Agriculture or its agencies, and from any amount due you from any other United States Government Agency.

8. Insurance Period

In lieu of section 7 of the general policy, prevented planting insurance attaches on the sales closing date of the qualifying crop insurance endorsement for the crop year and ends at the earlier of:

a. Planting of the insured acreage to the qualifying crop or any other non-conserving crop; or

b. The prevented planting date.

9. Notice of Damage or Loss and Claim for Indemnity

a. If you are prevented from planting the insured acreage and expect to claim an indemnity on the unit, you must give us notice in writing not later than five days after the prevented planting date.

b. Any claim for indemnity must be submitted to us on our form prior to the time a claim is or should be filed for the qualifying crop.

c. We will not pay any indemnity unless you:

(1) Establish that any prevention of planting on insured acreage was directly caused by one or more of the insured causes during the insurance period for the crop year for which the indemnity is claimed; and

(2) Furnish all information we require concerning the loss.

d. The indemnity will be determined for the unit by:

(1) Multiplying the insured acreage times the amount of insurance as determined in section 5 of this endorsement;

(2) Subtracting therefrom the amount obtained by multiplying the planted acreage, times the amount of insurance; and

(3) Multiplying this result by your share.

e. We may reject any claim for indemnity if you fail to comply with any of the requirements of this section.

10. Life of Contract: Cancellation and Termination

a. This endorsement will be in effect only for the crop year specified on the application and may not be canceled by you for such crop year.

b. This endorsement may be renewed for each succeeding crop year if:

(1) You apply and report your intended acreage for planting not later than the sales closing date of the qualifying crop; and

(2) The qualifying crop insurance endorsement is not cancelled or terminated for the crop year.

11. Meaning of Terms

For the purposes of prevented planting crop insurance:

a. *Cultivated acreage intended for planting* means land that was ready or, except for insured causes, could have been made ready for planting, but does not include land:

(1) On which a perennial forage crop is being grown or on which the qualifying crop or other non-conserving crop was planted

prior to the prevented planting acreage reporting date; or

(2) Which was not or would not have been planted to comply with any other United States Department of Agriculture or State programs or for any other reason.

b. *Farm* means the land which is designated by ASCS under a single farm serial number.

c. *Insurable acreage* means the land classified as insurable by us for the qualifying crop and shown as such by the actuarial table.

d. *Non-conserving crop* means any crop planted for harvest as food, feed, or fiber.

e. *Planted acreage* means the insurable acreage:

(1) Planted to the qualifying crop or any non-conserving crop during the insurance period; or

(2) Which could have been planted to the qualifying crop or any non-conserving crop during the insurance period.

f. *Prevented planting date* means the latest final spring planting date established by the crop actuarial tables for any insurable crop in the county, except tobacco, plus any extended date or final planting date offered under any late planting agreement option. (In areas where there are no spring planting dates, we will use the latest final fall planting date.)

g. *Qualifying crop* means barley, oats, or wheat.

h. *Unit* means all insurable acreage in the county which you intend for planting to the qualifying crop prior to the prevented planting date for the crop year at the time insurance first attaches under this endorsement for the crop year. The unit will be determined when the acreage is reported.

i. *Yield guarantee* means the result of multiplying your yield for the qualifying crop by your coverage level for that crop.

[52 FR 28447, July 30, 1987, as amended at 58 FR 64874, Dec. 10, 1993]

§ 401.109 Hybrid sorghum seed endorsement.

The provisions of the Hybrid Sorghum Seed Endorsement for the 1988 through the 1997 crop years are as follows:

FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE CORPORATION

Hybrid Sorghum Seed Endorsement

1. Insured Crop

a. The crop insured will be female grain sorghum which is:

(1) Planted for harvest and the production is intended for use as commercial seed to produce grain sorghum, forage sorghum, or sorghum sudan; and

(2) Grown under a written contract executed with a seed company before the acreage reporting date.

b. An instrument in the form of a ''lease'' under which you retain control of the acreage on which the insured crop is grown and which provides for delivery of the crop under certain conditions and at a stipulated price will be treated as a contract under which you have a share in the crop.

c. In addition to the female grain sorghum not insurable in section 2 of the general crop insurance policy, we do not insure any female grain sorghum:

(1) In rows planted with a mixture of female and male plants;

(2) Planted for any purpose other than for commercial seed;

(3) Grown under a contract with any seed company and that seed company refuses to provide us with the records we require to determine the dollar value per bushel of seed production for each hybrid variety; or

(4) Destroyed or put to another use in order to comply with other U.S. Department of Agriculture programs.

2. Causes of Loss

a. The insurance provided is against unavoidable loss of production resulting from the following causes occurring within the insurance period:

(1) Adverse weather conditions;

(2) Fire;

(3) Insects;

(4) Plant disease;

(5) Wildlife;

(6) Earthquake;

(7) Volcanic eruption; or

(8) Failure of the irrigation water supply due to an unavoidable cause occurring after the beginning of planting;

unless those causes are excepted, excluded, or limited by the actuarial table or section 9 of the general crop insurance policy.

b. In addition to the causes of loss not insured against in section 1 of the general crop insurance policy we will not insure against any loss of production due to:

(1) The use of unadapted, incompatible, or genetically deficient male or female seed;

(2) Deficiencies determined during grow-out of a sample of the insured seed crop, including inadequate purity or poor vigor;

(3) Failure to follow the grower provisions of the contract executed with the seed company;

(4) Frost or freeze after the date set by the actuarial table;

(5) Inadequate germination of the hybrid seed crop even though such inadequate germination was a direct result of an insured cause of loss unless inspected and accepted by us before harvest is completed; or

(6) Failure to plant the male seed at a time sufficient to assure adequate pollination of the female plants.

3. Report of Acreage, Share, Type, and Practice (Acreage Report)

In addition to the information required in section 3 of the general crop insurance policy for the acreage report, you must report the crop type.

4. Annual Premium

The annual premium amount is computed by multiplying the amount of insurance per acre times the premium rate, times the insured acreage, times your share at the time of planting.

5. Insurance Period

In addition to the provisions in section 7 of the general crop insurance policy the following will apply:

a. Insurance attaches on each unit or part of a unit when both the male plant seed and the female plant seed are completely planted in accordance with the production management practices of the seed company.

b. The calendar date for the end of the insurance period is November 30 of the crop year.

6. Unit Division

Female grain sorghum acreage that would otherwise be one unit, as defined in section 17 of the general crop insurance policy, may be divided into more than one unit if you agree to pay additional premium if required by the actuarial table, and if for each proposed unit:

a. You maintain written, verifiable records of planted acreage and harvested production for at least the previous crop year; and

b. The acreage planted to insured female grain sorghum is located in separate legally identifiable sections, or in the absence of section descriptions, the land is identified by separate ASCS Farm Serial Numbers, provided:

(1) The boundaries of the sections or ASCS Farm Serial Numbers are clearly identified and the insured acreage is easily determined; and

(2) The female grain sorghum is planted in such a manner that the planting pattern does not continue into the adjacent section or ASCS Farm Serial Number.

If you have a loss on any unit, production records for all harvested units must be provided. Production that is commingled between optional units will cause those units to be combined.

7. Notice of Damage or Loss

In addition to the notices required in section 8 of the general crop insurance policy, in case of damage or probable loss you must give us written notice of probable loss at least 15 days before the beginning of harvest if you anticipate a germination rate of less than 80 percent on any unit. For purposes of section 8 of the general crop insurance policy the representative sample of the unharvested crop must be at least 10 feet wide and the entire length of the field.

8. Claim for Indemnity

a. The indemnity will be determined on each unit by:

(1) Multiplying the insured acreage by the amount of insurance per acre;

(2) Subtracting from this product the sum of:

(a) The dollar amount obtained by multiplying seed production to count for each type and variety by the respective dollar value per bushel determined by us; plus

(b) The dollar amount obtained by multiplying non-seed production to count by the local market price of such production on the earlier of the date the loss is adjusted or the date such production is sold; and

(c) Multiplying this result by your share.

b. The total production to be counted for a unit will include all harvested and appraised seed and all harvested and appraised non-seed production.

(1) Total seed production to be counted will include:

(a) All production delivered to and accepted by the seed company;

(b) All production with a germination rate of 80 percent or more as determined by a certified seed test conducted from a cleaned sample taken at the time of delivery to the seed company or, if the mature production is appraised, at the time of appraisal; and

(c) All harvested and appraised production which does not qualify under (a) or (b) above because of damage caused by uninsured causes or the failure to follow grower provisions of the contract executed with the seed company.

(2) Total non-seed production to be counted will include all production that does not qualify as seed production.

(3) Appraised production to be counted will include:

(a) Potential production lost due to uninsured causes and failure to follow recognized good hybrid sorghum seed farming practices;

(b) Potential production lost due to failure to follow the grower provisions of the contract executed with the seed company;

(c) Not less than the dollar amount of insurance for any acreage which is abandoned or put to another use without our prior written consent or damaged solely by an uninsured cause; and

(d) Any unharvested production.

c. Any appraisal we have made on insured acreage for which we have given written consent to be put to another use will be considered production unless such acreage is:

(1) Not put to another use before harvest of hybrid sorghum seed becomes general in the county and is reappraised by us;

(2) Further damaged by an insured cause and is reappraised by us; or

(3) harvested.

d. To determine the quantity of mature production, seed and non-seed production will be:

(1) Adjusted .12 percent for each .1 percentage point of moisture to 13.0 percent; and

(2) Measured at 56 pounds of production equaling one bushel.

e. When records of seed production provided by the seed company have been adjusted to a basis of 13.0 percent moisture and 56 pound test weight, (d) above will not apply for harvested production and the records of the seed company will be used to determine the amount of indemnity if such production records are based on the same moisture and test weight criteria used to determine the dollar value per bushel of seed production.

9. Cancellation and Termination Dates

The cancellation and termination dates are April 15.

10. Contract Changes

The date by which contract changes will be available in your service office is December 31 preceding the cancellation date.

11. Production Reporting

The production reporting provision contained in section 4 of the general crop insurance policy will not be applicable to this contract.

12. Late Planting and Prevented Planting

(a) In lieu of subparagraphs (2.e.(4) and 21.o. of the General Crop Insurance Policy (§ 401.8), insurance will be provided for acreage planted to the insured crop during the late planting period (see subparagraph (c)), and acreage you were prevented from planting (see subparagraph (d)). These coverages provide reduced amounts of insurance for such acreage. The reduced amounts of insurance will be combined with the amount of insurance for timely planted acreage for each unit. The premium amount for late planted acreage and eligible prevented planting acreage will be the same as that for timely planted acreage. For example, assume you insure one unit in which you have a 100 percent (100%) share. The unit consists of 200 acres of the same type and variety of which 150 acres are occupied by the female plant. Fifty acres were planted timely, 50 acres were planted 7 days after the final planting date (late planted), and 50 acres are unplanted and eligible for prevented planting coverage. To calculate the amount of any indemnity which may be due to you, the amount of insurance for the unit will be computed as follows:

(1) For timely planted acreage, multiply the per acre amount of insurance for timely planted acreage by the 50 acres planted timely;

(2) For late planted acreage, multiply the per acre amount of insurance for timely planted acreage by ninety-three percent (0.93) and multiply the result by the 50 acres planted late; and

(3) For prevented planting acreage, multiply the per acre amount of insurance for timely planted acreage by:

(i) Fifty percent (0.50) and multiply the result by the 50 acres you were prevented from planting, if the acreage is eligible for prevented planting coverage, and if the acreage is left idle for the crop year, or if a cover crop is planted not for harvest. Prevented planting compensation hereunder will not be denied because the cover crop is hayed or grazed; or

(ii) Twenty-five percent (0.25) and multiply the result by the 50 acres you were prevented from planting, if the acreage is eligible for prevented planting coverage, and if you elect to plant a substitute crop for harvest after the 10th day following the final planting date for the insured crop. (This subparagraph (ii) is not applicable, and prevented planting coverage is not available hereunder, if you elected the Catastrophic Risk Protection Endorsement or you elected to exclude prevented planting coverage when a substitute crop is planted (see subparagraph 12(d)(1)(iii))).

The total of the three calculations will be the amount of insurance for the unit. Your premium will be based on the result of multiplying the per acre amount of insurance for timely planted acreage by the 150 insured crop acres in the unit.

(b) If you were prevented from planting, you must provide written notice to us not later than the acreage reporting date.

(c) Late Planting.

(1) For acreage planted after the final planting date but on or before 25 days after the final planting date the amount of insurance for each acre will be reduced for each day planted after the final planting date by:

(i) One percent (.01) for the first through the tenth day; and

(ii) Two percent (.02) for the eleventh through the twenty-fifth day.

(2) In addition to the requirements of section 3 (Report of Acreage, Share and Practice (Acreage Report)) of the General Crop Insurance Policy (§ 401.8), you must report the dates the acreage is planted within the late planting period.

(3) If planting of the insured crop continues after the final planting date, or you are prevented from planting the insured crop during the late planting period, the acreage reporting date will be the later of:

(i) The acreage reporting date contained in the Acturial Table; or

(ii) Five (5) days after the end of the late planting period.

(d) Prevented Planting (Including Planting After the Late Planting Period).

(1) If you were prevented from planting the insured crop (see subsection 13(o)), you may elect:

(i) To plant the insured crop during the late planting period. The amount of insurance for such acreage will be determined in accordance with paragraph 12(c)(1);

(ii) Not to plant this acreage to any crop except a cover crop not for harvest. You may also elect to plant the insured crop after the late planting period. In either case, the amount of insurance for such acreage will be fifty percent (50%) of the amount of insurance for timely planted acres. For example, if your amount of insurance for timely planted acreage is 200 dollars per acre, your prevented planting amount of insurance would be 100 dollars per acre (200 dollars multiplied by 0.50). If you elect to plant the insured crop after the late planting period, production to count for such acreage will be determined in accordance with subsections 8b through e; or

(iii) Not to plant the intended crop but plant a substitute crop for harvest, in which case:

(A) No prevented planting amount of insurance will be provided for such acreage if the substitute crop is planted on or before the tenth day following the final planting date for the insured crop; or

(B) An amount of insurance equal to twenty-five percent (25%) of the amount of insurance for timely planted acres will be provided for such acreage, if the substitute crop is planted after the tenth day following the final planting date for the insured crop. If you elected the Catastrophic Risk Protection Endorsement or excluded this coverage, and plant a substitute crop, no prevented planting coverage will be provided. For example, if your amount of insurance for timely planted acreage is 200 dollars per acre, your prevented planting amount of insurance would be 50 dollars per acre (200 dollars multiplied by 0.25). You may elect to exclude prevented planting coverage when a substitute crop is planted for harvest and receive a reduction in the applicable premium rate. If you wish to exclude this coverage, you must so indicate, on or before the sales closing date, on your application or on a form approved by us. Your election to exclude this coverage will remain in effect from year to year unless you notify us in writing on our form by the applicable sales closing date for the crop year for which you wish to include this coverage. All acreage of the crop insured under this policy will be subject to this exclusion.

(2) Proof may be required that you had the inputs available to plant and produce the intended crop with the expectation of at least producing the yield upon which your amount of insurance is based.

(3) In addition to the provisions of section 7 (Insurance Period) of the General Crop Insurance Policy (§ 401.8), the insurance period for prevented planting coverage begins:

(i) On the sales closing date contained in the Special Provisions for the insured crop in the county for the crop year the application for insurance is accepted; or

(ii) For any subsequent crop year, on the sales closing date for the insured crop in the county for the previous crop year, provided continuous coverage has been in effect since that date. For example: If you make application and purchase a hybrid sorghum seed crop insurance policy for the 1996 crop year, prevented planting coverage will begin on the 1996 sales closing date for the insured crop in the county. If the hybrid sorghum seed coverage remains in effect for the 1997 crop year (is not terminated or cancelled during or after the 1996 crop year, except the policy may have been cancelled to transfer the policy to a different insurance provider, if there is no lapse in coverage), prevented planting coverage for the 1997 crop year began on the 1996 sales closing date.

(4) The acreage to which prevented planting coverage applies will not exceed the total eligible acreage on all Farm Service Agency (FSA) Farm Serial Numbers in which you have a share, adjusted for any reconstitution that may have occurred on or before the sales closing date. Eligible acreage for each FSA Farm Serial Number is determined as follows:

(i) Eligible acreage will not exceed the number of acres required to be grown in the current crop year under a contract executed with a seed company prior to the acreage reporting date.

(ii) Acreage intended to be planted under an irrigated practice will be limited to the number of acres for which you had adequate irrigation facilities prior to the insured cause of loss which prevented you from planting.

(iii) Prevented planting coverage will not be provided for any acreage:

(A) That does not constitute at least 20 acres or 20 percent (20%) of the acreage in the unit, whichever is less (Acreage that is less than 20 acres or 20 percent of the acreage in the unit will be presumed to have been intended to be planted to the insured crop planted in the unit, unless you can show that you had the inputs available before the final planting date to plant and produce another insured crop on the acreage);

(B) For which the actuarial table does not designate a premium rate unless a written agreement designates such premium rate;

(C) Used for conservation purposes or intended to be left unplanted under any program administered by the United States Department of Agriculture;

(D) On which another crop is prevented from being planted, if you have already received a prevented planting indemnity, guarantee or amount of insurance for the same acreage in the same crop year, unless you provide adequate records of acreage and production showing that the acreage has a history of double-cropping in each of the last four years;

(E) On which the insured crop is prevented from being planted, if any other crop is planted and fails, or is planted and harvested, hayed or grazed on the same acreage in the same crop year, (other than a cover crop as specified in paragraph (a)(3)(i) of this section, or a substitute crop allowed in paragraph (a)(3)(ii) of this section) unless you provide adequate records of acreage and production showing that the acreage has a history of double-cropping in each of the last four years;

(F) When coverage is provided under the Catastrophic Risk Protection Endorsement if you plant another crop for harvest on any acreage you were prevented from planting in the same crop year, even if you have a history of double cropping. If you have a Catastrophic Risk Protection Endorsement and receive a prevented planting indemnity, guarantee, or amount of insurance for a crop and are prevented from planting another crop on the same acreage, you may only receive the prevented planting indemnity, guarantee, or amount of insurance for the crop on which the prevented planting indemnity, guarantee, or amount of insurance is received; or

(G) For which planting history or conservation plans indicate that the acreage would have remained fallow for crop rotation purposes.

(iv) For the purpose of determining eligible acreage for prevented planting coverage, acreage for all units will be combined and be reduced by the number of acres of the insured crop timely planted and late planted. For example, assume you have 100 acres eligible for prevented planting coverage in which you have a 100 percent (100%) share. The acreage is located in a single FSA Farm Serial Number which you insure as two separate optional units consisting of 50 acres each. If you planted 60 acres of the insured crop on one optional unit and 40 acres of the insured crop on the second optional unit, your prevented planting eligible acreage would be reduced to zero (i.e., 100 acres eligible for prevented planting coverage minus 100 acres planted equals zero).

(5) In accordance with the provisions of section 3 (Report of Acreage, Share, and Practice (Acreage Report)) of the General Crop Insurance Policy (§ 401.8), you must report by unit any insurable acreage that you were prevented from planting. This report must be submitted on or before the acreage reporting date. For the purpose of determining acreage eligible for a prevented planting amount of insurance the total amount of prevented planting and planted acres cannot exceed the maximum number of acres eligible for prevented planting coverage. Any acreage you report in excess of the number of acres eligible for prevented planting coverage, or that exceeds the number of eligible acres physically located in a unit, will be deleted from your acreage report.

(6) If the amount of premium you are required to pay (gross premium less our subsidy) for the prevented planting acreage exceeds the prevented planting liability on a unit, prevented planting coverage will not be provided for that unit (no premium will be due and no indemnity will be paid for such acreage).

13. Meaning of Terms

(a) *Adjusted average yield*— an expected yield level for a specific variety, in bushels per acre, determined by us and used to establish the value of seed production for the purpose of determining the amount of indemnity.

(b) *Amount of insurance*— the number of dollars per acre that results from subtracting the minimum payment (in bushels) provided by the seed company from the county yield contained in the Actuarial Table for the selected coverage level and multiplying the result by the selected price election. If the minimum payment provided by the seed company is stated as a dollar amount, it will be converted to a bushel equivalent by dividing the dollar amount by the selected price election.

(c) *Commercial seed*— the offspring produced by crossing two individual seeds of different genetic character. The resultant offspring is the product intended for use on a commercial basis by an agricultural producer to produce a field crop type for grain sorghum, forage sorghum, or sorghum sudan.

(d) *Days*— calendar days.

(e) *Dollar value per bushel*— the value determined by dividing the amount of insurance per acre for timely planted acreage by the result of multiplying the adjusted average yield by the coverage level percentage you elect.

(f) *Female plants*— the plants grown for the purpose of producing commercial seed and from which the commercial seed is harvested.

(g) *Final planting date*— the date contained in the Actuarial Table by which the insured crop must initially be planted in order to be insured for the full amount of insurance.

(h) *Grow-out*— the growing of a sample of the insured crop to determine progeny characteristics.

(i) *Harvest*— combining, threshing, or picking of the seed and non-seed production on any acreage.

(j) *Inadequate germination*— less than 80 percent of the seed produced from female plants germinated as determined by a warm test using clean seed.

(k) *Irrigated practice*— a method of producing a crop by which water artificially applied during the growing season by appropriate systems, and at the proper times, with the intention of providing the quantity of water needed to produce at least the yield used to establish the irrigated amount of insurance on the irrigated insured crop acreage.

(l) *Late planted*— acreage planted during the late planting period.

(m) *Late planting period*— the period which begins the day after the final planting date for the insured crop and ends twenty-five (25) days after the final planting date.

(n) *Male plants*— the plants grown for the purpose of pollinating female plants.

(o) *Prevented planting*—Inability to plant the insured crop with proper equipment by the final planting date designated in the Special Provisions for the insured crop in the county or the end of the late planting period. You must have been unable to plant the insured crop due to an insured cause of loss that has prevented the majority of producers in the surrounding area from planting the same crop.

(p) *Seed company*— a company which contracts with a grower to produce or grow plants for the production of hybrid seed.

(q) *Timely planted*— the insured crop planted by the final planting date, as established by the Acturial Table, for the insured crop in the county to be planted for harvest in the crop year.

(r) *Type*— grain sorghum, forage sorghum, or sorghum sudan.

(s) *Variety*— the seed produced from a pair of genetically identifiable parents.

[52 FR 28447, July 30, 1987, as amended at 58 FR 67635, Dec. 22, 1993; 60 FR 62720, 62721, Dec. 7, 1995; 62 FR 65318, Dec. 12, 1997]

§401.110 Almond endorsement.

The provisions of the Almond Crop Insurance Endorsement for the 1988 through the 1997 crop years are as follows:

FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE CORPORATION

Almond Endorsement

1. Insured Crop

a. The crop insured will be almonds.

b. In addition to the almonds not insurable in section 2 of the general crop insurance policy, we do not insure any almonds:

(1) Which are not irrigated; or

(2) On which the trees on the sales closing date have not reached the seventh growing season after being set out unless we agree in writing to insure such acreage.

c. Insurance may attach only by written agreement with us on any acreage with less than 90 percent of a stand, based on the original planting pattern.

2. Causes of Loss

The insurance provided is against unavoidable loss of production resulting from the following causes occurring within the insurance period:

a. Adverse weather conditions;

b. Fire;

c. Wildlife;

d. Earthquake;

e. Volcanic eruption;

f. Direct Mediterranean Fruit Fly damage; or

g. Failure of the irrigation water supply due to an unavoidable cause occurring after insurance attaches;

unless those causes are excepted, excluded, or limited by the actuarial table or section 9 of the general crop insurance policy.

3. Report of Acreage, Share, and Practice (Acreage Report)

The date by which you must annually submit the acreage report described in section 3 of the general crop insurance policy is January 15.

4. Annual Premium

a. The annual premium amount is computed by multiplying the production guarantee times the price election, times the premium rate, times the insured acreage, times your share on the date insurance attaches.

b. If you are eligible for a premium reduction in excess of 5 percent based on your insuring experience through the 1984 crop year under the terms of the experience table contained in the almond policy for the 1985 crop year, you will continue to receive the benefit of the reduction subject to the following conditions:

(1) No premium reduction will be retained after the 1991 crop year;

(2) The premium reduction will not increase because of favorable experience;

(3) The premium reduction will decrease because of unfavorable experience in accordance with the terms of the policy in effect for the 1985 crop year;

(4) Once the loss ratio exceeds .80, no further premium reduction will apply; and

(5) Participation must be continuous.

5. Insurance Period

Insurance attaches for each crop year on January 1. The calendar date for the end of the insurance period is November 30 of the calendar year in which the almonds are normally harvested.

6. Unit Division

Almond acreage that would otherwise be one unit, as defined in section 17 of the general crop insurance policy, may be divided into more than one unit if you agree to pay additional premium if required by the actuarial table and if for each proposed unit:

a. You maintain written, verifiable records of acreage and harvested production for at least the previous crop year and production reports based on those records are filed to obtain an insurance guarantee; and

b. The acreage of insured almonds is located on non-contiguous land.

If you have a loss on any unit, production records for all harvested units must be provided. Production that is commingled between optional units will cause those units to be combined.

7. Claim for Indemnity

a. The indemnity will be determined on each unit by:

(1) Multiplying the insured acreage by the production guarantee;

(2) Subtracting therefrom the total production of almonds to be counted (see subsection 7.b.);

(3) Multiplying the remainder by the price election; and

(4) Multiplying this result by your share.

b. The total production (total meat pounds) to be counted for a unit will include all harvested and appraised production.

(1) Appraised production to be counted will include:

(a) Unharvested production on harvested acreage and potential production lost due to uninsured causes and failure to follow recognized good almond farming practices;

(b) Not less than the guarantee for any acreage which is abandoned damaged solely by an uninsured cause, or destroyed by you without our consent; and

(c) Any appraised production on unharvested acreage.

(2) Any appraisal we have made on insured acreage will be considered production to count unless such appraised production is:

(a) Further damaged by an insured cause and is reappraised by us; or

(b) Harvested.

(3) Almonds which cannot be marketed due to insurable causes will not be considered production.

8. Cancellation and Termination Dates

The cancellation and termination dates are December 31.

9. Contract Changes

The date by which contract changes will be available in your service office is August 31 preceding the cancellation date.

10. Meaning of Terms

a. *Direct Mediterranean Fruit Fly damage* means the actual physical damage to the almonds which causes such almonds to be considered unmarketable and will not include unmarketability of such almonds as a result of a quarantine, boycott, or refusal to accept the almonds by any entity without regard to the actual physical damage to such almonds.

b. *Harvest* means the removal of the almonds from the orchard.

c. *Non-contiguous Land* means land which is not touching at any point, except that land which is separated by only a public or private right-of-way will be considered contiguous.

d. *Total Meat Pounds* means the total pounds of good almond meats (whole, chipped and broken, and inshell meats) and rejects, except those resulting from insurable causes as determined by us. Unshelled almonds will be converted to meat pounds.

[52 FR 28447, July 30, 1987, as amended at 54 FR 20504, May 12, 1989; 62 FR 25108, May 8, 1997]

§ 401.111 Corn endorsement.

The provisions of the Corn Crop Insurance Endorsement for the 1988 through 1994 crop years are as follows:

FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE CORPORATION

Corn Endorsement

1. Insured Crop

a. The crop insured will be field corn (''corn'') planted for harvest as grain (or silage if a silage amendment is obtained).

b. In addition to the corn not insurable under section 2 of the general crop insurance policy, we do not insure any corn:

(1) On which the corn was destroyed or put to another use for the purpose of conforming with any other program administered by the United States Department of Agriculture;

(2) Unless the acreage is planted in rows far enough apart to permit mechanical cultivation; or

(3) Planted for silage unless a silage amendment has been obtained.

c. If the actuarial table for the county provides a ''silage only guarantee'', coverage is only available with the completion of the silage amendment.

2. Causes of Loss

The insurance provided is against unavoidable loss of production resulting from the following causes occurring within the insurance period:

a. Adverse weather conditions;

b. Fire;

c. Insects;

d. Plant disease;

e. Wildlife;
f. Earthquake;
g. Volcanic eruption; or
h. If applicable, failure of the irrigation water supply due to an unavoidable cause occurring after the beginning of planting;

unless those causes are excepted, excluded, or limited by the actuarial table or section 9 of the general crop insurance policy.

3. Annual Premium

a. The annual premium amount is computed by multiplying the production guarantee times the price election, times the premium rate, times the insured acreage, times your share at the time of planting.

b. If you are eligible for a premium reduction in excess of 5 percent based on your insurance experience through the 1983 crop year under the terms of the experience table contained in the corn policy for the 1984 crop year, you will continue to receive the benefit of the reduction subject to the following conditions:

(1) No premium reduction will be retained after the 1991 crop year;

(2) The premium reduction will not increase because of favorable experience;

(3) The premium reduction will decrease because of unfavorable experience in accordance with the terms of the policy in effect for the 1984 crop year;

(4) Once the loss ratio exceeds .80, no further premium reduction will apply;

(5) Participation must be continuous from prior to 1984.

4. Insurance Period

The calendar date for the end of the insurance period is the date immediately following planting as follows:

(a) Val Verde, Edwards, Kerr, Kendall, Bexar, Wilson, Karnes, Goliad, Victoria, and Jackson Counties, Texas, and all Texas counties lying south thereof—September 30;

(b) Clark, Cowlitz, Grays Harbor, Island, Jefferson, King, Kitsap, Lewis, Pierce, Skagit, Snohomish, Thurston, Wahkiakum, and Whatcom Counties, Washington—October 31;

(c) All other counties where our actuarial table shows:

(a) only a silage guarantee; or

(b) both a grain and a silage guarantee on any acreage of corn harvested for silage—September 30;

(d) All other counties and states—December 10.

5. Unit Division

Corn acreage that would otherwise be one unit, as defined in section 17 of the general crop insured policy, may be divided into more than one unit if you agree to pay additional premium as provided for by the actuarial table and if for each proposed unit you maintain written verifiable records of planted acreage and harvested production for at least the previous crop year. Production reports by unit based on those records should be filed as early as possible but must be filed by no later than the date required by subsection 4.d. of the general crop insurance policy and either;

a. Acreage planted to the insurance corn crop is located in separate, legally identifiable sections (except in Florida) or, in the absence of section descriptions (and in Florida) the land is identified by separate ASCS Farm Serial Numbers, provided:

(1) The boundaries of the section or ASCS Farm Serial Number are clearly identified, and the insured acreage can be easily determined; and

(2) The corn is planted in such a manner that the planting pattern does not continue into an adjacent section or ASCS Farm Serial Number; or

b. Acreage planted to the insured corn is located in a single section or ASCS Farm Serial Number and consists of acreage on which both an irrigated and non-irrigated practices are carried out, provided:

(1) Corn planted on the irrigated acreage does not continue into nonirrigated acreage in the same rows or planting pattern (Non-irrigated corners of a center pivot irrigation system planted to insured corn are part of the irrigated unit. The production from the total unit, both irrigated and nonirrigated, is combined to determine your yield for the purpose of determining the guarantee for the unit.); and

(2) Planting, fertilizing, and harvesting are carried out in accordance with recognized good irrigated and non-irrigated farming practices for the area.

If you have a loss on any unit, production records for all harvested units must be provided. Production that is commingled between optional units will cause those units to be combined.

6. Notice of Damage or Loss

For purposes of section 8 of the general crop insurance policy the representative sample of the unharvested crop must be at least 10 feet wide and the entire length of the field.

7. Claim for Indemnity

a. An indenmity will be determined for each grain unit by:

(1) Multiplying the insured grain acreage by the production guarantee;

(2) Subtracting therefrom the total production of grain to be counted (See subsection 7.d.);

(3) Multiplying this product by the grain price election; and

(4) Multiplying this result by your share.

b. When the actuarial table provides a bushel guarantee only or a bushel and tonnage guarantee (and you do not have a timely signed silage amendment) all appraisals will be made in bushels.

c. When the actuarial table provides a tonnage guarantee, and a corn silage amendment is in effect, the indemnity will be determined in accordance with the procedure shown in the corn silage amendment.

d. The total production (bushels) to be counted for a unit with a grain guarantee will include:

(1) All harvested production and may be adjusted for moisture or quality as follows:

(a) Mature grain which otherwise is not eligible for quality adjustment will be reduced .12 percent for each .1 percentage point of moisture in excess of 15.5 through 30.0 percent and .2 percent for each .1 percentage point of moisture from 30.1 through 40.0 percent; or

(b) Mature grain which, due to insurable causes, has a moisture over 40 percent; test weight below 49 pounds per bushel; or kernel damage more than 10 percent as determined by a grain grader licensed by the Federal Grain Inspection Service or licensed under the United States Warehouse Act, will be adjusted by:

(1) Dividing the value per bushel of such corn by the price per bushel of U.S. No. 2 corn at 15.5% moisture; and

(2) Multiplying the result by the number of bushels of such corn.

The applicable price for No. 2 corn will be the local market price on the earlier of the day the loss is adjusted or the day such corn was sold.

(2) All appraised production which will include:

(a) Unharvested production on harvested acreage and potential production lost due to an uninsured causes and failure to follow recognized good corn farming practices;

(b) Not less than the guarantee for any acreage which is abandoned or put to another use without our prior written consent or damaged solely by an uninsured cause;

(c) Appraised production on unharvested acreage;

(d) For any acreage of corn reported as grain and harvested as silage, indemnity calculations will be converted to a bushel basis at the conversion rate shown in the form FCI–35 for silage harvested or appraised from a grain variety.

(e) Appraised production on insured acreage for which we have given written consent to be put to another use unless such acreage is:

(i) Not put to another use before harvest of corn becomes general in the county and reappraised by us;

(ii) Further damaged by an insured cause and reappraised by us; or

(iii) Harvested.

e. A replanting payment is available under this endorsement. The replanting payment will not exceed 8 bushels multiplied by the price election, multiplied by your share. When the crop is replanted by a practice that was uninsurable as an original planting, any indemnity will be reduced by the amount of the replanting payment.

8. Cancellation and Termination Dates

State and county	Cancellation and termination dates
Val Verde, Edwards, Kerr, Kendall, Bexar, Wilson, Karnes, Goliad, Victoria, and Jackson Counties, Texas, and all Texas counties lying south thereof.	February 15.
Alabama: Arizona; Arkansas; California; Florida; Georgia; Louisiana; Mississippi; Nevada; North Carolina; South Carolina; and El Paso, Hudspeth, Culberson, Reeves, Loving, Winkler, Ector, Upton, Reagan, Sterling, Coke, Tom Green, Concho, McCulloch, San Saba, Mills, Hamilton, Bosque, Johnson, Tarrant, Wise, Cooke Counties, Texas, and all Texas Counties lying south and east thereof to and including Terrell, Crockett, Sutton, Kimble, Gillespie, Blanco, Comal, Guadalupe, Gonzales, De Witt, Lavaca, Colorado, Wharton, and Matagorda Counties, Texas.	March 31.
All other Texas counties and all other states ..	April 15.

9. Contract changes.

Contract changes will be available at your service office by December 31 preceding the cancellation date for counties with an April 15 cancellation date (February 15, 1992, for the 1992 crop year only), and by November 30 preceding the cancellation date (February 15, 1992, for the 1992 crop year only), for all other counties.

10. Late Planting and Prevented Planting

(a) In lieu of subparagraphs 2.e.(4) and 21.o. of the General Crop Insurance Policy (§ 401.8), insurance will be provided for acreage planted to corn during the late planting period (see subparagraph (c)), and acreage you were prevented from planting (see subparagraph (d)). These coverages provide reduced production guarantees for such acreage. The reduced guarantees will be combined with the production guarantee for timely planted acreage for each unit. The premium amount for late planted acreage and eligible prevented planting acreage will be the same as that for timely planted acreage. For example, assume you insure one unit in which you have a 100 percent (100%) share. The unit consists of 150 acres, of which 50 acres were planted timely, 50 acres were planted 7 days after the final planting date (late planted), and 50 acres are unplanted and eligible for prevented planting coverage. To calculate the amount of any indemnity which may be

due to you, the production guarantee for the unit will be computed as follows:

(1) For timely planted acreage, multiply the per acre production guarantee for timely planted acreage by the 50 acres planted timely;

(2) For late planted acreage, multiply the per acre production guarantee for timely planted acreage by ninety-three percent (0.93) and multiply the result by the 50 acres planted late; and

(3) For prevented planting acreage, multiply the per acre production guarantee for timely planted acreage by fifty percent (0.50) and multiply the result by the 50 acres eligible for prevented planting coverage.

The total of the three calculations will be the production guarantee for the unit. Your premium will be based on the result of multiplying the per acre production guarantee for timely planted acreage by the 150 acres in the unit.

(b) You must provide written notice to us if you were prevented from planting (see subparagraph (11.(g)). This notice must be given no later than three (3) days after:

(1) The final planting date if you have unplanted acreage that may be eligible for prevented planting coverage; and

(2) The date you stop planting within the late planting period on any unit that may have acreage eligible for prevented planting coverage.

(c) Late Planting.

(1) For acreage planted after the final planting date but on or before 25 days after the final planting date, the production guarantee for each acre will be reduced for each day planted after the final planting date by:

(i) One percent (.01) for the first through the tenth day; and

(ii) Two percent (.02) for the eleventh through the twenty-fifth day.

(2) In addition to the requirements of section 3 (Report of Acreage, Share, and Practice (Acreage Report)) of the General Crop Insurance Policy (§401.8), you must report the dates the acreage is planted within the late planting period.

(3) If planting of the corn continues after the final planting date, or you are prevented from planting corn during the late planting period, the acreage reporting date will be the later of:

(i) The acreage reporting date contained in the Actuarial Table; or

(ii) Five (5) days after the end of the late planting period.

(d) Prevented Planting (Including Planting After the Late Planting Period).

(1) If you were prevented from planting corn (see subparagraph 11.(g)), you may elect:

(i) To plant corn during the late planting period. The production guarantee for such acreage will be determined in accordance with section 10.(c)(1);

(ii) Not to plant this acreage to any crop that is intended for harvest in the same crop year. The production guarantee for such acreage which is eligible for prevented planting coverage will be fifty percent (0.50) of the production guarantee for timely planted acres. For example, if your production guarantee for timely planted acreage is 70 bushels per acre, your prevented planting production guarantee would be equivalent to 35 bushels per acre (70 bushels multiplied by 0.50). This section does not prohibit the preparation and care of the acreage for conservation practices, such as planting a cover crop, as long as such crop is not intended for harvest; or

(iii) To plant corn after the late planting period. The production guarantee for such acreage will be fifty percent (0.50) of the production guarantee for timely planted acres. For example, if your production guarantee for timely planted acreage is 70 bushels per acre, your prevented planting production guarantee would be equivalent to 35 bushels per acre (70 bushels multiplied by 0.50). Production to count for such acreage will be determined in accordance with subparagraph 7.d.

(2) In addition to the provisions of section 7 (Insurance Period) of the General Crop Insurance Policy (§401.8), the beginning of the insurance period for prevented planting coverage is the sales closing date designated in the Actuarial Table for corn.

(3) The acreage to which prevented planting coverage applies will be limited as follows:(i) Eligible acreage will not exceed the greater of:

(A) The number of acres planted to corn on each ASCS Farm Serial Number during the previous crop year (adjusted for any reconstitution which may have occurred prior to the sales closing date);

(B) The ASCS base acreage for corn reduced by any acreage reduction applicable to the farm under any program administered by the United States Department of Agriculture; or

(C) One hundred percent (100%) of the simple average of the number of acres planted to corn during the crop years that were used to determine your yield;

unless we agree in writing, prior to the sales closing date, to approve acreage exceeding this limit.

(ii) Acreage intended to be planted under an irrigated practice will be limited to the number of corn acres properly prepared to carry out an irrigation practice.

(iii) A prevented planting production guarantee will not be provided for:

(A) Any acreage that does not constitute at least 20 acres or 20 percent (20%) of the acres in the unit whichever is less;

(B) Land for which the Actuarial Table does not designate a premium rate unless you submit a written request for coverage

for such acreage prior to the sales closing date for corn in the county. Upon your timely written request, we will provide a written insurance offer for such acreage;

(C) Land used for conservation purposes or intended to be or considered to have been left unplanted under any program administered by the United States Department of Agriculture;

(D) Land on which any crop, other than corn, has been planted and is intended for harvest, or has been harvested in the same crop year; or

(E) Land which planting history or conservation plans indicate would remain fallow for crop rotation purposes.

(iv) For the purpose of determining eligible acreage for prevented planting coverage, acreage for all units will be combined and will be reduced by the number of corn acres timely planted and late planted. For example, assume you have 100 acres eligible for prevented planting coverage in which you have a 100 percent (100%) share. The acreage is located in a single ASCS Farm Serial Number which you insure as two separate optional units consisting of 50 acres each. If you planted 60 acres of corn on one optional unit and 40 acres of corn on the second optional unit, your prevented planting eligible acreage would be reduced to zero (i.e., 100 acres eligible for prevented planting coverage minus 100 acres planted equals zero). If you report more corn acreage under this contract than is eligible for prevented planting coverage, we will allocate the eligible acreage to insured units based on the number of prevented planting acres and share you reported for each unit.

(4) When the ASCS Farm Serial Number covers more than one unit, or a unit consists of more than one ASCS Farm Serial Number, the covered acres will be pro-rated based on the number of acres in each unit or ASCS Farm Serial Number that could have been planted to corn in the crop year.

(5) In accordance with the provisions of section 3 (Report of Acreage, Share, and Practice (Acreage Report)) of the General Crop Insurance Policy (§ 401.8), you must report any insurable acreage you were prevented from planting. This report must be submitted on or before the acreage reporting date, even though you may elect to plant the acreage after the late planting period. Any acreage you report as eligible for prevented planting coverage which we determine is not eligible will be deleted from prevented planting coverage.

(6) If the amount of premium you are required to pay (gross premium less our subsidy) for the prevented planting acreage exceeds the prevented planting liability on a unit, prevented planting coverage will not be provided for that unit (no premium will be due and no indemnity will be paid for such acreage).

11. Meaning of Terms

(a) *Days*—calendar days.

(b) *Final planting date*—the date contained in the Actuarial Table by which the insured corn must initially be planted in order to be insured for the full production guarantee.

(c) *Harvest*—completion of combining or picking corn for grain on any acreage.

(d) *Irrigated practice*— a method of producing a crop by which water is artificially applied during the growing season by appropriate systems, and at the proper times, with the intention of providing the quantity of water needed to produce at least the yield used to establish the irrigated production guarantee on the irrigated corn acreage.

(e) *Late planted*— acreage planted during the late planting period.

(f) *Late planting period*— the period which begins the day after the final planting date for corn and ends twenty-five (25) days after the final planting date.

(g) *Prevented planting*— inability to plant corn with proper equipment by:

(1) The final planting date for corn in the county; or

(2) The end of the late planting period.

You must have been unable to plant corn due to an insured cause of loss which is general in the area (i.e., most producers in the surrounding area are unable to plant due to similar insurable causes) and which occurs between the sales closing date and the final planting date or within the late planting period.

(h) *Production guarantee*— the number of bushels (tons if the Corn Silage Option is in effect) determined by multiplying the approved yield per acre by the coverage level percentage you elect.

(i) *Replanting*— performing the cultural practices necessary to replace the corn seed, and replacing the seed in the insured acreage with the expectation of growing a successful crop.

(j) *Silage*— corn harvested by severing the stalk from the land and chopping the stalk and the ear for the purpose of livestock feed.

(k) *Timely planted*— corn planted by the final planting date, as established by the Actuarial Table, for corn in the county to be planted for harvest in the crop year.

[52 FR 45143, Nov. 25, 1987, as amended at 53 FR 4589, Feb. 17, 1988; 54 FR 20504, May 12, 1989; 56 FR 58302, Nov. 19, 1991; 57 FR 2008, Jan. 17, 1992; 58 FR 3205, Jan. 8, 1993; 58 FR 67637, Dec. 22, 1993; 60 FR 56934, Nov. 13, 1995]

§ 401.112 Corn silage option.

The provisions of the Corn Silage Crop Insurance Option to the Corn Crop Insurance Endorsement for the 1988 through 1994 crop years are as follows:

FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE CORPORATION

Corn Silage Option

Insured's Name	Contract No.
Address	Crop Year
	Identification No.
	SSN Tax

Upon our approval, this amendment is applicable for the 1988 through 1994 crop years.

1. You must have a corn endorsement in force. The corn endorsement provides guaranteed protection on a bushel basis for corn harvested as grain only.

2. All provisions of the corn endorsement not in conflict with this option remain applicable. If a conflict exists between the terms of the endorsement and this silage option, the terms of the silage option apply.

3. A properly executed Corn Silage Option must be submitted to us on or before the sales closing date if you wish to insure your corn as silage under this option.

4. The silage option remains in force and need not be renewed annually. If you desire to cancel the option, you must do so in writing by the cancellation date shown in the actuarial table. The silage option is mandatory if required by the actuarial table.

5. Failure to submit a properly executed silage option by the sales closing date will result in all your corn being insured under the terms and conditions of the corn endorsement.

6. All production and appraisals under this option will be in tons. When the corn is harvested as silage and a grain appraisal is made concurrently with a silage appraisal, and the grain/silage appraisal is less than 4.5 bushels per ton, the production will be reduced 1 percent for each 1 tenth of a bushel below 4.5 bushels. The representative sample required by subsection 8.a(3) of the general policy must be at least 10 feet wide and the entire length of the field. If a representative sample is not left unharvested, no reduction for harvested silage will be allowed.

7. If the actuarial table shows both a grain and silage guarantee, and the normal silage harvesting period has ended, we may increase any tonnage appraisal or any harvested silage production to 65 percent moisture equivalent to reflect the normal moisture content of silage harvested during the normal silage harvesting period.

8. A replanting payment will be available in accordance with subsection 9.h. of the general policy if it is practical to replant. The payment will not exceed 1 ton, multiplied by the price election, multiplied by your share.

Your premium rate under this option is that specified for silage corn on the actuarial table. If only one premium rate is shown by the actuarial table it will be applied to both grain and silage. Mixtures of corn and grain sorghum are insurable for silage only if the sorghum does not exceed 20 percent of the stand.

The end of the insurance period under the silage option is September 30 for the crop year. The silage option is not available in corn counties which offer coverage only on a bushel basis.

Insured's Signature	(Date)
Agent's Signature	(Date)
Approved by Company	(Date)

[52 FR 45146, Nov. 25, 1987, as amended at 60 FR 56934, Nov. 13, 1995]

§401.113 Grain sorghum endorsement.

The provisions of the Grain Sorghum Crop Insurance Endorsement for the 1988 through 1994 crop years are as follows:

FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE CORPORATION

Grain Sorghum Endorsement

1. Insured Crop

a. The crop insured will be combine type hybrid grain sorghum planted for harvest as grain.

b. In addition to the grain sorghum not insurable in section 2 of the general crop insurance policy, we do not insure any grain sorghum, which was destroyed or put to another use for the purpose of conforming with any other program administered by the United States Department of Agriculture.

2. Causes of Loss

The insurance provided is against unavoidable loss of production resulting from the following causes occurring within the insurance period:

a. Adverse weather conditions;

b. Fire;

c. Insects;

d. Plant disease;

e. Wildlife;

f. Earthquake;

g. Volcanic eruption; or

h. If applicable, failure of the irrigation water supply due to an unavoidable cause occurring after the beginning of planting; unless those causes are excepted, excluded, or limited by the actuarial table or section 9 of the general crop insurance policy.

3. Annual Premium

a. The annual premium amount is computed by multiplying the production guarantee times the price election, times the premium rate, times the insured acreage, times your share at the time of planting.

b. If you are eligible for a premium reduction in excess of 5 percent based on your insurance experience through the 1983 crop year under the terms of the experience table contained in the grain sorghum policy in effect for the 1984 crop year, you will continue to receive the benefit of the reduction subject to the following conditions:

(1) No premium reduction will be retained after the 1991 crop year;

(2) The premium reduction amount will not increase because of favorable experience;

(3) The premium reduction amount will decrease because of unfavorable experience in accordance with the terms of the policy in effect for the 1984 crop year;

(4) Once the loss ratio exceeds .80, no further premium reduction will apply; and

(5) Participation must be continuous from at least prior to the 1984 crop year.

4. Insurance Period

The calendar date for the end of the insurance period is the date immediately following planting as follows: (a) Val Verde, Edwards, Kerr, Kendall, Bexar, Wilson, Karnes, Goliad, Victoria, and Jackson Counties, Texas, and all Texas counties south thereof: September 30. (b) All other Texas counties and all other States: December 10.

5. Unit Division

Grain sorghum acreage that would otherwise be one unit, as defined in section 17 of the general crop insurance policy, may be divided into more than one unit if you agree to pay additional premium as provided for by the actuarial table and if for each proposed unit you maintain written, verifiable records of planted acreage and harvested production for at least the previous crop year. Production reports by unit based on those records should be filed as early as possible but must be filed by no later than the date required by subsection 4.d. of the general crop insurance policy and either;

a. Acreage planted to the insured grain sorghum crop is located in separate, legally identifiable sections (except in Florida) or, in the absence of section descriptions (and in Florida) the land is identified by separate ASCS Farm Serial Numbers, provided:

(1) The boundaries of the section or ASCS Farm Serial Number are clearly identified, and the insured acreage can be easily determined; and

(2) The grain sorghum is planted in such a manner that the planting pattern does not continue into an adjacent section or ASCS Farm Serial Number; or

b. The acreage planted to the insured grain sorghum is located in a single section or ASCS Farm Serial Number and consists of acreage on which both irrigated and non-irrigated practices are carried out, provided:

(1) Grain sorghum planted on the irrigated acreage does not continue into non-irrigated acreage in the same rows or planting pattern (Non-irrigated corners of a center pivot irrigation system planted to insurable grain sorghum are part of the irrigated unit. The production from the total unit, both irrigated and nonirrigated, is combined to determine the unit yield for the purpose of determining the guarantee for the unit.); and

(2) Planting, fertilizing and harvesting are carried out in accordance with recognized good irrigated and non-irrigated farming practices for the area.

If you have a loss on any unit, production records for all harvested units must be provided. Production that is commingled between optional units will cause those units to be combined.

6. Notice of Damage or Loss

For the purpose of section 8 of the general crop insurance policy, representative sample of the unharvested crop must be at least 10 feet wide and the entire length of the field.

7. Claim for Indemnity

a. The indemnity will be determined on each unit by:

(1) Multiplying the insured acreage by the production guarantee;

(2) Subtracting therefrom the total production of grain sorghum to be counted (see subsection 7.d.);

(3) Multiplying the remainder by your price election; and

(4) Multiplying this result by your share.

b. The total production (bushels) to be counted for a unit will include:

(1) All harvested production which may be adjusted for moisture and quality as follows:

(a) Mature grain sorghum production which is not eligible for quality adjustment will be reduced .12 percent for each .1 percentage point of moisture in excess of 14.0 percent; or

(b) Mature grain sorghum production which, due to insurable causes has a test weight of less than 51 pounds per bushel or contains more than 15.0 percent kernel damage, as determined by a grain grader licensed by the Federal Grain Inspection Service or licensed under the United States Warehouse Act, will be adjusted by:

(i) Dividing the value per bushel of the insured grain sorghum by the price per bushel of U.S. No. 2 grain sorghum; and

(ii) Multiplying the result by the number of bushels of insured grain sorghum.

The applicable price for No. 2 grain sorghum will be the local market price on the

earlier of the day the loss is adjusted or the day the insured grain sorghum is sold; and

(2) All appraised production which will include:

(a) Unharvested production on harvested acreage and potential production lost due to an uninsured causes and failure to follow recognized good grain sorghum farming practices;

(b) Not less than the guarantee for any acreage which is abandoned or put to another use without our prior written consent or damaged solely by an uninsured cause;

(c) Appraised production on unharvested aceage;

(d) Appraised production on insured acreage for which we have given written consent to be put to another use unless such acreage is:

(i) Not put to another use before harvest of grain sorghum becomes general in the county and reappraised by us;

(ii) Further damaged by an insured cause and reappraised by us; or

(iii) Harvested.

c. A replanting payment is available under this endorsement. The replanting payment per acre will not exceed 7 bushels multiplied by the price election, multiplied by your share. When the crop is replanted by a practice that was uninsurable as an original planting, any indemnity will be reduced by the amount of the replant payment.

8. Cancellation and Termination Dates

State and County	Cancellation and termination dates
Val Verde, Edwards, Kerr, Kendall, Bexar, Wilson, Karnes, Goliad, Victoria, and Jackson Counties, Texas, and all Texas counties south thereof.	Feb. 15.
Alabama; Arizona; Arkansas; California; Florida; Georgia; Louisiana; Mississippi; Nevada; North Carolina; South Carolina; and El Paso, Hudspeth, Culberson, Reeves, Loving, Winkler, Ector, Uptown, Reagan, Sterling, Coke, Tom Green, Concho, McCulloch, San Saba, Mills, Hamilton, Bosque, Johnson, Tarrant, Wise, Cooke Counties, Texas, and all Texas counties south and east thereof to and including Terrell, Crockett, Sutton, Kimble, Gillespie, Blanco, Comal, Guadalupe, Gonzales, De Witt, Lavaca, Colorado, Wharton, and Matagorda Counties, Texas.	Mar. 31.
All other Texas counties and all other States	Apr. 15.

9. Contract changes.

Contract changes will be available at your service office by December 31 preceding the cancellation date for counties with an April 15 cancellation date (February 15, 1992, for the 1992 crop year only), and by November 30 preceding the cancellation date (February 15, 1992, for the 1992 crop year only), for all other counties.

10. Late Planting and Prevented Planting

(a) In lieu of subparagraphs 2.e.(4) and 21.o. of the General Crop Insurance Policy (§401.8), insurance will be provided for acreage planted to grain sorghum during the late planting period (see subparagraph (c)), and acreage you were prevented from planting (see subparagraph (d)). These coverages provide reduced production guarantees for such acreage. The reduced guarantees will be combined with the production guarantee for timely planted acreage for each unit. The premium amount for late planted acreage and eligible prevented planting acreage will be the same as that for timely planted acreage. For example, assume you insure one unit in which you have a 100 percent (100%) share. The unit consists of 150 acres, of which 50 acres were planted timely, 50 acres were planted 7 days after the final planting date (late planted), and 50 acres are unplanted and eligible for prevented planting coverage. To calculate the amount of any indemnity which may be due to you, the production guarantee for the unit will be computed as follows:

(1) For timely planted acreage, multiply the per acre production guarantee for timely planted acreage by the 50 acres planted timely;

(2) For late planted acreage, multiply the per acre production guarantee for timely planted acreage by ninety-three percent (0.93) and multiply the result by the 50 acres planted late; and

(3) For prevented planting acreage, multiply the per acre production guarantee for timely planted acreage by fifty percent (0.50) and multiply the result by the 50 acres eligible for prevented planting coverage.

The total of the three calculations will be the production guarantee for the unit. Your premium will be based on the result of multiplying the per acre production guarantee for timely planted acreage by the 150 acres in the unit.

(b) You must provide written notice to us if you were prevented from planting (see subparagraph 11.(g)). This notice must be given not later than three (3) days after:

(1) The final planting date if you have unplanted acreage that may be eligible for prevented planting coverage; and

(2) The date you stop planting within the late planting period on any unit that may have acreage eligible for prevented planting coverage.

(c) Late Planting.

(1) For acreage planted after the final planting date but on or before 25 days after the final planting date, the production guarantee for each acre will be reduced for each day planted after the final planting date by:

(i) One percent (.01) for the first through the tenth day; and

(ii) Two percent (.02) for the eleventh through the twenty-fifth day.

(2) In addition to the requirements of section 3 (Report of Acreage, Share, and Practice (Acreage Report)) of the General Crop Insurance Policy (§ 401.8), you must report the dates the acreage is planted within the late planting period.

(3) If planting of the grain sorghum continues after the final planting date, or you are prevented from planting grain sorghum during the late planting period, the acreage reporting date will be the later of:

(i) The acreage reporting date contained in the Actuarial Table; or

(ii) Five (5) days after the end of the late planting period.

(d) Prevented Planting (Including Planting After the Late Planting Period).

(1) If you were prevented from planting grain sorghum (see subparagraph 11.(g)), you may elect:

(i) To plant grain sorghum during the late planting period. The production guarantee for such acreage will be determined in accordance with subparagraph 10.(c)(1);

(ii) Not to plant this acreage to any crop that is intended for harvest in the same crop year. The production guarantee for such acreage which is eligible for prevented planting coverage will be fifty percent (0.50) of the production guarantee for timely planted acres. For example, if your production guarantee for timely planted acreage is 30 bushels per acre, your prevented planting production guarantee would be equivalent to 15 bushels per acre (30 bushels multiplied by 0.50). This section does not prohibit the preparation and care of the acreage for conservation practices, such as planting a cover crop, as long as such crop is not intended for harvest; or

(iii) To plant grain sorghum after the late planting period. The production guarantee for such acreage will be fifty percent (0.50) of the production guarantee for timely planted acres. For example, if your production guarantee for timely planted acreage is 30 bushels per acre, your prevented planting production guarantee would be equivalent to 15 bushels per acre (30 bushels multiplied by 0.50). Production to count for such acreage will be determined in accordance with subparagraph 7.b.

(2) In addition to the provisions of section 7 (Insurance Period) of the General Crop Insurance Policy (§ 401.8), the beginning of the insurance period for prevented planting coverage is the sales closing date designated in the Actuarial Table for grain sorghum.

(3) The acreage to which prevented planting coverage applies will be limited as follows:

(i) Eligible acreage will not exceed the greater of:

(A) The number of acres planted to grain sorghum on each ASCS Farm Serial Number during the previous crop year (adjusted for any reconstitution which may have occurred prior to the sales closing date);

(B) The ASCS base acreage for grain sorghum reduced by any acreage reduction applicable to the farm under any program administered by the United States Department of Agriculture; or

(C) One hundred percent (100%) of the simple average of the number of acres planted to grain sorghum during the crop years that were used to determine your yield;

unless we agree in writing, prior to the sales closing date, to approve acreage exceeding this limit.

(ii) Acreage intended to be planted under an irrigated practice will be limited to the number of grain sorghum acres properly prepared to carry out an irrigation practice.

(iii) A prevented planting production guarantee will not be provided for:

(A) Any acreage that does not constitute at least 20 acres or 20 percent (20%) of the acres in the unit, whichever is less;

(B) Land for which the Actuarial Table does not designate a premium rate unless you submit a written request for coverage for such acreage prior to the sales closing date for grain sorghum in the county. Upon your timely written request, we will provide a written insurance offer for such acreage;

(C) Land used for conservation purposes or intended to be or considered to have been left unplanted under any program administered by the United States Department of Agriculture;

(D) Land on which any crop, other than grain sorghum, has been planted and is intended for harvest, or has been harvested in the same crop year; or

(E) Land which planting history or conservation plans indicate would remain fallow for crop rotation purposes.

(iv) For the purpose of determining eligible acreage for prevented planting coverage, acreage for all units will be combined and be reduced by the number of grain sorghum acres timely planted and late planted. For example, assume you have 100 acres eligible for prevented planting coverage in which you have a 100 percent share. The acreage is located in a single ASCS Farm Serial Number which you insure as two separate optional units consisting of 50 acres each. If you planted 60 acres of grain sorghum on one optional unit and 40 acres of grain sorghum on the second optional unit, your prevented planting eligible acreage would be reduced to zero (i.e., 100 acres eligible for prevented planting coverage minus 100 acres planted equals zero). If you report more grain sorghum acreage under this contract than is eligible for prevented planting coverage, we will allocate the eligible acreage to insured units based on the number of prevented planting acres and share you reported for each unit.

(4) When the ASCS Farm Serial Number covers more than one unit, or a unit consists of more than one ASCS Farm Serial Number, the covered acres will be pro-rated based on the number of acres in each unit or ASCS Farm Serial Number that could have been planted to grain sorghum in the crop year.

(5) In accordance with the provisions of section 3 (Report of Acreage, Share, and Practice (Acreage Report)) of the General Crop Insurance Policy (§401.8), you must report any insurable acreage you were prevented from planting. This report must be submitted on or before the acreage reporting date, even though you may elect to plant the acreage after the late planting period. Any acreage you report as eligible for prevented planting coverage which we determine is not eligible will be deleted from prevented planting coverage.

(6) If the amount of premium you are required to pay (gross premium less our subsidy) for the prevented planting acreage exceeds the prevented planting liability on a unit, prevented planting coverage will not be provided for that unit (no premium will be due and no indemnity will be paid for such acreage).

11. Meaning of Terms

(a) *Days*—calendar days.

(b) *Final planting date*—the date contained in the Actuarial Table by which the insured grain sorghum must initially be planted in order to be insured for the full production guarantee.

(c) *Harvest*—completion of combining or threshing grain sorghum for grain on any acreage.

(d) *Irrigated practice*—a method of producing a crop by which water is artificially applied during the growing season by appropriate systems, and at the proper times, with the intention of providing the quantity of water needed to produce at least the yield used to establish the irrigated production guarantee on the irrigated grain sorghum acreage.

(e) *Late planted*—acreage planted during the late planting period.

(f) *Late planting period*—the period which begins the day after the final planting date for grain sorghum and ends twenty-five (25) days after the final planting date.

(g) *Prevented planting*—inability to plant grain sorghum with proper equipment by:

(1) The final planting date for grain sorghum in the county; or

(2) The end of the late planting period.

You must have been unable to plant grain sorghum due to an insured cause of loss which is general in the area (i.e., most producers in the surrounding area are unable to plant due to similar insurable causes) and which occurs between the sales closing date and the final planting date or within the late planting period.

(h) *Production guarantee*—the number of bushels determined by multiplying the approved yield per acre by the coverage level percentage you elect.

(i) *Replanting*—performing the cultural practices necessary to replace the grain sorghum seed, and replacing the seed in the insured acreage with the expectation of growing a successful crop.

(j) *Timely planted*—grain sorghum planted by the final planting date, as established by the Actuarial Table, for grain sorghum in the county to be planted for harvest in the crop year.

[52 FR 45151, Nov. 25, 1987, as amended at 54 FR 20504, May 12, 1989; 56 FR 58302, Nov. 19, 1991; 57 FR 2008, Jan. 17, 1992; 58 FR 3207, Jan. 8, 1993; 58 FR 67638, Dec. 22, 1993; 60 FR 56934, Nov. 13, 1995]

§401.114 Canning and processing tomato endorsement.

The provisions of the Canning and Processing Tomato Crop Insurance Endorsement for the 1988 through the 1997 crop years are as follows:

FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE CORPORATION

Canning And Processing Tomato Endorsement

1. Insured Crop

a. The crop insured will be tomatoes which are planted for harvest as canning or processing tomatoes.

b. In addition to the tomatoes not insurable in section 2 of the general crop insurance policy, we do not insure any tomatoes:

(1) Which are not grown under a written contract with a canner or processor or excluded from the canner or processor contract for, or during, the crop year. (Prior to the date you report your acreage, the contract must be completed to the extent that a binding agreement exists requiring the insured to deliver a stated amount of tomatoes and requiring the processor to accept that amount.); or

(2) Except in California, that are grown on acreage where tomatoes have been grown in either of the two previous crop years.

c. A late planting option will be available on tomatoes.

2. Causes of Loss

a. The insurance provided is against unavoidable loss of production resulting from the following causes occurring within the insurance period.

(1) Adverse weather conditions;

(2) Fire;

(3) Insects;

(4) Plant disease;

(5) Wildlife;

(6) Earthquake;

(7) Volcanic eruption; or

(8) If applicable, failure of the irrigation water supply due to an unavoidable cause occurring after the beginning of planting;

unless those causes are excepted, excluded, or limited by the actuarial table or section 9 of the general crop insurance policy.

b. In addition to the causes of loss not insured against under section 1 of the general crop insurance policy, we will not insure any loss of production due to failure to market the tomatoes unless such failure is due to actual physical damage from a cause specified in subsection 2.a.

3. Production Guarantees

a. The production guarantees per acre are progressive by stages and increase, at specified intervals, to the final stage production guarantee. The stages and production guarantees are:

(1) First stage is from planning until first fruit set, the first stage production guarantee is 50% of the final stage production guarantee;

(2) Second stage is from first fruit set until harvest, the second stage production guarantee is 80% of the final stage production guarantee; and

(3) Third stage (final stage) is harvested acreage, the third stage production guarantee is the final stage guarantee.

b. Any acreage of tomatoes damaged to the extent that growers in the area would not further care for the tomatoes, will be deemed to have been destroyed even though the tomatoes continue to be cared for. The production for such acreage will be the guarantee for the stage (either first or second) in which such damage occurs.

4. Annual Premium

a. The annual premium amount is computed by multiplying the final stage production guarantee times the price election, times the premium rate, times the insured acreage, times your share at the time of planting.

b. If you are eligible for a premium reduction in excess of 5 percent based on your insuring experience through the 1983 crop year under the terms of the experience table contained in the canning and processing tomato policy for the 1984 crop year, you will continue to receive the benefit of the reduction subject to the following conditions:

(1) No premium reduction will be retained after the 1991 crop year;

(2) The premium reduction will not increase because of favorable experience;

(3) The premium reduction will decrease because of unfavorable experience in accordance with the terms of the policy in effect for the 1984 crop year;

(4) Once the loss ratio exceeds .80, no further premium reduction will apply; and

(5) Participation must be continuous.

5. Insurance Period

The date the canner or processor no longer accepts production under the contract which covers the insured acreage planted for the contract year is added to Section 7 of the general crop insurance policy as one of the events which designates the end of the insurance period. The calendar date for the end of the insurance period in California is October 20 of the calendar year in which the tomatoes are normally harvested (October 10 in all other States).

6. Unit Division

Tomato acreage that would otherwise be one unit, as defined in section 17 of the general crop insurance policy, may be divided into more than one unit if you agree to pay additional premium if required by the actuarial table and if for each proposed unit you maintain written, verifiable records of planted acreage and harvested production for at least the previous crop year; and either

a. Acreage planted to insured tomatoes is located in separate, legally identifiable sections or, in the absence of section descriptions, the land is identified by separate ASCS Farm Serial Numbers, provided:

(1) The boundaries of the section or ASCS Farm Serial Number are clearly identified and the insured acreage can be easily determined; and

(2) The tomatoes are planted in such a manner that the planting pattern does not continue into the adjacent section or ASCS Farm Serial Number; or

b. The acreage planted to the insured tomatoes is located in a single section or ASCS Farm Serial Number and consists of acreage on which both an irrigated and nonirrigated practice are carried out, provided:

(1) Tomatoes planted on irrigated acreage do not continue into nonirrigated acreage in the same rows or planting pattern; and

(2) Planting, fertilizing and harvesting are carried out in accordance with recognized good dryland and irrigated farming practices for the area.

If you have a loss on any unit, production records for all harvested units must be provided. Production that is commingled between optional units will cause those units to be combined.

7. Notice of Damage or Loss

a. In addition to the notices required in section 8 of the general crop insurance policy, if you are going to claim an indemnity on any unit, you must give us notice within 72 hours:

(1) Of when harvest would normally start if any acreage on the unit is not to be harvested;

(2) Of discontinuance of harvest on the unit; or

(3) If you are unable to deliver production to the canner or processor.

b. The tomato vines on any hard-harvested acreage must not be destroyed until inspected by us if an indemnity is to be claimed on the unit.

c. For the purpose of section 8 of the general crop insurance policy the representative sample of the unharvested crop must be at least 10 feet wide and the entire length of the field.

8. Claim for Indemnity

a. The indemnity will be determined on each unit by:

(1) Multiplying the insured acreage by the production guarantee;

(2) Subtracting therefrom the total production of tomatoes to be counted (see subsection 8.b.);

(3) Multiplying the remainder by the price election; and

(4) Multiplying this result by your share.

b. The total production (tons) to be counted for a unit will include:

(1) All harvested tomato production marketed and any tomato production which does not meet the quality requirements of the canner or processor contract due to not being timely marketed;

(2) All appraised production which will include:

(a) Unharvested production on harvested acreage and potential production lost due to uninsured causes and failure to follow recognized good tomato farming practices;

(b) Not less than the guarantee for any acreage which is abandoned, put to another use without our prior written consent, or damaged solely by an uninsured cause;

(c) For acreage which does not qualify for the final period guarantee, any amount of appraised and harvested production in excess of the difference between the final period guarantee and the guarantee applicable to such acreage;

(d) Production lost due to uninsured causes; and

(e) Appraised production on insured acreage for which we have given written consent to be put to another use unless such acreage is:

(i) Not put to another use before harvest of tomatoes becomes general in the county and is reappraised by us;

(ii) Further damaged by an insured cause and is reappraised by us; or

(iii) Harvested.

9. Cancellation and Termination Dates

The cancellation and termination dates are February 15 in California and April 15 in all other states.

10. Contract Changes

The date by which contract changes will be available in your service office is November 30 (December 17 for the 1998 crop year only) preceding the cancellation date for counties with a February 15 cancellation date and December 31 preceding the cancellation date for all other counties.

11. Meaning of Terms

a. *First fruit set* means the reproductive stage of the plant when 30% of the plants have produced a fruit that has reached a minimum of one inch in diameter.

b. *Harvest* means severance of tomatoes from the vines for the purpose of delivery to a canner or processor.

[52 FR 45599, Dec. 1, 1987, as amended at 54 FR 20504, May 12, 1989; 62 FR 54342, Oct. 20, 1997; 62 FR 63633, Dec. 2, 1997]

§ 401.115 Texas citrus endorsement.

The provisions of the Texas Citrus Crop Insurance Endorsement for the 1989 and subsequent crop year are as follows:

FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE CORPORATION

Texas Citrus Endorsement

1. Insured Crop

a. The crop insured will be any of the following citrus types you elect:

Type I Early and mid-season oranges;

Type II Late oranges (including temples);

Type III Grapefruit, except types IV and V;

Type IV Rio Red and Star Ruby grapefruit; or

Type V Ruby Red grapefruit.

b. In addition to the citrus not insurable in section 2 of the general crop insurance policy, we do not insure any citrus:

(1) Which is not irrigated;

(2) If the producing trees have not produced an average yield of three tons of oranges or grapefruit per acre the previous year unless the trees are inspected by us and we agree, in writing, to the amount of insurance coverage;

(3) If acceptable production records of at least the previous crop year are not available; or

(4) Which we inspect and consider not acceptable.

2. Causes of Loss

a. The insurance provided is against unavoidable loss of production resulting from the following causes occurring within the insurance period.

(1) Freeze;

(2) Frost;

(3) Excess moisture;

(4) Hail;
(5) Fire;
(6) Tornado;
(7) Excess wind;
(8) Wildlife;
(9) Failure of the irrigation water supply; or
(10) Direct Mediterranean Fruit Fly damage; unless those causes are excepted, excluded, or limited by the actuarial table or section 9 of the general crop insurance policy.

b. In addition to the causes of loss not insured against in section 1 of the general crop insurance policy, we will not insure against any loss of production due to fire if weeds and other forms of undergrowth have not been controlled or tree pruning debris has not been removed from the grove. We also specifically do not insure against the inability to market the fruit as a direct result of quarantine, boycott, or refusal of any entity to accept production unless the refused production has actual physical damage due to a cause specified in subsection 2.a.

3. Report of Acreage, Share, Type, and Practice (Acreage Report)

a. In addition to the information required in section 3 of the general crop insurance policy, you must report the crop type.

b. The date by which you must annually submit the acreage report is June 30 of the calendar year the insured crop normally blooms.

4. Production Reporting and Production Guarantees

a. In addition to the production report required in section 4 of the general crop insurance policy, you must report:
(1) The number of bearing trees; and
(2) The number of trees topped, hedged, or pruned.

b. In lieu of the method described in section 4 of the general crop insurance policy to determine the yield used to compute your production guarantee, your second stage (final stage) production guarantee will be based on our appraisal of current crop potential. This appraisal will be performed on or before insurance attaches.

c. The production guarantees per acre are progressive by stages and increase, at specified intervals, to the final stage production guarantees. The stages and production guarantees are:
(1) First stage is from the date insurance attaches until May 1 of the calendar year of normal bloom, the production guarantee will be:
(a) Forty percent (40%) of the yield used to determine the previous year's production guarantee multiplied by the percentage of yield (coverage level) for the current crop year if you had insurance for the previous crop year; or
(b) Forty percent (40%) of your production for the previous year per acre multiplied by the percentage of yield (coverage level) for the current crop year if you did not have insurance for the previous crop year.
(2) Second stage (final stage) is from May 1 of the calendar year of normal bloom until the end of the insurance period, the production guarantee is the final stage production guarantee.

d. Any acreage of citrus damaged to the extent that growers in the area would not further care for the citrus, will be deemed to have been destroyed even though the citrus continues to be cared for. The production guarantee for such acreage will be the guarantee for the stage in which such damage occurs.

5. Premium

The premium amount is computed:

a. For citrus damaged in the first stage to the extent that growers in the area would not further care for the citrus, by multiplying the production guarantee times the price election, times the premium rate, times the insured acreage, times your share on the date insurance attaches.

b. If subsection 5.a. does not apply, by multiplying the second stage production guarantee times the price election, times the premium rate, times the insured acreage, times your share on the date insurance attaches.

6. Insurance Period

In lieu of section 7 of the General Crop Insurance Policy, insurance attaches on December 1 prior to the calendar year of normal bloom except if we accept your application for insurance after November 30, insurance will attach on the thirtieth (30th) day after you sign and submit a properly completed application. Insurance will not attach to any acreage inspected by us and determined to be unacceptable. Insurance ends on each unit at the earliest of:
(1) Total destruction of the citrus;
(2) Harvest;
(3) The date harvest would normally start on any acreage which will not be harvested;
(4) Final adjustment of a loss; or
(5) May 31 of the calendar year following the normal year of bloom.

7. Unit Division

a. Citrus acreage that would otherwise be one unit, as defined in section 17 of the general crop insurance policy, may be divided by citrus type.

b. Citrus acreage that would otherwise be one unit as defined in section 17 of the general crop insurance policy and subsection 7.a. above may be divided into more than one unit if you agree to pay additional premium

as required by the actuarial table and if, for each proposed unit, you maintain written, verifiable records of planted acreage and harvested production for at least the previous crop year. The acreage planted to insured citrus must be located in separate legally identifiable sections, the boundaries of the sections must be clearly identified, the insured acreage must be easily determined, and each unit must be non-contiguous. If you have a loss on any unit, production records for all harvested units must be provided. Production that is commingled between optional units will cause those units to be combined.

8. Notice of Damage or Loss

In addition to the notices required in section 8 of the general crop insurance policy, if the insured citrus is damaged by excess moisture, you must give us notice of such damage within seventy-two (72) hours of occurrence.

9. Claim for Indemnity

a. The indemnity will be determined on each unit by:

(1) Multiplying the insured acreage by the production guarantee for the applicable stage (see subsection 4.c.);

(2) Subtracting therefrom the total production of citrus to be counted (see subsection 9.e.);

(3) Multiplying the remainder by the price election; and

(4) Multiplying this result by your share.

b. The total production to be counted for a unit will include all harvested and appraised production.

(1) Any citrus production which is not marketed as fresh fruit and, due to insurable causes, does not contain 120 or more gallons of juice per ton, will be adjusted by:

(a) Dividing the gallons of juice per ton obtained from the damaged citrus by 120; and

(b) Multiplying the result by the number of tons of such citrus. If records of actual juice content are not available, an average juice content will be used.

(2) Where the actuarial table provides for, and you elect the fresh fruit option, citrus production which is not marketable as fresh fruit due to insurable causes will be adjusted by:

(a) Dividing the value per ton of the damaged citrus by the price of undamaged citrus; and

(b) Multiplying the result by the number of tons of such citrus.

The applicable price for undamaged citrus will be the local market price the week before damage occurred, or the contract price if the contract was entered into between the producer and buyer before damage occurred.

(3) Any production will be considered marketed or marketable as fresh fruit unless due to insurable causes, such production was not marketed as fresh fruit.

(4) In the absence of acceptable records to determine the disposition of harvested citrus, we may elect to determine such disposition and the amount of such production to be counted for the unit.

(5) Any citrus on the ground which is not picked up and marketed will be considered lost if the damage was due to an insured cause.

(6) Appraised production to be counted will include:

(a) Unharvested production, and potential production lost due to uninsured causes and failure to follow recognized good citrus farming practices; and

(b) Not less than the guarantee for any acreage which is abandoned, damaged solely by an uninsured cause or destroyed by you without our consent.

(7) Any appraisal we have made on insured acreage will be considered production to count unless such appraised production is:

(a) Further damaged by an insured cause and is reappraised by us; or

(b) Harvested.

10. Cancellation and Termination Dates

The cancellation and termination dates are November 30 prior to the calendar year of the normal bloom.

11. Contract Changes

The date by which contract changes will be available in your service office is August 31 preceding the cancellation date.

12. Meaning of Terms

a. *Crop year* means the period beginning with the date insurance attaches to the citrus crop and extending through normal harvest time, and will be designated by the calendar year following the year in which the bloom is normally set.

b. *Direct mediterranean fruit fly damage* means the actual physical damage to the citrus on the unit which causes such citrus to be unmarketable and will not include inability to market such citrus as a direct result of a quarantine, boycott, or refusal to accept the citrus by any entity without regard to actual physical damage to such citrus.

c. *Excess moisture* means that more than 20 inches of precipitation have fallen on the grove within a 72 hour period.

d. *Excess wind* means a natural movement of air which has sustained speeds in excess of 58 miles per hour recorded at the U.S. Weather Service reporting station nearest to the crop at the time of crop damage.

e. *Freeze* means the condition that exists when air temperatures over a widespread area remain at or below 32 degrees Fahrenheit.

f. *Frost* means the condition that exists when the air temperature around the tree falls to 32 degrees Fahrenheit or below.

g. *Harvest* means the severance of mature citrus from the tree either by pulling, picking, or by mechanical or chemical means, or picking up the marketable fruit from the ground.

h. *Hedged* means to cut back the side branches for better or more fruitful growth.

i. *Non-contiguous land* means land which is not touching at any point. Land which is separated by only a public or private right-of-way will be considered to be touching (contiguous).

j. *Topped* means to cut back the upper branches for better or more fruitful growth.

[53 FR 6966, Mar. 4, 1988]

§ 401.116 Flaxseed endorsement.

The provisions of the Flaxseed Crop Insurance Endorsement for the 1988 through 1994 crop years are as follows:

FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE CORPORATION

Flaxseed Endorsement

1. Insured Crop

a. The crop insured will be flaxseed planted for harvest as seed.

b. In addition to the flaxseed not insurable in section 2 of the general crop insurance policy, we do not insure any flaxseed if the seed has not been mechanically incorporated into the soil in rows unless another method of planting is specifically allowed by the actuarial table.

2. Causes of Loss

The insurance provided is against unavoidable loss of production resulting from the following causes occurring within the insurance period:

a. Adverse weather conditions;

b Fire;

c. Insects;

d. Plant disease;

e. Wildlife;

f. Earthquake;

g. Volcanic eruption; or

h. If applicable, failure of the irrigation water supply due to an unavoidable cause occurring after the beginning of planting;

unless those causes are excepted, excluded, or limited by the actuarial table or section 9 of the general crop insurance policy.

3. Annual Premium

a. The annual premium amount is computed by multiplying the production guarantee times the price election, times the premium rate, times the insured acreage, times your share at the time of planting.

b. If you are eligible for a premium reduction in excess of 5 percent based on your insurance experience through the 1983 crop year under the terms of the experience table in the flax policy in effect for the 1984 crop year, you will continue to receive the benefit of the reduction subject to the following conditions:

(1) No premium reduction will be retained after the 1991 crop year;

(2) The premium reduction amount will not increase because of favorable experience;

(3) The premium reduction amount will decrease because of unfavorable experience in accordance with the terms of the policy in effect for the 1985 crop year;

(4) Once the loss ratio exceeds .80, no further premium reduction will apply; and

(5) Participation must be continuous.

4. Insurance Period

The calendar date for the end of the insurance period is October 31 following planting.

5. Unit Division

Flaxseed acreage that would otherwise be one unit, as defined in section 17 of the general crop insurance policy, may be divided into more than one unit if you agree to pay additional premium as provided by the actuarial table and if for each proposed unit you maintain written, verifiable records of planted acreage and harvested production for at least the previous crop year and either;

a. Acreage planted to the insured flaxseed is located in separate, legally identifiable sections or, in the absence of section descriptions the land is identified by separate ASCS Farm Serial Numbers, provided:

(1) The boundaries of the sections or ASCS Farm Serial Numbers are clearly identified, and the insured acreage can be easily determined; and

(2) The flaxseed is planted in such a manner that the planting pattern does not continue into an adjacent section or ASCS Farm Serial Number; or

b. The acreage planted to the insured flaxseed is located in a single section or ASCS Farm Serial Number and consists of acreage on which both irrigated and nonirrigated practices are carried out, provided:

(1) Flaxseed planted on the irrigated acreage does not continue into nonirrigated acreage in the same rows or planting pattern (Nonirrigated corners of a center pivot irrigation system planted to insurable flaxseed are part of the irrigated unit. The production from the total unit, both irrigated and nonirrigated, is combined to determine your yield for the purpose of determining the guarantee for the unit.); and

(2) Planting, fertilizing and harvesting are carried out in accordance with recognized good irrigated and nonirrigated farming practices for the area.

If you have a loss on any unit, production records for all harvested units must be provided. Production that is commingled between optional units will cause those units to be combined.

6. Notice of Damage or Loss

For purposes of Section 8 of the general crop insurance policy the representative sample of the unharvested crop must be at least 10 feet wide and the entire length of the field.

7. Claim for Indemnity

a. An indemnity will be determined for each unit by:

(1) Multiplying the insured acreage by the production guarantee;

(2) Subtracting therefrom the total production of flaxseed to be counted (see subsection 7.b.);

Multiplying the remainder by your price election; and

(4) Multiplying this result by your share.

b. The total production (bushels) to be counted for a unit will include:

(1) All harvested production and may be adjusted for moisture or quality as follows:

(a) Mature flaxseed production which, due to insurable causes, has a test weight or less than 47 pounds per bushel or, as determined by a grain grader licensed by the Federal Grain Inspection Service or licensed under the United States Warehouse Act, contains more than 15 percent damaged flaxseed, will be adjusted by:

(i) Dividing the value per bushel of the insured flaxseed by the price per bushel of U.S. No. 2 flaxseed; and

(ii) Multiplying the result by the number of bushels of insured flaxseed.

(b) The applicable price for No. 2 flaxseed will be the local market price on the earlier of the day the loss is adjusted or the day the insured flaxseed is sold.

(2) All appraised production will include:

(a) Unharvested production on harvested acreage and potential production lost due to an uninsured causes and failure to follow recognized good flaxseed farming practices;

(b) Not less than the guarantee for any acreage which is abandoned or put to another use (other than harvest) without our prior written consent or damaged solely by an uninsured cause;

(c) Appraised production on unharvested acreage; and

(d) Appraised production on insured acreage for which we have given written consent to be put to another use unless such acreage is:

(i) Not put to another use before harvest of flax becomes general in the county and reappraised by us;

(ii) Further damaged by an insured cause and reappraised by us; or

(iii) Harvested.

8. Cancellation and Termination Date.

The cancellation and termination date for all states is April 15.

9. Contract Changes

Contract changes will be available at your service office by December 31 prior to the cancellation date.

10. Meaning of Terms

a. *Harvest* of flaxseed on the unit means combining, or removal from the field.

b. *Section* is a unit of measure under the rectangular survey system describing a tract of land generally one mile square, usually consisting of approximately 640 acres.

[53 FR 4379, Feb. 16, 1988, as amended at 54 FR 20504, May 12, 1989; 60 FR 56934, Nov. 13, 1995]

§401.117 Soybean endorsement.

The provisions of the Soybean Crop Insurance Endorsement for the 1988 through 1994 crop years are as follows:

FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE CORPORATION

Soybean Endorsement

1. Insured Crop

a. The crop insured will be soybeans planted for harvest as beans.

b. In addition to the soybeans not insurable under section 2 of the general crop insurance policy, we do not insure any soybeans if the seed has not been mechanically incorporated into the soil in rows during the planting process unless another method is specifically allowed by the actuarial table.

2. Causes of Loss

The insurance provided is against unavoidable loss of production resulting from the following causes occurring within the insurance period:

a. Adverse weather conditions;

b. Fire;

c. Insects;

d. Plant disease;

e. Wildlife;

f. Earthquake;

g. Volcanic eruption; or

h. If applicable, failure of the irrigation water supply due to an unavoidable cause occurring after the beginning of planting;

Unless those causes are excepted, excluded, or limited by the actuarial table or section 9 of the general crop insurance policy.

3. Annual Premium

a. The annual premium amount is computed by multiplying the production guarantee times the price election, times the premium rate, times the insured acreage, times your share at the time of planting, times any applicable premium adjustment percentage for which you may qualify as shown in the actuarial table, because:

(1) You have not selected optional units; or

(2) You are eligible for a good insuring experience discount.

b. If you are eligible for a premium reduction in excess of 5 percent based on your insurance experience through the 1983 crop year under the terms of the experience table contained in the soybean policy in effect for the 1984 crop year, you will continue to receive the benefit of the reduction subject to the following conditions:

(1) No premium reduction will be retained after the 1991 crop year;

(2) The premium reduction amount will not increase because of favorable experience;

(3) The premium reduction amount will decrease because of unfavorable experience in accordance with the terms of the policy in effect for the 1984 crop year;

(4) Once the loss ratio exceeds .80, no further premium reduction will apply; and

(5) Participation must be continuous.

4. Insurance Period

In accordance with the provisions of section 7 of the general crop insurance policy the calendar date for the end of the insurance period in all states is December 10 immediately following planting.

5. Unit Division

Soybean acreage that would otherwise be one unit, as defined in section 17 of the general crop insurance policy, may be divided into more than one unit if for each proposed unit:

a. You maintain written verifiable records of planted acreage and harvested production for at least the previous crop year and production reports based on those records are filed to obtain an insurance guarantee; and

b. Acreage planted to the insured soybeans is located in separate, legally identifiable sections (except in Florida) or, in the absence of section descriptions (and in Florida) the land is identified by separate ASCS Farm Serial Numbers, provided:

(1) The boundaries of the section or ASCS Farm Serial Number are clearly identified and the insured acreage is easily determined; and

(2) The soybeans are planted in such a manner that the planting pattern does not continue into an adjacent section or ASCS Farm Serial Number; or

c. The acreage planted to the insured soybeans is located in a single section or ASCS Farm Serial Number and consists of acreage on which both an irrigated and non-irrigated practices are carried out, provided:

(1) Soybeans planted on the irrigated acreage do not continue into non-irrigated acreage in the same rows or planting pattern; and

(2) Planting, fertilizing and harvesting are carried out in accordance with recognized good irrigated and non-irrigated farming practices for the area.

If you have a loss on any unit, production records for all harvested units must be provided to us. Production that is commingled between optional units will cause those units to be combined. If your soybean acreage is not divided into optional units as provided in this section, your premium amount will be reduced by the factor contained in the actuarial table.

6. Notice of Damage or Loss

For purposes of section 8 of the general crop insurance policy the representative sample of the unharvested crop must be at least 10 feet wide and the entire length of the field.

7. Claim for Indemnity

a. An indemnity will be determined for each unit by:

(1) Multiplying the insured acreage by the production guarantee;

(2) Subtracting therefrom the total production of soybeans to be counted (see subsection 7.b.);

(3) Multiplying the remainder by your price election; and

(4) Multiplying this result by your share.

b. The total production (bushels) to be counted for a unit will include:

(1) All harvested production and may be adjusted for moisture or quality as follows:

(a) Mature soybean production which is not eligible for quality adjustment will be reduced .12 percent for each .1 percentage point of moisture in excess of 13.0 percent.

(b) Soybean production which, due to insurable causes, has a test weight of less than 49 pounds per bushel or is of distinctly low quality as determined by a grain grader licensed by the Federal Grain Inspection Service or licensed under the United States Warehouse Act will be adjusted by:

(i) Dividing the value per bushel of such soybeans by the price per bushel of U.S. No. 1 soybeans; and

(ii) Multiplying the result by the number of bushels of such soybeans.

(c) The applicable price for No. 2 soybeans will be the local market price on the earlier of the day the loss is adjusted or the day the insured soybeans are sold.

(2) All appraised production and will include:

(a) Unharvested production on harvested acreage and potential production lost due to an uninsured causes and failure to follow recognized good soybean farming practices;

(b) Not less than the guarantee for any acreage which is abandoned or put to another use (other than harvest) without our prior written consent or damaged solely by an uninsured cause;

(c) Any appraised production on unharvested acreage;

(d) Any appraisal we have made on insured acreage for which we have given written consent to be put to another use unless such acreage is:

(i) Not put to another use before harvest of soybeans becomes general in the county and reappraised by us;

(ii) Further damaged by an insured cause and reappraised by us; or

(iii) Harvested.

c. A replanting payment is available under this endorsement. The replanting payment will not exceed 3 bushels multiplied by the price election, multiplied by your share. When the crop is replanted by a practice that was uninsurable as an original planting, any indemnity will be reduced by the amount of the replanting payment.

8. The Cancellation and Termination Dates

State and county	Cancellation and termination dates
Jackson, Victoria, Goliad, Bee, Live Oak, McMullen, La Salle, and Dimmit Counties, Texas and all Texas counties lying south thereof.	February 15.
Alabama; Arizona; Arkansas; California; Florida; Georgia; Louisiana; Mississippi; Nevada; North Carolina; South Carolina; and El Paso, Hudspeth, Culberson, Reeves, Loving, Winkler, Ector, Upton, Reagan, Sterling, Coke, Tom Green, Concho, McCulloch, San Saba, Mills, Hamilton, Bosque, Johnson, Tarrant, Wise, Cooke Counties, Texas, and all Texas counties lying south and east thereof to and including Maverick, Zavala, Frio, Atascosa, Karnes, De Witt, Lavaca, Colorado, Wharton, and Matagorda Counties, Texas.	March 31.
All other Texas counties and all other states ..	April 15.

9. Contract changes.

Contract changes will be available at your service office by December 31 preceding the cancellation date for counties with an April 15 cancellation date (February 15, 1992, for the 1992 crop year only), and by November 30 preceding the cancellation date (February 15, 1992, for the 1992 crop year only), for all other counties.

10. Late Planting and Prevented Planting

(a) In lieu of subparagraphs 2.e.(4) and 21.o. of the General Crop Insurance Policy (§401.8), insurance will be provided for acreage planted to soybeans during the late planting period (see subparagraph (c)), and acreage you were prevented from planting (see subparagraph (d)). These coverages provide reduced production guarantees for such acreage. The reduced guarantees will be combined with the production guarantee for timely planted acreage for each unit. The premium amount for late planted acreage and eligible prevented planting acreage will be the same as that for timely planted acreage. For example, assume you insure one unit in which you have a 100 percent (100%) share. The unit consists of 150 acres, of which 50 acres were planted timely, 50 acres were planted 7 days after the final planting date (late planted), and 50 acres are unplanted and eligible for prevented planting coverage. To calculate the amount of any indemnity which may be due to you, the production guarantee for the unit will be computed as follows:

(1) For timely planted acreage, multiply the per acre production guarantee for timely planted acreage by the 50 acres planted timely;

(2) For late planted acreage, multiply the per acre production guarantee for timely planted acreage by ninety-three percent (0.93) and multiply the result by the 50 acres planted late; and

(3) For prevented planting acreage, multiply the per acre production guarantee for timely planted acreage by fifty percent (0.50) and multiply the result by the 50 acres eligible for prevented planting coverage.

The total of the three calculations will be the production guarantee for the unit. Your premium will be based on the result of multiplying the per acre production guarantee for timely planted acreage by the 150 acres in the unit.

(b) You must provide written notice to us if you were prevented from planting (see subparagraph 11.(h)). This notice must be given not later than three (3) days after:

(1) The final planting date if you have unplanted acreage that may be eligible for prevented planting coverage; and

(2) The date you stop planting within the late planting period on any unit that may have acreage eligible for prevented planting coverage.

(c) Late Planting.

(1) For acreage planted after the final planting date but on or before 25 days after the final planting date, the production guarantee for each acre will be reduced for each day planted after the final planting date by:

(i) One percent (.01) for the first through the tenth day; and

(ii) Two percent (.02) for the eleventh through the twenty-fifth day.

(2) In addition to the requirements of section 3 (Report of Acreage, Share, and Practice (Acreage Report)) of the General Crop Insurance Policy (§401.8), you must report

the dates the acreage is planted within the late planting period.

(3) If planting of the soybeans continues after the final planting date, or you are prevented from planting soybeans during the late planting period, the acreage reporting date will be the later of:

(i) The acreage reporting date contained in the Actuarial Table; or

(ii) Five (5) days after the end of the late planting period.

(d) Prevented Planting (Including Planting After the Late Planting Period).

(1) If you were prevented from planting soybeans (see subparagraph 11.(h)), you may elect:

(i) To plant soybeans during the late planting period. The production guarantee for such acreage will be determined in accordance with subparagraph 10.(c)(1);

(ii) Not to plant this acreage to any crop that is intended for harvest in the same crop year. The production guarantee for such acreage which is eligible for prevented planting coverage will be fifty percent (0.50) of the production guarantee for timely planted acres. For example, if your production guarantee for timely planted acreage is 30 bushels per acre, your prevented planting production guarantee would be equivalent to 15 bushels per acre (30 bushels multiplied by 0.50). This section does not prohibit the preparation and care of the acreage for conservation practices, such as planting a cover crop, as long as such crop is not intended for harvest; or

(iii) To plant soybeans after the late planting period. The production guarantee for such acreage will be fifty percent (0.50) of the production guarantee for timely planted acres. For example, if your production guarantee for timely planted acreage is 30 bushels per acre, your prevented planting production guarantee would be equivalent to 15 bushels per acre (30 bushels multiplied by 0.50). Production to count for such acreage will be determined in accordance with subparagraph 7.b.

(2) In addition to the provisions of section 7 (Insurance Period) of the General Crop Insurance Policy (§ 401.8), the beginning of the insurance period for prevented planting coverage is the sales closing date designated in the Actuarial Table for soybeans.

(3) The acreage to which prevented planting coverage applies will be limited as follows:

(i) Eligible acreage will not exceed the greater of:

(A) The number of acres planted to soybeans on each ASCS Farm Serial Number during the previous crop year (adjusted for any reconstitution which may have occurred prior to the sales closing date); or

(B) One hundred percent (100%) of the simple average of the number of acres planted to soybeans during the crop years that were used to determine your yield;

unless we agree in writing, prior to the sales closing date, to approve acreage exceeding this limit.

(ii) Acreage intended to be planted under an irrigated practice will be limited to the number of soybean acres properly prepared to carry out an irrigated practice.

(iii) A prevented planting production guarantee will not be provided for:

(A) Any acreage that does not constitute at least 20 acres or 20 percent (20%) of the acres in the unit whichever is less;

(B) Land for which the Actuarial Table does not designate a premium rate unless you submit a written request for coverage for such acreage prior to the sales closing date for soybeans in the county. Upon your timely written request, we will provide a written insurance offer for such acreage;

(C) Land used for conservation purposes or intended to be or considered to have been left unplanted under any program administered by the United States Department of Agriculture;

(D) Land on which any crop, other than soybeans, has been planted and is intended for harvest, or has been harvested in the same crop year; or

(E) Land which planting history or conservation plans indicate would remain fallow for crop rotation purposes.

(iv) For the purpose of determining eligible acreage for prevented planting coverage, acreage for all units will be combined and be reduced by the number of soybean acres timely planted and late planted. For example, assume you have 100 acres eligible for prevented planting coverage in which you have a 100 percent (100%) share. The acreage is located in a single ASCS Farm Serial Number which you insure as two separate optional units consisting of 50 acres each. If you planted 60 acres of soybeans on one optional unit and 40 acres of soybeans on the second optional unit, your prevented planting eligible acreage would be reduced to zero (i.e., 100 acres eligible for prevented planting coverage minus 100 acres planted equals zero). If you report more soybean acreage under this contract than is eligible for prevented planting coverage, we will allocate the eligible acreage to insured units based on the number of prevented planting acres and share you reported for each unit.

(4) When the ASCS Farm Serial Number covers more than one unit, or a unit consists of more than one ASCS Farm Serial Number, the covered acres will be pro-rated based on the number of acres in each unit or ASCS Farm Serial Number that could have been planted to soybeans in the crop year.

(5) In accordance with the provisions of section 3 (Report of Acreage, Share, and Practice (Acreage Report)) of the General

Crop Insurance Policy (§401.8), you must report any insurable acreage you were prevented from planting. This report must be submitted on or before the acreage reporting date, even though you may elect to plant the acreage after the late planting period. Any acreage you report as eligible for prevented planting coverage which we determine is not eligible will be deleted from prevented planting coverage.

(6) If the amount of premium you are required to pay (gross premium less our subsidy) for the prevented planting acreage exceeds the prevented planting liability on a unit, prevented planting coverage will not be provided for that unit (no premium will be due and no indemnity will be paid for such acreage).

11. Meaning of Terms

(a) *Days*—calendar days.

(b) *Distinctly low quality*—(1) Exceeding 8.0 percent kernel damage (excluding heat damage); (2) Having a musty, sour, or commercially objectionable foreign odor which causes the beans to grade U.S. Sample grade; or (3) Graded as ''Garlicky.''

(c) *Final planting date*— the date contained in the Actuarial Table by which the insured soybeans must initially be planted in order to be insured for the full production guarantee.

(d) *Harvest*—completion of combining or threshing of soybeans on any acreage.

(e) *Irrigated practice*— a method of producing a crop by which water is artificially applied during the growing season by appropriate systems, and at the proper times, with the intention of providing the quantity of water needed to produce at least the yield used to establish the irrigated production guarantee on the irrigated soybean acreage.

(f) *Late planted*— acreage planted during the late planting period.

(g) *Late planting period*— the period which begins the day after the final planting date for soybeans and ends twenty-five (25) days after the final planting date.

(h) *Prevented planting*— inability to plant soybeans with proper equipment by:

(1) The final planting date for soybeans in the county; or

(2) The end of the late planting period.

You must have been unable to plant soybeans due to an insured cause of loss which is general in the area (i.e., most producers in the surrounding area are unable to plant due to similar insurable causes) and which occurs between the sales closing date and the final planting date or within the late planting period.

(i) *Production guarantee*— the number of bushels determined by multiplying the approved yield per acre by the coverage level percentage you elect.

(j) *Replanting*— performing the cultural practices necessary to replace the soybean seed, and replacing the seed in the insured acreage with the expectation of growing a successful crop.

(k) *Timely planted*— soybeans planted by the final planting date, as established by the Actuarial Table, for soybeans in the county to be planted for harvest in the crop year.

[52 FR 45153, Nov. 25, 1987; 53 FR 1001, Jan. 15, 1988, as amended at 54 FR 48072, Nov. 21, 1989; 55 FR 42552, Oct. 22, 1990; 55 FR 50813, Dec. 11, 1990; 56 FR 58302, Nov. 19, 1991; 57 FR 2008, Jan. 17, 1992; 58 FR 3209, Jan. 8, 1993; 58 FR 67639, Dec. 22, 1993; 60 FR 56934, Nov. 13, 1995]

§401.118 Canning and processing bean endorsement.

The provisions of the Canning and Processing Bean Endorsement for the 1988 through 1997 crop years are as follows:

FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE CORPORATION

Canning and Processing Bean Endorsement

1. Insured Crop and Acreage

a. The crop insured will be fresh beans (snap and lima) which are planted for harvest as canning or processing beans.

b. In addition to the beans not insurable under section 2 of the general crop insurance policy, we do not insure any beans;

(1) Not grown under a contract with a canner, processor or broker or excluded from the canner, processor or broker contract for, or during, the crop year (The contract must be executed and effective before you report your acreage);

(2) Planted for the fresh market; or

(3) Planted to snap beans, lima beans, green peas, mint, rye, soybeans, or sunflowers the previous crop year unless otherwise provided for on the actuarial table.

c. An instrument in the form of a ''lease'' under which you retain control of the acreage on which the insured beans are grown and which provides for delivery under certain conditions and at a stipulated price will, for the purpose of this endorsement, be treated as a contract under which you have a share in the beans.

2. Causes of Loss

a. The insurance provided is against unavoidable loss of production resulting from the following causes occurring within the insurance period:

(1) Adverse weather conditions;

(2) Fire;

(3) Insects;

(4) Plant disease;

(5) Wildlife;

(6) Earthquake;

(7) Volcanic eruption; or

(8) If applicable, failure of the irrigation water supply due to an unavoidable cause occurring after the beginning of planting; unless those causes are excepted, excluded, or limited by the actuarial table or section 9 of the general crop insurance policy.

b. In addition to the causes not insured against in section 1 of the General Crop Insurance Policy, we will not insure against any loss of production due to the crop not being timely harvested unless such delay in harvesting is solely and directly due to adverse weather conditions which preclude harvesting equipment from entering into and moving about the unit.

3. Annual premium.

The annual premium amount is computed by multiplying the production guarantee times the price election, times the premium rate, times the insured acreage, times your share at the time of planting, applying any applicable premium adjustment percentage (as shown in the actuarial table), for which you may qualify because you have not selected optional units.

4. Insurance period

In addition to the provisions in section 7 of the general crop insurance policy, for unharvested acreage, the date by which acreage should have been harvested is added as one of the dates, the earliest of which is used to designate the end of the insurance period. The calendar date for the end of the insurance period is the applicable date of the year in which the beans are normally harvested, as follows:

Delaware, Maryland, and New Jersey—All Beans.	October 15.
New York—Snap Beans	September 30.
Utah—All Beans	October 5.
All other states—Snap Beans	September 20.
All other states—Lima Beans	October 5.

5. Unit division.

In addition to units defined in section 17 of the General Crop Insurance Policy, canning and processing bean acreage may be divided into units by type (smap or lima). For Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, New York, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Utah, Washington, and Wisconsin, bean acreage that would otherwise be one unit may be further divided, if for each proposed unit you maintain written, verifiable records of planted acreage and harvested production for at least the previous crop year and either:

a. Acreage planted to the insured beans is located in separate, legally identifiable sections or, in the absence of section descriptions, the land is identified by separate ASCS Farm Serial Numbers, provided:

(1) The boundaries of the sections or ASCS Farm Serial Numbers are clearly identified and the insured acreage can be easily determined; and

(2) The beans are planted in such a manner that the planting pattern does not continue into the adjacent section or ASCS Farm Serial Number; or

b. The acreage planted to the insured beans is located in a single section or ASCS Farm Serial Number and consists of acreage on which both an irrigated and nonirrigated practice are carried out, provided:

(1) Beans planted on irrigated acreage do not continue into nonirrigated acreage in the same rows or planting pattern (Nonirrigated corners of a center pivot irrigation system planted to insurable beans are part of the irrigated unit. Production on the total unit, both irrigated and non-irrigated, will be combined to determine the yield for the purpose of determining the guarantee for the unit); and

(2) Planting, fertilizing and harvesting are carried out in accordance with recognized good irrigated and nonirrigated farming practices for the area.

If you have a loss on any unit, production records for all harvested units must be provided. Production that is commingled between optional units will cause those units to be combined.

6. Notice of Damage or Loss

In addition to the notices required in section 8 of the general crop insurance policy if you are going to claim an indemnity on any unit which is not to be harvested or on which harvest has been discontinued, you must give us notice not later than 48 hours:

(1) After the time harvest would normally start; or

(2) After discontinuance of harvest.

For the purposes of section 8 of the general crop insurance policy the representative sample of the unharvested crop must be at least 10 feet wide and the entire length of the field.

7. Claim for Indemnity

a. The indemnity will be determined on each unit by:

(1) Multiplying the insured acreage by the production guarantee;

(2) Subtracting therefrom the total bean production (tons) to be counted;

(3) Multiplying the remainder by the price election; and

(4) Multiplying this result by your share.

b. The total production (tons) to be counted for a unit will include all harvested and appraised production.

(1) The tons of harvested production will be either the total net tons delivered to the processor or broker for which payment was received, as shown on the processor or

broker settlement sheet, or will be determined by dividing the dollar amount received from the processor or broker by the contract price for the sieve size or grade factor designated by the actuarial table.

(2) Appraised production to be counted will include:

(a) Unharvested production on harvested acreage and potential production lost due to uninsured causes and failure to follow recognized good bean farming practices;

(b) Not less than the guarantee for any acreage which is abandoned, put to another use without our prior written consent or damaged solely by an uninsured cause; and

(c) Appraised production on unharvested acreage.

(d) If any acreage is not timely harvested, the production to count will be the greater of:

(i) That designated by the actuarial table;

(ii) The appraised production; or

(iii) The dollar amount received from the processor divided by the processor's base contract price per ton.

(e) Appraised production on insured acreage for which we have given written consent to be put to another use unless such acreage is:

(i) Not put to another use before harvest of beans becomes general in the county and is reappraised by us;

(ii) Further damaged by an insured cause and is reappraised by us; or

(iii) Harvested.

8. Cancellation and Termination Dates

The cancellation and termination dates for all states are April 15.

9. Contract Changes

The date by which contract changes will be available in your service office is December 31 preceding the cancellation date.

10. Meaning of Terms

a. *Harvest* means the mechanical picking of bean pods from the vines for the purpose of delivery to the canner or processor.

[53 FR 6560, Mar. 2, 1988, as amended at 53 FR 9100, Mar. 21, 1988; 54 FR 20503, May 12, 1989; 55 FR 1785, Jan. 19, 1990; 62 FR 58624, Oct. 30, 1997]

§401.119 Cotton endorsement.

The provisions of the Cotton Crop Insurance Endorsement for the 1990 through 1994 crop years are as follows:

FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE CORPORATION

Cotton Endorsement

1. Insured Crop and Acreage

a. The crop insured will be American Upland lint cotton.

b. The acreage insured of skip-row cotton will be the acreage occupied by rows of cotton after eliminating the skipped-row portions.

c. In addition to the cotton not insurable under section 2 of the general crop insurance policy, we do not insure any cotton:

(1) Which is not irrigated and, in the same calendar year, is grown:

(a) Where a hay crop was harvested; or

(b) Where a small grain crop reached the heading stage.

(2) Planted in excess of any mandatory acreage limitations applicable to the farm by any program administered by the United States Department of Agriculture; or

(3) Destroyed, or put to another use in order to comply with other United States Department of Agriculture programs.

d. In lieu of subsection 2.e.(7) of the general crop insurance policy, we do not insure any cotton planted with another spring planted crop.

2. Causes of Loss

The insurance provided is against unavoidable loss of production resulting from the following causes occurring within the insurance period:

a. Adverse weather conditions;

b. Fire;

c. Insects;

d. Plant disease;

e. Wildlife;

f. Earthquake;

g. Volcanic eruption; or

h. If applicable, failure of the irrigation water supply due to an unavoidable cause occurring after the beginning of planting;

unless those causes are excepted, excluded, or limited by the actuarial table or section 9 of the general crop insurance policy.

3. Annual Premium

The annual premium amount is computed by multiplying the production guarantee times the price election, times the premium rate, times the insured acreage, times your share at the time of planting, times any applicable premium adjustment factor for which you may qualify as contained in the actuarial table, because: (1) You have not selected optional units; or (2) You are eligible for good insuring experience discount.

4. Insurance Period

a. In lieu of subsection 7.b of the general crop insurance policy (harvest of the unit),

insurance will end upon removal of the cotton from the field.

b. The calendar dates for the end of the insurance period are as follows:

(1) Val Verde, Edwards, Kerr, Kendall, Bexar, Wilson, Karnes, Goliad, Victoria, and Jackson counties, Texas, and all Texas counties lying South thereof.	September 30.
(2) Arizona, California, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and all other Texas counties.	January 31.
(3) All other states	December 31.

5. Unit Division

Cotton acreage that would otherwise be one unit, as defined in section 17 of the general crop insurance policy, may be divided into more than one optional unit, if for each proposed unit:

a. You maintain written, verifiable records of planted acreage and harvested production for at least the previous crop year and production reports based on those records are filed to obtain an insurance guarantee; and

b. Acreage planted to insured cotton is located in separate, legally identifiable sections (except in Florida) or, in the absence of section descriptions (and in Florida), the land is identified by separate ASCS Farm Serial Numbers, provided:

(1) The boundaries of the sections or ASCS Farm Serial Numbers are clearly identified and the insured acreage is easily determined; and

(2) The cotton is planted in such a manner that the planting pattern does not continue into the adjacent section or ASCS Farm Serial Number; or

c. The acreage planted to the insured cotton is located in a single section or ASCS Farm Serial Number and consists of acreage on which both an irrigated and nonirrigated practice are carried out, provided:

(1) Cotton planted on irrigated acreage does not continue into nonirrigated acreage in the same rows or planting pattern; and

(2) Planting, fertilizing and harvesting are carried out in accordance with recognized good dryland and irrigated farming practices for the area.

If you have a loss on any unit, production records for all harvested units must be provided to us. Production that is commingled between optional units will cause those units to be combined. If your cotton acreage is not divided into optional units as provided in this section, your premium amount will be reduced as provided on the actuarial table.

6. Notice of Damage or Loss

For purposes of section 8 of the general crop insurance policy the representative sample of the unharvested crop must be at least 10 feet wide and the entire length of the field.

7. Claim for Indemnity

a. The indemnity will be determined on each unit by:

(1) Multiplying the insured acreage by the production guarantee;

(2) Subtracting therefrom the total production of cotton to be counted (see subsection 7.b.);

(3) Multiplying the remainder by the price election; and

(4) Multiplying this product by your share.

b. The total production to be counted for a unit will include:

(1) All harvested production; and

(2) All appraised production which will include:

(a) Mature and potential production on unharvested acreage;

(b) Unharvested production on harvested acreage and potential production lost due to uninsured causes and failure to follow recognized good cotton farming practices;

(c) Not less than the applicable guarantee for any acreage which is abandoned or put to another use without our prior written consent or damaged solely by an uninsured cause; and

(d) Not less than 25 percent of the production guarantee per acre for any acreage of cotton that is immature when we determine that harvest of cotton becomes general in the county.

(e) Production on insured acreage for which we have given written consent to be put to another use, unless such acreage is:

(i) Not put to another use before harvest of cotton becomes general in the county and is reappraised by us;

(ii) Further damaged by an insured cause and is reappraised by us; or

(iii) Harvested; and

(f) Production of not less than the harvested guarantee on acreage where the stalks have been destroyed without our written consent.

c. When mature cotton (harvested or unharvested) has been damaged solely by insured causes, the production to count will be reduced if, on the date the final notice of loss is given by the insured, the price quotation for cotton of like quality (price quotation ''A'') for the applicable growth area is less than 75 percent of price quotation ''B.'' Price quotation ''B'' will be that day's growth area price quotation for the same area for cotton of the grade, staple length, and micronaire reading shown by the actuarial table for this purpose. The pounds of production to be counted will be determined by multiplying the number of pounds (harvested and appraised) of mature cotton by price quotation ''A'' and dividing the result by 75 percent of price quotation ''B.''

8. Cancellation and Termination Dates

The cancellation and termination dates are:

State and County:	
Val Verde, Edwards, Kerr, Kendall, Bexar, Wilson, Karnes, Goliad, Victoria, and Jackson Counties, Texas, and all Texas counties lying south thereof.	February 15.
Alabama; Arizona; Arkansas; California; Florida; Georgia; Louisiana; Mississippi; Nevada; North Carolina; South Carolina; and El Paso, Hudspeth, Culberson, Reeves, Loving, Winkler, Ector, Upton, Reagan, Sterling, Coke, Tom Green, Concho, McCulloch, San Saba, Mills, Hamilton, Bosque, Johnson, Tarrant, Wise, Cooke Counties, Texas, and all Texas counties lying south and east thereof to and including Terrell, Crockett, Sutton, Kimble, Gillespie, Blanco, Comal, Guadalupe, Gonzales, De Witt, Lavaca, Colorado, Wharton, and Matagorda Counties, Texas.	March 31.
All other Texas counties and all other States.	April 15.

9. Contract Changes

The date by which contract changes will be available in your service office is December 31 preceding the cancellation date for counties with an April 15 cancellation date and November 30 preceding the cancellation date for all other Counties.

10. Late Planting and Prevented Planting

(a) In lieu of subparagraphs 2.e.(4) and 21.o. of the General Crop Insurance Policy (§401.8), insurance will be provided for acreage planted to cotton during the late planting period (see subparagraph (c)), and acreage you were prevented from planting (see subparagraph (d)). These coverages provide reduced production guarantees for such acreage. The reduced guarantees will be combined with the production guarantee for timely planted acreage for each unit. The premium amount for late planted acreage and eligible prevented planting acreage will be the same as that for timely planted acreage. For example, assume you insure one unit in which you have a 100 percent (100%) share. The unit consist of 150 acres, of which 50 acres were planted timely, 50 acres were planted 7 days after the final planting date (late planted), and 50 acres are unplanted and eligible for prevented planting coverage. To calculate the amount of any indemnity which may be due to you, the production guarantee for the unit will be computed as follows:

(1) For timely planted acreage, multiply the per acre production guarantee for timely planted acreage by the 50 acres planted timely;

(2) For late planted acreage, multiply the per acre production guarantee for timely planted acreage by ninety-three percent (0.93) and multiply the result by the 50 acres planted late; and

(3) For prevented planting acreage, multiply the per acre production guarantee for timely planted acreage by thirty-five percent (0.35) and multiply the result by the 50 acres eligible for prevented planting coverage.

The total of the three calculations will be the production guarantee for the unit. Your premium will be based on the result of multiplying the per acre production guarantee for timely planted acreage by the 150 acres in the unit.

(b) You must provide written notice to us if you were prevented from planting (see subparagraph 11.(k)). This notice must be given not later than three (3) days after:

(1) The final planting date if you have unplanted acreage that may be eligible for prevented planting coverage; and

(2) The date you stop planting within the late planting period on any unit that may have acreage eligible for prevented planting coverage.

(c) Late Planting.

(1) For acreage planted after the final planting date but on or before 25 days after the final planting date, the production guarantee for each acre will be reduced for each day planted after the final planting date by:

(i) One percent (.01) for the first through the tenth day; and

(ii) Two percent (.02) for the eleventh through the twenty-fifth day.

(2) In addition to the requirements of section 3 (Report of Acreage, Share, and Practice (Acreage Report)) of the General Crop Insurance Policy (§401.8), you must report the dates the acreage is planted within the late planting period.

(3) If planting of the cotton continues after the final planting date, or you are prevented from planting cotton during the late planting period, the acreage reporting date will be the later of:

(i) The acreage reporting date contained in the Actuarial Table; or

(ii) Five (5) days after the end of the late planting period.

(d) Prevented Planting (including Planting After the Late Planting Period).

(1) If you were prevented from planting cotton (see subparagraph 11.(k)), you may elect:

(i) To plant cotton during the late planting period. The production guarantee for such acreage will be determined in accordance with subparagraph 10.(c)(1);

(ii) Not to plant this acreage to any crop that is intended for harvest in the same crop year. The production guarantee for such acreage which is eligible for prevented planting coverage will be thirty-five percent (0.35)

of the production guarantee for timely planted acres. For example, if your production guarantee for timely planted acreage is 700 pounds per acre, your prevented planting production guarantee would be equivalent to 245 pounds per acre (700 pounds multiplied by 0.35). This section does not prohibit the preparation and care of the acreage for conservation practices, such as planting a cover crop, as long as such crop is not intended for harvest; or

(iii) To plant cotton after the late planting period. The production guarantee for such acreage will be thirty-five percent (0.35) of the production guarantee for timely planted acres. For example, if your production guarantee for timely planted acreage is 700 pounds per acre, your prevented planting production guarantee would be equivalent to 245 pounds per acre (700 pounds multiplied by 0.35). Production to count for such acreage will be determined in accordance with subparagraphs 7.b. and c.

(2) In addition to the provisions of section 7 (Insurance Period) of the General Crop Insurance Policy (§ 401.8) and subparagraph 11.(b) (Meaning of Terms) of this endorsement, the beginning of the insurance period for prevented planting coverage is the sales closing date designated in the Actuarial Table for cotton.

(3) The acreage to which prevented planting coverage applies will be limited as follows:

(i) Eligible acreage will not exceed the greater of:

(A) The number of acres planted to cotton on each ASCS Farm Serial Number during the previous crop year (adjusted for any reconstitution which may have occurred prior to the sales closing date);

(B) The ASCS base acreage for cotton reduced by any acreage reduction applicable to the farm under any program administered by the United States Department of Agriculture; or

(C) One hundred percent (100%) of the simple average of the number of acres planted to cotton during the crop years that were used to determine your yield;

unless we agree in writing, prior to the sales closing date, to approve acreage exceeding this limit.

(ii) Acreage intended to be planted under an irrigated practice will be limited to the number of acres properly prepared to carry out an irrigated practice.

(iii) A prevented planting production guarantee will not be provided for:

(A) Any acreage that does not constitute at least 20 acres or 20 percent (20%) of the acres in the unit whichever is less;

(B) Land for which the Actuarial Table does not designate a premium rate unless you submit a written request for coverage for such acreage prior to the sales closing date for cotton in the county. Upon your timely written request, we will provide a written insurance offer for such acreage;

(C) Land used for conservation purposes or intended to be or considered to have been left unplanted under any program administered by the United States Department of Agriculture;

(D) Land on which any crop, other than cotton, has been planted and is intended for harvest, or has been harvested in the same crop year; or

(E) Land which planting history or conservation plans indicate would remain fallow for crop rotation purposes.

(iv) For the purpose of determining eligible acreage for prevented planting coverage, acreage for all units will be combined and be reduced by the number of cotton acres timely planted and late planted. For example, assume you have 100 acres eligible for prevented planting coverage in which you have a 100 percent (100%) share. The acreage is located in a single ASCS Farm Serial Number which you insure as two separate optional units consisting of 50 acres each. If you planted 60 acres of cotton on one optional unit and 40 acres of cotton on the second optional unit, your prevented planting eligible acreage would be reduced to zero (i.e., 100 acres eligible for prevented planting coverage minus 100 acres planted equals zero). If you report more cotton acreage under this contract than is eligible for prevented planting coverage, we will allocate the eligible acreage to insured units based on the number of prevented planting acres and share you reported for each unit.

(4) When the ASCS Farm Serial Number covers more than one unit, or a unit consists of more than one ASCS Farm Serial Number, the covered acres will be pro-rated based on the number of acres in each unit or ASCS Farm Serial Number that could have been planted to cotton in the crop year.

(5) In accordance with the provisions of section 3 (Report of Acreage, Share, and Practice (Acreage Report)) of the General Crop Insurance Policy (§ 401.8), you must report any insurable acreage you were prevented from planting. This report must be submitted on or before the acreage reporting date, even though you may elect to plant the acreage after the late planting period. Any acreage you report as eligible for prevented planting coverage which we determine is not eligible will be deleted from prevented planting coverage.

(6) If the amount of premium you are required to pay (gross premium less our subsidy) for the prevented planting acreage exceeds the prevented planting liability on a unit, prevented planting coverage will not be providing for that unit (no premium will be due and no indemnity will be paid for such acreage).

11. Meaning of Terms

(a) *Cotton*—only American Upland Cotton.

(b) *Crop year*—the period beginning at planting and extending through the end of the insurance period shown in section 4 and is designated by the calendar year in which the crop is normally planted.

(c) *Days*—calendar days.

(d) *Final planting date*—the date contained in the Actuarial Table by which the insured cotton must initially be planted in order to be insured for the full production guarantee.

(e) *Growth area*—a geographic area designated by the Secretary of Agriculture for the purpose of reporting cotton prices.

(f) *Harvest*—the removal of the seed cotton on each acre from the open cotton boll or the severance of the open cotton boll from the stalk by either manual or mechanical means.

(g) *Irrigated practice*—a method of producing a crop by which water is artificially applied during the growing season by appropriate systems, and at the proper times, with the intention of providing the quantity of water needed to produce at least the yield used to establish the irrigated production guarantee on the irrigated cotton acreage.

(h) *Late planted*—acreage during the late planting period.

(i) *Late planting period*—the period which begins the day after the final planting date for cotton and ends twenty-five (25) days after the final planting date.

(j) *Mature cotton*—cotton which can be harvested either manually or mechanically and will include both unharvested and harvested cotton.

(k) *Prevented planting*—inability to plant cotton with proper equipment by:

(1) The final planting date for cotton in the county; or

(2) The end of the late planting period.

You must have been unable to plant cotton due to an insured cause of loss which is general in the area (i.e., most producers in the surrounding area are unable to plant due to similar insurable causes) and which occurs between the sales closing date and the final planting date or within the late planting period.

(l) *Production guarantee*—the number of pounds determined by multiplying the approved yield per acre by any applicable yield conversion factor for the row pattern planted, multiplied by the coverage level percentage you elect.

(m) *Skip-row*—planting patterns consisting of alternating rows of cotton and fallow rows or rows of another crop (not spring-planted) as defined by ASCS (if non-cotton rows are occupied by another crop any yield factor normally applied for skip-row cotton will not be applicable).

(n) *Timely planted*—cotton planted by the planting date, as established by the Actuarial Table, for cotton in the county to be planted for harvest in the crop year.

[54 FR 48074, Nov. 21, 1989, as amended at 58 FR 67641, Dec. 22, 1993; 60 FR 56934, Nov. 13, 1995]

§ 401.120 Rice endorsement.

The provisions of the Rice Crop Insurance Endorsement for the 1988 through the 1997 crop years are as follows:

FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE CORPORATION

Rice Endorsement

1. Insured Crop

a. The crop insured will be rice which is planted for harvest as grain.

b. In addition to the rice not insurable under section 2 of the general crop insurance policy, we do not insure any rice:

(1) Destroyed or put to another use in order to comply with other United States Department of Agriculture programs; or;

(2) Which is not irrigated.

2. Causes of Loss

a. The insurance provided is against unavoidable loss of production resulting from the following causes occurring within the insurance period.

(1) Adverse weather conditions (excluding drought);

(2) Fire;

(3) Insects;

(4) Plant disease;

(5) Wildlife;

(6) Earthquake;

(7) Volcanic eruption; or

(8) Failure of the irrigation water supply due to an unavoidable cause occurring after the beginning of planting;

unless those causes are excepted, excluded, or limited by the actuarial table or section 9 of the general crop insurance policy.

b. In addition to the causes of loss not insured against under section 1 of the general crop insurance policy, we will not insure against my loss of production due to application of saline water.

3. Annual premium

The annual premium amount is computed by multiplying the production guarantee times the price election, times the premium rate, times the insured acreage, times your share at the time of planting, times any applicable premium adjustment percentage for which you may qualify as contained in the actuarial table, because;

(a) You have not selected optional units; or

(b) You are eligible for a good insuring experience discount.

4. Insurance Period

The calendar date for the end of the insurance period is October 31 of the calendar year on which the rice is normally harvested.

5. Unit Division

Rice acreage that would otherwise be one unit, as defined in section 17 of the general crop insurance policy, may be divided into more than one unit if for each proposed unit:

a. You maintain written verifiable records of planted acreage and harvested production for at least the previous crop year and production reports based on those records are filed to obtain an insurance guarantee; and

b. Acreage planted to the insured rice is located in separate, legally identifiable sections (except in Florida) or, in the absence of section descriptions (and in Florida) the land is identified by separate ASCS Farm Serial Numbers, provided:

(1) The boundaries of the section or ASCS Farm Serial Number are clearly identified and the insured acreage is easily determined; and

(2) The rice is planted in such a manner that the planting pattern does not continue into an adjacent section or ASCS Farm Serial Number; or

c. If you have a loss on any unit, production records for all harvested units must be provided to us. Production that is commingled between optional units will cause those units to be combined. If your rice acreage is not divided into optional units as provided in this section, your premium amount will be reduced as provided by the actuarial table.

6. Notice of Damage or Loss

For purposes of section 8 of the general crop insurance policy the representative sample of the unharvested crop must be at least 10 feet wide and the entire length of the field.

7. Claim for Indemnity

a. The indemnity will be determined on each unit by:

(1) Multiplying the insured acreage by the production guarantee;

(2) Subtracting therefrom the total production of rice to be counted (see subsection 7.b.);

(3) Multiplying the remainder by the price election; and

(4) Multiplying this product by your share.

b. The total production to be counted for a unit will include all harvested production including any production from a second rice crop harvested in the same crop year (Any mature production from volunteer rice growing in the rice will be counted as rice on a weight basis).

(1) Mature rough rice production which otherwise is not eligible for quality adjustment will be reduced in volume by .12 percent for each .1 percentage point of moisture in excess of 12.0 percent; or

(2) Mature rough rice production which, due to insurable causes:

(a) Has a total milling yield (heads, second heads, screening, and brewers) of less than 68 pounds per hundredweight;

(b) The whole kernel weight is less than 55 pounds per hundredweight for medium and short grain varieties;

(c) The whole kernel weight is less than 48 pounds per hundredweight for long grain varieties;

(d) Contains more than 4.0 percent chalky kernels in long grain varieties;

(e) Contains more than 6.0 percent chalky kernels in medium or short grain varieties;

(f) Contains more than 3.0 percent chalky kernels in other types; or

(g) Contains more than 2.5 percent red rice will have the production adjusted by:

(i) Dividing the value per pound of such rice, by the price per pound of U.S. No. 3 rough rice; and

(ii) Multiplying the result by the number of pounds of such rice.

(The applicable price for No. 3 rough rice will be the nearest mill center price on the earlier of the day the loss is adjusted or the day the rice was sold).

c. The production to be counted will include all appraised production as follows:

(1) All unharvested production on harvested acreage and potential production lost due to uninsured causes and failure to follow recognized good rice farming practices;

(2) Not less than the guarantee for any acreage which is abandoned or put to another use without our prior written consent or damaged solely by an uninsured cause;

(3) Appraised production on unharvested acreage.

(4) Appraised production on insured acreage for which we have given written consent to be put to another use unless such acreage is:

(i) Not put to another use before harvest of rice becomes general in the county and is reappraised by us;

(ii) Further damaged by an insured cause and is reappraised by us; or

(iii) Harvested.

d. A replanting payment is available under this endorsement. The replanting payment per acre will not exceed 400 pounds multiplied by the price election, multiplied by your share.

8. Cancellation and Termination Dates

The cancellation and termination dates are:

State and county	Cancellation and termination dates
Jackson, Victoria, Goliad, Bee, Live Oak, McMullen, LaSalle, Dimmit Counties, Texas, and all Texas counties south thereof.	February 15.
Missouri	April 15.
Florida	March 15.
All other Texas counties and all other states	March 31.

9. Contract Changes

The date by which contract changes will be available in your service office is December 31 preceding the cancellation date for counties with an April 15 cancellation date and November 30 (December 17 for the 1998 crop year only) preceding the cancellation date for all other counties.

10. Late Planting and Prevented Planting

(a) In lieu of subparagraphs 2.e.(4) and 21.o. of the General Crop Insurance Policy (§401.8), insurance will be provided for acreage planted to rice during the late planting period (see subparagraph (c)), and acreage you were prevented from planting (see subparagraph (d)). These coverages provide reduced production guarantees for such acreage. The reduced guarantees will be combined with the production guarantee for timely planted acreage for each unit. The premium amount for the late planted acreage and eligible prevented planting acreage will be the same as that for timely planted acreage. For example, assume you insure one unit in which you have a 100 percent (100%) share. The unit consists of 150 acres, of which 50 acres were planted timely, 50 acres were planted 7 days after the final planting date (late planted), and 50 acres are unplanted and eligible for prevented planting coverage. To calculate the amount of any indemnity which may be due to you, the production guarantee for the unit will be computed as follows:

(1) For timely planted acreage, multiply the per acre production guarantee for timely planted acreage by the 50 acres planted timely;

(2) For late planted acreage, multiply the per acre production guarantee for timely planted acreage by ninety-three percent (0.93) and multiply the result by the 50 acres planted late; and

(3) For prevented planting acreage, multiply the per acre production guarantee for timely planted acreage by:

(i) Thirty-five percent (0.35) and multiply the result by the 50 acres you were prevented from planting, if the acreage is eligible for prevented planting coverage, and if the acreage is left idle for the crop year, or if a cover crop is planted not for harvest. Prevented planting compensation hereunder will not be denied because the cover crop is hayed or grazed; or

(ii) Seventeen and five tenths percent (0.175) and multiply the result by the 50 acres you were prevented from planting, if the acreage is eligible for prevented planting coverage, and if you elect to plant a substitute crop for harvest after the 10th day following the final planting date for the insured crop. (This subparagraph (ii) is not applicable, and prevented planting coverage is not available hereunder, if you elected the Catastrophic Risk Protection Endorsement or you elected to exclude prevented planting coverage when a substitute crop is planted (see subparagraph 10(d)(1)(iii))).

The total of the three calculations will be the production guarantee for the unit. Your premium will be based on the result of multiplying the per acre production guarantee for timely planted acreage by the 150 acres in the unit.

(b) If you were prevented from planting, you must provide written notice to us not later than the acreage reporting date.

(c) Late Planting.

(1) For acreage planted after the final planting date but on or before 25 days after the final planting date, the production guarantee for each acre will be reduced for each day planted after the final planting date by:

(i) One percent (.01) for the first through the tenth day; and

(ii) Two percent (0.02) for the eleventh through the twenty-fifth day.

(2) In addition to the requirements of section 3 (Report of Acreage, Share, and Practice (Acreage Report)) of the General Crop Insurance Policy (§401.8), you must report the dates the acreage is planted within the late planting period.

(3) If planting of the rice continues after the final planting date, or you are prevented from planting rice during the late planting period, the acreage reporting date will be the later of:

(i) The acreage reporting date contained in the Actuarial Table; or

(ii) Five (5) days after the end of the late planting period.

(d) Prevented Planting (Including Planting After the Late Planting Period).

(1) If you were prevented from planting rice (see subsection 11(h)), you may elect:

(i) To plant rice during the late planting period. The production guarantee for such acreage will be determined in accordance with paragraph 10(c)(1);

(ii) Not to plant this acreage to any crop except a cover crop not for harvest. You may also elect to plant the insured crop after the late planting period. In either case, the production guarantee for such acreage will be thirty-five percent (35%) of the production guarantee for timely planted acres. For example, if your production guarantee for timely planted acreage is 2000 pounds per acre, your prevented planting production guarantee would be 700 pounds per acre (2000

pounds multiplied by 0.35). If you elect to plant the insured crop after the late planting period, production to count for such acreage will be determined in accordance with subsections 7b and c; or

(iii) Not to plant the intended crop but plant a substitute crop for harvest, in which case:

(A) No prevented planting production guarantee will be provided for such acreage if the substitute crop is planted on or before the tenth day following the final planting date for the insured crop; or

(B) A production guarantee equal to seventeen and five tenths percent (17.5%) of the production guarantee for timely planted acres will be provided for such acreage, if the substitute crop is planted after the tenth day following the final planting date for the insured crop. If you elected the Catastrophic Risk Protection Endorsement or excluded this coverage and plant a substitute crop, no prevented planting coverage will be provided. For example, if your production guarantee for timely planted acreage is 2000 pounds per acre, your prevented planting production guarantee would be 350 pounds per acre (2000 pounds multiplied by 0.175). You may elect to exclude prevented planting coverage when a substitute crop is planted for harvest and receive a reduction in the applicable premium rate. If you wish to exclude this coverage, you must so indicate, on or before the sales closing date, on your application or on a form approved by us. Your election to exclude this coverage will remain in effect from year to year unless you notify us in writing on our form by the applicable sales closing date for the crop year for which you wish to include this coverage. All acreage of the crop insured under this policy will be subject to this exclusion.

(2) Proof may be required that you had the inputs available to plant and produce the intended crop with the expectation of at least producing the production guarantee.

(3) In addition to the provisions of section 7 (Insurance Period) of the General Crop Insurance Policy (§ 401.8), the insurance period for prevented planting coverage begins:

(i) On the sales closing date contained in the Special Provisions for rice in the county for the crop year the application for insurance is accepted; or

(ii) For any subsequent crop year, on the sales closing date for the insured crop in the county for the previous crop year, provided continuous coverage has been in effect since that date. For example: If you make application and purchase a rice crop insurance policy for the 1996 crop year, prevented planting coverage will begin on the 1996 sales closing date for the insured crop in the county. If the rice coverage remains in effect for the 1997 crop year (is not terminated or cancelled during or after the 1996 crop year, except the policy may have been cancelled to transfer the policy to a different insurance provider, if there is no lapse in coverage), prevented planting coverage for the 1997 crop year began on the 1996 sales closing date.

(4) The acreage to which prevented planting coverage applies will not exceed the total eligible acreage on all Farm Service Agency (FSA) Farm Serial Numbers in which you have a share, adjusted for any reconstitution that may have occurred on or before the sales closing date. Eligible acreage for each FSA Farm Serial Number is determined as follows:

(i) If you participate in any program administered by the United States Department of Agriculture that limits the number of acres that may be planted for the crop year, the acreage eligible for prevented planting coverage will not exceed the total acreage permitted to be planted to the insured crop.

(ii) If you do not participate in any program administered by the United States Department of Agriculture that limits the number of acres that may be planted, and unless we agree in writing on or before the sales closing date, eligible acreage will not exceed the greater of:

(A) The FSA base acreage for the insured crop, including acres that could be flexed from another crop, if applicable;

(B) The number of acres planted to rice on the FSA Farm Serial Number during the previous crop year; or

(C) One hundred percent (100%) of the simple average of the number of acres planted to rice during the crop years that you certified to determine your yield.

(iii) Prevented planting coverage will not be provided for any acreage:

(A) That does not constitute at least 20 acres or 20 percent (20%) of the acreage in the unit, whichever is less (Acreage that is less than 20 acres or 20 percent of the acreage in the unit will be presumed to have been intended to be planted to the insured crop planted in the unit, unless you can show that you had the inputs available before the final planting date to plant and produce another insured crop on the acreage);

(B) For which the actuarial table does not designate a premium rate unless a written agreement designates such premium rate;

(C) Used for conservation purposes or intended to be left unplanted under any program administered by the United States Department of Agriculture;

(D) On which another crop is prevented from being planted, if you have already received a prevented planting indemnity, guarantee or amount of insurance for the same acreage in the same crop year, unless you provide adequate records of acreage and production showing that the acreage has a history of double-cropping in each of the last four years;

(E) On which the insured crop is prevented from being planted, if any other crop is

planted and fails, or is planted and harvested, hayed or grazed on the same acreage in the same crop year, (other than a cover crop as specified in paragraph (a)(3)(i) of this section, or a substitute crop allowed in paragraph (a)(3)(ii) of this section) unless you provide adequate records of acreage and production showing that the acreage has a history of double-cropping in each of the last four years;

(F) When coverage is provided under the Catastrophic Risk Protection Endorsement if you plant another crop for harvest on any acreage you were prevented from planting in the same crop year, even if you have a history of double cropping. If you have a Catastrophic Risk Protection Endorsement and receive a prevented planting indemnity, guarantee, or amount of insurance for a crop and are prevented from planting another crop on the same acreage, you may only receive the prevented planting indemnity, guarantee, or amount of insurance for the crop on which the prevented planting indemnity, guarantee, or amount of insurance is received; or

(G) For which planting history or conservation plans indicate that the acreage would have remained fallow for crop rotation purposes.

(iv) For the purpose of determining eligible acreage for prevented planting coverage, acreage for all units will be combined and be reduced by the number of rice acres timely planted and late planted. For example, assume you have 100 acres eligible for prevented planting coverage in which you have a 100 percent (100%) share. The acreage is located in a single FSA Farm Serial Number which you insure as two separate optional units consisting of 50 acres each. If you planted 60 acres of rice on one optional unit and 40 acres of rice on the second optional unit, your prevented planting eligible acreage would be reduced to zero (i.e., 100 acres eligible for prevented planting coverage minus 100 acres planted equals zero).

(5) In accordance with the provisions of section 3 (Report of Acreage, Share, and Practice (Acreage Report) of the General Crop Insurance Policy (§ 401.8), you must report by unit any insurable acreage that you were prevented from planting. This report must be submitted on or before the acreage reporting date. For the purpose of determining acreage eligible for a prevented planting production guarantee the total amount of prevented planting and planted acres cannot exceed the maximum number of acres eligible for prevented planting coverage. Any acreage you report in excess of the number of acres eligible for prevented planting coverage, or that exceeds the number of eligible acres physically located in a unit, will be deleted from your acreage report.

(6) If the amount of premium you are required to pay (gross premium less our subsidy) for the prevented planting acreage exceeds the prevented planting liability on a unit, prevented planting coverage will not be provided for that unit (no premium will be due and no indemnity will be paid for such acreage).

11. Meaning of Terms

(a) *Days*—calendar days.

(b) *Final planting date*—the date contained in the Actuarial Table by which the insured rice must initially be planted in order to be insured for the full production guarantee.

(c) *Harvest*—the completion of combining or threshing rice for grain on any acreage.

(d) *Late planted*—acreage planted during the late planting period.

(e) *Late planting period*—the period which begins the day after the final planting date for rice and ends twenty-five (25) days after the final planting date.

(f) *Mill center*—any location in which two or more mills are engaged in milling rough rice.

(g) *Planted*—uniform placement of an adequate amount of rice seed into a prepared seedbed by one of the following methods. Any acreage into which seed is placed in any other manner will not be considered as planted under the terms of this policy:

(1) Drill seeding—uniform placement of the rice seed into the prepared seedbed by use of a grain drill that incorporates the seed to a proper soil depth.

(2) Broadcast seeding—uniform distribution of the rice seed onto the surface of a prepared seedbed, followed by either mechanical incorporation of the seed to a proper soil depth in the seedbed or flushing the seedbed with water.

(3) Broadcast seeding into a controlled flood—uniform distribution of the rice seed onto a prepared seedbed that has been intentionally covered by water. The water must be free of movement and be completely contained on the acreage by properly constructed levees and gates.

(h) *Prevented planting*—Inability to plant the insured crop with proper equipment by the final planting date designated in the Special Provisions for the insured crop in the county or the end of the late planting period. You must have been unable to plant the insured crop due to an insured cause of loss that has prevented the majority of producers in the surrounding area from planting the same crop.

(i) *Production guarantee*—the number of pounds determined by multiplying the approved yield per acre by the coverage level percentage you elect.

(j) *Replanting*—performing the cultural practices necessary to replace the rice seed and replacing the rice seed in the insured

acreage with the expectation of growing a successful crop.

(k) *Second crop rice*—regrowth of a stand of rice originating from the initially insured rice crop following harvest and which can be harvested in the same crop year.

(l) *Timely planted*—rice planted by the final planting date, as established by the Actuarial Table, for rice in the county to be planted for harvest in the crop year.

[52 FR 45605, Dec. 1, 1987; 54 FR 48076, Nov. 21, 1989; 57 FR 54682, Nov. 20, 1992; 58 FR 67642, Dec. 22, 1993; 60 FR 62721, 62722, Dec. 7, 1995; 62 FR 28310, May 23, 1997; 62 FR 63633, Dec. 2, 1997]

§ 401.121 ELS cotton endorsement.

The provisions of the ELS Cotton Crop Insurance Endorsement for the 1990 through 1994 crop years are as follows:

FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE CORPORATION

EXTRA LONG STAPLE COTTON ENDORSEMENT

1. Insured Crop and Acreage

a. The crop insured will be Extra Long Staple cotton (''ELS'') and American Upland lint cotton (''AUP'') if the acreage was first planted in the crop year to ELS cotton.

b. The acreage of skip-row cotton insured will be the acreage occupied by the rows of cotton after eliminating the skipped-row portions.

c. In addition to the cotton not insurable in section 2 of the general crop insurance policy, we do not insure any cotton:

(1) Which is not irrigated if it is grown:

(a) Where a hay crop was harvested in the same calendar year; or

(b) Where a small grain crop reached the heading stage in the same calendar year;

(2) Planted in excess of any mandatory acreage limitations applicable to the farm by any program administered by the United States Department of Agriculture; or

(3) Destroyed, or put to another use in order to comply with other United States Department of Agriculture programs.

d. In lieu of subsection 2.e.(7) of the general crop insurance policy, we do not insure any cotton planted with another spring planted crop.

2. Causes of Loss

The insurance provided is against unavoidable loss of production resulting from the following causes occurring within the insurance period:

a. Adverse weather conditions;

b. Fire;

c. Insects;

d. Plant disease;

e. Wildlife;

f. Earthquake;

g. Volcanic eruption; or

h. Failure of the irrigation water supply due to an unavoidable cause occurring after the beginning of planting;

unless those causes are expected, excluded, or limited by the actuarial table or section 9 of the general crop insurance policy.

3. Annual Premium

The annual premium amount is computed by multiplying the production guarantee times the price election, times the premium rate, times the insured acreage, times your share at the time of planting, times any applicable premium adjustment percentage for which you may qualify as shown in the actuarial table, because you have not selected optional units as provided by the actuarial table.

4. Insurance Period

a. In lieu of subsection 7.(b) of the general crop insurance policy, (harvest of the unit) insurance will end upon removal of the cotton from the field.

b. The calendar date for the end of the insurance period is January 31.

5. Unit Division

Cotton acreage that would otherwise be one unit, as defined in section 17 of the general crop insurance policy, may be divided into more than one optional unit, if for each proposed unit:

a. You maintain written, verifiable records of planted acreage and harvested production for at least the previous crop year and production reports based on those records records are filed to obtain an insurance guarantee; and

b. Acreage planted to insured cotton is located in separate, legally identifiable sections (except in Florida) or, in the absence of section descriptions (and in all of Florida), the land is identified by separate ASCS Farm Serial Numbers, provided:

(1) The boundaries of the sections or ASCS Farm Serial Numbers are clearly identified and the insured acreage is easily determined; and

(2) The cotton is planted in such a manner that the planting pattern does not continue into the adjacent section or ASCS Farm Serial Number; or

c. The acreage planted to the insured cotton is located in a single section or ASCS Farm Serial Number and consists of acreage on which both an irrigated and nonirrigated practice are carried out, provided:

(1) Cotton planted on irrigated acreage does not continue into nonirrigated acreage in the same rows or planting pattern; and

(2) Planting, fertilizing, and harvesting are carried out in accordance with recognized

good dryland and irrigated farming practices for the area.

If you have a loss on any unit, production records for all harvested units must be provided to us. Production that is commingled between optional units will cause those units to be combined. If your cotton acreage is not divided into optional units as provided in this section, your premium amount will be reduced as provided on the actuarial table.

6. Notice of Damage or Loss

In addition to the provisions in section 8 of the general crop insurance policy;

a. You may not destroy any cotton on which an indemnity will be claimed until we give consent.

b. You must give us notice if you are going to replant any acreage originally planted to ELS cotton to AUP cotton.

c. For purposes of section 8 of the general crop insurance policy the representative sample of the unharvested crop must be at least 10 feet wide and the entire length of the field.

7. Claim for Indemnity

a. The indemnity will be determined on each unit by:

(1) Multiplying the insured acreage by the production guarantee;

(2) Subtracting therefrom the total production of cotton to be counted (see subsection 7.b.);

(3) Multiplying the remainder by the price election; and

(4) Multiplying this product by your share.

b. The total production to be counted for a unit will include all harvested and appraised production.

(1) Any mature ELS cotton production will be reduced when, due solely to insured causes, the quality of the ELS cotton produced is such that the price quotation for ELS cotton of like grade, staple length, and micronaire reading (price A) is less than 75 percent of price B. Price B is defined as the market price quotation for ELS cotton of the grade, staple length, and micronaire reading designated in the actuarial table for this purpose. The price quotations for prices A and B will be the market price quotations at the recognized market closest to the unit on the earlier of the day the loss is adjusted or the day the damaged ELS cotton is sold. In the absence of a price quotation on such date, the price quotations for the nearest prior date for which an ELS cotton price quotation was listed for both prices A and B will be used. The pounds of production to be counted will be determined by multiplying the number of pounds of mature production by price A and dividing the result by 75 percent of price B.

(2) Any AUP cotton harvested from acreage originally planted to ELS cotton in the same growing season will be reduced by the factor obtained by dividing the price of the AUP cotton by the price of ELS cotton of the grade, staple length, and micronaire reading shown in our actuarial table. The prices will be determined at the closest recognized market to the insured unit of the earlier of the date the loss is adjusted or the date the AUP cotton was sold.

(3) Appraised production to be counted will include:

(a) Mature and potential production on unharvested acreage;

(b) Unharvested production on harvested acreage and potential production lost due to uninsured causes and failure to follow recognized good cotton farming practices;

(c) Not less than the applicable guarantee for any acreage which is abandoned or put to another use without our prior written consent or damaged solely by an uninsured cause; and

(d) Not less than 25 percent of the production guarantee per acre for any acreage of cotton that is immature when we determine that harvest of cotton becomes general in the county.

(4) Any appraisal we have made on insured acreage for which we have given written consent to be put to another use will be considered production unless such acreage is:

(a) Not put to another use before harvest of cotton becomes general in the county and is reappraised by us;

(b) Further damaged by an insured cause and is reappraised by us; or

(c) Harvested.

(5) Any appraisal of the AUP cotton on acreage originally planter to ELS cotton will be reduced by the factor determined in section 7.b.(2) above. If prices are not yet available, the previous year's season average price will be used.

(6) The cotton stalks must not be destroyed on any acreage for which an indemnity is claimed, until we give consent. An appraisal of not less than the guarantee may be made on acreage where the stalks have been destroyed without our consent.

8. Cancellation and Termination Dates

The cancellation and termination dates are:

States	Cancellation and termination dates
New Mexico	April 15
All other states	March 31

9. Contract Changes

The date by which contract changes will be available in your service office is November 30 preceding the cancellation date.

10. Prevented Planting (Including Planting after the Final Planting Date)

(a) In lieu of subparagraph 2.e.(4) of the General Crop Insurance Policy (§ 401.8), insurance will be provided for acreage you were prevented from planting (see subparagraph 11.(h)). This coverage provides a reduced production guarantee for such acreage. The reduced guarantee will be combined with the production guarantee for timely planted acreage for each unit. The premium amount for eligible prevented planting acreage will be the same as that for timely planted acreage. For example, assume you insure one unit in which you have a 100 percent (100%) share. The unit consists of 100 acres, of which 50 acres were planted by the final planting date and 50 acres are unplanted and eligible for prevented planting coverage. To calculate the amount of any indemnity which may be due to you, the production guarantee for the unit will be computed as follows:

(1) For timely planted acreage, multiply the per acre production guarantee for timely planted acreage by the 50 acres planted timely; and

(2) For prevented planting acreage, multiply the per acre production guarantee for timely planted acreage by thirty-five percent (0.35) and multiply the result by the 50 acres eligible for prevented planting coverage.

The total of the two calculations will be the production guarantee for the unit. Your premium will be based on the result of multiplying the per acre production guarantee for timely planted acreage by the 100 acres in the unit.

(b) If you were prevented from planting ELS cotton (see subparagraph 11.(h)), you may elect:

(1) Not to plant this acreage to any crop that is intended for harvest in the same crop year. The production guarantee for such acreage which is eligible for prevented planting coverage will be thirty-five percent (0.35) of the production guarantee for timely planted acres. For example, if your production guarantee for timely planted acreage is 600 pounds per acre, your prevented planting production guarantee would be equivalent to 210 pounds per acre (600 pounds multiplied by 0.35). This section does not prohibit the preparation and care of the acreage for conservation practices, such as planting a cover crop, as long as such crop is not intended for harvest; or

(2) To plant ELS cotton after the final planting date. The production guarantee for such acreage will be thirty-five percent (0.35) of the production guarantee for timely planted acres. For example, if your production guarantee for timely planted acreage is 600 pounds per acre, you prevented planting production guarantee would be equivalent to 210 pounds per acre (600 pounds multiplied by 0.35). Production to count for such acreage will be determined in accordance with subparagraph 7.b.

(c) In addition to the provisions of section 7 (Insurance Period) of the General Crop Insurance Policy (§ 401.8), the beginning of the insurance period for prevented planting coverage is the sales closing date designated in the Actuarial Table for ELS cotton.

(d) You must provide written notice to us if you were prevented from planting. This notice must be given not later than three (3) days after the final planting date if you have unplanted acreage that may be eligible for prevented planting coverage.

(e) The acreage to which prevented planting coverage applies will be limited as follows:

(1) Eligible acreage will not exceed the greater of:

(i) The number of acres planted to ELS cotton on each ASCS Farm Serial Number during the previous crop year (adjusted for any reconstitution which may have occurred prior to the sales closing date);

(ii) The ASCS base acreage for ELS cotton reduced by any acreage reduction applicable to the farm under any program administered by the United States Department of Agriculture; or

(iii) One hundred percent (100%) of the simple average of the number of acres planted to ELS cotton during the crop years that were used to determine your yield;

unless we agree in writing, prior to the sales closing date, to approve acreage exceeding this limit.

(2) Acreage intended to be planted under an irrigated practice will be limited to the number of ELS cotton acres properly prepared to carry out an irrigation practice.

(3) A prevented planting production guarantee will not be provided for:

(i) Any acreage that does not constitute at least 20 acres or 20 percent (20%) of the acres in the unit whichever is less;

(ii) Land for which the Actuarial Table does not designate a premium rate unless you submit a written request for coverage for such acreage prior to the sales closing date for ELS cotton in the county. Upon your timely written request, we will provide a written insurance offer for such acreage;

(iii) Land used for conservation purposes or intended to be or considered to have been left unplanted under any program administered by the United States Department of Agriculture;

(iv) Land on which any crop, other than ELS cotton, has been planted and is intended for harvest, or has been harvested in the same crop year; or

(v) Land which planting history or conservation plans indicate would remain fallow for crop rotation purposes.

(4) For the purpose of determining eligible acreage for prevented planting coverage, acreage for all units will be combined and be reduced by the number of ELS cotton acres timely planted. For example, assume you have 100 acres eligible for prevented planting coverage in which you have a 100 percent (100%) share. The acreage is located in a single ASCS Farm Serial Number which you insure as two separate optional units consisting of 50 acres each. If you planted 60 acres of ELS cotton on one optional unit and 40 acres of ELS cotton on the second optional unit, your prevented planting eligible acreage would be reduced to zero (i.e., 100 acres eligible for prevented planting coverage minus 100 acres planted equals zero). If you report more ELS cotton acreage under this contract than is eligible for prevented planting coverage, we will allocate the eligible acreage to insured units based on the number of prevented planting acres and share you reported for each unit.

(f) When the ASCS Farm Serial Number covers more than one unit, or a unit consists of more than one ASCS Farm Serial Number, the covered acres will be pro-rated based on the number of acres in each unit or ASCS Farm Serial Number that could have been planted to ELS cotton in the crop year.

(g) In accordance with the provisions of section 3 (Report of Acreage, Share, and Practice (Acreage Report)) of the General Crop Insurance Policy (§401.8), you must report any insurable acreage you were prevented from planting. This report must be submitted on or before the acreage reporting date. Any acreage you report as eligible for prevented planting coverage which we determine is not eligible will be deleted from prevented planting coverage.

(h) If the amount of premium you are required to pay (gross premium less our subsidy) for the prevented planting acreage exceeds the prevented planting liability on a unit, prevented planting coverage will not be provided for that unit (no premium will be due and no indemnity will be paid for such acreage).

11. Meaning of Terms

(a) *Cotton*—Extra Long Staple cotton and acreage replanted to American Upland Cotton after ELS was destroyed by an insured cause.

(b) *Days*—calendar days.

(c) *ELS Cotton*—Extra Long Staple cotton (also called Pima Cotton and American-Egyptian Cotton).

(d) *Final planting data*—the date contained in the Actuarial Table by which the insured ELS cotton must initially be planted in order to be insured for the full production guarantee.

(e) *Harvest*—the removal of the seed cotton on each acre from the open cotton boll or the severance of the open cotton boll from the stalk by either manual or mechanical means.

(f) *Irrigated practice*—a method of producing a crop by which water is artificially applied during the growing season by appropriate systems, and at the proper times, with the intention of providing the quantity of water needed to produce at least the yield used to establish the irrigated production guarantee on the irrigated ELS cotton acreage.

(g) *Mature cotton*—ELS cotton which can be harvested either manually of mechanically and will include both unharvested and harvested cotton.

(h) *Prevented planting*—inability to plant ELS cotton with proper equipment by the final planting date due to an insured cause of loss which is general in the area (i.e., most producers in the surrounding area are unable to plant due to similar insurable causes) and which occurs between the sales closing date and the final planting date.

(i) *Production guarantee*—the number of pounds determined by multiplying the approved yield per acre by any applicable yield conversion factor for the row pattern planted, multiplied by the coverage level percentage you elect.

(j) *Replanted*—performing the cultural practices necessary to replant acreage to AUP cotton and replacing the AUP cotton seed after ELS cotton was destroyed by an insured cause in the same growing season.

(k) *Skip-row*—planting patterns consisting of alternating rows of cotton and fallow rows as defined by ASCS (if non-cotton rows are occupied by another crop any yield factor normally applied for skip-row cotton will not be applicable).

(l) *Timely planted*—ELS cotton planted by the final planting date, as established by the Actuarial Table, for ELS cotton in the county to be planted for harvest in the crop year.

[54 FR 48068, Nov. 21, 1989, as amended at 58 FR 67643, Dec. 22, 1993; 60 FR 56934, Nov. 13, 1995]

§401.122 Stonefruit endorsement.

The provisions of the Stonefruit Crop Insurance Endorsement for the 1988 through 1998 crop years are as follows:

FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE CORPORATION

Stonefruit Endorsement

1. Causes of Loss

a. The insurance provided is against unavoidable loss of production resulting from the following causes occurring within the insurance period:

(1) Adverse weather conditions;

(2) Earthquake;

(3) Fire;

(4) Wildlife;

(5) Volcanic eruption;

(6) An insufficient number of chilling hours to effectively break dormancy; or

(7) Failure of the irrigation water supply due to an unavoidable cause occurring after insurance attaches;

Unless these causes of loss are excepted, excluded, or limited by the actuarial table or section 9 of the general crop insurance policy.

b. In addition to the causes of loss not insured against under Section 1.b. of the general crop insurance policy, we will not insure against any loss of production due to:

(1) Fire, where weeds and other forms of undergrowth have not been controlled or tree pruning debris has not been removed from the orchard;

(2) Insect infestation;

(3) Split pits regardless of cause; or

(4) Inability to market as a direct result of quarantine, boycott, or refusal of any entity to accept or harvest production unless production has actual physical damage due to a cause specified in subsection 1.a.

2. Insured Crop and Acreage

a. The crop insured will be any of the following stonefruit types you elect in writing prior to the sales closing date and grown for fresh market fruit or processing (whichever is applicable) for which we provide a guarantee and premium rate:

Type I—Apricots—Fresh
Type II—Apricots—Processing
Type III—Nectarines—Fresh
Type IV—Peaches, Cling—Processing
Type V—Peaches, Freestone—Processing
type VI—Peaches, Freestone—Fresh

b. You may insure any fresh market Stonefruit of Type I Apricots or Type VI Freestone Peaches as processing Type II Apricots or Type V Freestone Peaches respectively by converting fresh market lugs, harvested or appraised, to equivalent processing tons using the weight equivalents provided in paragraph 12.d.

c. In lieu of the provisions of paragraph 2.e. of the general crop insurance policy, we do not insure any stonefruit acreage:

(1) Which is not irrigated;

(2) On which the trees have not reached the fifth growing season after being set out;

(3) Which has not produced at least 200 lugs fresh market production per acre (at least 2.2 tons per acre for processing types);

(4) For which acceptable production records for the type elected for at least the previous crop year are not provided;

(5) Which we inspect and consider not acceptable;

(6) Which is interplanted with another crop;

(7) On which is grown a type or variety: not established as adapted to the area; excluded by the actuarial table; or not regulated by the California Tree Fruit agreement or a related crop advisory board for the State (for applicable types);

(8) From which the fruit is harvested directly by the public; or

(9) If the orchard practices carried out are not in accordance with the orchard practices for which the premium rates have been established.

3. Report of Acreage, Share, Type, and Practice (Acreage Report)

The acreage report must be filed on or before January 31. You must report the crop type in addition to the information required by the general crop insurance policy for the acreage report.

4. Production Reporting and Production Guarantees

a. In addition to the production report required in section 4 of the general crop insurance policy, you must report:

(1) The number of bearing trees;

(2) The number of trees planted per acre;

(3) Known tree damage or use of production practices which have or may reduce the yield from previous levels; and

(4) If the number of bearing trees (fifth growing season and older) is reduced more than 10% from the preceding calendar year. (The production guarantee will be reduced 1 percent (through adjustment to your average yield) for each 1 percent reduction in excess of 10 percent).

b. You may select only one coverage level and price election per type for the crop year.

c. The processing price elections will be applied to any applicable type (except type III—Nectarines) where an election:

(1) Has not been made by the insured; or

(2) Is not available in accordance with the provisions of the actuarial table.

5. Annual Premium

The annual premium is computed by multiplying the production guarantee times the price election, times the premium rate, times the insured acreage, times your share at the time insurance attaches.

6. Insurance Period

In lieu of the provisions in section 7 of the general crop insurance policy, coverage begins for each crop year on February 1. Insurance ends on each acre at the earliest of:

a. Total destruction of the insured crop by type;

b. Harvest;

c. The date harvest would normally start for the type if the crop is not to be harvested;

d. Final adjustment of a loss; or

e. In all counties, the calendar date immediately following February 1 as follows:

(1) all apricots—July 31.

(2) all nectarines and peaches—September 30.

7. Units

Stonefruit acreage of each type, grown on non-contiguous land, that would otherwise be one unit as defined in section 17 of the general crop insurance policy, may be divided into more than one unit if you agree to pay an additional premium as provided for by the actuarial table and if for each proposed unit you maintain written, verifiable records of acreage and harvested production for at least the previous crop year.

If you have a loss on any unit, production records for all harvested units must be provided. Production that is commingled between units will cause the production from those units to be combined for the purpose of calculating an indemnity.

8. Notice of Damage or Loss

In lieu of the notices required in subsections 8.a.(2),(3), and (4) of the general crop insurance policy, in case of damage or probable loss you must give us written notice within 72 hours of the date of damage and indicate the cause of damage and whether a claim for indemnity is probable. Notwithstanding the previous sentence, if damage occurs within 72 hours of or during harvest, immediate notice stating the cause of damage and probability of a claim must be given to us. If notice is given under this paragraph, we must be notified of the time of harvest at least 72 hours before harvest begins.

9. Claim for Indemnity

In addition to Section 9 of the general crop insurance policy:

a. The indemnity will be determined separately for each unit of types I, III, and VI by:

(1) Multiplying the insured acreage by the production guarantee;

(2) Subtracting therefrom the total production of fresh stonefruit by type to be counted (see section 9.b. or c.);

(3) Multiplying the remainder by the price election; and

(4) Multiplying this result by the insured share.

b. The total production (standard lug equivalents) (see section 12.d.) to be counted for a unit will include all production harvested, by type and all appraised production. For fresh apricots (Type I), such production must meet the California Department of Food and Agriculture minimum standards. For fresh nectarines (Type III) and fresh freestone peaches (Type VI), such production must meet U.S. #1 standards as modified by the latest California Tree Fruit Agreement Publication.

(1) Production of fresh stonefruit damaged by insurable causes within the insurance period, that could be marketed for any use as other than fresh packed stonefruit, will be determined by multiplying the number of tons that could be marketed by the value per ton of fruit or $50.00 per ton, whichever is greater, and dividing that result by the highest price election available for the type. This result will be the number of standard lug equivalents to be considered as production to count.

(2) Appraised production to be counted will include:

(a) Unharvested production on harvested acreage and potential production lost due to uninsured causes;

(b) Not less than the applicable guarantee for any acreage which is abandoned, destroyed by you without our prior written consent, or not inspected by us prior to the completion of harvest;

(c) Any unharvested production where good stonefruit cultural practices were discontinued following an appraisal; and

(d) Any appraised production on unharvested acreage.

(3) Any appraisal we have made on insured acreage will be considered production to count unless such appraised production is:

(a) Not harvested before the harvest of stonefruit becomes general in the county and is reappraised by us;

(b) Further damaged by an insured cause and is reappraised by us; or

(c) Harvested.

(4) The amount of production of any unharvested type may be determined on the basis of orchard appraisals conducted after the end of the insurance period or discontinuance of harvest. We may appraise and consider as production to count, any insured fruit remaining on acreage not clean harvested.

(5) We may delay final appraisal until the extent of damage can be determined.

c. The total production in tons to be counted for a processing unit will include all production harvested and all appraised production:

(1) For processing apricots (Type II), such production must meet California Department of Food and Agriculture minimum standards:

(2) For processing clingstone peaches (Type IV), such production must be graded by the California State Inspection Service as #2 or better;

(3) For processing freestone peaches (Type V), such production must meet California Department of Food and Agriculture minimum standards and will include all production harvested and appraised which is acceptable to the processor;

(4) Appraised production to be counted for Types II, IV, and V will include:

(a) Potential production lost due to uninsured causes and failure to follow recognized good stonefruit production practices;

(b) Not less than the guarantee for any acreage which is abandoned, damaged solely by an uninsured cause, or destroyed by you without our consent; and

(c) Any unharvested production.

(5) Any appraisal for processing fruit types will be conducted based on procedure stated in subsection 9.b(2), (3), and (4).

d. In the absence of acceptable records to determine the disposition of harvested stonefruit, we may elect to determine such disposition and the amount of such production to be counted for the unit.

e. You must authorize us in writing to examine and obtain any records pertaining to production and marketing of the insured fruit under this contract from the broker, shipper, canner, advisory board, marketing order or any other source we deem necessary.

10. The Cancellation and Termination Dates

The cancellation and termination dates are January 31.

11. Contract Changes

The date by which contract changes will be available in your service office is October 31 preceding the cancellation date. Acceptance of any change will be conclusively presumed in the absence of notice from you to cancel the contract.

12. Meaning of Terms

For the purpose of Stonefruit crop insurance:

a. *Appraisal* means an estimate of the potential production determined by our representative using our prescribed procedures.

b. *Crop Year* means the period beginning with the date insurance attaches and extending through the normal harvest time and will be designated by the calendar year in which the insured type is normally harvested.

c. *Harvest* means the picking of mature fruit from the trees by hand or machine.

d. *Lug* means a container of fresh fruit of the weights shown below. All fresh production to count of varying lug sizes will be converted to standard lug equivalents on the basis of the following average net pounds of packed fruit:

Type	Pounds/ lug
I Apricots	24
III Nectarines	25
VI Freestone Peaches	22

e. *Ton* means a volume of apricots or processing peaches of type II, IV, or V marketable through processing channels and equaling 2000 pounds.

[53 FR 6561, Mar. 2, 1988, as amended at 63 FR 29935, June 2, 1998]

§ 401.123 Safflower seed crop endorsement.

The provisions of the Safflower Seed Crop Insurance Endorsement for the 1988 through the 1997 crop year.

FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE CORPORATION

Safflower Seed Crop Endorsement

1. Insured Crop

a. The crop insured will be safflower seed (''safflowers'').

b. In addition to the safflowers not insurable in section 2 of the general crop insurance policy, we do not insure any safflowers on which safflowers, sunflowers, dry beans, soybeans, mustard, rapeseed, or lentils have been grown the preceding crop year.

2. Causes of Loss

The insurance provided is against unavoidable loss of production resulting from the following causes occurring within the insurance period:

a. Adverse weather conditions;

b. Fire;

c. Insect infestation;

d. Plant disease;

e. Wildlife;

f. Earthquake;

g. Volcanic eruption; or

h. If applicable, failure of the irrigation water supply due to an unavoidable cause occurring after the beginning of planting;

unless those causes are excepted, excluded, or limited by the actuarial table or subsection 9 of the general policy.

3. Annual Premium

The annual premium is computed by multiplying the production guarantee times the price election, times the premium rate, times the insured acreage, times your share at the time of planting.

4. Insurance Period

The calendar date for the end of insurance period is October 31 of the calendar year in which the safflowers are normally harvested.

5. Unit Division

Safflower acreage that would otherwise be one unit, as defined in section 17 of the general crop insurance policy, may be divided into more than one unit if you agree to pay additional premium as provided for by the actuarial table and if for each proposed unit you maintain written verifiable records of planted acreage and harvested production for at least the previous crop year; and either

a. Acreage planted to insured Safflowers is located in separate legally identifiable sections or, in the absence of section descriptions the land is identified by separate ASCS Farm Serial Numbers, provided:

(1) The boundaries of the section or Farm Serial Number are clearly identified, and the insured acreage can be easily determined; and

(2) The safflowers are planted in such a manner that the planting pattern does not continue into the adjacent section or Farm Serial Number; or

b. Acreage planted to safflowers is located in a single section or ASCS Farm Serial Number and consists of acreage on which both an irrigated and nonirrigated practice are carried out, provided:

(1) Safflowers planted on irrigated acreage does not continue into nonirrigated acreage in the same rows or planting pattern (Nonirrigated corners of a center pivot irrigation system are part of the irrigated unit. The production from the total unit, both irrigated and nonirrigated, is combined to determine your yield for the purpose of determining the guarantee for the unit.); and

(2) Planting, fertilizing and harvesting are carried out in accordance with recognized good irrigated and nonirrigated farming practices for the area.

If you have a loss on any unit, production records for all harvested units must be provided. Production that is commingled between optional units will cause those units to be combined for the purpose of calculating an indemnity.

6. Notice of Damage or Loss

The representative samples of unharvested safflowers as required in section 8 of the general crop insurance policy will be at least 10 feet wide and the entire length of the field.

7. Claim for Indemnity

a. The indemnity will be determined on each unit by:

(1) Multiplying the insured acreage by the production guarantee;

(2) Subtracting from that result the total production of safflowers to be counted;

(3) Multiplying the remainder by the price election; and

(4) Multiplying this result by your share.

b. The total production (in pounds) to be counted for a unit will include all harvested and appraised production.

(1) Mature safflower production which otherwise is not eligible for quality adjustment will be reduced .12 percent for each .1 percentage point of moisture in excess of 8.0 percent.

(2) Mature safflower production will be adjusted for quality when, due to insurable causes, such production has a test weight below 35 pounds per bushel or has seed damage in excess of 25 percent as determined by a grader licensed to grade safflowers by the Federal Grain Inspection Service.

(3) Mature safflower production which is eligible for quality adjustment, due to insurable causes, will be adjusted by:

(a) Dividing the value per pound of damaged safflowers by the average market price per pound for undamaged safflowers; and

(b) Multiplying the result by the number of pounds of such safflowers.

For the purpose of this insurance, the applicable price for damaged safflowers will be not less than 50 percent of the average market price for undamaged safflowers.

(4) Any harvested production from other volunteer plants growing in the safflowers will be counted as safflowers on a weight basis.

(5) Appraised production to be counted will include:

(a) Unharvested production on harvested acreage and potential production lost due to uninsured causes;

(b) Not less than the guarantee for any acreage which is abandoned or put to another use without our prior written consent or damaged solely by an uninsured cause; and

(c) Any appraised production on unharvested acreage.

(6) Any appraisal we have made on insured acreage for which we have given written consent to be put to another use will be considered production unless such acreage is:

(a) Not put to another use before harvest of safflowers becomes general in the county and reappraised by us;

(b) Further damaged by an insured cause and reappraised by us; or

(c) Harvested.

8. Cancellation and Termination Dates

The cancellation and termination dates for California are December 31, beginning December 31, 1991. For all other states, the cancellation and termination dates are April 15.

9. Contract Changes

Contract changes will be available at your service office by August 31 prior to the cancellation date for California, and by December 31 prior to the cancellation date for all other states.

10. Meaning of Terms

a. *Harvest* means the completion of combining or threshing of safflowers on the unit.

b. *Value per pound of damaged safflowers* means the value of the damaged safflowers (test weight below 35 pounds per bushel or seed damage in excess of 25 percent) at the local market but not less than 50 percent of

the average market price for undamaged safflowers.

[52 FR 45159, Nov. 25, 1987, as amended at 54 FR 28795, July 10, 1989; 55 FR 40788, Oct. 5, 1990; 62 FR 42649, Aug. 8, 1997]

§ 401.124 Sunflower seed crop endorsement.

The provisions of the Sunflower Seed Crop Insurance Endorsement for the 1988 through 1994 crop years are as follows:

FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE CORPORATION

Sunflower Seed Crop Endorsement

1. Insured Crop

a. The crop insured will be sunflower seed (''sunflowers'').

b. Unless otherwise provided by the actuarial table, insurance will attach only on acreage initially planted in rows far enough apart to permit cultivation; but, if such insured acreage is destroyed and replanted by broadcasting, drilling, or in rows too close to permit cultivation. it will be considered insured acreage.

2. Causes of Loss

The insurance provided is against unavoidable loss of production resulting from the following causes occurring within the insurance period:

a. Adverse weather conditions;
b. Fire;
c. Insects;
d. Plant disease;
e. Wildlife;
f. Earthquake;
g. Volcanic eruption; or
h. If applicable, failure of the irrigation water supply due to an unavoidable cause occurring after the beginning of planting;

unless those causes are excepted. excluded, or limited by the actuarial table or section 9 of the general policy.

3. Annual Premium

a. The annual premium is computed by multiplying the production guarantee times the price election, times the premium rate, times the insured acreage, times your share at the time of planting.

b. If you are eligible for a premium reduction in excess of 5 percent based on your insuring experience through the 1984 crop year under the terms of the experience table contained in the sunflower policy in effect for the 1985 crop year, you will continue to receive the benefit of that reduction subject to the following conditions:

(1) No premium reduction will be retained after the 1991 crop year;

(2) The premium reduction will not increase because of favorable experience;

(3) The premium reduction will decrease because of unfavorable experience in accordance with the terms of the policy in effect for the 1985 crop year;

(4) Once the loss ratio exceeds .80, no further premium reduction will apply; and

(5) Participation must be continuous.

4. Insurance Period

The calendar date for the end of insurance period is November 30 of the calendar year in which the sunflowers are normally harvested.

5. Unit Division

Sunflower acreage that would otherwise be one unit, as defined in section 17 of the general crop insurance policy, may be divided into more than one unit if you agree to pay additional premium as provided for by the actuarial table and if for each proposed unit you maintain written verifiable records of planted acreage and harvested production for at least the previous crop year; and either

a. Acreage planted to insured sunflowers is located in separate legally identifiable sections or, in the absence of section descriptions the land is identified by separate ASCS Farm Serial Numbers, provided:

(1) The boundaries of the section or Farm Serial Number are clearly identified, and the insured acreage can be easily determined; and

(2) The safflowers are planted in such a manner that the planting pattern does not continue into the adjacent section or Farm Serial Number; or

b. The acreage planted to sunflowers is located in a single section or Farm Serial Number and consists of acreage on which both an irrigated and nonirrigated practice are carried out, provided:

(1) Sunflowers planted on irrigated acreage does not continue into nonirrigated acreage in the same rows or planting pattern (Nonirrigated corners of a center pivot irrigation system are part of the irrigated unit. The production from the total unit, both irrigated and nonirrigated, is combined to determine your yield for the purpose of determining the guarantee for the unit.); and

(2) Planting, fertilizing and harvesting are carried out in accordance with recognized irrigated and nonirrigated farming practices for the area.

If you have a loss on any unit, production records for all harvested units must be provided. Production that is commingled between optional units will cause those units to be combined.

6. Notice of Damage or Loss

The representative samples of unharvested sunflowers as required in section 8 of the

general crop insurance policy will be at least 10 feet wide and the entire length of the field.

7. Claim for Indemnity

a. The indemnity will be determined on each unit by:

(1) Multiplying the insured acreage by the production guarantee;

(2) Subtracting therefrom the total production of sunflowers to be counted (see section 9e);

(3) Multiplying the remainder by the price election; and

(4) Multiplying this result by your share.

b. The total production (in pounds) to be counted for a unit will include all harvested and appraised production.

(1) Mature sunflower production (quantity) which otherwise is not eligible for quality adjustment will be reduced .12 percent for each .1 percentage point of moisture in excess of 10 percent; or

(2) Mature production will be adjusted for quality when, due to insurable causes, the insured sunflower seed crop grades below the following:

	Oil type	Non-oil type
Test weight	Less than 25 pounds	Less than 22 pounds.
Damaged kernels	More than 10% total	More than 5% total

Sunflowers grading below these standards will be adjusted by:

(a) dividing the value per pound by the price per pound of No. 2 sunflowers; and

(b) multiplying the result by the number of pounds of insured sunflowers.

The applicable price for No. 2 sunflowers will be the local market price on the earlier of the day the loss is adjusted or the day the sunflowers are sold.

(3) Any harvested production from other crops growing in the sunflowers will be counted as sunflowers on a weight basis.

(4) Appraised production to be counted will include:

(a) Potential production lost due to uninsured causes and failure to follow recognized good sunflower farming practices;

(b) Not less than the guarantee for any acreage which is abandoned or put to another use without our prior written consent or damaged solely by an uninsured cause; and

(c) Any unharvested production or harvested or unharvested acreage.

(5) Any appraisal we have made on insured acreage and given written consent for that acreage to be put to another use will be considered production unless such acreage is:

(a) Not put to another use before harvest of sunflowers becomes general in the county and reappraised by us;

(b) Further damaged by an insured cause and reappraised by us; or

(c) Harvested.

c. A replant payment is available under the Sunflower Endorsement. No replant payment will be made on acreage on which our appraisal exceeds 90 percent of the guarantee. The payment per acre will not exceed the product obtained by multiplying 175 pounds times the price election, times your share.

8. Replant Payment

In accordance with paragraph 9.h. of the general crop insurance policy a replant payment not to exceed the product by multiplying 175 pounds times the prime elective, times your share may be made.

9. Cancellation and Termination Date

The cancellation and termination date for all states is April 15.

10. Contract Changes

The date by which contract changes will be available in your service office will be December 31 preceding the cancellation date.

11. Meaning of Terms

a. *Harvest* means the completion of combining or threshing of sunflowers on the unit.

b. *Replanting* means performing the cultural practices necessary to replant insured acreage to sunflowers.

[52 FR 45155, Nov. 25, 1987, as amended at 53 FR 40718, Oct. 18, 1988; 54 FR 20369, May 11, 1989; 54 FR 20504, May 12, 1989; 54 FR 33493, Aug. 15, 1989; 60 FR 56934, Nov. 13, 1995]

§ 401.125 Fig endorsement.

The provisions of the Fig Crop Insurance Endorsement for the 1988 through 1994 crop years are as follows:

FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE CORPORATION

Fig Endorsement

1. Insured Crop

a. The crop insured will be commercially grown dried figs.

b. In addition to the figs not insurable under section 2 of the general crop insurance policy, we do not insure any figs:

(1) Which are not irrigated;
(2) Which have not reached the seventh growing season after being set out;
(3) Grown for purposes other than for dried figs;
(4) Grown with another crop;
(5) Unless acceptable production records for at least the previous crop year are provided;
(6) With less than 90 percent of a stand based on the original planting pattern unless we agree, in writing, to insure such acreage;
(7) Which we inspect and consider not acceptable;
(8) For the crop year the application is filed unless such acreage has been inspected and accepted by us; or
(9) Acquired for the crop year unless such acreage has been inspected and accepted by us.

2. Causes of Loss

a. The insurance provided is against unavoidable loss of production resulting from the following causes occurring within the insurance period:
(1) Adverse weather;
(2) Earthquake;
(3) Fire;
(4) Volcanic eruption;
(5) Wildlife; and
(6) Failure of the irrigation water supply due to an unavoidable cause occurring after insurance attaches;

unless those causes are excepted, excluded or limited by the actuarial table or section 9 of the general crop insurance policy.

b. In addition to the causes of loss not insured against in section 1 of the general crop insurance policy, we will not insure against:
(1) Any loss of production due to fire, where weeds and other forms of undergrowth have not been controlled or tree pruning debris has not been removed from the grove; or
(2) The inability to market the fruit as a direct result of quarantine, boycott, or refusal of any entity to accept production.

3. Report of Acreage, Share, Type and Practice (Acreage Report)

a. In addition to the information required in section 3 of the general crop insurance policy, you must report the crop type.

b. You must submit the acreage report described in section 3 of the general crop insurance policy by March 1.

c. By applying for fig crop insurance, you authorize us to determine or verify your production and acreage from records maintained by the California Fig Advisory Board or the fig packer.

4. Annual Premium

The annual premium amount is computed by multiplying the production guarantee times the price election, times the premium rate, times the insured acreage, times your share on the date insurance attaches.

5. Insurance Period

In lieu of the provisions of section 7 of the general crop insurance policy insurance attaches on each unit on March 1 and insurance ends at the earliest of:
(1) Total destruction of the fig crop;
(2) The date harvest of the figs (by type) should have started on any acreage that will not be harvested;
(3) Harvest of the figs;
(4) Final adjustment of a loss; or
(5) October 31.

6. Unit Division

a. In addition to the provisions in subsection 17.q. of the general crop insurance policy, a unit will be all insurable acreage of an insurable type of fig in the county.

b. Fig acreage that would otherwise be one unit may be divided into more than one unit if you agree to pay additional premium as provided for by the acturial table and if for each proposed unit:
(1) You maintain written, verifiable records of acreage and harvested production for at least the previous crop year, and production reports based on those records are filed to obtain an insurance guarantee; and
(2) The acreage of insured figs is located on noncontiguous land. If you have a loss on any unit, production records for all harvested units must be provided. Production that is commingled between optional units will cause those units to be combined.

7. Claim for Indemnity

a. The indemnity will be determined on each unit by:
(1) Multiplying the insured acreage by the production guarantee;
(2) Subtracting therefrom the total production of figs to be counted (see subsection 7.b.);
(3) Multiplying the remainder by the price election; and
(4) Multiplying this product by your share.

b. The total production (pounds) to be counted for a unit will include all harvested and appraised marketable figs, as defined by the Marketing Order for Dried Figs, as amended.
(1) All substandard production must be inspected by us and we must give written consent to you prior to delivery to the substandard pool. If the substandard production is not inspected or we do not give written consent prior to the delivery to the substandard pool, all production will be counted as marketable production.
(2) Appraised production to be counted will include:

(a) Potential production lost due to uninsured causes and failure to follow recognized good fig farming practices;

(b) Not less than the guarantee for any acreage which is abandoned, damaged solely by an uninsured cause, or destroyed by you without our consent; and

(c) Any unharvested production.

(3) Any appraisal we have made on insured acreage will be considered production to count unless such acreage is:

(a) Not harvested before the harvest of figs becomes general in the county;

(b) Further damaged by an insured cause and reappraised by us; or

(c) Harvested.

8. Cancellation and Termination Dates

The cancellation and termination dates are February 28.

9. Contract Changes

The date on which contract changes will be available in your service office is October 31 preceding the cancellation date.

10. Meaning of Terms

a. *Harvest* means the picking of the figs from the trees or ground by hand or machine for the purpose of removal from the orchard.

b. *Non-contiguous land* means land which is not touching at any point, except that land which is separated by only a public or private right-of-way will be considered contiguous.

c. *Substandard production* means production that does not meet minimum grade standards and is defined as ''substandard'' by the Marketing Order for Dried Figs, as amended, which is in effect on the date insurance attaches.

[53 FR 15015, Apr. 27, 1988, as amended at 60 FR 56934, Nov. 13, 1995]

§ 401.126 Onion endorsement.

The provisions of the Onion Endorsement for the 1988 through the 1997 crop years are as follows:

FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE CORPORATION

Onion Endorsement

1. Crop Insured

a. The crop insured will be onions planted for harvest as dry onions (bulb onions).

b. In addition to the onions not insurable under section 2 of the general crop insurance policy, we do not insure any onions planted for green (bunch) or seed onions, including chives, garlic, leek, or scallions.

c. A late planting agreement will be available.

2. Causes of Loss

The insurance provided is against unavoidable loss of production resulting from the following causes occurring within the insurance period:

a. Adverse weather conditions;

b. Fire;

c. Insects;

d. Plant disease;

e. Wildlife;

f. Earthquake;

g. Volcanic eruption; or

h. If applicable, failure of the irrigation water supply due to an unavoidable cause occurring after the beginning of planting;

unless those causes are excepted, excluded, or limited by the actuarial table or section 9 of the general crop insurance policy.

3. Annual Premium

The annual premium is computed by multiplying the production guarantee times the price election, times the premium rate, times the insured acreage, times your share at the time of planting.

4. Insurance Period

In lieu of section 7 of the general crop insurance policy, insurance attaches on each unit or part of a unit when the onions are planted and ends at the earliest of:

(a) Total destruction of the onions on the unit;

(b) Five days after digging of the onions;

(c) Removal of the onions from the field;

(d) Final adjustment of a loss on a unit; or

(e) The following dates for the calendar year in which the onions are normally harvested:

Washington–Walla Walla Sweets and any other non-storage type onion—July 31

Colorado—September 30

All other Washington onions and all other states—October 15

5. Unit Division

Onion acreage that would otherwise be one unit, as defined in the general policy, may only be further divided into units by onion type (Red, Yellow, or White) if you agree to pay an additional premium as provided for by the actuarial table and if for each proposed unit by type:

a. You maintain written verifiable records of planted acreage and harvested production for at least the previous crop year and production reports by type based on those records are filed to obtain an insurance guarantee.

b. The acreage boundaries between onion types is clearly identifiable, the insured acreage is easily determined and the onions

are planted in such a manner that the planting pattern does not continue into the adjacent field of different type (maximum number of units, three); or

c. The acreage planted to onions consists of acreage on which both irrigated and nonirrigated practices are carried out, provided:

(1) Onions planted on irrigated acreage do not continue into nonirrigated acreage in the same rows or planting pattern (Nonirrigated corners of a center pivot irrigation system are part of the irrigated unit. The production from the total unit, both irrigated and nonirrigated, is combined to determine the unit yield for the purpose of determining the guarantee for the unit); and

(2) Planting, fertilizing and harvesting are carried out in accordance with recognized irrigated and nonirrigated farming practices for the area (maximum number of units, six; three irrigated and three non-irrigated).

6. Notice of Damage or Loss

In addition to the notices required in the general crop insurance policy and in case of damage or probable loss:

a. You must give us written notice if you want to harvest the onions (After such notice is given, we will appraise the potential production. If we are unable to do so before harvest, you may harvest the crop, provided representative samples are left for appraisal purposes.); and

b. Any representative sample must be at least 10 feet wide and the entire length of the field.

7. Claim for Indemnity

a. The indemnity will be determined on each unit by:

(1) Multiplying the insured acreage by the production guarantee;

(2) Multiplying the result by the price election;

(3) Subtracting therefrom the dollar amount obtained by multiplying the total production of onions to be counted (see subsection 7b.) by the larger of your price election or the local market price at the time the onions are appraised; and

(4) Multiplying this result by your share.

b. The total production (in hundredweight) to be counted for a unit will include all harvested and appraised production.

(1) The extent of any loss may be determined no later than the date onions are placed in storage or delivered to a packer or processor, whichever is earlier.

(2) Appraised production to be counted will include:

(a) Unharvested production on harvested acreage and potential production lost due to uninsured causes;

(b) Not less than the guarantee for any acreage which is abandoned or put to another use without our prior written consent or damaged solely by an uninsured cause;

(c) Not less than the guarantee for any acreage from which the harvested production is disposed of without our prior written consent and such disposition prevents accurate determination of production; and

(d) Any appraised production on unharvested acreage.

(3) Any appraisal we have made on insured acreage for which we have given written consent for another use will be considered production unless such acreage is;

(a) Not put to another use before harvest of onions becomes general in the county for the planting period and reappraised by us;

(b) Further damaged by an insured cause and reappraised by us; or

(c) Harvested.

8. Cancellation and Termination Dates

The cancellation and termination dates are March 1st.

9. Contract Changes

The contract change date is December 31 preceding the cancellation date.

10. Meaning of Terms

Harvest means the digging of onions and placement of the onions into a container.

[53 FR 19217, May 27, 1988, as amended at 62 FR 28613, May 27, 1997]

§ 401.127 Cranberry endorsement.

The provisions of the Cranberry Crop Insurance Endorsement for the 1990 through the 1997 crop years are as follows:

FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE CORPORATION

Cranberry Endorsement

1. Insured Crop

a. The crop insured will be cranberries which are grown for processing or fresh market.

b. Except by written agreement between you and us or unless provided by the actuarial table, we do not insure any acreage:

(1) Unless at least four growing seasons have elapsed between the date the vines were set out and the date insurance attaches;

(2) With less than 90 percent of a stand of bearing vines based on the original planting pattern; or

(3) That is being renovated and not being used to produce a full crop for the current year.

2. Causes of Loss

a. The insurance provided is against unavoidable loss of production resulting from

the following causes occurring within the insurance period:

(1) adverse weather conditions;

(2) fire;

(3) wildlife;

(4) earthquake;

(5) volcanic eruption;

(6) insects;

(7) plant disease;

(8) if applicable, failure of the irrigation water supply due to an unavoidable cause occurring after insurance attaches; or

(9) failure or breakdown of irrigation equipment or facilities due to direct damage to the irrigation equipment or facilities from an insurable cause of loss if the cranberry crop is damaged by freezing temperatures within 72 hours of such equipment or facilities failure and the equipment or facilities could not have been made operational or replaced within such 72-hour time period;

unless those causes are excepted, excluded, or limited by the actuarial table or section 9 of the general crop insurance policy.

b. We do not insure against any loss caused by the failure or breakdown of irrigation equipment or facilities except as provided in section 2.a.(9) above.

3. Annual Premium

The annual premium amount is computed by multiplying the production guarantee times the price election, times the premium rate, times the insured acreage, times your share on the date insurance attaches.

4. Insurance Period

a. In addition to the provisions in section 7 of the general crop insurance policy, for unharvested acreage, the date by which acreage should have been harvested is added as one of the dates, the earliest of which is used to designate the end of the insurance period. The calendar date for the end of the insurance period is November 20. The calendar date for the beginning of the insurance period is November 21.

b. If you obtain any insurable acreage of cranberries on or before January 5 of any crop year, insurance will be considered to have attached to such acreage at the beginning of the insurance period if we inspect such acreage and accept it in writing. If you convey any acreage of cranberries on or before January 5 of any crop year, insurance will not be considered to have attached to such acreage for that crop year.

5. Unit Division

Cranberry acreage that would otherwise be one unit, as defined in section 17 of the general crop insurance policy, may be divided into more than one unit if you agree to pay an additional premium if required by the actuarial table and if for each proposed unit:

a. you maintain written verifiable records of acreage and harvested production for at least the previous crop year and production reports based on those records are timely filed to obtain an insurance guarantee; and

b. the acreage planted to insured cranberries in the county is located on non-contiguous land.

If you have a loss on any unit, production records for all harvested units must be provided. Production that is commingled between optional units will cause those units to be combined.

6. Notice of Damage or Loss

In addition to section 8 of the general crop insurance policy, in case of damage or probable loss:

a. You must immediately give us written notice of the loss or probable loss, including the dates of damage, if probable loss is determined within 15 days prior to or during harvest.

b. If you are going to claim an indemnity on any unit, you must give us notice not later than 72 hours after the earliest of:

(1) Total destruction of the cranberries on the unit;

(2) Discontinuance of harvest of any acreage on the unit; or

(3) The date harvest would normally start in the area if any acreage on the unit is not to be harvested.

c. Unless notice has been given under section b. above, and in addition to the other notices required by this section, if you are going to claim an indemnity on any unit, you must give us written notice not later than 10 days after the earlier of:

(1) Harvest of the unit; or

(2) November 20 of the crop year.

7. Claim for Indemnity

a. In addition to the provisions of subsection 9.b. of the general crop insurance policy, we will not pay any indemnity unless you authorize us, in writing, to examine and obtain any records from any person or entity pertaining to the production and marketing of the insured cranberries.

b. The indemnity will be determined on each unit by:

(1) Multiplying the insured acreage by the production guarantee;

(2) Subtracting from that result the total production of cranberries to be counted (see subsection 7.c.);

(3) Multiplying the remainder by the price election; and

(4) Multiplying this result by your share.

c. The total production (in barrels) to be counted for a unit will include all harvested and appraised production.

(1) Cranberry production which, due to insurable causes, is determined not to meet

quality requirements of the receiving handler, would not meet those requirements if properly handled, and has a value of less than 75 percent of the market price for cranberries meeting the minimum requirements will be adjusted by:

(a) Dividing the value per barrel of such cranberries by the market price per barrel for cranberries meeting the minimum requirements; and

(b) Multiplying the result by the number of barrels of such cranberries.

(2) Appraised production to be counted will include:

(a) Potential production lost due to uninsured causes and failure to follow recognized good cranberry farming practices;

(b) Not less than the guarantee for any acreage which is abandoned, damaged solely by an uninsured cause or destroyed by you without our consent; and

(c) Any unharvested production.

(3) Any appraisal we have made on insured acreage will be considered production to count unless such acreage is:

(a) Not harvested before the harvest of cranberries becomes general in the county and reappraised by us;

(b) Further damaged by an insured cause and reappraised by us; or

(c) Harvested.

(4) We may determine the amount of production of any unharvested cranberries on the basis of field appraisals conducted after the end of the insurance period.

8. Cancellation and Termination Date

The cancellation and termination date is November 20.

9. Contract Changes

All contract changes will be available at your service office by August 31 preceding the cancellation date.

10. Meaning of Terms

a. *Barrel* means 100 pounds of cranberries.

b. *Direct damage* means actual physical damage to the equipment or facilities which is the direct result of an insurable cause of loss.

c. *Harvest* means picking of the cranberries from the vines for the purpose of removal from the land.

d. *Irrigation equipment, facilities, and water supply* means the supply of water and the mechanical and constructed equipment and facilities used to deliver the water to the cranberry crop so as to prevent damage due to drought or freeze.

e. *Non-contiguous land* means land which is not touching at any point. Land that is separated only by a public or private right-of-way will be considered contiguous.

[54 FR 20501, May 12, 1989, as amended at 62 FR 5905, Feb. 10, 1997]

§ 401.129 Tobacco (guaranteed plan) endorsement.

The provisions of the Tobacco (Guaranteed Plan) Crop Insurance Endorsement for the 1990 through the 1998 crop years are as follows:

FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE CORPORATION

Tobacco (Guaranteed Plan) Endorsement

1. Insured Crop and Acreage

a. The crop insured will be any of the following tobacco types you elect which are grown on insured acreage and for which a guarantee and premium rate are provided by the actuarial table:

Flue Cured
- Type 11A
- Type 11B
- Type 12
- Type 13
- Type 14

Maryland
- Type 32

Cigar Filler
- Type 41
- Type 42
- Type 44

Cigar Wrapper
- Type 61
- Type 55

Fire Cured
- Type 21
- Type 22
- Type 23

Burley
- Type 31

Dark Air
- Type 35
- Type 36
- Type 37

Cigar Binder
- Type 51
- Type 52
- Type 54

b. In addition to the acreage not insurable under section 2 of the general crop insurance policy, we do not insure any acreage:

(1) On which the tobacco was destroyed or put to another use for the purpose of conforming with any other program administered by the United States Department of Agriculture; or

(2) Planted to tobacco of a discount variety under provisions of the tobacco price support program.

2. Causes of Loss

The insurance provided is against unavoidable loss of production resulting from the following causes occurring within the insurance period:

a. Adverse weather conditions;

b. Fire;

c. Insects;
d. Plant disease;
e. Wildlife;
f. Earthquake;
g. Volcanic eruption; or
h. If applicable, failure of the irrigation water supply due to an unavoidable cause occurring after the beginning of planting;

unless those causes are excepted, excluded, or limited by the actuarial table or section 9 of the general crop insurance policy.

3. Annual Premium

a. The annual premium amount is computed by multiplying the production guarantee for the unit times the applicable price election, times the premium rate, times the insured acreage, times your share at the time of planting, applying any applicable premium adjustment percentage for which you may qualify as shown on the actuarial table.

b. If you are eligible for a premium reduction in excess of 5 percent based on your insurance experience through the 1985 crop year under the terms of the experience table contained in the guaranteed tobacco policy in effect for the 1986 crop year, you will continue to receive the benefit of the reduction subject to the following conditions:

(1) No premium reduction will be retained after the 1991 crop year;

(2) The premium reduction amount will not increase because of favorable experience;

(3) The premium reduction amount will decrease because of unfavorable experience in accordance with the terms of the policy in effect for the 1986 crop year;

(4) Once the loss ratio exceeds .80, no further premium reduction will apply; and

(5) Participation must be continuous.

4. Insurance Period

In lieu of the provisions of section 7 of the general crop insurance policy the following will apply:

Insurance attaches on each unit or part of a unit when the tobacco is planted (see subsection 10(e)) and ends at the earliest of:

a. Total destruction of the tobacco;
b. Weighing-in at the tobacco warehouse;
c. Removal of the tobacco from the unit (except for curing, grading, packing, or immediate delivery to the tobacco warehouse);
d. Final adjustment of a loss; or
e. On the following dates of the crop year:

(1) Types 11 and 12—November 30;
(2) Type 13—October 31;
(3) Type 14—October 15;
(4) Types 31 & 36—February 28;
(5) Types 21, 35 and 37—March 15;
(6) Types 22 and 23—April 15;
(7) Type 32—May 15;
(8) All other types—April 30.

5. Unit Division

1. Tobacco acreage of an insurable type that would otherwise be one unit, as defined in section 17 of the general crop insurance policy, may be divided into more than one unit if for each proposed unit:

a. You maintain written verifiable records of planted acreage and harvested production for at least the previous crop year and production reports based on those records are filed to obtain an insurance guarantee; and

b. Acreage planted to insured tobacco is located on land identified by separate ASCS Farm Serial Numbers, provided:

(1) The boundaries of the ASCS Farm Serial Numbers are clearly identified and the insured acreage is easily determined; and

(2) The tobacco is planted in such a manner that the planting pattern does not continue into an adjacent ASCS Farm Serial Number.

If you have a loss on any unit, production records for all harvested units must be provided. If your tobacco acreage is not in a divided unit as provided above, your premium will be reduced as provided by the actuarial table. Production that is commingled between optional units will cause those units to be combined for insurance purposes only.

6. Notice of Damage or Loss

For purposes of section 8 of the general crop insurance policy; the representative sample of the unharvested crop must be at least 10 feet wide and the entire length of each field.

7. Claim for Indemnity

a. An indemnity will be determined for each unit by:

(1) Multiplying the insured acreage by the production guarantee;

(2) Subtracting therefrom the total production of tobacco to be counted (see subsection 7.b.);

(3) Multiplying the remainder by the applicable price election; and

(4) Multiplying this result by your share.

b. The total production (in pounds) to be counted for a unit will include all harvested and appraised production.

(1) Harvested tobacco production which, due to insurable causes, has a value less than the market price for tobacco of the same type, will be adjusted by:

(a) Dividing the average value per pound of the harvested production by the market price per pound; and

(b) Multiplying that result by the number of pounds of such damaged harvested tobacco.

(c) If due to insurable causes there is no market price available for the grade being adjusted, the production to count will be reduced 20% for each grade that the production falls below the lowest grade with a market price (see subsection 10.d.(2)).

(2) All harvested tobacco production which is not damaged by insurable causes and cannot be sold in the current market year will be considered production to count.

(3) To enable us to determine the fair market value of tobacco not sold through auction warehouses, we must be allowed:

(a) To inspect such tobacco before it is sold, contracted to be sold, or otherwise disposed of; and

(b) At our option to obtain additional offers on your behalf.

(4) Appraised production to be counted will include:

(a) Not less than the guarantee for any acreage which is abandoned or put to another use without our prior written consent or damaged solely by an uninsured cause;

(b) Not less than 35 percent of the guarantee for all unharvested acreage;

(c) Unharvested production on harvested acreage; and

(d) Potential production lost due to uninsured cause and to failure to follow recognized good tobacco farming practices.

(5) We may appraise any acreage of tobacco types 11, 12, 13, or 14 on which the stalks have been destroyed without our consent at not less than the guarantee.

(6) Any appraisal we have made on insured acreage for which we have given written consent to be put to another use will be considered production unless such acreage is:

(a) Not put to another use before harvest of tobacco becomes general in the county and reappraised by us; or

(b) Further damaged by an insured cause and reappraised by us; or

(c) Harvested.

(7) The commingled production of units will be prorated to such units in proportion to our liability on the harvested acreage of each unit.

(8) No replanting payment will be made under this endorsement.

8. Cancellation and Termination Dates

State and county	Cancellation and termination dates
Alabama; Florida; Georgia; South Carolina; and Surry, Wilkes, Caldwell, Burke, and Cleveland Counties, North Carolina, and all North Carolina counties east thereof..	March 31
All other North Carolina Counties and all other states.	April 15

9. Contract Changes

Contract changes will be available at your service office by December 31 prior to the cancellation date.

10. Meaning of Terms

a. *Average value per pound* means the total value of all harvested production from the unit divided by the harvested pounds and may include the value of any harvested production which is not sold.

b. *County* means the land defined in the general crop insurance policy and any land identified by an ASCS Farm Serial Number for the county but physically located in another county.

c. *Harvest* means the completion of cutting or priming of tobacco on any acreage from which at least 20 percent of the production guarantee per acre shown by the actuarial table is cut or primed with the intent of marketing.

d. *Market price:*

(1) For types, 11, 12, 13, 14, 21, 22, 23, 31, 35, 36, 37, 42, 44, 54, and 55, means the average price support level per pound for the insured type of tobacco as announced by the United States Department of Agriculture under the tobacco price support program (if for any crop year price support for the insured type is not in effect, we will use the season average price in the belt or area through the day tobacco sales are completed on any unit or part thereof which is harvested); and

(2) For types 32, 41, 51, 52, and 61 means the season average price for the applicable type of tobacco, (such price will be the season average price for the current crop year for any unit or part thereof which is harvested) and may be established by including the value of sold and unsold production.

e. *Planting* means transplanting the tobacco plant from the bed into the field.

[54 FR 48070, Nov. 21, 1989, as amended at 63 FR 34551, June 25, 1998]

§ 401.130 Grape endorsement.

The provisions of the Grape Endorsement for the 1991 through 1997 (1990 through 1997 in California) crop years are as follows:

FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE CORPORATION

Grape Endorsement

1. Insured Crop

a. The crop insured;

(1) For California only, will be any insurable variety of grapes you elect which are grown for wine, juice, raisins or canning.

(2) For all other states, will be all insurable varieties of grapes which are grown for wine, juice, raisins or canning.

b. In addition to the grapes not insurable under section 2 of the General Crop Insurance Policy, we do not insure any grapes:

(1) If the producing vines, after being set out or grafted, have not reached the number of growing seasons designated by the actuarial table;

(2) If the producing vines have not produced an average of two (2) tons of grapes per acre; or

(3) Produced by vines where there is less than a ninety percent (90%) stand of bearing vines based on the current planting pattern;

unless inspected by us and we agree, in writing, to insure such grapes.

2. Causes of Loss

a. The insurance provided is against unavoidable loss of production resulting from the following causes occurring within the insurance period:

(1) Adverse weather conditions;

(2) Fire;

(3) Wildlife;

(4) Earthquake;

(5) Volcanic eruption; or

(6) If applicable, failure of the irrigation water supply; unless those causes are excepted, excluded, or limited by the actuarial table or section 9 of the General Crop Insurance Policy.

b. In addition to the causes of loss not insured against under section 1 of the General Crop Insurance policy, we will not insure against any loss of production due to fire if weeds and other forms of undergrowth have not been controlled or vine pruning debris has not been removed from the vineyard. We also specifically do not insure against the inability to market the grapes as a direct result of quarantine, boycott, or refusal of any entity to accept production, unless production has actual physical damage due to a cause specified in subsection 2.a. above.

3. Report of Acreage, Share, Practice, and Type (Acreage Report)

In addition to the information required by section 3 of the General Crop Insurance Policy, you must report the crop type and variety.

4. Coverage Levels and Price Elections

Only one coverage level (50%, 65%, or 75%) and only one price election set (high, medium, or low) will be applicable to all your insurable grapes.

5. Production Reporting and Production Guarantees

In addition to the information required in section 4 of the General Crop Insurance Policy, you must report:

a. The number of bearing vines; and

b. Any vine damage or change in farming practices which may reduce yields from previous levels.

6. Annual Premium

The annual premium amount is computed by multiplying the production guarantee times the price election, times the premium rate, times the insured acreage, times your share on the date insurance attaches, times any applicable premium adjustment percentage for which you may qualify as shown in the actuarial table.

7. Insurance Period

a. The calendar date on which insurance attaches is:

(1) November 21 in Idaho, Oregon, and Washington;

(2) February 1 in California; and

(3) December 11 in all other states.

b. The date harvest should have started on any acreage which is not harvested, is added to section 7 of the General Crop Insurance Policy as one of the items which ends the insurance period.

c. The calendar date for the end of the insurance period is:

(1) October 10 in Mississippi;

(2) November 10 in California, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington; and

(3) December 10 in all other states.

d. If you acquire an insurable share in any insurable acreage on or before the acreage reporting date of any crop year and if we inspect, consider acceptable, and agree in writing, to insure such acreage, insurance will be considered to have attached to such acreage on the calendar date for the beginning of the insurance period. If you relinquish your insurable interest on any acreage of grapes on or before the acreage reporting date of any crop year insurance will not be considered to have attached to such acreage for that crop year unless a transfer of right to an indemnity is entered into by all affected parties and the service office is notified in writing of such transfer prior to the acreage reporting date.

8. Unit Division

a. In California only, in addition to units as defined in section 17 of the General Crop Insurance Policy, each grape variety will be a separate unit. Grape acreage that would otherwise be one unit, as provided herein and in section 17 of the General Crop Insurance Policy, may be divided into more than one optional unit if, for each proposed unit you maintain written, verifiable records of planted acreage and harvested production for at least the previous crop year; production reports based on those records are filed to obtain an insurance guarantee; and the insured grapes are located on land owned by you which is noncontiguous. Land rented by you for cash, a fixed commodity payment or any consideration other than a share in the insured crop will be considered owned by you.

b. In all other states, grape acreage that would otherwise be one unit as defined in section 17 of the General Crop Insurance Policy may be divided into more than one optional unit if, for each proposed unit you

maintain written, verifiable records of planted acreage and harvested production for at least the previous crop year; production reports based on those records are filed to obtain an insurance guarantee; and

(1) The insured grapes are designated in the actuarial table as separate group A or group B varieties;

(2) The insured grapes are located on noncontiguous land;

(3) The acreage of insured grapes is located in separate, legally identifiable sections or, in the absence of section descriptions, the land is identified by separate ASCS Farm Serial Numbers, provided:

(a) The boundaries of the section or ASCS Farm Serial Number are clearly identified and the insured acreage can be easily determined; and

(b) The grapes are planted in such a manner that the planting pattern does not continue into the adjacent section or ASCS Farm Serial Number; or

(4) The acreage of insured grapes is located in a single section or ASCS Farm Serial Number and consists of acreage on which both an irrigated and nonirrigated practice are carried out, provided:

(a) Grapes planted on irrigated acreage do not continue into nonirrigated acreage in the same rows or planting pattern; and

(b) Farming practices are carried out in accordance with recognized good dryland and irrigated farming practices for the area.

c. If you have a loss on any unit, production records for all harvested units must be provided to us. Production that is commingled between optional units will cause those units to be combined.

9. Notice of Damage or Loss

In addition to the notices required in section 8 of the General Crop Insurance Policy, and if you are going to claim an indemnity on any unit, you must give us notice not later than 72 hours:

a. After total destruction of the grapes on the unit;

b. After discontinuance of harvest on the unit; or

c. Before harvest would normally start if any acreage on the unit is not to be harvested.

If notice is given under this subsection, the notice requirement under subsection 8.a.(4) of the General Crop Insurance Policy is not applicable.

10. Claim for Indemnity

a. The indemnity will be determined on each unit by:

(1) Multiplying the insured acreage by the production guarantee;

(2) Multiplying this product by the price election;

(3) Subtracting the dollar amount obtained by multiplying the total production to be counted (see subsection 9.c.) by the price election; and

(4) Multiplying this result by your share.

b. If a unit contains acreage to which more than one price election applies, the dollar amount of insurance and the dollar amount of production to be counted will be determined separately for such acreage and then added together to determine the total amount for the unit.

c. The total production (tons) to be counted for a unit will include all harvested and appraised production:

(1) Grapes which, due to insurable causes, have a value less than 75 percent of the average market price of undamaged grapes of the same variety will be eligible for quality adjustment. In California, the average market price will be the price shown by the Federal State Market News California Wine Report for the same week in which the damaged grapes were valued. In all other states, the average market price will be determined by averaging the prices being paid by usual marketing outlets for the area during the week in which the damaged grapes were valued. Damaged production will be adjusted by:

(a) Dividing the value per ton of the grapes by the highest price election available for such grapes; and

(b) Multiplying the result (not to exceed 1) by the number of tons of such grapes.

(2) Appraised production to be counted will include:

(a) Unharvested production on harvested acreage and potential production lost due to uninsured causes and failure to follow recognized good grape management practices;

(b) Not less than the guarantee for any acreage which is abandoned, damaged solely by an uninsured cause, or destroyed by you without our consent; and

(c) Any appraised production on unharvested acreage.

(3) Any appraisal we have made on insured acreage will be considered production to count unless such appraised production is:

(a) Further damaged by an insured cause and reappraised by us; or

(b) Harvested.

(4) If any grapes are harvested before or after normal maturity or for a special use (such as champagne or Botrytis affected grapes), the production of such grapes will be increased by the factor obtained by dividing the price per ton received for such grapes by the price per ton for fully matured grapes of the type for which the claim is being made.

11. Cancellation and Termination Dates

a. The cancellation date in:

(1) California is January 31 of the calendar year in which the crop normally blooms;

(2) Idaho, Oregon, and Washington is November 20 of the calendar year prior to the year of normal bloom; and

(3) All other states is December 10 of the calendar year prior to the year of normal bloom.

b. The termination date in:

(1) California is January 31 of the calendar year following the year of normal bloom;

(2) Idaho, Oregon, and Washington is November 20 of the calendar year in which the crop normally blooms; and

(3) All other states is December 10 of the calendar year in which the crop normally blooms.

12. Contract Changes

The date by which contract changes will be available in your service office is August 31 preceding the cancellation date for all states except California, and October 31 preceding the cancellation date for California.

13. Meaning of Terms

a. *Crop Year* means the period beginning with the date insurance attaches to the grape crop and extending through normal harvest time, and will be designated by the calendar year in which the grapes are normally harvested.

b. *Harvest* means the mechanical or manual removal of grapes from the vines.

c. *Noncontiguous Land* means any land whose boundaries do not touch at any point. Land which is separated by a public or private right-of-way, waterway or irrigation canal will be considered to be touching (contiguous).

d. *Ton* means 2,000 pounds.

[54 FR 43270, Oct. 24, 1989, as amended at 62 FR 33741, June 23, 1997]

§401.131 High-risk land exclusion option.

The provisions of the High-Risk Land Exclusion Option for the 1990 and subsequent crop years are as follows:

FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE CORPORATION

High-Risk Land Exclusion Option

This is a continuous Option. Refer to item 5 of this Option.

Insured's Name
Contract No.
Address
Crop Year
Crops
County
Identification No.
SSN
TAX

Upon our approval of this Option, we agree to amend your Federal Crop Insurance Policy to exclude from crop insurance coverage all high-risk land for the identified crops and county in which you have a share, subject to the following terms and conditions:

1. The Option must be submitted to us on or before the final date for accepting applications for the initial crop year in which you wish to exclude high-risk land.

2. In the event of a loss on any insured unit, you must provide separate production records showing planted acreage and harvested production for any acreage which is excluded from crop insurance coverage under this Option.

3. By signing this Option, you are declining crop insurance coverage under the general crop insurance policy and the crop endorsement on your high-risk land.

4. As used in this Option, ''high-risk'' land is any land which is not classified as an ''R'' classification contained in the actuarial table.

5. This Option may be cancelled by either you or us for any succeeding crop year by giving written notice on or before the cancellation date provided by the policy, preceding such crop year.

6. You must report, on the acreage report for each crop year, the acreage of the crop planted on high-risk land.

7. All other provisions of the policy not in conflict with this Option are applicable.

Insured's Signature
Date

Corporation Representative's Signature and Code Number
Date

COLLECTION OF INFORMATION AND DATA (PRIVACY ACT)

To the extent that the information requested herein relates to the information supplier's individual capacity as opposed to the supplier's entrepreneurial (business) capacity, the following statements are made in accordance with the Privacy Act of 1974, as amended (5 U.S.C. 552(a)). The authority for requesting information to be furnished on this form is the Federal Crop Insurance Act, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1501 *et seq.*) and the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation Regulations contained in 7 CFR Chapter IV.

The information requested is necessary for the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation (FCIC) to process this form to provide insurance, determine eligibility, determine the correct parties to the agreement or contract, determine and collect premiums, and pay indemnities. Furnishing the Tax Identification Number (Social Security Number) is voluntary and no adverse action will result from the failure to furnish that number. Furnishing the information required by this

form, other than the Tax identification (Social Security) Number, is also voluntary; however, failure to furnish the correct, complete information requested may result in rejection of this form, rejection of or substantial reduction in any claim for indemnity, ineligibility for insurance, and a unilateral determination of the amount of premium due. (See below for information on the consequences of furnishing false or incomplete information).

The information furnished on this form will be used by federal agencies, FCIC employees, and contractors who require such information in the performance of their duties. The information may be furnished to: FCIC contract agencies, employees and loss adjusters; reinsured companies; other agencies within the United States Department of Agriculture; the Internal Revenue Service; the Department of Justice, or other federal or State law enforcement agencies; credit reporting agencies and collection agencies; and in response to judicial orders in the course of litigation.

A false claim made to the Corporation, or a false statement made on a matter within the jurisdiction of the Corporation, may subject the maker to criminal and civil penalties (18 U.S.C. 1001, 1006; 31 U.S.C. 3729, 3730).

[54 FR 43273, Oct. 24, 1989]

§ 401.133 Sugarcane endorsement.

The provisions of the Sugarcane Crop Insurance Endorsement for the 1991 through 1995 crop years are as follows:

FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE CORPORATION

Sugarcane Endorsement

1. Insured Crop and Acreage

a. The crop insured will be sugarcane grown for processing for sugar or for seed.

b. The acreage insured for each crop year will be plant and stubble cane grown on insurable acreage.

2. Causes of Loss

The insurance provided is against unavoidable loss of production resulting from the following causes occurring within the insurance period:

a. Adverse weather conditions;
b. Fire;
c. Insects;
d. Plant disease;
e. Wildlife;
f. Earthquake;
g. Volcanic eruption; or
h. If applicable, failure of the irrigation water supply due to an unavoidable cause occurring after insurance attaches;

unless those causes are excepted, excluded, or limited by the actuarial table or section 9 of the general crop insurance policy.

3. Annual Premium

The annual premium amount is computed by multiplying the production guarantee times the price election, times the premium rate, times the insured acreage, times your share at the time insurance attaches, times any applicable premium adjustment percentage for which you may qualify as shown in the actuarial table.

4. Insurance Period

In addition to the provisions in section 7 of the general crop insurance policy, the following will apply.

a. Insurance attaches on plant cane at the time of planting unless otherwise provided for in writing by us and on stubble cane on the first day following harvest unless the cane was damaged by conditions occurring before harvest. If the stubble cane was damaged before harvest, insurance will attach on the later of April 15 or 30 days following harvest. Notwithstanding the first sentence of this paragraph, insurance will attach on stubble cane in Louisiana, after the second crop year, only on the later of April 15 or 30 days after harvest.

b. The calendar dates for the end of insurance period are:

(1) Louisiana.....January 31;
(2) All other states.....April 30.

5. Unit Division

Sugarcane acreage that would otherwise be one unit, as defined in section 17 of the general crop insurance policy, may be divided into more than one unit if for each proposed unit:

a. You maintain written, verifiable records of planted acreage and harvested production for at least the previous crop year and production reports based on those records are filed to obtain an insurance guarantee;

b. The acreage planted to insured sugarcane is located in separate, legally identifiable sections or, in the absence of section descriptions, the land is identified by separate Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service (ASCS) Farm Serial Numbers, provided:

(1) The boundaries of the sections or Farm Serial Numbers are clearly identifiable and the insured acreage can be determined; and

(2) The sugarcane is planted in such a manner that the planting pattern does not continue into the adjacent section or Farm Serial Number; and

c. The acreage planted to the insured sugarcane is located in a single section or Farm Serial Number and consists of acreage on which both irrigated and nonirrigated practices are carried out, provided:

(1) Sugarcane planted on irrigated acreage does not continue into nonirrigated acreage in the same rows or planting pattern; and

(2) Planting, fertilizing and harvesting are carried out in accordance with applicable recognized good dry-land and irrigated farming practices for the area.

If you have a loss of any unit, production records for all harvested units must be provided to us. Production that is commingled between optional units will cause those units to be combined. If your sugarcane acreage is not divided into optional units as provided in this section, your premium will be reduced as provided by the actuarial table.

6. Notices

a. You must give us notice at least 15 days before you begin cutting any sugarcane for seed. During this time we may make an appraisal for the sugar potential. If we do not appraise the acreage, the production to count will be the per acre production guarantee for the unit. Your notice must include the unit number and the number of acres you intend to harvest as seed.

b. For the purposes of section 8 of the general crop insurance policy, in case of damage or probable loss and you intend to harvest, the required representative samples of unharvested sugarcane must be at least 10 feet wide and the entire length of the field.

7. Claim for Indemnity

If an indemnity is to be claimed on any unit, you must leave the stalks on unharvested acreage and the stubble on harvested acreage intact until inspected by us.

a. The indemnity will be determined on each unit by:

(1) Multiplying the insured acreage by the production guarantee;

(2) Subtracting therefrom the total production of sugar to be counted (see subsection 7.b.);

(3) Multiplying the remainder by the price election; and

(4) Multiplying this result by your share.

(b) The total production (in pounds of sugar) to be counted for a unit will include all harvested and appraised production.

(1) Sugar production to count from acreage damaged by freeze within the insurance period, which cannot be processed for sugar by the boiling house operation, will be determined by dividing the dollar amount received from the mill for the damaged sugarcane by the price per pound of raw sugar (The applicable price for raw sugar will be the local market price on the earlier of the day the loss is adjusted or the day such sugar is sold);

(2) Appraised production to be counted will include:

(a) Any appraisal under subsections 6.(a), 7.b.(3) and 7.b.(4);

(b) Unharvested production on harvested acreage, potential production lost due to uninsured causes, and failure to follow recognized good sugarcane farming practices;

(c) Not less than the guarantee for any acreage which is abandoned or put to another use without our prior written consent or damaged solely by an uninsured cause; and

(d) Any unharvested production.

Appraisals and harvested production not processed for sugar will be given in pounds of sugar.

(3) We will make an appraisal of not less than the production guarantee per acre on any harvested acreage on which the stubble is destroyed prior to our inspection.

(4) An appraisal for inadequate stand will be made at the time of inspection on sugarcane acreage where insurance did not attach the first day following harvest. If the product of the number of stalks per acre multiplied by 2, multiplied by the factor (percentage of sugar) contained in the actuarial table for that purpose does not equal the per-acre guarantee, the per acre appraisal for inadequate stand will be the difference between the appraised production and the production guarantee.

(5) Any appraisal we have made on insured acreage for which we have given written consent to be put to another use will be considered production to count unless such acreage is:

(a) Not put to another use before harvest of sugarcane becomes general in the county and is reappraised by us;

(b) Further damaged by an insured cause and is reappraised by us; or

(c) Harvested.

8. Cancellation and Termination Dates

The cancellation and termination date is September 30.

9. Contract Changes

The date by which contract changes will be available in your service office is August 15 preceding the cancellation date.

10. Report of Production

There is a one-year lag period for reporting your sugarcane production. You must report production for the previous crop year before the cancellation date for the subsequent crop year.

11. Meaning of Terms

a. *Crop year* means the period from planting for plant cane and the day following harvest for stubble cane until the end of the insurance period and is designated by the calendar year in which the sugarcane harvest normally begins in the county.

b. *Harvest* means the cutting and removing of sugarcane from the field.

c. *Plant cane* (see definition of sugarcane).

d. *Stubble cane* (see definition of sugarcane).

e. *Sugarcane* means either:

(1) Plant cane growing from seed planted that crop year; or

(2) Stubble cane growing from the stubble left to produce another crop from previously harvested sugarcane.

[55 FR 25955, June 26, 1990, as amended at 58 FR 33509, June 18, 1993; 60 FR 56934, Nov. 13, 1995]

§ 401.134 Texas citrus tree endorsement.

The provisions of the Texas Citrus Tree Endorsement for the 1989 through 1997 crop years are as follows:

FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE CORPORATION

Texas Citrus Tree Endorsement

1. Insured Crop

a. The crop insured will be any of the following insurable citrus tree types (hereafter called trees) you elect:

Type I Early and mid-season orange trees;
Type II Late orange (including Temple) trees;
Type III Grapefruit trees except types IV and V;
Type IV. Rio Red and Star Ruby grapefruit trees; or
Type V Ruby Red grapefruit trees;

which are set out for the purpose of harvesting citrus as fresh fruit or juice.

b. In addition to the citrus trees not insurable in section 2 of the general crop insurance policy, we do not insure any citrus trees;

(1) Which are not irrigated;

(2) For the crop year the application for insurance is filed unless we inspect the acreage and consider it acceptable;

(3) Which have been grafted onto existing root stock or nursery stock within the one year period prior to the date insurance attaches; or

(4) In any established groves which do not have the potential to produce at least 70 percent of the area average yield for the type and age, unless we agree in writing to insure such trees;

c. We may exclude from insurance or limit the amount of insurance on any acreage which was not insured by us the previous crop year.

2. Causes of Loss

a. The insurance provided is against unavoidable damage to citrus trees resulting from the following causes occurring within the insurance period:

(1) Freeze;

(2) Excess moisture;

(3) Hail;

(4) Fire;

(5) Tornado;

(6) Excess wind; or

(7) Failure of the irrigation water supply;

unless those causes are excluded, or limited by the actuarial table or section 9 of the general crop insurance policy.

b. In addition to the causes of loss not insured against in section 1 of the general crop insurance policy, we will not insure against any damage to trees due to fire if weeds and other forms of undergrowth have not been controlled or tree pruning debris has not been removed from the grove.

3. Report of Acreage, Share, Number, Type, Age of Trees, and Practice (Acreage Report)

a. In addition to the information required in section 3 of the general crop insurance policy, you must report:

(1) The number and type of trees;

(2) The date of original set out; and

(3) The date of replacement or dehorning, if more than 10 percent of the trees on any unit have been replaced or dehorned in the previous 5 years.

b. If any insurable acreage of trees is set out after June 1, and you elect to insure such acreage during that crop year, you must report to us within 72 hours of the completion of set out the acreage, practice, type, number of trees, date set out is completed, and your share.

c. The date by which you must annually submit the acreage report is June 30 of the calendar year in which insurance attaches.

4. Amounts of Insurance

a. The amount of insurance shown on the actuarial table will be reduced for any acreage which has not reached the fourth growing season after being set out or the fifth year following dehorning. The amount of insurance will be the product obtained by multiplying the amount of insurance contained in the actuarial table by:

(1) 33 percent the year of set out or the year following dehorning (insurance will be limited to this amount until trees that are set out are one year of age or older on June 1);

(2) 60 percent the first growing season after being set out or the second year following dehorning;

(3) 80 percent the second growing season after being set out or the third year following dehorning; or

(4) 90 percent the third growing season after being set out or the fourth year following dehorning.

b. The amount of insurance will be reduced proportionately for any unit on which the stand is less than 90 percent, based on the original planting pattern.

5. Annual Premium

The annual premium amount is computed by multiplying the amount of insurance per acre times the premium rate, times the insured acreage, times your share at the time insurance attaches.

6. Insurance Period

a. In lieu of section 7 of the general crop insurance policy, insurance attaches on June 1 for each crop year except that for the first crop year insured if the application is accepted by us after June 1:

(1) The insurance against excess wind and freeze will attach the tenth day after the properly completed application is submitted to the service office; and

(2) If any insurable acreage is set out after June 1, insurance will attach on the date set out is completed for the unit if the acreage is reported within 72 hours after the date of completion, except for excess wind and freeze; and

(3) For all other instances, insurance attaches on the date the application is accepted.

b. The insurance period ends at the earlier of:

(1) May 31 following the beginning of the crop year; or

(2) Total destruction of the insured trees.

7. Unit Division

a. Citrus tree acreage that would otherwise be one unit, as defined in section 17 of the general crop insurance policy, may be divided by citrus type.

b. Citrus tree acreage that would otherwise be one unit as defined in section 17 of the general crop insurance policy and subsection 7.a. above may be divided into more than one unit if you agree to pay additional premium if required by the actuarial table and the insured trees are located on non-contiguous land.

If you have a loss on any unit, production records for all harvested units must be provided.

8. Notice of Damage or Loss

a. In lieu of section 8 of the general crop insurance policy and in case of damage or probable loss, you must within 10 days give us written notice of:

(1) The dates of damage; and

(2) The causes of damage.

b. If you are going to claim an indemnity on any unit, we must inspect all insured acreage and damaged trees before pruning, dehorning, or removal.

9. Claim for Indemnity

a. In addition to the requirements in section 9 of the general crop insurance policy you must furnish records to us concerning all trees on the unit.

b. The indemnity will be determined on each unit by:

(1) Multiplying the insured acreage by the amount of insurance;

(2) Multiplying this result by the applicable percent of loss determined by subtracting from the actual percent of damage determined in accordance with subsection 9.c., the following applicable amount:

(a) 25 percent (for Coverage Level 3) and dividing the result by 75 percent;

(b) 35 percent (for Coverage Level 2) and dividing the result by 65 percent; or

(c) 50 percent (for Coverage Level 1) and dividing the result by 50 percent; and

(3) Multiplying this result by your share.

c. The total amount of indemnity will include both trees damaged and trees destroyed due to an insurable cause.

(1) The percent of damage to count will be:

(a) The percent of damage determined by dividing the number of scaffold limbs (scaffold limbs are limbs directly attached to the trunk) damaged in an area from the trunk to a length equal to one-fourth (¼) the height of the tree, by the total number of scaffold limbs before damage occurred, (any trees with over 80 percent actual damage will be counted as 100 percent damaged unless the damage occurs within one year of set out);

(b) Any grove with over 80 percent actual damage will be counted as 100 percent damaged unless the damage occurs within one year of set out; or

(c) The percent of damage resulting from insurable causes occurring during the crop year of set out as follows:

(i) 100 percent if the trees are killed back to the root stock; or

(ii) 90 percent if the trees have less than 12 inches of live wood above the bud union, (however, no damage will be considered if more than 12 inches of wood above the bud union is alive).

(2) Any percentage of damage by uninsured causes, will not be included in the percent of damage.

d. The amount of indemnity will be determined at the earlier of:

(1) Total destruction of the trees; or

(2) The calendar date for the end of the insurance period.

10. Cancellation and Termination Dates

The cancellation and termination dates are May 31 prior to the date insurance attaches.

11. Contract Changes

The date by which contract changes will be available in your service office is February 28 preceding the cancellation date.

12. Meaning of Terms

a. *Crop year* means the period beginning June 1 and extending through May 31 of the following year and is designated by the calendar year in which the insurance period ends.

b. *Dehorning* means the cutting back of each scaffold limb to a length that is no longer than ¼ the height of the tree.

c. *Destroyed* means trees which are damaged to the extent that removal is required.

d. *Excess wind* means a natural movement of air which has sustained speeds in excess of 58 miles per hour recorded at the U.S. Weather Service reporting station nearest to the crop at the time of crop damage.

e. *Freeze* means the condition of air temperatures over a widespread area remaining sufficiently at or below 32 degrees Fahrenheit to cause tree damage.

f. *Non-contiguous land* means land which is not touching at any point. Land which is separated by only a public or private right-of-way will be considered to be touching (contiguous).

g. *Set out* means transplanting the citrus tree from the nursery to the grove.

h. *Total destruction* means the occurrence of damage by unit to the trees which have been set out more than one year in excess of 80 percent.

[53 FR 9101, Mar. 21, 1988, as amended at 62 FR 4117, Jan. 29, 1997]

§ 401.135 Malting barley option.

The provisions of the Malting Barley Option for the 1989 through 1994 crop years are as follows:

FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE CORPORATION

Barley Insurance Malting Barley Option

(This is a continuous Option. Refer to section 15 of the General Crop Insurance Policy)

Insured's name
Contract No.

Crop Year

Address

Identification No.
SSN
Tax

It is hereby agreed to amend the Federal Crop Insurance General Crop Insurance Policy and Barley Endorsement under, and in accordance with, the following terms and conditions:

1. The option must be submitted to us on or before the final date for accepting applications for the initial crop year in which you wish to insure your malting barley acreage under this option.

2. You must have a Federal Crop Insurance General Crop Insurance Policy and Barley Endorsement (''Basic Policy'') in force.

3. You must provide by the acreage reporting date:

a. Acceptable records of the sale of malting barley for malting purposes for 3 of the previous 5 crop years; or

b. A binding written contract with a buyer of malting barley for malting purposes, which states the quantity contracted and purchase price or method for determining such price.

4. All barley acreage in the county planted to an approved malting variety in which you have a share, will be insured under this option (''Malting Barley''). All barley acreage of any non-malting variety will be insured under the terms of the Basic Policy (''Basic Barley''). Malting barley and basic barley acreage will be separate units. Further unit division may be allowed in accordance with the provisions of the basic policy.

5. You must elect the highest price election provided for basic barley.

6. Your premium rate for malting barley will be provided by the actuarial table.

7. In lieu of section 7.b. (1) and (2) of the Barley Endorsement:

a. Mature malting barley production which otherwise is not eligible for quality adjustment will be reduced .12 percent for each one tenth (.1) percentage point of moisture in excess of 13.0 percent; or

b. Mature malting barley production, which due to insurable causes, is not accepted by a buyer of malting barley and will not meet the applicable standards for two-rowed or six-rowed malting barley (see § 10.a.), will be adjusted by:

(1) Dividing the value per bushel for the insured malting barley (see 10.d.) by the price election for malting barley; and

(2) Multiplying the result (not to exceed one (1.0)) by the number of bushels of such barley.

c. All grade determinations must be made by a grader licensed to grade barley under the Unted States Grain Standards Act from samples obtained by a licensed sampler or our loss adjuster. Any production which is not sampled and graded as provided by this

section will be considered as malting barley meeting the applicable standards.

8. All provisions of the basic policy not in conflict with this option are applicable.

9. Contract changes will be available at your service office by September 1 preceding the cancellation date.

10. As used in this option:

a. *Applicable standards* for two-rowed and six-rowed malting barley are defined in the Official United States Grain Standards.

b. *Approved malting variety* means the varieties specified in the actuarial table or approved in writing by us.

c. *Buyer* means any business enterprise regularly engaged in the malting of barley or brewing of malt beverages for human consumption, or its representative which is authorized to engage in the purchase of malting barley on behalf of or for sale to the malting or brewing company.

d. *Value per bushel* for the insured malting barley means;

(1) The local market price of U.S. No. 2 barley (basic barley) if the insured mature malting barley production, due to insurable causes, has a test weight of at least 40 pounds per bushel and, as determined by a grain grader licensed by the Federal Grain Inspection Service or licensed under the United States Warehouse Act, contains more than 85 percent sound barley; less than 8 percent damaged kernels; less than 35 percent thin barley; less than 5 percent black barley; and does not grade smutty, garlicky, or ergoty; or

(2) The local market price of basic barley of the same quality as the insured malting barley, if the malting barley does not meet all the standards in §10.d.(1).

The local market price for basic barley as identified in §10.d.(1) and (2) above will be the price on the earlier of the day the loss is adjusted or the day the insured barley is sold.

Insured's Signature

Date

Corporation Representative's Signature and Code Number

Date

[53 FR 27664, July 22, 1988, as amended at 53 FR 34022, Sept. 2, 1988; 60 FR 56935, Nov. 13, 1995]

§401.137 Fresh market tomato minimum value option.

The provisions of the Fresh Market Tomato Minimum Value Option for the 1991 through the 1997 crop years are as follows:

FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE CORPORATION

Fresh Market Tomato Minimum Value Option

(This is a continuous option. Refer to section 15 of the General Crop Insurance Policy)

Insured's Name
Contract No.
Address
Crop Year
Identification No.
SSN Tax

It is hereby agreed to amend the Dollar Plan of Fresh Market Tomato Endorsement in accordance with the following terms and conditions.

1. This option must be submitted to us on or before the final date for accepting applications for the initial crop year in which you wish to insure your tomatoes under this Option.

2. You must have a Federal Crop Insurance General Policy and Dollar Plan Fresh Market Tomato Endorsement (''basic policy'') in force.

3. You must select either Option I or II below by marking the appropriate space below. All insurable acreage in which you have a share in the county will be covered under the option you select.

[ ] Option I:

(a) Upon purchase of this option, subsection 9.b.(1)(a) of the Dollar Plan of Fresh Market Tomato Endorsement will be amended to change the reference from $3.00 to $2.00 in determining the total value of harvested production to count.

(b) The premium rate for this option will be an additional 30 percent of your premium for basic coverage.

[ ] Option II:

(a) Upon purchase of this option, subsection 9.b.(1)(a) of the Dollar Plan Fresh Market Tomato Endorsement will not apply to your tomato acreage. The total value of harvested production will be the dollar amount obtained by multiplying the number of 25-pound cartons of tomatoes sold by the price received minus allowable costs as contained in the actuarial table; however, such price must not be less than zero for any carton.

(b) The premium rate for this option will be an additional 50 percent of your premium for basic coverage.

4. All provisions of the General Policy and Dollar Plan of Fresh Market Tomato Endorsement not in conflict with this Option are applicable.

5. All determinations under this Option will be made by us.

6. This Option may be cancelled by either you or us for any succeeding crop year by giving written notice on or before the cancellation date provided by the ''basic policy,'' preceding such crop year.

Insured's Signature

Date
Corporation Representative's
Signature and Code Number
Date

[54 FR 48073, Nov. 21, 1989, as amended at 62 FR 14777, Mar. 28, 1997]

§ 401.138 Fresh market sweet corn endorsement.

The provisions of the Fresh Market Sweet Corn Endorsement for the 1991 through the 1997 crop years are as follows:

FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE CORPORATION

Fresh Market Sweet Corn Endorsement

1. Insured Crop

a. The crop insured will be sweet corn planted for harvest as fresh market sweet corn, grown on insurable acreage, and for which an amount of insurance and premium rate are set by the actuarial table.

b. In addition to the sweet corn insurable in section 2 of the general crop insurance policy we do not insure any acreage of sweet corn:

(1) Grown by any entity if that entity had not previously:

(a) grown sweet corn for commercial sales; or

(b) participated in the management of a sweet corn farming operation.

(2) Grown for direct consumer marketing;

(3) Which is not irrigated; or

(4) Unless the acreage is planted in rows far enough apart to permit mechanical cultivation.

c. Paragraph 2.e.(2) of the general crop insurance policy is not applicable to ths endorsement.

2. Causes of Loss

a. The insurance provided is against unavoidable loss of production resulting from one or more of the following causes occurring within the insurance period:

(1) Frost;

(2) Freeze;

(3) Hail;

(4) Fire;

(5) Tornado;

(6) Wind or excess precipitation occurring in conjunction with a cyclone; or

(7) Failure of the irrigation water supply due to an unavoidable cause occurring after the beginning of planting;

unless those causes are excepted, excluded, or limited by the actuarial table or section 9 of the general crop insurance policy.

b. In addition to causes of loss specified in section 1 of the general policy as not insured, we will not insure against any loss of production due to:

(1) Disease

(2) Insect infestation; or

(3) Failure to market the sweet corn unless such failure is due to actual physical damage from a cause specified in subsection 2.a. of this endorsement.

3. Report of Acreage, Share, and Practice (Acreage Report)

In addition to the information required by section 3 of the general crop insurance policy, you must report by unit for each planting period all the acreage of fall, winter, and spring-planted sweet corn (as applicable) in the country in which you have a share.

4. Amount of Insurance

a. Subsection 4.d. of the general crop insurance policy is not applicable to this endorsement.

b. The amount of insurance per acre as shown on you policy confirmation is progressive by plant growth stage. The stages and amounts of insurance are:

(1) First stage (from planting until the beginning of tasselling, (tassel visible above the whorl)) is 65 percent of the final stage amount of insurance; and

(2) Final stage (from tasselling until the acreage is harvested) is the final stage amount of insurance (100 percent) as contained in the applicable actuarial table.

c. Any acreage of fresh sweet corn damaged in the first stage to the extent that we determine it should not be further cared for, will be deemed to have been destroyed, even though you continue to care for it. The amount of insurance for such acreage will not exceed the first stage guarantee.

5. Annual Premium

The annual premium amount is computed by multiplying the final stage amount of insurance times the premium rate, times the insured acreage, times you share at the time of planting, times any applicable premium adjustment factor for which you may qualify as shown by the actuarial table.

6. Insurance Period

In lieu of the provision in section 7 of the general crop insurance policy, insurance attaches when the sweet corn is planted in each planting period and ends at the earliest of:

a. Total destruction of the insured crop on the unit;

b. Discontinuance of harvest of sweet corn on the unit;

c. The date harvest should have started on the unit on any acreage which has not been harvested;

d. Completion of harvest on a unit; or

e. Final adjustment of a loss on a unit.

f. The calendar date for the end of the planting period contained in the actuarial table.

7. Unit Division

All insurable sweet corn acreage, by planting period, that would otherwise be one unit, as defined in subsection 17.q. of the general crop insurance policy, may be divided into more than one unit if, for each proposed unit you maintain, written verifiable records of planted acreage and harvested production for a least the previous crop year. Acreage planted to the insured sweet corn must be located in separate, legally identifiable sections or, in the absence of section descriptions, on acreage identified by separate ASCS Farm Serial Numbers, provided:

a. The boundaries of the section or ASCS Farm Serial Number are clearly identified, and the insured acreage can be easily determined; and

b. The sweet corn is planted in such a manner that the planting pattern does not continue into an adjacent section or ASCS Farm Serial Number.

If you have a loss on any unit, production records for all harvested units, whether insured or uninsured, must be provided to us. Production that is commingled between optional units will cause those units to be combined for insurance purposes. If your sweet corn acreage is not divided into optional units as provided in this section, your premium amount will be reduced as provided by the actuarial table.

8. Notice of Damage or Loss

In lieu of the notices required in subsections 8.a. (3), and (4) of the general crop insurance policy, in case of damage or probable loss you must give us written notice within three (3) days of the date of damage and indicate the cause of damage and whether a claim for indemnity is probable. In the event damage occurs within three (3) days of or during harvest, immediate notice stating the cause of damage and probability of a claim must be given to us. If a notice has been given, we must be notified of the expected time of harvest at the time of notice or not later than 72 hours before harvest begins, whichever is applicable.

9. Claim for Indemnity

a. The indemnity will be determined on each unit by:

(1) Multiplying the insured acreage by the amount of insurance per acre for the stage of plant growth as defined in subsection 4.c;

(2) Subtracting therefrom the total dollar value of sweet corn production to be counted (see subsection 9.c.); and

(3) Multiplying this result by your share.

b. In lieu of subsection 9.d. of the general crop insurance policy, if the information reported by you under section 3 of this endorsement results in a lower premium than the actual premium determined to be due, the amount of insurance on the unit will be computed on the information reported, but the value of all production from insurable acreage, whether or not reported as insurable, will count against the amount of insurance.

c. The total value of production to be counted for a unit will include the value for all harvested and appraised production.

(1) The total value of harvested production will be the greater of:

(a) The dollar amount obtained by multiplying the number of 42 pound crates of sweet corn harvested on the unit by the minimum value shown for the planting period in the actuarial table; or

(b) The dollar amount obtained by multiplying the number of 42 pound crates of sweet corn sold by the price per crate received minus the allowable cost established by the actuarial table (subtraction of the allowable cost from the price received may not result in an amount per crate less than zero).

(2) The value of any appraised production will not be less than the dollar amount obtained by multiplying the appraised number of 42 pound crates of sweet corn by the minimum value per crate shown on the actuarial table for the planting period and will include:

(a) The value of any potentially marketable production;

(b) The value of unharvested production on harvested acreage and the value of any potential production lost due to uninsured causes; and

(c) Not less than the final stage dollar amount of insurance per acre for any acreage abandoned or put to another use without prior written consent or which is damaged solely by an uninsured cause, or for which notice of damage was not given as required by section 8 of this endorsement and of the general crop insurance policy.

(3) Unharvested sweet corn damaged or defective due to insurable causes and which is not marketable sweet corn will not be counted as production.

(4) Any appraisal we have made on insured acreage for which we have given written consent to be put to another use will be considered production unless such acreage is:

(a) Not put to another use before harvest of sweet corn becomes general in the county for the planting period and reappraised by us;

(b) Further damaged by an insured cause and reappraised by us; or

(c) Harvested.

d. A replanting payment is available in accordance with subsection 9.h. of the general crop insurance policy. The acreage to be replanted must have sustained a loss in excess of 25 percent of the plant stand. In lieu of

subsection 9.h.(1)(c) of the general crop insurance policy, no replanting payment will be made on acreage on which a replanting payment has been made during the current planting period for the crop year. The replanting payment will not exceed the product obtained by multiplying $65.00 per acre by your share.

10. Cancellation and Termination Dates

State and county	Cancellation and termination dates
Florida; Atkinson, Baker, Brantley, Camden, Colquitt, Cook, Early, Mitchell, and Ware Counties; Georgia and all Georgia counties south thereof which have a ''fall planting period.''.	July 31
Alabama; all other Georgia counties and South Carolina.	February 15
All other states	April 15

11. Contract Changes

Contract changes will be available at your service office by April 30 preceding the cancellation date for Florida and Georgia Counties with a fall planting period, and by November 30 preceding the cancellation date in all other states.

12. Meaning of Terms

For the purposes of fresh market sweet corn crop insurance:

a. *Crop year* means the period within which the sweet corn is normally grown, beginning July 15 and continuing through the harvesting of the spring-planted sweet corn. It is designated by the calendar year in which spring-planted sweet corn is normally harvested.

b. *Cyclone* means a large-scale, atmospheric wind-and-pressure system (without regard to the time of year), named by the United States Weather Service and characterized by low pressure at its center and counterclockwise, circular wind motion, in which the minimum sustained surface wind (1–minute mean) is 34 knots (39 miles per hour) or more at the time of loss as recorded by the U.S. Weather Service reporting station nearest to the crop damage.

c. *Freeze* means the condition that exists when air temperature over a widespread area remains at or below 32 degrees Fahrenheit, and causes damage to plant tissue.

d. *Frost* means a deposit or covering of minute ice crystals formed from frozen water vapor which causes damage to plant tissue.

e. *Harvest* means the final picking of marketable sweet corn on the unit.

f. *Marketable sweet corn* means the sweet corn which meets the standards for grading U.S. #1 or better and will withstand normal handling and shipping.

g. *Planting period* means the period of time within the dates set by the actuarial table, and is designated as ''fall-planting period,'' ''winter-planting period,'' or ''spring-planting period.''

h. *Plant stand* means the number of live plants per acre before the plants were damaged due to insurable causes.

i. *Potential production* means the number of 42# crates of sweet corn which would have been produced per acre by the end of the insurance period.

j. *Sweet corn* means a type of corn with kernels containing a high percentage of sugar and adapted for table use.

k. *Sweet corn grown for direct consumer marketing* means sweet corn grown for the purpose of selling from the farm directly to the consumer without the intervention of a wholesaler, retailer, or packer.

[55 FR 21739, May 29, 1990, as amended at 62 FR 14783, Mar. 28, 1997]

§ 401.139 Fresh market tomato (dollar plan) endorsement.

The provisions of the Fresh Market Tomato Crop lnsurance Endorsement for the 1991 through the 1997 crop years are as follows:

FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE CORPORATION

Fresh Market Tomato (Dollar Plan) Endorsement

1. Insured Crop

a. The crop insured will be tomatoes (excluding plum and cherry-type tomatoes) planted for harvest as fresh market tomatoes.

b. In lieu of section 2.e.(11) of the general policy, we will insure newly cleared land planted to tomatoes.

c. In addition to the fresh tomatoes not insurable under section 2 of the general crop insurance policy we do not insure any acreage grown by any entity if that entity had not previously:

(1) Grown tomatoes for commercial sale; or

(2) Participated in the management of the tomato farming operation.

d. We do not insure any acreage of tomatoes:

(1) Grown for direct consumer marketing;

(2) Which is not irrigated;

(3) Which is not grown on plastic mulch unless allowed for by the actuarial table;

(4) On which tomatoes, peppers, eggplants, or tobacco have been grown and the soil was not fumigated or otherwise properly prepared before planting tomatoes;

(5) Which was planted to tomatoes the preceding planting period, unless the tomato plants of the preceding planting period were destroyed prior to reaching stage 2 production as defined in section 3 of this endorsement.

2. Causes of Loss

a. The insurance provided is against unavoidable loss of production resulting from the following causes occurring within the insurance period:

(1) Excessive rain;
(2) Frost;
(3) Freeze;
(4) Hail;
(5) Fire;
(6) Tornado;
(7) Wind or excess precipitation occurring in conjunction with a cyclone; or
(8) Failure of the irrigation water supply due to an unavoidable cause occurring after the beginning of planting;

Unless those causes are excepted, excluded, or limited by the actuarial table or section 9 of the general crop insurance policy.

b. In addition to the causes of loss specified in section 1 of the general policy as not insured, we will not insure against any loss of production due to:

(1) Disease or insect infestation; or
(2) Failure to market the tomatoes unless such failure is due to actual physical damage from a cause specified in subsection 2.a.

3. Insurance Guarantees

a. The insurance guarantees per acre are by stages and increase at specified intervals, up to the final stage guarantee. The stages and guarantees are as follows:

(1) First stage is from planting until qualifying for stage 2. The first stage guarantee is 50 percent of the final stage guarantee.
(2) Second stage is 60 days (30 days for transplants) after planting, and until qualifying for stage 3. The second stage guarantee is 75 percent of the final stage guarantee.
(3) The third stage is 90 days (60 days for transplants) after planting until qualifying for the final stage. The third stage guarantee is 90 percent of the final stage guarantee.
(4) The final stage begins the earlier of 105 days (75 days for transplants) after planting, or the beginning of harvest.

b. Any acreage of tomatoes damaged to the extent that growers in the area would not further care for the tomatoes, will be deemed to have been destroyed even though the tomatoes continue to be cared for. The insurance guarantee for such acreage will be the guarantee for the stage in which such damage occurs.

4. Report of Acreage, Share, and Practice

In addition to the information required in section 3 of the general crop insurance policy, you must report the row width. You must report on or before the acreage reporting date for each planting period all the acreage of fall, winter, and spring-planted tomatoes as applicable in the county in which you have a share.

5. Annual Premium

The amount is computed by multiplying the final stage amount of insurance times the premium rate, times the insured acreage, times your share at the time of each planting, times any applicable premium adjustment percentage for which you may qualify (as shown in the actuarial table), because you have not selected optional units.

6. Insurance Period

ln lieu of section 7 of the general crop insurance policy, insurance attaches on each unit when the tomatoes are planted in each planting period and ends at the earliest of:

a. Total destruction of the tomatoes on the unit;
b. Discontinuance of harvest of tomatoes on the unit;
c. The date harvest should have started on the unit on any acreage which will not be harvested;
d. 140 days after the date of direct seeding, transplanting, or replanting;
e. Final harvest; or
f. Final adjustment of a loss.

7. Unit Division

In addition to units defined in section 17 of the general crop insurance policy, insurable tomato acreage will contain units by planting period. Insurable tomato acreage which otherwise would be one unit as provided above, may be divided into two or more optional units. Written, verifiable records of planted and harvested acreage and production for each optional unit must be provided to us at our request. For optional unit division, acreage planted to the insured tomatoes must be located in separate, legally identifiable sections or, in the absence of section descriptions, on land identified by separate ASCS Farm Serial Numbers, provided:

a. The boundaries of the section or farms designated by ASCS Farm Serial Number are clearly identified, and the insured acreage can be easily determined; and
b. The tomatoes are planted in such a manner that the planting pattern does not continue into an adjacent section or farm designated by ASCS Farm Serial Number.

If you have a loss on any unit, preharvest appraisals for that loss unit and production records for all harvested units, whether insured or uninsured, must be provided to us. Production that is commingled between optional units may cause those units to be combined. If your tomato acreage is not divided into optional units as provided in this section, your premium amount will be reduced as provided by the actuarial table.

8. Notice of Damage or Loss

a. If a loss is anticipated by you on any unit within 15 days prior to or during harvest

and you are going to claim an indemnity on any unit, you must give us notice not later than 72 hours after the earliest of:

(1) Total destruction of the tomatoes on the unit;

(2) Discontinuance of harvest of any acreage on the unit;

(3) The date harvest would normally start if any acreage on the unit is not to be harvested; or

(4) 140 days after the direct seeding, transplanting, or replanting of the tomatoes (see section 6).

b. You must not destroy any tomato acreage within a unit until inspected by us if an indemnity is to be claimed or the unit.

c. We may reject any claim for indemnity if you fail to comply with any of the requirements of this section or section 9.

9. Claim for Indemnity

a. The indemnity will be determined on each unit by:

(1) Multiplying the insured acreage by the amount of insurance, times the percentage for the stage of production defined in section 3;

(2) Subtracting therefrom the total value of production to be counted (see subsection 9.b.); and

(3) Multiplying this result by your share.

b. The total value of production to be counted for a unit will include all harvested and appraised production.

(1) The total value of harvested production will be the greater of:

(a) The dollar amount obtained by multiplying the number of 25-pound cartons of tomatoes harvested in the unit by $3.00; or

(b) The dollar amount obtained by multiplying the number of 25-pound cartons of tomatoes sold by the price received minus allowable cost set by the actuarial table (however, such price must not be less than zero for any carton).

(2) The value of appraised production to be counted will include:

(a) The value of the potential production (see subsection 13.k.) on tomato acreage that has not been harvested the second time for ground-cultured tomatoes (the third time for staked tomatoes);

(b) The value of unharvested potential production in excess of 30 cartons after the second harvest for ground culture tomatoes (third harvest for staked tomatoes);

(c) The value of the potential production lost due to uninsured causes; and

(d) An amount not less than the dollar amount of insurance per acre for any acreage abandoned or put to another use without prior written consent or which is damaged solely by an uninsured cause.

The value of any appraised production will not be less than the dollar amount obtained by multiplying the number of 25-pound cartons of tomatoes appraised by $3.00.

(3) Any appraisal we have made on insured acreage for which we have given written consent to be put to another use will be considered production unless such acreage is:

(a) Not put to another use before harvest of tomatoes becomes general in the county for the planting period and reappraised by us;

(b) Further damaged by an insured cause and reappraised by us; or

(c) Harvested.

c. A replanting payment is available under this endorsement. The acreage to be replanted must have sustained a loss in excess of 50 percent of the plant stand. The replanting payment per acre will be your actual cost per acre for replanting, but will not exceed the product obtained by multiplying $175.00 per acre by your share.

10. Cancellation and Termination Date

The cancellation and termination date is July 31.

11. Contract Changes

All contract changes will be available at your service office by April 30 preceding the cancellation date.

12. Production Reporting Dates

The production reporting provision found in section 4 of the general crop insurance policy does not apply to this contract.

13. Meaning of Terms

For the purpose of tomato crop insurance:

a. *Acre* means 43,560 square feet of land on which row widths do not exceed 6 feet, or if row width exceeds 6 feet, the land on which at least 7260 linear feet rows are planted.

b. *Crop Year*, in lieu of the definition in the General Policy, means the period within which the tomatoes are normally grown beginning August 1 and continuing through harvesting of the spring-planted tomatoes and is designated by the calendar year in which the spring-planted tomatoes are normally harvested.

c. *Cyclone* means a large-scale, atmospheric wind-and-pressure system (without regard to the time of year), named by the United States Weather Service and characterized by low pressure at its center and counterclockwise, circular wind motion, in which the minimum sustained surface wind (1-minute mean) is 34 knots (39 miles per hour) or more at the time of loss as recorded by the U.S. Weather Service reporting station nearest to the crop damage.

d. *Direct consumer marketing* means the method of selling tomatoes from the farm directly to the consumer without the intervention of a wholesaler, retailer, or packer.

e. *Excessive rain* means more than 10 inches of rain on the tomato field within a 24-hour period, after the tomatoes have been seeded or transplanted.

f. *Freeze* means the condition that exists when air temperatures over a widespread area remain at or below 32 degrees Fahrenheit, and cause damage to plant tissue.

g. *Frost* means a deposition or covering by minute ice crystals formed from frozen water vapor, which causes damage to plant tissue.

h. *Harvest* means the picking of marketable tomatoes on the unit.

i. *Mature green tomato* means a tomato which:

(1) Has heightened gloss because of the waxy skin that cannot be torn by scraping;

(2) Has well-formed, jelly-like substance in the locules;

(3) Has seeds that are sufficiently hard so that they are pushed aside and not cut by a sharp knife in slicing; and

(4) Shows no red color.

j. *Planting* means transplanting the tomato plants into the field or direct seeding in the field.

k. *Planting period* means tomatoes planted within the dates set by the actuarial table, as fall-planted, winter-planted, or spring-planted.

l. *Plant stand* means the number of live plants per acre before the plants were damaged due to insurable causes.

m. *Potential production* means the number of 25-pound cartons of mature green or ripe tomatoes with classification size of 6 × 7 (2$\frac{8}{32}$ inch minimum diameter) or larger, which the tomato plants would produce or, would have produced per acre, by the end of the insurance period.

n. *Replanting* means performing the cultural practices necessary to replant insured acreage to tomatoes.

o. *Ripe Tomato* means a tomato which has a definite break in color from green to tannish-yellow, pink or red.

p. *Tomatoes grown for direct consumer marketing* means tomatoes initially intended for direct consumer marketing.

[55 FR 1783, Jan. 19, 1990, as amended at 62 FR 14777, Mar. 28, 1997]

§ 401.140 Pear endorsement.

The provisions of the Pear Crop Insurance Endorsement for the 1989 and subsequent crop years are as follows:

FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE CORPORATION PEAR ENDORSEMENT

1. Insured Crop

a. The crop insured will be all pear varieties established as adapted to the area and classified as follows:

(1) Type I: Green Bartlett; and

(2) Type II: all others.

b. In addition to the pears not insurable in section 2 of the general crop insurance policy, we do not insure any pears:

(1) Of any type which has not produced an average of 4 tons per acre of first grade canning or U.S. number 1 pears in at least one of the four previous crop years;

(2) Which we inspect and consider not acceptable; or

(3) Which do not have production records acceptable to us.

2. Causes of Loss

a. The insurance provided is against unavoidable loss of production resulting from any of the following causes occurring within the insurance period:

(1) Drought;

(2) Earthquake;

(3) Excess wind;

(4) Fire;

(5) Flood;

(6) Freeze;

(7) Frost;

(8) Fruit-set failure;

(9) Hail;

(10) Volcanic eruption; or

(11) If applicable, failure of the irrigation water supply due to an unavoidable cause occurring after insurance attaches;

unless those causes are excepted, excluded, or limited by the actuarial table or section 9 of the general crop insurance policy.

b. In addition to the causes of loss not insured against, contained in section 1 of the general crop insurance policy, we will not insure against any loss of production due to fire if weeds and other forms of undergrowth have not been controlled or tree pruning debris has not been removed from the orchard. We also specifically do not insure against failure of the fruit to color properly, or the inability to market the fruit as a direct result of quarantine, boycott, or refusal of any entity to accept production.

3. Report of Acreage, Share, and Type (Acreage Report)

a. In addition to the information required in section 3 of the general crop insurance policy, you must report the crop type.

b. The date you must annually submit the acreage report is December 15 of the calendar year insurance attaches in California and January 15 of the calendar year the insured crop normally blooms in all other states.

4. Production Reporting and Production Guarantees

a. In addition to the information required by section 4 of the general crop insurance policy, you must report by variety:

(1) The number of bearing trees;

(2) The number and age of trees per acre and the current planting pattern; and

(3) Any tree damage or change in farming practices which will or may reduce yields from previous levels.

5. Annual Premium

The annual premium amount is computed by multiplying the production guarantee (in tons) times the price election, times the premium rate, times the insured acreage, times your share on the date insurance attaches.

6. Insurance Period

a. The calendar date on which insurance attaches is November 21.

b. The calendar date for the end of the insurance period is the following applicable date of the calendar year in which the pears are normally harvested:

Variety	*Date*
Bartlett (green and red)	September 15.
Star Crimson (Crimson Red)	September 15.
all others	October 15.

7. Unit Division

a. Pear acreage that would otherwise be one unit, as defined in section 17 of the general crop insurance policy may be divided between type I and type II. However, alternating rows of, or interplanting of type I and II pears will not be divided into separate units.

b. Pear acreage that would otherwise be one unit, as defined in section 17 of the general crop insurance policy and subsection 7.a. above may be further divided into more than one unit if:

(1) You agree to pay an additional premium if provided for by the actuarial table;

(2) For each proposed unit you maintain written, verifiable records of acreage and harvested production for at least the previous crop year and production reports based on those records are timely filed to obtain an insurance guarantee; and

(3) The acreage of insured pears is located on non-contiguous land.

c. If you have a loss on any unit, production records for all harvested units must be provided. Production that is commingled between optional units will cause those units to be combined.

8. Notice of Damage or Loss

In addition to the notices required in the general crop insurance policy and in case of damage or probable loss you must give us notice of the date and cause of damage within 10 days of such damage.

9. Claim for Indemnity

a. The indemnity will be determined on each unit by:

(1) Multiplying the insured acreage by the production guarantee;

(2) Multiplying this product by the price election;

(3) Subtracting the dollar amount obtained by multiplying the total production to be counted (see subsection 9.c.) by the price election; and

(4) Multiplying the result by your share.

b. If a unit contains acreage to which both type I and type II pear guarantees apply, the dollar amount of insurance and the dollar amount of production to be counted will be determined separately for each type and then added together to determine the total amount for the unit.

c. The total production to be counted for a unit will include:

(1) All harvested and appraised production that meets the following applicable U.S.D.A. grade standards except those pears specified in subsection 9.d.:

(a) For Type I pears, first grade canning (under California Tree Fruit Agreement Standards) or U.S. Number 1 (under U.S. Standards for summer and fall pears) in California, or U.S. Number 1 (under either U.S. standards for summer and fall pears or processing pears) in states other than California; or

(b) For Type II pears, U.S. Number 1 (under U.S. standards for summer and fall or winter pears); and

(2) All production that due to insurable causes does not meet the grade requirements in subsection 9.c.(1) but could be marketed for any use. The amount of such production to be counted will be determined by:

(a) Dividing the value of the pears per ton by the highest price election available for the insured type and;

(b) Multiplying the result by the number of tons of such pears.

c. The amount of size 180 and smaller pears in excess of 10 percent of the total production of a type will not be considered as production to count except under the provisions of subsection 9.c.(2) if the quantity of such pears is the result of an insured cause of loss. (This adjustment is not applicable to the Forelle, Seckel, or Winter Nelis varieties.)

d. Appraised production will include:

(1) Mature and potential production on unharvested acreage;

(2) Unharvested production on harvested acreage and potential production lost due to uninsured causes and failure to follow recognized good pear farming practices; and

(3) Not less than the guarantee for any pears which are abandoned, damaged solely by an uninsured cause, or destroyed by you without our consent.

e. Any appraisal we have made on insured acreage will be considered production to count unless such appraised production is:

(1) Further damaged by an insured cause and is reappraised by us; or

(2) Harvested.

f. If you are going to claim an indemnity on any unit, all production must be inspected by us prior to the beginning of harvest and we must give you written consent prior to disposal or sale of any damaged

fruit. If you fail to meet the requirements of this subsection all such production may be considered undamaged and included as production to count.

10. Cancellation and Termination Dates

The cancellation and termination dates are November 20.

11. Contract Changes

The date by which contract changes will be available in your service office is August 31 preceding the cancellati

12. Meaning of Terms

a. *Crop year* means the period beginning with the date insurance attaches and extending through normal harvest time and is designated by the calendar year in which the pears are normally harvested.

b. *Excess wind* means a natural movement of air of sufficient velocity to separate pears from the trees.

c. *Freeze* means the condition that exists when air temperature over a widespread area fall to or below 32 degrees fahrenheit, and cause damage to plant tissue or fruit.

d. *Frost* means a deposit or covering of minute ice crystals formed from frozen water vapor which causes damage to plant tissue or fruit.

e. *Fruit-set failure* means failure of the pear trees to develop blossoms or set fruit due only to adverse weather conditions.

f. *Harvest* means the picking of pears from the trees or removing the fruit from the ground.

g. *Non-contiguous Land* means any land owned by you or rented by you for cash, a fixed commodity payment or any consideration other than a share in the insured crop, whose boundaries do not touch at any point. Land which is separated by a public or private right-of-way, waterway or irrigation canal will be considered to be touching (contiguous).

h. *Ton* means 2,000 pounds. All production in varying container sizes will be converted to tons.

[54 FR 7527, Feb. 22, 1989]

§401.142 Raisin endorsement.

The provisions of the Raisin Crop Insurance Endorsement for the 1990 through 1996 crop years are as follows:

FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE CORPORATION

Raisin Endorsement

1. Crop, Tonnage, and Share Insured

a. The crop insured will be raisins of grape varieties designated as insurable by the actuarial table.

b. The tonnage insured will be the tonnage in which you have a share (as reported by you or as determined by us, whichever we elect).

c. In lieu of subsection 2.c.(2) of the general crop insurance policy, for the purpose of determining the amount of indemnity, your share will not exceed your share at the time the raisins are removed from the vineyard.

d. In addition to the raisins not insurable under section 2 of the general crop insurance policy, we do not insure any raisins:

(1) Laid on trays after September 8 in vineyards with north-south rows in Merced or Stanislaus Counties or after September 20 in all other instances;

(2) Made from table grape strippings; or

(3) Made from vines that have had manual, mechanical, or chemical treatment to produce table grape sizing.

2. Causes of Loss

The insurance provided is against the unavoidable loss of production resulting from rain, occurring within the insurance period, while raisins are in the vineyard, on trays or in rolls, for drying unless limited by the actuarial table.

3. Report of Tray Count, Tonnage, and Share (Tonnage Report)

By execution of the application for insurance you authorize us to determine or verify the insured tonnage from records maintained by the raisin packer, raisin reconditioner, Raisin Administrative Committee established under the United States Department of Agriculture, or any other party who may have such records.

In lieu of section 3 of the general crop insurance policy, you must report on our form:

a. For all raisins which are not damaged, the delivered tons of insured raisins produced in the county in which you have a share and your share as soon as delivery records are available, but in any event no later than March 1 following the crop year;

b. For insured raisins which are damaged:

(1) The variety;

(2) The location of the vineyard;

(3) The number of trays upon which the raisins have been placed for drying; and

(4) Your share.

c. You must report separately any tonnage that is not insurable. You must report if you do not have a share in any insurable tonnage in the county. This report must be submitted annually on or before March 1 of the year following the crop year. Indemnities may be determined on the basis of information you have submitted on this report. If you do not submit this report by the reporting date, we may determine by unit the insured tonnage and share or we may deny liability on any unit. Any report submitted by you may be

revised only upon our approval. Errors in reporting units may be corrected by us to conform to applicable guidelines at the time of adjusting a loss.

4. Amounts of Insurance and Production Reporting

a. The amount of insurance for the unit will be determined by multiplying the insured tonnage times the amount of insurance per ton, times your share. Insured tonnage is determined for raisins:

(1) Not damaged by rain, by the raisins delivered (delivered tons); or

(2) Damaged by rain, by adding raisins delivered (delivered tons), if any, to any verifiable loss of production due to rain damage in the vineyard. Tray weights will only be used to establish raisin tonnage on trays or in rolls not removed from the vineyard.

b. Subsection 4.d. of the general crop insurance policy is not applicable to this crop.

5. Annual Premium

The annual premium amount is computed by multiplying the amount of insurance per ton times the premium rate, times the insured tonnage, times your share on the date insurance attaches, times any applicable premium adjustment percentage shown on the actuarial table.

6. Insurance Period

In lieu of section 7 of the general crop insurance policy, insurance attaches at the time the raisins are placed on trays for drying and ends the earlier of:

a. October 20;

b. The date the raisins are boxed; or

c. The date the raisins are removed from the vineyard.

7. Unit Division

a. Raisin acreage that would otherwise be one unit, as defined in section 17 of the general crop insurance policy, may be divided into units by grape variety.

b. Raisin acreage that would otherwise be one unit as defined in section 17 of the general crop insurance policy and subsection 7.a. above may be divided into more than one unit if, for each proposed (optional) unit:

(1) You maintain written, verifiable records of raisin production for at least the previous crop year; and

(2) The acreage of insured raisins is located on noncontiguous land.

If you have a loss on any unit, production records for all harvested units must be maintained and be made available to us at our request. Production that is commingled between optional units will cause those units to be combined.

8. Notice of Damage or Loss

In lieu of section 8 of the general crop insurance policy, if you are going to claim an indemnity on any unit, we must be given notice within 72 hours of the time the rain fell on the raisins. We may reject any claim for indemnity if such damage is not reported within 72 hours.

9. Claim for Indemnity

a. In lieu of subsection 9.a. of the general crop insurance policy any claim for indemnity must be submitted to us on our form not later than March 31 after the calendar date for the end of the insurance period.

b. In addition to the requirements in subsection 9.b. of the general crop insurance policy, we will not pay any indemnity unless we are allowed in writing to examine and obtain any records pertaining to the production and marketing of any raisins in which you have a share from the raisin packer, raisin reconditioner, Raisin Administrative Committee established under order of the United States Department of Agriculture, or any other party who may have such records.

c. The indemnity will be determined on each unit by:

(1) multiplying the insured tonnage of raisins by the amount of insurance per ton;

(2) subtracting therefrom the total value of all insured damaged and undamaged raisins; and

(3) multiplying this result by your share.

d. Undamaged raisins or raisins damaged solely by uninsured causes will be valued at the insurance price (see subsection 12.c.).

e. Raisins damaged partially by rain and partially by uninsured causes will be valued at the highest prices obtainable, adjusted for any reduction in value due to uninsured causes.

f. Raisins damaged by rain, but which are reconditioned and meet the Raisin Administrative Committee (RAC) standards for raisins, will be valued at the insurance price. An allowance for reconditioning will be deducted from the value only if you obtained our written consent prior to reconditioning. The allowance for reconditioning will be made only when the raisins have been inspected by the USDA and, due to rain damage while on the tray are found to contain mold, embedded sand, excessive moisture, or micro-organisms in excess of RAC tolerances.

The reconditioning allowance will be made based on the actual (unadjusted) weight of raisins to be reconditioned. Additionally, when raisins contain excessive moisture due to rain, the reconditioning allowances will be made only when the moisture is determined to be in excess of 18.0 percent and the raisins are wash-and-dry reconditioned. The maximum allowance for reconditioning is contained in the actuarial table, but the

total reconditioning allowance will not exceed the value of the raisins after reconditioning. We may require you to recondition a representative sample of not more than 10 tons of raisins to determine if they meet RAC standards for marketable raisins. On the basis of determinations made after such sampling, we may require you to recondition all raisins, or we may value such raisins at the insurance price. If the representative sample does not meet RAC standards for marketable raisins, the cost of reconditioning the sample will be deducted from the total value of the raisins for the unit.

g. The value to count for any raisins produced on the unit and not removed from the vineyard will be the larger of the appraised salvage value or $35.00 per ton. You must box and deliver any raisins that can be removed from the vineyard.

h. We may acquire all the rights and title to your share of any raisins damaged by rain. In such event, the raisins will be valued at ''zero'' in determining the amount of loss and we will have the right of ingress or egress to the extent necessary to take possession of, care for, and remove such raisins.

i. Raisins destroyed without USDA inspection or put to another use without our consent will be valued at the amount of insurance.

10. Cancellation and Termination Dates

The cancellation and termination dates are July 31.

11. Contract Changes

The date by which contract changes will be available in your service office is April 30 preceding the cancellation date.

12. Meaning of Terms

a. *Crop year* means the calendar year in which the raisins are placed on trays for drying.

b. *Delivered ton* means a ton of raisins or raisin material delivered to a packer, processor, buyer or a reconditioner, before any adjustment for B and better maturity standards, and after adjustment for moisture over 16 percent and adjusted for substandard raisins over 5 percent. Raisin tonnage will be reduced 0.12 percent for each 0.10 percent moisture in excess of 16.0 percent.

c. *Insurance price* means the value established by us for raisin tonnage for the purpose of determining indemnities. This value is shown in the actuarial table.

d. *Noncontiguous land* means land which is not touching at any point. Land which is separated by only a public or private right-of-way will be considered to be touching (contiguous).

e. *Raisins* mean specific varieties of grapes, designated insurable by the actuarial table, which have been laid on trays or are in rolls in the vineyard to dry.

f. *Raisin tonnage report* means a form prescribed by us for annually reporting all the tonnage of raisins in the county in which you have a share.

g. *Substandard* means a quality of raisins that fail to meet the requirements of U.S. Grade C except that layer or cluster raisins with seeds or Zante Currant raisins will be considered substandard if they fail to meet the requirements of U.S. Grade B.

h. *Table grapes* mean grapes which are grown for commercial sales as fresh grapes on acreage where the cultural practices to produce fresh marketable grapes were carried out.

i. *Ton* means 2,000 pounds. Raisin tonnage may be computed on the basis of one ton of raisins insured for every four and one-half tons of fresh grapes when first placed on trays for drying.

j. *USDA inspection* means the actual determination by a USDA inspector of all defects. Limited inspections or inspections on submitted samples are not considered ''USDA inspections.''

[54 FR 43275, Oct. 24, 1989, as amended at 62 FR 12070, Mar. 14, 1997]

§ 401.143 Florida citrus endorsement.

The provisions of the Florida Citrus Endorsement for the 1990 through 1997 crop years are as follows:

FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE CORPORATION—FLORIDA CITRUS ENDORSEMENT

1. Insured Crop

a. The crop insured will be any of the following citrus types you elect:

Type I Early and mid-season oranges;

Type II Late oranges;

Type III Grapefruit for which freeze damage will be adjusted on a juice basis for white grapefruit and on a fresh-fruit basis for pink and red grapefruit;

Type IV Navel oranges, tangelos and tangerines;

Type V Murcott Honey Oranges (also known as Honey Tangerines) and Temple Oranges;

Type VI Lemons; or

Type VII Grapefruit for which freeze damage will be adjusted on a fresh basis for all grapefruit.

If you insure grapefruit, you must insure all of your grapefruit under a single type designation (type III or type VII). ''Meyer Lemons'' and oranges commonly know as ''Sour Oranges'' or ''Clementines'' will not be included in any of the insurable types of citrus.

b. In addition to the citrus not insurable in section 2 of the general crop insurance policy, we do not insure any citrus;

(1) Which cannot be expected to mature each crop year within the normal maturity period for the type;

(2) Produced by trees that have not reached the tenth growing season after being set out, unless otherwise provided in the actuarial table or we agree to insure such citrus in writing;

(3) Of the Robinson tangerine variety, for any crop year in which you have elected to exclude such tangerines from insurance (you must elect this exclusion prior to April 30 preceding the crop year for which the exclusion is to become effective except that for the first crop year, you must elect this exclusion by the later of April 30 or the time you submit the application for insurance);

c. Upon our approval, you may elect to insure or exclude from insurance for any crop year any insurable acreage in any unit which has a potential of less than 100 boxes per acre. If you:

(1) Elect to insure such acreage, we will increase the potential to 100 boxes per acre when determining the amount of loss;

(2) Elect to exclude such acreage, we will disregard the acreage for all purposes related to this contract; or

(3) Do not elect to insure or exclude such acreage:

(a) We will disregard the acreage if the production is less than 100 boxes per acre; or

(b) If the production from such acreage is 100 or more boxes per acre, we will determine the percent of damage on all of the insurable acreage for the unit, but will not allow the percent of damage for the unit to be increased by including such acreage.

d. We may exclude from insurance, or limit the amount of insurance on, any acreage which was not insured the previous crop year.

2. Causes of Loss

a. The insurance provided is against unavoidable loss of production resulting from the following causes occurring within the insurance period:

(1) Fire;

(2) Freeze;

(3) Hail;

(4) Hurricane; or

(5) Tornado; unless those causes are excepted, excluded, or limited by the actuarial table or section 9 of the general crop insurance policy.

b. In addition to the causes of loss not insured against in section 1 of the general crop insurance policy, we will not insure against any loss of production due to:

(1) Any damage to the blossoms or trees;

(2) Fire, if weeds and other forms of undergrowth have not been controlled or tree pruning debris has not been removed from the grove;

(3) Inability to market the fruit as a direct result of quarantine, boycott, or refusal of any entity to accept production unless production has actual physical damage due to a cause specified in subsection 2.a.

3. Report of Acreage, Share, Type, and Practice (Acreage Report)

a. In addition to the information required in section 3 of the general crop insurance policy you must;

(1) Report the crop type; and

(2) Designate separately any acreage that is excluded under section 1 of this endorsement.

b. The date by which you must annually submit the acreage report is April 30 except for the first crop year, the report must be submitted by the later of April 30 or the time you submit the application for insurance.

4. Production Reporting

Production potential for each unit is determined during loss adjustment. Therefore, subsection 4.d. of the general crop insurance policy is not applicable to this endorsement. Production history is not required.

5. Annual Premium

a. The annual premium amount is computed by multiplying the amount of insurance times the premium rate, times the insured acreage, times your share at the time insurance attaches.

b. If you are eligible for a premium reduction in excess of 5 percent based on your insuring experience through the 1988 crop year under the terms of the experience table contained in the citrus policy for the 1989 crop year, you will continue to receive the benefit of the reduction subject to the following conditions:

(1) No premium reduction will be retained after the 1991 crop year;

(2) The premium reduction will not increase because of favorable experience;

(3) The premium reduction will decrease because of unfavorable experience in accordance with the terms of the policy in effect for the 1989 crop year;

(4) Once the loss ratio exceeds .80, no further premium reduction will apply; and

(5) Participation must be continuous.

6. Insurance Period

a. The calendar date on which insurance attaches is May 1 for each crop year, except that for the first crop year, if the application is accepted by us after April 20, insurance will attach on the tenth day after the application is received in the service office.

b. The end of the insurance period is the date of the calendar year following the year of normal bloom as follows:

(1) January 31 for tangerines and navel oranges;

(2) April 30 for lemons, tangelos, early and mid-season oranges; and

(3) June 30 for late oranges, grapefruit, Temple and Murcott Honey Oranges.

7. Unit Division

a. Citrus acreage that would otherwise be one unit, as defined in section 17 of the general crop insurance policy, may be divided by citrus type.

b. Citrus acreage that would otherwise be one unit as defined in section 17 of the general crop insurance policy and subsection 7.a. above may be divided into more than one unit, if you agree to pay additional premium if required by the actuarial table and if, for each proposed unit:

(1) You maintain written, verifiable records of acreage and harvested production for at least the previous crop year; and

(2) Acreage planted to insured citrus is located in separate, legally identifiable sections, provided:

(a) The boundaries of the sections are clearly identified and the insured acreage is easily determined; and

(b) The trees are planted in such a manner that the planting pattern does not continue into the adjacent section; or

(3) The acreage of insured citrus is located on noncontiguous land. If you have a loss on any unit, production records for all harvested units must be provided. Production that is commingled between optional units will cause those units to be combined.

8. Notice of Damage or Loss

In addition to the notices required in the general crop insurance policy and in case of damage or probable loss:

a. You must give us written notice of the date and cause of damage; and

b. If an indemnity is to be claimed on any unit you must give us notice by the calendar date for the end of the insurance period if harvest will not begin by that date.

9. Claim for Indemnity

a. The indemnity will be determined on each unit by:

(1) Computing the average percent of damage to the citrus which (without regard to any percent of damage arrived at through prior inspections) will be the ratio of the number of boxes of citrus considered damaged from an insured cause to the potential rounded to the nearest tenth (.1) of a percent. Citrus will be considered undamaged potential if it is:

(a) Or could be marketed as fresh fruit;

(b) Harvested prior to an inspection by us; or

(c) Harvested within 7 days after a freeze;

(2) For limited and additional coverages, by multiplying the result in excess of 10 percent (e.g., 45%−10%=35% payable), times the amount of insurance for the unit (the amount of insurance for the unit is determined by multiplying the insured acreage on the unit times the applicable amount of insurance per acre); or

(3) For catastrophic risk protection coverage, the result in excess of 50 percent divided by 50 percent (e.g. if the insured's average percent of damage is 75%; the percentage of the guarantee payable is 50 percent, (75%−50%)÷50%); if the insured's average percent of damage is 60 percent, the percentage of the guarantee payable is 20 percent, (60%−50%)÷50%) times the amount of insurance for the unit. The amount of insurance for the unit is determined by multiplying the insured acreage on the unit times the applicable amount of insurance per acre. For any average percentage of damage less than 50%, the insured is not eligible for an indemnity payment; and

(4) Multiplying the product obtained in (2) above for limited and additional coverage, or the product obtained in (3) above for catastrophic risk protection, by your share.

b. Pink and red grapefruit of citrus Type III and citrus of Types IV, V, and VII which are seriously damaged by freeze (as determined by a fresh-fruit cut of a representative sample of fruit in the unit, in accorance with the applicable provisions of the Florida Citrus Code), and are not or could not be marketed as fresh-fruit will be considered damaged to the following extent:

(1) If 15 percent or less of the fruit in a sample shows serious freeze damage, the fruit will be considered undamaged; or

(2) If 16 percent or more of the fruit in a sample shows serious freeze damage, the fruit will be considered 50 percent damaged, except that:

(a) For tangerines of citrus Type IV, damage in excess of 50 percent will be the actual percent of damaged fruit; and

(b) For other applicable varieties, if we determine that the juice loss in the fruit exceeds 50 percent, the amount so determined will be considered the percent of damage.

c. Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection 9.b., as to any pink and red grapefruit of Type III and citrus of Types IV, V, and VII in any unit which is mechanically separated (using the specific gravity ''floatation'' method) into undamaged and freeze-damaged fruit, the amount of damage will be the actual percent of freeze-damaged fruit not to exceed 50 percent and will not be affected by subsequent fresh-fruit marketing. The 50 percent limitation on freeze-damaged fruit, mechanically separated, will not apply to tangerines of citrus Type IV.

d. Any citrus of Types I, II, and VI and white grapefruit of Type III which is damaged by freeze, but may be processed by canning or processing plants, will be considered as marketable for juice. The percent of damage will be determined by relating the juice content of the damaged fruit as determined by test house analysis to:

(1) The average juice content based on acceptable records, furnished by you, showing the juice content of fruit produced on the unit for the three previous crop years; or

(2) The following juice content, if acceptable records are not furnished:

Type I—44 pounds of juice per 90 pound box
Type II—47 pounds of juice per 90 pound box
Type III—38 pounds of juice per 85 pound box
Type VI—43 pounds of juice per 90 pound box

e. Any citrus on the ground which is not picked up and marketed will be considered totally lost if the damage was due to an insured cause.

f. Any citrus which is unmarketable either as fresh fruit or for juice because it is immature, unwholesome, decomposed, adulterated, or otherwise unfit for human consumption due to an insured cause will be considered totally lost.

g. Pink and red grapefruit citrus of Type III and citrus Types IV, V, and VII which are unmarketable as fresh fruit due to serious damage from hail as defined in United States Standards for grades of Florida fruit will be considered totally lost.

10. Cancellation and Termination Dates

The cancellation date is April 30 of the calendar year in which the crop normally blooms. The termination date is April 30 of the calendar year following the year of normal bloom.

11. Contract Changes.

The date by which contract changes will be available in your service office is the April 15 immediately preceding the cancellation date.

12. Meaning of Terms

a. *Box* means a standard field box as prescribed in the Florida Citrus Code.

b. *Crop year* means the period beginning May 1 and extending through June 30 of the following year and will be designated by the calendar year in which the insurance period ends.

c. *Harvest* means the severance of citrus fruit from the tree either by pulling, picking, or severing by mechanical or chemical means or picking up the marketable fruit from the ground.

d. *Noncontiguous land* means any land owned by you and rented by you for cash, a fixed commodity payment or any consideration other than a share in the insured crop, whose boundaries do not touch at any point. Land which is separated by a public or private right-of-way, waterway or irrigation canal will be considered to be touching (contiguous).

e. *Potential* means production:

(1) Which would have been produced had damage not occurred and includes citrus which:

(a) Was picked before damage occurred;

(b) Remained on the tree after damage occurred;

(c) Was lost from an insured cause; and

(d) Was lost from an uninsured cause.

(2) The potential will not include:

(a) Citrus lost before insurance attaches for any crop year;

(b) Citrus lost by normal dropping; or

(c) Any tangerines which normally would not, by the end of the insurance period for tangerines, meet the 210 pack size (2 and 4/16 inch minimum diameter) under United States Standards.

[54 FR 14203, Apr. 10, 1989, as amended at 60 FR 29750, June 6, 1995; 61 FR 69001, Dec. 31, 1996]

§ 401.146 Fresh plum endorsement.

The provisions of the Fresh Plum Crop Insurance Endorsement for the 1990 through the 1997 crop years are as follows:

FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE CORPORATION

Fresh Plum Endorsement

1. Causes of Loss

a. The insurance provided is against unavoidable loss of production resulting from the following causes occurring within the insurance period:

(1) Adverse weather conditions;

(2) Earthquake;

(3) Fire;

(4) Wildlife;

(5) Volcanic eruption;

(6) An insufficient number of chilling hours to effectively break dormancy; or

(7) Failure of the irrigation water supply due to an unavoidable cause occurring after insurance attaches;

unless these causes of loss are excepted, excluded, or limited by the actuarial table or section 9 of the general crop insurance policy.

b. In addition to the causes of loss not insured under section 1b of the general crop insurance policy, we will not insure against any loss of production due to:

(1) Fire, where weeds and other forms of undergrowth have not been controlled or tree pruning debris has not been removed from the orchard;

(2) Disease or insect infestation unless specifically caused by adverse weather;

(3) Fruit cullage caused by: green; overripe; undersize condition; and mechanical damage which causes rejection of the crop at the packing house; or

(4) Inability to market as a direct result of quarantine, boycott, or refusal of any entity

to accept or harvest production unless production has actual physical damage due to a cause specified in subsection 1.a.

2. Insured Crop and Acreage

a. The crop insured will be plums grown for fresh market fruit or processing for which we provide a guarantee and premium rate:

b. In lieu of the provisions of subsection 2e of general crop insurance policy, we do not insure any plum acreage:

(1) Which is not irrigated;

(2) On which the trees have not reached the fifth growing season after being set out;

(3) Which has not produced at least 200 lugs fresh market production in the preceding crop year unless the acreage is inspected by us and approved for coverage;

(4) For which production records acceptable to us for at least the previous crop year are not provided;

(5) Which we consider not acceptable;

(6) Which is interplanted with another crop, unless we inspect such acreage and give our approval in writing;

(7) On which is grown a type or variety not established as adapted to the area; excluded by the actuarial table; or not regulated for plums by the California Tree Fruit agreement, a related crop advisory board, or the State;

(8) From which the fruit is harvested directly by the public; or

(9) If the orchard practices carried out are not in accordance with the orchard practices for which the premium rates have been established.

3. Report of Acreage, Share, Type and Practice (Acreage Report)

The acreage report must be filed on or before January 31. You must report the crop type in addition to the information required by section 3 of the general crop insurance policy for the acreage report.

4. Production Reporting, Coverage Level, Practices for Computing Indemnities, and Production Guarantees

a. In addition to the production report required in section 4 of the general crop insurance policy, you must report:

(1) The number of bearing trees;

(2) The number of trees planted per acre;

(3) Tree damage or use of production practices which has or may reduce the yield from previous levels; and

(4) If the number of bearing trees (fifth growing season and older) is reduced more than 10% from the preceding calendar year (In such event, the production guarantee will be reduced 1 percent, through adjustment to your average yield for each 1 percent reduction in excess of 10 percent).

b. You may select only one coverage level and price election for plums for the crop year.

5. Annual Premium

The annual premium is computed by multiplying the production guarantee times the price election, times the premium rate, times the insured acreage, times your share at the time insurance attaches.

6. Insurance Period

In lieu of the provisions in section 7 of the general crop insurance policy, coverage begins for each crop year on February 1, following our inspection and determination of acceptability. Insurance ends on each area at least one acre in size at the earliest of:

a. Total destruction of the insured crop;

b. Harvest;

c. The date harvest would normally start;

d. Final adjustment of a loss; or

e. September 30 of the crop year.

7. Units

Plum acreage grown on non-contiguous land that would otherwise be one unit, as defined in section 17 of the general crop insurance policy, may be divided into more than one unit if, for each proposed unit, you maintain written, verifiable records of acreage and harvested production for at least the previous crop year.

If you have a loss on any unit, production records for all harvested units must be maintained and be made available to us at our request. Production that is commingled between optional units will cause those units to be combined.

8. Notice of Damage or Loss

In lieu of the notices required in section 8.a.(2), (3), and (4) of the general crop insurance policy, in case of damage or probable loss you must give us written notice within 72 hours of the date of damage and indicate the causes of damage and whether a claim for indemnity is probable. Notwithstanding the previous sentence, if damage occurs within 72 hours of or during harvest, immediate notice stating the cause of damage and probability of a claim must be given to us. If notice is given under the first sentence of this paragraph, we must be notified of the time of harvest at least 72 hours before harvest begins.

9. Claim for Indemnity

In addition to section 9 of the general crop insurance policy:

a. The indemnity will be determined separately for each unit of plums by:

(1) Multiplying the insured acreage by the production guarantee;

(2) Subtracting therefrom the total production of plums to be counted;

(3) Multiplying the remainder by the price election; and

(4) Multiplying this result by the insured share.

b. The total production (standard lug equivalent) (see section 12.d.) to be counted for a unit will include all production harvested, and all appraised production. Such production must meet U.S. #1 standards as modified (before the date insurance attaches) by the latest California Tree Fruit Agreement Publication for fresh plums.

(1) Mature production of fresh plums damaged by insurable causes within the insurance period that could be marketed for any use other than fresh packed plums, will be determined by multiplying the number of tons that could be marketed by the value per ton of fruit or $50.00 per ton, whichever is greater, and dividing that result by the highest price election available for the type. This result will be the number of standard lug equivalents to be considered as production to count.

(2) Appraised production to be counted will include:

(a) Unharvested production on harvested acreage and potential production lost due to uninsured causes;

(b) Not less than the applicable guarantee for any acreage which is abandoned, destroyed by you without our prior written consent; and

(c) Any appraised production on unharvested acreage.

(3) Any appraisal we have made on insured acreage will be considered production to count unless such appraised production is:

(a) Not harvested before the harvest of plums becomes general in the county and is reappraised by us;

(b) Further damaged by an insured cause and is reappraised by us; or

(c) Harvested.

(4) The amount of production of any unharvested plums may be determined on the basis of orchard appraisals conducted after the end of the insurance period or discontinuance of harvest. We may appraise and consider as production to count, any insured fruit remaining on acreage not clean harvested.

(5) We may delay final appraisal until the extent of damage can be determined.

c. In the absence of acceptable records to determine the disposition of harvested plums, we may elect to determine such disposition and the amount of such production to be counted for the unit.

d. You must authorize us in writing to examine and obtain any records pertaining to production and marketing of any plums, whether insured or uninsured, whether this crop year or prior crop years, from the broker, shipper, advisory board, marketing order or any other source we deem necessary.

10. Cancellation and Termination Dates

The cancellation and termination dates are January 31.

11. Contract Changes

The date by which contract changes will be available in your service office is October 31 preceding the cancellation date. Acceptance of any change will be conclusively presumed in the absence of notice from you to cancel the contract.

12. Meaning of Terms

For the purpose of Plum crop insurance:

a. *Appraisal* means an estimate of the potential production determined by our representative using our prescribed procedures.

b. *Crop Year* means the period beginning with the date insurance attaches and extending through the normal harvest time, and will be designated by the calendar year in which the insured plums are normally harvested.

c. *Harvest* means the picking of mature plums from the trees by hand or machine.

d. *Lug* means a packed container of fresh plums weighing 28 pounds. All fresh production to count of varying lug sizes will be converted to standard lug equivalents on the basis of 28 pounds of packed plums.

[55 FR 4395, Feb. 8, 1990, as amended at 62 FR 33735, June 23, 1997]

PART 402—CATASTROPHIC RISK PROTECTION ENDORSEMENT; REGULATIONS FOR THE 1999 AND SUBSEQUENT REINSURANCE YEARS

Sec.

402.1 General statement.
402.2 Applicability.
402.3 OMB control numbers.
402.4 Catastrophic Risk Protection Endorsement Provisions.

AUTHORITY: 7 U.S.C. 1506(l) and 1506(p).

SOURCE: 61 FR 42985, Aug. 20, 1996, unless otherwise noted.

§ 402.1 General statement.

The Federal Crop Insurance Act, as amended by the Federal Crop Insurance Reform Act of 1994, requires the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation to implement a catastrophic risk protection plan of insurance that provides a basic level of insurance coverage to protect producers in the event of a catastrophic crop loss due to loss of yield or prevented planting, if provided by the Corporation, provided the crop loss

or prevented planting is due to an insured cause of loss specified in the crop insurance policy. This Catastrophic Risk Protection Endorsement is a continuous endorsement that is effective in conjunction with a crop insurance policy for the insured crop. Catastrophic risk protection coverage will be offered through approved insurance providers if there are a sufficient number available to service the area. If there are an insufficient number available, as determined by the Secretary, local offices of the Farm Service Agency will provide catastrophic risk protection coverage.

§ 402.2 Applicability.

This Catastrophic Risk Protection Endorsement is applicable to each crop for which catastrophic risk protection coverage is available and for which the producer elects such coverage.

§ 402.3 OMB control numbers.

The information collection activity associated with this rule has been approved by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) pursuant to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. chapter 35) under OMB control number 0563–0003.

§ 402.4 Catastrophic Risk Protection Endorsement Provisions.

The Catastrophic Risk Protection Endorsement Provisions for the 1999 and succeeding reinsurance years are as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Federal Crop Insurance Corporation

Catastrophic Risk Protection Endorsement

(This is a continuous endorsement)

If a conflict exists between this Endorsement and any of the policies specified in section 2 or the Special Provisions for the insured crop, this endorsement will control.

Terms and Conditions

1. Definitions

Approved insurance provider. A private insurance company, including its agents, that has been approved and reinsured by FCIC to provide insurance coverage to producers participating in the Federal Crop Insurance program.

Approved yield. The amount of production per acre computed in accordance with FCIC's Actual Production History Program (7 CFR part 400, subpart G) or for crops not included under 7 CFR part 400, subpart G, the yield used to determine the guarantee in accordance with the crop provisions or the Special Provisions.

County. The political subdivision of a state listed in the actuarial table and designated on your accepted application, including land in an adjoining county, provided such land is part of a field that extends into the adjoining county and the county boundary is not readily discernable. For peanuts and tobacco, the county will also include any land identified by a FSA farm serial number for the county but physically located in another county.

Crop of economic significance. A crop that has either contributed in the previous crop year, or is expected to contribute in the current crop year, ten percent (10%) or more of the total expected value of your share of all crops grown in the county. However, a crop will not be considered a crop of economic significance if the expected liability under the Catastrophic Risk Protection Endorsement is equal to or less than the administrative fee required for the crop.

Expected market price. (price election) The price per unit of production (or other basis as determined by FCIC) anticipated during the period the insured crop normally is marketed by producers. This price will be set by FCIC before the sales closing date for the crop. The expected market price may be less than the actual price paid by buyers if such price typically includes remuneration for significant amounts of post-production expenses such as conditioning, culling, sorting, packing, etc.

FCIC. The Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, a wholly owned Government Corporation within USDA.

FSA. The Farm Service Agency, an agency of the United States Department of Agriculture or any successor agency.

Insurance is available. When crop information is contained in the county actuarial documents for a particular crop.

Linkage requirement. The legal requirement that a producer must obtain at least catastrophic risk protection coverage for any crop of economic significance as a condition of receiving benefits for such crop from certain other USDA programs in accordance with section 12(e), unless the producer executes a waiver of any eligibility for emergency crop loss assistance in connection with the crop.

Secretary. The Secretary of the United States Department of Agriculture.

USDA. The United States Department of Agriculture.

Zero acreage report. An acreage report filed by you that certifies you do not have a share in the crop for that crop year.

2. Eligibility, Life of Policy, Cancellation, and Termination

(a) You must have one of the following policies in force to elect this Endorsement:

(1) The General Crop Insurance Policy (7 CFR 401.8) and crop endorsement;

(2) The Common Crop Insurance Policy (7 CFR 457.8) and crop provisions;

(3) The Group Risk Plan Policy, if available for catastrophic risk protection; or

(4) A specific named crop insurance policy.

(b) You must have made application for catastrophic risk protection on or before the sales closing date for the crop in the county.

(c) You must be a ''person'' as defined in the crop policy to be eligible for catastrophic risk protection coverage.

3. Unit Division

(a) This section is in lieu of the unit provisions specified in the applicable crop policy.

(b) For catastrophic risk protection coverage, a unit will be all insurable acreage of the insured crop in the county on the date coverage begins for the crop year:

(1) In which you have one hundred percent (100%) crop share; or

(2) Which is owned by one person and operated by another person on a share basis.

(Example: If, in addition to the land you own, you rent land from five landlords, three on a crop share basis and two on a cash basis, you would be entitled to four units; one for each crop share lease and one that combines the two cash leases and the land you own.)

(c) Further division of the units described in paragraph (b) above is not allowed under this Endorsement.

4. Insurance Guarantees, Coverage Levels, and Prices for Determining Indemnities

(a) Notwithstanding any provision contained in any other policy document, for the 1995 through 1998 crop years, catastrophic coverage will offer protection equal to fifty percent (50%) of your approved yield indemnified at sixty percent (60%) of the expected market price, or a comparable coverage as established by FCIC.

(b) Notwithstanding any provision contained in any other policy document, for the 1999 and subsequent crop years, catastrophic coverage will offer protection equal to fifty percent (50%) of your approved yield indemnified at fifty-five percent (55%) of the expected market price, or a comparable coverage as established by FCIC.

(c) If the crop policy denominates coverage in dollars per acre or other measure, or any other alternative method of coverage, such coverage will be converted to the amount of coverage that would be payable at fifty percent (50%) of your approved yield indemnified at sixty percent (60%) of the expected market price for the 1995 through 1998 crop years and fifty percent (50%) of your approved yield indemnified at fifty-five percent (55%) of the expected market price for the 1999 and subsequent crop years.

(d) You may elect catastrophic coverage for any crop insured or reinsured by FCIC on either an individual yield and loss basis or an area yield and loss basis, if both options are offered as set out in the Actuarial Table or the Special Provisions.

(e) To be eligible for an indemnity under this endorsement you must have suffered at least a 50 percent loss in yield.

5. Report of Acreage

(a) The report of crop acreage that you file in accordance with the crop policy must be signed on or before the acreage reporting date. For catastrophic risk protection, unless the other person with an insurable interest in the crop objects in writing prior to the acreage reporting date and provides a signed acreage report on their own behalf, the operator may sign the acreage report for all other persons with an insurable interest in the crop without a power of attorney. All persons with an insurable interest in the crop, and for whom the operator purports to sign and represent, are bound by the information contained in that acreage report.

(b) For the purpose of determining the amount of indemnity only, your share will not exceed your insurable interest at the earlier of the time of loss or the beginning of harvest. Unless the accepted application clearly indicates that insurance is requested for a partnership or joint venture, insurance will only cover the crop share of the person completing the application. The share will not extend to any other person having an interest in the crop except as may otherwise be specifically allowed in this endorsement. Any acreage or interest reported by or for your spouse, child or any member of your household may be considered your share. A lease containing provisions for both a minimum payment (such as a specified amount of cash, bushels, pounds, etc.) *and* a crop share will be considered a crop share lease. A lease containing provisions for either a minimum payment (such as a specified amount of cash, bushels, pounds, etc.,) *or* a crop share will be considered a cash lease. Land rented for cash, a fixed commodity payment, or any consideration other than a share in the insured crop on such land will be considered as owned by the lessee.

6. Annual Premium and Administrative Fees

(a) Notwithstanding any provision contained in any other policy document, you will not be responsible to pay a premium, nor will the policy be terminated because the premium has not been paid. FCIC will pay a

premium subsidy equal to the premium established for the coverage provided under this endorsement.

(b) In return for catastrophic risk protection coverage, you must pay an administrative fee to the insurance provider within 30 days after you have been billed (You will be billed by the billing date stated in the Special Provisions);

(1) The administrative fee owed for each crop in the county is $60..

(2) Payment of an administrative fee will not be required if you file a bona fide zero acreage report on or before the acreage reporting date for the crop (if you falsely file a zero acreage report you may be subject to criminal and administrative sanctions).

(c) The administrative fee provisions of paragraph (b) of this section do not apply if you meet the definition of a limited resource farmer (see section 1). If you qualify as a limited resource farmer and desire to be exempted from paying the administrative fee you must sign the waiver at the time of application (on or before the sales closing date.)

(d) When a crop policy has provisions to allow you the option to separately insure individual crop types or varieties, you must pay a separate administrative fee in accordance with paragraph (b) of this section for each type or variety you elect to separately insure.

(e) If the administrative fee is not paid when due, you, and all persons with an insurable interest in the crop under the same contract, may be ineligible for certain other USDA program benefits as set out in section 12, and all such benefits already received for the crop year must be refunded.

7. Insured Crop

The crop insured is specified in the applicable crop policy, however:

(a) Notwithstanding any other policy provision requiring the same insurance coverage on all insurable acreage of the crop in the county, if you purchase limited or additional coverage for a crop, you may separately insure acreage under catastrophic coverage that has been designated as ''high risk'' land by FCIC, provided that you execute a High Risk Land Exclusion Option and obtain a catastrophic risk protection policy with the same approved insurance provider, if available, on or before the applicable sales closing date. If catastrophic coverage is not available from the same insurance provider, you may obtain the catastrophic risk protection policy for the high risk land from another approved insurance provider or FSA, if available. You will be required to pay a separate administrative fee for both the limited or additional coverage policy and the catastrophic coverage policy unless the maximum administrative fee would be exceeded.

(b) A tobacco producer may insure one hundred percent (100%) of the tobacco crop that is identified by a tobacco marketing card issued by FSA for a specific producer and Farm Serial Number under one CAT policy, provided the producer and other persons each have a share in the crop, all the shareholders agree in writing to such arrangement, and none of the persons hold any other interest in another tobacco crop for which they are required to obtain at least catastrophic coverage. If the tobacco crop is insured under one policy:

(1) The linkage requirements will be satisfied for each shareholder of the crop; and

(2) The producer insuring the crop will:

(i) Make application for insurance and provide the name and social security number, or employer identification number, of each person with a share in the tobacco crop;

(ii) File the acreage report showing a one-hundred percent (100%) share in the crop (all insurable acreage covered by such marketing card will be considered as one unit);

(iii) Be responsible to pay the one administrative fee for all the producers within the county;

(iv) Fulfill all requirements under the crop insurance contract; and

(v) Receive any indemnity payment under his or her social security number or employer identification number and distribute the indemnity payments to the other persons sharing in the crop.

(c) A landowner will be allowed to obtain catastrophic coverage to satisfy linkage requirements for all other landowners who hold an undivided interest in the insurable acreage, provided:

(1) All the landowners must agree in writing to such arrangement and have their social security number or employer identification number listed on the application, without regard to the actual amount of their interest in the insured acreage;

(2) All landowners must have an undivided interest in the insurable acreage;

(3) None of the landowners may hold any share in other acreage for which they are required to obtain at least catastrophic coverage;

(4) The total cumulative liability under the Catastrophic Risk Protection Endorsement for all landowners must be $2,500 or less;

(5) The landowner insuring the crop will:

(i) Make application for insurance and provide the name and social security number or employer identification number of each person with an undivided interest in the insurable acreage;

(ii) Be responsible to pay the one administrative fee for all the producers within the county;

(iii) Fulfill all requirements under the insurance contract; and

(iv) Receive any indemnity payment under the landowner's social security number, or when applicable, employer identification number, and distribute the indemnity payments to the other persons sharing in the crop.

8. Replanting Payment

Notwithstanding any provision contained in any other crop insurance document, no replant payment will be paid whether or not replanting of the crop is required under the policy.

9. Claim for Indemnity

(a) If two or more insured crop types, varieties, or classes are insured within the same unit, and multiple price elections are applicable, the dollar amount of insurance and the dollar amount of production to be counted will be determined separately for each type, variety, class, etc., that have separate price elections and then totaled to determine the total liability or dollar amount of production to be counted for the unit.

(b) If you are eligible to receive an indemnity under this endorsement and benefits compensating you for the same loss under any other USDA program, you must elect the program from which you wish to receive benefits. Only one payment or program benefit is allowed. However, if other USDA program benefits are not available until after you filed a claim for indemnity, you may refund the total amount of the indemnity and receive the other program benefit. Notwithstanding the first sentence of this subsection, farm ownership, operating, and emergency loans may be obtained from the USDA in addition to an indemnity under this endorsement.

10. Concealment or Fraud

Notwithstanding any provision contained in any other crop insurance document, your CAT policy may be voided by us on all crops without waiving any of our rights, including the right to collect any amounts due:

(a) If at any time you conceal or misrepresent any material fact or commit fraud relating to this or any other contract issued under the authority of the Federal Crop Insurance Act with any insurance provider; and

(b) The voidance will be effective as of the beginning of the crop year during which such act or omission occurred. After the policy has been voided, you must make a new application to obtain catastrophic risk protection coverage for any subsequent crop year. If your policy is voided under this section, any waiver of eligibility for emergency crop loss assistance in connection with the crop will not be effective for the crop for the year in which the voidance occurred.

11. Exclusion of Coverage

(a) Options or endorsements that extend the coverage available under any crop policy offered by FCIC will not be available under this endorsement, except the Late Planting Agreement Option. Written agreements are not available for any crop insured under this endorsement.

(b) Notwithstanding any provision contained in any other crop policy, hail and fire coverage and high-risk land may not be excluded under catastrophic risk protection.

12. Eligibility for Other USDA Program Benefits

(a) Even if it was a crop of economic significance for the previous crop year, if you do not intend to plant the crop in the current crop year, you do not have to obtain crop insurance or execute a waiver of your eligibility for any emergency crop loss assistance in connection with the crop to remain eligible for the USDA program benefits specified in subsection (e). However, if, after the sales closing date, you plant that crop, you will be unable to obtain insurance for that crop and you must execute a waiver of your eligibility for emergency crop loss assistance in connection with the crop to remain eligible for the USDA program benefits specified in section 12(e). Failure to execute such a waiver will require you to refund any benefits already received under a program specified in section 12(e).

(b) You are initially responsible to determine the crops of economic significance in the county. The insurance provider may assist you in making these initial determinations. However, these determinations will not be binding on the insurance provider. To determine the percentage value of each crop:

(1) Multiply the acres planted to the crop, times your share, times the approved yield, and times the price;

(2) Add the values of all crops grown by the producer in the county; and

(3) Divide the value of the specific crop by the result of section 12(b)(2).

(c) You may use the type of price such as the current local market price, futures price, established price, highest amount of insurance, etc., for the price when calculating the value of each crop, provided that you use the same type of price for all crops in the county.

(d) You may be required to justify the calculation and provide adequate records to enable the insurance provider to verify whether a crop is of economic significance.

(e) You must obtain at least catastrophic coverage for each crop of economic significance in the county in which you have an insurable share, if insurance is available in the county for the crop, unless you execute a waiver of any eligibility for emergency crop

loss assistance in connection with the crop to be eligible for:

(1) Benefits under the Agricultural Market Transition Act;

(2) Loans or any other USDA provided farm credit, including: guaranteed and direct farm ownership loans, operating loans, and emergency loans under the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act provided after October 13, 1994; and

(3) Benefits under the Conservation Reserve Program derived from any new or amended application or contracts executed after October 13, 1994.

(f) Failure to comply with all provisions of the policy constitutes a breach of contract and may result in ineligibility for certain other farm program benefits for that crop year and any benefit already received must be refunded. If you breach the insurance contract, the execution of a waiver of any eligibility for emergency crop loss assistance will not be effective for the crop year in which the breach occurs.

[61 FR 42985, Aug. 20, 1996, as amended at 63 FR 40631, July 30, 1998; 64 FR 40740, July 28, 1999]

PART 403—GENERAL CROP INSURANCE REGULATION

Sec.

403.1 Availability of peach crop insurance.
403.2 Premium rates, production guarantees, coverage levels, and prices at which indemnities shall be computed.
403.3 OMB control numbers.
403.4 Creditors.
403.5 Good faith reliance on misrepresentation.
403.6 The contract.
403.7 The application and policy.

AUTHORITY: 7 U.S.C. 1506(l), 1506(p).

SOURCE: 50 FR 43648, Oct. 29, 1985, unless otherwise noted.

§ 403.1 Availability of peach crop insurance.

Insurance shall be offered under the provisions of this subpart on peaches in counties within the limits prescribed by and in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Crop Insurance Act, as amended. The counties shall be designated by the Manager of the Corporation from those approved by the Board of Directors of the Corporation.

§ 403.2 Premium rates, production guarantees, coverage levels, and prices at which indemnities shall be computed.

(a) The Manager shall establish premium rates, production guarantees, coverage levels, and prices at which indemnities shall be computed for peaches which will be included in the actuarial table on file in the applicable service offices for the county and which may be changed from year to year.

(b) At the time the application for insurance is made, the applicant will elect a coverage level and price at which indemnities will be computed from among those levels and prices contained in the actuarial table for the crop year.

§ 403.3 OMB control numbers.

The OMB control numbers are contained in subpart H of part 400, title 7 CFR.

§ 403.4 Creditors.

An interest of a person in an insured crop existing by virtue of a lien, mortgage, garnishment, levy, execution, bankruptcy, involuntary transfer or other similar interest shall not entitle the holder of the interest to any benefit under the contract.

§ 403.5 Good faith reliance on misrepresentation.

Notwithstanding any other provision of the peach insurance contract, whenever: (a) An insured under a contract of crop insurance entered into under these regulations, as a result of a misrepresentation or other erroneous action or advice by an agent or employee of the Corporation: (1) Is indebted to the Corporation for additional premiums; or (2) has suffered a loss to a crop which is not insured or for which the insured is not entitled to an indemnity because of failure to comply with the terms of the insurance contract, but which the insured believed to be insured, or believed the terms of the insurance contract to have been complied with or waived; and (b) the Board of Directors of the Corporation, or the Manager in cases involving not more

than $100,000.00, finds that: (1) An agent or employee of the Corporation did in fact make such misrepresentation or take other erroneous action or give erroneous advice; (2) said insured relied thereon in good faith; and (3) to require the payment of the additional premiums or to deny such insured's entitlement to the idemnity would not be fair and equitable, such insured shall be granted relief the same as if otherwise entitled thereto. Requests for relief under this section must be submitted to the Corporation in writing.

§ 403.6 The contract.

The insurance contract shall become effective upon the acceptance by the Corporation of a duly executed application for insurance on a form prescribed by the Corporation. The contract shall cover the peach crop as provided in the policy. The contract shall consist of the application, the policy, and the county actuarial table. Any changes made in the contract shall not affect its continuity from year to year. The forms referred to in the contract are available at the applicable service offices.

§ 403.7 The application and policy.

(a) Application for insurance on a form prescribed by the Corporation may be made by any person to cover such person's share in the peach crop as landlord, owner-operator, or tenant. The application shall be submitted to the Corporation at the service office on or before the applicable closing date on file in the service office.

(b) The Corporation may discontinue the acceptance of applications in any county upon its determination that the insurance risk is excessive, and also, for the same reason, may reject any individual application. The Manager of the Corporation is authorized in any crop year to extend the closing date for submitting applications in any county, by placing the extended date on file in the applicable service offices and publishing a notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER upon the Manager's determination that no adverse selectivity will result during the extended period. However, if adverse conditions should develop during such period, the Corporation will immediately discontinue the acceptance of applications.

(c) In accordance with the provisions governing changes in the contract contained in policies issued under FCIC regulations for the 1986 and succeeding crop years, a contract in the form provided for in this subpart will come into effect as a continuation of a peach insurance contract issued under such prior regulations, without the filing of a new application.

(d) The application for the 1986 and succeeding crop years is found at subpart D of part 400, General Administrative Regulations (7 CFR 400.37, 400.38). The provisions of the Peach Insurance Policy for the 1986 through 1997 crop years are as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE CORPORATION

Peach Crop Insurance Policy

(This is a continuous contract. Refer to section 15.)

AGREEMENT TO INSURE: We will provide the insurance described in this policy in return for the premium and compliance with all applicable provisions.

Throughout this policy, ''you'' and ''your'' refer to the insured shown on the accepted Application and ''we,'' ''us,'' and ''our'' refer to the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation.

Terms and Conditions

1. Causes of Loss

a. The insurance provided is against unavoidable loss of production resulting from the following causes occurring within the insurance period:

(1) Frost;
(2) Freeze;
(3) Hail;
(4) Tornado;
(5) Cyclone;
(6) Drought;
(7) Wind;
(8) Lightning;
(9) Flood;
(10) Fire;
(11) Earthquake;
(12) Volcanic eruption;
(13) An insufficient number of chilling hours to effectively break the dormant period for the crop year; or
(14) If applicable, failure of the irrigation water supply due to an unavoidable cause occurring after insurance attaches;

unless those causes are excepted, excluded, or limited by the actuarial table or section 9f(5).

b. We will not insure against any loss of production due to:

(1) Disease or insect infestation;

(2) The neglect, mismanagement, or wrongdoing by you, any member of your household, your tenants, or employees;

(3) The failure to follow recognized good peach farming practices;

(4) The failure or breakdown of irrigation equipment or facilities;

(5) The failure to follow good peach irrigation practices;

(6) The impoundment of water by any governmental, public or private dam or reservoir project;

(7) Split pits regardless of cause; or

(8) Any cause not specified in section 1a as an insured loss.

2. Crop, Acreage, and Share Insured

a. The crop insured will be any of the types or varieties of peaches which are grown for the production of Fresh or Processing Peaches (except processing peaches in California) on insured acreage and for which a guarantee and premium rate are provided by the actuarial table.

b. The acreage insured for each crop year will be peaches grown on insurable acreage as designated by the actuarial table and in which you have a share, as reported by you or as determined by us, whichever we elect.

c. The insured share is your share as landlord, owner-operator, or tenant in the insured peaches at the time insurance attaches. However, for the purpose of determining the amount of indemnity, your share will not exceed your share on the earlier of:

(1) The time of loss; or

(2) The beginning of harvest.

d. We do not insure any acreage:

(1) If the farming practices carried out are not in accordance with the farming practices for which the premium rates have been established;

(2) From which the peaches are harvested by the public;

(3) On which the trees have not reached the fourth growing season after being set out unless such acreage has produced at least 100 bushels of peaches per acre;

(4) Planted with a vine or tree crop other than peaches;

(5) Which we inspect and consider not acceptable; or

(6) Of a type or variety of peaches not established as adapted to the areas or excluded by the actuarial table.

e. If insurance is provided for an irrigated practice, you must report as irrigated only the acreage for which you have adequate facilities and water, at the time insurance attaches, to carry out a good peach irrigation practice.

f. We may limit the insured acreage to any acreage limitation established under any Act of Congress, if we advise you of the limit prior to the date insurance attaches.

3. Report of Acreage, Share, Practice, and Number of Bearing Trees

You must report on our form:

a. All the acreage of peaches in the county in which you have a share;

b. The practice;

c. Your share on the date insurance attaches; and

d. The number of bearing trees.

You must designate separately any acreage that is not insurable. You must report if you do not have a share in any peaches grown in the county. This report must be submitted annually on or before January 10. All indemnities may be determined on the basis of information you submit on this report. If you do not submit this report by January 10, we may elect to determine by unit the insured acreage, share, practice, and number of bearing trees or we may deny liability on any unit. Any report submitted by you may be revised only upon our approval.

4. Production Guarantees, Coverage Levels, and Prices for Computing Indemnities

a. The production guarantees, coverage levels, and prices for computing indemnities are contained in the actuarial table.

b. If the number of bearing trees (fourth growing season and older) is reduced more than 10 percent from the preceding calendar year, the production guarantee may be reduced 1 percent (through adjustment to your average yield) for each 1 percent reduction in excess of 10 percent.

c. Coverage level 2 will apply if you do not elect a coverage level.

d. You may change the coverage level and price election on or before the closing date for submitting applications for the crop year as established by the actuarial table.

e. You must furnish a report of production to use for the previous crop year prior to the sales closing date for the subsequent crop year as established by the actuarial table. If you do not provide the required production report we will assign a yield for the crop year for which the report is not furnished. The production report or assigned yield will be used to compute your production history for the purpose of determining your guarantee for the subsequent crop year. The yield assigned by us will be 75% of the yield assigned for the purpose of determining your guarantee for the present crop year. If you have filed a claim for the previous crop year, the yield determined in adjusting your indemnity claim will be used as your production report.

5. Annual Premium

a. The annual premium is earned and payable on the date insurance attaches. The

amount is computed by multiplying the production guarantee times the price election, times the premium rate, times the insured acreage, times your share on the date insurance attaches.

b. Interest will accrue at the rate of one and one-quarter percent (1¼%) simple interest per calendar month, or any part thereof, on any unpaid premium balance starting on the first day of the month following the first premium billing date.

c. If you are eligible for a premium reduction in excess of 5 percent based on your insuring experience through the 1984 crop year under the terms of the experience table contained in the peach policy in effect for the 1985 crop year, you will continue to receive the benefit of that reduction subject to the following conditions:

(1) No premium reduction will be retained after the 1991 crop year;

(2) The premium reduction will not increase because of favorable experience;

(3) The premium reduction will decrease because of unfavorable experience in accordance with the terms of the policy in effect for the 1985 crop year;

(4) Once the loss ratio exceeds .80, no further premium reduction will apply; and

(5) Participation must be continuous.

6. Deduction for Debt

Any unpaid amount due us may be deducted from any indemnity payable to you, or from any loan or payment due you under any Act of Congress or program administered by the United States Department of Agriculture or its Agencies.

7. Insurance Period

Insurance attaches for each crop year on December 1 and ends at the earliest of:

a. Total destruction of the peaches;

b. The date harvest of the peaches (by variety) should have ended;

c. Harvest of the peaches;

d. Final adjustment of a loss; or

e. September 30 of the crop year.

8. Notice of Damage or Loss

a. In case of damage or probable loss:

(1) You must give us written notice of:

(a) The dates of damage; and

(b) The causes of damage.

(2) You must give us written notice if during the period before harvest, the peaches on any unit are damaged and you decide not to further care for or harvest any part of them.

(3) If you are going to claim an indemnity on any unit, you must give us notice:

(a) At least 15 days before the beginning of harvest;

(b) Immediately, if damage occurs within the 15 days prior to harvest or during harvest; or

(c) By September 30, if harvest will not begin by this date.

b. You must obtain written consent from us before you destroy any of the peaches which are not to be harvested.

c. We may reject any claim for indemnity if you fail to comply with any of the requirements of this section or section 9.

9. Claim for Indemnity

a. Any claim for indemnity on a unit must be submitted to us on our form not later than 60 days after the earliest of:

(1) Total destruction of the peaches on the unit;

(2) Harvest of the unit; or

(3) September 30 of the crop year.

b. We will not pay any indemnity unless you:

(1) Establish the total production of peaches on the unit at the time of harvest and that any loss of production has been directly caused by one or more of the insured causes during the insurance period; and

(2) Furnish all information we require concerning the loss.

c. The indemnity will be determined on each unit by:

(1) Multiplying the insured acreage by the production guarantee;

(2) Multiplying this result by the price election;

(3) Subtracting therefrom the dollar amount obtained by multiplying the total production of peaches to be counted (see section 9f) by the larger of the price election or the actual price per bushel of peaches; and

(4) Multiplying this result by your share.

d. If a unit contains insured acreage of both fresh and processing type peaches, the dollar amounts of insurance and production to count as established in 9.c. above will be determined separately for each type and then added together to determine the total amounts for the unit.

e. If the information reported by you under section 3 of the policy results in a lower premium than the actual premium determined to be due, the production guarantee on the unit will be computed on the information reported but all production from insurable acreage, whether or not reported as insurable, will count against the production guarantee.

f. The total production to be counted for a unit will include all appraised production plus any production harvested prior to appraisal.

(1) Mature peach production may be adjusted downward as a result of a loss in quality because of hail, wind and misshapen fruit. Any production which is disposed of without being inspected by us will be considered undamaged. The amount of production will be determined for:

(a) Peaches grown for fresh use by:

(i) Dividing the value per ¾-bushel carton of the damaged peaches by the price per ¾-bushel carton of U.S. Extra No. 1 two-inch peaches; and

(ii) Multiplying this result by the number of bushels of such peaches.

The applicable price per ¾-bushel carton of U.S. Extra No. 1 two-inch peaches (if not available, the next larger size for which a price is available) will be the applicable average F.O.B. shipping point price reported by the Market News Service of the United States Department of Agriculture for 7 consecutive days commencing with the day harvest of the variety begins.

(b) Peaches grown for processing by:

(i) Dividing the value per bushel of the damaged peaches by the price per bushel of undamaged peaches; and

(ii) Multiplying this result by the number of bushels of such peaches.

The applicable price per bushel of undamaged peaches will be the average price for processing peaches determined for 7 consecutive days commencing with the day harvest of the variety begins.

(2) Appraised production to be counted will include:

(a) Potential production lost due to uninsured causes and failure to follow recognized peach farming practices;

(b) Not less than the guarantee for any acreage which is abandoned, damaged solely by an uninsured cause, destroyed by you without our consent or not inspected by us prior to the completion of harvest; and

(c) All unharvested production.

(3) Any appraisal we have made on insured acreage will be considered production to count unless such appraised production is exceeded by the actual harvested production.

(4) We reserve the right to delay any appraisal of damage until the extent of damage can be determined.

(5) If you elect to exclude hail and fire as insured causes of loss and the peaches are damaged by hail or fire, appraisals will be made in accordance with Form FCI–78, ''Request to Exclude Hail and Fire''.

g. You must not abandon any acreage to us.

h. You may not sue unless you have complied with all policy provisions. If a claim is denied, you may sue us in the United States District Court under the provisions of 7 U.S.C. 1508(c). You must bring suit within 12 months of the date notice of denial is received by you.

i. We have a policy for paying your indemnity within 30 days of our approval of your claim, or entry of a final judgment against us. We will, in no instance, be liable for the payment of damages, attorney's fees, or other charges in connection with any claim for indemnity, whether we approve or disapprove such claim. We will, however, pay simple interest computed on the net indemnity ultimately found to be due by us or by a final judgment from and including the 61st day after the date you sign, date, and submit to us the properly completed claim for indemnity form, if the reason for our failure to timely pay is not due to your failure to provide information or other material necessary for the computation or payment of the indemnity. The interest rate will be that established by the Secretary of the Treasury under section 12 of the Contract Disputes Act of 1978 (41 U.S.C. 611), and published in the FEDERAL REGISTER semiannually on or about January 1 and July 1. The interest rate to be paid on any indemnity will vary with the rate announced by the Secretary of the Treasury.

j. If you die, disappear, or are judicially declared incompetent, or if you are an entity other than individual and such entity is dissolved after insurance attaches for any crop year, any indemnity will be paid to the persons determined to be beneficially entitled thereto.

k. If you have other fire insurance, fire damage occurs during the insurance period, and you have not elected to exclude fire insurance from this policy, we will be liable for loss due to fire only for the smaller of the amount:

(1) Of indemnity determined pursuant to this contract without regard to any other insurance; or

(2) By which the loss from fire exceeds the indemnity paid or payable under such other insurance.

For the purpose of this section, the amount of loss from fire will be the difference between the fair market value of the production on the unit before the fire and after the fire.

10. Concealment or Fraud

We may void the contract on all crops insured without affecting your liability for premiums or waiving any right, including the right to collect any amount due us if, at any time, you have concealed or misrepresented any material fact or committed any fraud relating to the contract. Such voidance will be effective as of the beginning of the crop year with respect to which such act or omission occurred.

11. Transfer of Right to Indemnity on Insured Share

If you transfer any part of your share during the crop year, you may transfer your right to an indemnity. The transfer must be on our form and approved by us. We may collect the premium from either you or your transferee or both. The transferee will have all rights and responsibilities under the contract.

12. Assignment of Indemnity

You may assign to another party your right to an indemnity for the crop year, only on our form and with our approval. The assignee will have the right to submit the loss notices and forms required by the contract.

13. Subrogation (Recovery of Loss From a Third Party)

Because you may be able to recover all or a part of your loss from someone other than us, you must do all you can to preserve any such right. If we pay you for your loss, then your right of recovery will at our option belong to us. If we recover more than we paid you plus our expenses, the excess will be paid to you.

14. Records and Access to Farm

You must keep, for two years after the time of loss, records of the harvesting, storage, shipment, sale, or other disposition of all peaches produced on each unit, including separate records showing the same information for production from any uninsured acreage. Failure to keep and maintain such records may, at our option, result in cancellation of the contract prior to the crop year to which the records applied, assignment of production to units by us, or a determination that no indemnity is due. Any person designated by us will have access to such records and the farm for purposes related to the contract.

15. Life of Contract: Cancellation and Termination

a. This contract will be in effect for the crop year specified on the application and may not be canceled by you for such crop year. Therefore, the contract will continue in force for each succeeding crop year unless canceled or terminated as provided in this section.

b. This contract may be canceled by either you or us for any succeeding crop year by giving written notice on or before the cancellation date preceding such crop year.

c. This contract will terminate as to any crop year if any amount due us on this or any other contract with you is not paid on or before the termination date preceding such crop year for the contract on which the amount is due. The date of payment of the amount due:

(1) If deducted from an indemnity will be the date you sign the claim; or

(2) If deducted from payment under another program administered by the United States Department of Agriculture will be the date both such other payment and setoff are approved.

d. The cancellation and termination dates are November 30.

e. If you die or are judicially declared incompetent, or if you are an entity other than an individual and such entity is dissolved, the contract will terminate as of the date of death, judicial declaration, or dissolution. If such event occurs after insurance attaches for any crop year, the contract will continue in force through the crop year and terminate at the end thereof. Death of a partner in a partnership will dissolve the partnership unless the partnership agreement provides otherwise. If two or more persons having a joint interest are insured jointly, death of one of the persons will dissolve the joint entity.

f. The contract will terminate if no premium is earned for 3 consecutive years.

16. Contract Changes

We may change any terms and provisions of the contract from year to year. If your price election at which indemnities are computed is no longer offered, the actuarial table will provide the price election which you are deemed to have elected. All contract changes will be available at your service office by August 31 preceding the cancellation date. Acceptance of any change will be conclusively presumed in the absence of notice from you to cancel the contract.

17. Meaning of Terms

For the purposes of peach crop insurance:

a. *Actual price per bushel* for:

(1) ''Fresh peaches'' means the average price per bushel for U.S. Extra No. 1 two-inch peaches (if not available, the next larger size for which a price is available) determined from applicable prices reported by the Market News Service of the United States Department of Agriculture for 7 consecutive days commencing with the day harvest of the variety begins less the allowable cost designated by the actuarial table; and

(2) ''Processing peaches'' means the average price per bushel for processor peaches determined for 7 consecutive days commencing with the day harvest of the variety begins less the allowable cost designated by the actuarial table.

b. *Actuarial table* means the forms and related material for the crop year approved by us which are available for public inspection in your service office, and which show the production guarantees, coverage levels, premium rates, prices for computing indemnities, practices, uninsurable types or varieties, insurable and uninsurable acreage, and related information regarding peach insurance in the county.

c. *Average yield* means the yield established from your actual production records, which is approved by us and shown on our form.

d. *County* means the county shown on the application and any additional land located in a local producing area bordering on the county as shown by the actuarial table.

e. *Crop year* means the period beginning with the date insurance attaches and extending through the normal harvest time and will be designated by the calendar year in which the peaches are normally harvested.

f. *Cyclone* means only a large-scale, atmospheric wind-and-pressure system characterized by low pressure at its center and counterclockwise circular wind motion which has been named by the United States Weather Service and which has sustained winds in excess of 58 miles per hour at the nearest U.S. Weather Service reporting station to the crop damage at the time of the crop damage.

g. *Freeze* means the condition that exists when air temperatures over a widespread area remain at or below 32 degrees Fahrenheit.

h. *Frost* means the condition that exists when the air temperature around the plant falls to 32 degrees Fahrenheit or below.

i. *Harvest* means the picking of mature peaches from the trees either by hand or machine.

j. *Insurable acreage* means the land classified as insurable by us and shown as such by the actuarial table.

k. *Insured* means the person who submitted the application accepted by us.

l. *Loss ratio* means the ratio of indemnity to premium.

m. *Person* means an individual, partnership, association, corporation, estate, trust, or other legal entity, and wherever applicable, a State, a political subdivision of a State, or any agency thereof.

n. *Service office* means the office servicing your contract as shown on the application for insurance or such other approved office as may be selected by you or designated by us.

o. *Tenant* means a person who rents land from another person for a share of the peaches or a share of the proceeds therefrom.

p. *Unit* means all insurable acreage of peaches in the county on the date insurance attaches for the crop year:

(1) In which you have a 100 percent share; or

(2) Which is owned by one entity and operated by another entity on a share basis.

Land rented for cash, a fixed commodity payment, or any consideration other than a share in the peaches on such land will be considered as owned by the lessee. Land which would otherwise be one unit may be divided according to applicable guidelines on file in your service office. Units will be determined when the acreage is reported. Errors in reporting units may be corrected by us to conform to applicable guidelines when adjusting a loss. We may consider any acreage and share thereof reported by or for your spouse or child or any member of your household to be your bona fide share or the bona fide share of any other person having an interest therein.

18. Descriptive Headings

The descriptive headings of the various policy terms and conditions are formulated for convenience only and are not intended to affect the construction or meaning of any of the provisions of the contract.

19. Determinations

All determinations required by the policy will be made by us. If you disagree with our determinations, you may obtain reconsideration of or appeal those determinations in accordance with Appeal Regulations.

20. Notices

All notices required to be given by you must be in writing and received by your service office within the designated time unless otherwise provided by the notice requirement. Notices required to be given immediately may be by telephone or in person and confirmed in writing. Time of the notice will be determined by the time of our receipt of the written notice.

21. Notwithstanding the terms of the crop insurance policy and any contract for crop insurance under the provisions of this part, coverage under the terms of such crop insurance policy will be effective subject to the availability of appropriations.

[50 FR 43648, Oct. 29, 1985, as amended at 51 FR 29205—29207, Aug. 15, 1986; 51 FR 45296, Dec. 18, 1986; 52 FR 3214, Feb. 3, 1987; 52 FR 6775, Mar. 5, 1987; 54 FR 24320, June 7, 1989; 55 FR 35888, Sept. 4, 1990; 62 FR 39923, July 25, 1997]

PART 404 [RESERVED]

PART 405—APPLE CROP INSURANCE REGULATIONS FOR THE 1986 THROUGH THE 1998 CROP YEARS

Sec.

405.1 Availability of apple crop insurance.
405.2 Premium rates, production guarantees, coverage levels, and prices at which indemnities shall be computed.
405.3 OMB control numbers.
405.4 Creditors.
405.5 Good faith reliance on misrepresentation.
405.6 The contract.
405.7 The application and policy.
405.8 Apple fresh fruit option.
405.9 Apple sunburn option.

AUTHORITY: 7 U.S.C. 1506(l), 1506(p).

SOURCE: 50 FR 43655, Oct. 29, 1985, unless otherwise noted.

§ 405.1 Availability of apple crop insurance.

Insurance shall be offered under the provisions of this subpart on apples in counties within the limits prescribed by and in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Crop Insurance Act, as amended. The counties shall be designated by the Manager of the Corporation from those approved by the Board of Directors of the Corporation.

§ 405.2 Premium rates, production guarantees, coverage levels, and prices at which indemnities shall be computed.

(a) The Manager shall establish premium rates, production guarantees, coverage levels, and prices at which indemnities shall be computed for apples which will be included in the actuarial table on file in the applicable service offices for the county and which may be changed from year to year.

(b) At the time the application for insurance is made, the applicant will elect a coverage level and price at which indemnities will be computed from among those levels and prices contained in the actuarial table for the crop year.

§ 405.3 OMB control numbers.

The OMB control numbers are contained in subpart H of part 400, title 7 CFR.

§ 405.4 Creditors.

An interest of a person in an insured crop existing by virtue of a lien, mortgage, garnishment, levy, execution, bankruptcy, involuntary transfer or other similar interest shall not entitle the holder of the interest to any benefit under the contract.

§ 405.5 Good faith reliance on misrepresentation.

Notwithstanding any other provision of the apple insurance contract, whenever: (a) An insured under a contract of crop insurance entered into under these regulations, as a result of a misrepresentation or other erroneous action or advice by an agent or employee of the Corporation: (1) Is indebted to the Corporation for additional premiums; or (2) has suffered a loss to a crop which is not insured or for which the insured is not entitled to an indemnity because of failure to comply with the terms of the insurance contract, but which the insured believed to be insured, or believed the terms of the insurance contract to have been complied with or waived; and (b) the Board of Directors of the Corporation, or the Manager in cases involving not more than $100,000.00, finds that: (1) An agent or employee of the Corporation did in fact make such misrepresentation or take their erroneous action or give erroneous advice; (2) said insured relied thereon in good faith; and (3) to require the payment of the additional premiums or to deny such insured's entitlement to the indemnity would not be fair and equitable, such insured shall be granted relief the same as if otherwise entitled thereto. Application for relief under this section must be submitted to the Corporation in writing.

§ 405.6 The contract.

The insurance contract shall become effective upon the acceptance by the Corporation of a duly executed application for insurance on a form prescribed by the Corporation. The contract shall cover the apple crop as provided in the policy. The contract shall consist of the application, the policy, the Fresh Fruit Option, if applicable, and the county actuarial table. Any changes made in the contract shall not affect its continuity from year to year. The forms referred to in the contract are available at the applicable service offices.

§ 405.7 The application and policy.

(a) Application for insurance on a form prescribed by the Corporation may be made by any person to cover such person's share in the apple crop as landlord, owner-operator, or tenant. The application shall be submitted to the Corporation at the service office on or before the applicable closing date on file in the service office.

(b) The Corporation may discontinue the acceptance of applications in any county upon its determination that the insurance risk is excessive, and also, for the same reason, may reject any individual application. The Manager of the Corporation is authorized in any crop year to extend the closing date for

submitting applications in any county, by placing the extended date on file in the applicable service offices and publishing a notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER upon the Manager's determination that no adverse selectivity will result during the extended period. However, if adverse conditions should develop during such period, the Corporation will immediately discontinue the acceptance of applications.

(c) In accordance with the provisions governing changes in the contract contained in policies issued under FCIC regulations for the 1986 and succeeding crop years, a contract in the form provided for in this subpart will come into effect as a continuation of an apple contract issued under such prior regulations, without the filing of a new application.

(d) The application is found at subpart D of part 400, General Administrative Regulations (7 CFR 400.37, 400.38). The provisions of the Apple Insurance Policy for the 1986 through 1998 crop years are as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE CORPORATION

Apple Crop Insurance Policy

(This is a continuous contract. Refer to section 15.)

AGREEMENT TO INSURE: We shall provide the insurance described in this policy in return for the premium and your compliance with all applicable provisions.

Throughout this policy, ''you'' and ''your'' refer to the insured shown on the accepted Application and ''we,'' ''us,'' and ''our'' refer to the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation.

Terms and Conditions

1. Causes of Loss

a. The insurance provided is against unavoidable loss of production resulting from the following causes occurring within the insurance period:

(1) Drought;
(2) Freeze;
(3) Frost;
(4) Wind;
(5) Hail;
(6) Fire;
(7) Earthquake;
(8) Volcanic eruption;
(9) Fruit-set failure; or
(10) If applicable, failure of the irrigation water supply due to an unavoidable cause occurring after insurance attaches;

unless those causes are expected, excluded, or limited by the actuarial table or section 9e(4).

b. We will not insure against any loss of production due to:

(1) The neglect, mismanagement, or wrongdoing of you, any member of your household, your tenants, or employees;
(2) The failure to follow recognized good apple management practices;
(3) The failure or breakdown of irrigation equipment or facilities;
(4) The failure to follow good apple irrigation practices;
(5) The impoundment of water by any governmental, public or private dam or reservoir project; or
(6) Any cause not specified in section 1a as an insured loss.

2. Crop, Acreage, and Share Insured

a. The crop insured will be a variety of apples established as adopted to the area, which is located on insured acreage and for which a guarantee and premium rate are provided by the actuarial table.

b. The acreage insured for each crop year will be apples located on insurable acreage as designated by the actuarial table and in which you have a share, as reported by you or as determined by us, whichever we elect.

c. The insured share is your share as landlord, owner-operator, or tenant in the insured apples at the time insurance attaches.

d. We do not insure any acreage:

(1) Which in area A has not produced a minimum of 10 bins per acre;
(2) Which in area B has not produced a minimum of 150 bushels per acre;
(3) Which in Colorado, has not produced a minimum of 200 bushels per acre;
(4) Unless we agree, in writing, to insure such acreage;
(5) Which we inspect and consider not acceptable;
(6) The crop year the application is filed until the acreage has been inspected and accepted by us; or
(7) Acquired for the crop year until inspected and accepted by us.

e. If insurance is provided for an irrigated practice you must report as irrigated only the acreage for which you have adequate facilities and water, at the time insurance attaches, to carry out a good apple irrigation practice.

f. We may limit the insured acreage to any acreage limitation established under any Act of Congress, if we advise you of the limit prior to the time insurance attaches.

3. Report of acreage, share, and Number of Trees

You must report on our form:

a. All the acreage of apples in the county in which you have a share;

b. Your share at the time insurance attaches; and

c. The number of bearing trees.

You must designate separately any acreage that is not insurable. You must report if you do not have a share in any apples located in the county.

This report will be submitted annually on or before the reporting date established by the actuarial table. All indemnities may be determined on the basis of information you submit on this report. If you do not submit this report by the reporting date, we may elect to determine by unit the insured acreage, share, and number of trees or we may deny liability on any unit. Any report submitted by you may be revised only upon our approval.

4. Production Guarantees, Coverage Levels, and Prices for Computing Indemnities

a. The production guarantees, coverage levels, and prices for computing indemnities are contained in the actuarial table.

b. Coverage level 2 will apply if you do not elect a coverage level.

c. You may change the coverage level and price election on or before the closing date for submitting applications for the crop year as established by the actuarial table.

d. You must furnish a report of production to us for the previous crop year prior to the sales closing date for the subsequent crop year as established by the actuarial table. If you do not provide the required production report we will assign a yield for the crop year for which the report is not furnished. The production report or assigned yield will be used to compute your production history for the purpose of determining your guarantee for the subsequent crop year. The yield assigned by us will be 75% of the yield assigned for the purpose of determining your guarantee for the present crop year. If you have filed a claim for the previous crop year, the yield determined in adjusting your indemnity claim will be used as your production report.

5. Annual Premium

a. The annual premium is earned and payable when insurance attaches. The amount is computed by multiplying the production guarantee times the price election, times the premium rate, times the insured acreage, times your share when insurance attaches.

b. Interest will accrue at the rate of one and one-half percent (1½%) simple interest per calendar month, or any part thereof, on any unpaid premium balance starting on the first day of the month following the first premium billing date.

c. If you are eligible for a premium reduction in excess of 5 percent based on your insuring experience through the 1984 crop year under the terms of the experience table contained in the Eastern or Western apple policy in effect for the 1985 crop year, you will continue to receive the benefit of that reduction subject to the following conditions:

(1) No premium reduction will be retained after the 1991 crop year;

(2) The premium reduction will not increase because of favorable experience;

(3) The premium reduction will decrease because of unfavorable experience in accordance with the terms of the policy in effect for the 1985 crop year;

(4) Once the loss ratio exceeds .80, no further premium reduction will apply; and

(5) Participation must be continuous.

6. Deductions for Debt

Any unpaid amount due us may be deducted from any indemnity payable to you or from any loan or payment due you under any Act of Congress or program administered by the United States Department of Agriculture or its Agencies.

7. Insurance Period

Insurance attaches for each crop year on November 21 except that for the first crop year, if we accept your application for apple insurance after November 21, insurance will attach on the thirtieth day after you submit a properly completed application. Insurance ends at the earliest of:

a. Total destruction of the apples;

b. Harvest of the unit;

c. Final adjustment of a loss; or

d. The earlier of:

(1) The end of the normal harvest period by variety for the crop year; or

(2) November 5 of the crop year.

8. Notice of Damage or Loss

a. In case of damage or probable loss:

(1) You must give us notice of the date and cause of damage within 10 days of such damage.

(2) You must give us notice of probable loss at least 15 days before the beginning of harvest if you anticipate a loss on any unit.

(3) If probable loss is later determined or damage occurs during harvest, immediate notice must be given.

(4) In addition to the notices required by this section, if you are going to claim an indemnity on any unit, we must be given notice not later than 10 days after the earliest of:

(i) Total destruction of the apples on the unit;

(ii) Harvest of the unit; or

(iii) The calendar date for the end of the insurance period.

b. You must obtain written consent from us before you destroy any of the apples which are not to be harvested.

c. We may reject any claim for indemnity if any of the requirements of this section or section 9 are not complied with.

9. Claim for Indemnity

a. Any claim for indemnity on a unit must be submitted to us on our form not later than 60 days after the earliest of:

(1) Total destruction of the apples on the unit;

(2) Harvest of the unit; or

(3) The calendar date for the end of the insurance period.

b. We will not pay any indemnity unless you:

(1) Establish the total production of apples on the unit and that any loss of production has been directly caused by one or more of the insured causes during the insurance period; and

(2) Furnish all information we require concerning the loss.

c. The indemnity will be determined on each unit by:

(1) Multiplying the insured acreage by the production guarantee;

(2) Subtracting therefrom the total production of apples to be counted (see section 9e);

(3) Multiplying the remainder by the price election; and

(4) Multiplying this product by your share.

d. If the information reported by you under section 3 of the policy results in a lower premium than the actual premium determined to be due, the production guarantee on the unit will be computed on the information reported, but all production from insurable acreage, whether or not reported as insurable, will count against the production guarantee.

e. The total production to be counted for a unit will include all harvested and appraised production determined to be marketable.

(1) Appraised production to be counted will include:

(i) Unharvested marketable production, and potential production lost due to uninsured causes and failure to follow recognized good apple management practices; and

(ii) Not less than the guarantee for any acreage which is abandoned, damaged solely by an uninsured cause, or destroyed by you without our consent.

(2) Any appraisal we have made on insured acreage will be considered production to count unless such appraised production is:

(a) Not harvested before the harvest of apples becomes general in the county and reappraised by us;

(b) Further damaged by an insured cause and reappraised by us; or

(c) Harvested.

(3) The amount of production of any unharvested apples may be determined on the basis of field appraisals conducted after the end of the insurance period.

(4) If you elect to exclude hail and fire as insured causes of loss and the apples are damaged by hail or fire, appraisals will be made in accordance with Form FCI–78, ''Request to Exclude Hail and Fire''.

f. You must not abandon any acreage to us.

g. You may not sue us unless you have complied with all policy provisions. If a claim is denied, you may sue us in the United States District Court under the provisions of 7 U.S.C. 1508(c). You must bring suit within 12 months of the date notice of denial is received by you.

h. We have a policy for paying your indemnity within 30 days of our approval of your claim, or entry of a final judgment against us. We will, in no instance, be liable for the payment of damages, attorney's fees, or other charges in connection with any claim for indemnity, whether we approve or disapprove such claim. We will, however, pay simple interest computed on the net indemnity ultimately found to be due by us or by a final judgment from and including the 61st day after the date you sign, date, and submit to us the properly completed claim for indemnity form, if the reason for our failure to timely pay is not due to your failure to provide information or other material necessary for the computation or payment of the indemnity.

The interest rate will be that established by the Secretary of the Treasury under section 12 of the Contract Disputes Act of 1978 (41 U.S.C. 611), and published in the FEDERAL REGISTER on or about January 1 and July 1 of each year.

The interest rate to be paid on any indemnity will vary with the rate announced by the Secretary of the Treasury.

i. If you die, disappear, or are judicially declared incompetent, or if you are an entity other than an individual and such entity is dissolved after insurance attaches for any crop year, any indemnity will be paid to the person determined to be beneficially entitled thereto.

j. If you have other fire insurance, fire damage occurs during the insurance period, and you have not elected to exclude fire insurance from this policy, we will be liable for loss due to fire only for the smaller of the amount:

(1) Of indemnity determined pursuant to this contract without regard to any other insurance; or

(2) By which the loss from fire exceeds the indemnity paid or payable under such other insurance.

For the purpose of this section, the amount of loss from fire will be the difference between the fair market value of the production on the unit before the fire and after the fire.

10. Concealment or Fraud

We may void the contract on all crops insured without affecting your liability for premiums or waiving any right, including the right to collect any amount due us if, at any time, you have concealed or misrepresented any material fact or committed any fraud relating to the contract. Such voidance will be effective as of the beginning of the crop year with respect to which such act or omission occurred.

11. Transfer of Right to Indemnity on Insured Share

If you transfer any part of your share during the crop year, you may transfer your right to an indemnity. The transfer must be on our form and approved by us. We may collect the premium from either you or your transferee or both. The transferee will have all rights and responsibilities under the contract.

12. Assignment of Indemnity

You may assign to another party your right to an indemnity for the crop year, only on our form and with our approval. The assignee will have the right to submit the loss notices and forms required by the contract.

13. Subrogation (Recovery of Loss From a Third Party)

Because you may be able to recover all or a part of your loss from someone other than us, you must do all you can to preserve any such right. If we pay you for your loss, then your right of recovery will at our option belong to us. If we recover more than we paid you plus our expenses, the excess will be paid to you.

14. Records and Access to Farm

You must keep, for two years after the time of loss, records of the harvesting, storage, shipment, sale or other disposition of all apples produced on each unit, including separate records showing the same information for production from any uninsured acreage. Failure to keep and maintain such records may, at our option, result in cancellation of the contract prior to the crop year to which the records apply, assignment of production to units by us, or a determination that no indemnity is due. Any person designated by us will have access to such records and the farm for purposes related to the contract.

15. Life of Contract: Cancellation and Termination

a. This contract will be in effect for the crop year specified on the application and may not be canceled by you for such crop year. Thereafter, the contract will continue in force for each succeeding crop year unless canceled or terminated as provided in this section.

b. This contract may be canceled by either you or us for any succeeding crop year by giving written notice on or before the cancellation date preceding such crop year.

c. This contract will terminate as to any crop year if any amount due us on this or any other contract with you is not paid on or before the termination date preceding such crop year for the contract on which the amount is due. The date of payment of the amount due:

(1) If deducted from an indemnity will be the date you sign the claim; or

(2) If deducted from payment under another program administered by the United States Department of Agriculture will be the date both such other payment and setoff are approved.

d. The cancellation and termination dates are November 20.

e. If you die or are judicially declared incompetent, or if you are an entity other than an individual and such entity is dissolved, the contract will terminate as of the date of death, judicial declaration, or dissolution. If such event occurs after insurance attaches for any crop year, the contract will continue in force through the crop year and terminate at the end thereof. Death of a partner in a partnership will dissolve the partnership unless the partnership agreement provides otherwise. If two or more persons having a joint interest are insured jointly, death of one of the persons will dissolve the joint entity.

f. The contract will terminate if no premium is earned for 3 consecutive years.

16. Contract Changes

We may change any terms and provisions of the contract from year to year. If your price election at which indemnities are computed is no longer offered, the actuarial table will provide the price election which you are deemed to have elected. All contract changes will be available at your service office by August 31 preceding the cancellation date. Acceptance of any change will be conclusively presumed in the absence of notice from you to cancel the contract.

17. Meaning of Terms

For the purposes of apple crop insurance:

a. *Area A* includes Montana, Wyoming, Utah, New Mexico, and all states west thereof.

b. *Area B* includes all other states except Colorado.

c. *Actuarial table* means the forms and related material for the crop year approved by us which are available for public inspection in your service office, and which show the production guarantees, coverage levels, premium rates, prices for computing indemnities, practices, insurable and uninsurable

acreage, and related information regarding apple insurance in the county.

d. *Bin* means a standard container, accepted by the industry: (1) Containing a minimum of 875 pounds of apples; or (2) as designated by the actuarial table.

e. *Bushel* means a standard container, containing 42 pounds of apples (40 pounds in Colorado).

f. *Contiguous land* means land which is touching at any point, except that land which is separated by only a public or private right-of-way will also be considered contiguous.

g. *County* means the county shown on the application and any additional land located in a local producing area bordering on the county as shown by the actuarial table.

h. *Crop year* means the period beginning with the date insurance attaches and extending through the normal harvest time and shall be designated by the calendar year in which the apples are normally harvested.

i. *Freeze* means the condition that exists when air temperatures over a widespread area remain at or below 32 degrees (Fahrenheit).

j. *Frost* means the condition that exists when the air temperature around the plant falls to 32 degrees (Fahrenheit) or below.

k. *Fruit-set failure* means failure of the apple trees to develop blossoms or set fruit due only to adverse weather conditions, but shall not include poor pollination resulting from inadequate pollenizers in the orchard or failure to set fruit due to spray damage or other manageable causes.

l. *Harvest* means the picking of marketable apples from the trees or from the ground.

m. *Insurable acreage* means the land classified as insurable by us and shown as such by the actuarial table.

n. *Insured* means the person who submitted the application accepted by us.

o. *Loose field box* means a standard container containing: (1) 35 pounds of apples; or (2) a quantity designated by the actuarial table.

p. *Loss ratio* means the ratio of indemnity to premium.

q. *Marketable* means apples which grade U.S. No. 1, 2, or Cider in accordance with the United States Standards for Apples for Processing.

r. *Person* means an individual, partnership, association, corporation, estate, trust, or other legal entity, and wherever applicable, a State, a political subdivision of a State, or any agency thereof.

s. *Service office* means the office servicing your contract as shown on the application for insurance or such other approved office as may be selected by you or designated by us.

t. *Tenant* means a person who rents land from another person for a share of the apples or a share of the proceeds therefrom.

u. *Unit* means all insurable acreage of apples in the county located on contiguous land, on the date insurance attaches for the crop year:

(1) In which you have a 100 percent share; or

(2) Which is owned by one entity and operated by another entity on a share basis.

Land rented for cash, a fixed commodity payment, or any consideration other than a share in the apples on such land will be considered as owned by the lessee. Land which would otherwise be one unit may be divided according to applicable guidelines on file in your service office. Units will be determined when the acreage is reported. Errors in reporting units may be corrected by us to conform to applicable guidelines when adjusting a loss. We may consider any acreage and share thereof reported by or for your spouse or child or any member of your household to be your bona fide share or the bona fide share of any other person having an interest therein.

18. Descriptive Headings

The descriptive headings of the various policy terms and conditions are formulated for convenience only and are not intended to affect the construction or meaning of any of the provisions of the contract.

19. Determinations

All determinations required by the policy will be made by us. If you disagree with our determinations, you may obtain reconsideration of or appeal those determinations in accordance with Appeal Regulations.

20. Notices

All notices required to be given by you must be in writing and received by your service office within the designated time unless otherwise provided by the notice requirement. Notices required to be given immediately may be by telephone or in person and confirmed in writing. Time of the notice will be determined by the time of our receipt of the written notice.

21. Notwithstanding the terms of the crop insurance policy and any contract for crop insurance under the provisions of this part, coverage under the terms of such crop insurance policy will be effective subject to the availability of appropriations.

[50 FR 43655, Oct. 29, 1985, as amended at 51 FR 29206, 29207, Aug. 15, 1986; 51 FR 45296, Dec. 18, 1986; 52 FR 3214, Feb. 3, 1987; 55 FR 35555, Aug. 31, 1990; 55 FR 35888, Sept. 4, 1990; 63 FR 17054, Apr. 8, 1998]

§405.8 Apple fresh fruit option.

(a) Notwithstanding the provisions of §405.7(d), section 9.e. of this part, an insured producer may, upon submission

and approval of a Fresh Fruit Option Amendment (Amendment) elect to insure any insurable acreage or any designated portion thereof, under the provisions of the Amendment. Only apple acreage which is managed with the intent of producing fresh-market apples will be insurable under the Amendment. If management practices are carried out for the production of both fresh and processing apples on insurable acreage, and the election is made to: (1) Insure fresh market apples under the Amendment and; (2) insure those insurers intended for processing under the Apple policy; the election to insure on both a fresh and processing basis must be made when the Amendment is submitted. The Amendment is continuous until cancelled and may only be cancelled prior to the cancellation date.

(b) For those insureds who elect to insure apples under the Amendment, all provisions of the Apple crop insurance policy will apply except those provisions in conflict with the Amendment.

(c) The Option reads as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE CORPORATION

Apple Fresh Fruit Option

This is a continuous amendment (see section 15 of the basic policy).

Insured's Name
Contract No.
Address
Crop Year
Identification No.
SSN
Tax

It is hereby agreed to amend the basic Federal Crop Insurance Apple Policy under the following terms and conditons:

1. This Option must be submitted to us on or before the final date for accepting applications for the initial crop year in which you wish to insure your applies under this Option.

2. You must have an apple policy in force.

3. You must insure all the acreage of applies in the county in which you have a share regardless of the intended use (fresh-market or processing).

4. In addition to section 8 of the apple policy, inspection and grading of the fruit must be done by us prior to harvest or no quality adjustment will be made.

5. Separate line entries according to intended use (fresh-market or processing) must be included on the acreage report required under section 3 of the apple policy.

6. Your apples intended for processing will be insured under the quality provisons of A only (See below).

7. Your apples intended for fresh-market will be insured under the quality provisions of either A or B, whichever you select.

8. If you select A only, A will apply to all of your apples intended for processing and fresh-market.

9. If you select B, those provisions will apply to all of your apples intended for fresh-market and the provisions of A will apply to all of your apples intended for processing.

10.a. You must select either A or B by marking the appropriate space below.

A——

In addition to section 9.e. and in lieu of 17.q. of the Apple Policy, your production to count for any acreage designated for processing or fresh-market will be adjusted when your apples are damaged by hail to the extent that such apples will not grade U.S. No. 1 (processing) (7 CFR 51.430 *et seq.*)). The adjustment factor (not to exceed 1) will be the ratio of the average market price (received by you or determined by us, whichever is larger) for your damaged production to the average market price for U.S. No. 1 (processing) apples. There will be no adjustment for quality if the apples do not grade U.S. No. 1 because of size, color, or russeting.

B——

In lieu of sections 9.e.(1), 9.e.(2), 17.1, and 17.q of the Apple Policy, the total production to be counted for a unit must include all harvested and appraised production. Harvested apple production which, due to hail damage, does not grade 80 percent U.S. Fancy or better, in accordance with applicable USDA Standards (7 CFR 51.300 *et seq.*), will be adjusted as follows:

(1) Production with 21 through 40 percent not grading U.S. Fancy or better due to hail damage will be reduced 2 percent for each percent in excess of 20 percent. The difference between the reduced production and the total production will be considered cull production.

(2) Production with 41 through 50 percent not grading U.S. Fancy or better due to hail damage will be reduced 40 percent plus an additonal 3 percent for each percent in excess of 40 percent. The difference between the reduced production and the total production will be considered cull production.

(3) Production with 51 through 64 percent not grading U.S. Fancy or better due to hail damage will be reduced 70 percent plus an additional 2 percent for each percent in excess of 50 percent. The difference between the reduced production and the total production will be considered cull production.

(4) Production with 65 percent or more not grading U.S. Fancy or better due to hail

damage will be considered 100 percent cull production.

b. Apples which are knocked to the ground by wind or frozen to the extent that they can be harvested but not packed or marketed as fresh apples will be considered 100 percent cull production.

c. Fifteen (15) percent of all cull production will be counted as production.

d. No reduction in grade will be applied to any apple grading less than U.S. Fancy due solely to shape, russeting, or color.

e. Appraised production to be counted must include:

(1) Potential production lost due to uninsured causes and failure to follow recognized good apple management practices; and

(2) Not less than the guarantee for any acreage which is abandoned, damaged solely by an uninsured cause, or destroyed without our consent.

f. Any appraisal we have made on insured acreage will be considered production to count unless such appraised production is:

(1) Harvested;

(2) Further damaged by an insured cause and reappraised by us; or

(3) In whole or part knocked to the ground by wind or hail or frozen on the tree to the extent that harvest is not practical.

11. Your premium rate for Apples under either A or B, as elected by you, will be established by the actuarial table.

12. All provisions of the apple policy not in conflict with this option are applicable.

13. All determinations under this option will be made by us.

14. This Option may be canceled by either you or us for any succeeding crop year by giving written notice on or before the cancellation date provided by the policy, preceding such crop year.

Insured's Signature
Date
Corporation representative's signature and Code Number
Date

[50 FR 43655, Oct. 29, 1985, as amended at 53 FR 46846, Nov. 21, 1988]

§405.9 Apple sunburn option.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE CORPORATION

Apple Sunburn Option

This is not a continuous option. Applications for this option must be made prior to the sale closing date if you want this optional coverage. Upon our approval this option is applicable *only* for the 19 crop year.

Insured's name
Contract No.
Address
Crop Year
Identification No.
SSN
Tax

It is hereby agreed to amend the Federal Crop Insurance Apple Policy in accordance with the following terms and conditions:

1. This option must be submitted to us on or before the final date for accepting applications for each crop year in which you wish to insure apples under this option.

2. You must have an apple policy and the Apple Fresh Fruit Option B in force.

3. You must insure all the acreage of apples in the county to which the Apple Fresh Fruit Option B applies and in which you have a share.

4. In addition to the causes of loss specified in paragraph 1.a. of the Apple Crop Insurance policy, excess sun is an insurable cause of loss.

5. In lieu of sections 9.e.(1), 9.e.(2), 17.l, and 17.q. of the Apple Policy, the total production to be counted for a unit must include all harvested and appraised production. Harvested apple production which, due solely to excessive sun or along with hail damage, does not grade 80 percent U.S. Fancy or better, in accordance with applicable USDA Standards, will be adjusted as follows:

a. Production with 21 thru 40 percent not grading U.S. Fancy or better due solely to excessive sun or along with hail damage will be reduced 2 percent for each percent in excess of 20 percent. The difference between the reduced production and the total production will be considered cull production.

b. Production with 41 thru 50 percent not grading U.S. Fancy or better due solely to excessive sun or along with hail damage will be reduced 40 percent plus an additional 3 percent for each percent in excess of 40 percent. The difference between the reduced production and the total production will be considered cull production.

c. Production with 51 thru 64 percent not grading U.S. Fancy or better due solely to excessive sun or along with hail damage will be reduced 70 percent plus an additional 2 percent for each percent in excess of 50 percent. The difference between the reduced production and the total production will be considered cull production.

d. Production with 65 percent or more not grading U.S. Fancy or better due solely to excessive sun or along with hail damage will be considered 100 percent cull production.

Fifteen (15) percent of all cull production, will be counted as production.

6. The premium for this sunburn option will be established by the actuarial table.

7. All provisions of the apple policy and the Fresh Fruit Option–B not in conflict with this option are applicable.

8. All determinations under this option will be made by us.

9. a. *Excessive sun* is defined as the exposure of the unharvested apples to direct or indirect sun sufficient to cause the apples to grade less than U.S. Fancy due to sunburn.

b. *Sunburn* is defined in accordance with applicable U.S.D.A. Standards.

Insured's Signature
Date
Corporation representative's Signature and Code Number
Date

[53 FR 46846, Nov. 21, 1988; 54 FR 11935, Mar. 23, 1989]

PART 406—NURSERY CROP INSURANCE REGULATIONS

Sec.

406.1 Availability of nursery crop insurance.
406.2 Premium rates, amounts of insurance, and coverage levels at which indemnities shall be computed.
406.3 OMB control numbers.
406.4 Creditors.
406.5 Good faith reliance on misrepresentation.
406.6 The contract.
406.7 The application and policy.

AUTHORITY: 7 U.S.C. 1506(l), 1506(p).

SOURCE: 54 FR 3412, Jan. 24, 1989, unless otherwise noted.

§ 406.1 Availability of nursery crop insurance.

(a) Insurance shall be offered under the provisions of this subpart on the insured crop in counties within the limits prescribed by and in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Crop Insurance Act, as amended (the Act). The counties shall be designated by the Manager of the Corporation from those approved by the Board of Directors of the Corporation.

(b) The insurance is offered through two methods. First, the Corporation offers the contract contained in this part directly to the insured through Agents of the Corporation. Those contracts are specifically identified as being offered by the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation. Second, companies reinsured by the Corporation (hereinafter ''Reinsured companies'') offer contracts containing substantially the same terms and conditions as the contract set out in this part.

(c) No person may have in force more than one contract on the same crop for the crop year, whether insured by the Corporation or insured by a Reinsured company.

(d) If a person has more than one contract under the Act outstanding on the same crop for the same crop year, all such contracts will be voided for that crop year but the person will still be liable for the premium on all contracts unless the person can show to the satisfaction of the Corporation that the multiple contract insurance was inadvertent and without the fault of the insured.

(e) If the multiple contract insurance is shown to be inadvertent and without the fault of the insured, the contract with the earliest application will be valid and all other contracts on that crop for that crop year will be cancelled. No liability for indemnity or premium will attach to the contracts so cancelled.

(f) The person must repay all amounts received in violation of this section with interest at the rate contained in the contract for delinquent premiums.

(g) An insured whose contract with the Corporation or with a Reinsured company under the Act has been terminated because of violation of the terms of the contract is not eligible to obtain multi-peril crop insurance under the Act with the Corporation or with a Reinsured company unless the insured can show that the default in the prior contract was cured prior to the sales closing date of the contract applied for or unless the insured can show that the termination was improper and should not result in subsequent ineligibility.

(h) All applicants for insurance under the Act must advise the agent, in writing, at the time of application, of any previous applications for a Contract under the Act and the present status of the applications or contracts.

§ 406.2 Premium rates, amounts of insurance, and coverage levels at which indemnities shall be computed.

(a) The Manager shall establish premium rates, amounts of insurance, and coverage levels, for the insured crop which will be included in the actuarial table on file in the applicable service offices for the county and which may be changed from year to year.

(b) At the time the application for insurance is made, the applicant will elect a coverage level from among those contained in the actuarial table for the crop year.

§ 406.3 OMB control numbers.

OMB control numbers are contained in subpart H of part 400, title 7 CFR.

§ 406.4 Creditors.

An interest of a person in an insured crop existing by virtue of a lien, mortgage, garnishment, levy, execution, bankruptcy, involuntary transfer or other similar interest shall not entitle the holder of the interest to any benefit under the contract.

§ 406.5 Good faith reliance on misrepresentation.

Notwithstanding any other provision of the nursery insurance contract, whenever:

(a) An insured under a contract of crop insurance entered into under these regulations, as a result of a misrepresentation or other erroneous action or advice by an agent or employee of the Corporation or a Reinsured company:

(1) Is indebted to the Corporation or a Reinsured company for additional premiums; or

(2) Has suffered a loss to a crop which is not insured or for which the insured is not entitled to an indemnity because of failure to comply with the terms of the insurance contract, but which the insured believed to be insured, or believed the terms of the insurance contract to have been complied with or waived; and

(b) The Board of Directors of the Corporation (the Manager in cases involving not more than $100,000) or a Reinsured company finds that:

(1) An agent or employee of the Corporation or a Reinsured company did in fact make such misrepresentation or take other erroneous action or give erroneous advice;

(2) Said insured relied thereon in good faith; and

(3) To require the payment of the additional premiums or to deny such insured's entitlement to the indemnity would not be fair and equitable, such insured shall be granted relief the same as if otherwise entitled thereto. Request for relief under this section must be submitted, in writing, to the Corporation or to the Reinsured Company, whichever is applicable.

[54 FR 3412, Jan. 24, 1989, as amended at 54 FR 33494, Aug. 15, 1989]

§ 406.6 The contract.

The insurance contract shall become effective upon the acceptance by the Corporation or a Reinsured company of a duly executed application for insurance on a form prescribed by the Corporation or a Reinsured company and payment of the premium due. The contract shall cover the nursery crop as provided in the policy. The contract shall consist of the application, the policy and any amendments thereto, and the county actuarial table. Changes made in the contract shall not affect its continuity from year to year. No indemnity will be paid unless the insured complies with all terms and conditions of the contract. The forms referred to in the contract are available at the applicable service offices.

§ 406.7 The application and policy.

(a) Application for insurance on a form prescribed by the Corporation must be made by any person to cover such person's share in the nursery crop as owner if the person wishes to participate in the program. The application shall be submitted to the Corporation or a Reinsured company at the service office on or before the applicable sales closing date on file in the service office.

(b) The Corporation or a Reinsured company may discontinue the acceptance of any application or applications in any county upon its determination that the insurance risk is excessive.

The Manager of the Corporation is authorized in any crop year to extend the sales closing date for submitting applications in any county, by placing the extended date on file in the applicable service offices and publishing a notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER upon the Manager's determination that no adverse selectivity will result during the extended period. However, if adverse conditions should develop during such period, the Corporation will immediately discontinue the acceptance of applications.

(c) A contract in the form provided for in this subpart will come into effect as a continuation of the contract issued under such prior regulations, without the filing of a new application.

(d) The application for the 1989 through 1995 crop years is found at subpart D of part 400, General Administrative Regulations (7 CFR 400.37, 400.38). The provisions of the Nursery Crop Insurance Policy for the 1989 through 1995 crop years are as follows:

FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE CORPORATION

Nursery Crop Insurance

(This is a continuous contract. Refer to Section 15.)

NOTE: This is a contract with the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, a United States Government Agency. The terms of the contract are published in the FEDERAL REGISTER under the provisions of the FEDERAL REGISTER Act (44 U.S.C. 1501), and may not be waived or varied in any way by the crop insurance agent or any other agent or employee of FCIC.

Agreement to Insure: We will provide the insurance described in this policy in return for the premium and your compliance with *ALL* provisions of the crop insurance contract.

Throughout this policy, ''you'' and ''your'' refer to the insured shown on the accepted Application and ''we,'' ''us,'' and ''our'' refer to the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation. Unless the context indicates otherwise, use of the plural form of a word includes the singular and use of the singular form of the word includes the plural.

1. Insured Crops

a. The crops insured will be all nursery crops grown in the county in standard nursery containers which are listed on the eligible plant listing located in the actuarial table.

b. We do not insure any nursery crops which:

(1) Are not grown in standard nursery containers;

(2) Are not classified as woody, herbaceous, or foliage landscape plants;

(3) Produce citrus fruit or other edible fruits or berries;

(4) Are grown in the field;

(5) Are not listed on the eligible plant listing located in the actuarial table;

(6) Have not been inspected prior to submission of your application;

(7) Are inspected by us and determined unacceptable;

(8) Are not grown in a hardiness zone listed on the eligible plant listing for those crops; or

(9) Are not grown in accordance with the production practices for which premium rates have been established.

2. Causes of Loss

a. The insurance provided is against unavoidable damage resulting from the following causes occurring within the insurance period:

(1) Adverse weather conditions;

(2) Fire;

(3) Insects;

(4) Plant disease;

(5) Wildlife;

(6) Earthquake;

(7) Volcanic eruption; or

(8) If applicable, failure of the irrigation water supply due to an unavoidable cause occurring after insurance attaches;

unless those causes are excepted, excluded, or limited by the actuarial table.

b. We do not insure against any loss caused by:

(1) The neglect, mismanagement, or wrongdoing by you, any member of your family or household, your tenants, or employees;

(2) The failure to follow recognized good production practices for nursery crops;

(3) Water contained by any governmental, public, or private dam or reservoir project;

(4) Flooding on any unit subject to a flood or water flowage easement;

(5) Failure or breakdown of irrigation equipment or facilities;

(6) Failure to carry out a good irrigation practice for the nursery crops;

(7) The inability to market the nursery crop as a direct result of quarantine, boycott or refusal of any entity to accept production;

(8) Any loss of production due to fire, where weeds and other forms of undergrowth have not been controlled; or

(9) Any cause not specified in this policy as an insured cause of loss.

c. You must not obtain any other crop insurance under the Federal Crop Insurance Act (Multiple Peril Crop Insurance Policy or Federal Crop Insurance Policy) on the insured crops. More than one policy will result in our voiding the policies and collecting the

premium from you unless the violation of this provision is found by us to have been inadvertent. If we determine that the violation was inadvertent, the policy with the earliest date of application will be the one in force and all other policies will be void. Nothing in this paragraph prevents the insured from obtaining other hail and fire insurance not issued under the Act and which is subject to the provisions of section 9 hereof.

d. Although your violation of a number of federal statutes including the Federal Crop Insurance Act may cause cancellation, termination, or voidance of your insurance contract, you are specifically directed to the provisions of Title XII of the Food Security Act of 1985 (Pub. L. 99–198) and the regulations promulgated thereunder, generally referred to as the sodbuster, swampbuster, and controlled substance provisions. Your insurance policy will be cancelled if you are determined to be in violation of these provisions. We will recover any and all monies paid to you or received by you and your premium will be refunded.

3. Nursery Crop Report

a. You must submit an annual crop report to us of all of your eligible nursery crops in the county by unit, type, container size, number of plants and wholesale price of plants for each month of the crop year. This report must be submitted on or before September 30 preceding the crop year.

b. Your crop report may be revised only with our consent.

c. We may determine all losses on the basis of information on your crop report or the inventory as determined by us.

d. You must designate separately any inventory which is not insurable. Your annual crop report will be used as the basis to determine your premium and the amount of insurance for each unit. If you do not submit the report by the reporting date, we may elect to determine the inventory for each unit or we may deny liability on any unit. Errors in reporting units may be corrected by us at the time of adjusting a loss.

4. Amount of Insurance and Coverage Level

a. The amount of insurance and coverage levels are contained in the actuarial table and must be elected on or before September 30 prior to the crop year.

b. You may change the amount of insurance and the coverage level on or before the sales closing date for that crop year.

5. Annual Premium.

a. The annual premium is earned and payable on or before September 30 preceding each crop year and will be earned in full when the policy becomes effective. Interest will begin to accrue on March 31 of the crop year. Premium will be delinquent on the termination date.

b. Except for the 1993 and 1994 crop years, coverage will not begin if the premium due under this policy is not paid when due and payable. For the 1993 and 1994 crop year only insurance will attach on October 1, preceding the crop year.

c. The annual premium amount for each unit is computed in accordance with these subsections:

(1) Develop an inventory of all eligible containerized crops, by type of crop and container size, for each month of the proposed policy period.

(2) Apply market values to these inventory numbers using your wholesale price list. If you discount prices published in your wholesale price list, the discounted prices must be used in calculating market values. Record these monthly values by type of crop on your insurance application.

(3) Add the total monthly market values separately for each type of crop and divide that monthly total for each crop by the number of months in the crop year to get the ''Average Monthly Market Value''.

(4) Add the Average Monthly Market Value for each of the eligible crops in the unit to get the ''Yearly Average''.

(5) Multiply the Yearly Average by 90% to obtain the ''Field Market Value''.

(6) Multiply Field Market Value by the coverage level.

(7) Multiply this result by the applicable premium rate contained in the actuarial table.

6. Amounts Due Us

a. Interest will accrue at the rate of one and one-fourth percent (1¼%) simple interest per calendar month, or any part thereof, on any unpaid balance due us. Interest will start on the date that notice is issued to you for the collection of any amount determined to be due. Interest, penalties and costs will be charged in accordance with 31 U.S.C. 3717 and 4 CFR 102.13. The penalty for accounts more than 90 days past due (31 U.S.C. 3717(e)(2)) is six percent (6%) per annum. Interest on any amount due us found to have been received by you because of fraud or misrepresentation will start on the date you received the amount with the penalty beginning 90 days after the notice of amount due is issued to you.

b. All amounts paid will be applied first to costs and penalties, second to accrued interest, and then to reduction of the principal balance.

c. If we determine that it is necessary to contract with a collection agency or to employ an attorney to assist in collection, you agree to pay all of the expenses of collection. Those expenses will be paid before the application of any amounts to interest, penalties or principal.

d. Any amount due us may be deducted from any indemnity payment due you, or from any loan or payment due you under any Act of Congress or program administered by the United States Department of Agriculture or its Agencies and from any amounts due you from any other United States Government Agency.

7. Insurance Period

Insurance attaches on October 1 and ends for each unit at the earliest of:

a. Sale or disposal of all or a portion of the crop;

b. Final adjustment of the loss on the part of the insured crop damaged; or

c. September 30 of the crop year.

8. Notice of Damage or Loss

In case of damage or probable loss you must:

a. Provide sufficient care to protect the crop from further damage;

b. Provide us with written notice within 72 hours of your discovery of the loss and obtain our written consent prior to:

(1) Destroying, selling or otherwise disposing of any crop that is damaged; or

(2) Changing or discontinuing your normal growing practices with respect to care and maintenance of the insured crop; and

c. Upon our request, provide complete copies of your nursery crop wholesale price list for the 12-month period immediately preceding the loss and your marketing records for the same period.

9. Claim for Indemnity

a. Any claim for indemnity on a unit must be submitted to us on our form not later than 60 days after the earliest of:

(1) Your loss; or

(2) September 30 of the crop year.

b. We will not pay any indemnity unless you:

(1) Establish the value of the insured crop on the unit and that any loss of value has been directly caused by one or more of the insured causes during the insurance period; and

(2) Furnish all information we require concerning the loss.

c. The production to count (containers) will be all plants eligible for insurance in a unit.

d. The indemnity will not exceed the lesser of:

(1) The amount of insurance applicable to the unit less 90% of the value of the crop remaining on the unit after the loss; or

(2) The amount, calculated for each unit as follows:

(a) Subtract field market value B from field market value A (see section 17) to determine the total amount of loss; and

(b) Subtract therefrom the annual loss deductible.

e. Annual Loss Deductible amounts will be applied on an annual aggregate loss deductible basis for each individual unit insured for the crop year. Individual insured losses occurring on the same unit during the crop year may be accumulated (but each loss must be reported and valued by us). The total amount of insured losses on a unit during the crop year, less the annual aggregate loss deductible applicable to that unit, is the amount payable under this policy for that unit during the crop year, as limited by the amount of insurance for that unit.

f. The value of production of any insured crop may be determined on the basis of our field appraisals conducted after the end of the insurance period.

g. If you elect to exclude hail and fire as insured causes of loss and the insured crop is damaged by hail or fire, appraisals will be made in accordance with the applicable Form FCI–78 or FCI–78–A, ''Request To Exclude Hail And Fire.''

h. You must not abandon any part of the insured crop to us.

i. Any suit against us for an indemnity must be brought in accordance with the provisions of 7 U.S.C. 1508(c). You must bring suit within 12 months of the date notice of denial of the claim is received by you.

j. An indemnity will not be paid unless you comply with all policy provisions.

k. Under no circumstances will we be liable for the payment of damages (compensatory, punitive, or other), attorney's fees, or other charges in connection with any claim for indemnity, whether we approve or disapprove such claim. (State and local laws to the contrary are not applicable to this insurance contract). We will pay simple interest computed on the net indemnity ultimately found to be due by us or by the final judgment of a court of competent jurisdiction, from and including the 61st day after the date you sign, date and submit to us the properly completed FCIC claim form. Interest will be paid only if the reason for our failure to timely pay is not due to your failure to provide information or other material necessary for the computation or payment of the indemnity. The interest rate will be that established by the Secretary of the Treasury under section 12 of the Contract Disputes Act of 1978 (41 U.S.C. 611), and published in the FEDERAL REGISTER semiannually on or about January 1 and July 1 of each year and will vary with each publication.

l. If you die, disappear, or are judicially declared incompetent, or if you are an entity other than an individual and such entity is dissolved after insurance attaches for any crop year, any indemnity will be paid to the person determined to be beneficially entitled thereto.

m. If you have other fire insurance, fire damage occurs during the insurance period, and you have not elected to exclude fire insurance from this policy, we will be liable for loss due to fire only for the smaller of the amount:

(1) Of indemnity determined pursuant to this contract without regard to any other insurance; or

(2) By which the loss from fire exceeds the indemnity paid or payable under such other insurance. (For the purpose of this subsection, the amount of loss from fire will be the difference between the fair market value of the production on the unit before the fire and after the fire).

10. Concealment or Fraud

We may void the insurance contract on all crops without affecting your liability for premiums or waiving any right, including the right to collect any amount due us, if at any time, you have concealed or misrepresented any material fact or committed any fraud relating to this or any other contract with us. The voidance will be effective as of the beginning of the crop year with respect to which such act or omission occurred.

11. Transfer of Right to Indemnity on Insured Share

If you transfer any part of your share during the crop year, you may transfer your right to the applicable indemnity. The transfer must be on our form and approved by us. Both you and the person to whom you transfer your interest are jointly and severally liable for the payment of the premium. The transferee has all rights and responsibilities under the contract consistent with the transferee's interest.

12. Assignment of Indemnity

You may assign to another party your right to an indemnity for the crop year. The assignment must be on our form and will not be effective until approved in writing by us. The assignee may submit all notices and forms required to protect the insurance contract and to claim an indemnity.

13. Subrogation (Recovery of Loss From a Third Party)

Because you may be able to recover all or a part of your loss from someone other than us, you must do all you can to preserve any such right. If we pay you for your loss, then your right of recovery will at our option belong to us. If we recover more than we paid you plus our expenses, the excess will be paid to you.

14. Access to Nursery

Any person designated by us will have access to the nursery for purposes related to the contract.

15. Contract Term, Cancellation and Termination Dates

a. This contract will be in effect for the crop year specified on the application and may not be cancelled by you for such crop year after insurance attaches. Thereafter, the contract will continue in force for each succeeding crop year unless cancelled or terminated as provided in this section or unless the premium is not paid.

b. This contract may be cancelled by either you or us for any succeeding crop year by giving written notice on or before September 30, preceding such crop year.

c. This contract will terminate as to any crop year if any amount due us on this or any other contract with you is not paid on or before September 30 preceding such crop year for the contract on which the amount is due.

d. If you die or are judicially declared incompetent, or if you are an entity other than an individual and such entity is dissolved, the contract will terminate as of the date of death, judicial declaration, or dissolution. If such event occurs after insurance attaches for any crop year, the contract will continue in force through the crop year and terminate at the end thereof. Death of a partner in a partnership will dissolve the partnership unless the partnership agreement provides otherwise. If two or more persons having a joint interest are insured jointly, death of one of the persons will dissolve the joint entity.

e. The contract will terminate if no premium is earned for three consecutive years.

16. Contract Changes

We may change any terms and provisions of the contract from year to year. The date by which contract changes will be available in your service office is August 15 preceding the crop year.

17. Meaning of Terms

a. *Actuarial table* means the forms and related material for the crop year approved by us which are available for public inspection in your service office, and which show the amount of insurance, coverage levels, premium rates, practices, and related information regarding crop insurance in the county.

b. *Amount of insurance* means the value computed by:

(1) multiplying the Yearly Average by .9 to equal field market value; and

(2) multiplying the result by the coverage level.

c. *Annual loss deductible* means the value computed by subtracting the amount of insurance from the Field Market Value for that unit.

d. *County* means the county shown on the application and any additional land located in a local producing area bordering on the county as shown by the actuarial table.

e. *Crop* means all plants eligible for insurance on the unit as reported on the nursery crop report.

f. *Crop year* means the period beginning October 1 and extending through September 30 of the next calendar year and is designated by the year in which the crop year ends. (The 1988 crop year would be from October 1, 1987 through September 30, 1988).

g. *Field Market Value ''A''* means the total market value of the insured crop for the unit involved (prior to the loss occurrence) had the crop been sold in your markets for the values which would have been reasonably expected in the month which the loss occurred, less 10% of such market value to eliminate costs for packing, shipping and sales commissions or other expenses not insured.

h. *Field Market ''B''* means the total market value of the insured crop for the unit involved in the loss (following the loss occurrence) less 10% of such market value to eliminate costs for packing, shipping and sales commissions or other expenses not insured.

i. *Insured* means the person who submitted the application accepted by us and does not extend to any other person unless specifically indicated on the application and accepted by us.

j. *Insured crops* means the crops insured under the provisions of this policy.

k. *Loss ratio* means the ratio of indemnity to premium.

l. *Person* means a partnership, association, corporation, estate, trust, or other legal entity, and wherever applicable, a State or a political subdivision or agency of a State.

m. *Service office* means the office servicing your contract as shown on the application for insurance or such other approved office as may be selected by you or designated by us.

n. *Unit* means all growing locations within a five mile radius of the name insured location designated on your crop report. Growing locations outside of the five mile radius of the name insured location but within the county may be designated in the unit or as a separate unit. If they are not designated in the unit or as a separate unit, they will be included in the closest unit listed.

18. Descriptive Headings

The descriptive headings of the various policy terms and conditions are formulated for convenience only and are not intended to affect the construction or meaning of any of the provisions of the contract.

19. Determinations

All determinations required by the policy will be made by us. If you disagree with our determinations, you may obtain reconsideration of or appeal those determinations in accordance with Appeal Regulations (7 CFR part 400, subpart J).

20. Notices

All notices required to be given by you must be in writing and received by your service office within the designated time unless otherwise provided by the notice requirement. Notices required to be given immediately may be by telephone or in person and confirmed in writing. Time of the notice will be determined by the time of our receipt of the written notice.

21. Dates, Reports, and Notices

To preserve your rights under this insurance contract you are required to file a number of reports and notices with us by certain dates. The actual content requirements and time limits of those reports and notices are set out elsewhere in this contract and you must refer to those sections for those requirements.

As a convenience to you and without limitation on our rights under this contract, a short description of most of the dates, reports and notices have been compiled in this section. Omission of any date, report or notice, or any of the requirements thereof, from this section does not relieve you of the requirement to comply with the terms of this contract.

a. *Application*— A form required by subpart D of part 400 of 7 CFR and each individual program regulation. The application for insurance form must be completed and filed in the service office prior to the sales closing date (contained in the actuarial table) for the first crop year for which an insurance policy is requested by the insured.

b. *Assignment of indemnity*— A transfer of contract rights, made on our form, and effective when approved by us. It is the arrangement whereby you assign your right to an indemnity payment to any party of your choice for the crop year.

c. *Claim for indemnity* (See: section 9)—A claim made by the insured for damage or loss to the insured crop.

d. *Contract change date* The date by which FCIC makes any contract changes available for inspection in the service office (See: Section 16).

e. *Crop report*— A report required by section 3 of this contract. This report contains, in addition to other information, the report of the insured's share of all inventory of nursery crops in the county whether insurable or uninsurable and must be filed on or before September 30 prior to the crop year.

f. *Damage, notice of*— (See: Probable loss, Notice of).

g. *End of insurance period, Date of*— The date upon which the insured's crop insurance coverage ceases (See: section 7).

h. *Insurance attaches, Date*— October 1 of the crop year.

i. *Intent to abandon, Notice of*— The written notice to the Corporation by the insured indicating that because of damage from an insured cause, the insured has decided to no longer care for the crop.

j. *Probable loss, notice of*— A written notice required to be filed in the service office whenever an insured believes that the nursery crops have been damaged to the extent that a loss is probable (See: section 8).

k. *Reporting date*— The crop reporting date (contained in the Actuarial Table) by which you are required to report all your insurable and uninsurable inventory in the county in which you have a share at the time insurance attaches.

l. *Sales closing date*— The date contained in the actuarial table on file in the respective service office which sets out the final date when an application for insurance may be filed. The sales closing date of this policy is September 30.

22. Notwithstanding the terms of the crop insurance policy and any contract for crop insurance under the provisions of this part, coverage under the terms of such crop insurance policy will be effective subject to the availability of appropriations.

[54 FR 3412, Jan. 24, 1989; 54 FR 14206, Apr. 10, 1989, as amended at 55 FR 35888, Sept. 4, 1990; 57 FR 54683, Nov. 20, 1992; 58 FR 33508, June 18, 1993; 58 FR 46074, Sept. 1, 1993; 59 FR 35614, July 13, 1994; 59 FR 39414, Aug. 3, 1994; 60 FR 56935, Nov. 13, 1995]

PART 407—GROUP RISK PLAN OF INSURANCE REGULATIONS FOR THE 2000 AND SUCCEEDING CROP YEARS

Sec.

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AUTHORITY: 7 U.S.C. 1506(1), 1506(p).

SOURCE: 64 FR 30219, June 7, 1999, unless otherwise noted.

§407.1 Applicability.

The provisions of this part are applicable only to those crops and crop years for which a Crop Provision is contained in this part.

§407.2 Availability of Federal crop insurance.

(a) Insurance shall be offered under the provisions of this part on the insured crop in counties within the limits prescribed by and in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Crop Insurance Act, (7 U.S.C. 1501 *et seq.*) (the Act). The crops and counties shall be designated by the Manager of the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation (FCIC) from those approved by the Board of Directors of FCIC.

(b) The insurance will be offered through companies reinsured by FCIC under the same terms and conditions as the contract contained in this part. These contracts are clearly identified as being reinsured by FCIC. Additionally, the contract contained in this part may be offered directly to producers through agents of the United States Department of Agriculture. Those contracts are specifically identified as being offered by FCIC.

(c) No person may have in force more than one insurance policy issued or reinsured by FCIC on the same crop for the same crop year, in the same county, unless specifically approved in writing by FCIC.

(d) If a person has more than one contract under the Act outstanding on the same crop for the same crop year, in the same county, that have not been properly approved by FCIC, all such contracts shall be voided for that crop year and the person will be liable for the premium on all contracts, unless the person can show to the satisfaction of FCIC that the multiple contracts of insurance were inadvertent and without the fault of the person.

(e) If the unapproved multiple contracts of insurance are shown to be inadvertent, and without the fault of the insured, the contract with the earliest application will be valid and all other contracts on that crop in the county for that crop year will be canceled. No

liability for indemnity or premium will attach to the contracts so canceled.

(f) The person must repay all amounts received in violation of this section with interest at the rate contained in the contract (see § 407.8, paragraph 21).

(g) A person whose contract with FCIC or with a company reinsured by FCIC under the Act has been terminated because of violation of the terms of the contract is not eligible to obtain crop insurance under the Act with FCIC or with a company reinsured by FCIC unless the person can show that the termination was improper and should not result in subsequent ineligibility.

(h) All applicants for insurance under the Act must advise the insurance provider, in writing at the time of application, of any previous applications for insurance or contracts of insurance under the Act within the last 5 years and the present status of any such applications or insurance.

§ 407.3 Premium rates, amounts of protection, and coverage levels.

(a) The Manager of FCIC shall establish premium rates, amounts of protection, and coverage levels for the insured crop that will be included in the actuarial documents on file in the insurance provider's office. Premium rates, amounts of protection, and coverage levels may be changed from year to year.

(b) At the time the application for insurance is made, the person must elect an amount of protection and a coverage level from among those contained in the actuarial documents for the crop year.

§ 407.4 OMB control numbers.

The information collection activity associated with this rule has been previously approved by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) under control number 0563–0053.

§ 407.5 Creditors.

An interest of a person in an insured crop existing by virtue of a lien, mortgage, garnishment, levy, execution, bankruptcy, involuntary transfer or other similar interest shall not entitle the holder of the interest to any benefit under the contract.

§ 407.6 Good faith reliance on misrepresentation.

(a) Notwithstanding any other provision of the crop insurance contract, an insured shall be granted relief to the extent of the insured's detrimental reliance or the extent of the policy benefits, whichever is less, under the following conditions:

(1) The person has entered into a contract of crop insurance under this part;

(2) A representative of FCIC made a misrepresentation or other erroneous action or advice;

(3) Such error concerned provisions of the insurance contract not contained in the Group Risk Plan of Insurance Basic Provisions, the Crop Provisions, the Federal Crop Insurance Act, or the regulations contained in this chapter;

(4) As a result of the error, the insured:

(i) Is indebted for additional premiums; or

(ii) Has suffered a loss to a crop which is not insured or for which the person is not entitled to an indemnity because of failure to comply with the terms of the insurance contract, but which the person believed to be insured, or believed the terms of the insurance contract to have been complied with or waived; and

(5) The Manager finds that:

(i) A representative of FCIC made such misrepresentation or took other erroneous action or gave erroneous advice;

(ii) The person reasonably and in good faith relied on such misrepresentation, erroneous action or advice to the person's detriment; and

(iii) To require the payment of the additional premiums or to deny such person's entitlement to the indemnity would not be fair and equitable.

(b) For FCIC Policies only, requests for relief under this section must be submitted to FCIC in writing. FCIC's reviewing officers must refer such application for relief to the Manager of FCIC for determination as to whether to grant relief. FCIC's reviewing officers do not have authority to grant relief under this section.

(c) For Reinsured Policies only, requests for relief under this section must be submitted to the reinsured company in writing. The reinsured companies shall use arbitration, in accordance with the rules of the American Arbitration Association, under contracts for insurance issued by them under the Act to grant relief under the same terms and conditions as contained in this section or may establish procedures to administratively handle relief in accordance with this section. Granting relief under this section does not absolve the reinsured company from liability to FCIC for unauthorized acts of its agents.

§407.7 The contract.

The insurance contract shall become effective upon the acceptance by FCIC or the reinsured company of a complete, duly executed application for insurance on a form prescribed or approved by FCIC. The contract shall consist of the accepted application, Group Risk Plan of Insurance Basic Provisions, Crop Provisions, Special Provisions, Actuarial Table, and any amendments, endorsements, or options thereto. Changes made in the contract shall not affect its continuity from year to year. Except as may be allowed under §407.6, and at the sole discretion of the Corporation, no indemnity shall be paid unless the person complies with all terms and conditions of the contract. The forms required under this part and by the contract are available at the office of the insurance provider, or the local FSA office, if applicable.

§407.8 The application and policy.

(a) Application for insurance, on a form prescribed or approved by FCIC, must be made by any person who wishes to participate in the program in order to cover such person's share in the insured crop as landlord, owner-operator, tenant, or other crop ownership interest. No other person's interest in the crop may be insured under the application. The application must be submitted to the insurance provider on or before the applicable sales closing date on file in the insurance provider's local office.

(b) FCIC or the reinsured company may reject or no longer accept applications upon the FCIC's determination that the insurance risk is excessive. The Manager of the Corporation is authorized in any crop year to extend the sales closing date for submitting applications for fall planted crops, unless prohibited by law, upon determining that the probability and severity of claims will not increase because of the extension, by placing the extended date on file in the insurance provider's office and publishing a notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER. If adverse conditions should develop during the extended period, the Corporation will require the insurance provider to immediately discontinue acceptance of applications.

(c) Since this Group Risk Plan differs significantly from traditional Multiple Peril Crop Insurance, persons who purchase the Group Risk Plan and their crop insurance agents will be required to execute an ''Acknowledgment of Differences'' that explains that the terms and conditions of the Group Risk Plan are different from traditional crop insurance in that:

(1) The Group Risk Plan indemnity payment, if any, will be made after the Group Risk Plan premium is received;

(2) A person may have a low yield on his or her individual farm and not receive a payment under Group Risk Plan; and

(3) A person may not have any loss of production and still collect under the policy if a loss of production is general in the area.

(4) By executing the ''Acknowledgment of Differences,'' the insured certifies that:

(i) He or she understands the terms of the Group Risk Plan;

(ii) An MPCI policy may be available in the county; and

(iii) Both a Group Risk Plan and a MPCI Plan cannot be purchased on the same crop by the same insured in the same county.

§407.9 Group risk plan common policy.

The provisions of the Group Risk Plan Common Policy for the 2000 and succeeding crop years are as follows:

[FCIC policies]P='02'≤

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Federal Crop Insurance Corporation

Group Risk Plan Common Policy

[Reinsured policies]

(Appropriate title for insurance provider)

(This is a continuous policy. Refer to Section 18.)P='02'≤

[FCIC policies]

This insurance policy establishes a risk management program developed by the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation (FCIC), an agency of the United States Government, under the authority of the Federal Crop Insurance Act (Act), as amended (7 U.S.C. 1501 *et seq.*). All terms of the policy and rights and responsibilities of the parties hereto are subject to the Act and all regulations under the Act published in 7 CFR chapter IV. The provisions of this policy may not be waived or varied in any way by the crop insurance representative, or any other representative or employee of FCIC, the Risk Management Agency (RMA) or the Farm Service Agency (FSA). In the event that the company cannot pay a loss, the claim will be settled in accordance with the provisions of the policy and paid by FCIC. No state guarantee fund will be liable to pay the loss.

Throughout this policy, ''you'' and ''your'' refer to the person shown on the accepted application and ''we,'' ''us,'' and ''our'' refer to the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation. Unless the context indicates otherwise, the use of the plural form of a word includes the singular use and the singular form of the word includes the plural.

[Reinsured policies]

This insurance policy establishes a risk management program created by the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation (FCIC), an agency of the United States Government, under the authority of the Federal Crop Insurance Act (Act), as amended (7 U. S. C. 1501 *et seq.*).

This insurance policy is reinsured by FCIC under the provisions of the Act. All terms of the policy and rights and responsibilities of the parties are subject to the Act and all regulations under the Act published in 7 CFR chapter IV, and may not be waived or varied in any way by the crop insurance representative, any other representative or employee of the company, any representative or employee of FCIC, the Risk Management Agency, or the Farm Service Agency (FSA). All provisions of State and local law in conflict with the provisions of this policy as published in 7 CFR part 407 are preempted and the provisions of such part will control.

Throughout this policy, ''you'' and ''your'' refer to the person shown on the accepted application and ''we,'' ''us,'' and ''our'' refer to the reinsured company issuing this policy. Unless the context indicates otherwise, the use of the plural form of a word includes the singular use and the singular form of the word includes the plural.

[Both policies]

The Group Risk Plan of Insurance (GRP) is designed as a risk management tool to insure against widespread loss of production of the insured crop in a county. It is primarily intended for use by those producers whose farm yields tend to follow the average county yield. It is possible for you to have a low yield on the acreage that you insure and still not receive a payment under this plan.

For limited or additional coverage you may select any percent coverage level shown on the actuarial documents. Multiplying your coverage level percent by the expected county yield shown on the actuarial documents gives your trigger yield. If the payment yield that FCIC publishes for the insured crop year falls below your trigger yield, you will receive a payment.

On or before the sales closing date, you may select any dollar amount of protection between 60 and 100 percent (except for Catastrophic Risk Protection (CAT) which is 55 percent) of the maximum protection per acre shown on the actuarial documents. This protection will be provided for each acre of the crop planted by the acreage reporting date and shown on your acreage report (unless otherwise provided in the crop provisions) in which you have a share.

In accordance with the Act, FCIC will pay a portion of your premium, as published in the actuarial documents. The premium rates, practices, types, maximum protection per acre, and maximum subsidy per acre are also shown on the actuarial documents.

FCIC will issue the payment yield in the calendar year following the crop year insured. This yield will be the official estimated yield published by the National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS). You will be paid if the payment yield falls below your trigger yield. The amount of your payment per net insured acre will be calculated by subtracting the payment yield from the trigger yield, dividing that quantity by the trigger yield, and multiplying that result by your protection per acre for each net acre that you have insured.

To be eligible to participate in the Group Risk Plan of Insurance for any crop in any county, and to receive an indemnity thereunder, you must have an insurable interest in an insured crop that is planted in the county shown on the approved application. The crop must be planted for harvest and be reported to us by the acreage reporting date. You may only purchase coverage under the Group Risk Plan of Insurance on your net acres of the insured crop.

The insurance contract shall become effective upon the acceptance by us of a duly executed application for insurance on our form. Acceptance occurs when we issue a Summary of Protection to you. The policy shall consist

of the accepted application, Group Risk Plan of Insurance Common Policy Basic Provisions, Crop Provisions, Special Provisions, actuarial documents, and any amendments, endorsements, or options.

Agreement To Insure

In return for your payment of the premium and your compliance with all applicable provisions, we agree to provide risk protection as stated in this policy. If a conflict exists among the policy provisions, the order of priority is as follows: (1) The Catastrophic Risk Protection Endorsement, if applicable; (2) the Special Provisions; (3) the Crop Provisions; and (4) the Group Risk Plan Basic Provisions, with (1) controlling (2), etc.

Terms and Conditions

Group Risk Plan of Insurance Basic Provisions

1. Definitions

Acreage report. A report required by section 7 of these Basic Provisions that contains, in addition to other information, your report of your share of all acreage of an insured crop in the county, whether insurable or not insurable.

Acreage reporting date. The date contained in the Special Provisions by which you must submit your acreage report in order to be eligible for Group Risk Insurance.

Act. Federal Crop Insurance Act, (7 U.S.C. 1501 *et seq.*).

Actuarial documents. The material for the crop year which is available for public inspection in your insurance provider's local office, and which shows the maximum protection per acre, expected county yield, coverage levels, premium rates, practices, program dates, and other related information regarding crop insurance in the county.

Additional coverage. For GRP, an amount of protection greater than or equal to: 80 percent of the expected county yield indemnified at 95 percent of the maximum amount of protection (80/95); or 85 percent of the expected county yield indemnified at 90 percent of the maximum amount of protection (85/90); or 90 percent of the expected county yield indemnified at 85 percent of the of the maximum amount of protection (90/85). The protection is on a per acre basis as specified in the actuarial documents for the crop, practice, and type.

Billing date. The date, contained in the actuarial documents, by which we will bill you for the premium and administrative fee on the insured crop.

Cancellation date. The calendar date specified in the Crop Provisions on which insurance for the next crop year will automatically renew unless the policy is canceled in writing by either you or us or terminated in accordance with policy terms.

Catastrophic risk protection. The minimum level of coverage offered by FCIC. For GRP, an amount of protection equal to 65 percent of the expected county yield indemnified at 55 percent of the maximum protection per acre specified in the actuarial documents for the crop, practice, and type.

County. Any county, parish, or other political subdivision of a state shown on your accepted application.

Crop practice. The combination of inputs such as fertilizer, herbicide, and pesticide, and operations such as planting, cultivation, and irrigation, used to produce the insured crop. The insurable practices are contained in the actuarial documents.

Crop Provisions. The part of the policy that contains the specific provisions of insurance for each insured crop.

Crop year. The period of time within which the insured crop is normally grown and designated by the calendar year in which the crop is normally harvested.

Dollar amount of protection per acre. The percentage of coverage selected by you multiplied by the maximum protection per acre specified in the actuarial documents for the crop, practice, and type. The dollar amount of protection per acre is shown on your Summary of Protection.

Expected county yield. The yield contained in the actuarial documents, on which your coverage for the crop year is based. This yield is determined using historical NASS county average yields, as adjusted by FCIC.

FCIC. The Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, a wholly owned corporation within USDA.

FSA. The Farm Service Agency, an agency of the United States Department of Agriculture, or a successor agency.

Good farming practices. The cultural practices generally in use in the county for the crop to make normal progress toward maturity, and are those recognized by the Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service as compatible with agronomic and weather conditions in the county.

GRP. Group Risk Plan of Insurance.

Insurance provider. The FSA or a private insurance company approved by FCIC which provides crop insurance coverage to producers participating in any Federal crop insurance program administered under the Act.

Limited coverage. For GRP an amount of protection greater than or equal to 70 percent of the expected county yield indemnified at 60 percent of the maximum amount of protection (70/60) and less than 80/95, 85/90, and 90/85.

Maximum protection per acre. The highest amount of protection specified in the actuarial documents.

MPCI. Multiple peril crop insurance, an insurance product based on an individual yield or amount of insurance.

NASS. National Agricultural Statistics Service, an agency within USDA, or its successor, that publishes the official United States Government yield estimates.

Net acres. The planted acreage of the insured crop multiplied by your share.

Payment yield. The yield determined by FCIC based on NASS yields for each insurable crop's type and practice, as adjusted by FCIC, and used to determine whether an indemnity will be due.

Person. An individual, partnership, association, corporation, estate, trust, or other legal entity, and wherever applicable, a state or a political subdivision or agency of a state.

Sales closing date. The date contained in the Special Provisions by which an application must be filed. The last date by which you may change your crop insurance coverage for a crop year.

Share. Your percentage of interest in the insured crop, as an owner, operator, or tenant at the time insurance attaches. Premium will be determined on your share as of the acreage reporting date. However, only for the purpose of determining the amount of indemnity, your share will not exceed your share at the acreage reporting date or on the date of harvest, whichever is less.

Special provisions. The part of the policy that contains specific provisions of insurance for each crop that may vary by geographic area.

Subsidy. The portion of your premium, shown on the actuarial documents as limited and maximum amounts per acre, that FCIC will pay in accordance with the Act.

Summary of protection. Our statement to you of the crop insured, dollar amount of protection per acre, premiums, and other information obtained from your accepted application, acreage report, and the actuarial documents.

Termination date. The calendar date contained in the Crop Provisions upon which insurance ceases to be in effect because of nonpayment of any amount due us under the policy, including premium and administrative fees.

Trigger yield. The result of multiplying the expected county yield by the coverage level percentage chosen by you. When the payment yield falls below the trigger yield, an indemnity is due.

Type. Plants of the insured crop having common traits or characteristics that distinguish them as a group or class, and which are designated in the actuarial documents.

USDA. United States Department of Agriculture.

2. Insured Crop

The insured crop will be the crop shown on your accepted application, as specified in the applicable Crop Provisions, and must be grown on insurable acres.

3. Insured and Insurable Acreage

(a) The insurable acreage is all of the acreage of the insured crop for which premium rates are provided by the actuarial documents and in which you have a share and which is in the county listed in your accepted application. The dollar amount of protection per acre, amount of premium, and indemnity will be calculated separately for each county, type, and practice.

(b) Only the acreage seeded to the insured crop on or before the acreage reporting date (unless otherwise provided in the Crop Provisions) and physically located in the county listed on your accepted application will be insured. Crops grown on acreage physically located in another county must be reported and insured separately.

(c) We will not insure any crop grown on any acreage where the crop was destroyed or put to another use during the insurance period for the purpose of conforming with, or obtaining a payment under, any other program administered by the USDA.

(d) We will not insure any acreage where you have failed to follow good farming practices for the insured crop.

4. Policy Protection

(a) For catastrophic risk protection GRP policies, the dollar amount of protection per acre will be 55 percent of the maximum protection per acre specified on the actuarial documents for each insured crop, practice, and type. For limited and additional coverage GRP policies, you may select any dollar amount of protection from 60 percent through 100 percent of the maximum protection per acre shown on the actuarial documents for the crop, practice, and type.

(b) The dollar amount of protection per acre, multiplied by your net insured acreage, is your policy protection for each insured crop, practice, and type specified in the actuarial documents.

(c) All yields are based on NASS determinations, and such determinations for the county will be conclusively presumed to be accurate.

5. Coverage Levels

(a) For catastrophic risk protection GRP policies, the coverage level is shown on the actuarial documents for each insured crop, practice, and type. For limited and additional coverage GRP policies, you may select any percentage of coverage shown on the actuarial documents for the crop, practice, and type.

(b) Your coverage level multiplied by the expected county yield shown on the actuarial documents is your trigger yield. If the payment yield published by FCIC for the insured crop, practice, and type for the insured crop year falls below your trigger yield, you will receive an indemnity payment.

(c) You may change the coverage level or amount of protection for each insured crop on or before the sales closing date. Changes must be in writing and received by us by the sales closing date.

6. Payment Calculation Factor

Your payment calculation factor will be ((your trigger yield − payment yield) ÷ your trigger yield) for the purposes of calculating an indemnity payment.

7. Report of Acreage and Share

(a) You must report on our form all acreage for each insured crop in which you have a share (insurable and not insured) by practice and type specified in the actuarial documents in each county listed on your accepted application. This report must be submitted each year on or before the acreage reporting date for the insured crop contained in the actuarial documents. If you do not submit an acreage report by the acreage reporting date, we will determine your acreage and share or deny liability on the policy.

(b) We will not insure any acreage of the insured crop planted after the acreage reporting date, unless otherwise provided in the Crop Provisions.

(c) Your premium will be based on the greater of the acreage reported on the acreage report or the acreage determined by us to be accurate.

(d) The payment of an indemnity will be based on your insurable acreage on the acreage reporting date.

(e) If you misrepresent or omit any information, we will revise the premium or liability or both for each insured crop in the county, by type and practice, to the amount we determine to be correct.

(f) You may insure only your share of the crop, which includes any share of your spouse and dependent children unless it is demonstrated to our satisfaction, prior to the sales closing date, that you and your spouse maintain completely separate farming operations and that each spouse is the operator of his or her own separate operation. Any commingling of any part of the operations will cause shares of you and your spouse to be combined.

8. Administrative Fees and Annual Premium

(a) If you obtain a catastrophic risk protection GRP policy you will pay an administrative fee:

(1) Of $60 per crop per county;

(2) Payable to the insurance provider on the billing date for the crop.

(b) If you obtain a limited coverage GRP policy, you will pay an administrative fee under the same terms and conditions as the premium for the policy:

(1) Of $50 per crop per county;

(2) Not to exceed $200 per county;

(3) Up to a maximum of $600 per producer.

(4) Limited resource farmers as defined at 7 CFR 457.8 may apply for a waiver of administrative fees for the limited coverage policy.

(c) If you obtain an additional coverage GRP policy, you will pay an administrative fee:

(1) Of $20 per crop per county;

(2) Payable under the same terms and conditions as the premium for the policy.

(d) For limited and additional coverage GRP policies, your premium is determined by multiplying your policy protection by the premium rate per hundred dollars of protection for your coverage level contained in the actuarial documents, by 0.01, and subtracting the applicable subsidy.

(e) For catastrophic risk protection, limited, and additional coverage GRP policies, payment of an administrative fee will not be required if you file a bona fide zero acreage report on or before the acreage reporting date for the crop (if you falsely file a zero acreage report you may be subject to criminal and administrative sanctions).

(f) The annual premium is earned and payable at the time the insured crop is planted. For each insured crop, you will be billed for premium and the administrative fee by the billing date specified in the Special Provisions. Premium, administrative fee, and any other amount owed us is due on the billing date and interest will accrue if the premium, administrative fee, or any other amount owed is not received by us before the first day of the month following the premium billing date.

(g) The premium, administrative fee, and any other amount due, plus any accrued interest, will be considered delinquent if it is not paid on or before the termination date specified in the Crop Provisions. This may affect your eligibility for benefits under other USDA programs. A debt for any crop insured with us under the authority of the Act will be deducted from any indemnity due you for this or any other crop insured with us.

(h) Failure to pay the premium and any administrative fee due, plus any accrued interest and penalties, by the termination date will make you ineligible for any crop insurance under the Act for subsequent crop years until the sales closing date after the date the debt, including interest and penalties, is paid or satisfactory arrangements acceptable to us for such payment are made.

9. Written Agreements

Terms of this policy which are specifically designated for the use of written agreements may be altered by written agreement in accordance with the following:

(a) You must apply in writing for each written agreement no later than the sales closing date;

(b) The application for written agreement must contain all variable terms of the contract between you and us that will be in effect if the written agreement is not approved;

(c) If approved by us, the written agreement will include all variable terms of the contract, including, but not limited to, crop type or variety, the protection per acre, premium rate, and price election; and

(d) Each written agreement will only be valid for one year. If the written agreement is not specifically renewed the following year, insurance coverage for subsequent crop years will be in accordance with the printed policy.

10. Access to Insured Crop and Record Retention

We may examine the insured crop and any records relating to the crop and this insurance at any location where such crop or such records may be found or maintained, as often as we reasonably require. Records relating to the planting of the insured crop and your net acres must be retained for three years after the end of the crop year or three years after the date of payment of the final indemnity, whichever is later. We may extend the record retention period beyond three years by notifying you of such extension in writing. Failure to maintain such records will, at our option, result in cancellation of the policy or a determination that no indemnity is due.

11. Transfer of Coverage and Right to Indemnity

If you transfer any part of your share during the crop year, you may transfer your coverage rights, if the transferee is eligible for crop insurance. We will not be liable for any more than the liability determined in accordance with your policy that existed before the transfer occurred. The transfer of coverage rights must be on our form and will not be effective until approved by us in writing. Both you and the transferee are jointly and severally liable for payment of the premium. The transferee has all rights and responsibilities under this policy consistent with the transferee's interest.

12. Assignment of Indemnity

You may assign to another person your right to an indemnity for the crop year. The assignment must be on our form and will not be effective until approved in writing by us.

13. Other Insurance

You may not obtain any other crop insurance issued under the authority of the Act on your share of the insured crop. If we determine that more than one policy on your share is intentional, you may be subject to the sanctions authorized under this policy, the Act, or any other applicable statute. If we determine that the violation was not intentional, the policy with the earliest date of application will be in force and all other policies will be void. Nothing in this paragraph prevents you from obtaining other insurance not issued under the Act.

14. Legal Action Against Us

(a) You may not bring legal action against us unless you have complied with all of the policy provisions.

(b) If you do take legal action against us, you must do so within 12 months of the date of denial of a claim. Suit must be brought in accordance with the provisions of 7 U.S.C. 1508(j).

(c) Your right to recover damages (compensatory, punitive, or other), attorney's fees, or other charges is limited or excluded by this contract or by Federal Regulations.

[FCIC policy]

15. Restrictions, Limitations, and Amounts Due Us

(a) We may restrict the amount of acreage we will insure to the amount allowed under any acreage limitation program established by USDA.

(b) Violation of Federal statutes including, but not limited to, the Act; the controlled substance provisions of the Food Security Act of 1985; the Food, Agriculture, Conservation, and Trade Act of 1990; and the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993, and any regulation promulgated thereunder, will result in cancellation, termination, or voidance of your crop insurance contract. We will recover any and all monies paid to you or received by you during your period of ineligibility, and your premium will be refunded, less an amount for expenses and handling not to exceed 20 percent of the premium paid or to be paid by you.

(c) Our maximum liability under this policy will be limited to the policy protection specified in section 4 of this policy. Under no circumstances will we be liable for the payment of damages (compensatory, punitive, or other), attorney's fees, or other charges in connection with any claim for indemnity, whether we approve or disapprove such indemnity.

(d) We will pay simple interest computed on the net indemnity ultimately found to be due by us or determined by a final judgment of a court of competent jurisdiction or a final administrative determination from, and including, the 61st day after the date we receive the NASS county yield estimates for the insured crop year. Interest will be paid only if the reason for our failure to timely pay is not due to your failure to provide information or other material necessary for the computation or payment of the indemnity. The interest rate will be that established by the Secretary of the Treasury

under section 12 of the Contract Disputes Act of 1978 (41 U.S.C. 611 *et seq.*), and published in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

(e) Any amount illegally or erroneously paid to you or that is owed to us but is delinquent may be recovered by us through offset by deducting it from any loan or payment due you under any Act of Congress or program administered by any United States Government Agency, or by other collection action.

(f) Interest will accrue at the rate not to exceed 1.25 percent simple interest per calendar month, or any part thereof, on any unpaid premium or administrative fee balance. For the purpose of premium and administrative fee amounts due us, interest will begin to accrue on the first day of the month following the premium billing date specified in the Special Provisions.

(g) For the purpose of any other amounts due us, such as repayment of indemnities found not to have been earned:

(1) Interest will start to accrue on the date that notice is issued to you for the collection of the unearned amount;

(2) Amounts found due under this paragraph will not be charged interest if payment is made in full within 30 days of issuance of the notice by us;

(3) The amount will be considered delinquent if not paid within 30 days of the date the notice is issued by us;

(4) Penalties and interest will be charged in accordance with 31 U.S.C. 3717 and 4 CFR part 102; and

(5) The penalty for accounts more than 90 days delinquent is an additional 6 percent per annum.

(h) Interest on any amount due us found to have been received by you because of fraud, misrepresentation, or presentation by you of a false claim will start on the date you received the amount with the additional 6 percent penalty beginning on the 31st day after the notice of amount due is issued to you. This interest is in addition to any other amount found to be due under any other Federal criminal or civil statute.

(i) If we determine that it is necessary to contract with a collection agency, refer the debt to governmental collection centers, the Department of Treasury Offset Program, or to employ an attorney to assist in collection, you agree to pay all of the expenses of collection.

(j) All amounts paid by you will be applied first to expenses of collection if any, second to reduction of any penalties which may have been assessed, then to reduction of accrued interest, and finally, to reduction of the principal balance.

[Reinsured policy]

15. Restrictions, Limitations, and Amounts Due Us

(a) We may restrict the amount of acreage we will insure to the amount allowed under any acreage limitation program established by USDA.

(b) Violation of Federal statutes including, but not limited to, the Act; the controlled substance provisions of the Food Security Act of 1985; the Food, Agriculture, Conservation, and Trade Act of 1990; and the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993, and any regulation promulgated thereunder, will result in cancellation, termination, or voidance of your crop insurance contract. We will recover any and all monies paid to you or received by you during your period of ineligibility, and your premium will be refunded, less a reasonable amount for expenses and handling not to exceed 20 percent of the premium paid or to be paid by you.

(c) Our maximum liability under this policy will be limited to the policy protection specified in section 4 of this policy. Under no circumstances will we be liable for the payment of damages (compensatory, punitive, or other), attorney's fees, or other charges in connection with any claim for indemnity, whether we approve or disapprove such indemnity.

(d) Interest will accrue at the rate not to exceed 1.25 percent simple interest per calendar month, or any part thereof, on any unpaid premium or administrative fee balance. For the purpose of premium and administrative fee amounts due us, interest will begin to accrue on the first day of the month following the premium billing date specified in the Special Provisions.

(e) For the purpose of any amounts due us, such as repayment of indemnities found not to have been earned, interest will start to accrue on the date that notice is issued to you for the collection of the unearned amount. Amounts found due under this paragraph will not be charged interest if payment in full is made within 30 days of issuance of notice by us. The amount will be considered delinquent if not paid in full within 30 days of the date the notice is issued by us.

(f) All amounts paid will be applied first to expenses of collection (see subsection (g) of this section) if any, second to reduction of accrued interest, and then to reduction of the principal balance.

(g) If we determine that it is necessary to contract with a collection agency or to employ an attorney to assist in collection, you agree to pay all of the expenses of collection.

(h) A portion of the amount paid to you to which you were not entitled may be collected through administrative offset from payments you receive from United States government agencies in accordance with 31 U.S.C. chapter 37.

[FCIC policy]

16. Determinations

All determinations required by the policy will be made by us. If you disagree with our determinations, you may obtain reconsideration or you may appeal our determinations in accordance with 7 CFR part 11.

[Reinsured policy]

16. Determinations

(a) If you and we fail to agree on any factual determination, the disagreement will be resolved in accordance with the rules of the American Arbitration Association. Failure to agree with any factual determination made by FCIC must be resolved through the FCIC appeal provisions published at 7 CFR part 11.

(b) No award determined by arbitration or appeal can exceed the amount of liability established or which should have been established under this policy.

[Both policies]

17. Holidays and Weekends

If any date specified in this program falls on Saturday, Sunday, or a legal Federal holiday, that date will be extended to the next business day.

18. Life of Policy, Cancellation, and Termination

(a) This is a continuous policy and will remain in effect for each crop year following the acceptance of the original application until canceled by you in accordance with the terms of the policy or terminated by operation of the terms of the policy or by us.

(b) Your application for insurance must contain all the information required by us to insure the crop. Applications that do not contain all social security numbers and employer identification numbers, as applicable (except as stated herein), coverage level, price election, crop, type, variety, or class, plan of insurance, and any other material information required to insure the crop, are not acceptable. If a person with a substantial beneficial interest in the insured crop refuses to provide a social security number or employer identification number, the amount of coverage available under the policy will be reduced proportionately by that person's share of the crop.

(c) After acceptance of the application, you may not cancel this policy for the initial crop year. Thereafter, the policy will continue in force for each succeeding crop year unless canceled or terminated as provided below.

(d) Either you or we may cancel this policy after the initial crop year by providing written notice to the other on or before the cancellation date shown in the Crop Provisions.

(e) If any amount due, including premium, is not paid on or before the termination date for the crop on which an amount is due:

(1) For a policy with the unpaid premium, the policy will terminate effective on the termination date immediately subsequent to the billing date for the crop year;

(2) For a policy with other amounts due, the policy will terminate effective on the termination date immediately after the account becomes delinquent;

(3) Ineligibility will be effective as of the date that the policy was terminated for the crop for which you failed to pay an amount owed and for all other insured crops with coincidental termination dates;

(4) All other policies that are issued by us under the authority of the Act will also terminate as of the next termination date contained in the applicable policy;

(5) If you are ineligible, you may not obtain any crop insurance under the Act until payment is made, you execute an agreement to repay the debt and make the payments in accordance with the agreement, or you file a petition to have your debts discharged in bankruptcy;

(6) If you execute an agreement to repay the debt and fail to timely make any scheduled payment, you will be ineligible for crop insurance effective on the date the payment was due until the debt is paid in full or you file a petition to discharge the debt in bankruptcy and subsequently obtain discharge of the amounts due. Dismissal of the bankruptcy petition before discharge will void all policies in effect retroactive to the date you were originally determined ineligible to participate;

(7) Once the policy is terminated, the policy cannot be reinstated for the current crop year unless the termination was in error;

(8) After you again become eligible for crop insurance, if you want to obtain coverage for your crops, you must reapply on or before the sales closing date for the crop (since applications for crop insurance cannot be accepted after the sales closing date, if you make any payment after the sales closing date, you cannot apply for insurance until the next crop year); and

(9) If we deduct the amount due us from an indemnity, the date of payment for the purpose of this section will be the date you sign the properly executed claim for indemnity.

(10) For example, if crop A, with a termination date of October 31, 1997, and crop B, with a termination date of March 15, 1998, are insured and you do not pay the premium for crop A by the termination date, you are ineligible for crop insurance as of October 31, 1997, and crop A's policy is terminated on that date. Crop B's policy is terminated as of March 15, 1998. If you enter an agreement to repay the debt on April 25, 1998, you can apply for insurance for crop A by the October 31, 1998, sales closing date and crop B by the March 15, 1999, sales closing date. If you fail to make a scheduled payment on November

1, 1998, you will be ineligible for crop insurance effective on November 1, 1998, and you will not be eligible unless the debt is paid in full or you file a petition to have the debt discharged in bankruptcy and subsequently receive discharge.

(f) If you die, disappear, or are judicially declared incompetent, or if you are an entity other than an individual and such entity is dissolved, the policy will terminate as of the date of death, judicial declaration, or dissolution. If such event occurs after coverage begins for any crop year, the policy will continue in force through the crop year and terminate at the end of the insurance period and any indemnity will be paid to the person or persons determined to be beneficially entitled to the indemnity. The premium will be deducted from the indemnity or collected from the estate. Death of a partner in a partnership will dissolve the partnership unless the partnership agreement provides otherwise. If two or more persons having a joint interest are insured jointly, death of one of the persons will dissolve the joint entity.

(g) We may terminate your policy if no premium is earned for 3 consecutive years.

(h) The cancellation and termination dates are contained in the Crop Provisions.

19. Contract Changes

(a) We may change any terms and conditions of this policy from year to year.

(b) Any changes in policy provisions, expected county yields, maximum amounts of protection, premium rates, and program dates will be provided by us to your local crop insurance provider not later than the contract change date contained in the Crop Provisions. You may view the documents or request copies from your local crop insurance provider.

(c) You will be notified, in writing, of changes to the Basic Provisions, Crop Provisions, and Special Provisions of this policy not later than 30 days prior to the cancellation date for the insured crop. Acceptance of changes will be conclusively presumed in the absence of notice from you to change or cancel your insurance coverage.

20. Eligibility for Other Farm Program Benefits

To remain eligible for benefits under the Agriculture Marketing Transition Act, the conservation reserve program, or certain farm loans, you are required to obtain at least the catastrophic level of coverage for either GRP or any other plan of insurance that is available in the county, for all crops of economic significance, or execute a waiver of your rights to any emergency crop assistance on or before the sales closing date for the crop.

An Example To Demonstrate How GRP Works

Producer A buys 90 percent coverage and selects $160 protection per acre. Producer B buys 75 percent coverage and selects $185 protection per acre. Both producers have 100 percent share and both plant 200 acres of a crop in the county. The expected county yield is 45 bushels per acre. The premium rate for 90 percent coverage is $6.14 per hundred dollars of protection and the premium rate for 75 percent coverage is $3.30 per hundred dollars of protection. The maximum subsidy amount per acre is $3.07 and the limited subsidy amount is $2.21 per acre.

A's trigger yield is 40.5 bushels per acre (90% × 45), and the total premium due is $1,965 ($160 × $6.14 × 200 acres × 0.01). Of that amount, FCIC pays $614 (200 acres × the maximum subsidy of $3.07 per acre). A's policy protection is $32,000 ($160 × 200 acres).

B's trigger yield is 33.8 bushels per acre (75% of 45), and the total premium due is $1,221 ($185 × $3.30 × 200 acres × 0.01). Of that amount, FCIC pays $442 (200 acres × the limited subsidy amount of $2.21 per acre). B's policy protection is $37,000 ($185 × 200 acres).

Scenario 1 (likely)

FCIC issues a payment yield of 46 bushels per acre. This is above both producers' trigger yields, so no indemnity payment is made, even if one or both have individual yields that are below the trigger yield.

Scenario 2 (less likely)

FCIC issues a payment yield of 38 bushels per acre. A's payment calculation factor is 0.062 ((40.5 − 38) ○ 40.5). This number multiplied by the policy protection yields an indemnity payment of $1,984 (.062 × $32,000). B's trigger yield is less than the payment yield, so no indemnity payment is made.

Scenario 3 (least likely)

FCIC issues a payment yield of 22 bushels per acre. A's payment calculation factor is 0.457 ((40.5 − 22) ○ 40.5). The payment is $14,624 (0.457 × $32,000). B's payment calculation factor is 0.349 ((33.8 − 22) ○ 33.8), and the final indemnity payment is $12,913 (0.349 × $37,000).

§ 407.10 Group risk plan for barley.

The provisions of the Group Risk Plan for Barley for the 2000 and succeeding crop years are as follows:

1. Definitions

Harvest. Combining or threshing the barley for grain.

NASS yield. The yield calculated by dividing the NASS estimate of the barley production in the county, by the NASS estimate of the acres of barley in the county, as specified in the actuarial documents. The actuarial documents will specify whether harvested or planted acreage is used to calculate the yield used to establish the expected county yield and calculate indemnities.

Planted acreage. Land in which the barley seed has been placed by a machine appropriate for the insured crop and planting method, at the correct depth, into a seedbed that has been properly prepared for the planting method and production practice. Land on which seed is initially spread onto the soil surface by any method and which subsequently is mechanically incorporated into the soil in a timely manner and at the proper depth, will also be considered planted.

2. Crop Insured

The insured crop will be all barley:

(a) Grown on insurable acreage in the county or counties listed in the accepted application;

(b) Properly planted and reported by the acreage reporting date;

(c) Planted with the intent to be harvested as grain; and

(d) Not planted into an established grass or legume, interplanted with another crop, or planted as a nurse crop, unless seeded at the normal rate and intended for harvest as grain.

3. Payment

(a) A payment will be made only if the payment yield for the insured crop year is less than your trigger yield.

(b) Payment yields will be determined prior to the April 1 following the crop year.

(c) We will issue any payment to you prior to the May 1 immediately following our determination of the payment yield.

(d) The payment is equal to the payment calculation factor multiplied by your policy protection for each insured crop practice and type specified in the actuarial documents.

(e) The payment will not be recalculated even though the NASS yield may be subsequently revised.

4. Program Dates

State and county	Cancellation and termination dates	Contract change date
Kit Carson, Lincoln, Elbert, El Paso, Pueblo, Las Animas Counties, Colorado and all Colorado Counties south and east thereof; all New Mexico counties except Taos County; Kansas; Missouri; Illinois; Indiana; Ohio; Pennsylvania; New York; Massachusetts; and all states south and east thereof.	September 30	June 30.
Arizona; California; and Clark and Nye Counties, Nevada	October 31	June 30.
All Colorado counties except Kit Carson, Lincoln, Elbert, El Paso, Pueblo, and Las Animas Counties and all Colorado counties south and east thereof; all Nevada counties except Clark and Nye Counties; Taos County, New Mexico; and all other states except: Arizona, California, and (except) Kansas, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, and Massachusetts and all States south and east thereof.	March 15	November 30.

§ 407.11 Group risk plan for corn.

The provisions of the Group Risk Plan for Corn for the 2000 and succeeding crop years are as follows:

1. Definitions

Harvest. Combining or picking corn for grain, or severing the stalk from the land and chopping the stalk and ear for the purpose of livestock feed.

NASS yield. The yield calculated by dividing the NASS estimate of the corn for grain production in the county, by the NASS estimate of the acres of corn for grain in the county, as specified in the actuarial documents. The actuarial documents will specify whether harvested or planted acreage is used to calculate the yield used to establish the expected county yield and calculate indemnities.

Planted acreage. Land in which the corn seed has been placed by a machine appropriate for the insured crop and planting method, at the correct depth, into a seedbed that has been properly prepared for the planting method and production practice. Broadcast and subsequent mechanical incorporation of the corn seed is not allowed.

2. Crop Insured

(a) The insured crop will be all field corn:

(1) Grown on insurable acreage in the county listed in the accepted application;

(2) Properly planted and reported by the acreage reporting date;

(3) Planted with the intent to be harvested as grain, silage, or green chop; and

(4) Not planted into an established grass or legume or interplanted with another crop.

(b) Hybrid seed corn, popcorn, sweet corn, and other specialty corn may only be insured if a written agreement exists between you and us. Your request to insure such crop must be in writing and submitted to your agent not later than the sales closing date.

3. Payment

(a) A payment will be made only if the payment yield for the insured crop year is less than your trigger yield.

(b) Payment yields will be determined prior to April 16 following the crop year.

(c) We will issue any payment to you prior to the May 16 immediately following our determination of the payment yield.

(d) The payment is equal to the payment calculation factor multiplied by your policy protection for each insured crop practice and type specified in the actuarial documents.

(e) The payment will not be recalculated even though the NASS yield may be subsequently revised.

4. Program Dates

State and county	Cancellation and termination dates	Contract change date
Val Verde, Edwards, Kerr, Kendall, Bexar, Wilson, Karnes, Goliad, Victoria, and Jackson Counties, Texas, and all Texas counties lying south thereof.	January 15	November 30.
El Paso, Hudspeth, Culberson, Reeves, Loving, Winkler, Ector, Upton, Reagan, Sterling, Coke, Tom Green, Concho, McCulloch, San Saba, Mills, Hamilton, Bosque, Johnson, Tarrant, Wise, and Cooke Counties, Texas, and all Texas Counties lying south and east thereof to and including Terrell, Crockett, Sutton, Kimble, Gillespie, Blanco, Comal, Guadalupe, Gonzales, De Witt, Lavaca, Colorado, Wharton, and Matagorda Counties, Texas.	February 15	November 30.
Alabama; Arizona; Arkansas; California; Florida; Georgia; Louisiana; Mississippi; Nevada; North Carolina; South Carolina.	February 28	November 30.
All other Texas counties and all other states	March 15	November 30.

§ 407.12 Group risk plan for cotton.

The provisions of the Group Risk Plan for Cotton for the 2000 and succeeding crop years are as follows:

1. Definitions

Harvest. Removal of the seed cotton from the stalk.

NASS yield. The yield calculated by dividing the NASS estimate of upland cotton production in the county, by the NASS estimate of the acres of upland cotton in the county, as specified in the actuarial documents. The actuarial documents will specify whether harvested or planted acreage is used to calculate the yield used to establish the expected county yield and calculate indemnities.

Planted acreage. Land in which the cotton seed has been placed by a machine appropriate for the insured crop and planting method, at the correct depth, into a seedbed that has been properly prepared for the planting method and production practice. Broadcast and subsequent mechanical incorporation of the cotton seed is not allowed.

2. Crop Insured

The insured crop will be all upland cotton:

(a) Grown on insurable acreage in the county or counties listed in the accepted application;

(b) Properly planted and reported by the acreage reporting date;

(c) Planted with the intent to be harvested; and

(d) That is not (unless allowed by the Special Provisions or by written agreement):

(1) Colored cotton lint;

(2) Planted into an established grass or legume;

(3) Interplanted with another spring planted crop;

(4) Grown on acreage in which a hay crop was harvested in the same calendar year unless the acreage is irrigated; or

(5) Grown on acreage on which a small grain crop reached the heading stage in the same calendar year unless the acreage is irrigated or adequate measures are taken to terminate the small grain crop prior to heading and less than 50 percent of the small grain plants reach the heading stage.

3. Payment.

(a) A payment will be made only if the payment yield for the insured crop year is less than your trigger yield.

(b) Payment yields will be determined prior to July 16 following the crop year.

(c) We will issue any payment to you prior to the August 16 immediately following our determination of the payment yield.

(d) The payment is equal to the payment calculation factor multiplied by your policy protection for each insured crop practice and type specified in the actuarial documents.

(e) The payment will not be recalculated even though the NASS yield may be subsequently revised.

4. Program Dates

State and county	Cancellation and termination dates	Contract change date
Val Verde, Edwards, Kerr, Kendall, Bexar, Wilson, Karnes, Goliad, Victoria, and Jackson Counties, Texas, and all Texas counties lying south thereof.	January 15	November 30.

State and county	Cancellation and termination dates	Contract change date
Alabama; Arizona; Arkansas; California; Florida; Georgia; Louisiana; Mississippi; Nevada; North Carolina; South Carolina; El Paso, Hudspeth, Culberson, Reeves, Loving, Winkler, Ector, Upton, Reagan, Sterling, Coke, Tom Green, Concho, McCulloch, San Saba, Mills, Hamilton, Bosque, Johnson, Tarrant, Wise, and Cooke Counties, Texas, and all Texas counties lying south and east thereof to and including Terrell, Crockett, Sutton, Kimble, Gillespie, Blanco, Comal, Guadalupe, Gonzales, De Witt, Lavaca, Colorado, Wharton, and Matagorda Counties, Texas.	February 28	November 30.
All other Texas counties and all other States	March 15	November 30.

§ 407.13 Group risk plan for forage.

The provisions of the Group Risk Plan for Forage for the 2000 and succeeding crop years are as follows:

1. Definitions

Harvest. Removal of the forage from the field, and rotational grazing.

NASS yield. The yield calculated by dividing the NASS estimate of the production of hay in the county by the NASS estimate of the acres of hay in the county, as specified in the actuarial documents. The actuarial documents will specify whether the harvested or planted acreage is used to calculate the yield used to establish the expected county yield and calculate indemnities.

Planted acreage. Land seeded to forage, by a planting method appropriate for forage, into a properly prepared seedbed.

Rotational grazing. The defoliation of the insured forage by livestock, within a pasturing system whereby the forage field is subdivided into smaller parcels and livestock are moved from one area to another, allowing a period of grazing followed by a period for forage regrowth.

2. Crop Insured

The insured crop will be the forage types shown on the Special Provisions:

(a) Grown on insurable acreage in the county or counties listed in the accepted application;

(b) Properly planted and reported by the acreage reporting date;

(c) Intended for harvest; and

(d) Not grown with another crop.

3. Insurable Acreage

In addition to section 3 of the Basic Provisions of the Group Risk Plan Common Policy, acreage seeded to forage after July 1 of the previous crop year will not be insurable. Acreage physically located in another county not listed on the accepted application is not insured under this policy.

4. Payment

(a) A payment will be made only if the payment yield for the insured crop year is less than your trigger yield.

(b) Payment yields will be determined prior to May 1 following the crop year.

(c) We will issue any payment to you prior to the May 31 immediately following our determination of the payment yield.

(d) The payment is equal to the payment calculation factor multiplied by your policy protection for each insured crop practice and type specified in the actuarial documents.

(e) The payment will not be recalculated even though the NASS yield may be subsequently revised.

5. Program Dates

November 30 is the Cancellation and Termination Date for all states. The Contract Change Date is August 31 for all states.

6. Annual Premium

In lieu of section 8(g) of the Basic Provisions of the Group Risk Plan Common Policy, the annual premium is earned and payable on the acreage reporting date. You will be billed for premium due on the date shown in the Special Provisions. The premium will be determined based on the rate shown on the actuarial documents.

§ 407.14 Group risk plan for peanuts.

The provisions of the Group Risk Plan for Peanuts for the 2000 and succeeding crop years are as follows:

1. Definitions

Harvest. Combining or threshing the peanuts.

NASS yield. The yield calculated by dividing the NASS estimate of peanut production in the county, by the NASS estimate of the acres of peanuts in the county, as specified in the actuarial documents. The actuarial documents will specify whether the harvested or planted acreage is used to calculate the yield used to establish the expected county yield and calculate indemnities.

Planted acreage. Land in which the peanut seed has been placed by a machine appropriate for the insured crop and planting method, at the correct depth, into a seedbed that has been properly prepared for the planting method and production practice.

2. Crop Insured

The insured crop will be all peanuts:

(a) Grown on insurable acreage in the county or counties listed in the accepted application;

(b) Properly planted and reported by the acreage reporting date;

(c) Planted with the intent to be harvested as peanuts; and

(d) Not interplanted with an established grass or legume or interplanted with another crop.

3. Payment

(a) A payment will be made only if the payment yield for the insured crop year is less than your trigger yield.

(b) Payment yields will be determined prior to June 16 following the crop year.

(c) We will issue any payment to you prior to the July 16 immediately following our determination of the payment yield.

(d) The payment is equal to the payment calculation factor multiplied by your policy protection for each insured crop practice and type specified in the actuarial documents.

(e) The payment will not be recalculated even though the NASS yield may be subsequently revised.

4. Program Dates

State and county	Cancellation and termination dates	Contract change date
Jackson, Victoria, Goliad, Bee, Live Oak, McMullen, La Salle, and Dimmit Counties, Texas and all Texas Counties lying south thereof.	January 15	November 30.
El Paso, Hudspeth, Culberson, Reeves, Loving, Winkler, Ector, Upton, Reagan, Sterling, Coke, Tom Green, Concho, McCulloch, San Saba, Mills, Hamilton, Bosque, Johnson, Tarrant, Wise, Cooke Counties, Texas, and all Texas counties south and east thereof; and all other states except New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Virginia.	February 28	November 30.
New Mexico; Oklahoma; Virginia; and all other Texas Counties	March 15	November 30.

§ 407.15 Group risk plan for sorghum.

The provisions of the Group Risk Plan for Sorghum for the 2000 and succeeding crop years are as follows:

1. Definitions

Harvest. Combining or threshing the sorghum for grain, or severing the stalk from the land and chopping the stalk and head for the purpose of livestock feed.

NASS yield. The yield calculated by dividing the NASS estimate of sorghum for grain production in the county, by the NASS estimate of the acres of sorghum for grain in the county, as specified in the actuarial documents. The actuarial documents will specify whether the harvested or planted acreage is used to calculate the yield used to establish the expected county yield and calculate indemnities.

Planted acreage. Land in which the sorghum seed has been placed by a machine appropriate for the insured crop and planting method, at the correct depth, into a seedbed that has been properly prepared for the planting method and production practice. Broadcast and subsequent mechanical incorporation of the sorghum seed is not allowed.

2. Crop Insured

(a) The insured crop will be all sorghum:

(1) Grown on insurable acreage in the county or counties listed in the accepted application;

(2) Properly planted and reported by the acreage reporting date;

(3) Planted with the intent to be harvested as grain or silage; and

(4) Not interplanted with an established grass or legume or interplanted with another crop.

(b) Hybrid sorghum seed may only be insured if a written agreement exists between you and us. Your request to insure such crop must be in writing and submitted to your agent not later than the sales closing date.

3. Payment

(a) A payment will be made only if the payment yield for the insured crop year is less than your trigger yield.

(b) Payment yields will be determined prior to April 16 following the crop year.

(c) We will issue any payment to you prior to the May 16 immediately following our determination of the payment yield.

(d) The payment is equal to the payment calculation factor multiplied by your policy protection for each insured crop practice and type specified in the actuarial documents.

(e) The payment will not be recalculated even though the NASS yield may be subsequently revised.

4. Program Dates

State and county	Cancellation and termination dates	Contract change date
Val Verde, Edwards, Kerr, Kendall, Bexar, Wilson, Karnes, Goliad, Victoria, and Jackson Counties, Texas, and all Texas counties lying south thereof.	January 15	November 30.
El Paso, Hudspeth, Culberson, Reeves, Loving, Winkler, Ector, Upton, Reagan, Sterling, Coke, Tom Green, Concho, McCulloch, San Saba, Mills, Hamilton, Bosque, Johnson, Tarrant, Wise, and Cooke Counties, Texas, and all Texas counties south and east thereof to and including Terrell, Crockett, Sutton, Kimble, Gillespie, Blanco, Comal, Guadalupe, Gonzales, De Witt, Lavaca, Colorado, Wharton, and Matagorda Counties, Texas.	February 15	November 30.
Alabama; Arizona; Arkansas; California; Florida; Georgia; Louisiana; Mississippi; Nevada; North Carolina; and South Carolina.	February 28	November 30.
All other Texas counties and all other states	March 15	November 30.

§ 407.16 Group risk plan for soybean.

The provisions of the Group Risk Plan for Soybeans for the 2000 and succeeding crop years are as follows:

1. Definitions

Harvest. Combining or threshing the soybeans.

NASS yield. The yield calculated by dividing the NASS estimate of soybean production in the county, by the NASS estimate of the acres of soybeans in the county, as specified in the actuarial documents. The actuarial documents will specify whether the harvested or planted acreage is used to calculate the yield used to establish the expected county yield and calculate indemnities.

Planted acreage. Land in which the soybean seed has been placed by a machine appropriate for the insured crop and planting method, at the correct depth, into a seedbed that has been properly prepared for the planting method and production practice. Land on which seed is initially spread onto the soil surface by any method and which subsequently is mechanically incorporated into the soil in a timely manner and at the proper depth, will also be considered planted.

2. Crop Insured

The insured crop will be all soybeans:

(a) Grown on insurable acreage in the county or counties listed in the accepted application;

(b) Properly planted and reported by the acreage reporting date;

(c) Planted with the intent to be harvested as soybeans; and

(d) Not planted into an established grass or legume or interplanted with another crop.

3. Payment

(a) A payment will be made only if the payment yield for the insured crop year is less than your trigger yield.

(b) Payment yields will be determined prior to April 16 following the crop year.

(c) We will issue any payment to you prior to the May 16 immediately following our determination of the payment yield.

(d) The payment is equal to the payment calculation factor multiplied by your policy protection for each insured crop practice and type specified on the actuarial documents.

(e) The payment will not be recalculated even though the NASS yield may be subsequently revised.

4. Program Dates

State and county	Cancellation and termination dates	Contract change date
Jackson, Victoria, Goliad, Bee, Live Oak, McMullen, La Salle, and Dimmit Counties, Texas and all Texas counties lying south thereof.	February 15	November 30.
Alabama; Arizona; Arkansas; California; Florida; Georgia; Louisiana; Mississippi; Nevada; North Carolina; South Carolina; and El Paso, Hudspeth, Culberson, Reeves, Loving, Winkler, Ector, Upton, Reagan, Sterling, Coke, Tom Green, Concho, McCulloch, San Saba, Mills, Hamilton, Bosque, Johnson, Tarrant, Wise, and Cooke Counties, Texas, and all Texas counties lying south and east thereof to and including Maverick, Zavala, Frio, Atascosa, Karnes, De Witt, Lavaca, Colorado, Wharton, and Matagorda Counties, Texas.	February 28	November 30.
All other Texas counties and all other States	March 15	November.
All other Texas counties and all other states.	March 15	November 30.

§ 407.17 Group risk plan for wheat.

The provisions of the Group Risk Plan for Wheat for the 2000 and succeeding crop years are as follows:

1. Definitions

Harvest. Combining or threshing the wheat for grain.

NASS yield. The yield calculated by dividing the NASS estimate of the wheat production in the county, by the NASS estimate of the acres of wheat in the county, as specified in the actuarial documents. The actuarial documents will specify whether the harvested or planted acreage is used to calculate the yield used to establish the expected county yield and calculate indemnities.

Planted acreage. Land in which the wheat seed has been planted by a machine appropriate for the insured crop and planting method, at the correct depth, into a seedbed that has been properly prepared for the planting method and production practice. Land on which seed is initially spread onto the soil surface by any method and which subsequently is mechanically incorporated into the soil in a timely manner and at the proper depth, will also be considered planted.

2. Crop Insured

The insured crop will be all wheat:

(a) Grown on insurable acreage in the county or counties listed in the accepted application;

(b) Properly planted and reported by the acreage reporting date;

(c) Planted with the intent to be harvested as grain; and

(d) Not planted into an established grass or legume, interplanted with another crop, or planted as a nurse crop, unless seeded at the normal rate and intended for harvest as grain.

3. Payment

(a) A payment will be made only if the payment yield for the insured crop year is less than your trigger yield.

(b) Payment yields will be determined prior to April 1 following the crop year.

(c) We will issue any payment to you prior to the May 1 immediately following our determination of the payment yield.

(d) The payment is equal to the payment calculation factor multiplied by your policy protection for each insured crop practice and type specified in the actuarial documents.

(e) The payment will not be recalculated even though the NASS yield may be subsequently revised.

State and county	Cancellation and termination dates	Contract change date
All Colorado counties except Alamosa, Conejos, Costilla, Rio Grande, and Saguache; all Montana counties except Daniels and Sheridan Counties; all South Dakota counties except Corson, Walworth, Edmonds, Faulk, Spink, Beadle, Kingsbury, Miner, McCook, Turner, and Yankton Counties and all South Dakota counties east thereof; all Wyoming counties except Big Horn, Fremont, Hot Springs, Park, and Washakie Counties; and all other states except Alaska, Arizona, California, Maine, Minnesota, Nevada, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Utah, and Vermont..	September 30	June 30.
Arizona; California; Nevada; and Utah	October 31	June 30.
Alaska; Alamosa, Conejos, Costilla, Rio Grande, and Saguache Counties, Colorado; Maine; Minnesota; Daniels and Sheridan Counties, Montana; New Hampshire; North Dakota; Corson, Walworth, Edmunds, Faulk, Spink, Beadle, Kingsbury, Miner, McCook, Turner, and Yankton Counties South Dakota, and all South Dakota counties east thereof; Vermont; and Big Horn, Fremont, Hot Springs, Park, and Washakie Counties, Wyoming..	March 15	November 30.

PART 408 [RESERVED]

PART 409—ARIZONA—CALIFORNIA CITRUS INSURANCE REGULATIONS

Subpart—Regulations for the 1987 and Succeeding Crop Years

Sec.

409.1 Availability of Arizona-California Citrus crop insurance.
409.2 Premium rates, production guarantees, coverage levels, and prices at which indemnities shall be computed.
409.3 OMB control numbers.
409.4 Creditors.
409.5 Good faith reliance on misrepresentation.
409.6 The contract.
409.7 The application and policy.

AUTHORITY: 7 U.S.C. 1506, 1516.

SOURCE: 50 FR 43662, Oct. 29, 1985, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart—Regulations for the 1987 and Succeeding Crop Years

§ 409.1 Availability of Arizona-California Citrus crop insurance.

Insurance shall be offered under the provisions of this subpart on citrus in counties within limits prescribed by and in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Crop Insurance Act, as amended. The counties shall be designated by the Manager of the Corporation from those approved by the Board of Directors of the Corporation.

§ 409.2 Premium rates, production guarantees, coverage levels, and prices at which indemnities shall be computed.

(a) The Manager shall establish premium rates, production guarantees, coverage levels, and prices at which indemnities shall be computed for Arizona-California citrus which will be included in the actuarial table on file in the applicable service offices for the county and which may be changed from year to year.

(b) At the time the application for insurance is made, the applicant will elect an amount of insurance per acre from among those amounts shown on the actuarial table for the crop year.

§ 409.3 OMB control numbers.

The OMB control numbers are contained in subpart H of part 400, title 7 CFR.

§ 409.4 Creditors.

An interest of a person in an insured crop existing by virtue of a lien mortgage, garnishment, levy, execution, bankruptcy, involuntary transfer or other similar interest shall not entitle the holder of the interest to any benefit under the contract.

§ 409.5 Good faith reliance on misrepresentation.

Notwithstanding any other provision of the Arizona-California Citrus insurance contract, whenever: (a) An insured under a contract of crop insurance entered into under these regulations, as a result of a misrepresentation or other erroneous action or advice by an agent or employee of the Corporation: (1) Is indebted to the Corporation for additional premiums; or (2) has suffered a loss to a crop which is not insured or for which the insured is not entitled to an indemnity because of failure to comply with the terms of the insurance contract, but which the insured believed to be insured, or believed the terms of the insurance contract to have been complied with or waived; and (b) the Board of Directors of the Corporation, or the Manager in cases involving not more than $100,000.00 finds that: (1) An agent or employee of the Corporation did in fact make such misrepresentation or take other erroneous action or give erroneous advice; (2) said insured relied thereon in good faith; and (3) to require the payment of the additional premiums or to deny such insured's entitlement to the indemnity would not be fair and equitable, such insured shall be granted relief the same as if otherwise entitled thereto. Requests for relief under this section must be submitted to the Corporation in writing.

§ 409.6 The contract.

The insurance contract shall become effective upon the acceptance by the Corporation of a duly executed application for insurance on a form prescribed by the Corporation. The contract shall cover the citrus crop as provided in the policy. The contract shall consist of the application, the policy, and the county actuarial table. Any changes made in the contract shall not affect its continuity from year to year. The forms referred to in the contract are available at the applicable service offices.

§ 409.7 The application and policy.

(a) Application for insurance on a form prescribed by the Corporation may be made by any person to cover such person's share in the citrus crop as landlord, owner-operator, or tenant. The application shall be submitted to the Corporation at the service office on or before the applicable closing date on file in the service office.

(b) The Corporation may discontinue the acceptance of applications in any county upon its determination that the insurance risk is excessive, and also, for the same reason, may reject any individual application. The Manager of

the Corporation is authorized in any crop year to extend the closing date for submitting applications in any county, by placing the extended date on file in the applicable service offices and publishing a notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER upon the Manager's determination that no adverse selectivity will result during the extended period. However, if adverse conditions should develop during such period, the Corporation will immediately discontinue the acceptance of applications.

(c) In accordance with the provisions governing changes in the contract contained in policies issued under FCIC regulations for the 1987 and succeeding crop years, a contract in the form provided for under this subpart will come into effect as a continuation of a citrus insurance contract issued under such prior regulations, without the filing of a new application.

(d) The application for the 1987 and succeeding crop years is found at Subpart D of Part 400-General Administrative Regulations (7 CFR 400.37, 400.38) and may be amended from time to time for subsequent crop years. The provisions of the Arizona-California Citrus Insurance Policy for the 1987 and succeeding crop years are as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE CORPORATION

Arizona—California Citrus Crop Insurance Policy

(This is a continuous contract. Refer to section 15.)

AGREEMENT TO INSURE: We will provide the insurance described in this policy in return for the premium and your compliance with all applicable provisions.

Throughout this policy, ''you'' and ''your'' refer to the insured shown on the accepted Application and ''we,'' ''us,'' and ''our'' refer to the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation.

Terms and Conditions

1. Causes of Loss

a. The insurance provided is against unavoidable loss of production resulting from the following causes occurring within the insurance period:

(1) Adverse weather conditions;
(2) Fire;
(3) Wildlife;
(4) Earthquake;
(5) Volcanic eruption;
(6) Failure of the irrigation water supply due to an unavoidable cause occurring after insurance attaches; or
(7) Direct Mediterranean Fruit Fly damage;

unless those causes are expected, excluded, or limited by the actuarial table or section 9f(7).

b. We will not insure against any loss of production due to:

(1) Fire, where weeds and other forms of undergrowth have not been controlled or tree pruning debris has not been removed from the grove;
(2) The neglect, mismanagement, or wrongdoing of you, any member of your household, your tenants, or employees;
(3) The failure to follow recognized good citrus grove practices;
(4) The failure or breakdown of irrigation equipment or facilities;
(5) The failure to follow good citrus irrigation practices;
(6) The impoundment of water by any governmental, public, or private dam or reservoir project; or
(7) Any cause not specified in section 1a as an insured loss;

2. Crop, Acreage, and Share Insured

a. The crop insured will be any of the following citrus types, which are grown on insured acreage and for which a guarantee and premium rate are provided by the actuarial table, which you elect:

Type I—Navel oranges;
Type II—Sweet oranges;
Type III—Valencia oranges;
Type IV—Grapefruit;
Type V—Lemons;
Type VI—Kinnow mandarins;
Type VII—Minneola tangelos; or
Type VIII—Orlando tangelos;

b. The acreage insured for each crop year will be that acreage of citrus located on insurable acreage as designated by the actuarial table and in which you have a share, as reported by you or as determined by us, whichever we elect.

c. The insured share is your share as landlord, owner-operator, or tenant in the insured citrus on the date insurance attaches.

d. We do not insure any acreage:

(1) Which is not irrigated;
(2) On which the trees have not reached the sixth growing season after being set out; and
(3) Which does not have acceptable records of production, unless inspected by us and considered acceptable and we agree, in writing, to insure such acreage.

e. Insurance will not attach or be considered to have attached to any acreage of the crop, for the crop year the application is filed until the acreage has been inspected and accepted by us.

f. Insurance may attach only by written agreement with us on any acreage with less

than 90 percent of a stand, based on the original planting pattern.

g. We may limit the insured acreage to any acreage limitation established under any Act of Congress, if we advise you of the limit prior to the date insurance attaches.

3. Report of Acreage, Share, Number of Trees, and Practice

You must report on our form:

a. All the acreage of citrus in the county in which you have a share;

b. The practice;

c. Your share on the date insurance attaches; and

d. The number of bearing trees.

You must designate separately any acreage that is not insurable. You must report if you do not have a share in any citrus grown in the county. This report must be submitted annually on or before January 10. All indemnities may be determined on the basis of information you submit on this report. If you do not submit this report by January 10, we may elect to determine by unit the insured acreage, share, and practice or we may deny liability on any unit. Any report submitted by you may be revised only upon our approval.

4. Production Guarantees, Coverage Levels, and Prices for Computing Indemnities

a. The production guarantees, coverage levels, and prices for computing indemnities are contained in the actuarial table.

b. Coverage level 2 will apply if you do not elect a coverage level.

c. You may change the coverage level and price election on or before the closing date for submitting applications for the crop year as established by the actuarial table.

d. You must furnish a report of production to us for the previous crop year prior to the sales closing date for the subsequent crop year as established by the actuarial table. If you do not provide the required production report we will assign a yield for the crop year for which the report is not furnished. The production report or assigned yield will be used to compute your production history for the purpose of determining your guarantee for the subsequent crop year. The yield assigned by us will be 75% of the yield assigned for the purpose of determining your guarantee for the present crop year. If you have filed a claim for the previous crop year, the yield determined in adjusting your indemnity claim will be used as your production report.

5. Annual Premium

a. The annual premium is earned and payable on the date insurance attaches. The amount is computed by multiplying the production guarantee times the price election, times the premium rate, times the insurance acreage, times your share at the time insurance attaches.

b. Interest will accrue at the rate of one and one-quarter percent (1¼%) simple interest per calendar month, or any part thereof, on any unpaid premium balance starting on the first day of the month following the first premium billing date.

c. If you are eligible for a premium reduction in excess of 5 percent based on your insuring experience through the 1985 crop year under the terms of the experience table contained in the citrus policy in effect for the 1986 crop year, you will continue to receive the benefit of that reduction subject to the following conditions:

(1) No premium reduction will be retained after the 1991 crop year;

(2) The premium reduction will not increase because of favorable experience;

(3) The premium reduction will decrease because of unfavorable experience in accordance with the terms of the policy in effect for the 1986 crop year;

(4) Once the loss ratio exceeds .80, no further premium reduction will apply; and

(5) Participation must be continuous.

6. Deductions for Debt

Any unpaid amount due us may be deducted from any indemnity payable to you, or from any loan or payment due you under any Act of Congress or program administered by the United States Department of Agriculture or its Agencies.

7. Insurance Period

a. Insurance attaches on December 1 prior to the calendar year of normal bloom, and ends at the earliest of:

(1) Total destruction of the citrus;

(2) Harvest of the citrus;

(3) Final adjustment of a loss; or

(4) The date following the year in which the bloom is normally set as follows:

(a) August 31 for Navel oranges and Southern California lemons;

(b) November 30 for Valencia oranges; or

(c) July 31 for all other types of citrus.

8. Notice of Damage or Loss

a. In case of damage or probable loss:

(1) You must give us prompt written notice.

(a) After insured damage to the citrus becomes apparent, giving the dates and causes of such damage; or

(b) If you decide not to further care for or harvest any part of it.

(2) You must give us notice of probable loss at least 15 days before the beginning of harvest if you anticipate a loss on any unit.

(3) If probable loss is later determined, immediate notice must be given. If harvest will begin after the end of the insurance period,

notice must be given on or before the calendar date for the end of the insurance period.

b. You must obtain written consent from us before you destroy any of the citrus which is not to be harvested.

c. We may reject any claim for indemnity if any of the requirements of this section or section 9 are not complied with.

9. Claim for Indemnity

a. Any claim for indemnity on a unit must be submitted to us on our form not later than 60 days after the earliest of:

(1) Total destruction of the citrus on the unit;

(2) Harvest of the unit; or

(3) The calendar date for the end of the insurance period.

b. We will not pay any indemnity unless you:

(1) Establish the total production of citrus on the unit and that any loss of production has been directly caused by one or more of the insured causes during the insurance period; and

(2) Furnish all information we require concerning the loss.

c. The indemnity will be determined on each unit by:

(1) Multiplying the insured acreage by the production guarantee;

(2) Subtracting therefrom the total production of citrus to be counted (see section 9f);

(3) Multiplying the remainder by the price election; and

(4) Multiplying this result by your share.

d. If the information reported by you under section 3 of the policy results in a lower premium than the actual premium determined to be due, the production guarantee on the unit will be computed on the information reported but all production from insurable acreage, whether or not reported as insurable, will count against the production guarantee.

e. If a determination is made that frost protection equipment was not properly utilized or not properly reported, the indemnity for the unit will be reduced by the percentage of premium reduction allowed for frost protection equipment. You must, at our request, provide us records showing the start-stop times by date for each period the equipment was used.

f. The total production (cartons) to be counted for each unit will include all harvested production marketed as fresh packed fruit and all appraised production determined to be marketable as fresh packed fruit.

(1) Any production will be considered marketed or marketable as fresh packed fruit unless, due to insurable causes, such production was not marketed or marketable as fresh packed fruit.

(2) In the absence of acceptable records to determine the disposition of harvested citrus, we may determine such disposition and the amount of such production to be counted for the unit.

(3) Appraised production to be counted will include:

(a) Unharvested production, and potential production lost due to uninsured causes and failure to follow recognized good citrus grove practices;

(b) Not less than the guarantee for any acreage which is abandoned, damaged solely by an uninsured cause or destroyed by you without our consent.

(4) Any appraisal we have made on insured acreage will be considered production to count unless such appraised production is:

(a) Not harvested before harvest of the insured citrus type becomes general in the county and reappraised by us;

(b) Harvested; or

(c) Further damaged by an insured cause and reappraised by us.

(5) Citrus which cannot be marketed due to insurable causes will not be considered production.

(6) The amount of production of any unharvested citrus may be determined on the basis of field appraisals conducted after the end of the insurance period.

(7) If you elect to exclude hail and fire as insured causes of loss and the citrus is damaged by hail or fire, appraisals will be made in accordance with Form FCI–78, ''Request to Exclude Hail and Fire.''

g. You must not abandon any acreage to us.

h. You may not sue us unless you have complied with all policy provisions. If a claim is denied, you may sue us in the United States District Court under the provisions of 7 U.S.C. 1508(c). You must bring suit within 12 months of the date notice of denial is received by you.

i. We have a policy for paying your indemnity within 30 days of our approval of your claim, or entry of a final judgment against us. We will, in no instance, be liable for the payment of damages, attorney's fees, or other charges in connection with any claim for indemnity, whether we approve or disapprove such claim. We will, however, pay simple interest computed on the net indemnity ultimately found to be due by us or by a final judgment from and including the 61st day after the date you sign, date, and submit to us the properly completed claim for indemnity form, if the reason for our failure to timely pay is not due to your failure to provide information or other material necessary for the computation or payment of the indemnity. The interest rate will be that established by the Secretary of the Treasury under section 12 of the Contract Disputes Act of 1978 (41 U.S.C. 611), and published in the FEDERAL REGISTER semiannually on or

about January 1 and July 1. The interest rate to be paid on any indemnity will vary with the rate announced by the Secretary of the Treasury.

j. If you die, disappear, or are judicially declared incompetent, or if you are an entity other than an individual and such entity is dissolved after the date insurance attaches for any crop year, any indemnity will be paid to the person determined to be beneficially entitled thereto.

k. If you have other fire insurance, fire damage occurs during the insurance period, and you have not elected to exclude fire insurance from this policy, we will be liable for loss due to fire only for the smaller of the amount:

(1) Of indemnity determined pursuant to this contract without regard to any other insurance; or

(2) By which the loss from fire exceeds the indemnity paid or payable under such other insurance.

For the purpose of this section, the amount of loss from fire will be the difference between the fair market value of the production on the unit before the fire and after the fire.

10. Concealment or Fraud

We may void the contract on all crops insured without affecting your liability for premiums or waiving any right, including the right to collect any amount due us if, at any time, you have concealed or misrepresented any material fact or committed any fraud relating to the contract. Such voidance will be effective as of the beginning of the crop year with respect to which such act or omission occurred.

11. Transfer of Right to Indemnity on Insured Share

If you transfer any part of your share during the crop year, you may transfer your right to an indemnity. The transfer must be on our form and approved by us. We may collect the premium from either you or your transferee or both. The transferee will have all rights and responsibilities under the contract.

12. Assignment of Indemnity

You may assign to another party your right to an indemnity for the crop year, only on our form and with our approval. The assignee will have the right to submit the loss notices and forms required by the contract.

13. Subrogation (Recovery of Loss From a Third Party)

Because you may be able to recover all or a part of your loss from someone other than us, you must do all you can to preserve any such right. If we pay you for your loss, then your right of recovery will at our option belong to us. If we recover more than we paid you plus our expenses, the excess will be paid to you.

14. Records and Access to Grove

You must keep, for two years after the time of loss, records of the harvesting, storage, shipment, sale, or other disposition of all citrus produced on each unit, including separate records showing the same information for production from any uninsured acreage. Failure to keep and maintain such records may, at our option, result in cancellation of the contract prior to the crop year to which the records apply, assignment of production to units by us, or a determination that no indemnity is due. Any person designated by us will have access to such records and the grove for purposes related to the contract.

15. Life of Contract: Cancellation and Termination

a. This contract will be in effect for the crop year specified on the application and may not be canceled by you for such crop year. Thereafter, the contract will continue in force for each succeeding crop year unless canceled or terminated as provided in this section.

b. This contract may be canceled by either you or us for any succeeding crop year by giving written notice on or before the cancellation date preceding such crop year.

c. This contract will terminate as to any crop year if any amount due us on this or any other contract with you is not paid on or before the termination date preceding such crop year for the contract on which the amount is due. The date of payment of the amount due:

(1) If deducted from an indemnity will be the date you sign the claim; or

(2) If deducted from payment under another program administered by the United States Department of Agriculture will be the date both such other payment and setoff are approved.

d. The cancellation and termination dates are November 30.

e. If you die or are judicially declared incompetent, or if you are an entity other than an individual and such entity is dissolved, the contract will terminate as of the date of death, judicial declaration, or dissolution. If such event occurs after insurance attaches for any crop year, the contract will continue in force through the crop year and terminate at the end thereof. Death of a partner in a partnership will dissolve the partnership unless the partnership agreement provides otherwise. If two or more persons having a joint interest are insured jointly, death of one of the persons will dissolve the joint entity.

f. The contract will terminate if no premium is earned for 3 consecutive years.

16. Contract Changes

We may change any terms and provisions of the contract from year to year. If your price election at which indemnities are computed is no longer offered, the actuarial table will provide the price election which you are deemed to have elected. All contract changes will be available at your service office by August 31 preceding the cancellation date. Acceptance of any change will be conclusively presumed in the absence of notice from you to cancel the contract.

17. Meaning of Terms

For the purposes of Arizona-California citrus crop insurance:

a. *Actuarial table* means the forms and related material for the crop year approved by us which are available for public inspection in your service office and which show the production guarantees, coverage levels, premium rates, prices for computing indemnities, practices, insurable and uninsurable acreage, and related information regarding citrus insurance in the county.

b. *Carton* as to each insured citrus type means the standard container for marketing fresh packed fruit as shown below by citrus type. In the absence of marketing records on such a carton basis, production will be converted to cartons on the basis of the following average net pounds of packed fruit in a standard packed carton.

Container size	Types of fruit	Pounds
Container #58	Navel oranges, Valencia oranges & Sweet oranges.	38
Container #58	Lemons	40
Container #59	Grapefruit	32
Container #63	Tangerines (including Tangelos) and Mandarin oranges.	25

c. *Contiguous land* means land which is touching at any point, except that land which is separated by only a public or private right-of-way will be considered contiguous.

d. *County* means the county shown on the application and any additional land located in a local producing area bordering on the county as shown by the actuarial table.

e. *Crop year* means the period beginning with the date insurance attaches to the citrus crop and extending through normal harvest time, and will be designated by the calendar year following the year in which the bloom is normally set.

f. *Direct Mediterranean Fruit Fly damage* means the actual physical damage to the citrus on the unit which causes such citrus to be unmarketable and will not include unmarketability of such citrus as a direct result of a quarantine, boycott, or refusal to accept the citrus by any entity without regard to actual physical damage to such citrus.

g. *Harvest* means the severance of mature citrus from the tree either by pulling, picking, or severing by mechanical or chemical means, or picking up the marketable fruit from the ground.

h. *Insurable acreage* means the land classified as insurable by us and shown as such by the actuarial table.

i. *Insured* means the person who submitted the application accepted by us.

j. *Loss ratio* means the ratio of indemnity to premium.

k. *Person* means an individual, partnership, association, corporation, estate, trust, or other legal entity, and wherever applicable, a State, a political subdivision of a State, or any agency thereof.

l. *Service office* means the office servicing your contract as shown on the application for insurance or such other approved office as may be selected by you or designated by us.

m. *Tenant* means a person who rents land from another person for a share of the citrus or a share of the proceeds therefrom.

n. *Unit* means all insurable acreage in the county of any one of the citrus types referred to in section 2 of this policy, located on contiguous land on the date insurance attaches for the crop year:

(1) In which you have a 100 percent share; or

(2) Which is owned by one entity and operated by another entity on a share basis.

Land rented for cash, a fixed commodity payment, or any consideration other than a share in the citrus on such land will be considered as owned by the lessee. Land which would otherwise be one unit may be divided according to applicable guidelines on file in your service office. Units will be determined when the acreage is reported. Errors in reporting units may be corrected by us to conform to applicable guidelines when adjusting a loss. We may consider any acreage and share thereof reported by or for your spouse or child or any member of your household to be your bona fide share or the bona fide share of any other person having an interest therein.

18. Descriptive Headings

The descriptive headings of the various policy terms and conditions are formulated for convenience only and are not intended to affect the construction or meaning of any of the provisions of the contract.

19. Determinations

All determinations required by the policy will be made by us. If you disagree with our determinations, you may obtain reconsideration of or appeal those determinations in accordance with Appeal Regulations.

20. Notices

All notices required to be given by you must be in writing and received by your service office within the designated time unless otherwise provided by the notice requirement. Notices required to be given immediately may be by telephone or in person and confirmed in writing. Time of the notice will be determined by the time of our receipt of the written notice.

21. Notwithstanding the terms of the crop insurance policy and any contract for crop insurance under the provisions of this part, coverage under the terms of such crop insurance policy will be effective subject to the availability of appropriations.

[50 FR 43662, Oct. 29, 1985, as amended at 51 FR 29205—29207, Aug. 15, 1986; 51 FR 45296, Dec. 18, 1986; 52 FR 3214, Feb. 3, 1987; 54 FR 38962, Sept. 22, 1989; 55 FR 35888, Sept. 4, 1990]

PARTS 410–411 [RESERVED]

PART 412—PUBLIC INFORMATION—FREEDOM OF INFORMATION

Sec.
412.1 General statement.
412.2 Public inspection and copying.
412.3 Index.
412.4 Requests for records.
412.5 Appeals.
412.6 Timing of responses to requests.

AUTHORITY: 5 U.S.C. 552 and 7 U.S.C. 1506.

SOURCE: 62 FR 67694, Dec. 30, 1997, unless otherwise noted.

§ 412.1 General statement.

This part is issued in accordance with the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture published at 7 CFR 1.1–1.23, and appendix A, implementing the Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S.C. 552). The Secretary's regulations, as implemented by this part, and the Risk Management Agency (RMA) govern availability of records of the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation (FCIC) as administration of the crop insurance program for FCIC.

§ 412.2 Public inspection and copying.

(a) Members of the public may request access to the information specified in §412.2(d) for inspection and copying.

(b) To obtain access to specified information, the public should submit a written request, in accordance with 7 CFR 1.6, to the Appeals, Litigation and Legal Liaison Staff, Risk Management Agency, United States Department of Agriculture, 1400 Independence Avenue, SW, STOP 0807, room 6618–S, Washington, DC 20250–0807, from 9:00 a.m.—4:00 pm., EDT Monday through Friday, except holidays.

(c) When the information requested is not located at the office of the Appeals, Litigation and Legal Liaison Staff, the Appeals, Litigation and Legal Liaison Staff will direct the request to the appropriate office where the information can be obtained. The requester will be informed that the request has been forwarded to the appropriate office.

(d) FCIC will make available for inspection and copying, unless otherwise exempt from publication under sections 552(a)(2)(C) and 552(b):

(1) Final opinions, including concurring and dissenting opinions and orders made in the adjudication of cases; and

(2) Those statements of policy and interpretations that have been adopted by FCIC and RMA and are not published in the FEDERAL REGISTER; and

(3) Administrative staff manuals and instructions to staff that affect a member of the public.

§ 412.3 Index.

5 U.S.C. 552(a)(2) requires that each agency publish, or otherwise make available, a current index of all materials available for public inspection and copying. RMA and FCIC will maintain a current index providing identifying information for the public as to any material issued, adopted, or promulgated by the Agency since July 4, 1967, and required by section 552(a)(2). Pursuant to the Freedom of Information Act provisions, RMA and FCIC have determined that in view of the small number of public requests for such index, publication of such an index would be unnecessary and impracticable. Copies of the index will be available upon request in person or by mail at the address stated in §412.2(b).

§ 412.4 Requests for records.

The Director of the Appeals, Litigation and Legal Liaison staff, RMA located at the above stated address, is

the person authorized to receive Freedom of Information Act and to determine whether to grant or deny such requests in accordance with 7 CFR 1.8.

§412.5 Appeals.

Any person whose request under §412.4 is denied shall have the right to appeal such denial. This appeal shall be submitted in accordance with 7 CFR 1.13 and addressed to the Manager, Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, United States Department of Agriculture, 1400 Independence Avenue, SW., STOP 0807, room 6618-S, Washington, DC 20250–0807.

§412.6 Timing of responses to requests.

(a) In general, FCIC will respond to requests according to their order of receipt.

(b) Existing responsive documents or information may be maintained in RMA's field offices. Therefore, extra time may be necessary to search and collect the documents.

PART 413 [RESERVED]

PART 414—FORAGE SEEDING CROP INSURANCE

Subpart—Regulations for the 1981 Through 1997 Crop Years

Sec.

414.1 Availability of forage seeding crop insurance.
414.2 Premium rates and amounts of insurance.
414.3 OMB control numbers.
414.4 Creditors.
414.5 Good faith reliance on misrepresentation.
414.6 The contract.
414.7 The application and policy.

AUTHORITY: 7 U.S.C. 1506(l), 1506(p).

SOURCE: 45 FR 49511, July 25, 1980, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart—Regulations for the 1981 Through 1997 Crop Years

§414.1 Availability of forage seeding crop insurance.

Insurance shall be offered under the provisions of this subpart on Forage Seeding in counties within limits prescribed by, and in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Crop Insurance Act, as amended. The counties shall be designated by the Manager of the Corporation from those approved by the Board of Directors of the Corporation.

[50 FR 27928, July 9, 1985]

§414.2 Premium rates and amounts of insurance.

(a) The Manager shall establish premium rates and amounts of insurance for forage seeding which shall be shown on the county actuarial table on file in the office for the county and may be changed from year to year.

(b) At the time the application for insurance is made, the applicant shall elect an amount of insurance from among those amounts shown on the actuarial table for the crop year.

§414.3 OMB control numbers.

The information collection requirements contained in these regulations (7 CFR part 414) have been approved by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) under the provisions of 44 U.S.C. Chapter 35 and have been assigned OMB control numbers 0563–0003 and 0563–0007.

[Amdt. No. 2, 49 FR 6335, Feb. 21, 1984]

§414.4 Creditors.

An interest of a person in an insured crop existing by virtue of a lien, mortgage, garnishment, levy, execution, bankruptcy, or an involuntary transfer shall not entitle the holder of the interest to any benefit under the contract except as provided in the policy.

§414.5 Good faith reliance on misrepresentation.

Notwithstanding any other provision of the forage seeding insurance contract, whenever

(a) An insured person under a contract of crop insurance entered into under these regulations, as a result of a misrepresentation or other erroneous action or advice by an agent or employee of the Corporation, (1) is indebted to the Corporation for additional premiums, or (2) has suffered a loss to a crop which is not insured or

for which the insured person is not entitled to an indemnity because of failure to comply with the terms of the insurance contract, but which the insured person believed to be insured, or believed the terms of the insurance contract to have been complied with or waived, and

(b) The Board of Directors of the Corporation, or the Manager in cases involving not more than $100,000.00 finds (1) that an agent or employee of the Corporation did in fact make such misrepresentation or take other erroneous action or give erroneous advice, (2) that said insured person relied thereon in good faith, and (3) that to require the payment of the additional premiums or to deny such insured's entitlement to the indemnity would not be fair and equitable, such insured person shall be granted relief the same as if otherwise entitled thereto.

[45 FR 49511, July 25, 1980, as amended at 48 FR 48451, Oct. 19, 1983]

§ 414.6 The contract.

The insurance contract shall become effective upon the acceptance by the Corporation of a duly executed application for insurance on a form prescribed by the Corporation. The contract shall cover the Forage Seeding crop as provided in the policy. The contract shall consist of the application, the policy, and the county actuarial table. Any changes made in the contract shall not affect its continuity from year to year. The forms referred to in the contract are available at the applicable service office.

[50 FR 27928, July 9, 1985]

§ 414.7 The application and policy.

(a) Application for insurance on a form prescribed by the Corporation may be made by any person to cover such person's insurable share in the forage seeding crop as landlord, owner-operator, or tenant. The application shall be submitted to the Corporation at the office for the county on or before the applicable closing date on file in the office for the county.

(b) The Corporation reserves the right to discontinue the acceptance of applications in any county upon its determination that the insurance risk involved is excessive, and also, for the same reason, to reject any individual application. The Manager of the Corporation is authorized in any crop year to extend the closing date for submitting applications or contract changes in any county, by placing the extended date on file in the office for the county and publishing a notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER upon the Manager's determination that no adverse selectivity will result during the period of such extension: *Provided, however,* That if adverse conditions should develop during such period, the Corporation will immediately discontinue the acceptance of applications.

(c) In accordance with the provisions governing changes in the contract contained in policies issued under FCIC regulations for the 1978 and succeeding crop years, a contract in the form provided for under this subpart will come into effect as a continuation of a forage seeding contract issued under such prior regulations, without the filing of a new application.

(d) The application for the 1984 and succeeding crop years is found at Subpart D of part 400, General Administrative Regulations (7 CFR 400.37, 400.38). The provisions of the Forage Seeding Insurance Policy for the 1984 through 1997 crop years are as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE CORPORATION

Forage Seeding—Crop Insurance Policy

(This is a continuous contract. Refer to section 15.)

AGREEMENT TO INSURE: We shall provide the insurance described in this policy in return for the premium and your compliance with all applicable provisions.

Throughout this policy, ''you'' and ''your'' refer to the insured shown on the accepted Application and ''we,'' ''us'' and ''our'' refer to the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation.

Terms and Conditions

1. Causes of Loss

a. The insurance provided is against unavoidable loss of or failure to establish a stand of forage resulting from any of the following causes occurring within the insurance period:

(1) Adverse weather conditions;
(2) Fire;
(3) Insects;
(4) Plant disease;

(5) Wildlife;
(6) Earthquake; or
(7) Volcanic eruption unless those causes are excepted, excluded, or limited by the actuarial table or section 9h.

b. We shall not insure against any loss of production due to:
(1) The neglect or malfeasance of you, any member of your household, your tenants or employees;
(2) The failure to follow recognized good forage seeding practices;
(3) Damage resulting from the impoundment of water by any governmental, public or private dam or reservoir project; or
(4) Any cause not specified in section 1a as an insured loss.

2. Crop, Acreage, and Share Insured

a. The crop insured shall be forage seeded or reseeded (hereafter called the crop) to establish a stand of forage intended for harvest as livestock feed; which is seeded on insured acreage; and for which an amount of insurance and premium rate are provided by the actuarial table.

b. The acreage insured for each crop year shall be acreage of the crop seeded on insurable acreage as designated by the actuarial table and in which you have a share, as reported by you or as determined by us, whichever we shall elect.

c. The insured share shall be your share as landlord, owner-operator, or tenant in the insured crop at the time of seeding.

d. We do not insure any acreage:
(1) Where the farming practices carried out are not in accordance with the farming practices for which the premium rates have been established;
(2) Which is irrigated and an irrigated practice is not provided for in the actuarial table unless you elect to insure the acreage as nonirrigated by reporting it as insurable under section 3;
(3) Which is destroyed, it is practical to reseed to the crop, and such acreage was not reseeded;
(4) Initially seeded after the final seeding date contained in the actuarial table;
(5) Of volunteer forage;
(6) Seeded to a type, variety or mixture not established as adapted to the area or excluded in the actuarial table;
(7) Seeded with another crop (excluding nurse crops); or
(8) Seeded for the development or production of hybrid seed or for experimental purposes.

e. Where insurance is provided for an irrigated practice:
(1) You shall report as irrigated only the acreage for which you have adequate facilities and water to carry out a good forage seeding irrigation practice at the time of seeding; and
(2) Any loss of production caused by failure to carry out a good forage seeding irrigation practice, except failure of the water supply from an unavoidable cause occurring after the beginning of seeding, shall be considered as due to an uninsured cause. The failure or breakdown of irrigation equipment or facilities shall not be considered as a failure of the water supply from an unavoidable cause.

f. We may limit the insured acreage to any acreage limitation established under any Act of Congress, if we advise you of the limit prior to seeding.

3. Report of Acreage and Share

You shall report on our form:
a. All the acreage of forage seeding and reseeding in the county in which you have a share; and
b. Your share at the time of seeding or reseeding.

You shall designate separately any acreage that is not insurable. You shall report if you do not have a share in any forage seeding or reseeding in the county. This report shall be submitted annually on or before the reporting date established by the actuarial table. We may determine all indemnities on the basis of information you have submitted on this report. If you do not submit this report by the reporting date, we may elect to determine by unit the insured acreage and share or we may deny liability on any unit. Any report submitted by you may be revised only upon our approval.

4. Amounts of Insurance

a. The amounts of insurance will be contained in the actuarial table.

b. You may change the amount of insurance on or before the closing date for submitting applications for the crop year as established by the actuarial table.

5. Annual Premium

a. The annual premium is earned and payable at the time of seeding. The amount is computed by multiplying the amount of insurance times the premium rate, times the insured acreage, times you share at the time of seeding, times the applicable premium adjustment percentage contained in the following table.

PREMIUM ADJUSTMENT TABLE [1]

[Percent adjustments for favorable continuous insurance experience]

	Numbers of years continuous experience through previous year															
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15 or more
.....	Percentage adjustment factor for current crop year															
Loss ratio [2] through previous crop year																
.00 to .20	100	95	95	90	90	85	80	75	70	70	65	65	60	60	55	50
.21 to .40	100	100	95	95	90	90	90	85	80	80	75	75	70	70	65	60
.41 to .60	100	100	95	95	95	95	95	90	90	90	85	85	80	80	75	70
.61 to .80	100	100	95	95	95	95	95	95	90	90	90	90	85	85	85	80
.81 to 1.09	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

[Percent adjustments for unfavorable insurance experience]

	Numbers of loss years through previous year [3]															
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
.....	Percentage adjustment factor for current crop year															
Loss ratio [2] through previous crop year																
1.10 to 1.19	100	100	100	102	104	106	108	110	112	114	116	118	120	122	124	126
1.20 to 1.39	100	100	100	104	108	112	116	120	124	128	132	136	140	144	148	152
1.40 to 1.69	100	100	100	108	116	124	132	140	148	156	164	172	180	188	196	204
1.70 to 1.99	100	100	100	112	122	132	142	152	162	172	182	192	202	212	222	232
2.00 to 2.49	100	100	100	116	128	140	152	164	176	188	200	212	224	236	248	260
2.50 to 3.24	100	100	100	120	134	148	162	176	190	204	218	232	246	260	274	288
3.25 to 3.99	100	100	105	124	140	156	172	188	204	220	236	252	268	284	300	300
4.00 to 4.99	100	100	110	128	146	164	182	200	218	236	254	272	290	300	300	300
5.00 to 5.99	100	100	115	132	152	172	192	212	232	252	272	292	300	300	300	300
6.00 and up	100	100	120	136	158	180	202	224	246	268	290	300	300	300	300	300

[1] For premium adjustment purposes, only the years during which premiums were earned shall be considered.
[2] Loss Ratio means the ratio of indemnity(ies) paid to premium(s) earned.
[3] Only the most recent 15 crop years shall be used to determine the number of ''Loss Years''. (A crop year is determined to be a ''Loss Year'' when the amount of indemnity for the year exceeds the premium for the year.)

b. Interest will accrue at the rate of one and one-quarter percent (1¼%) simple interest per calendar month, or any part thereof, on any unpaid premium balance starting on the first day of the month following the first premium billing date.

c. Any premium adjustment applicable to the contract shall be transferred to:

(1) The contract of your estate or surviving spouse if you die;

(2) The contract of the person who succeeds you if such person had previously participated in the farming operation; or

(3) Your contract if you stop farming in one county and start farming in another county.

d. If participation is not continuous, any premium shall be computed on the basis of previous unfavorable insurance experience but no premium reduction under section 5a shall be applicable.

6. Deductions for Debt

Any unpaid amount due us may be deducted from any indemnity payable to you or from any loan or payment due you under any Act of Congress or program administered by the United States Department of Agriculture or its Agencies.

7. Insurance Period

Insurance attaches at the time of seeding and ends at the earliest of:

a. Total destruction of the crop;

b. Harvest of the forage crop if not reseeded;

c. Final adjustment of a loss;

d. May 21 following the calendar year of seeding for spring-seeded forage; or

e. October 15 following the calendar year of seeding for fall-seeded forage.

8. Notice of Damage or Loss

a. In case of damage or probable loss:

(1) You must give us written notice if:

(a) During the period before harvest, the crop on any unit is damaged and you decide:

(i) Not to further care for the crop; or

(ii) To reseed the acreage in the spring by the final seeding date for spring-seeded acreage;

(b) You want our consent to put the acreage to another use. Insured acreage may not be put to another use until we have appraised the crop and given written consent. We shall not consent to another use until it is too late to reseed. You must notify us when such acreage is put to another use.

(2) In addition to the notices required by this section, if you are going to claim an indemnity on any unit, we must be given notice not later than 30 days after the earlier of:

(a) Total destruction of the crop on the unit; or

(b) The calendar date for the end of the insurance period.

b. You must obtain our written consent before you destroy any of the crop which is not to be harvested.

c. We may reject any claim for indemnity if any of the requirements of this section or section 9 are not complied with.

9. Claim for Indemnity

a. Any claim for indemnity on a unit shall be submitted to us on our form not later than 60 days after the earliest of:

(1) Total destruction of the crop on the unit; or

(2) The calendar date for the end of the insurance period.

b. We shall not pay any indemnity unless you:

(1) Establish the acreage seeded on the unit and that any loss has been directly caused by one or more of the insured causes during the insurance period; and

(2) Furnish all information we require concerning the loss.

c. The indemnity shall be determined on each unit by:

(1) Multiplying the insured acreage by the amount of insurance;

(2) Subtracting therefrom the total amount obtained by multiplying the sum of the acres with an established stand plus 10 percent of the seeded acres for the unit times the amount of insurance; and

(3) Multiplying this result by your share.

d. If the information reported by you results in a lower premium than the actual premium determined to be due, the indemnity shall be reduced proportionately.

e. The acres with an established stand shall include:

(1) Acreage which has at least 75 percent of a normal stand;

(2) Acreage abandoned or put to another use without our prior written consent;

(3) Acreage damaged solely by an uninsured cause; or

(4) Acreage which is harvested and not reseeded.

f. The amount of indemnity on any spring-seeded acreage determined in accordance with section 9c shall be reduced 50 percent if the stand is less than 75 percent but more than 55 percent of a normal stand.

g. A reseeding payment shall be made on any insured fall-seeded acreage with less than a 75 percent stand on which we have given written consent to reseed and which is reseeded in the next succeeding spring by the final spring seeding date. The amount of the reseeding payment shall be equal to 50 percent of the amount of indemnity determined in accordance with section 9c.

h. When you have elected to exclude hail and fire as insured causes of loss and the crop is damaged by hail or fire, appraisals for uninsured causes shall be made in accordance with Form FCI–78, ''Request to Exclude Hail and Fire''.

i. You shall not abandon any acreage to us.

j. You may not bring suit or action against us unless you have complied with all policy provisions. If a claim is denied, you may sue us in the United States District Court under the provisions of 7 U.S.C. 1508(c). You must bring suit within 12 months of the date notice of denial is mailed to and received by you.

k. We have a policy for paying your indemnity within 30 days of our approval of your claim, or entry of a final judgment against us. We will, in no instance, be liable for the payment of damages, attorney's fee, or other charges in connection with any claim for indemnity, whether we approve or disapprove such claim. We will, however, pay simple interest computed on the net indemnity ultimately found to be due by us or by a final judgment from and including the 61st day after the date you sign, date and submit to us the properly completed claim form indemnity form, if the reason for our failure to timely pay is not due to your failure to provide information or other material necessary for the computation or payment of the indemnity. The interest rate will be that established by the Secretary of the Treasury under section 12 of the Contract Disputes Act of 1978 (41 U.S.C. 611), and published in the FEDERAL REGISTER semi-annually on or about January 1 and July 1. The interest rate to be paid on any indemnity will vary with the rate announced by the Secretary of the Treasury. Interest will be paid in accordance with this section beginning with all claims for payment of indemnity initially filed on or after March 1, 1985.

l. If you die, disappear, or are judicially declared incompetent, or if you are an entity other than an individual and such entity is dissolved after the seeding for any crop year, any indemnity shall be paid to the person(s) we determine to be beneficially entitled thereto.

m. If you have other fire insurance and fire damage occurs during the insurance period, and you have not elected to exclude fire insurance from this policy, we will be liable for loss due to fire only for the smaller of:

(1) The amount of idemnity determined pursuant to this contract without regard to any other insurance; or

(2) The amount by which the loss from fire exceeds the indemnity paid or payable under such other insurance. For the purposes of this section, the amount of loss from fire shall be the difference between the fair market value of the production on the unit before the fire and after the fire.

10. Concealment or Fraud

We may void the contract on all crops insured without affecting your liability for premiums or waiving any right, including the right to collect any amount due us if, at any time, you have concealed or misrepresented any material fact or committed any fraud relating to the contract, and such voidance shall be effective as of the beginning of the crop year with respect to which such act or omission occurred.

11. Transfer of Right to Indemnity on Insured Share

If you transfer any part of your share during the crop year, you may transfer your right to an indemnity. The transfer must be on our form and approved by us. We may collect the premium from either you or your transferee or both. The transferee shall have all rights and responsibilities under the contract.

12. Assignment of Indemnity

You may only assign to another party your right to an indemnity for the crop year on our form and with our approval. The assignee shall have the right to submit the loss notices and forms required by the contract.

13. Subrogation (Recovery of Loss From a Third Party)

Because you may be able to recover all or a part of your loss from someone other than us, you must do all you can to preserve any such rights. If we pay you for your loss then your right of recovery shall at our option belong to us. If we recover more than we paid you plus our expenses, the excess shall be paid to you.

14. Records and Access to Farm

You shall keep, for two years after the time of loss, records of the seeding on each unit including separate records showing the same information for seeding on any uninsured acreage. Any person designated by us shall have access to such records and the farm for purposes related to the contract.

15. Life of Contract: Cancellation and Termination

a. This contract shall be in effect for the crop year specified on the application and may not be canceled for such crop year. Thereafter, the contract shall continue in force for each succeeding crop year unless canceled or terminated as provided in this section.

b. This contract may be canceled by either you or us for any succeeding crop year by giving written notice on or before the cancellation date preceding such crop year.

c. This contract shall terminate as to any crop year if any amount due us on this or any other contract with you is not paid on or before the termination date preceding such crop year for the contract on which the amount is due. The date of payment of the amount due:

(1) If deducted from an indemnity claim shall be the date you sign such claim; or

(2) If deducted from payment under another program administered by the United States Department of Agriculture shall be the date such payment was approved.

d. The cancellation and termination dates are:

State	Cancellation termination date
New Hampshire, New York, Pennsylvania, Vermont.	July 31.
All other states	April 15.

e. If you die or are judicially declared incompetent, or if you are an entity other than an individual and such entity is dissolved, the contract shall terminate as of the date of death, judicial declaration, or dissolution. *However*, if such event occurs after insurance attaches for any crop year, the contract shall continue in force through the crop year and terminate at the end thereof. Death of a partner in a partnership shall dissolve the partnership unless the partnership agreement provides otherwise. If two or more persons having a joint interest are insured jointly, death of one of the persons shall dissolve the joint entity.

f. The contract will terminate if no premium is earned for 3 consecutive years.

16. Contract Changes

We may change any terms and provisions of the contract from year to year. If your amount of insurance is no longer offered, the actuarial table will provide the amount of insurance which you are deemed to have elected. All contract changes will be available at your service office by December 31 for counties with an April 15 cancellation date (January 20, 1986, for the 1985, 1986 transition) and by April 30 for all other counties. Acceptance of any change will be conclusively presumed in the absence of any notice from you to cancel the contract.

17. Meaning of Terms

For the purposes of forage seeding crop insurance:

a. *Actuarial table* means the forms and related material for the crop year approved by us which are available for public inspection in your service office, and which show the amounts of insurance, premium rates, insurable and uninsurable acreage, and related information regarding forage seeding insurance in the county.

b. *County* means the county shown on the application and any additional land located in a local producing area bordering on the county, as shown by the actuarial table.

c. *Crop year* means the period within which the seeding is or normally would become established and shall be designated by the calendar year in which the seeding is made for spring-seeded acreage and the next succeeding calendar year for fall-seeded acreage.

d. *Harvest* means the severance of the forage plant from the land for the intended use as livestock feed.

e. *Insurable acreage* means the land classified as insurable by us and shown as such by the actuarial table.

f. *Insured* means the person who submitted the application accepted by us.

g. *Person* means an individual, partnership, association, corporation, estate, trust, or other business enterprise or legal entity, and wherever applicable, a State, a political subdivision of a State, or any agency thereof.

h. *Reseed* means the mechanical incorporation of seed into the soil at not less than 50 percent of the original seeding rate.

i. *Service office* means the office servicing your contract as shown on the application for insurance or such other approved office as may be selected by you or designated by us.

j. *Tenant* means a person who rents land from another person for a share of the crop or a share of the proceeds therefrom.

k. *Unit* means all insurable acreage of either fall-seeded or spring-seeded forage in the county on the date of seeding for the crop year:

(1) In which you have a 100 percent share; or

(2) Which is owned by one entity and operated by another entity on a share basis.

Land rented for cash, a fixed commodity payment, or any consideration other than a share in the crop on such land shall be considered as owned by the lessee. Land which would otherwise be one unit may be divided according to guidelines on file in your service office or by written agreement with. Units as herein defined will be determined when the acreage is reported. Errors in reporting such units may be corrected by us to conform to guidelines when adjusting a loss. We may consider any acreage and share thereof reported by or for your spouse or child or any member of your household to be your bona fide share or the bona fide share any other person having an interest therein.

18. Descriptive Headings

The descriptive headings of the various policy terms and conditions are formulated for convenience only and are not intended to affect the construction or meaning of any of the provisions of the contract.

19. Determinations

All determinations required by the policy shall be made by us. If you disagree with our determinations you may obtain reconsideration of or appeal those determinations in accordance with FCIC Appeal Regulations.

20. Notices

All notices required to be given by you must be in writing and received by your service office within the designated time unless otherwise provided by the notice requirements. Notices required to be given immediately may be by telephone or in person and confirmed in writing. The time of the notice will be determined at the time of our receipt of the written notice.

[45 FR 49511, July 25, 1980, as amended by Amdt. 2, 49 FR 6335, Feb. 21, 1984; 50 FR 49027, Nov. 29, 1985; 50 FR 52758, Dec. 26, 1985; 51 FR 7546, Mar. 5, 1986; 51 FR 29205, Aug. 15, 1986; 52 FR 3214, Feb. 3, 1987; 55 FR 50814, Dec. 11, 1990; 62 FR 13291, Mar. 20, 1997]

PART 415—FORAGE PRODUCTION CROP INSURANCE REGULATIONS

Subpart—Regulations for the 1986 Through 1997 Crop Years

Sec.

415.1 Availability of forage production crop insurance.
415.2 Premium rates, production guarantees, coverage levels, and prices at which indemnities shall be computed.
415.3 OMB control numbers.
415.4 Creditors.
415.5 Good faith reliance on misrepresentation.
415.6 The contract.
415.7 The application and policy.

AUTHORITY: 7 U.S.C. 1506(l), 1516(p).

SOURCE: 50 FR 26341, June 26, 1985, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart—Regulations for the 1986 Through 1997 Crop Years

§ 415.1 Availability of forage production crop insurance.

Insurance shall be offered under the provisions of this subpart on forage production in counties within limits prescribed by, and in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Crop Insurance Act, as amended. The counties shall be designated by the Manager of the Corporation from those approved by the Board of Directors of the Corporation.

[50 FR 27928, July 9, 1985]

§ 415.2 Premium rates, production guarantees, coverage levels, and prices at which indemnities shall be computed.

(a) The Manager shall establish premium rates, production guarantees, coverage levels, and prices at which indemnities shall be computed for forage production which will be included in the actuarial table on file in applicable service offices for the county and which may be changed from year to year.

(b) At the time the application for insurance is made, the applicant will elect a coverage level and price at which indemnities will be computed from among those levels and prices contained in the actuarial table for the crop year.

§ 415.3 OMB control numbers.

OMB control numbers are contained in subpart H to part 400 in title 7 CFR.

§ 415.4 Creditors.

An interest of a person in an insured crop existing by virtue of a lien, mortgage, garnishment, levy, execution, bankruptcy, involuntary transfer or other similar interest shall not entitle the holder of the interest to any benefit under the contract.

§ 415.5 Good faith reliance on misrepresentation.

Notwithstanding any other provision of the forage production insurance contract, whenever:

(a) An insured under a contract of crop insurance entered into under these regulations, as a result of a misrepresentation or other erroneous action or advice by an agent or employee of the Corporation (1) is indebted to the Corporation for additional premiums; or (2) has suffered a loss to a crop which is not insured or for which the insured is not entitled to an indemnity because of failure to comply with the terms of the insurance contract, but which the insured believed to be insured, or believed the terms of the insurance contract to have been complied with or waived; and

(b) The Board of Directors of the Corporation, or the Manager in cases involving not more than $100,000.00, finds that: (1) An agent or employee of the Corporation did in fact make such misrepresentation or take other erroneous action or give erroneous advice; (2) said insured relied thereon in good faith; and (3) to require the payment of the additional premiums or to deny such insured's entitlement to the indemnity would not be fair and equitable, such insured shall be granted relief the same as if otherwise entitled thereto.

Application for relief under this section must be submitted to the Corporation in writing.

§ 415.6 The contract.

The insurance contract shall become effective upon the acceptance by the Corporation of a duly executed application for insurance on a form prescribed by the Corporation. The contract shall cover the forage production crop as provided in the policy. The contract shall consist of the application, the policy, and the county actuarial table. Any changes made in the contract shall not affect its continuity from year to year. The forms referred to in the contract are available at the applicable service office.

[50 FR 27928, July 9, 1985]

§ 415.7 The application and policy.

(a) Application for insurance on a form prescribed by the Corporation may be made by any person to cover such person's share in the forage production crop as landlord, owner-operator, or tenant. The application shall be submitted to the Corporation at the

service office on or before the applicable closing date on file in the service office.

(b) The Corporation may discontinue the acceptance of applications in any county upon its determination that the insurance risk is excessive, and also, for the same reason, may reject any individual application. The Manager of the Corporation is authorized in any crop year to extend the closing date for submitting applications in any county, by placing the extended date on file in the applicable service offices and publishing a notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER upon the Manager's determination that no adverse selectivity will result during the period of such extension. However, if adverse conditions should develop during such period, the Corporation will immediately discontinue the acceptance of applications.

(c) In accordance with the provisions governing changes in the contract contained in policies issued under FCIC regulations for the 1986 and succeeding crop years, a contract in the form provided for in this subpart will come into effect as a continuation of a forage production contract issued under such prior regulations, without the filing of a new application.

(d) The application for the 1986 and succeeding crop years is found at subpart D of part 400, General Administrative Regulations (7 CFR 400.37, 400.38). The provisions of the Forage Production Insurance Policy for the 1986 through 1997 crop years are as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE CORPORATION

Forage Production Crop Insurance Policy

(This is a continuous contract. Refer to section 15.)

AGREEMENT TO INSURE: We will provide the insurance described in this policy in return for the premium and your compliance with all applicable provisions.

Throughout this policy, ''you'' and ''your'' refer to the insured shown on the accepted Application and ''we,'' ''us,'' and ''our'' refer to the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation.

Terms and Conditions

1. Causes of Loss

a. The insurance provided is against unavoidable loss of production resulting from the following losses occurring within the insurance period:

(1) Adverse weather conditions;
(2) Fire;
(3) Insects;
(4) Plant disease;
(5) Wildlife;
(6) Earthquake;
(7) Volcanic eruption ; or
(8) Failure of the irrigation water supply due to an unavoidable cause occurring after insurance attaches;

unless those causes are excepted, excluded, or limited by the actuarial table or section 9e(6).

b. We will not insure against any loss of production due to:

(1) The neglect, mismanagement, or wrongdoing of you, any member of your household, your tenants, or employees;
(2) The failure to follow recognized good forage production farming practices;
(3) The impoundment of water by any governmental, public, or private dam or reservoir project; or
(4) Any cause not specified in section 1a as an insured loss.

2. Crop, Acreage, and Share Insured

a. The crop insured will be forage which is planted for harvest as livestock feed, which is grown on insured acreage, and for which we provide a guarantee and premium rate in the actuarial table.

b. The acreage insured for each crop year will be forage planted on insurable acreage as designated by the actuarial table and in which you have a share, as reported by you or as determined by us, whichever we elect.

c. The insured share will be your share as landlord, owner-operator, or tenant in the insured forage at the time insurance attaches.

d. We do not insure any acreage:

(1) If the farming practices carried out are not in accordance with the farming practices for which the premium rates have been established;
(2) Which is irrigated and an irrigated practice is not provided for by the actuarial table unless you elect to insure the acreage as nonirrigated by reporting it as insurable under section 3;
(3) If forage ground cover is less than 75 percent at the beginning of the insurance period;
(4) If the current age of the forage stand exceeds the limitations established by the actuarial table unless otherwise approved in writing by us;
(5) Planted to a type or variety or mixture not estabished as adapted to the area or excluded by the actuarial table;
(6) Grown with another crop; or
(7) Grown for experimental purposes.

e. If insurance is provided for an irrigated practice:

(1) You must report as irrigated only the acreage for which you have adequate facilities and water to carry out a good forage irrigation practice at the time insurance attaches; and

(2) Any loss of production caused by failure to carry out a good irrigation practice, except failure of the water supply from an unavoidable cause occurring after insurance attaches, will be considered as due to an uninsured cause. The failure or breakdown of irrigation equipment or facilities will not be considered as a failure of the water supply from an unavoidable cause.

f. We may limit the insured acreage to any acreage limitation established under any Act of Congress, if we advise you of the limit prior to the time insurance attaches.

3. Report of Acreage, Share, and Practice

You must report on our form:

a. All the acreage of insurable types of forage grown in the county in which you have a share;

b. The practice; and

c. Your share at the time insurance attaches.

You must designate separately any acreage that is not insurable. You must report if you do not have a share in any forage grown in the county. This report must be submitted annually on or before the reporting date established by the actuarial table. All indemnities may be determined on the basis of information you submit on this report. If you do not submit this report by the reporting date, we may elect to determine by unit the insured acreage, share, and practice or we may deny liability on any unit. Any report submitted by you may be revised only upon our approval.

4. Production Guarantees, Coverage Levels, and Prices for Computing Indemnities

a. The production guarantees, coverage levels, and prices for computing indemnities are contained in the actuarial table.

b. Coverage level 2 will apply if you have not elected a coverage level.

c. You may change the coverage level and price election on or before the closing date for submitting applications for the crop year as established in the actuarial table.

d. You must furnish a report of production to us for the previous crop year prior to the sales closing date for the subsequent crop year as established by the actuarial table. If you do not provide the required production report we will assign a yield for the crop year for which the report is not furnished. The production report or assigned yield will be used to compute your production history for the purpose of determining your guarantee for the subsequent crop year. The yield assigned by us will be 75% of the yield assigned for the purpose of determining your guarantee for the present crop year. If you have filed a claim for the previous crop year, the yield determined in adjusting your indemnity claim will be used as your production report.

5. Annual Premium

a. The annual premium is earned and payable at the time insurance attaches. The amount is computed by multiplying the production guarantee times the price election, times the premium rate, times the insured acreage, times your share at the time insurance attaches.

b. Interest will accrue at the rate of one and one-quarter percent (1¼%) simple interest per calendar month, or any part thereof, on any unpaid premium balance starting on the first day of the month following the first premium billing date.

c. If you are eligible for a premium reduction in excess of 5 percent based on your insuring experience through the 1948 crop year under the terms of the experience table contained in the forage production policy in effect for the 1985 crop year, you will continue to receive the benefit of that reduction subject to the following conditions:

(1) No premium reduction will be retained after the 1991 crop year.

(2) The premium reduction will not increase because of favorable experience;

(3) The premium reduction will decrease because of unfavorable experience in accordance with the terms of the policy in effect for the 1985 crop year;

(4) Once the loss ratio exceeds .80, no further premium reduction will apply; and

(5) Participation must be continuous.

6. Deductions for Debt

Any unpaid amount due us may be deducted from any indemnity payable to you or from any loan or payment due you under any Act of Congress or program administered by the United States Department of Agriculture or its Agencies.

7. Insurance Period

a. Insurance attaches on acreage with an adequate stand:

(1) For the calendar year following the year of seeding on:

(a) February 1 for spring-seeded forage in California;

(b) April 15 for spring-seeded forage in Colorado, Idaho, Nebraska, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, and Washington;

(c) May 22 for spring-seeded forage in Iowa, Minnesota, Montana, New Hampshire, New York, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Wyoming and all other states;

(d) October 16 for fall-seeded forage in all states except California; and

(e) December 16 for fall-seeded forage in California.

(2) For subsequent years on:

(a) October 16 in all states except California; and

(b) January 1 in California.

b. Insurance ends at the earliest of:

(1) Total destruction of the forage crop;

(2) Removal from the windrow or the field;

(3) Final adjustment of a loss; or

(4) The following dates of the calendar year in which the majority of the forage is normally harvested:

(a) All states except California .....October 15.
(b) California.....December 31.

8. Notice of Damage or Loss

a. In case of damage or probable loss, you must give us written notice if:

(1) During the period before harvest, the forage on any unit is damaged and you decide not to further care for or harvest any part of it;

(2) You want our consent to put the acreage to another use; or

(3) After consent to put acreage to another use is given, additional damage occurs.

Insured acreage may not be put to another use until we have appraised the forage and given written consent. You must notify us when such acreage is put to another use.

b. If you are going to claim an indemnity on any unit, you must give us notice:

(1) Of probable loss at least 15 days before the beginning of any cutting or immediately, if probable loss is later determined; and

(2) At least 5 days before any feeding of the insured forage begins. The notice before feeding must include the number of acres harvested and tons produced from each unit.

c. You must obtain written consent from us before you destroy any of the forage which is not to be harvested.

d. We may reject any claim for indemnity if any of the requirements of this section or section 9 are not complied with.

9. Claim for Indemnity

a. Any claim for indemnity on a unit must be submitted to us on our form not later than 60 days after the earliest of:

(1) Total destruction of the forage on the unit;

(2) Final harvest of the units; or

(3) The calendar date for the end of the insurance period.

b. We will not pay any indemnity unless you:

(1) Establish the total production of forage on the unit and that any loss of production has been directly caused by one or more of the insured causes during the insurance period; and

(2) Furnish all information we require concerning the loss.

c. The indemnity will be determined on each unit by:

(1) Multiplying the insured acreage by the production guarantee;

(2) Subtracting therefrom the total production of forage to be counted (see section 9e);

(3) Multiplying the remainder by the price election; and

(4) Multiplying this result by your share.

d. If the information reported by you under section 3 of the policy results in a lower premium than the actual premium determined to be due, the production guarantee on the unit will be computed on the information reported and not on the actual information determined. All production from insurable acreage, whether or not reported as insurable, will count against the production guarantee.

e. The total production to be counted for a unit will include all harvested and appraised production.

(1) Any production from volunteer plants growing in the forage will be counted as forage on a weight basis.

(2) Appraised production to be counted will include:

(a) Unharvested production on harvested acreage and potential production lost due to uninsured causes and failure to follow recognized good forage farming practices;

(b) Not less than the guarantee for any acreage which is abandoned or put to another use without our prior written consent or damaged solely by an uninsured cause; and

(c) Any appraised production on unharvested acreage.

(3) When forage is harvested as other than air-dry hay, the production to count will be adjusted to the equivalent of air-dry hay.

(4) Any appraisal we have made on insured acreage for which we have given written consent to be put to another use will be considered production unless such acreage is:

(a) Not put to another use before harvest of forage becomes general in the county;

(b) Harvested; or

(c) Further damaged by an insured cause before the acreage is put to another use.

(5) We may determine the amount of production of any unharvested forage on the basis of field appraisals conducted after the normal time for each cutting for the area.

(6) If you elect to exclude hail and fire as insured causes of loss and the forage is damaged by hail or fire, appraisals will be made in accordance with Form FCI–78, ''Request to Exclude Hail and Fire.''

(7) The commingled production of units will be allocated to such units in proportion to our liability on the harvested acreage of each unit.

f. You must not abandon any acreage to us.

g. You may not sue us unless you have complied with all policy provisions. If a claim is denied, you may sue us in the United States District Court under the provisions of 7 U.S.C. 1508(c). You must bring

suit within 12 months of the date notice of denial is received by you.

h. We have a policy for paying your indemnity within 30 days of our approval of your claim, or entry of a final judgment against us. We will, in no instance, be liable for the payment of damages, attorney's fees, or other charges in connection with any claim for indemnity, whether we approve or disapprove such claim. We will, however, pay simple interest computed on the net indemnity ultimately found to be due by us or by a final judgment from and including the 61st day after the date you sign, date and submit to us the properly completed claim for indemnity form, if the reason for our failure to timely pay is not due to your failure to provide information or other material necessary for the computation or payment of the indemnity. The interest rate will be that established by the Secretary of the Treasury under section 12 of the Contract Disputes Act of 1978 (41 U.S.C. 611), and published in the FEDERAL REGISTER semi-annually on or about January 1 and July 1. The interest rate to be paid on any indemnity will vary with the rate announced by the Secretary of the Treasury.

i. If you die, disappear, or are judicially declared incompetent, or if you are an entity other than an individual and such entity is dissolved after insurance attaches for any crop year, any indemnity will be paid to the person(s) we determine to be beneficially entitled thereto.

j. If you have other fire insurance, fire damage occurs during the insurance period, and you have not elected to exclude fire insurance from this policy, we will be liable for loss due to fire only for the smaller of:

(1) The amount of indemnity determined pursuant to this contract without regard to any other insurance; or

(2) The amount by which the loss from fire exceeds the indemnity paid or payable under such other insurance. For the purpose of this section, the amount of loss from fire will be the difference between the fair market value of the production on the unit before the fire and after the fire.

10. Concealment or Fraud

We may void the contract on all crops insured without affecting your liability for premiums or waiving any right, including the right to collect any amount due us if, at any time, you have concealed or misrepresented any material fact or committed any fraud relating to the contract. Such voidance will be effective as of the beginning of the crop year with respect to which such act or omission occurred.

11. Transfer of Right Indemnity on Insured Share

If you transfer any part of your share during the crop year, you may transfer your right to an indemnity. The transfer must be on our form and approved by us. We may collect the premium from either you or your transferee or both. The transferee will have all rights and responsibilities under the contract.

12. Assignment of Indemnity

You may assign to another party your right to an indemnity for the crop year, only on our form and with our approval. The assignee will have the right to submit the loss notices and forms required by the contract.

13. Subrogation (Recovery of Loss From a Third Party)

Because you may be able to recover all or a part of your loss from someone other than us, you must do all you can to preserve any such right. If we pay you for your loss, then your right of recovery will at out option belong to us. If we recover more than we paid you plus our expenses, the excess will be paid to you.

14. Records and Access to Farm

You must keep, for 2 years after the time of loss, records of the harvesting, storage, shipments, sale, or other disposition of all forage produced on each unit including separate records showing the same information for production from any uninsured acreage. Any person designated by us will have access to such records and the farm for purposes related to the contract.

15. Life of Contract: Cancellation and Termination

a. This contract will be in effect for the crop year specified on the application and may not be canceled by you for such crop year. Thereafter, the contract will continue in force for each succeeding crop year unless canceled or terminated as provided in this section.

b. This contract may be canceled by either you or us for any succeeding crop year by giving written notice on or before the cancellation date preceding such crop year.

c. This contract will terminate as to any crop year if any amount due us on this or any other contract with you is not paid on or before the termination date preceding such crop year for the contract on which the amount is due. The date of payment of the amount due:

(1) If deducted from an indemnity will be the date you sign such claim; or

(2) If deducted from payment under another program administered by the United States Department of Agriculture will be the

date both such other payment and setoff are approved.

d. The cancellation and termination date is:

State	Cancellation and termination date
All States	Nov. 30.

e. If you die or are judicially declared incompetent, or if you are an entity other than an individual and such entity is dissolved, the contract will terminate as of the date of death, judicial declaration, or dissolution. If such event occurs after insurance attaches for any crop year, the contract will continue in force through the crop year and terminate at the end thereof. Death of a partner in a partnership will dissolve the partnership unless the partnership agreement provides otherwise. If two or more persons having a joint interest are insured jointly, death of one of the persons will dissolve the joint entity.

f. The contract will terminate if no premium is earned for 3 consecutive years.

16. Contract Changes

We may change any terms and provisions of the contract from year to year. If your price election at which indemnities are computed is no longer offered, the actuarial table will provide the price election which you are deemed to have elected. All contract changes will be available at your service office by August 15 preceding the cancellation date. Acceptance of any change will be conclusively presumed in the absence of notice from you to cancel the contract.

17. Meaning of Terms

For the purposes of forage production crop insurance:

a. *Actuarial table* means the forms and related material for the crop year approved by us which are available for public inspection in your service office and which show the production guarantees, coverage levels, premium rates, prices for computing indemnities, practices, insurable and uninsurable acreage, and related information regarding forage production insurance in the county.

b. *Alfalfa* means a pure stand of alfalfa or a stand of alfalfa and grass in which 60 percent or more of the ground cover is alfalfa.

c. *Alfalfa-grass mixture* means a mixed stand of alfalfa and grass in which alfalfa comprises more than 25 percent but less than 60 percent of the ground cover.

d. *County* means the county shown on the application and any additional land located in a local producing area bordering on the county as shown by the actuarial table.

e. *Crop year* means the period from the date insurance attaches until harvest is normally completed and will be designated by the calendar year in which the majority of the forage is normally harvested.

f. *Cutting* means the severance of the forage plant from the land for the purpose of livestock feed.

g. *Forage* means Alfalfa, Alfalfa Grass-mixture or Grass-mixture.

h. *Grass-mixture* means a mixed stand of locally recognized forage grasses and alfalfa in which alfalfa comprises less than 25 percent of the ground cover.

i. *Harvest* means the removal from the windrow or field.

j. *Insurable acreage* means the land classified as insurable by us and shown as such in the actuarial table.

k. *Insured* means the person who submitted the application accepted by us.

l. *Loss ratio* means the ratio of indemnity(ies) to premium(s).

m. *Person* means an individual, partnership, association, corporation, estate, trust, or other business enterprise or legal entity, and wherever applicable, a State, a political subdivision of a State, or any agency thereof.

n. *Service office* means the office servicing your contract as shown on the application for insurance or such other approved office as may be selected by you or designated by us.

o. *Tenant* means a person who rents land from another person for a share of the forage production or a share of the proceeds therefrom.

p. *Unit* means all insurable acreage of forage in the county on the date insurance attaches:

(1) In which you have a 100 percent share; or

(2) Which is owned by one entity and operated by another entity on a share basis.

Land rented for cash, a fixed commodity payment, or any consideration other than a share in the forage on such land will be considered as owned by the lessee. Units will be determined when the acreage is reported. Errors in reporting such units may be corrected by us when adjusting a loss. We may consider any acreage and share thereof reported by or for your spouse or child or any member of your household to be your bona fide share or the bona fide share of any other person having an interest therein.

18. Descriptive Headings

The descriptive headings of the various policy terms and conditions are formulated for convenience only and are not intended to affect the construction or meaning of any of the provisions of the contract.

19. Determinations

All determinations required by the policy will be made by us. If you disagree with our

determinations, you may obtain reconsideration of or appeal those determinations in accordance with Appeal Regulations.

20. Notices

All notices required to be given by you must be in writing and received by your service office within the designated time unless otherwise provided by the notice requirement. Notices required to be given immediately may be by telephone or in person and confirmed in writing. Time of the notice will be determined by the time of our receipt of the written notice.

[50 FR 26341, June 26, 1985; 50 FR 32160, Aug. 9, 1985; 50 FR 49027, Nov. 27, 1985; 51 FR 29205—29207, Aug. 15, 1986; 51 FR 45296, Dec. 18, 1986; 52 FR 3214, Feb. 3, 1987; 55 FR 40789, Oct. 5, 1990; 58 FR 33509, June 18, 1993; 62 FR 14285, Mar. 26, 1997]

PART 416—PEA CROP INSURANCE REGULATIONS FOR THE 1986 THROUGH 1997 CROP YEARS

Sec.

416.1 Availability of pea crop insurance.
416.2 Premium rates, production guarantees, coverage levels, and prices at which indemnities shall be computed.
416.3 OMB control numbers.
416.4 Creditors.
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416.6 The contract.
416.7 The application and policy.

AUTHORITY: 7 U.S.C. 1506(l), 1506(p).

SOURCE: 50 FR 7729, Feb. 26, 1985, unless otherwise noted.

§ 416.1 Availability of pea crop insurance.

Insurance shall be offered under the provisions of this subpart on pea crop in counties within limits prescribed by, and in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Crop Insurance Act, as amended. The counties shall be designated by the Manager of the Corporation from those approved by the Board of Directors of the Corporation.

[50 FR 27928, July 9, 1985]

§ 416.2 Premium rates, production guarantees, coverage levels, and prices at which indemnities shall be computed.

(a) The Manager shall establish premium rates, production guarantees, coverage levels, and prices at which indemnities shall be computed for peas which will be included in the actuarial table on file in applicable service offices for the county and which may be changed from year to year.

(b) At the time the application for insurance is made, the applicant will elect a coverage level and price at which indemnities will be computed from among those levels and prices contained in the actuarial table for the crop year.

§ 416.3 OMB control numbers.

The information collection requirements contained in these regulations (7 CFR part 416) have been approved by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) under the provisions of 44 U.S.C. Chapter 35 and have been assigned OMB Nos. 0563–0003 and 0563–0007.

§ 416.4 Creditors.

An interest of a person in an insured crop existing by virtue of a lien, mortgage, garnishment, levy, execution, bankruptcy, involuntary transfer or other similar interest shall not entitle the holder of the interest to any benefit under the contract.

§ 416.5 Good faith reliance on misrepresentation.

Notwithstanding any other provision of the pea insurance contract, whenever:

(a) An insured under a contract of crop insurance entered into under these regulations, as a result of a misrepresentation or other erroneous action or advice by an agent or employee of the Corporation (1) is indebted to the Corporation for additional premiums; or (2) has suffered a loss to a crop which is not insured or for which the insured is not entitled to an indemnity because of failure to comply with the terms of the insurance contract, but which the insured believed to be insured, or believed the terms of the insurance contract to have been complied with or waived; and

(b) The Board of Directors of the Corporation, or the Manager in cases involving not more than $100,000.00, find that: (1) An agent or employee of the Corporation did in fact make such misrepresentation or take other erroneous action or give erroneous advice; (2) said insured relied thereon in good faith;

and (3) to require the payment of the additional premiums or to deny such insured's entitlement to the indemnity would not be fair and equitable, such insured shall be granted relief the same as if otherwise entitled thereto. Application for relief under this section must be submitted to the Corporation in writing.

§416.6 The contract.

The insurance contract shall become effective upon the acceptance by the Corporation of a duly executed application for insurance on a form prescribed by the Corporation. The contract shall cover the pea crop as provided in the policy. The contract shall consist of the application, the policy, and the county actuarial table. Any changes made in the contract shall not affect its continuity from year to year. The forms referred to in the contract are available at the applicable service offices.

[50 FR 27928, July 9, 1985]

§416.7 The application and policy.

(a) Application for insurance on a form prescribed by the Corporation may be made by any person to cover such person's share in the pea crop as landlord, owner-operator, or tenant. The application shall be submitted to the Corporation at the service office on or before the applicable closing date on file in the service office.

(b) The Corporation may discontinue the acceptance of applications in any county upon its determination that the insurance risk is excessive and also, for the same reason, may reject any individual application. The Manager of the Corporation is authorized in any crop year to extend the closing date for submitting applications in any county, by placing the extended date on file in the applicable service offices and publishing a notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER upon the Manager's determination that no adverse selectivity will result during the period of such extension. However, if adverse conditions should develop during such period, the Corporation will immediately discontinue the acceptance of applications.

(c) In accordance with the provisions governing changes in the contract contained in policies issued under FCIC regulations for the 1986 and succeeding crop years, a contract in the form provided for in this subpart will come into effect as a continuation of a pea contract issued under such prior regulations, without the filing of a new application.

(d) The application is found at subpart D of part 400, General Administrative Regulations (7 CFR 400.37, 400.38). The provisions of the Pea Insurance Policy for the 1986 through 1997 crop years are as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE CORPORATION

Pea—Crop Insurance Policy

(This is a continuous contract. Refer to section 15.)

AGREEMENT TO INSURE: We will provide the insurance described in this policy in return for the premium and your compliance with all applicable provisions.

Throughout this policy, ''you'' and ''your'' refer to the insured shown in the accepted Application and ''we,'' ''us'' and ''our'' refer to the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS

1. Causes of Loss

a. The insurance provided is against unavoidable loss of production resulting from the following causes occurring within the insurance period:

(1) Adverse weather conditions;

(2) Fire;

(3) Insects;

(4) Plant disease on acreage not planted to peas the previous crop year;

(5) Wildlife;

(6) Earthquake;

(7) Volcanic eruption; or

(8) Failure of the irrigation water supply due to an unavoidable cause occurring after the beginning of planting; unless those causes are expected, excluded, or limited by the actuarial table or section 9e(8).

b. We will not insure against loss of production due to:

(1) Green peas not being timely harvested unless such delay in harvesting is solely and directly due to adverse weather conditions, (specifically, no indemnity will be paid if the delay in harvesting is in any way caused by the non-availability of labor or equipment, by the volume of peas ready for harvest at approximately the same time, or by any other reason except adverse weather conditions);

(2) The neglect, mismanagement, or wrongdoing of you, any member of your household, your tenants or employees;

(3) The failure to follow recognized good pea farming practices;

(4) The impoundment of water by any governmental, public or private dam or reservoir project; or

(5) Any cause not specified in section 1a as an insured loss.

2. Crop, Acreage, and Share Insured

a. The crop insured will be either green peas or day peas which are planted for harvest as peas, which are grown on insured acreage and for which a guarantee and premium rate are provided by the actuarial table.

b. The acreage insured for each crop year will be peas planted on insurable acreage as designated by the actuarial table and in which you have a share, as reported by you or as determined by us, whichever we elect.

c. The insured share will be your share as landlord, owner-operator, or tenant in the insured peas at the time of planting.

d. We do not insure any acreage:

(1) Of green peas not grown under a contract executed with a processor or excluded from the processor contract for, or during, the crop year (the contract must be executed and be effective before you report your acreage);

(2) If the farming practices carried out are not in accordance with the farming practices for which the premium rates have been established;

(3) Which is irrigated and an irrigated practice is not provided by the actuarial table unless you elect to insure the acreage as nonirrigated by reporting it as insurable under section 3;

(4) Which is destroyed; it is practical to replant to the same type of green peas or the same varietal group of dry peas; and such acreage is not replanted;

(5) Initially planted after the final planting date contained in the actuarial table;

(6) Of volunteer peas;

(7) Planted to a type or variety of peas not established as adapted to the area or excluded by the actuarial table;

(8) Planted with a crop other than peas; or

(9) Planted for the development or production of hybrid seed or for experimental purposes.

e. If insurance is provided for an irrigated practice:

(1) You must report as irrigated only the acreage for which you have adequate facilities and water to carry out a good irrigation practice for peas at the time of planting; and

(2) Any loss of production caused by failure to carry out a good pea irrigation practice, except failure of the water supply from an unavoidable cause occurring after the beginning of planting, will be considered as due to an uninsured cause. The failure or breakdown of irrigation equipment or facilities will not be considered as a failure of the water supply from an unavoidable cause.

f. We may limit the insured acreage to any acreage limitation established under any Act of Congress, if we advise you of the limit prior to planting.

g. An instrument in the form of a ''lease'' under which you retain control of the acreage on which the insured peas are grown and which provides for delivery of the peas under certain conditions and at a stipulated price will, for the purpose of this contract, be treated as a contract under which you have the share in the peas.

3. Report of Acreage, Share, and Practice

You must report on our form:

a. All the acreage of peas in the county in which you have a share;

b. The practice; and

c. Your share at the time of planting.

You must designate separately any acreage that is not insurable. You must report if you do not have a share in any peas planted in the county. This report must be submitted annually on or before the reporting date established by the actuarial table. All indemnities may be determined on the basis of information you have submitted on this report. If you do not submit this report by the reporting date, we may elect to determine by unit the insured acreage, share, and practice or we may deny liability on any unit. Any report submitted by you may be revised only upon our approval.

4. Production Guarantees, Coverage Levels, and Prices for Computing Indemnities

a. The production guarantees, coverage levels, and prices for computing indemnities are contained in the actuarial table.

b. Coverage level 2 will apply if you have not elected a coverage level.

c. You may change the coverage level and price election on or before the closing date for submitting applications for the crop year as established by the actuarial table.

d. You must furnish a report of production to us for the previous crop year prior to the sales closing date for the subsequent crop year as established by the actuarial table. If you do not provide the required production report we will assign a yield for the crop year for which the report is not furnished. The production report or assigned yield will be used to compute your production history for the purpose of determining your guarantee for the subsequent crop year. The yield assigned by us will be 75% of the yield assigned for the purpose of determining your guarantee for the present crop year. If you have filed a claim for the previous crop year,

the yield determined in adjusting your indemnity claim will be used as your production report.

5. Annual Premium

a. The annual premium is earned and payable at the time of planting. The amount is computed by multiplying the production guarantee, times the price election, times the premium rate, times the insured acreage, times your share at the time of planting.

b. Interest will accrue at the rate of one and one-quarter percent (1¼%) simple interest per calendar month, or any part thereof, on any unpaid premium balance starting on the first day of the month following the first premium billing date.

c. If you are eligible for a premium reduction in excess of 5 percent based on your insuring experience throughout the 1984 crop year under the terms of the Experience Table contained in the pea policy for the 1985 crop year, you will continue to receive the benefit of that reduction subject to the following conditions:

(1) No premium reduction will be retained after the 1991 crop year;

(2) The premium reduction will not increase because of favorable experience;

(3) The premium reduction will decrease because of unfavorable experience in accordance with the terms of the 1985 policy;

(4) Once the loss ratio exceeds .80, no further premium reduction will be applicable, and

(5) Participation must be continuous.

6. Deductions for Debt

Any unpaid amount due us may be deducted from any indemnity payable to you or from any loan or payment due you under any Act of Congress or program administered by the United States Department of Agriculture or its Agencies.

7. Insurance Period

Insurance attaches when the peas are planted and ends at the earliest of:

a. Total destruction of the peas;

b. Combining, vining, or removal from the field;

c. Final adjustment of a loss;

d. For green peas, the date the green peas should have been harvested unless we give consent to harvest the green peas as dry peas; or

e. September 15 of the calendar year in which peas are normally harvested.

8. Notice of Damage or Loss

a. In case of damage or probable loss:

(1) You must give us notice if:

(a) During the period before harvest, the peas on any unit are damaged and you decide not to further care for or harvest any part of them;

(b) During the period before harvest, the green peas on any unit are damaged and you want our consent to harvest the green peas as dry peas;

(c) You want our consent to put the acreage to another use; or

(d) After consent to put acreage to another use is given, additional damage occurs.

Insured acreage may not be put to another use until we have appraised the peas and given written consent. We will not consent to another use until it is too late to replant. You must notify us when such acreage is put to another use.

(2) If you anticipate a loss on any dry pea unit, you must give us notice:

(a) At least 15 days before the beginning of harvest; or

(b) Immediately, if probable loss is later determined on dry peas. A representative sample of the unharvested dry peas (at least 10 feet wide and the entire length of the field) must remain unharvested for a period of 15 days from the date of notice, unless we give you written consent to harvest the sample.

(3) If you anticipate a loss on any green pea unit, you must give us notice:

(a) Not later than 15 days before the beginning of harvest; or

(b) Not later than 48 hours after:

(i) Total destruction of the green peas on the unit; or

(ii) Discontinuance of harvest on the unit prior to completion.

If such notice is not given or if the unharvested acreage is not left unharvested, the appraisal on such acreage will be the production guarantee.

(4) Unless notice has been given under subsection (3) above, and in addition to the other notices required by this section, if you are going to claim an indemnity on any unit, we must be given notice not later than 30 days after the earlier of:

(a) Harvest of the unit; or

(b) The calendar date for the end of the insurance period.

b. You must obtain written consent from us before you destroy any of the peas which are not to be harvested.

c. We may reject any claim for indemnity if any of the requirements of this section or section 9 are not complied with.

9. Claim for Indemnity

a. Any claim for indemnity on a unit must be submitted to us on our form not later than 60 days after the earliest of:

(1) Total destruction of the peas on the unit;

(2) Harvest of the unit; or

(3) The calendar date for the end of the insurance period.

b. We will not pay any indemnity unless you:

(1) Establish the total production of peas on the unit and that any loss of production has been directly caused by one or more of the insured causes during the insurance period; and

(2) Furnish all information we require concerning the loss.

c. The indemnity will be determined on each unit by:

(1) Multiplying the insured acreage by the production guarantee;

(2) Subtracting therefrom the total production of peas to be counted (see section 9e);

(3) Multiplying the remainder by:

(a) Dry peas—the price election; or

(b) Green peas—the lower of

(i) The applicable contract price per pound for the tenderometer or serve size contained in the actuarial table; or

(ii) Your price election for such peas; and

(4) Multiplying this product by your share.

d. If the information reported by you under section 3 of the policy results in a lower premium than the actual premium determined to be due, the production guarantee on the unit will be computed on the information reported and not on the actual information determined. All production from insurable acreage, whether or not reported as insurable will count against the production guarantee.

e. The total production (pounds) to be counted for a unit will include all harvested and appraised production.

(1) If, due to insurable causes, mature dry pea production does not grade No. 3 or better, or lentils do not grade No. 2 or better, in accordance with the Official United States Standards for dry peas and lentils, the production will be adjusted by:

(a) Dividing the value per pound of such peas by the price per pound for the same variety of dry peas grading No. 3 (No. 2 for lentils); and

(b) Multiplying the result by the number of pounds of such peas. The applicable price for No. 3 dry peas (No. 2 lentils) will be the local market price on the earlier of the day the loss is adjusted or the day the peas were sold.

(2) The pounds of production for harvested green peas will be determined by dividing the dollar amount received from the processor by the contract price for the tenderometer reading or sieve size designated by the actuarial table.

(3) If any acreage of green peas is not timely harvested, the production to count will be the greater of:

(a) The appraised production with no adjustment for quality; or

(b) The dollar amount received from the processor divided by the processor's contract price per pound for the tenderometer reading or sieve size designated by the actuarial table.

(4) If any acreage reported as green peas is harvested as dry peas or we have given consent for the acreage to be harvested as dry peas, the guarantee for such acreage will be reduced 40 percent.

(5) Appraised production to be counted will include:

(a) Unharvested production on harvested acreage and potential production lost due to uninsured causes and failure to follow recognized good pea farming practices;

(b) Not less than the guarantee for any acreage which is abandoned or put to another use without our prior written consent or damaged solely by an uninsured cause; and

(c) Any appraised production on unharvested acreage.

(6) Any appraisal we have made on insured acreage for which we have given written consent to be put to another use will be considered production unless such acreage is:

(a) Not put to another use before harvest of peas becomes general in the county;

(b) Harvested; or

(c) Further damaged by an insured cause before the acreage is put to another use.

(7) The amount of production of any unharvested peas may be determined on the basis of field appraisals conducted after the end of the insurance period.

(8) If you have elected to exclude hail and fire as insured causes of loss and the peas are damaged by hail or fire, appraisals will be made in accordance with Form FCI–78, ''Request to Exclude Hail and Fire''.

(9) The commingled production of units will be allocated to such units in proportion to our liability on the harvested acreage of each unit.

f. You must not abandon any acreage to us.

g. You may not bring suit or action against us unless you have complied with all policy provisions. If a claim is denied, you may sue us in the United States District Court under the provisions of 7 U.S.C. 1508(c). You must bring suit within 12 months of the date notice of denial is mailed to and received by you.

h. We have a policy for paying your indemnity within 30 days of our approval of your claim, or entry of a final judgment against us. We will, in no instance, be liable for the payment of damages, attorney's fee, or other charges in connection with any claim for indemnity, whether we approve or disapprove such claim. We will, however, pay simple interest computed on the net indemnity ultimately found to be due by us or by a final judgment from and including the 61st day after the date you sign, date and submit to us the properly completed claim form indemnity form, if the reason for our failure to timely pay is not due to your failure to provide information or other material necessary for the computation or payment of the indemnity. The interest rate will be that established by the Secretary of the Treasury under section 12 of the Contract Disputes

Act of 1978 (41 U.S.C. 611), and published in the FEDERAL REGISTER semi-annually on or about January 1 and July 1. The interest rate to be paid on any indemnity will vary with the rate announced by the Secretary of the Treasury. Interest will be paid in accordance with this section beginning with all claims for payment of indemnity initially filed on or after March 1, 1985.

i. If you die, disappear, or are judicially declared incompetent, or if you are an entity other than an individual and such entity is dissolved after the peas are planted for any crop year, any indemnity will be paid to the person(s) we determine to be beneficially entitled thereto.

j. If you have other fire insurance, fire damage occurs during the insurance period, and you have not elected to exclude fire insurance from this policy, we will be liable for loss due to fire only for the smaller of the amount;

(1) Of indemnity determined pursuant to this contract without regard to any other insurance; or

(2) By which the loss from fire exceeds the indemnity paid or payable under such other insurance. For the purposes of this section, the amount of loss from fire will be the difference between the fair market value of the production on the unit before the fire and after the fire.

10. Concealment or Fraud

We may void the contract on all crops insured without affecting your liability for premiums or waiving any right, including the right to collect any amount due us if, at any time, you have concealed or misrepresented any material fact or committed any fraud relating to the contract, and such voidance will be effective as of the beginning of the crop year with respect to which such act or omission occurred.

11. Transfer of Right to Indemnity on Insured Share

If you transfer any part of your share during the crop year, you may transfer your right to an indemnity. The transfer must be on our form and approved by us. We may collect the premium from either you or your transferee or both. The transferee will have all rights and responsibilities under the contract.

12. Assignment of Indemnity

You may assign to another party your right to an indemnity for the crop year, only on our form and with our approval. The assignee will have the right to submit the loss notices and forms required by the contract.

13. Subrogation (Recovery of Loss From a Third Party)

Because you may be able to recover all or a part of your loss from someone other than us, you must do all you can to preserve any such right. If we pay you for your loss then your right of recovery will at our option belong to us. If we recover more than we paid you plus our expenses, the excess will be paid to you.

14. Records and Access to Farm

You must keep, for two years after the time of loss, records of the harvesting, storage, shipment, sale or other disposition of all peas produced on each unit including separate records showing the same information for production from any uninsured acreage. Any person designated by us will have access to such records and the farm for purposes related to the contract.

15. Life of Contract: Cancellation and Termination

a. This contract will be in effect for the crop year specified on the application and may not be canceled by you for such crop year. Thereafter, the contract will continue in force for each succeeding crop year unless canceled or terminated as provided in this section.

b. This contract may be canceled by either you or us for any crop year by giving written notice on or before the cancellation date preceding such crop year.

c. This contract will terminate as to any crop year if any amount due us on this or any other contract with you is not paid on or before the termination date preceding such crop year for the contract on which the amount is due. The date of payment of the amount due:

(1) If deducted from an indemnity claim will be the date you sign the claim; or

(2) If deducted from payment under another program administered by the United States Department of Agriculture will be the date both such payment and set-off are approved.

d. The cancellation and termination dates are April 15.

e. If you die or are judicially declared incompetent, or if you are an entity other than an individual and such entity is dissolved, the contract will terminate as of the date of death, judicial declaration, or dissolution. If such event occurs after insurance attaches for any crop year, the contract will continue in force through the crop year and terminate at the end thereof. Death of a partner in a partnership will dissolve the partnership unless the partnership agreement provides otherwise. If two or more persons having a joint interest are insured jointly, death of one of the persons will dissolve the joint entity.

f. The contract will terminate if no premium is earned for 3 consecutive years.

16. Contract Changes

We may change any terms and provisions of the contract from year to year. If your price election at which indemnities are computed is no longer offered, the actuarial table will provide the price election which you are deemed to have elected. All contract changes will be available at your service office by December 31 preceding the cancellation date (January 20, 1986, for the 1985, 1986 transition). Acceptance of any change will be conclusively presumed in the absence of any notice from you to cancel the contract.

17. Meaning of Terms

For the purposes of pea crop insurance:

a. *Actuarial table* means the forms and related material for the crop year approved by us which are available for public inspection in your service office, and which show the production guarantees, coverage levels, premium rates, prices for computing indemnities, practices, insurable and uninsurable acreage, and related information regarding pea insurance in the county.

b. *County* means the county shown on the application and any additional land located in a local producing area bordering on the county, as shown by the actuarial table.

c. *Crop year* means the period within which the peas are normally grown and is designated by the calendar year in which the peas are normally harvested.

d. *Combining* (See ''Vining'')

e. *Harvest* as to any green pea acreage means the vining or combining and acceptance by the processor of the peas from such acreage. ''Harvest'' as to any dry pea acreage means combining peas which are or could be marketed as dry peas.

f. *Insurable acreage* means the land classified as insurable by us and shown as such by the actuarial table.

g. *Insured* means the person who submitted the application accepted by us.

h. *Loss ratio* means the ratio of indemnity(ies) to premium(s).

i. *Person* means an individual, partnership, association, corporation, estate, trust, or other business enterprise or legal entity, and wherever applicable, a State, a political subdivision of a State, or any agency thereof.

j. *Peas* mean either:

(1) Canning and freezing peas (''green peas'') grown under contract with a processor executed before you report your acreage; or

(2) All spring-planted smooth green and yellow, and wrinkled varieties of dry peas and lentils (''dry peas'').

k. *Service office* means the office servicing your contract as shown on the application for insurance or such other approved office as may be selected by you or designated by us.

l. *Tenant* means a person who rents land from another person for a share of the peas or a share of the proceeds therefrom.

m. *Unit* means all insurable acreage of any one type of green peas or varietal group of dry peas (see the actuarial table) in the county on the date of planting for the crop year:

(1) In which you have a 100 percent share; or

(2) Which is owned by one entity and operated by another entity on a share basis.

Land rented for cash, a fixed commodity payment, or any consideration other than a share in the peas on such land shall be considered as owned by the lessee. Land which would otherwise be one unit may be divided according to applicable guidelines on file in your service office or by written agreement with us. Units will be determined when the acreage is reported. Errors in reporting such units may be corrected by us to conform to applicable guidelines when adjusting a loss. We may consider any acreage and share thereof reported by or for your spouse or child or any member of your household to be your bona fide share of the bona fide share of any other person having an interest therein.

n. *Vining* or *combining* means separating the peas from the pods.

18. Descriptive Headings

The descriptive headings of the various policy terms and conditions are formulated for convenience only and are not intended to affect the construction or meaning of any of the provisions of the contract.

19. Determinations

All determinations required by the policy will be made by us. If you disagree with our determinations, you may obtain reconsideration of or appeal those determinations in accordance with Appeal Regulations.

20. Notices

All notices required to be given by you must be in writing and received by your service office within the designated time unless otherwise provided by the notice requirement. Notices required to be given immediately may be by telephone or in person and confirmed in writing. Time of the notice will be determined by the time of our receipt of the written notice.

21. Notwithstanding the terms of the crop insurance policy and any contract for crop insurance under the provisions of this part,

coverage under the terms of such crop insurance policy will be effective subject to the availability of appropriations.

[50 FR 7729, Feb. 26, 1985, as amended at 50 FR 49027, Nov. 29, 1985; Amdt. 1, 50 FR 49921, Dec. 6, 1985; 50 FR 52758, Dec. 26, 1985; Amdt. 1, 51 FR 7546, 7547, Mar. 5, 1986; 51 FR 29205—29207, Aug. 15, 1986; 51 FR 45296, Dec. 18, 1986; 52 FR 3214, Feb. 3, 1987; 54 FR 20507, May 12, 1989; 55 FR 35888, Sept. 4, 1990; 62 FR 61903, Nov. 20, 1997]

PARTS 417–421 [RESERVED]

PART 422—POTATO CROP INSURANCE REGULATIONS

Subpart—Regulations for the 1986 (1987 in certain California Counties and Florida) through 1997 Crop Years (1998 in Alabama; Arizona; certain California Counties; Delaware; Florida; Maryland; Missouri; New Jersey; New Mexico; North Carolina; Oklahoma; Texas; and Virginia)

Sec.

422.1 Availability of potato crop insurance.
422.2 Premium rates, production guarantees, coverage levels, and prices at which indemnities shall be computed.
422.3 OMB control numbers.
422.4 Creditors.
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422.6 The contract.
422.7 The application and policy.
422.8 Certified seed potato option amendment.
422.9 Quality potato option.
422.10 Frost/freeze option.
422.11 Processing potato quality option.

AUTHORITY: 7 U.S.C. 1506(l), 1506(p).

SOURCE: 51 FR 5690, Feb. 18, 1986, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart—Regulations for the 1986 (1987 in certain California Counties and Florida) through 1997 Crop Years (1998 in Alabama; Arizona; certain California Counties; Delaware; Florida; Maryland; Missouri; New Jersey; New Mexico; North Carolina; Oklahoma; Texas; and Virginia)

§ 422.1 Availability of potato crop insurance.

Insurance shall be offered under the provisions of this subpart on potatoes in counties within the limits prescribed by and in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Crop Insurance Act, as amended. The counties shall be designated by the Manager of the Corporation from those approved by the Board of Directors of the Corporation.

§ 422.2 Premium rates, production guarantees, coverage levels, and prices at which indemnities shall be computed.

(a) The Manager shall establish premium rates, production guarantees, coverage levels, and prices at which indemnities shall be computed for potatoes which will be included in the actuarial table on file in the applicable service offices for the county and which may be changed from year to year.

(b) At the time the application for insurance is made, the applicant will elect a coverage level and price at which indemnities will be computed from among those levels and prices contained in the actuarial table for the crop year.

§ 422.3 OMB control numbers.

The OMB control numbers are contained in subpart H of part 400, title 7 CFR.

§ 422.4 Creditors.

An interest of a person in an insured crop existing by virtue of a lien, mortgage, garnishment, levy, execution, bankruptcy, involuntary transfer or other similar interest shall not entitle the holder of the interest to any benefit under the contract.

§ 422.5 Good faith reliance on misrepresentation.

Notwithstanding any other provision of the potato insurance contract, whenever:

(a) An insured under a contract of crop insurance entered into under these regulations, as a result of a misrepresentation or other erroneous action or advice by an agent or employee of the Corporation:

(1) Is indebted to the Corporation for additional premiums; or

(2) Has suffered a loss to a crop which is not insured or for which the insured is not entitled to an indemnity because of failure to comply with the terms of the insurance contract, but which the insured believed to be insured, or believed the terms of the insurance contract to have been complied with or waived; and

(b) The Board of Directors of the Corporation, or the Manager in cases involving not more than $100,000.00, finds that:

(1) An agent or employee of the Corporation did in fact make such misrepresentation or take other erroneous action or give erroneous advice;

(2) Said insured relied thereon in good faith; and

(3) To require the payment of the additional premiums or to deny such insured's entitlement to the indemnity would not be fair and equitable, such insured shall be granted relief the same as if otherwise entitled thereto. Requests for relief under this section must be submitted to the Corporation in writing.

§ 422.6 The contract.

The insurance contract shall become effective upon the acceptance by the Corporation of a duly executed application for insurance on a form prescribed by the Corporation. The contract shall cover the potato crop as provided in the policy. The contract shall consist of the application, the policy, the Certified Seed Potato Option Amendment, if applicable, the Quality Potato Option Amendment, if applicable, and the county actuarial table. Any changes made in the contract shall not affect its continuity from year to year. The forms referred to in the contract are available at the applicable service offices.

§ 422.7 The application and policy.

(a) Application for insurance on a form prescribed by the Corporation must be made by any person to cover such person's share in the potato crop as landlord, owner-operator, or tenant if the person wishes to participate in the program. The application shall be submitted to the Corporation at the service office on or before the applicable sales closing date on file in the service office.

(b) The Corporation may discontinue the acceptance of applications in any county upon its determination that the insurance risk is excessive, and also, for the same reason, may reject any individual application. The Manager of the Corporation is authorized in any crop year to extend the sales closing date for submitting applications in any county, by placing the extended date on file in the applicable service offices and publishing a notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER upon the Manager's determination that no adverse selectivity will result during the extended period. However, if adverse conditions should develop during the such period, the Corporation will immediately discontinue the acceptance of applications.

(c) In accordance with the provisions governing changes in the contract contained in policies issued under FCIC regulations for the 1986 and succeeding crop years, a contract in the form provided for in this subpart will come into effect as a continuation of a potato insurance contract issued under such prior regulations, without the filing of a new application.

(d) The application for the 1986 and succeeding crop year is found at subpart D of part 400—General Administrative Regulations (7 CFR 400.37, 400.38). The provisions of the Potato Crop Insurance Policy for the 1986 (1987 in certain California counties and Florida) through 1997 Crop Years (1998 in Alabama; Arizona; certain California counties; Delaware; Florida; Maryland; Missouri; New Jersey; New Mexico; North Carolina; Oklahoma; Texas; and Virginia) are as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE CORPORATION

Potato—Crop Insurance Policy

(This is a continuous contract. Refer to section 15.)

AGREEMENT TO INSURE: We will provide the insurance described in this policy in return for the premium and your compliance with all applicable provisions.

Throughout this policy, ''you'' and ''your'' refer to the insured shown on the accepted Application and ''we,'' ''us,'' and ''our'' refer to the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS

1. Causes of Loss

a. The insurance provided is against unavoidable loss of production resulting from the following causes occurring within the insurance period:

(1) Adverse weather conditions;

(2) Fire;

(3) Insects;

(4) Plant disease;

(5) Wildlife;

(6) Earthquake;

(7) Volcanic eruption; or

(8) If applicable, failure of the irrigation water supply due to an unavoidable cause occurring after the beginning of planting; unless those causes are expected, excluded, or limited by the actuarial table or section 9e(5).

b. We will not insure against any loss of production due to:

(1) Damage that occurs or becomes evident after the potatoes have been placed in storage;

(2) The neglect, mismanagement, or wrongdoing of you, any member of your household, your tenants, or employees;

(3) The failure to follow recognized good potato irrigation practices;

(4) The failure or breakdown of irrigation equipment or facilities;

(5) The failure to follow recognized good potato farming practices;

(6) The impoundment of water by any governmental, public, or private dam or reservoir project; or

(7) Any cause not specified in section 1a as an insured loss.

2. Crop, Acreage, and Share Insured

a. The crop insured will be potatoes planted for harvest as certified seed stock or for human consumption, grown on insured acreage, and for which a guarantee and premium rate are provided by the actuarial table.

b. The acreage insured for each crop year will be potatoes planted on insurable acreage as designated by the actuarial table and in which you have a share, as reported by you or as determined by us, whichever we elect.

c. The insured share is your share as landlord, owner-operator, or tenant in the insured potatoes at the time of each planting period. However, only for the purpose of determining the amount of indemnity, your share will not exceed your share on the earlier of:

(1) The time of loss; or

(2) The beginning of harvest.

d. We do not insure any acreage:

(1) Planted with noncertified seed unless allowed by the actuarial table;

(2) Which does not meet the rotation procedures required by the actuarial table;

(3) Where the farming practices carried out are not in accordance with the farming practices for which the premium rates have been established;

(4) Which is irrigated and an irrigated practice is not provided for by the actuarial table unless you elect to insure the acreage as nonirrigated by reporting it as insurable under section 3;

(5) Which is destroyed, it is practical to replant to potatoes, and such acreage is not replanted;

(6) Initially planted after the final planting date set by the actuarial table unless you agree, in writing, on our form to coverage reduction;

(7) Of volunteer potatoes;

(8) Planted to a type or variety of potatoes not established as adapted to the area or excluded by the actuarial table;

(9) Planted with a crop other than potatoes; or

(10) Planted for the development or production of hybrid seed or for experimental purposes.

e. If insurance is provided for an irrigated practice, you must report as irrigated only the acreage for which you have adequate facilities and water, at the time of planting, to carry out a good potato irrigation practice.

f. We may limit the insured acreage to any acreage limitation established under any Act of Congress, if we advise you of the limit prior to planting.

3. Report of Acreage, Share, and Practice

You must report at the time of each planting period on our form:

a. All the acreage of fall, winter, spring, and summer-planted potatoes in the county in which you have a share;

b. The practice; and

c. Your share at the time of planting.

You must designate separately any acreage that is not insurable. You must report if you do not have a share in any potatoes planted in the county. This report must be submitted for each planting period on or before the reporting date established by the actuarial table for each planting period. All indemnities may be determined on the basis of information you submit on this report. If you do not submit this report by the reporting

date, we may elect to determine, by unit, for each planting period, the insured acreage, share, and practice or we may deny liability on any unit for any planting. Any report submitted by you may be revised only upon our approval.

4. Production Guarantees, Coverage Levels, and Prices for Computing Indemnities

a. The production guarantees, coverage levels, and prices for computing indemnities are contained in the actuarial table.

b. Coverage level 2 will apply if you do not elect a coverage level.

c. You may change the coverage level and price election on or before the sales closing date as established by the actuarial table for submitting applications for the crop year.

d. You must furnish a report of production to us for the previous crop year prior to the sales closing date for the subsequent crop year as established by the actuarial table. If you do not provide the required production report we will assign a yield for the crop year for which the report is not furnished. The production report or assigned yield will be used to compute your production history for the purpose of determining your guarantee for the subsequent crop year. The yield assigned by us will be 75% of the yield assigned for the purpose of determining your guarantee for the present crop year. If you have filed a claim for the previous crop year, the yield determined in adjusting your indemnity claim will be used as your production report.

5. Annual Premium

a. The annual premium is earned and payable at the time of planting. The amount is computed by multiplying the production guarantee times the price election, times the premium rate, times the insured acreage, times your share at the time of planting.

b. Interest will accrue at the rate of one and one-quarter percent (1¼%) simple interest per calendar month, or any part thereof, on any unpaid premium balance starting on the first day of the month following the first premium billing date.

c. If you are eligible for a premium reduction in excess of 5 percent based on your insuring experience through the 1983 crop year under the terms of the experience table contained in the potato policy for the 1984 crop year, you will continue to receive the benefit of that reduction subject to the following conditions:

(1) No premium reduction will be retained after the 1991 crop year.

(2) The premium reduction will not increase because of favorable experience.

(3) The premium reduction will decrease because of unfavorable experience in accordance with the terms of the policy in effect for the 1984 crop year.

(4) Once the loss ratio exceeds .80, no further premium reduction will apply.

(5) Participation must be continuous.

6. Deductions for Debt

Any unpaid amount due us may be deducted from any indemnity payable to you or from any loan or payment due you under any Act of Congress or program administered by the United States Department of Agriculture or its Agencies.

7. Insurance Period

a. Insurance attaches when the potatoes are planted (in Alabama, California and Florida insurance attaches when the potatoes are planted in each planting period).

b. Insurance ends at the earliest of:

(1) Total destruction of the potatoes on the unit;

(2) Harvesting or removal from the field;

(3) Final adjustment of a loss;

(4) The following dates of the calendar year in which the potatoes are normally harvested:

(a) Missouri and all Texas counties except Bailey, Castro, Dallam, Deaf Smith, Floyd, Gaines, Hale, Hartley, Knox, Lamb, and Parmer—July 15;

(b) North Carolina—July 25;

(c) Virginia, and Knox County, Texas—August 15;

(d) Alaska—October 1;

(e) Nebraska and Wyoming—October 10;

(f) Connecticut, Massachusetts, Nevada, New York and Pennsylvania—October 31;

(g) Idaho, Maine, Oregon, and Washington (Russett type only)—October 31;

(h) Idaho, Maine, Oregon, and Washington (all other types)—October 15;

(i) Alabama, California, and Florida, the dates established by the actuarial table for each planting period; and

(j) Bailey, Castro, Dallam, Deaf Smith, Floyd, Gaines, Hale, Hartley, Lamb, and Parmer Counties, Texas, and all other states—October 15.

8. Notice of Damage or Loss

a. In case of damage or probable loss:

(1) You must give us written notice if:

(a) During the period before harvest, the potatoes on any unit are damaged and you decide not to further care for or harvest any part of them;

(b) You want our consent to put the acreage to another use; or

(c) After consent to put acreage to another use is given, additional damage occurs.

Insured acreage may not be put to another use until we have appraised the potatoes and given written consent. We will not consent to another use until it is too late to replant for that planting period. You must notify us when such acreage has been put to another use.

(2) You must give us notice of probable loss at least 15 days before the beginning of harvest if you anticipate a loss on any unit.

(3) If probable loss is determined within 15 days prior to or during harvest, immediate notice must be given and a representative sample of the unharvested potatoes (at least 10 feet wide and the entire length of the field) must remain unharvested for a period of 15 days from the date of notice, unless we give you written consent to harvest the sample.

(4) In addition to the notices required by this section, if you are going to claim an indemnity on any unit, you must give us notice not later than 10 days after the earliest of:

(a) Total destruction of the potatoes on the unit;

(b) Harvest of the unit; or

(c) The calendar date for the end of the insurance period.

b. We must be given the opportunity to inspect any harvested production on any unit for which you have given notice of probable loss if such production will not be delivered directly to a processing plant.

c. You must obtain written consent from us before you destroy any of the potatoes which are not to be harvested.

d. We may reject any claim for indemnity if you fail to comply with any of the requirements of this section or section 9.

9. Claim for Indemnity

a. Any claim for indemnity on a unit must be submitted to us on our form not later than 60 days after the earliest of:

(1) Total destruction of the potatoes on the unit;

(2) Harvest of the unit; or

(3) The calendar date for the end of the insurance period.

b. We will not pay any indemnity unless you:

(1) Establish the total production of potatoes on the unit and that any loss of production has been directly caused by one or more of the insured causes during the insurance period; and

(2) Furnish all information we require concerning the loss.

c. The indemnity will be determined on each unit by:

(1) Multiplying the insured acreage by the production guarantee;

(2) Substracting therefrom the total production of potatoes to be counted (see section 9e);

(3) Multiplying the remainder by the price election; and

(4) Multiplying this result by your share.

d. If the information reported by you under section 3 of the policy results in a lower premium than the actual premium determined to be due, the production guarantee on the unit will be computed on the information reported, but all production from insurable acreage, whether or not reported as insurable, will count against the production guarantee.

e. The total production (in hundredweight) to be counted for a unit will include all harvested and appraised production.

(1) The extent of any loss may be determined at the time the potatoes are placed in storage or delivered to a processor.

(2) Appraised production to be counted will include:

(a) Unharvested production on harvested acreage and potential production loss due to uninsured causes;

(b) Not less than the guarantee for any acreage which is abandoned or put to another use without our prior written consent or damaged solely by an uninsured cause;

(c) Not less than the guarantee for any acreage from which the harvested production is disposed of without our prior written consent and such disposition prevents accurate determination of production; and

(d) Any appraised production on unharvested acreage.

(3) Any appraisal we have made on insured acreage for which we have given written consent for another use will be considered production unless such acreage is:

(a) Not put to another use before harvest of potatoes becomes general in the county for the planting period and reappraised by us;

(b) Further damaged by an insured cause and reappraised by us; or

(c) Harvested.

(4) The amount of production of any unharvested potatoes may be determined on the basis of field appraisals conducted after the end of the insurance period.

(5) If you elect to exclude hail and fire as insured causes of loss and the potatoes are damaged by hail or fire, appraisals will be made in accordance with Form FCI–78, ''Request to Exclude Hail and Fire.''

f. You must not abandon any acreage to us.

g. Any suit against us for an indemnity must be brought in accordance with the provisions of 7 U.S.C. 1508(c). You must bring suit within 12 months of the date notice of denial of the claim is received by you.

h. An indemnity will not be paid unless all policy provisions are complied with.

i. We have a policy for paying your indemnity within 30 days of our approval of your claim, or entry of a final judgment against us. We will, in no instance, be liable for the payment of damages, attorney's fees, or other charges in connection with any claim for indemnity, whether we approve or disapprove such claim. We will, however, pay simple interest computed on the net indemnity ultimately found to be due by us or by a final judgment from and including the 61st day after the date you sign, date, and submit to us the properly completed claim for indemnity form, if the reason for our failure to

timely pay is not due to your failure to provide information or other material necessary for the computation or payment of the indemnity. The interest rate will be that established by the Secretary of the Treasury under Section 12 of the Contract Disputes Act of 1978 (41 U.S.C. 611), and published in the FEDERAL REGISTER semiannually on or about January 1 and July 1. The interest rate to be paid on any indemnity will vary with the rate announced by the Secretary of the Treasury.

j. If you die, disappear, or are judicially declared imcompetent, or if you are an entity other than an individual and such entity is dissolved after the potatoes are planted for any crop year, any indemnity will be paid to the persons determined to be beneficially entitled thereto.

k. If you have other fire insurance, fire damage occurs during the insurance period, and you have not elected to exclude fire insurance from this policy, we will be liable for loss due to fire only for the smaller of the amount:

(1) Of indemnity determined pursuant to this contract without regard to any other insurance; or

(2) By which the loss from fire exceeds the indemnity paid or payable under such other insurance.

For the purpose of this section, the amount of loss from fire will be the difference between the fair market value of the production on the unit before the fire and after the fire.

10. Concealment of Fraud

We may void the contract on all crops insured without affecting your liability for premiums or waiving any right, including the right to collect any amount due us if, at any time, you have concealed or misrepresented any material fact or committed any fraud relating to the contract. Such voidance will be effective as of the beginning of the crop year with respect to which such act or omission occurred.

11. Transfer of Right to Indemnity on Insured Share

If you transfer any part of your share during the crop year, you may transfer your right to an indemnity. The transfer must be on our form and approved by us. We may collect the premium from either you or your transferee or both. The transferee will have all rights and responsibilities under the contract.

12. Assignment of Indemnity

You may assign to another party your right to an indemnity for the crop year, only on our prescribed form and with our approval. The assignee will have the right to submit the loss notices and forms required by the contract.

13. Subrogation (Recovery of Loss From a Third Party)

Because you may be able to recover all or a part of your loss from someone other than us, you must do all you can to preserve any such right. If we pay you for your loss, then your right of recovery will at our option belong to us. If we recover more than we paid you plus our expensse, the excess will be paid to you.

14. Records and Access to Farm

You must keep, for two years after the time of loss, records of the harvesting, storage, shipment, sale, or other disposition of all potatoes produced on each unit, including separate records showing the same information for production from any uninsured acreage. Failure to keep and maintain such records may, at our option, result in cancellation of the contract prior to the crop year to which the records apply, assignment of production to units by us, or a determination that no indemnity is due. Any person designated by us will have access to such records and the farm for purposes related to the contract.

15. Life of Contract: Cancellation and Termination

a. This contract will be in effect for the crop year specified on the application and may not be canceled by you for such crop year. Thereafter, the contract will continue in force for each succeeding crop year unless canceled or terminated as provided in this section.

b. This contract may be canceled by either you or us for any succeeding crop year by giving written notice on or before the cancellation date preceding such crop year.

c. This contract will terminate as to any crop year if any amount due us on this or any other contract with you is not paid on or before the termination date preceding such crop year for the contract on which the amount is due. The date of payment of the amount due if deducted from:

(1) An indemnity will be the date you sign the claim; or

(2) Payment under another program administered by the United States Department of Agriculture will be the date both such other payment and setoff are approved.

d. The cancellation and termination dates are:

State and county	Cancellation and termination dates
Manatee, Hardee, Highlands, Okeechobee, and St. Lucie Counties, Florida, and all Florida counties lying south thereof.	Sept. 30.

State and county	Cancellation and termination dates
Contra Costa, San Joaquin, Calaveras, and Alpine Counties, California, and all California counties lying south thereof, and all Texas counties except Bailey, Castro, Dallam, Deaf Smith, Floyd, Gaines, Hale, Hartley, Knox, Lamb, and Parmer.	Nov. 30.
Alabama, Delaware, Maryland, Missouri, New Jersey, North Carolina, Virginia, and all other Florida counties.	Dec. 31.
Knox County, Texas (effective beginning with the 1988 crop year).	Feb. 28.
Bailey, Castro, Dallam, Deaf Smith, Floyd, Gaines, Hale, Hartley, Lamb, and Parmer counties, Texas, all other California counties and all other states.	Apr. 15.

e. If you die or are judicially declared incompetent, or if you are an entity other than an individual and such entity is dissolved, the contract will terminate as of the date of death, judicial declaration, or dissolution. If such event occurs after insurance attaches for any crop year, the contract will continue in force through the crop year and terminate at the end thereof. Death of a partner in a partnership will dissolve the partnership unless the partnership agreement provides otherwise. If two or more persons having a joint interest are insured jointly, death of one of the persons will dissolve the joint entity.

f. The contract will terminate if no premium is earned for 3 consecutive years.

16. Contract Changes

We may change any terms provisions of the contract from year to year. If your price election at which indemnities are computed is no longer offered, the actuarial table will provide the price election which you are deemed to have elected. All contract changes will be available at your service office by:

a. August 15 prior to the cancellation date for counties with a September 30 cancellation date;

b. September 30 preceding the cancellation date for counties with a November 30 or December 31 cancellation date; or

c. December 31 preceding the cancellation date for counties with an April 15 cancellation date.

Acceptance of changes will be conclusively presumed in the absence of notice from you to cancel the contract.

17. Meaning of Terms

For the purposes of potato crop insurance:

a. *Actuarial table* means the forms and related material for the crop year approved by us which are available for public inspection in your service office, and which show the production guarantees, coverage levels, premium rates, prices for computing indemnities, practices, insurable and uninsurable acreage, and related information regarding potato insurance in the county.

b. *ASCS* means the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service of the United States Department of Agriculture.

c. *County* means:

(1) The county shown on the application;

(2) Any additional land located in a local producing area bordering on the county, as shown by the actuarial table; and

(3) Any land identified by the same ASCS farm serial number for the county but physically located in another county within the State.

d. *Crop year* means the period within which the potatoes are normally grown and is designated by the calendar year in which the spring-planted potatoes are normally harvested.

e. *Harvest* means the digging of potatoes on the unit.

f. *Insurable acreage* means the land classified as insurable by us and shown as such by the actuarial table.

g. *Insured* means the person who submitted the application accepted by us.

h. *Loss ratio* means the ratio of indemnity to premium.

i. *Person* means an individual, partnership, association, corporation, estate, trust, or other legal entity, and wherever applicable, a State or a political subdivision or agency of a State.

j. *Planting period* means potatoes planted within the dates set by the actuarial table, as fall-planted, winter-planted, spring-planted, or summer-planted

k. *Service office* means the office servicing your contract as shown on the application for insurance or such other approved office as may be selected by you or designated by us.

l. *Tenant* means a person who rents land from another person for a share of the potatoes or a share of the proceeds therefrom.

m. *Unit* means all insurable acreage of potatoes in the county on the date of planting for the crop year:

(1) In which you have a 100 percent share; or

(2) Which is owed by one entity and operated by another entity on a share basis.

Land rented for cash, a fixed commodity payment, or any consideration other than a share in the potatoes on such land will be considered as owned by the lessee. Land which would otherwise be one unit may be divided according to applicable guidelines on file in your service office. Units will be determined when the acreage is reported. Errors in reporting units may be corrected by us to conform to applicable guidelines when adjusting a loss. We may consider any acreage and share thereof reported by or for your spouse or child or any member of your household to be your bona fide share or the

bona fide share of any other person having an interest therein.

18. Descriptive Headings

The descriptive headings of the various policy terms and conditions are formulated for convenience only and are not intended to affect the construction or meaning of any of the provisions of the contract.

19. Determinations

All determinations required by the policy will be made by us. If you disagree with our determinations, you may obtain reconsideration of or appeal those determinations in accordance with Appeal Regulations.

20. Notices

All notices required to be given by you must be in writing and received by your service office within the designated time unless otherwise provided by the notice requirement. Notices required to be given immediately may be by telephone or in person and confirmed in writing. Time of the notice will be determined by the time of our receipt of the written notice.

21. Notwithstanding the terms of the crop insurance policy and any contract for crop insurance under the provisions of this part, coverage under the terms of such crop insurance policy will be effective subject to the availability of appropriations.

[51 FR 5690, Feb. 18, 1986, as amended at 51 FR 29205—29207, Aug. 15, 1986; 51 FR 45296, Dec. 18, 1986; 52 FR 3214, Feb. 3, 1987; 52 FR 23425, June 22, 1987; 53 FR 6115, Mar. 1, 1988; 54 FR 20508, May 12, 1989; 54 FR 43277, Oct. 24, 1989; 55 FR 35888, Sept. 4, 1990; 58 FR 33508, June 18, 1993; 62 FR 65331, Dec. 12, 1997]

§ 422.8 Certified seed potato option amendment.

(a) Notwithstanding the provisons of § 422.7(d)(9)(e) of this part, an insured producer may, upon submission and approval of a Certified Seed Potato Option Amendment elect to insure all of the insurable acreage of potatoes grown for certified seed in which the insured has a share, under the provisions of the Certified Seed Potato Option Amendment. To be eligible for this amendment:

(1) Insurance must be in effect under the provisions of the potato policy,

(2) All potatoes grown for seed must be insured;

(3) The insured must be a certified seed producer having acceptable production records; and

(4) The management practices required for the production of certified seed potatoes as stated in the amendment must be met.

The Certified Seed Potato Option Amendment shall be applicable only for one crop year. A new amendment must be submitted for each subsequent crop year.

(b) For those insureds who elect to insure potatoes under this Amendment, all provisions of the Potato crop insurance policy shall apply except those in conflict with the amendment. The terms of the amendment are:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE CORPORATION

Potato Crop Insurance Policy

Certified Seed Potato Option Amendment

Insured's Name
Address

Contract No.
Crop Year
Identification No.
SSN —— Tax ——

When you submit this Amendment each crop year on or before the final date for accepting applications and we approve such amendment, your insurable acreage of potatoes grown for certified seed will be insured, if:

1. You are currently insured under the potato insurance program;

2. All potatoes which are grown for certified seed on insurable acreage are insured;

3. You are a person whose potatoes have qualified for entry into the Certified Seed porgram for the previous 3 years, (After initial approval, you will be exempt from this requirement provided you have discontinued participation in the program for not more than one crop year out of any three consecutive crop years);

4. You provide acceptable records of your certified seed potato acreage and production for at least the previous 3 years;

5. Potatoes for seed are not grown on the same land on which potatoes of the same variety as the seed potatoes have been grown more than 2 years out of the preceding 4 years;

6. Elite or high-grade foundation seed potatoes or seed potatoes having a winter test reading of not more than 3 percent common virus are used in planting; and

7. Your acreage insured for certified seed production is managed in accordance with standard practices and procedures required for certification as prescribed by the certifying agency and applicable state regulations regarding seed potato certification.

Your production guarantee and premium rate will be provided by the actuarial table

for certified seed potatoes. If, due to insurable causes occurring within the insurance period, potato production will not qualify as certified seed on any insured certified seed potato acreage within a unit, we will pay you one dollar ($1.00) per cwt., times your production guarantee for such acreage, times your share. Any production which will not qualify as certified seed because of your failure to carry out the standard practices and procedures required for certification will be considered lost due to uninsured causes.

Insurable acreage grown under the provisions of this amendment may be designated as a separate unit.

Any claim for indemnity on a unit must be submitted to us on our form no later than 10 working days after you receive your records from the certification agency.

All provisions of the potato policy not in conflict with this amendment are applicable.

This amendment is not continuous. A new amendment must be submitted each crop year to take advantage of the certified seed potato option.

The insured estimates that the Certified Seed Potato Acreage for the crop year will be

Insured's Signature
Date

Corporation Representative's
Signature and Code Number
Date

Field Actuarial Office

Approval
Date

Following is the Privacy Act Statement found on the reverse side of the Certified Seed Potato Option Amendment:

COLLECTION OF INFORMATION AND DATA
(PRIVACY ACT)

The following statements are made in accordance with the Privacy Act of 1974 (5 U.S.C. 552(a)):

The authority for requesting the information to be supplied on this form is the Federal Crop Insurance Act, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1501 *et seq.*), and the regulations for insuring potatoes under the Potato Crop Insurance Regulations (7 CFR part 422). The information requested is necessary for the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation (FCIC) to process the amendment to insure certified seed potatoes, determine the correct premium and indemnity, and to determine the correct parties to the insurance contract. The information may be furnished to FCIC contract agencies and contract loss adjusters, reinsured companies, other U.S. Department of Agriculture agencies, Internal Revenue Service, Department of Justice, other State and Federal law enforcement agencies if litigation becomes necessary, a court in response to its orders, an administrative tribunal, or opposing counsel as evidence in the course of litigation.

Furnishing the Social Security Number is voluntary and no adverse action will result from failure to do so. Furnishing the information, other than the Social Security Number, is also voluntary; however, failure to furnish the correct, complete information requested, except the Social Security Number, may result in rejection of the amendment for insuring certified seed potatoes, and/or subsequent denial of any claim for indemnity which may be filed under such amendment or may substantially delay acceptance of the Certified Seed Potato Option Amendment, and any subsequent claim for indemnity.

§422.9 Quality potato option.

(a) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection §422.7(d)9.e. of this part, an insured producer may, upon submission to the Corporation or a reinsured company and subsequent approval of a Quality Potato Option (Option), elect to insure all insurable acreage of potatoes under this option. The Option is continuous and will remain in effect until the underlying potato insurance policy (basic policy) is cancelled or terminated in accordance with the basic policy's terms, or until the Option is cancelled or terminated by the insured or the Corporation in the same manner as the basic policy may be cancelled or terminated.

(b) For those who elect to insure potatoes under this Option, all provisions of the basic policy will apply except those in conflict with this Option. The terms of the Option are:

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE CORPORATION

Potato Crop Insurance Policy, Quality Potato Option

(This is a continuous Option. Refer to section 15 of the Potato Crop Insurance Policy)

Insured's Name
Contract No.
Address
Crop Year
Identification No.
SSN
TAX

1. You must have a Federal Crop Insurance Potato Policy (basic policy) in force. This Quality Potato Option (Option) provides guaranteed production on a hundredweight (cwt.) basis only.

2. This Option must be submitted to us on or before the sales closing date for the initial crop year in which you wish to insure your potatoes under this Option.

3. If you elect this Option, all acreage of potatoes insured under the basic policy must be insured under this Option except for any acreage:

a. Specifically excluded by the Actuarial Table;

b. Grown for seed if you elect to exclude the acreage from coverage; or;

c. Insured under the Processing Potato Quality Option.

4. Production to count determined under subsection 9.e. of the basic policy will be further modified as follows:

a. Production to count, unharvested appraised production, production stored after an acceptable inspection, and marketed production containing potatoes that grade less than U.S. No. 2[1] will be determined by dividing the actual percentage of potatoes grading U.S. No. 2[1] or better by the percentage factor, and multiplying the result, not to exceed 1.000, by the number of weight (cwt.) of such potatoes; or

b. Production to count of potatoes stored without an acceptable inspection will be 100 percent of the gross cwt. of such potatoes.

5. If you have a Frost/Freeze Potato Option and this Option in effect on the same production, the production to count will be based on the Option which results in the least production to count.

6. All sampling and grade determinations must be made by a potato grader licensed or certified by the applicable State or United States Department of Agriculture. However, if such a grader is not available to sample or grade the potatoes, the sampling or grading for the purposes of this Option will be performed by us.

7. Your premium rate for this Option will be contained in the Actuarial Table.

8. *''Acceptable Inspection''* means that prior to storage the potatoes are evaluated by us and grade determinations are made in accordance with section 6 of this Option.

9. *''Percentage factor''* means the historical average percentage of potatoes grading U.S. No. 2[1] or better, by type, determined from your records as established by us. If at least four continous years of records are available, the percentage factor will be the simple average of the available records not to exceed 10 years. If less than four years of records are available, the percentage factor will be the one contained in the actuarial table. The Actuarial Table may provide different percentage factors by type.

Insured's Signature

Date

[1] The actuarial table may provide for U.S. No. 1 in place of U.S. No. 2.

Corporation Representative's Signature and Code Number

Date

COLLECTION OF INFORMATION AND DATA (PRIVACY ACT)

The following statements are made in accordance with the Privacy Act of 1974 (5 U.S.C. 552(a)). The authority for requesting information to be supplied on this form is the Federal Corp Insurance Act, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1501 *et seq.*), or any of the crop insurance regulations contained in 7 CFR part 400 *et seq*.

The information requested is necessry for the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation (FCIC) to process this form to provide insurance, determine eligibility, determine the correct parties to the agreement or contract, collect premiums, pay indemnities, or other purposes. Furnishing the Social Security number is voluntary and no adverse action will result from failure to do so.

Furnishing the information required by this form, other than the Social Security number, is also voluntary; however, failure to furnish the correct, complete information requested may result in rejection of this form, rejection of any claim for indemnity, or the ineligibility of any applicant for insurance, Failure to provide certain requested information may result in appropriate action being taken, including suit against the policyholder/debtor to recover an indebtedness. The information contained in this form will be used by Federal Agency Officers and FCIC employees who have a need for such information in the performance of their duties.

The information may be furnished to FCIC contract agencies and contract loss adjusters, reinsured companies, other U.S. Department of Agriculture agencies, Internal Revenue Service, Department of Justice, or other State and Federal law enforcement agencies if litigation becomes necessary, credit reporting agencies and U.S. Government contract collection agencies, and in response to orders of a court, magistrate, administrative tribunal or opposing counsel as evidence in the course of discovery in litigation.

[54 FR 3417, Jan. 24, 1989]

§ 422.10 Frost/freeze option.

(a) Notwithstanding the provisions of § 422.7(d)9.e. of this part, an insured producer may, upon submission to the Corporation or a reinsured company and subsequent approval of a Frost-Freeze Potato Option (Option), elect to insure all insurable acreage of potatoes under this Option. The Option is continuous and will remain in effect until

the underlying potato insurance policy (basic policy) is cancelled or terminated in accordance with the basic policy's terms, or until the Option is cancelled or terminated by the insured or the Corporation in the same manner as the basic policy may be cancelled or terminated.

(b) For those who elect to insure potatoes under this Option, all provisions of the basic policy will apply except those in conflict with this Option. The terms of the Option are:

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE CORPORATION

Potato Crop Insurance Policy, Frost/Freeze Potato Option

(This is a continuous Option. Refer to section 15 of the Potato Crop Insurance Policy)

Insured's Name
Contract No.
Address
Crop Year
Identification No.
SSN
TAX

1. You must have a Federal Crop Insurance Potato Policy (basic policy) in force. This Frost-Freeze Potato Option (Option) provides guaranteed protection on a hundredweight (cwt.) basis only.

2. This Option must be submitted to us on or before the sales closing dateor the initial crop year in which you wish to insure your potatoes under this Option.

3. If you elect this Option, all acreage of potatoes insured under the basic policy must be insured under this Option.

4. If the actuarial table provides a date after which loss of production due to frost or freeze damage is not insurable, this Option will provide coverage only with such date.

5. Production to count for a unit damaged by frost or freeze will be determined by applying the percentage obtained from the following table to the production to count determined under the basic policy:

Percent damage due to frost or freeze	Percent of production to count
0–5	100
6	90
7	80
8	70
9	60
10	50
11	45
12	40
13	35
14	30
15	25
16	20
17	15
18	10
19	5
20	0

The adjusted production to count will then be counted against your production guarantee to determine the amount of loss. We must inspect the production prior to harvest to determine the amount of frost or freeze damage.

If the frost or freeze damage is determined to be 20 percent or more at the time of harvest, you may with our written permission, destroy the crop, (it will be considered a total loss) and you will be indemnified accordingly. You may also elect to market or store the crop and apply the total harvested production minus the frost or freeze damaged potatoes against the guarantee. This decision must be made by you on the day the potatoes are determined to be 20 percent or more frost or freeze damaged.

6. If you have the Potato Quality Option or the Processing Potato Quality Option and this Option in effect, the production to count will be based on the Option which results in the least production to count.

7. Your premium rate for this Option will be established by the actuarial table.

Insured's Signature
Date
Corporation Representative's Signature and Code Number

Date

COLLECTION OF INFORMATION AND DATA (PRIVACY ACT)

The following statements are made in accordance with the Privacy Act of 1974 (5 U.S.C. 552(a)). The authority for requesting information to be supplied on this form is the Federal Crop Insurance Act, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1501 *et seq.*), or any of the crop insurance regulations contained in 7 CFR part 400 *et seq.*

The information requested is necessary for the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation (FCIC) to process this form to provide insurance, determine eligibility, determine the correct parties to the agreement or contract, collect premiums, pay indemnities, or other purposes. Furnishing the Social Security number is voluntary and no adverse action will result from failure to do so. Furnishing the information required by this form, other than the Social Security number, is also voluntary; however, failure to furnish the correct, complete information requested may result in rejection of this form, rejection of any claim for indemnity, or the ineligibility of any applicant for insurance. Failure to provide certain requested information may

result in appropriate action being taken, including suit against the policyholder/debtor to recover an indebtedness. The information contained in this form will be used by Federal Agency Officers and FCIC employees who have a need for such information in the performance of their duties.

The information may be furnished to FCIC contract agencies and contract loss adjusters, reinsured companies, other U.S. Department of Agriculture agencies, Internal Revenue Service, Department of Justice, or other State and Federal law enforcement agencies if litigation becomes necessary, credit reporting agencies and U.S. Government contract collection agencies, and in response to orders of a court, magistrate, administrative tribunal or opposing counsel as evidence in the course of discovery in litigation.

[54 FR 3418, Jan. 24, 1989]

§ 422.11 Processing potato quality option.

(a) Notwithstanding the provisions of § 422.7(d)9.e. of this part, an insured producer may, upon submission to the Corporation or a reinsured company and subsequent approval of a Processed Potato Quality Option (Option), elect to insure all insurable acreage of potatoes contracted with a processor under this option. The Option is continuous and will remain in effect until the underlying potato insurance policy (basic policy) is cancelled or terminated in accordance with the basic policy's terms, or until the Option is cancelled or terminated by the insured or the Corporation in the same manner as the basic policy may be cancelled or terminated.

(b) For those who elect to insure potatoes under this Option, all provisions of the basic policy will apply except those in conflict with this Option. The terms of the Option are:

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE CORPORATION

Potato Crop Insurance Policy, Processing Potato Quality Option

(This is a continuous Option. Refer to section 15 of the Potato Crop Insurance Policy)

1. You must have a Federal Crop Insurance Potato Policy (basic policy) in force. This Processing Potato Quality Option (Option) provides guaranteed production on a hundredweight (cwt.) basic only.

2. This Option must be submitted to us on or before the sales closing date for the initial crop year in which you wish to insure your potatoes under this Option.

3. A written contract must be executed with a processor for the potato types insured under this Option and a copy submitted to us on or before the acreage reporting date for potatoes. If you elect this Option, all insurable acreage of the types of potatoes under contract with a processor must be insured under this Option.

4. This Option does not apply to potatoes damaged by frost or freeze.

5. Production to count, determined in accordance with subsection 9.e. of the policy, will be further modified as follows:

a. Production to count of unharvested appraised potatoes, potatoes stored after an acceptable inspection, and potatoes marketed (unless the potatoes were marketed to a processor for human consumption) which grade less than U.S. No. 2[2]:

(1) For factors other than those listed in subsection (2) below, will be determined by dividing the percentage of potatoes grading U.S. No. 2[2] or better by the percentage factor, and multiplying the result, not to exceed 1.000, by the number of cwt. of such potatoes, or:

(2) Due to internal defects, because of a specific gravity of less than 1.070, or have a fry color of No. 3 or darker due to either sugar exceeding 10% or sugar ends exceeding 19%, production will be:

(i) Zero for unharvested appraised potatoes;

(ii) Twenty five percent (25%) of the gross weight for potatoes stored after an acceptable inspection; or

6. All grade determinations for the purposes of this Option will be made using the United States Standards for Grades of Potatoes for Processing.

7. If you have the Frost/Freeze Potato Option and this Option in effect, the production to count will be based on the Option which results in the least production to count.

8. All sampling and grade determinations must be made by a potato grader licensed or certified by the applicable State or United States Department of Agriculture. However, if such a grader is not available, sampling or grading for the purposes of this Option will be performed by us.

9. Your premium rate for this Option will be established by the actuarial table.

10. ''*Acceptable Inspection*'' means that prior to storage the potatoes are evaluated by us and grades determined in accordance with section 8 of this Option.

11. ''*Percentage Factor*'' means the historical average percentage of potatoes grading

[2] The actuarial table may provide for U.S. No. 1 grade in place of U.S. No. 2.

U.S. No. 2[2] or better, by type, determined from your records or established by us. If at least four continuous years of records are available, the percentage factor will be the simple average of the available records not to exceed 10 years. If less than four years of records are available, the percentage factor will be the one contained in the actuarial table. The Actuarial Table may provide different percentage factors by type.

Insured's Signature

DATE

Corporation Representative's Signature and Code Number

DATE

COLLECTION OF INFORMATION AND DATA (PRIVACY ACT)

The following statements are made in accordance with the Privacy Act of 1974 (5 U.S.C. 552(a)). The authority for requesting information to be supplied on this form is the Federal Crop Insurance Act, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1501 *et seq.*), or any of the crop insurance regulations contained in 7 CFR part 400 *et seq*.

The information requested is necessary for the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation (FCIC) to process this form to provide insurance, determine eligibility, determine the correct parties to the agreement or contract, collect premiums, pay indemnities, or other purposes. Furnishing the Social Security number is voluntary and no adverse action will result from failure to do so. Furnishing the information required by this form, other than the Social Security number, is also voluntary; however, failure to furnish the correct, complete information requested may result in rejection of this form, rejection of any claim for indemnity, or the ineligibility of any applicant for insurance. Failure to provide certain requested information may result in appropriate action being taken, including suit against the policyholder/debtor to recover an indebtedness. The information contained in this form will be used by Federal Agency Officers and FCIC employees who have a need for such information in the performance of their duties.

The information may be furnished to FCIC contract agencies and contract loss adjusters, reinsured companies, other U.S. Department of Agriculture agencies, Internal Revenue Service, Department of Justice, or other State and Federal law enforcement agencies if litigation becomes necessary, credit reporting agencies and U.S. Government contract collection agencies, and in response to orders of a court, magistrate, administrative tribunal or opposing counsel as evidence in the course of discovery in litigation.

[54 FR 3419, Jan. 24, 1989]

PARTS 423–424 [RESERVED]

PART 425—PEANUT CROP INSURANCE REGULATIONS FOR THE 1993 THROUGH 1998 CROP YEARS

Sec.

425.1 Availability of peanut crop insurance.
425.2 Premium rates, production guarantees, coverage levels, and prices at which indemnities will be computed.
425.3 OMB control numbers.
425.4 Creditors
425.5 Good faith reliance on misrepresentation.
425.6 The contract.
425.7 The application and policy.

AUTHORITY: 7 U.S.C. 1506(l), 1506(p).

SOURCE: 57 FR 52585, Nov. 4, 1992, unless otherwise noted.

§425.1 Availability of peanut crop insurance.

Insurance shall be offered under the provisions of this subpart on peanuts in counties within the limits prescribed by and in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Crop Insurance Act, as amended. The counties shall be designated by the Manager of the Corporation from those approved by the Board of Directors of the Corporation.

§425.2 Premium rates, production guarantees, coverage levels, and prices at which indemnities will be computed.

(a) The Manager will establish premium rates, production guarantees, coverage levels, and prices at which indemnities will be computed for peanuts which will be shown on the actuarial table on file in applicable service offices and which may be changed from year to year.

(b) At the time the application for insurance is made, the applicant will elect a coverage level and price at which indemnities will be computed from among those levels and prices contained in the actuarial table for the crop year.

§425.3 OMB control numbers.

Office of Management and Budget (OMB) control numbers are contained in subpart H to part 400 in title 7 CFR.

§ 425.4 Creditors.

An interest of a person in an insured crop existing by virtue of a lien, mortgage, garnishment, levy, execution, bankruptcy, involuntary transfer or other similar interest shall not entitle the holder of the interest to any benefit under the contract.

§ 425.5 Good faith reliance on misrepresentation.

Notwithstanding any other provision of the peanut insurance contract, whenever:

(a) An insured person under a contract of crop insurance entered into under these regulations, as a result of a misrepresentation or other erroneous action or advice by an agent or employee of the Corporation:

(1) Is indebted to the Corporation for additional premiums, or

(2) Has suffered a loss to a crop which is not insured or for which the insured person is not entitled to an indemnity because of failure to comply with the terms of the insurance contract, but which the insured person believed to be insured, or believed the terms of the insurance contract to have been complied with or waived, and

(b) The Board of Directors of the Corporation, or the Manager in cases involving not more than $100,000.00, finds that:

(1) An agent or employee of the Corporation did in fact make such misrepresentation or take other erroneous action or give erroneous advice;

(2) Said insured person relied thereon in good faith; and

(3) To require the payment of the additional premiums or to deny such insured's entitlement to the indemnity would not be fair and equitable, such insured person shall be granted relief the same as if otherwise entitled thereto. Application for relief under this section must be submitted to the Corporation in writing.

§ 425.6 The contract.

The insurance contract shall become effective upon the acceptance by the Corporation of a duly executed application for insurance on a form prescribed by the Corporation. The contract will cover the peanut crop as provided in the policy. The contract shall consist of the application, the policy, and the county actuarial table. Any changes made in the contract shall not affect its continuity from year to year. The forms referred to in the contract are available at the applicable service offices.

§ 425.7 The application and policy.

(a) Application for insurance on a form prescribed by the Corporation may be made by any person to cover such person's share in the peanut crop as landlord, owner-operator, or tenant. The application shall be submitted to the Corporation at the service office on or before the applicable closing date on file in the service office.

(b) The Corporation may discontinue the acceptance of applications in any county upon its determination that the insurance risk is excessive, and also, for the same reason, may reject any individual application. The Manager of the Corporation is authorized in any crop year to extend the closing date for submitting applications in any county, by placing the extended date on file in the application service offices and publishing a notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER upon the Manager's determination that no adverse selectivity will result during the period of such extension. However, if adverse conditions should develop during such period, the Corporation will immediately discontinue the acceptance of applications.

(c) In accordance with the provisions governing changes in the contract contained in policies issued under FCIC regulations for the 1991 and succeeding crop years, a contract in the form provided for in this subpart will come into effect as a continuation of a peanut contract issued under such prior regulations, without the filing of a new application.

(d) The application for the 1993 and succeeding crop years is found at subpart D of part 400—General Administrative Regulations (7 CFR 400.37, 400.38). The provisions of the Peanut Insurance Policy for the 1993 through 1998 crop years are as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE CORPORATION, PEANUT CROP INSURANCE POLICY

(This is a continuous contract. Refer to Section 15.)

Agreement to Insure: We will provide the insurance described in this policy in return for the premium and your compliance with all applicable provisions.

Throughout this policy, ''you'' and ''your'' refer to the insured shown on the accepted Application and ''we,'' ''us'' and ''our'' refer to the Federal Corp Insurance Corporation.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS

1. Causes of Loss

a. The insurance provided is against unavoidable loss of production resulting from any of the following causes occurring within the insurance period:

(1) Adverse weather conditions;
(2) Fire;
(3) Insects;
(4) Plant disease;
(5) Wildlife;
(6) Earthquake;
(7) Volcanic eruption; or
(8) If applicable, failure of the irrigation water supply due to an unavoidable cause occurring after the beginning of planting;

unless those causes are excepted, excluded, or limited by the actuarial table or §9.f(7).

b. We will not insure against any loss of production due to:

(1) The neglect, mismanagement, or wrongdoing of you, any member of your household, your tenants or employees;
(2) The failure to follow recognized good peanut farming practices;
(3) Failure to market the peanuts unless such failure is due to actual physical damage from a cause specified in subsection 1.a;
(4) The impoundment of water by any governmental, public or private dam or reservoir project; or
(5) Any cause not specified in section 1.a as an insured loss.

2. Crop, Acreage, and Share Insured

a. The crop insured will be peanuts planted for the purpose of digging, maturing, and marketing as farmers' stock peanuts, which are grown on insured acreage and for which a guarantee and premium rate are provided by the actuarial table.

b. The acreage insured for each crop year will be peanuts planted on insurable acreage as designated by the actuarial table and in which you have a share, as reported by you or as determined by us, whichever we elect.

c. The insured share will be your share as landlord, owner-operator, or tenant in the insured peanuts at the time of planting.

d. We do not insure any acreage:

(1) Not planted to a type of peanuts designated as insurable by the actuarial table;
(2) On which the peanuts were destroyed for the purpose of conforming with any other program administered by the United States Department of Agriculture;
(3) If the farming practices carried out are not in accordance with the farming practices for which the premium rates have been established;
(4) Which is irrigated and an irrigated practice is not provided for by the actuarial table unless you elect to insure the acreage as non-irrigated by reporting it as insurable under section 3;
(5) Which is destroyed, it is practical to replant to peanuts, and such acreage is not replanted;
(6) Initially planted after the final planting date contained in the actuarial table, unless you agree in writing on our form to coverage reduction; or
(7) Planted for experimental purposes.

e. If insurance is provided for an irrigated practice:

(1) You must report as irrigated only the acreage for which you have adequate facilities and water to carry out a good peanut irrigation practice at the time of planting; and
(2) Any loss of production caused by failure to carry out a good peanut irrigation practice, except failure of the water supply from an unavoidable cause occurring after the beginning of planting, will be considered as due to an uninsured cause. The failure or breakdown of irrigation equipment or facilities will not be considered as a failure of the water supply from an unavoidable cause.

f. We may limit the insured acreage to any acreage limitation established under any Act of Congress, if we advise you of the limit prior to planting.

3. Report of Acreage, Share, Poundage Quota, and Practice

You must report on our form:

a. All the acreage of peanuts in the county in which you have a share;
b. The practice;
c. Your share at the time of planting; and
d. The effective poundage marketing quota, if any, applicable to the unit for the current crop year as provided under ASCS Peanut Marketing Quota Regulations.

You must designate separately any acreage that is not insurable. You must report if you do not have a share in any peanuts planted in the county. This report must be submitted annually on or before the reporting date established by the actuarial table. All indemnities may be determined on the basis of information you have submitted on this report. If you do not submit this report by the reporting date, we may elect to determine by unit the insured acreage, share, and practice or we may deny liability on any unit. Any

report submitted by you may be revised only upon our approval.

4. Production Guarantees, Coverage Levels, and Prices for Computing Indemnities

a. The production guarantees, coverage levels, and prices for computing indemnities are in the actuarial table.

b. Coverage level 2 will apply if you have not elected a coverage level.

c. You may change the coverage level and price election on or before the closing date for submitting applications for the crop year as established by the actuarial table.

5. Annual Premium

a. The annual premium is earned and payable at the time of planting. The amount of premium is computed by multiplying the production guarantee for the unit (insured acreage times the applicable production guarantee), which may consist of quota and non-quota (additional) peanuts, times the applicable price election, times the premium rate, times your share at the time of planting, times any applicable premium adjustment percentage for which the insured may qualify as shown on the actuarial table.

b. Interest will accrue at the rate of one and one-quarter percent (1¼%) simple interest per calendar month, or any part thereof, on any unpaid premium balance starting on the first day of the month following the first premium billing date.

c. If you are eligible for a premium reduction in excess of 5 percent based on your insuring experience through the 1983 crop year under the terms of the Experience Table contained in the peanut policy for the 1984 crop year, you will continue to receive the benefit of that reduction subject to the following conditions:

(1) No premium reduction will be retained after the 1993 crop year;

(2) The premium reduction will not increase because of favorable experience;

(3) The premium reduction will decrease because of unfavorable experience in accordance with the terms of the 1984 policy;

(4) Once the loss ratio exceeds .80 no further premium reduction will apply; and

(5) Participation must be continuous.

6. Deductions for Debt

Any unpaid amount due us may be deducted from any indemnity payable to you, or from a replanting payment if the billing date has passed on the date you are paid the replanting payment, or from any loan or payment due you under any Act of Congress or program administered by the United States Department of Agriculture or its Agencies.

7. Insurance Period

Insurance attaches when the peanuts are planted and ends at the earliest of:

a. Total destruction of the peanuts;

b. Threshing or removal from the field;

c. Final adjustment of a loss; or

d. The following dates immediately after planting:

(1) Duval and La Salle Counties, Texas—November 30;

(2) New Mexico, Oklahoma and all other Texas counties—December 31;

(3) All other states—November 30.

8. Notice of Damage or Loss

a. In case of damage or probable loss:

(1) You must give us written notice if:

(i) You want our consent to replant peanuts damaged due to any insured cause. (To qualify for a replanting payment, the acreage replanted must be at least the lesser of 10 acres or 10 percent of the insured acreage on the unit.);

(ii) During the period before threshing, the peanuts on any unit are damaged and you decide not to further care for or thresh any part of them;

(iii) You want our consent to put the acreage to another use; or

(iv) After consent to put acreage to another use is given, additional damage occurs.

Insured acreage may not be put to another use until we have appraised the peanuts and given written consent. We will not consent to another use until it is too late to replant. You must notify us when such acreage is replanted or put to another use.

(2) You must give us notice at least 15 days before the beginning of harvest if you anticipate a loss on any unit.

(3) If probable loss is later determined, immediate notice must be given. A representative sample of the unharvested peanuts (at least 10 feet wide and the entire length of the field) must remain unharvested for a period of 15 days from the date of notice, unless we give you written consent to harvest the sample.

(4) In addition to the notices required by this section, if you are going to claim an indemnity on any unit, we must be given notice not later than 30 days after the earliest of:

(i) Total destruction of the peanuts on the unit;

(ii) The completion of harvest or otherwise disposing of the peanuts on the unit; or

(iii) The calendar date for the end of the insurance period.

b. You may not destroy or replant any of the peanuts on which a replanting payment will be claimed until we give consent.

c. You must obtain written consent from us before you destroy any of the peanuts which are not to be harvested.

d. We may reject any claim for indemnity if any of the requirements of this section or section 9 are not complied with.

9. Claim for Indemnity

a. Any claim for indemnity on a unit must be submitted to us on our form not later than 60 days after the earliest of:

(1) Total destruction of the peanuts on the unit;

(2) Completion of harvest or otherwise disposing of the peanuts on the unit; or

(3) The calendar date for the end of the insurance period.

b. We will not pay any indemnity unless you:

(1) Establish the total production of peanuts on the unit and that any loss of production has been directly caused by one or more of the insured causes during the insurance period; and

(2) Furnish all information we require concerning the loss.

c. The indemnity will be determined on each unit by:

(1) Multiplying the insured acreage by the production guarantee;

(2) Subtracting therefrom the total production of peanuts to be counted (see section 9f);

(3) Multiplying this remainder applicable to quota and/or non-quota (additional) production by the applicable price election; and

(4) Multiplying this product by your share.

d. If the information reported by you under section 3 of the policy results in a lower premium than the actual premium determined to be due, the production guarantee on the unit will be computed on the information reported and not on the actual information determined. All production from insurable acreage, whether or not reported as insurable, will count against the production guarantee.

e. The total production to count will be identified as quota and/or non-quota (additional) production by:

(1) Counting all threshed and appraised production less than or equal to the unit's effective poundage quota as quota production unless the peanuts grade Segregation II or III and their inclusion as quota peanuts is waived by the producer; and

(2) Counting any threshed and appraised production in excess of the unit's effective poundage quota as non-quota (additional) production.

f. The total production to be counted for a unit will include all threshed and appraised production.

(1) Threshed production will be the net weight in pounds shown on the United States Department of Agriculture ''Inspection Certificate and Sales Memorandum''.

(2) Mature peanut production which is damaged due to insurable causes will be adjusted by:

(i) Dividing the value per pound for the insured type of peanuts by the applicable average price per pound; FCIC will count production against the highest valued peanuts first (based on price election) and the lowest valued peanuts last. FCIC will use the maximum non-quota price election to quality adjust seg. II and seg. III non-quota peanuts; and

(ii) Multiplying the result by the number of pounds of such production.

(3) To enable us to determine the net weight and quality of production of any peanuts for which a United States Department of Agriculture ''Inspection Certificate and Sales Memorandum'' has not been issued, we must be given the opportunity to have such peanuts inspected and graded before you dispose of them. If you dispose of any production without giving us the opportunity to have the peanuts inspected and graded, the gross weight of such production will be used in determining total production to count unless you submit a marketing record satisfactory to us which clearly shows the net weight and quality of such peanuts.

(4) Appraised production to be counted will include:

(i) Unharvested production on harvested acreage and potential production lost due to uninsured causes and failure to follow recognized good peanut farming practices;

(ii) Not less than the guarantee for any acreage which is abandoned or put to another use (other than harvest) without our prior written consent or damaged solely by an uninsured cause; and

(iii) Appraised production on all other unharvested acreage.

(5) Any appraisal we have made on insured acreage for which we have given written consent to be put to another use will be considered production unless such acreage is:

(i) Not put to another use before harvest of peanuts becomes general in the county;

(ii) Harvested; or

(iii) Further damaged by an insured cause before the acreage is put to another use.

(6) The amount of production of any unharvested peanuts may be determined on the basis of field appraisals conducted after the end of the insurance period.

(7) If you have elected to exclude hail and fire as insured causes of loss and the peanuts are damaged by hail or fire, appraisals will be made in accordance with Form FCI–78, ''Request to Exclude Hail and Fire''.

(8) The commingled production of units will be allocated to such units in proportion to our liability on the harvested acreage of each unit.

g. A replanting payment may be made on any insured peanuts replanted after we have given consent and the acreage replanted is at least the lesser of 10 acres or 10 percent of the insured acreage for the unit.

(1) No replanting payment will be made on acreage:

(i) On which our appraisal exceeds 90 percent of the guarantee;

(ii) Initially planted prior to the date we determine reasonable; or

(iii) On which a replanting payment has been made during the current crop year.

(2) The replanting payment per acre will be your actual cost per acre for replanting but will not exceed $80.00 per acre, multiplied by your share.

If the information reported by you results in a lower premium than the actual premium determined to be due, the replanting payment will be reduced proportionately.

h. You must not abandon any acreage to us.

i. You may not bring suit or action against us unless you have complied with all policy provisions. If a claim is denied, you may sue us in the United States District Court under the provisions of 7 U.S.C. 1508(c). You must bring suit within 12 months of the date notice of denial is mailed to and received by you.

j. We will pay the loss within 30 days after we reach agreement with you on entry of a final judgment. In no instance will we be liable for interest or damages in connection with any claim for indemnity, whether we approve or disapprove such claim.

k. If you die, disappear, or are judicially declared incompetent, or if you are an entity other than an individual and such entity is dissolved after the peanuts are planted for any crop year, any indemnity will be paid to the person(s) we determine to be beneficially entitled thereto.

l. If you have other fire insurance, fire damage occurs during the insurance period, and you have not elected to exclude fire insurance from this policy, we will be liable for loss due to fire only for the smaller of:

(1) The amount of indemnity determined pursuant to this contract without regard to any other insurance; or

(2) The amount by which the loss from fire exceeds the indemnity paid or payable under such other insurance.

For the purposes of this section, the amount of loss from fire will be the difference between the fair market value of the production on the unit before the fire and after the fire.

10. Concealment or Fraud

We may void the contract on all crops insured without affecting your liability for premiums or waiving any right, including the right to collect any amount due us if, at any time, you have concealed or misrepresented any material fact or committed any fraud relating to the contract, and such voidance will be effective as of the beginning of the crop year with respect to which such act or omission occurred.

11. Transfer of Right to Indemnity on Insured Share

If you transfer any part of your share during the crop year, you may transfer your right to an indemnity. The transfer must be on our form and approved by us. We may collect the premium from either you or your transferee or both. The transferee will have all rights and responsibilities under the contract.

12. Assignment of Indemnity

You may assign to another party your right to an indemnity for the crop year, only on our form and with our approval. The assignee will have the right to submit the loss notices and forms required by the contract.

13. Subrogation (Recovery of Loss From a Third Party)

Because you may be able to recover all or a part of your loss from someone other than us, you must do all you can to preserve any such rights. If we pay you for your loss then your right of recovery will at our option belong to us. If we recover more than we paid you plus our expenses, the excess will be paid to you.

14. Records and Access to Farm

You must keep, for two years after the time of loss, records of the harvesting, storage, shipment, sale or other disposition of all peanuts produced on each unit including separate records showing the same information for production from any uninsured acreage. Any persons designated by us will have access to such records and the farm for purposes related to the contract.

15. Life of Contract: Cancellation and Termination

a. This contract will be in effect for the crop year specified on the application and may not be canceled by you for such crop year. Thereafter, the contract will continue in force for each succeeding crop year unless canceled or terminated as provided in this section.

b. This contract may be canceled by either you or us for any succeeding crop year by giving written notice on or before the cancellation date preceding such crop year.

c. This contract will be canceled if you do not furnish satisfactory records of the previous year's production to us on or before the cancellation date. If the insured, prior to the cancellation date, shows, to our satisfaction, that records are unavailable due to conditions beyond the insured's control, such as fire, flood or other natural disaster, the Field Actuarial Office may assign a yield for

that year. The assigned yield will not exceed the ten-year average.

d. This contract will terminate as to any crop year if any amount due us on this or any other contract with you is not paid on or before the termination date preceding such crop year for the contract on which the amount is due. The date of payment of the amount due:

(1) If deducted from an indemnity will be the date you sign the claim; or

(2) If deducted from payment under another program administered by the United States Department of Agriculture will be the date both such other payment and set off are approved.

e. The cancellation and termination dates are:

State and county	Cancellation and termination dates
Dual and La Salle Counties, Texas	February 15.
New Mexico; Oklahoma; Brown, Baylor, Callahan, Collingsworth, Commanche, Dallam, Eastland, Erath, Gaines, Garza, Hood, Jones, Montague, Motley, Palo Pinto, Parker, Somervell and Stonewall Counties, Texas and Virginia.	April 15.
All other Texas counties and all other states.	March 31.

f. If you die or are judicially declared incompetent, or if you are an entity other than an individual and such entity is dissolved, the contract will terminate as of the date of death, judicial declaration, or dissolution. If such event occurs after insurance attaches for any crop year, the contract will continue in force through the crop year and terminate at the end thereof. Death of a partner in a partnership will dissolve the partnership unless the partnership agreement provides otherwise. If two or more persons having a joint interest are insured jointly, death of one of the persons will dissolve the joint entity.

g. The contract will terminate if no premium is earned for three consecutive years.

16. Contract Changes

We may change any of the terms and provisions of the contract from year to year. If your price election at which indemnities are computed is no longer offered, the actuarial table will provide the price election which you are deemed to have elected. All contract changes will be available at your service office by December 31 preceding the cancellation date for counties with a April 15 cancellation date and by November 30 preceding the cancellation date for all other counties. Acceptance of any changes will be conclusively presumed in the absence of any notice from you to cancel the contract.

17. Meaning of Terms

For the purposes of peanut crop insurance:

a. *Actuarial table*—The forms and related material for the crop year approved by us which are available for public inspection in your service office, and which show the production guarantees, coverage levels, premium rates, prices for computing indemnities, practices, insurable and uninsurable acreage, and related information regarding peanut insurance in the county.

b. *ASCS*— The Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service of the United States Department of Agriculture.

c. *Average price per pound*—

(1) The average Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) price support per pound, by type, for Segregation I, Segregation II and III peanuts eligible to be valued as quota peanuts; or

(2) The highest non-quota price election provided by us for all CCC non-quota (additional) Segregation II and III peanuts.

d. *Average price support per pound*— The average price support level per pound by type for quota peanuts as announced by the United States Department of Agriculture under the peanut price support program.

e. *County*—The county shown on the application and:

(1) Any additional land located in a local producing area bordering on the county, as shown by the actuarial table; and

(2) Any land identified by an ASCS farm serial number for the county but physically located in another county.

f. *Crop year*—The period within which the peanuts are normally grown and will be designated by the calendar year in which the peanuts are normally harvested.

g. *Effective poundage marketing quota*—The farm marketing quota as established and recorded by ASCS.

h. *Harvest*—The completion of combining or threshing of peanuts.

i. *Insurable acreage*—The land classified as insurable by us and shown as such by the actuarial table.

j. *Insured*—The person who submitted the application accepted by us.

k. *Loss ratio*—The ratio of indemnity to premium.

l. *Person*—An individual, partnership, association, corporation, estate, trust, or other business enterprise or legal entity, and wherever applicable, a State, a political subdivision of a State, or any agency thereof.

m. *Replanting*—Performing the cultural practices necessary to replant insured acreage to the same crop.

n. *Replant payment*—That payment made to the insured in accordance with the provisions of section 9 of this policy which is subject to offset for premium owed.

o. *Service office*—The office servicing your contract as shown on the application for insurance or such other approved office as may be selected by you or designated by us.

p. *Tenant*—A person who rents land from another person for a share of the peanuts or a share of the proceeds therefrom.

q. *Unit*—All insurable acreage of peanuts in the county in which you have an insured share on the date of planting for the crop year and which is identified by a single ASCS farm serial number at the time insurance first attaches under this policy for the crop year. Units will be determined when the acreage is reported. We may reject or modify any ASCS reconstitution for the purpose of unit definition if the reconstitution was in whole or part to defeat the purpose of the Federal Crop Insurance Program or to gain disproportionate advantage under this policy. Errors in reporting units may be corrected by us when adjusting a loss.

r. *Value per pound*— The ''value per pound including loose shell kernels'', as shown on the United States Department of Agriculture ''Inspection Certificate and Sales Memorandum,'' except for Segregation II, III and non-quota (additional) peanuts for which the value per pound will be determined by us.

s. *Written agreement*— An agreement in writing between you and us which is in accordance with FCIC policy.

18. Descriptive Headings

The descriptive headings of the various policy terms and conditions are formulated for convenience only and are not intended to affect the construction or meaning of any of the provisions of the contract.

19. Determinations

All determinations required by the policy will be made by us. If you disagree with our determinations, you may obtain reconsideration of or appeal those determinations in accordance with Appeal Regulations.

20. Notices

All notices required to be given by you must be in writing and received by your service office within the designated time unless otherwise provided by the notice requirement. Notices required to be given immediately may be by telephone or in person and confirmed in writing. Time of the notice will be determined by the time of our receipt of the written notice.

21. Written Agreements

If provided for under the terms and conditions of the policy, written agreements between FCIC and the policyholder will be in accordance with the provisions of official procedures issued by FCIC.

[57 FR 52585, Nov. 4, 1992; 57 FR 56963, Dec. 2, 1992, as amended at 63 FR 31335, June 9, 1998]

PARTS 426–429 [RESERVED]

PART 430—SUGAR BEET CROP INSURANCE REGULATIONS

Subpart—Regulations for the 1986 and Succeeding Crop Years (1987 and Succeeding Crop Years in California and Arizona)

Sec.

430.1 Availability of sugar beet crop insurance.
430.2 Premium rates, production guarantees, coverage levels, and prices at which indemnities shall be computed.
430.3 OMB control numbers.
430.4 Creditors.
430.5 Good faith reliance on misrepresentation.
430.6 The contract.
430.7 The application and policy.

AUTHORITY: 7 U.S.C. 1506, 1516.

SOURCE: 51 FR 5150, Feb. 12, 1986, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart—Regulations for the 1986 and Succeeding Crop Years (1987 and Succeeding Crop Years in California and Arizona

§ 430.1 Availability of sugar beet crop insurance.

Insurance shall be offered under the provisions of this subpart on sugar beets in counties within the limits prescribed by and in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Crop Insurance Act, as amended. The counties shall be designated by the Manager of the Corporation from those approved by the Board of Directors of the Corporation.

§ 430.2 Premium rates, production guarantees, coverage levels, and prices at which indemnities shall be computed.

(a) The Manager shall establish premium rates, production guarantees, coverage levels, and prices at which indemnities shall be computed for sugar beets which will be included in the actuarial table on file in the applicable service offices for the county and which may be changed from year to year.

(b) At the time the application for insurance is made, the applicant will elect a coverage level and price at which indemnities will be computed

from among those levels and prices contained in the actuarial table for the crop year.

§ 430.3 OMB control numbers.

The OMB control numbers are contained in subpart H of part 400, title 7 CFR.

§ 430.4 Creditors.

An interest of a person in an insured crop existing by virtue of a lien, mortgage, garnishment, levy, execution, bankruptcy, involuntary transfer or other similar interest shall not entitle the holder of the interest to any benefit under the contract.

§ 430.5 Good faith reliance on misrepresentation.

Notwithstanding any other provision of the sugar beet insurance contract, whenever:

(a) An insured under a contract of crop insurance entered into under these regulations, as a result of a misrepresentation or other erroneous action or advice by an agent or employee of the Corporation: (1) Is indebted to the Corporation for additional premiums; or (2) has suffered a loss to a crop which is not insured or for which the insured is not entitled to an indemnity because of failure to comply with the terms of the insurance contract, but which the insured believed to be insured, or believed the terms of the insurance contract to have been complied with or waived; and

(b) The Board of Directors of the Corporation, or the Manager in cases involving not more than $100,000.00, finds that: (1) An agent or employee of the Corporation did in fact make such misrepresentation or take other erroneous action or give erroneous advice; (2) said insured relied thereon in good faith; and (3) to require the payment of the additional premiums or to deny such insured's entitlement to the indemnity would not be fair and equitable, such insured shall be granted relief the same as if otherwise entitled thereto. Requests for relief under this section must be submitted to the Corporation in writing.

§ 430.6 The contract.

The insurance contract shall become effective upon the acceptance by the Corporation of a duly executed application for insurance on a form prescribed by the Corporation. The contract shall cover the sugar beet crop as provided in the policy. The contract shall consist of the application, the policy, and the county actuarial table. Changes made in the contract shall not affect its continuity from year to year. The forms referred to in the contract are available at the applicable service offices.

§ 430.7 The application and policy.

(a) Application for insurance on a form prescribed by the Corporation must be made by any person to cover such person's share in the sugar beet crop as landlord, owner-operator, or tenant if the person wishes to participate in the program. The application shall be submitted to the Corporation at the service office on or before the applicable sales closing date on file in the service office.

(b) The Corporation may discontinue the acceptance of applications in any county upon its determination that the insurance risk is excessive, and also, for the same reason, may reject any individual application. The Manager of the Corporation is authorized in any crop year to extend the sales closing date for submitting applications in any county, by placing the extended date on file in the applicable service offices and publishing a notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER upon the Manager's determination that no adverse selectivity will result during the extended period. However, if adverse conditions should develop during such period, the Corporation will immediately discontinue the acceptance of applications.

(c) In accordance with the provisions governing changes in the contract contained in policies issued under FCIC regulations for the 1986 and succeeding crop years, a contract in the form provided for in this subpart will come into effect as a continuation of a sugar beet contract issued under such prior regulations, without the filing of a new application.

(d) The application for the 1986 and succeeding crop years is found at subpart D of part 400—General Administrative Regulations (7 CFR 400.37, 400.38) and may be amended from time to time for subsequent crop years. The provisions of the Sugar Beet Crop Insurance Policy for the 1986 and succeeding crop years (1987 and succeeding crop years in California and Arizona) are as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE CORPORATION

Sugar Beet Crop Insurance Policy

(This is a continuous contract. Refer to section 15.)

AGREEMENT TO INSURE: We will provide the insurance described in this policy in return for the premium and your compliance with all applicable provisions.

Throughout this policy, ''you'' and ''your'' refer to the insured shown on the accepted application and ''we,'' ''us,'' and ''our'' refer to the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS

1. Causes of Loss

a. The insurance provided is against unavoidable loss of production resulting from the following causes occurring within the insurance period:

(1) Adverse weather conditions;

(2) Fire;

(3) Insects;

(4) Plant disease;

(5) Wildlife;

(6) Earthquake;

(7) Volcanic eruption; or

(8) If applicable, failure of the irrigation water supply due to an unavoidable cause occurring after the beginning of planting; unless those causes are excepted, excluded, or limited by the actuarial table or section 9e(7).

b. We will not insure against any loss of production due to:

(1) The neglect, mismanagement, or wrongdoing of you, any member of your household, your tenants, or employees;

(2) The failure or breakdown of irrigation equipment or facilities;

(3) The failure to follow recognized good sugar beet irrigation practices;

(4) The failure to follow recognized good sugar beet farming practices;

(5) The impoundment of water by any governmental, public, or private dam or reservoir project; or

(6) Any cause not specified in section 1a as an insured loss.

2. Crop, Acreage, and Share Insured

a. The crop insured will be sugar beets grown under a contract with a processor for processing as sugar, which are grown on insured acreage and for which a guarantee and premium rate are set by the actuarial table.

b. The acreage insured for each crop year will be sugar beets planted on insurable acreage as designated by the actuarial table and in which you have a share, as reported by you or as determined by us, whichever we elect.

c. The insured share is your share as landlord, owner-operator, or tenant in the insured sugar beets at the time of planting. However, only for the purpose of determining the amount of indemnity, your share will not exceed your share on the earlier of:

(1) The time of loss; or

(2) The beginning of harvest.

d. We do not insure any acreage:

(1) If the farming practices carried out are not in accordance with the farming practices for which the premium rates have been established;

(2) Which is irrigated and an irrigated practice is not provided for in the actuarial table unless you elect to insure the acreage as nonirrigated by reporting it as insurable under section 3;

(3) Which is destroyed, it is practical to replant to sugar beets and such acreage is not replanted;

(4) Initially planted after the final planting date set by the actuarial table, unless you agree, in writing, on our form to coverage reduction;

(5) Of sugar beets not grown under a contract executed with a processor or excluded from the processor contract for, or during, the crop year (The contract must be executed and effective before you report your acreage);

(6) Planted to a type or variety of sugar beets not established as adapted to the area or excluded by the actuarial table;

(7) Planted to sugar beets:

(a) The preceding crop year in Michigan, Minnesota, North Dakota, and Ohio unless the acreage is designated as insurable by the actuarial table; or

(b) The two preceding crop years in all other states unless the acreage is designated as insurable by the actuarial table;

(8) In California, except Imperial county, planted before filing of the application until a normal stand is obtained;

(9) Of volunteer sugar beets; or

(10) Planted with another crop.

e. If insurance is provided for an irrigated practice you must report as irrigated only the acreage for which you have adequate facilities and water, at the time of planting, to carry out a good sugar beet irrigation practice.

f. Acreage which is planted for the development or production of hybrid seed or for experimental purposes is not insured, unless we agree, in writing, to insure such acreage.

g. We may limit the insured acreage to any acreage limitation established under any Act of Congress, if we advise you of the limit prior to planting.

3. Report of Acreage, Share, and Practice

You must report on our form:

a. All the acreage of sugar beets in the county in which you have a share;

b. The practice; and

c. Your share at the time of planting.

You must designate separately any acreage that is not insurable. You must report if you do not have a share in any sugar beets planted in the county. This report must be submitted annually on or before the reporting date established by the actuarial table. All indemnities may be determined on the basis of information you submit on this report. If you do not submit this report by the reporting date, we may elect to determine, by unit, the insured acreage, share, and practice or we may deny liability on any unit. Any report submitted by you may be revised only upon our approval.

4. Production Guarantees, Coverage Levels, and Prices for Computing Indemnities

a. The production guarantees, coverage levels, and prices for computing indemnities are contained in the actuarial table.

b. The second stage production guarantees are in the actuarial table. The first stage guarantee is 60 percent of the second stage guarantee. The stages are:

(1) First stage is from planting until July 1 except in California and Arizona where the first stage is from planting until the earlier of thinning or 90 days after planting. The first stage also applies to any acreage damaged in the first stage to the extent that growers in the area generally would not further care for the sugar beets;

(2) Second stage applies to all insured sugar beets after the first stage.

The production guarantee applicable to any acreage within a unit will be that established for the stage reached by the sugar beets on that acreage.

c. Coverage level 2 will apply if you do not elect a coverage level.

d. You may change the coverage level and price election on or before the sales closing date set by the actuarial table for submitting applications for the crop year.

e. You must furnish a report of production to use for the previous crop year prior to the sales closing date for the subsequent crop year as established by the actuarial table. If you do not provide the required production report we will assign a yield for the crop year for which the report is not furnished. The production report or assigned yield will be used to compute your production history for the purpose of determining your guarantee for the subsequent crop year. The yield assigned by us will be 75% of the yield assigned for the purpose of determining your guarantee for the present crop year. If you have filed a claim for the previous crop year, the yield determined in adjusting your indemnity claim will be used as your production report.

5. Annual Premium

a. The annual premium is earned and payable at the time of planting. The amount is computed by multiplying the production guarantee times the price election, times the premium rate, times the insured acreage, times your share at the time of planting.

b. Interest will accrue at the rate of one and one-quarter percent (1¼%) simple interest per calendar month, or any part thereof, on any unpaid premium balance starting on the first day of the month following the first premium billing date.

c. If you are eligible for a premium reduction in excess of 5 percent based on your insuring experience through the 1984 crop year (1985 crop year in California and Arizona) under the terms of the experience table contained in the sugar beet policy in effect for the 1985 crop year (1986 crop year in California and Arizona), you will continue to receive the benefit of that reduction subject to the following conditions:

(1) No premium reduction will be retained after the 1991 crop year;

(2) The premium reduction will not increase because of favorable experience;

(3) The premium reduction will decrease because of unfavorable experience in accordance with the terms of the policy in effect for the 1985 crop year (1986 crop year in California and Arizona);

(4) Once your loss ratio exceeds .80, no further premium reduction will apply; and

(5) Participation must be continuous.

6. Deduction for Debt

Any unpaid amount due us may be deducted from any indemnity payable to you, or from any replant payment, or from any loan or payment due you under any Act of Congress or program administered by the United States Department of Agriculture or its Agencies.

7. Insurance Period

Insurance attaches when the sugar beets are planted and ends at the earliest of:

(a) Total destruction of the sugar beets;

(b) Harvest of the sugar beets on the unit;

(c) Final adjustment of a loss; or

(d) The following calendar dates:

(1) July 15 for Arizona and Imperial County, California;

(2) The dates established by practice as contained in the actuarial table for all other California counties;
(3) November 25 in Ohio;
(4) December 31 in Texas; and
(5) November 15 in all other states.

8. Notice of Damage or Loss

a. In case of damage or probable loss:
(1) You must give us written notice if:
(a) You want our consent to replant sugar beets damaged due to any insured cause (see subsection 9f);
(b) During the period before harvest, the sugar beets on any unit are damaged and you decide not to further care for or harvest any part of them;
(c) You want our consent to put the acreage to another use; or
(d) After consent to put acreage to another use is given, additional damage occurs.
Insured acreage may not be put to another use until we have appraised the sugar beets and given written consent. We will not consent to another use until it is too late to replant. You must notify us when such acreage is replanted or put to another use.
(2) You must give us notice of probable loss at least 15 days before the beginning of harvest if you anticipate a loss on any unit.
(3) If probable loss is determined within 15 days prior to or during harvest, immediate notice must be given and a representative sample of the unharvested sugar beets (at least 10 feet wide and the entire length of the field) must remain unharvested for a period of 15 days from the date of notice unless we give you written consent to harvest the sample.
(4) In addition to the notices required by this section, if you are going to claim an indemnity on any unit, you must give us notice not later than 10 days after the earliest of:
(a) Total destruction of the sugar beets on the unit;
(b) Harvest of the unit; or
(c) The calendar date for the end of the insurance period.
b. You may not destroy or replant any of the sugar beets on which a replanting payment will be claimed until we give written consent.
c. You must obtain written consent from us before you destroy any of the sugar beets which are not to be harvested.
d. We may reject any claim for indemnity if you fail to comply with any of the requirements of this section or section 9.

9. Claim for Indemnity

a. Any claim for indemnity on a unit must be submitted to us on our form not later than 60 days after the earliest of:
(1) Total destruction of the sugar beets on the unit;
(2) Harvest of the unit; or
(3) The calendar date for the end of the insurance period.
b. We will not pay any indemnity unless you:
(1) Establish the total production of sugar beets on the unit and that any loss of production has been directly caused by one or more of the insured causes during the insurance period; and
(2) Furnish all information we require concerning the loss.
c. The indemnity will be determined on each unit by:
(1) Multiplying the insured acreage by the production guarantee;
(2) Subtracting therefrom the total production of sugar beets to be counted (see section 9e);
(3) Multiplying the remainder by the price election; and
(4) Multiplying this result by your share.
d. If the information reported by you under section 3 of the policy results in a lower premium than the actual premium determined to be due, the production guarantee on the unit will be computed on the information reported, but all production from insurable acreage, whether or not reported as insurable, will count against the production guarantee.
e. The total production (in tons) to be counted for a unit will include all harvested and appraised production.
(1) Any harvested production of undamaged sugar beets will be determined by:
(a) Dividing the average percentage of sugar in such sugar beets, by the percentage of sugar shown in the actuarial table; and
(b) Multiplying the results (rounded to three places) by the tons of such sugar beets.
The average percentage of sugar will be determined by the processor from individual tests taken at the time of delivery. If individual tests of sugar content are not made at the time of delivery, the factor will be 1.000.
(2) (a) The production to count from acreage damaged due to insurable causes occurring within the insurance period, will be determined by:
(i) Dividing the gross amount received for the damaged sugar beets (including cooperative stock, patronage refunds, dollar values, etc.) by the applicable price per pound of sugar;
(ii) Dividing that result by 2,000; and
(iii) Dividing that result by the factor contained in the actuarial table for that purpose.
(b) The applicable price per pound for sugar will be the local market price on the earlier of:
(i) The day the loss is adjusted; or
(ii) The day the damaged sugar beets are sold.
(c) If the price per pound received for the damaged sugar beets is less than the highest

average amount paid by the processor to any producer for sugar beets which were damaged by the cause of loss as claimed by you, you will be considered to have received that average amount per pound in determining the gross amount received.

(3) Appraised production to be counted will include:

(a) Unharvested production on harvested acreage and potential production lost due to uninsured causes;

(b) Not less than the guarantee for any acreage which is abandoned or put to another use without our prior written consent or damaged solely by an uninsured cause;

(c) Only the appraised production in excess of the difference between the first and second stage production guarantee for acreage not covered by (a) and (b) of this subsection (3) and which does not qualify for the second stage guarantee will be counted except as provided in (d) of this subsection (3); and

(d) The total appraisal for uninsured causes.

(4) There will be no adjustment for quality on any appraisal.

(5) Any appraisal we have made on insured acreage for which we have given written consent to be put to another use will be considered production unless such acreage is:

(a) Not put to another use before harvest of sugar beets becomes general in the county and reappraised by us;

(b) Further damaged by an insured cause and reappraised by us; or

(c) Harvested.

(6) The amount of production of any harvested or unharvested sugar beets may be determined on the basis of field appraisals or inspections conducted after the end of the insurance period.

(7) If you elect to exclude hail and fire as insured causes of loss and the sugar beets are damaged by hail or fire, appraisals will be made in accordance with Form FCI–78, ''Request to Exclude Hail and Fire.''

f. A replanting payment may be made on any insured sugar beets replanted after we have given consent and the acreage replanted is at least the lesser of 20 acres or 20 percent of the insured acreage for the unit, (as determined on the final planting date).

(1) No replanting payment will be made on acreage:

(a) On which our appraisal exceeds 90 percent of the second stage guarantee;

(b) Initially planted prior to the date established by the actuarial table; or

(c) On which a replanting payment has been made during the current crop year.

(2) The replanting payment per acre will be your actual cost per acre for replanting, but will not exceed one ton multiplied by the price election times your share.

(3) The Corporation will transfer the original liability to the replanted crop without reduction by the amount of the replant payment and without increase in the original premium charged for insurance coverage when the crop is replanted in accordance with the requirements of the original planting.

(4) If seasonal conditions dictate replanting by broadcast method, and such method differs from the requirements of the original planting, the Corporation will transfer the original liability to the replanted crop reduced by the amount of the replant payment and without increase in the original premuim charged for insurance coverage.

If the information reported by you results in a lower premium than the actual premium determined to be due, the replanting payment will be reduced proportionately.

g. You must not abandon any acreage to us.

h. Any suit against us for an indemnity must be brought in accordance with the provisions of 7 U.S.C. 1508(c). You must bring suit within 12 months of the date notice of denial of the claim is received by you.

i. An indemnity will not be paid unless you comply with all policy provisions.

j. We have a policy for paying your indemnity within 30 days of our approval of your claim, or entry of a final judgment against us. We will, in no instance, be liable for the payment of damages, attorney's fees, or other charges in connection with any claim for indemnity, whether we approve or disapprove such claim. We will, however, pay simple interest computed on the net indemnity ultimately found to be due by us or by a final judgment from and including the 61st day after the date you sign, date, and submit to us the properly completed claim for indemnity form, if the reason for our failure to timely pay is not due to your failure to provide information or other material necessary for the computation or payment of the indemnity. The interest rate will be that established by the Secretary of the Treasury under Section 12 of the Contract Disputes Act of 1978 (41 U.S.C. 611), and published in the FEDERAL REGISTER semiannually on or about January 1 and July 1. The interest rate to be paid on any indemnity will vary with the rate announced by the Secretary of the Treasury.

k. If you die, disappear, or are judicially declared incompetent, or if you are an entity other than an individual and such entity is dissolved after the sugar beets are planted for any crop year, any indemnity will be paid to the persons determined to be beneficially entitled thereto.

l. If you have other fire insurance, fire damage occurs during the insurance period, and you have not elected to exclude fire insurance from this policy, we will be liable for loss due to fire only for the smaller of the amount:

(1) Of indemnity determined pursuant to this contract without regard to any other insurance; or

(2) By which the loss from fire exceeds the indemnity paid or payable under such other insurance.

For the purpose of this section, the amount of loss from fire will be the difference between the fair market value of the production on the unit before the fire and after the fire.

10. Concealment or Fraud

We may void the contract on all crops insured without affecting your liability for premiums or waiving any right, including the right to collect any amount due us if, at any time, you have concealed or misrepresented any material fact or committed any fraud relating to the contract. Such voidance will be effective as of the beginning of the crop year with respect to which such act or omission occurred.

11. Transfer of Right to Indemnity on Insured Share

If you transfer any part of your share during the crop year, you may transfer your right to an indemnity. The transfer must be made on our form and approved by us. We may collect the premium from either you or your transferee or both. The transferee will have all rights and responsibilities under the contract.

12. Assignment of Indemnity

You may assign to another party your right to an indemnity for the crop year, only on our form and with our approval. The assignee will have the right to submit the loss notices and forms required by the contract.

13. Subrogation (Recovery of Loss From a Third Party)

Because you may be able to recover all or a part of your loss from someone other than us, you must do all you can to preserve any such right. If we pay you for your loss, then your right of recovery will at our option belong to us. If we recover more than we paid you plus our expenses, the excess will be paid to you.

14. Records and Access to Farm

You must keep, for two years after the time of loss, records of the harvesting, storage, shipment, sale, or other disposition of all sugar beets produced on each unit, including separate records showing the same information for production from any uninsured acreage. Failure to keep and maintain such records may, at our option, result in cancellation of the contract prior to the crop year to which the records apply, assignment of production to units by us, or a determination that no indemnity is due. Any person designated by us will have access to such records and the farm for purposes related to the contract.

15. Life of Contract: Cancellation and Termination

a. This contract will be in effect for the crop year specified on the application and may not be canceled by you for such crop year. Thereafter, the contract will continue in force for each succeeding crop year unless canceled or terminated as provided in this section.

b. This contract may be canceled by either you or us for any succeeding crop year by giving written notice on or before the cancellation date preceding such crop year.

c. This contract will terminate as to any crop year if any amount due us on this or any other contract with you is not paid on or before the termination date preceding such crop year for the contract on which the amount is due. The date of payment of the amount due if deducted from:

(1) An indemnity, will be the date you sign the claim; or

(2) Payment under another program administered by the United States Department of Agriculture, will be the date both such other payment and setoff are approved.

d. The cancellation and termination dates are:

State and county	Cancellation and termination dates
Arizona and Imperial County, California	August 31.
All other California Counties	March 31,
All other states	April 15.

e. The contract will terminate if no premium is earned for 3 consecutive years.

16. Contract Changes

We may change any terms and provisions of the contract from year to year. If your price election at which indemnities are computed is no longer offered, the actuarial table will provide the price election which you are deemed to have elected. All contract changes will be available at your service office by:

(a) April 30 preceding the cancellation date for Arizona and Imperial County, California;

(b) November 30 preceding the cancellation date for all other California counties;

(c) December 31 preceding the cancellation date for all other states.

Acceptance of changes will be conclusively presumed in the absence of notice from you to cancel the contract.

17. Meaning of Terms

For the purposes of sugar beet crop insurance:

a. *Actuarial table* means the forms and related material for the crop year approved by us which are available for public inspection in your service office, and which show the production guarantees, coverage levels, premium rates, prices for computing indemnities, practices, insurable and uninsurable acreage, and related information regarding sugar beet insurance in the county.

b. *ASCS* means the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service of the United States Department of Agriculture.

c. *County* means:

(1) The county shown on the application;

(2) Any additional land located in a local producing area bordering on the county, as shown by the actuarial table; and

(3) Any land identified by the same ASCS farm serial number for the county but physically located in another county within the State.

d. *Crop year* means the period within which the sugar beets are normally grown and designated by the calendar year in which the sugar beets are normally harvested; however, in California and Arizona, it will be the period from planting until the applicable date for the end of the insurance period and is designated by:

(1) The calendar year in which planted if planted on or before July 15; or

(2) The next calendar year if planted after July 15.

e. *Harvest* means the completion of topping and lifting of sugar beets on any acreage for delivery to a processor.

f. *Insurable acreage* means the land classified as insurable by us and shown as such by the actuarial table.

g. *Insured* means the person who submitted the application accepted by us.

h. *Loss ratio* means your ratio of indemnity to premium.

i. *Normal stand* means the number of live plants after thinning required to produce an average yield per acre for the area.

j. *Person* means an individual, partnership, association, corporation, estate, trust, or other legal entity, and wherever applicable, a State or a political subdivision or agency of a State.

k. *Replanting* means performing the cultural practices necessary to replant insured acreage to sugar beets.

l. *Replant payment* means that payment made to the insured in accordance with the provisions of subsection 9.f. of this policy which payment is subject to offset for premium owed.

m. *Service office* means the office servicing your contract as shown on the application for insurance or such other approved office as may be selected by you or designated by us.

n. *Tenant* means a person who rents land from another person for a share of the sugar beets or a share of the proceeds therefrom.

o. *Unit* means all insurable acreage of sugar beets in the county on the date of planting for the crop year:

(1) In which you have a 100 percent share; or

(2) Which is owned by one entity and operated by another entity on a share basis.

Land rented for cash, a fixed commodity payment, or any consideration other than a share in the sugar beets on such land will be considered as owned by the lessee. Land which would otherwise be on unit may be divided according to applicable guidelines on file in your service office. Units will be determined when the acreage is reported. Errors in reporting units may be corrected by us to conform to applicable guidelines when adjusting a loss. We may consider any acreage and share thereof reported by or for your spouse or child or any member of your household to be your bona fide share or the bona fide share of any person having an interest therein.

18. Descriptive Headings

The descriptive headings of the various policy terms and conditions are formulated for convenience only and are intended to affect the construction or meaning of any of the provisions of the contract.

19. Determinations

All determinations required by the policy will be made by us. If you disagree with our determinations, you may obtain reconsideration of or appeal those determinations in accordance with Appeal Regulations.

20. Notices

All notices required to be given by you must be in writing and received by your service office within the designated time unless otherwise provided by the notice requirement. Notices required to be given immediately may be by telephone or in person and confirmed in writing. Time of the notice will be determined by the time of our receipt of the written notice.

21. Notwithstanding the terms of the crop insurance policy and any contract for crop insurance under the provisions of this part, coverage under the terms of such crop insurance policy will be effective subject to the availability of appropriations.

[51 FR 5150, Feb. 12, 1986, as amended at 51 FR 29205—29207, Aug. 15, 1986; 51 FR 45296, Dec. 18, 1986; 52 FR 3214, Feb. 3, 1987; 52 FR 6775, Mar. 5, 1987; 52 FR 17547, 17548, May 11, 1987; 54 FR 20509, May 12, 1989; 55 FR 35888, Sept. 4, 1990; 55 FR 50815, Dec. 11, 1990; 58 FR 66250, Dec. 20, 1993]

PARTS 431–432 [RESERVED]

PART 433—DRY BEAN CROP INSURANCE REGULATIONS

Subpart—Regulations for the 1986 Through 1996 Crop Years

Sec.

433.1 Availability of dry bean crop insurance.
433.2 Premium rates, production guarantees, coverage levels, and prices at which indemnities shall be computed.
433.3 OMB control numbers.
433.4 Creditors.
433.5 Good faith reliance on misrepresentation.
433.6 The contract.
433.7 The application and policy.

AUTHORITY: 7 U.S.C. 1506(l), 1506(p).

SOURCE: 50 FR 10202, Mar. 14, 1985, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart—Regulations for the 1986 Through 1996 Crop Years

§ 433.1 Availability of dry bean crop insurance.

Insurance shall be offered under the provisions of this subpart on dry beans in counties within the limits prescribed by and in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Crop Insurance Act, as amended. The counties shall be designated by the Manager of the Corporation from those approved by the Board of Directors of the Corporation.

§ 433.2 Premium rates, production guarantees, coverage levels, and prices at which indemnities shall be computed.

(a) The Manager shall establish premium rates, production guarantees, coverage levels, and prices at which indemnities shall be computed for dry beans which will be included in the actuarial table on file in applicable service offices for the county and which may be changed from year to year.

(b) At the time the application for insurance is made, the applicant will elect a coverage level and price at which indemnities will be computed from among those levels and prices contained in the actuarial table for the crop year.

§ 433.3 OMB control numbers.

The information collection requirements contained in these regulations (7 CFR part 433) have been approved by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) under the provisions of 44 U.S.C. Chapter 35 and have been assigned OMB numbers 0563–0003 and 0563–0007.

§ 433.4 Creditors.

An interest of a person in an insured crop existing by virtue of a lien, mortgage, garnishment, levy, execution, bankruptcy, involuntary transfer or other similar interest shall not entitle the holder of the interest to any benefit under the contract.

§ 433.5 Good faith reliance on misrepresentation.

Notwithstanding any other provision of the dry bean insurance contract, whenever:

(a) An insured under a contract of crop insurance entered into under these regulations, as a result of a misrepresentation or other erroneous action or advice by an agent or employee of the Corporation; (1) is indebted to the Corporation for additional premiums; or (2) has suffered a loss to a crop which is not insured or for which the insured is not entitled to an indemnity because of failure to comply with the terms of the insurance contract, but which the insured believed to be insured, or believed the terms of the insurance contract to have been complied with or waived; and

(b) The Board of Directors of the Corporation, or the Manager in cases involving not more than $100,000.00, finds that: (1) An agent or employee of the Corporation did in fact make such misrepresentation or take other erroneous action or give erroneous advice; (2) said insured relied thereon in good faith; and (3) to require the payment of the additional premiums or to deny such insured's entitlement to the indemnity would not be fair and equitable, such insured shall be granted relief the same as if otherwise entitled thereto. Application for relief under this section must be submitted to the Corporation in writing.

§ 433.6 The contract.

The insurance contract shall become effective upon the acceptance by the Corporation of a duly executed application for insurance on a form prescribed

by the Corporation. The contract shall cover the dry bean crop as provided in the policy. The contract shall consist of the application, the policy, and the county actuarial table. Any changes made in the contract shall not affect its continuity from year to year. The forms referred to in the contract are available at the service offices.

§433.7 The application and policy.

(a) Application for insurance on a form prescribed by the Corporation may be made by any person to cover such person's share in the dry bean crop as landlord, owner-operator, or tenant. The application shall be submitted to the Corporation at the service office on or before the applicable closing date on file in the service office.

(b) The Corporation may discontinue the acceptance of applications in any county upon its determination that the insurance risk is excessive and also, for the same reason, may reject any individual application. The Manager of the Corporation is authorized in any crop year to extend the closing date for submitting applications in any county, by placing the extended date on file in the applicable service offices and publishing a notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER upon the Manager's determination that no adverse selectivity will result during the period of such extension. However, if adverse conditions should develop during such period, the Corporation will immediately discontinue the acceptance of applications.

(c) In accordance with the provisions governing changes in the contract contained in policies issued under FCIC regulations for the 1986 and succeeding crop years, a contract in the form provided for in this subpart will come into effect as a continuation of a dry bean contract issued under such prior regulations, without the filing of a new application.

(d) The application for the 1986 and succeeding crop years is found at subpart D or part 400—General Administrative Regulations (7 CFR 400.37, 400.38). The provisions of the Dry Bean Insurance Policy for the 1986 through 1996 crop years are as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE CORPORATION

Dry Bean Crop Insurance Policy

(This is a continuous contract. Refer to section 15.)

AGREEMENT TO INSURE: We will provide the insurance described in this policy in return for the premium and your compliance with all applicable provisions.

Throughout this policy, ''you'' and ''your'' refer to the insured shown on the accepted Application and ''we,'' ''us,'' and ''our'' refer to the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS

1. Causes of Loss

a. The insurance provided is against unavoidable loss of production resulting from the following causes occurring within the insurance period:

(1) Adverse weather conditions;
(2) Fire;
(3) Insects;
(4) Plant disease;
(5) Wildlife;
(6) Earthquake;
(7) Volcanic eruption; or
(8) If applicable, failure of the irrigation water supply due to an unavoidable cause occurring after the beginning of planting;

unless those causes are excepted, excluded, or limited by the actuarial table or section 9f(5).

b. We will not insure against any loss of production due to:

(1) The neglect, mismanagement, or wrongdoing of you, any member of your household, your tenants, or employees;
(2) The failure to follow recognized good bean farming practices;
(3) The failure or breakdown of irrigation equipment or facilities;
(4) The failure to follow good bean irrigation practices;
(5) The impoundment of water by any governmental, public, or private dam or reservoir project; or
(6) Any cause not specified in section 1a as an insured loss.

2. Crop Acreage, and Share Insured

a. The crop insured will be dry beans (''beans'') and will consist of:

(1) Dry edible beans, planted for harvest as dry beans, of a class designated in the actuarial table; and

(2) Bush varieties of garden seed beans (contract seed beans), planted for harvest as seed and grown under a contract (with a seed company executed before the acreage reporting date), which are grown on insured acreage and for which a guarantee and premium rate are provided by the actuarial table.

In addition to the classes of dry beans listed on the actuarial table for your county, we will insure other classes of beans provided:

(i) The class you intend to plant has been demonstrated to be adapted to the area. (Evidence of adaptability includes results of test plots and recommendations by universities and seed companies. Two years of personal experience producing the class in your production area may be submitted for this requirement.);

(ii) You submit your production report and prices received by the sales closing date, or the test plot results and price information on or before the sales closing date; and

(iii) We provide you, in writing, an approved insurance offer which you accept in writing.

b. An instrument in the form of a ''lease'' under which you retain control of the acreage on which the insured beans are grown and which provides for delivery of the beans under certain conditions and at a stipulated price will, for the purpose of this contract, be treated as a contract under which you have the share in the beans.

c. The acreage insured for each crop year will be beans planted on insurable acreage as designated by the actuarial table and in which you have a share, as reported by you or as determined by us, whichever we elect.

d. The insured share is your share as landlord, owner-operator, or tenant in the insured beans at the time of planting. However, only for the purpose of determining the amount of indemnity, your share will not exceed your share on the earlier of:

(1) The time of loss; or

(2) The beginning of harvest.

e. We do not insure any acreage:

(1) Of bush varieties of garden seed beans not grown under contract or excluded from the contract for, or during, the crop year;

(2) If the farming practices carried out are not in accordance with the farming practices for which the premium rates have been established;

(3) Which is irrigated and an irrigated practice is not provided for by the actuarial table unless you elect to insure the acreage as nonirrigated by reporting it as insurable under section 3;

(4) Which is destroyed, it is practical to replant to the same varietal group of garden seed beans or the same varietal group of dry edible beans, and such acreage is not replanted;

(5) Initially planted after the final planting date contained in the actuarial table unless you agree, in writing, on our form to coverage reduction;

(6) Of volunteer beans;

(7) Planted to a class of dry edible beans or a bush variety of garden seed beans not established as adapted to the area or excluded by the actuarial table;

(8) Which does not meet the rotation requirements designated by the actuarial table; or

(9) Planted with a crop other than beans.

f. If insurance is provided for an irrigated practice you must report as irrigated only the acreage for which you have adequate facilities and water at the time of planting to carry out a good bean irrigation practice.

g. Unless otherwise provided by the actuarial table, insurance will attach only on acreage initially planted in rows far enough apart to permit cultivation, however, if insured acreage is destroyed and replanted by broadcasting, drilling, or in rows too close to permit cultivation, it will be regarded as insured acreage.

h. Any acreage of beans which is destroyed and replanted to an insurable class of dry edible beans or bush varieties of garden seed beans will be regarded as insured acreage.

i. Acreage which is planted for the development or production of hybrid seed or for experimental purposes is not insured unless we agree, in writing, to insure such acreage.

j. We may limit the insured acreage to any acreage limitation established under any Act of Congress if we advise you of the limit prior to planting.

3. Report of Acreage, Share, and Practice

You must report on our form:

a. All the acreage of beans in the county in which you have a share;

b. The practice; and

c. Your share at the time of planting.

You must designate separately any acreage that is not insurable. You must report if you do not have a share in any beans planted in the county. This report must be submitted annually on or before the reporting date established by the actuarial table. All indemnities may be determined on the basis of information you submit on this report. If you do not submit this report by the reporting date, we may elect to determine, by unit, the insured acreage, share, and practice or we may deny liability on any unit. Any report submitted by you may be revised only upon our approval.

4. Production Guarantees, Coverage Levels, and Prices for Computing Indemnities

a. The production guarantees, coverage levels, and prices for computing indemnities are contained in the actuarial table.

b. Coverage level 2 will apply if you do not elect a coverage level.

c. You may change the coverage level and price election on or before the sales closing date as established by the actuarial table for submitting applications for the crop year.

d. You must furnish a report of production to us for the previous crop year prior to the sales closing date for the subsequent crop year as established by the actuarial table. If

you do not provide the required production report we will assign a yield for the crop year for which the report is not furnished. The production report or assigned yield will be used to compute your production history for the purpose of determining your guarantee for the subsequent crop year. The yield assigned by us will be 75% of the yield assigned for the purpose of determining your guarantee for the present crop year. If you have filed a claim for the previous crop year, the yield determined in adjusting your indemnity claim will be used as your production report.

5. Annual Premium

a. The annual premium is earned and payable at the time of planting. The amount is computed by multiplying the production guarantee times the price election, times the premium rate, times the insured acreage, times your share at the time of planting.

b. Interest will accrue at the rate of one and one-quarter percent (1¼%) simple interest per calendar month, or any part thereof, on any unpaid premium balance starting on the first day of the month following the first premium billing date.

c. If you are eligible for a premium reduction in excess of 5 percent based on your insuring experience through the 1984 crop year under the terms of the experience table contained in the dry bean policy for the 1985 crop year, you will continue to receive the benefit of that reduction subject to the following conditions:

(1) No premium reduction will be retained after the 1991 crop year;

(2) The premium reduction will not increase because of favorable experience;

(3) The premium reduction will decrease because of unfavorable experience in accordance with the terms of the 1985 policy;

(4) Once the loss ratio exceeds .80, no further premium reduction will apply; and

(5) Participation must be continuous.

6. Deduction for Debt

Any unpaid amount due us may be deducted from any indemnity payable to you, or from any replant payment, or from any loan or payment due you under any Act of Congress or program administered by the United States Department of Agriculture or its Agencies.

7. Insurance Period

Insurance attaches when the beans are planted and ends at the earliest of:

a. Total destruction of the beans;

b. Combining, threshing, or removal from the field;

c. Final adjustment of a loss; or

d. November 15 of the calendar year in which the beans are normally harvested.

8. Notice of Damage or Loss

a. In case of damage or probable loss:

(1) You must give us written notice if:

(a) You want our consent to replant beans damaged due to any insured cause (See section 9.g.);

(b) During the period before harvest, the beans on any unit are damaged and you decide not to further care for or harvest any part of them;

(c) You want our consent to put the acreage to another use; or

(d) After consent to put acreage to another use is given, additional damage occurs.

Insured acreage may not be put to another use until we have appraised the beans and given written consent. We will not consent to another use until it is too late to replant. You must notify us when such acreage is replanted or put to another use.

(2) You must give us notice of probable loss at least 15 days before the beginning of harvest if you anticipate a loss on any unit.

(3) If probable loss is later determined, immediate notice must be given and a representative sample of the unharvested beans (at least 10 feet wide and the entire length of the field) must remain unharvested for a period of 15 days from the date of notice, unless we give you written consent to harvest the sample.

(4) In addition to the notices required by this section, if you are going to claim an indemnity on any unit, you must give us notice not later than 10 days after the earliest of:

(a) Total destruction of the beans on the unit;

(b) Harvest of the unit; or

(c) The calendar date for the end of the insurance period.

b. You may not destroy or replant any of the beans on which a replanting payment will be claimed until we give written consent.

c. You must obtain written consent from us before you destroy any of the beans which are not to be harvested.

d. We may reject any claim for indemnity if you fail to comply with any of the requirements of this section or section 9.

9. Claim for Indemnity

a. Any claim for indemnity on a unit must be submitted to us on our form not later than 60 days after the earliest of:

(1) Total destruction of the beans on the unit;

(2) Harvest of the unit; or

(3) The calendar date for the end of the insurance period.

b. We will not pay any indemnity unless you:

(1) Establish the total production of beans on the unit and that any loss of production has been directly caused by one or more of

the insured causes during the insurance period; and

(2) Furnish all information we require concerning the loss.

c. The indemnity will be determined on each unit of dry edible beans by:

(1) Multiplying the insured acreage by the production guarantee;

(2) Subtracting therefrom the total production of dry edible beans to be counted (see section 9f);

(3) Multiplying the remainder by the price election; and

(4) Multiplying this result by your share.

d. The amount of indemnity on each unit of bush varieties of garden seed beans will be determined by subtracting the value of production from the dollar amount of insurance and multiplying the remainder by the insured share.

(1) The value of production is obtained by multiplying, by variety, the total production to be counted by the applicable price per pound at which indemnities will be computed and totaling such amounts. The applicable price per pound at which indemnities will be computed will be the lesser of the amount designated by:

(a) The actuarial table; or

(b) The contract with the seed company.

(2) The dollar amount of insurance is obtained by multiplying, by variety, the production guarantee per acre by the insured acreage, and the result by the price per pound at which indemnities will be computed and totaling such amounts. The price per pound at which indemnities will be computed will be the lesser of the amount designated by:

(a) The actuarial table; or

(b) The contract with the seed company.

e. If the information reported by you under section 3 of the policy results in a lower premium than the actual premium determined to be due, the production guarantee on the unit will be computed on the information reported, but all production from insurable acreage, whether or not reported as insurable, will count against the production guarantee.

f. The total production (in pounds) to be counted for a unit will include all harvested and appraised production.

(1) Mature dry edible bean production:

(a) Which otherwise is not eligible for quality adjustment will be reduced .12 percent for each .1 percentage point of moisture in excess of 18.0 percent;

(b) Of the classes of pea and medium white with a pick in excess of 4 percent due to insurable causes and of any other classes which, due to insurable causes, does not grade No. 2 or better, in accordance with the Official United States Grain Standards, will be adjusted by multiplying the number of pounds of such beans by the conversion factor designated by the actuarial table for the applicable grade or pick; or

(c) Which, due to insurable causes, does not meet any U.S. Grade or pick shown in the actuarial table, or would not meet these requirements if properly handled, or if a conversion factor is not designated by the actuarial table, any mature beans which do not grade No. 2 or better in accordance with the Office United States Grain Standards, will be adjusted by:

(i) Dividing the value per hundredweight of such beans by the price per hundredweight of U.S. No. 2 beans (except that for the classes of pea and medium while, the price will be the local market price per hundredweight for these classes with a 4 percent pick); and

(ii) Multiplying the result by the number of pounds of such beans.

The applicable price for No. 2 beans will be the local market price on the earlier of the day the loss is adjusted or the day such beans were sold.

(2) Appraised production to be counted will include:

(a) Unharvested production on harvested acreage and potential production lost due to uninsured causes and failure to follow recognized good bean farming practices;

(b) Not less than the guarantee for any acreage which is abandoned or put to another use without our prior written consent or damaged solely by an uninsured cause; and

(c) Any appraised production on unharvested acreage.

(3) Any appraisal we have made on insured acreage for which we have given written consent to be put to another use will be considered production unless such acreage is:

(a) Not put to another use before harvest of beans becomes general in the county and reappraised by us;

(b) Further damage by an insured cause and reappraised by us; or

(c) Harvested.

(4) The amount of production of any unharvested beans may be determined on the basis of field appraisals conducted after the end of the insurance period.

(5) If you elect to exclude hail and fire as insured causes of loss and the beans are damaged by hail or fire, appraisals will be made in accordance with Form FCI–78, ''Request to Exclude Hail and Fire.''

g. A replanting payment may be made on any insured beans replanted after we have given consent and the acreage replanted is at least the lesser of 20 acres or 20 percent of the insured acreage for the unit, as determined on the final planting date.

(1) No replanting payment will be made on acreage:

(a) On which our appraisal exceeds 90 percent of the guarantee;

(b) Initially planted prior to the date established by the actuarial table; or

(c) On which a replanting payment has been made during the current crop year.

(2) The replanting payment per acre will be your actual cost per acre for replanting but will not exceed the product obtained by multiplying 100 pounds times the price election, times your share.

(3) The Corporation will transfer the original liability to the replanted crop without reduction by the amount of the replant payment and without increase in the original premium charged for insurance coverage when the crop is replanted in accordance with the requirements of the original planting.

(4) If seasonal conditions dictate replanting by broadcast method, and such method differs from the requirements of the original planting, the Corporation will transfer the original liability to the replanted crop reduced by the amount of the replant payment and without increase in the original premium charged for insurance coverage.

If the information reported by you results in a lower premium than the actual premium determined to be due, the replanting payment will be reduced proportionately.

h. You must not abandon any acreage to us.

i. You may not sue us unless you have complied with all policy provisions. If a claim is denied, you may sue us in the United States District Court under the provisions of 7 U.S.C. 1508(c). You must bring suit within 12 months of the date notice of denial is received by you.

j. We have a policy for paying your indemnity within 30 days of our approval of your claim, or entry of a final judgment against us. We will, in no instance, be liable for the payment of damages, attorney's fees, or other charges in connection with any claim for indemnity, whether we approve or disapprove such claim. We will, however, pay simple interest computed on the net indemnity ultimately found to be due by us or by a final judgment from and including the 61st day after the date you sign, date, and submit to us the properly completed claim form, if the reason for our failure to timely pay is not due to your failure to provide information or other material necessary for the computation or payment of the indemnity. The interest rate will be that established by the Secretary of the Treasury under section 12 of the Contract Dispute Act of 1978 (41 U.S.C. 611), and published in the FEDERAL REGISTER semiannually on or about January 1 and July 1. The interest rate to be paid on any indemnity will vary with the rate announced by the Secretary of the Treasury.

k. If you die, disappear, or are judicially declared incompetent, or if you are an entity other than an individual and such entity is dissolved after the beans are planted for any crop year, any indemnity will be paid to the persons determined to beneficially entitled thereto.

l. If you have other fire insurance, fire damage occurs during the insurance period, and you have not elected to exclude fire insurance from this policy, we will be liable for loss due to fire only for the smaller of the amount:

(1) Of indemnity determined pursuant to this contract without regard to any other insurance; or

(2) By which the loss from fire exceeds the indemnity paid or payable under such other insurance.

For the purpose of this section, the amount of loss from fire will be the difference between the fair market value of the production on the unit before the fire and after the fire.

10. Concealment or Fraud

We may void the contract on all crops insured without affecting your liability for premiums or waiving any right, including the right to collect any amount due us if, at any time, you have concealed or misrepresented any material fact or committed any fraud relating to the contract. Such voidance will be effective as of the beginning of the crop year with respect to which such act or omission occurred.

11. Transfer of Right to Indemnity on Insured Share

If you transfer any part of your share during the crop year, you may transfer your right to an indemnity. The transfer must be on our form and approved by us. We may collect the premium from either you or your transferee or both. The transferee will have all rights and responsibilities under the contract.

12. Assignment of Indemnity

You may assign to another party your right to an indemnity for the crop year, only on our form and with approval. The assignee will have the right to submit the loss notices and forms required by the contract.

13. Subrogation (Recovery of Loss From a Third Party)

Because you may be able to recover all or a part of your loss from someone other than us, you must do all you can to preserve any such right. If we pay you for your loss, then your right of recovery will at our option belong to us. If we recover more than we paid you plus our expenses, the excess will be paid to you.

14. Records and Access to Farm

You must keep, for two years after the time of loss, records of the harvesting, storage, shipment, sale, or other disposition of all beans produced on each unit, including separate records showing the same information for production from any uninsured acreage. Failure to keep and maintain such records may, at our option, result in cancellation of the contract prior to the crop year to which the records apply, assignment of production to units by us, or a determination that no indemnity is due. Any person designated by us will have access to such records and the farm for purposes related to the contract.

15. Life of Contract: Cancellation and Termination

a. This contract will be in effect for the crop year specified on the application and may not be canceled by you for such crop year. Thereafter, the contract will continue in force for each succeeding crop year unless canceled or terminated as provided in this section.

b. This contract may be canceled by either you or us for any succeeding crop year by giving written notice on or before the cancellation date preceding such crop year.

c. This contract will terminate as to any crop year if any amount due us on this or any other contract with you is not paid on or before the termination date preceding such crop year for the contract on which the amount is due. The date of payment of the amount due if deducted from:

(1) An indemnity will be the date you sign the claim; or

(2) Payment under another program administered by the United States Department of Agriculture will be the date both such other payment and setoff are approved.

d. The cancellation and termination dates are:

State	Cancellation and termination dates
California	March 31.
All other states.	April 15.

e. If you die or are judicially declared incompetent, or if you are an entity other than an individual and such entity is dissolved, the contract will terminate as of the date of death, judicial declaration, or dissolution. If such event occurs after insurance attaches for any crop year, the contract will continue in force through the crop year and terminate at the end thereof. Death of a partner in a partnership will dissolve the partnership unless the partnership agreement provides otherwise. If two or more persons having a joint interest are insured jointly, death of one of the persons will dissolve the joint entity.

f. The contract will terminate if no premium is earned for 3 consecutive years.

16. Contract Changes

We may change any terms and provisions of the contract from year to year. If your price election at which indemnities are computed is no longer offered, the actuarial table will provide the price election which you are deemed to have elected. All contract changes will be available at your service office by December 31 preceding the cancellation date (February 15, 1997, for the 1997 crop year only). Acceptance of any change will be conclusively presumed in the absence of any notice from you to cancel the contract.

17. Meaning of Terms

For the purposes of dry bean crop insurance:

a. *Actuarial table* means the forms and related material for the crop year approved by us which are available for public inspection in your service office, and which show the production guarantees, coverage levels, premium rates, prices for computing indemnities, practices, insurable and uninsurable acreage, and related information regarding dry bean insurance in the county.

b. *ASCS* means the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service of the United States Department of Agriculture.

c. *County* means: (1) The county shown on the application;

(2) Any additional land located in a local producing area bordering on the county, as shown by the actuarial table; and

(3) Any land identified by an ASCS farm serial number for the county but physically located in another county.

d. *Crop year* means the period within which the beans are normally grown and will be designated by the calendar year in which the beans are normally harvested.

e. *Harvest* means the completion of combining or threshing of beans on the unit.

f. *Insurable acreage* means the land classified as insurable by us and shown as such by the actuarial table.

g. *Insured* means the person who submitted the application accepted by us.

h. *Loss ratio* means the ratio of indemnity to premium.

i. *Person* means an individual, partnership, association, corporation, estate, trust, or other legal entity, and wherever applicable, a State, a political subdivision of a State, or any agency thereof.

j. *Pick* means the percentage, on a weight basis, of the defects such as splits, damaged (including discolored) beans, contrasting classes, and foreign material remaining in the beans after dockage has been removed by the proper use of screens or sieves.

k. *Replanting* means performing the cultural practices necessary to replant insured acreage to dry beans.

l. *Replant payment* means that payment made to the insured in accordance with the provisions of subsection 9.g. of this policy which payment is subject to offset for premium owed.

m. *Service office* means the office servicing your contract as shown on the application for insurance or such other approved office as may be selected by you or designated by us.

n. *Tenant* means a person who rents land from another person for a share of the beans or a share of the proceeds therefrom.

o. *Unit* means all insurable acreage of either dry edible beans or bush varieties of garden seed beans in the county on the date of planting for the crop year:

(1) In which you have a 100 percent share; or

(2) Which is owned by one entity and operated by another entity on a share basis.

Land rented for cash, a fixed commodity payment, or any consideration other than a share in the beans on such land will be considered as owned by the lessee. Land which would otherwise be one unit may be divided according to applicable guidelines on file in your service office. Units will be determined when the acreage is reported. Errors in reporting units may be corrected by us to conform to applicable guidelines when adjusting a loss. We may consider any acreage and share thereof reported by or for your spouse or child or any member of your household to be your bona fide share or the bona fide share of any other person having an interest therein.

18. Descriptive Headings

The descriptive headings of the various policy terms and conditions are formulated for convenience only and are not intended to affect the construction or meaning of any provisions of the contract.

19. Determinations

All determinations required by the policy will be made by us. If you disagree with our determinations, you may obtain reconsideration of or appeal those determinations in accordance with Appeal Regulations.

20. Notices

All notices required to be given by you must be in writing and received by your service office within the designated time unless otherwise provided by the notice requirement. Notices required to be given immediately may be by telephone or in person and confirmed in writing. Time of the notice will be determined by the time of our receipt of the written notice.

[50 FR 10202, Mar. 14, 1985, as amended by Amdt. 1, 50 FR 49520, Dec. 3, 1985; 50 FR 52758, Dec. 26, 1985; 51 FR 7546, Mar. 5, 1986; 51 FR 29205—29207, Aug. 15, 1986; 51 FR 45296, Dec. 18, 1986; 52 FR 3214, Feb. 3, 1987; 52 FR 17547, 17548, May 11, 1987; 54 FR 20510, May 12, 1989; 55 FR 50816, Dec. 11, 1990; 61 FR 68543, Dec. 30, 1996; 62 FR 6105, Feb. 11, 1997]

PART 434 [RESERVED]

PART 435—TOBACCO (QUOTA PLAN) CROP INSURANCE REGULATIONS; REGULATIONS FOR THE 1985 THROUGH 1998 CROP YEARS

Sec.

435.1 Availability of quota plan tobacco crop insurance.
435.2 Premium rates, production guarantees, coverage levels, and prices at which indemnities shall be computed.
435.3 OMB control numbers.
435.4 Creditors.
435.5 Good faith reliance on misrepresentation.
435.6 The contract.
435.7 The application and policy.

AUTHORITY: 7 U.S.C. 1506(l), 1506(p).

SOURCE: 50 FR 2951, Jan. 23, 1985, unless otherwise noted.

§ 435.1 Availability of quota plan tobacco crop insurance.

Insurance shall be offered under the provisions of this subpart on tobacco in counties within the limits prescribed by and in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Crop Insurance Act, as amended. The counties shall be designated by the Manager of the Corporation from those approved by the Board of Directors of the Corporation.

§ 435.2 Premium rates, production guarantees, coverage levels, and prices at which indemnities shall be computed.

(a) The Manager shall establish premium rates, production guarantees, coverage levels, and prices at which indemnities shall be computed for tobacco which will be included in the actuarial table on file in service offices for the county and which may be changed from year to year.

(b) At the time application for insurance is made, the applicant will elect a coverage level and price at which indemnities will be computed from among those levels and prices contained in the actuarial table for the crop year.

§ 435.3 OMB control numbers.

The information collection requirements contained in these regulations (7 CFR part 435) have been approved by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) under the provisions of 44 U.S.C. Chapter 35 and have been assigned OMB numbers 0563–0003 and 0563–0007.

§ 435.4 Creditors.

An interest of a person in an insured crop existing by virtue of a lien, mortgage, garnishment, levy, execution, bankruptcy, involuntary transfer or other similar interest shall not entitle the holder of the interest to any benefit under the contract.

§ 435.5 Good faith reliance on misrepresentation.

Notwithstanding any other provision of the tobacco insurance contract, whenever—

(a) An insured person under a contract of crop insurance entered into under these regulations, as a result of a misrepresentation or other erroneous action or advice by an agent or employee of the Corporation (1) is indebted to the Corporation for additional premiums, or (2) has suffered a loss to a crop which is not insured or for which the insured person is not entitled to an indemnity because of failure to comply with the terms of the insurance contract, but which the insured person believed to be insured, or believed the term of the insurance contract to have been complied with or waived, and

(b) The Board of Directors of the Corporation, or the Manager in cases involving not more than $100,000.00, finds that: (1) An agent or employee of the Corporation did in fact make such misrepresentation or take other erroneous action or give, erroneous advice; (2) said insured person relied thereon in good faith; and (3) to required the payment of the additional premiums or to deny such insured's entitlement to the indemnity would not be fair and equitable, such insured person shall be granted relief the same as if otherwise entitled thereto.

Application for relief under this section must be submitted to the Corporation in writing.

§ 435.6 The contract.

The insurance contract shall become effective upon the acceptance by the Corporation of a duly executed application for insurance on a form prescribed by the Corporation. The contract shall cover the tobacco crop as provided in the policy. The contract shall consist of the application, the policy, and the county actuarial table. Any changes made in the contract shall not affect its continuity from year to year. The forms referred to in the contract are available at the applicable service offices.

§ 435.7 The application and policy.

(a) Application for insurance on a form prescribed by the Corporation may be made by any person to cover such person's share in the tobacco crop as landlord, owner-operator, or tenant. The application shall be submitted to the Corporation at the service office on or before the applicable closing date on file in the service office.

(b) The Corporation may discontinue the acceptance of applications in any county upon its determination that the insurance risk is excessive, and also, for the same reason, may reject any individual application. The Manager of the Corporation is authorized in any crop year to extend the closing date for submitting applications in any county, by placing the extended date on file in the applicable service offices and publishing a notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER upon the Manager's determination that no adverse selectivity will result during the period of such extension. However, if adverse conditions should develop during such period, the Corporation will immediately discontinue the acceptance of applications.

(c) In accordance with the provisions governing changes in the contract contained in policies issued under FCIC regulations for the 1985 and succeeding

crop years, a contract in the form provided for in this subpart will come into effect as a continuation of a tobacco contract issued under such prior regulations, without the filing of a new application.

(d) The application is found at subpart D of part 400—General Administrative Regulations (7 CFR 400.37, 400.38). The provisions of the Tobacco (Quota Plan) Insurance Policy for the 1985 through 1998 crop years are as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE CORPORATION

Quota Plan of Tobacco—Crop Insurance Policy

(This is a continuous contract. Refer to section 15.)

AGREEMENT TO INSURE: We will provide the insurance described in this policy in return for the premium and your compliance with all applicable provisions.

Throughout this policy, ''you'' and ''your'' refer to the insured shown on the accepted Application and ''we, ''us'' and ''our'' refer to the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS

1. Causes of Loss

a. The insurance provided is against unavoidable loss of production resulting from the following causes occurring within the insurance period:

(1) Adverse weather conditions;

(2) Fire;

(3) Insects;

(4) Plant disease;

(5) Wildlife;

(6) Earthquake;

(7) Volcanic eruption; or

(8) Failure of the irrigation water supply due to an unavoidable cause occurring after the beginning of planting;

unless those causes are excepted, excluded, or limited by the actuarial table or section 9d(6).

b. We will not insure against any loss of production due to:

(1) The neglect, mismanagement or wrongdoing of you, any member of your household, your tenants or employees;

(2) The failure to follow recognized good tobacco farming practices;

(3) The impoundment of water by any governmental, public or private dam or reservoir project; or

(4) Any cause not specified in section 1a as an insured loss.

2. Crop, Acreage, Insured Poundage Quota, and Share Insured

a. The crop insured will be tobacco of the type shown as insurable in the actuarial table, which is grown on insured acreage, and for which a premium rate is provided by the actuarial table.

b. The acreage insured for each crop year will be an insurable type of tobacco planted on insurable acreage and in which you have a share, as reported by you or as determined by us, whichever we elect.

c. The insured share will be your share as landlord, owner-operator, or tenant in the insured tobacco at the time of planting.

d. We do not insure any acreage:

(1) If the farming practices carried out are not in accordance with the farming practices for which the premium rates have been established;

(2) On which the tobacco was destroyed for the purpose of conforming with any other program administered by the United States Department of Agriculture;

(3) Which is destroyed, it is practical to replant to tobacco, and such acreage was not replanted;

(4) Initially planted after the final planting date contained in the actuarial table, unless you agree to coverage reduction on our form;

(5) Planted to tobacco of a discount variety under provisions of the tobacco price support program;

(6) Planted to a type or variety of tobacco not established as adapted to the area or excluded by the actuarial table;

(7) Designated as uninsurable by the actuarial table; or

(8) Planted for experimental purposes.

e. The insured poundage quota for each crop year will be the effective poundage marketing quota applicable to the unit as provided under ASCS Tobacco Marketing Quota Regulations for the crop year plus any additional poundage you intend to produce on the unit that crop year, as reported by you or as determined by us, whichever we elect.

However:

(1) The insured poundage quota may not include any amount which would be subject to a marketing quota penalty under ASCS Tobacco Marketing Quota Regulations;

(2) The poundage marketing quota may be reduced for any carryover tobacco to be marketed under the poundage quota applicable to the unit when such poundage reduction is clearly specified by you in filing the acreage and quota report;

(3) The insured poundage quota will never exceed the pounds obtained by multiplying the insured acres by the applicable farm yield per acre; and

(4) Unless otherwise provided by the actuarial table, for any crop year in which tobacco poundage marketing quota regulations

are not in effect, the insured poundage quota will be the pounds obtained by multiplying the applicable farm yield per acre times the lower of the reported or insured acreage on the unit.

f. If insurance is provided for an irrigated practice:

(1) You must report as irrigated only the acreage for which you have adequate facilities and water to carry out a good tobacco irrigation practice at the time of planting; and

(2) Any loss of production caused by failure to carry out a good tobacco irrigation practice, except failure of the water supply from an unavoidable cause occurring after the beginning of planting, will be considered as due to an uninsured cause. The failure or breakdown of irrigation equipment or facilities will not be considered as a failure of the water supply from an unavoidable cause.

(3) Insurance will not attach on an irrigated basis to acreage otherwise insurable on such basis unless it is designated as irrigated at the time the acreage is reported.

g. We may limit the insured acreage to any acreage limitation established under any Act of Congress, if we advise you of the limit prior to planting.

3. Report of Acreage, Share, and Poundage Quota

You must report on our form:

a. All the acreage of insurable types of tobacco in the county in which you have a share;

b. Your share at the time of planting; and

c. The effective poundage marketing quota applicable to the unit as provided under ASCS Tobacco Marketing Quota Regulations plus any additional poundage you intend to produce on the unit in that crop year. Such poundage marketing quota may be reduced for any carryover tobacco to be marketed under the poundage quota applicable to the unit provided such poundage reduction is clearly specified in filing the acreage and quota report. The quota so reported will not be subject to change by you.

You must designate separately any acreage that is not insurable. You must report if you do not have a share in any tobacco planted in the county. This report must be submitted annually on or before the reporting date established by the actuarial table. All indemnities may be determined on the basis of information you have submitted on this report. If you do not submit this report by the reporting date, we may elect to determine by unit the insured acreage, share, and practice or we may deny liability on any unit. Any report submitted by you may be revised only upon our approval.

4. Amounts of Insurance and Coverage Levels

a. The coverage levels are contained in the actuarial table.

b. The amount of insurance for a unit will be the dollar amount determined by multiplying the insured poundage quota for the unit by the percentage guarantee for the applicable coverage level established by the actuarial table and multiplying this product by the current year's support price for type 31 tobacco (rounded to the nearest cent) less six cents per pound for warehouse charges.

c. Coverage level 2 will apply if you have not elected a coverage level.

d. You may change the coverage level on or before the closing date for submitting applications for the crop year as established by the actuarial table.

e. You must furnish a report of production to use for the previous crop year prior to the sales closing date for the subsequent crop year as established by the actuarial table. If you do not provide the required production report we will assign a yield for the crop year for which the report is not furnished. The production report or assigned yield will be used to compute your production history for the purpose of determining your guarantee for the subsequent crop year. The yield assigned by us will be 75% of the yield assigned for the purpose of determining your guarantee for the present crop year. If you have filed a claim for the previous crop year, the yield determined in adjusting your indemnity claim will be used as your production report.

5. Annual Premium

a. The annual premium is earned and payable at the time of planting. The amount is computed by multiplying the amount of insurance for the unit times the premium rate, times your share at the time of planting.

b. Interest will accrue at the rate of one and one-quarter percent (1¼%) simple interest per calendar month, or any part thereof, on any unpaid premium balance starting on the first day of the month following the first premium billing date.

c. If you are eligible for a premium reduction in excess of 5 percent based on your insuring experience through the 1983 crop year under the terms of the Experience Table contained in the tobacco policy for the 1984 crop year, you will continue to receive the benefit of that reduction subject to the following conditions:

(1) No premium reduction will be retained after the 1991 crop year;

(2) The premium reduction will not increase because of favorable experience;

(3) The premium reduction will decrease because of unfavorable experience in accordance with the terms of the 1984 policy;

(4) Once the loss ratio exceeds .80 no further premium reduction will apply; and

(5) Participation must be continuous.

6. Deductions for Debt

Any unpaid amount due us may be deducted from any indemnity payable to you or from any loan or payment due you under any Act of Congress or program administered by the United States Department of Agriculture or its Agencies.

7. Insurance Period

Insurance attaches when the tobacco is planted and ends at the earliest of:

a. Total destruction of the tobacco;

b. Weighing-in at the tobacco warehouse;

c. Removal of the tobacco from the unit (except for curing, grading, packing or immediate delivery to the tobacco warehouse);

d. Final adjustment of a loss; or

e. February 28, immediately following the normal harvest period.

8. Notice of Damage or Loss

a. In case of damage or probable loss:

(1) You must give us written notice if:

(a) During the period before harvest, the tobacco on any unit is damaged and you decide not to further care for or harvest any part of it;

(b) You want our consent to put the acreage to another use; or

(c) After consent to put acreage to another use is given, additional damage occurs.

Insured acreage may not be put to another use until we have appraised the tobacco and given written consent. We will not consent to another use until it is too late to replant. You must notify us when such acreage is put to another use.

(2) You must give us notice at least 15 days before the beginning of harvest if you anticipate a loss on any unit.

(3) If probable loss is later determined, immediate notice must be given. A representative sample of the unharvested tobacco (at least 10 feet wide and the entire length of the field) must remain unharvested for a period of 15 days from the date of notice, unless we give you written consent to harvest the sample.

(4) Notice must be given immediately if any tobacco is destroyed or damaged by fire during the insurance period.

(5) If tobacco is not to be sold through auction warehouses and an indemnity is to be claimed, notice must be given in sufficient time to allow us to inspect the cured tobacco prior to its sale or other disposition.

(6) In addition to the notices required by this section, if you are going to claim an indemnity on any unit, we must be given notice not later than 30 days after the earliest of:

(a) Total destruction of the tobacco on the unit;

(b) The date marketing or other disposal of the insured tobacco on the unit is completed; or

(c) The calendar date for the end of the insurance period.

b. You must obtain written consent from us before you destroy any of the tobacco which is not to be harvested.

c. We may reject any claim for indemnity if any of the requirements of this section or section 9 are not complied with.

9. Claim for Indemnity

a. Any claim for indemnity on a unit must be submitted to us on our form not later than 60 days after the earliest of:

(1) Total destruction of the tobacco on the unit;

(2) The date marketing or other disposal of the insured tobacco on the unit is completed; or

(3) The calendar date for the end of the insurance period.

b. We will not pay any indemnity unless you:

(1) Establish the total production of tobacco on the unit and that any loss of production has been directly caused by one or more of the insured causes during the insurance period; and

(2) Furnish all information we require concerning the loss.

c. The indemnity will be determined on each unit by:

(1) Subtracting from the amount of insurance for the unit, the value of the total production of tobacco to be counted (see section 9d); and

(2) Multiplying the remainder by your share.

d. The value of the total production to be counted for a unit will include the value of all harvested and appraised production.

(1) Production to count will include:

(a) The gross returns (less six cents per pound for warehouse charges) from tobacco sold on the warehouse floor;

(b) The fair market value of the tobacco sold other than on the warehouse floor;

(c) The fair market value of the tobacco harvested and not sold;

(d) The fair market value of any unharvested tobacco as if such tobacco were harvested and cured; and

(e) The current year's support price per pound (less six cents per pound for warehouse charges) for appraisals made by us for poor farming practices or uninsured causes of loss. (If a price support program is not in effect, such appraised production will be valued at the market price for the current crop year.)

(2) To enable us to determine the fair market value of tobacco not sold through auction warehouses, we must be given the opportunity to inspect such tobacco before it is

sold, contracted to be sold, or otherwise disposed of and, if the best offer you receive for any such tobacco is considered by us to be inadequate, to obtain additional offers on your behalf.

(3) The value of appraised production to be counted will include:

(a) The value of unharvested production on harvested acreage and potential production lost due to uninsured causes and failure to follow recognized good tobacco farming practices;

(b) Not less than the average amount of insurance per insured acre for the unit for any acreage which is abandoned or put to another use without our prior written consent or damaged solely by an uninsured cause;

(c) Not less than 35 percent of the average amount of insurance per insured acre for the unit for all other unharvested acreage.

(4) Any appraisal we have made on insured acreage for which we have given written consent to be put to another use will be considered production unless such acreage is:

(a) Not put to another use before harvest of tobacco becomes general in the county;

(b) Harvested; or

(c) Further damaged by an insured cause before the acreage is put to another use.

(5) The amount of production of any unharvested tobacco may be determined on the basis of field appraisals conducted after the end of the normal harvest period.

(6) If you have elected to exclude hail and fire as insured causes of loss and the tobacco is damaged by hail or fire, appraisals will be made in accordance with Form FCI–78, ''Request to Exclude Hail and Fire''.

(7) The commingled production of units will be allocated to such units in proportion to our liability on the harvested acreage of each unit.

e. You must not abandon any acreage to us.

f. You may not bring suit or action against us unless you have complied with all policy provisions. If a claim is denied, you may sue us in the United States District Court under the provisions of 7 U.S.C. 1508(c). You must bring suit within 12 months of the date notice of denial is mailed to and received by you.

g. We have a policy for paying your indemnity within 30 days of our approval of your claim, or entry of a final judgment against us. We will, in no instance, be liable for the payment of damages, attorney's fee, or other charges in connection with any claim for indemnity, whether we approve or disapprove such claim. We will, however, pay simple interest computed on the net indemnity ultimately found to be due by us or by a final judgment from and including the 61st day after the date you sign, date and submit to us the properly completed claim form indemnity form, if the reason for our failure to timely pay is not due to your failure to provide information or other material necessary for the computation or payment of the indemnity. The interest rate will be that established by the Secretary of the Treasury under section 12 of the Contract Disputes Act of 1978 (41 U.S.C. 611), and published in the FEDERAL REGISTER semi-annually on or about January 1 and July 1. The interest rate to be paid on any indemnity will vary with the rate announced by the Secretary of the Treasury. Interest will be paid in accordance with this section beginning with all claims for payment of indemnity initially filed on or after March 1, 1985.

h. If you die, disappear, or are judicially declared incompetent, or if you are an entity other than an individual and such entity is dissolved after the tobacco is planted for any crop year, any indemnity will be paid to the person(s) we determine to be beneficially entitled thereto.

i. If you have other fire insurance, fire damage occurs during the insurance period, and you have not elected to exclude fire insurance from this policy, we will be liable for loss due to fire only for the smaller of:

(1) The amount of indemnity determined pursuant to this contract without regard to any other insurance; or

(2) The amount by which the loss from fire exceeds the indemnity paid or payable under such other insurance. For the purposes of this section, the amount of loss from fire will be the difference between the fair market value of the production on the unit before the fire and after the fire.

10. Concealment or Fraud

We may void the contract on all crops insured without affecting your liability for premiums or waiving any right, including the right to collect any amount due us if, at any time, you have concealed or misrepresented any material fact or committed any fraud relating to the contract, and such voidance will be effective as of the beginning of the crop year with respect to which such act or omission occurred.

11. Transfer of Right to Indemnity on Insured Share

If you transfer any part of your share during the crop year, you may transfer your right to an indemnity. The transfer must be on our form and approved by us. We may collect the premium from either you or your transferee or both. The transferee will have all rights and responsibilities under the contract.

12. Assignment of Indemnity

You may assign to another party your right to an indemnity for the crop year, only on our form and with our approval. The assignee will have the right to submit the loss notices and forms required by the contract.

13. Subrogation (Recovery of Loss From a Third Party)

Because you may be able to recover all or a part of your loss from someone other than us, you must do all you can to preserve any such rights. If we pay you for your loss then your right of recovery will at our option belong to us. If we recover more than we paid you plus our expenses, the excess will be paid to you.

14. Records and Access to Farm

You must keep, for two years after the time of loss, records of the harvesting, storage, shipment, sale or other disposition of all tobacco produced on each unit including separate records showing the same information for production from any uninsured acreage. Any person designated by us will have access to such records and the farm for purposes related to the contract.

15. Life of Contract: Cancellation and Termination

a. This contract will be in effect for the crop year specified on the application and may not be canceled by you for such crop year. Thereafter, the contract will continue in force for each succeeding crop year unless canceled or terminated as provided in this section.

b. This contract may be canceled by either you or us for any succeeding crop year by giving written notice on or before the cancellation date preceding such crop year.

c. This contract will terminate as to any crop year if any amount due us on this or any other contract with you is not paid on or before the termination date preceding such crop year for the contract on which the amount is due. The date of payment of the amount due:

(1) If deducted from an indemnity will be the date you sign the claim; or

(2) If deducted from payment under another program administered by the United States Department of Agriculture will be the date both such other payment and set off are approved.

d. The cancellation and termination dates are April 15.

e. If you die or are judicially declared incompetent, or if you are an entity other than an individual and such entity is dissolved, the contract will terminate as of the date of death, judicial declaration, or dissolution. If such event occurs after insurance attaches for any crop year, the contract will continue in force through the crop year and terminate at the end thereof. Death of a partner in a partnership will dissolve the partnership unless the partnership agreement provides otherwise. If two or more persons having a joint interest are insured jointly, death of one of the persons will dissolve the joint entity.

f. The contract will terminate if no premium is earned for 3 consecutive years.

16. Contract Changes

We may change any terms and provisions of the contract from year to year. All contract changes will be available at your service office by December 31 preceding the cancellation date except that, for the 1985, 1986 transition only, all contract changes will be available at your service office by January 20, 1986. Acceptance of any change will be conclusively presumed in the absence of any notice from you to cancel the contract.

17. Meaning of Terms

For the purposes of quota tobacco crop insurance:

a. *Actuarial table* means the forms and related material for the crop year approved by us which are available for public inspection in your service office, and which show the coverage levels, premium rates, practices, insurable and uninsurable acreage, and related information regarding tobacco insurance in the county.

b. *ASCS* means the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service of the United States Department of Agriculture.

c. *Carryover tobacco* means any tobacco on hand from the previous year's production.

d. *County* means the county shown on the application and:

(1) Any additional land located in a local producing area bordering on the county, as shown by the actuarial table; and

(2) Any land identified by an ASCS Farm Serial Number for the county but physically located in another county.

e. *Crop year* means the period within which the tobacco is normally grown and will be designated by the calendar year in which the tobacco is normally harvested.

f. *Effective poundage marketing quota* means the farm marketing quota as established and recorded by ASCS.

g. *Farm yield* means the yield per acre used by ASCS in establishing the basic farm marketing poundage quota for the tobacco farm, unless we have established a yield for the farm in the actuarial table.

h. *Harvest* means the completion of cutting of tobacco on any acreage from which acreage at least 20 percent of the amount of tobacco in pounds per acre (obtained by multiplying the applicable insured poundage quota for the unit by the applicable percentage of guarantee shown in the actuarial table for such acreage and dividing this result by the insured acreage in the unit) is cut.

i. *Insurable acreage* means that acreage planted to an insurable type of tobacco excluding any acreage designated as noninsurable by the actuarial table.

j. *Insured* means the person who submitted the application accepted by us.

k. *Loss ratio* means the ratio of indemnity(ies) to premium(s).

l. *Market Price* for a crop year means the average auction price for the applicable type (less six cents per pound for warehouse charges) in the belt or area. The market price will be designated by the actuarial table.

m. *Person* means an individual, partnership, association, corporation, estate, trust, or other business enterprise or legal entity, and wherever applicable, a State, a political subdivision of a State, or any agency thereof.

n. *Planting* means transplanting the tobacco plant from the bed to the field.

o. *Rounded* means rounding up for ½ and above and rounding down for less than ½.

p. *Service office* means the office servicing your contract as shown on the application for insurance or such other approved office as may be selected by you or designated by us.

q. *Support price per pound* means the average price support level per pound for the insured type of tobacco as announced by the United States Department of Agriculture under the tobacco price support program. For any crop year in which a price support for the insured type is not in effect, the market price for that crop year will be used.

r. *Tenant* means a person who rents land from another person for a share of the tobacco or a share of the proceeds therefrom.

s. *Unit* means all insurable acreage of an insurable type of tobacco in the county in which you have an insured share on the date of planting for the crop year and which is identified by a single ASCS Farm Serial Number at the time insurance first attaches under this policy for the crop year. Units will be determined when the acreage is reported. We may reject or modify any ASCS reconstitution for the purpose of unit definition if the reconstitution was in whole or part to defeat the purpose of the Federal Crop Insurance Program or to gain disproportionate advantage under this policy. Errors in reporting units may be corrected by us when adjusting a loss.

18. Descriptive Headings

The descriptive headings of the various policy terms and conditions are formulated for convenience only and are not intended to affect the construction or meaning of any of the provisions of the contract.

19. Determinations

All determinations required by the policy will be made by us. If you disagree with our determinations, you may obtain reconsideration of or appeal those determinations in accordance with Appeal Regulations.

20. Notices

All notices required to be given by you must be in writing and received by your service office within the designated time unless otherwise provided by the notice requirement. Notices required to be given immediately may be by telephone or in person and confirmed in writing. Time of the notice will be determined by the time of our receipt of the written notice.

21. Notwithstanding the terms of the crop insurance policy and any contract for crop insurance under the provisions of this part, coverage under the terms of such crop insurance policy will be effective subject to the availability of appropriations.

[50 FR 2951, Jan. 23, 1985, as amended at 50 FR 49027, Nov. 29, 1985; 50 FR 52758, Dec. 26, 1985; 51 FR 7546, Mar. 5, 1986; 51 FR 29205—29207, Aug. 15, 1986; 51 FR 45296, Dec. 18, 1986; 52 FR 3214, Feb. 3, 1987; 52 FR 6775, Mar. 5, 1987; 54 FR 20372, May 11, 1989; 55 FR 35888, Sept. 4, 1990; 63 FR 34782, June 26, 1998]

PART 436 [RESERVED]

PART 437—SWEET CORN CROP INSURANCE REGULATIONS FOR THE 1985 THROUGH 1997 CROP YEARS

Sec.

437.1 Availability of sweet corn crop insurance.
437.2 Premium rates, production guarantees, coverage levels, and prices at which indemnities shall be computed.
437.3 OMB control numbers.
437.4 Creditors.
437.5 Good faith reliance on misrepresentation.
437.6 The contract.
437.7 The application and policy.

AUTHORITY: 7 U.S.C. 1506(l), 1506(p).

SOURCE: 50 FR 1825, Jan. 14, 1985, unless otherwise noted.

§ 437.1 Availability of sweet corn crop insurance.

Insurance shall be offered under the provisions of this subpart on sweet corn in counties within the limits prescribed by and in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Crop Insurance Act, as amended. The counties shall be designated by the Manager of the Corporation from those approved by the Board of Directors of the Corporation.

§ 437.2 Premium rates, production guarantees, coverage levels, and prices at which indemnities shall be computed.

(a) The Manager shall establish premium rates, production guarantees, coverage levels, and prices at which indemnities shall be computed for sweet corn which will be included in the actuarial table on file in service offices for the county and which may be changed from year to year.

(b) At the time the application for insurance is made, the applicant will elect a coverage level and price at which indemnities will be computed from among those levels and prices contained in the actuarial table for the crop year.

§ 437.3 OMB control numbers.

The information collection requirements contained in these regulations (7 CFR part 437) have been approved by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) under the provisions of 44 U.S.C. Chapter 35 and have been assigned OMB Nos. 0563–0003 and 0563–0007.

§ 437.4 Creditors.

An interest of a person in an insured crop existing by virtue of a lien, mortgage, garnishment, levy, execution, bankruptcy, involuntary transfer or other similar interest shall not entitle the holder of the interest to any benefit under the contract.

§ 437.5 Good faith reliance on misrepresentation.

Notwithstanding any other provision of the sweet corn insurance contract, whenever

(a) An insured person under a contract of crop insurance entered into under these regulations, as a result of a misrepresentation or other erroneous action or advice by an agency or employee of the Corporation (1) is indebted to the Corporation for additional premiums, or (2) has suffered a loss to a crop which is not insured or for which the insured person is not entitled to an indemnity because of failure to comply with the terms of the insurance contract, but which the insured person believed to be insured, or believed the terms of the insurance contract to have been complied with or waived, and

(b) The Board of Directors of the Corporation, or the Manager in cases involving not more than $100,000.00, finds that: (1) An agent or employee of the Corporation did in fact make such misrepresentation or take other erroneous action or give erroneous advice; (2) said insured person relied thereon in good faith; and (3) to require the payment of the additional premiums or to deny such insured's entitlement to the indemnity would not be fair and equitable, such insured person shall be granted relief the same as if otherwise entitled thereto. Application for relief under this section must be submitted to the Corporation in writing.

§ 437.6 The contract.

The insurance contract shall become effective upon the acceptance by the Corporation of a duly executed application for insurance on a form prescribed by the Corporation. The contract shall cover the sweet corn crop as provided in the policy. The contract shall consist of the application, the policy, and the county actuarial table. Any changes made in the contract shall not affect its continuity from year to year. The forms referred to in the contract are available at the applicable service offices.

§ 437.7 The application and policy.

(a) Application for insurance on a form prescribed by the Corporation may be made by any person to cover such person's share in the sweet corn crop as landlord, owner-operator, or tenant. The application shall be submitted to the Corporation at the service office on or before the applicable closing date on file in the service office.

(b) The Corporation may discontinue the acceptance of applications in any county upon its determination that the insurance risk is excessive, and also, for the same reason, may reject any individual application. The Manager of the Corporation is authorized in any crop year to extend the closing date for submitting applications in any county, by placing the extended date on file in

the applicable service office and publishing a notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER upon the Manager's determination that no adverse selectivity will result during the period of such extension. However, if adverse conditions should develop during such period, the Corporation will immediately discontinue the acceptance of applications.

(c) In accordance with the provisions governing changes in the contract contained in policies issued under FCIC regulations for the 1985 and succeeding crop years, a contract in the form provided for in this subpart will come into effect as a continuation of a sweet corn contract issued under such prior regulations, without the filing of a new application.

(d) The application is found at subpart D of part 400, General Administrative Regulations (7 CFR 400.37, 400.38). The provisions of the Sweet Corn Insurance Policy for the 1985 through 1997 crop years are as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE CORPORATION

Sweet Corn—Crop Insurance Policy

(This is a continuous contract. Refer to section 15.)

AGREEMENT TO INSURE: We will provide the insurance described in this policy in return for the premium and your compliance with all applicable provisions.

Throughout this policy, ''you'' and ''your'' refer to the insured shown on the accepted Application and ''we,'' ''us'' and ''our'' refer to the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS

1. Causes of Loss

a. The insurance provided is against unavoidable loss of production resulting from the following causes occurring within the insurance period:

(1) Adverse weather conditions;
(2) Fire;
(3) Insects;
(4) Plant disease;
(5) Wildlife;
(6) Earthquake;
(7) Volcanic eruption; or
(8) Failure of the irrigation water supply due to an unavoidable cause occurring after the beginning of planting;

unless those causes are excepted, excluded, or limited by the actuarial table or section 9e(5).

b. We will not insure against any loss of production due to:

(1) Sweet corn not being timely harvested, unless it is determined that, due to unusual weather conditions, a substantial number of acres of sweet corn in the area were ready for harvest at the same time;
(2) The neglect, mismanagement, or wrongdoing of you, any member of your household, your tenants or employees;
(3) The failure to follow recognized good sweet corn farming practices;
(4) The impoundment of water by any governmental, public or private dam or reservoir project; or
(5) Any cause not specified in section 1a as an insured loss.

2. Crop, Acreage, and Share Insured

a. The crop insured will be canning and freezing sweet corn grown on insured acreage, for which a guarantee and premium rate are provided by the actuarial table.

b. The acreage insured for each crop year will be sweet corn planted on insurable acreage as designated by the actuarial table and in which you have a share, as reported by you or as determined by us, whichever we elect.

c. The insured share will be your share as landlord, owner-operator, or tenant in the insured sweet corn at the time of planting.

d. We do not insure any acreage:

(1) Of sweet corn not grown under a contract executed with a processor or excluded from the processor contract for, or during, the crop year (The contract must be executed and effective before you report your acreage.);
(2) If the farming practices carried out are not in accordance with the farming practices for which the premium rates have been established;
(3) Which is irrigated and an irrigated practice is not provided by the actuarial table unless you elect to insure the acreage as nonirrigated by reporting it as insurable under section 3;
(4) Which is destroyed, it is practical to replant to sweet corn, and such acreage is not replanted;
(5) Initially planted after the final planting date contained in the actuarial table;
(6) Of volunteer sweet corn;
(7) Planted to a type or variety of sweet corn not established as adapted to the area or excluded by the actuarial table;
(8) Planted for the development or production of hybrid seed or for experimental purposes; or
(9) Planted with a crop other than sweet corn.

e. If insurance is provided for an irrigated practice:

(1) You must report as irrigated only the acreage for which you have adequate facilities and water to carry out a good sweet corn

irrigation practice at the time of planting; and

(2) Any loss of production caused by failure to carry out a good sweet corn irrigation practice, except failure of the water supply from an unavoidable cause occurring after the beginning of planting, will be considered as due to an uninsured cause. The failure or breakdown of irrigation equipment or facilities will not be considered as a failure of the water supply from an unavoidable cause.

f. We may limit the insured acreage to any acreage limitation established under any Act of Congress, if we advise you of the limit prior to planting.

g. An instrument in the form of a ''lease'' under which you retain control of the acreage on which the insured crop is grown and which provides for delivery of the crop under certain conditions and at a stipulated price(s) will, for the purpose of this contract, be treated as a contract under which you have the share in the crop.

3. Report of Acreage, Share, and Practice

You must report on our form:

a. All the acreage of sweet corn in the county in which you have a share;

b. The practice; and

c. Your share at the time of planting;

You must designate separately any acreage that is not insurable. You must report if you do not have a share in any sweet corn planted in the county. This report must be submitted annually on or before the reporting date established by the actuarial table. All indemnities may be determined on the basis of information you have submitted on this report. If you do not submit this report by the reporting date, we may elect to determine by unit the insured acreage, share, and practice or we may deny liability on any unit. Any report submitted by you may be revised only upon our approval.

4. Production Guarantees, Coverage Levels, and Prices at Which Indemnities Shall be Computed

a. The production guarantees, coverage levels, and prices for computing indemnities are in the actuarial table.

b. Coverage level 2 will apply if you have not elected a coverage level.

c. You may change the coverage level and price election on or before the closing date for submitting applications for the crop year as established by the actuarial table.

d. You must furnish a report of production to us for the previous crop year prior to the sales closing date for the subsequent crop year as established by the actuarial table. If you do not provide the required production report we will assign a yield for the crop year for which the report is not furnished. The production report or assigned yield will be used to compute your production history for the purpose of determining your guarantee for the subsequent crop year. The yield assigned by us will be 75% of the yield assigned for the purpose of determining your guarantee for the present crop year. If you have filed a claim for the previous crop year, the yield determined in adjusting your indemnity claim will be used as your production report.

5. Annual Premium

a. The annual premium is earned and payable at the time of planting. The amount is computed by multiplying the production guarantee times the price election, times the premium rate, times the insured acreage, times your share at the time of planting.

b. Interest will accrue at the rate of one and one-quarter percent (1¼%) simple interest per calendar month, or any part thereof, on any unpaid premium balance starting on the first day of the month following the first premium billing date.

c. If you are eligible for a premium reduction in excess of 5 percent based on your insuring experience through the 1983 crop year under the terms of the Experience Table contained in the sweet corn policy for the 1984 crop year, you will continue to receive the benefit of that reduction subject to the following conditions:

(1) No premium reduction will be retained after the 1991 crop year;

(2) The premium reduction will not increase because of favorable experience;

(3) The premium reduction will decrease because of unfavorable experience in accordance with the terms of the 1984 policy;

(4) Once the loss ratio exceed .80 no further premium reduction will be applicable; and

(5) Participation must be continuous.

6. Deductions for Debt

Any unpaid amount due us may be deducted from any indemnity payable to you or from any loan or payment due you under any Act of Congress or program administered by the United States Department of Agriculture or its Agencies.

7. Insurance Period

Insurance attaches when the sweet corn is planted and ends at the earliest of:

a. Total destruction of the sweet corn;

b. Harvest;

c. Final adjustment of a loss;

d. The date by which sweet corn acreage should have been harvested; or

e. The following dates of the calendar year in which the sweet corn is normally harvested:

(1) Benton, Clackamas, Columbia, Lane, Linn, Marion, Multnomah, Polk, Washington, and Yamhill Counties, Oregon; and Clark and

Cowlitz Counties Washington...October 20;

(2) All other Washington Counties ..... October 10;

(3) All other Oregon counties and all other states.....September 20.

8. Notice of Damage or Loss

a. In case of damage or probable loss:

(1) You must give us written notice if:

(a) During the period before harvest, the sweet corn on any unit is damaged and you decide not to further care for or harvest any part of it;

(b) You want our consent to put the acreage to another use; or

(c) After consent to put acreage to another use is given, additional damage occurs.

Insured acreage may not be put to another use until we have appraised the sweet corn and given written consent. We will not consent to another use until it is too late to replant. You must notify us when such acreage is put to another use.

(2) If you anticipate a loss on any unit, you must give us notice:

(a) At least 15 days before the beginning of harvest; or

(b) Immediately, if probable loss is later determined. A representatve sample of the unharvested sweet corn (at least 10 feet wide and the entire length of the field) must be left intact for a period of 15 days from the date of notice unless we give you written consent to harvest the sample.

(3) If you are going to claim an indemnity on any unit which is not to be harvested or on which harvest has been discontinued, notice must be given not later than 48 hours:

(a) Before the time harvest would normally start; or

(b) After discontinuance of harvest.

If such notice is not given or if unharvested acreage is not left intact, the appraisal on such acreage will be the production guarantee.

(4) Unless notice has been given under subsection (3) above, and in addition to the other notices required by this section, if you are going to claim an indemnity on any unit, we must be given notice not later than 30 days after the earliest of:

(a) Total destruction of the sweet corn on the unit;

(b) Harvest of the unit; or

(c) The calendar date for the end of the insurance period.

b. You must obtain written consent from us before you destroy any of the sweet corn which is not to be harvested.

c. We may reject any claim for indemnity if any of the requirements of this section or section 9 are not complied with.

9. Claim for Indemnity

a. Any claim for indemnity on a unit must be submitted to us on our form not later than 60 days after the earliers of:

(1) Total destruction of the sweet corn on the unit;

(2) Harvest of the unit; or

(3) The calendar date for the end of the insurance period.

b. We will not pay any indemnity unless you:

(1) Establish the total production of sweet corn on the unit and that any loss of production has been directly caused by one or more of the insured causes during the insurance period; and

(2) Furnish all information we require concerning the loss.

c. The indemnity will be determined on each unit by:

(1) Multiplying the insured acreage by the production guarantee;

(2) Subtracting therefrom the total production of sweet corn to be counted (see section 9e);

(3) Multiplying the remainder by the price election; and

(4) Multiplying this result by your share.

d. If the information reported by you under section 3 of the policy:

(1) In the 1985 crop year results in a lower premium than the actual premium determined to be due, the indemnity will be reduced proportionately.

(2) In the 1986 and succeeding crop years results in a lower premium than the premium determined to be due, the production guarantee on the unit will be computed on the information reported and not on the information actually determined. All production from insurable acreage, whether or not reported as insurable will count against the production guarantee.

e. The total production (Tons) to be counted for a unit will include all harvested and appraised production.

(1) Appraised production to be counted will include:

(a) Unharvested production on harvested acreage and potential production lost due to uninsured causes and failure to follow recognized good sweet corn farming practices;

(b) Not less than the guarantee for any acreage which is abandoned or put to another use without our prior written consent or damaged solely by an uninsured cause;

(c) Any appraised production on unharvested acreage.

(2) If any acreage of sweet corn is not timely harvested the production to count will be the greater of the:

(a) Appraised production; or

(b) Dollar amount received from the processor divided by the processor's base contract price per ton.

(3) Any appraisal we have made on insured acreage for which we have given written consent to be put to another use will be considered production unless such acreage is:

(a) Not put to another use before harvest of sweet corn becomes general in the county;

(b) Harvested; or

(c) Further damaged by an insured cause before the acreage is put to another use.

(4) The amount of production of any unharvested sweet corn may be determined on the basis of field appraisals conducted after the end of the insurance period.

(5) If you have elected to exclude hail and fire as insured causes of loss and the sweet corn is damaged by hail or fire, appraisals will be made in accordance with Form FCI–78, ''Request to Exclude Hail and Fire''.

(6) The commingled production of units will be allocated to such units in proportion to our liability on the harvested acreage of each unit.

f. You must not abandon any acreage to us.

g. You may not bring suit or action against us unless you have complied with all policy provisions. If a claim is denied, you may sue us in the United States District Court under the provisions of 7 U.S.C. 1508(c). You must bring suit within 12 months of the date notice of denial is mailed to and received by you.

h. We have a policy for paying your indemnity within 30 days of our approval of your claim, or entry of a final judgment against us. We will, in no instance, be liable for the payment of damages, attorney's fee, or other charges in connection with any claim for indemnity, whether we approve or disapprove such claim. We will, however, pay simple interest computed on the net indemnity ultimately found to be due by us or by a final judgment from and including the 61st day after the date you sign, date and submit to us the properly completed claim form indemnity form, if the reason for our failure to timely pay is not due to your failure to provide information or other material necessary for the computation or payment of the indemnity. The interest rate will be that established by the Secretary of the Treasury under section 12 of the Contract Disputes Act of 1978 (41 U.S.C. 611), and published in the FEDERAL REGISTER semi-annually on or about January 1 and July 1. The interest rate to be paid on any indemnity will vary with the rate announced by the Secretary of the Treasury. Interest will be paid in accordance with this section beginning with all claims for payment of indemnity initially filed on or after March 1, 1985.

i. If you die, disappear, or are judicially declared incompetent, or if you are an entity other than an individual and such entity is dissolved after the sweet corn is planted for any crop year, any indemnity will be paid to the person(s) we determine to be beneficially entitled thereto.

j. If you have other fire insurance, fire damage occurs during the insurance period, and you have not elected to exclude fire insurance from this policy, we will be liable for loss due to fire only for the smaller of the amount:

(1) Of indemnity determined pursuant to this contract without regard to any other insurance; or

(2) By which the loss from fire exceeds the indemnity paid or payable under such other insurance. For the purposes of this section, the amount of loss from fire will be the difference between the fair market value of the production on the unit before the fire and after the fire.

10. Concealment or Fraud

We may void the contract on all crops insured without affecting your liability for premiums or waiving any right, including the right to collect any amount due us if, at any time, you have concealed or misrepresented any material fact or committed any fraud relating to the contract, and such voidance will be effective as of the beginning of the crop year with respect to which such act or omission occurred.

11. Transfer of Right to Indemnity on Insured Share

If you transfer any part of your share during the crop year, you may transfer your right to an indemnity. The transfer must be on our form and approved by us. We may collect the premium from either you or your transferee or both. The transferee will have all rights and responsibilities under the contract.

12. Assignment of Indemnity

You may assign to another party your right to an indemnity for the crop year, only on our form and with our approval. The assignee will have the right to submit the loss notices and forms required by the contract.

13. Subrogation (Recovery of Loss From a Third Party)

Because you may be able to recover all or a part of your loss from someone other than us, you must do all you can to preserve any such rights. If we pay you for your loss then your right of recovery will at our option belong to us. If we recover more than we paid you plus our expenses, the excess will be paid to you.

14. Records and Access to Farm

You must keep, for two years after the time of loss, records of the harvesting, storage, shipment, sale or other disposition of all sweet corn produced on each unit including separate records showing the same information for production from any uninsured acreage. Any person designated by us will have

access to such records and the farm for purposes related to the contract.

15. Life of Contract: Cancellation and Termination

a. This contract will be in effect for the crop year specified on the application and may not be canceled by you for such crop year. Thereafter, the contract will continue in force for each succeeding crop year unless canceled or terminated as provided in this section.

b. This contract may be canceled by either you or us for any crop year by giving written notice on or before the cancellation date preceding such crop year.

c. This contract will terminate as to any crop year if any amount due us on this or any other contract with you is not paid on or before the termination date preceding such crop year for the contract on which the amount is due. The date of payment of the amount due:

(1) If deducted from an indemnity claim will be the date you sign the claim; or

(2) If deducted from payment under another program administered by the United States Department of Agriculture will be the date both such other payment of set-off are approved.

d. The cancellation and termination dates are April 15.

e. If you die or are judicially declared incompetent, or if you are an entity other than an individual and such entity is dissolved, the contract will terminate as of the date of death, judicial declaration, or dissolution. If such event occurs after insurance attaches for any crop year, the contract will continue in force through the crop year and terminate at the end thereof. Death of a partner in a partnership will dissolve the partnership unless the partnership agreement provides otherwise. If two or more persons having a joint interest are insured jointly, death of one of the persons will dissolve the joint entity.

f. The contract will terminate if no premium is earned for 3 consecutive years.

16. Contract Changes

We may change any terms and provisions of the contract from year to year. If your price election at which indemnities are computed is no longer offered, the actuarial table will provide the price election which you are deemed to have elected. All contract changes will be available at your service office by December 31 preceding the cancellation date (January 20, 1986, for the 1985, 1986 transition). Acceptance of any change will be conclusively presumed in the absence of any notice from you to cancel the contract.

17. Meaning of Terms

For the purposes of sweet corn crop insurance:

a. *Actuarial table* means the forms and related material for the crop year approved by us which are available for public inspection in your service office, and which show the production guarantees, coverage levels, premium rates, prices for computing indemnities, practices, insurable and uninsurable acreage, and related information regarding sweet corn insurance in the county.

b. *County* means the county shown on the application and any additional land located in a local producing area bordering on the county, as shown by the actuarial table.

c. *Crop year* means the period within which the sweet corn is normally grown and is designated by the calendar year in which the sweet corn is normally harvested.

d. *Harvest* means the removal of the ears and husks from the stalks for the purpose of delivery to the processor.

e. *Insurable acreage* means the land classified as insurable by us and shown as such by the actuarial table.

f. *Insured* means the person who submitted the application accepted by us.

g. *Loss ratio* means the ratio of indemnity(ies) to premium(s).

h. *Person* means an individual, partnership, association, corporation, estate, trust, or other business enterprise or legal entity, and wherever applicable, a State, a political subdivision of a State, or any agency thereof.

i. *Service office* means the office servicing your contract as shown on the application for insurance or such approved office as may be selected by you or designated by us.

j. *Tenant* means a person who rents land from another person for a share of the sweet corn or a share of the proceeds therefrom.

k. *Unit* means all insurable acreage of sweet corn in the county on the date of planting for the crop year:

(1) In which you have 100 percent share; or

(2) Which is owned by one entity and operated by another entity on a share basis.

Land rented for cash, a fixed commodity payment, or any consideration other than a share in the sweet corn on such land will be considered as owned by the lessee. Land which would otherwise be one unit may be divided according to applicable guidelines on file in your service office or by written agreement with us. We will determine units as herein defined when the acreage is reported. Errors in reporting such units may be corrected by us to conform to applicable guidelines when adjusting a loss. We may consider any acreage and share thereof reported by or for your spouse or child or any member of your household to be your bona fide share or the bona fide share of any other person having an interest therein.

18. Descriptive Headings

The descriptive headings of the various policy terms and conditions are formulated

for convenience only and are not intended to affect the construction or meaning of any of the provisions of the contract.

19. Determinations

All determinations required by the policy will be made by us. If you disagree with our determinations, you may obtain reconsideration of or appeal those determinations in accordance with Appeal Regulations.

20. Notices

All notices required to be given by you must be in writing and received by your service office within the designated time unless otherwise provided by the notice requirement. Notices required to be given immediately may be by telephone or in person and confirmed in writing. Time of the notice will be determined by the time of our receipt of the written notice.

21. Notwithstanding the terms of the crop insurance policy and any contract for crop insurance under the provisions of this part, coverage under the terms of such crop insurance policy will be effective subject to the availability of appropriations.

[50 FR 1825, Jan. 14, 1985, as amended at 50 FR 49027, Nov. 29, 1985; 50 FR 52758, Dec. 26, 1985; 51 FR 7546, Mar. 5, 1986; 51 FR 29205—29207, Aug. 15, 1986; 51 FR 45296, Dec. 18, 1986; 52 FR 3214, Feb. 3, 1987; 54 FR 20512, May 12, 1989; 55 FR 35888, Sept. 4, 1990; 62 FR 65342, Dec. 12, 1997]

PARTS 438–440 [RESERVED]

PART 441—TABLE GRAPE CROP INSURANCE REGULATIONS FOR THE 1987 THROUGH 1997 CROP YEARS

Sec.

441.1 Availability of table grape crop insurance.
441.2 Premium rates, production guarantees, coverage levels, and prices at which indemnities shall be computed.
441.3 OMB control numbers.
441.4 Creditors.
441.5 Good faith reliance on misrepresentation.
441.6 The contract.
441.7 The application and policy.

AUTHORITY: 7 U.S.C. 1506(l), 1506(p).

SOURCE: 51 FR 37893, Oct. 27, 1986, unless otherwise noted.

§441.1 Availability of table grape crop insurance.

Insurance shall be offered under the provisions of this subpart on table grapes in counties within the limits prescribed by and in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Crop Insurance Act, as amended. The counties shall be designated by the Manager of the Corporation from those approved by the Board of Directors of the Corporation.

§441.2 Premium rates, production guarantees, coverage levels, and prices at which indemnities shall be computed.

(a) The Manager shall establish premium rates, production guarantees, coverage levels, and prices at which indemnities shall be computed for table grapes which will be included in the actuarial table on file in applicable service offices for the county and which may be changed from year to year.

(b) At the time the application for insurance is made, the applicant will elect a coverage level and price at which indemnities will be computed from among those levels and prices set by the actuarial table for the crop year.

§441.3 OMB control numbers.

OMB control numbers are contained in subpart H of part 400, title 7 CFR.

§441.4 Creditors.

An interest of a person in an insured crop existing by virtue of a lien, mortgage, garnishment, levy, execution, bankruptcy, involuntary transfer or other similar interest shall not entitle the holder of the interest to any benefit under the contract.

§441.5 Good faith reliance on misrepresentation.

Notwithstanding any other provision of the table grape crop insurance contract, whenever:

(a) An insured under a contract of crop insurance entered into under these regulations, as a result of a misrepresentation or other erroneous action or advice by an agent or employee of the Corporation:

(1) Is indebted to the Corporation for additional premiums; or

(2) Has suffered a loss to a crop which is not insured or for which the insured is not entitled to an indemnity because of failure to comply with the terms of

the insurance contract, but which the insured believed to be insured, or believed the terms of the insurance contract to have been complied with or waived; and

(b) The Board of Directors of the Corporation, or the Manager in cases involving not more than $100,000.00, finds that:

(1) An agent or employee of the Corporation did in fact make such misrepresentation or take other erroneous action or give erroneous advice;

(2) Said insured relied thereon in good faith; and

(3) To require the payment of the additional premiums or to deny such insured's entitlement to the indemnity would not be fair and equitable, such insured shall be granted relief the same as if otherwise entitled thereto.

Requests for relief under this section must be submitted to the Corporation in writing.

§ 441.6 The contract.

The insurance contract shall become effective upon the acceptance by the Corporation of a duly executed application for insurance on a form prescribed by the Corporation. The contract shall cover the table grape crop as provided in the policy. The contract shall consist of the application, the policy, and the county actuarial table. Changes made in the contract shall not affect its continuity from year to year. The forms referred to in the contract are available at the applicable service offices.

§ 441.7 The application and policy.

(a) Application for insurance on a form prescribed by the Corporation may be made by any person to cover such person's share in the table grape crop as landlord, owner-operator, or tenant if the person wishes to participate in the program. The application shall be submitted to the Corporation at the service office on or before the applicable sales closing date on file in the service office.

(b) The Corporation may discontinue the acceptance of applications in any county upon its determination that the insurance risk is excessive, and also, for the same reason, may reject any individual application. The Manager of the Corporation is authorized in any crop year to extend the sales closing date for submitting applications in any county, by placing the extended date on file in the applicable service offices and publishing a notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER upon the Manager's determination that no adverse selectivity will result during the extended period. However, if adverse conditions should develop during such period, the Corporation will immediately discontinue the acceptance of applications.

(c) In accordance with the provisions governing changes in the contract contained in policies issued under FCIC regulations for the 1987 and succeeding crop years, a contract in the form provided for in this subpart will come into effect as a continuation of a table grape contract issued under such prior regulations, without the filing of a new application.

(d) The application for the 1987 and succeeding crop years is found at subpart D of part 400, General Administrative Regulations (7 CFR 400.37, 400.38). The provisions of the Table Grape Insurance Policy for the 1987 through 1997 crop years are as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE CORPORATION

Table Grape—Crop Insurance Policy

(This is a continuous contract. Refer to section 15.)

AGREEMENT TO INSURE: We will provide the insurance described in this policy in return for the premium and your compliance with all applicable provisions.

Throughout this policy, ''you'' and ''your'' refer to the insured shown on the accepted Application and ''we,'' ''us,'' and ''our'' refer to the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS

1. Causes of Loss

a. The insurance provided is against unavoidable loss of production resulting from the following causes occurring within the insurance period:

(1) Adverse weather conditions;

(2) Fire;

(3) Wildlife;

(4) Earthquake;

(5) Volcanic eruption;

(6) Direct Mediterranean Fruit Fly damage; or;

(7) If applicable, failure of the irrigation water supply due to an unavoidable cause occurring after insurance attaches;

unless those causes are excepted, excluded, or limited by the actuarial table or subsection 9.e.(6).

b. We will not insure against any loss of production due to:

(1) The neglect, mismanagement, or wrongdoing by you, any member of your household, your tenants, or employees;

(2) The failure to follow recognized good table grape management practices;

(3) The failure or breakdown of irrigation equipment or facilities;

(4) The failure to follow recognized good table grape irrigation practices;

(5) The impoundment of water by any governmental, public, or private dam or reservoir project; or

(6) Any cause not specified in subsection 1.a. as an insured loss.

2. Crop, Acreage, and Share Insured

a. The crop insured will be any insurable variety of grapes grown for harvest as table grapes, grown on insured acreage on which the cultural practices to produce table grapes are carried out, and for which a guarantee and premium rate are set by the actuarial table.

b. The acreage insured for each crop year will be grapes grown on insurable acreage as designated by the actuarial table and in which you have a share, as reported by you or as determined by us, whichever we elect.

c. The insured share is your share as landlord, owner-operator, or tenant in the insured grapes at the time insurance attaches. However, only for the purpose of determining the amount of indemnity, your share will not exceed your share on the earlier of:

(1) The time of loss; or

(2) The beginning of harvest.

d. We do not insure any acreage:

(1) On which the vines, after being set out, have not reached the number of growing seasons designated by the actuarial table;

(2) Which has not produced an average of 150 lugs of table grapes per acre;

(3) Which does not have acceptable records of acreage and production unless we agree, in writing, to insure acreage; or

(4) With less than a 90 percent stand of bearing vines based on the original planting pattern, unless we agree, in writing, to insure such acreage.

e. If insurance is provided for an irrigated practice, you must report as irrigated only the acreage for which you have adequate facilities and water, at the time insurance attaches, to carry out a good grape irrigation practice.

f. We may limit the insured acreage to any acreage limitation established under any Act of Congress, if we advise you of the limit prior to the date insurance attaches.

3. Report of Acreage, Share, and Practice

You must report on our form:

a. All the acreage of grapes in the county on which cultural practices to produce table grapes are carried out and in which you have a share;

b. The practice;

c. Your share on the date insurance attaches; and

d. The number of bearing vines (if less than 90 percent of a stand based on the original planting pattern).

You must designate separately any acreage that is not insurable. You must report if you do not have a share in any grapes grown in the county. This report must be submitted annually on or before the reporting date established by the actuarial table. All indemnities may be determined on the basis of information you submit on this report. If you do not submit this report by the reporting date, we may elect to determine, by unit, the insured acreage, share, and practice or we may deny liability on any unit. Any report submitted by you may be revised only upon our approval.

4. Production Guarantees, Coverage Levels, and Prices for Computing Indemnities

a. The production guarantees, coverage levels, and prices for computing indemnities are contained in the actuarial table.

b. Coverage level 2 will apply if you do not elect a coverage level.

c. You may change the coverage level and price election on or before the sales closing date set by the actuarial table for submitting applications for the crop year.

d. You must report production to us for the prior crop year before the sales closing date as established by the actuarial table. If you do not provide the required production report, we will assign a yield for the crop year for which the report is not furnished. The production report or assigned yield will be used to compute your production history for the purpose of determining your guarantee for the insured crop year. The yield assigned by us will be 75% of the yield assigned for the purpose of determining your guarantee for the prior crop year as adjusted for crop and vineyard conditions. If you have filed a claim for the previous crop year, the yield determined in adjusting your indemnity claim will be used as your production report.

5. Annual Premium

a. The annual premium is earned and payable on the date insurance attaches. The amount is computed by multiplying the production guarantee times the price election, times the premium rate, times the insured

acreage, times your share on the date insurance attaches.

b. Interest will accrue at the rate of one and one-fourth percent (1-¼%) simple interest per calendar month, or any part thereof, on any unpaid premium balance starting on the first day of the month following the first premium billing date.

6. Deductions for Debt

Any unpaid amount due us may be deducted from any indemnity payable to you or from any loan or payment due you under any Act of Congress or program administered by the United States Department of Agriculture or its Agencies.

7. Insurance Period

Insurance attaches on February 1 and ends on the earliest of:

a. Total destruction of the grapes on the unit;

b. Discontinuance of cultural practices to produce table grapes;

c. The date harvest would normally start on the unit on any acreage which will not be harvested as table grapes;

d. Harvest;

e. Discontinuance of harvesting of table grapes on the unit;

f. Final adjustment of a loss; or

g. The following applicable date of the calendar year in which the grapes are normally harvested:

State and county(ies)	Variety	Date
Arizona:		
All counties	Perlette	June 15.
	Flame Seedless	July 15.
	All others	July 31.
California:		
Fresno, Kern, Kings, Madera, and Tulare.	Perlette	August 15.
	Cardinal	August 15.
	Exotic	August 31.
	Flame Seedless	August 31.
	Superior Seedless	August 31.
	Red Malaga	September 15.
	Queen	September 15.
	Thompson Seedless.	September 15.
	Black Rose	September 30.
	Italia	September 30.
	White Malaga	October 15.
	Ribier	October 15.
	Ruby Seedless	October 15.
	All others	October 31.
Merced, Stanislaus, and San Joaquin.	Flame Seedless	September 15.
	Thompson Seedless.	September 30.
	Ribier	October 15.
	Flame Tokay	October 31.
	All others	
Riverside, and San Bernadino.	Beauty Seedless	July 15
	Perlette	July 15
	All others	July 31.

8. Notice of Damage or Loss

a. In case of damage or probable loss:

(1) You must give us written notice if, during the period before harvest, the grapes on any unit are damaged and you decide not to further care for or harvest any part of them.

(2) You must give us notice:

(a) At least 15 days before the beginning of harvest if you anticipate a loss on any unit; or

(b) Immediately, if damage occurs within 15 days prior to harvest or during harvest.

(3) If you are going to claim an indemnity on any unit, you must give us notice not later than 72 hours after the earliest of:

(a) Total destruction of the grapes on the unit;

(b) Discontinuance of cultural practices to produce table grapes;

(c) Discontinuance of harvest of any acreage on the unit; or

(d) The date harvest would normally start if any acreage on the unit is not to be harvested as table grapes.

(4) Unless notice has been given under subsection (3) above, and in addition to the other notices required by this subsection, if you are going to claim an indemnity on any unit, you must give us notice not later than 10 days after the earlier of:

(a) Harvest of the unit; or

(b) The calendar date for the end of the insurance period (Subsection 7.g.).

b. You must obtain written consent from us before you destroy any of the grapes which are not to be harvested.

c. We may reject any claim for indemnity if you fail to comply with any of the requirements of this section or section 9.

9. Claim for Indemnity

a. Any claim for indemnity on a unit must be submitted to us on our form not later than 60 days after the end of the insurance period (see section 7).

b. We will not pay any indemnity unless you:

(1) Establish the total production of grapes on the unit and that any loss of production has been directly caused by one or more of the insured causes during the insurance period; and

(2) Furnish all information we require concerning the loss.

c. The indemnity will be determined on each unit by:

(1) Multiplying the insured acreage by the production guarantee;

(2) Subtracting therefrom the total production of grapes to be counted (see subsection 9.3.);

(3) Multiplying the remainder by the price election; and

(4) Multiplying this result by your share.

d. If the information reported by you under section 3 of the policy results in a lower premium than the actual premium determined to be due, the production guarantee on the

unit will be computed on the information reported, but all production from insurable acreage, whether or not reported as insurable, will count against the production guarantee.

e. The total production (in lugs) to be counted for a unit will include all production harvested as table grapes and all appraised production, that meets the California Department of Food and Agriculture minimum standards.

(1) Table grape production damaged by insurable causes within the insurance period that could be marketed for any use as other than table grapes will be determined by multiplying the greater of the total value of the grapes per ton or $50 times the number of tons and dividing that result by the highest price election available for the insured unit. This result will be the number of lugs to count.

(2) Appraised production to be counted will include:

(a) Unharvested production on harvested acreage and potential production lost due to uninsured causes and any change in management practices (cluster thinning and removal);

(b) Not less than the applicable guarantee for any acreage which is abandoned, damaged solely by an uninsured cause, or destroyed by you without our prior written consent;

(c) Any unharvested production where table grape cultural practices were discontinued following an appraisal; and

(d) Any appraised production on unharvested acreage.

(3) Any appraisal we have made on insured acreage will be considered production to count unless such acreage is:

(a) Not harvested before the harvest of grapes becomes general in the country and reappraised by us;

(b) Further damaged by an insured cause and reappraised by us; or

(c) Harvested.

(4) If any grapes are harvested before normal maturity, the production of such grapes will be increased by the factor obtained by dividing the price per lug received for such grapes by the price per lug for fully matured grapes.

(5) We may determine the amount of production of any unharvested grapes on the basis of field appraisals conducted after discontinuance of harvest or the end of the insurance period.

(6) If you elect to exclude hail and fire as insured causes of loss and the grapes are damaged by hail or fire, appraisals will be made in accordance with Form FCI–78, ''Request to Exclude Hail and Fire.''

f. You must not abandon any acreage to us.

g. Any suit against us for an indemnity must be brought in accordance with the provisions of 7 U.S.C. 1508(c). You must bring suit within 12 months of the date notice of denial of the claim is received by you.

h. An indemnity will not be paid unless you comply with all policy provisions.

i. We have a policy of paying your indemnity within 30 days of our approval of your claim, or entry of a final judgment against us. We will, in no instance, be liable for the payment of damages, attorney's fees, or other charges in connection with any claim for indemnity, whether we approve or disapprove such claim. We will, however, pay simple interest computed on the net indemnity ultimately found to be due by us or by a final judgment from and including the 61st day after the date you sign, date, and submit to us the properly completed claim for indemnity form, if the reason for our failure to timely pay is not due to your failure to provide information or other material necessary for the computation or payment of the indemnity. The interest rate will be that established by the Secretary of the Treasury under section 12 of the Contract Disputes Act of 1978 (41 U.S.C. 611), and published in the FEDERAL REGISTER semiannually on or about January 1 and July 1. The interest rate to be paid on any indemnity will vary with the rate announced by the Secretary of the Treasury.

j. If you die, disappear, or are judicially declared incompetent, or if you are an entity other than an individual and such entity is dissolved after the date insurance attaches for any crop year, any indemnity will be paid to the persons determined to be beneficially entitled thereto.

k. If you have other fire insurance, fire damage occurs during the insurance period, and you have not elected to exclude fire insurance from this policy, we will be liable for loss due to fire only for the smaller of the amount.

(1) Of indemnity determined pursuant to this contract without regard to any other insurance; or

(2) By which the loss from fire exceeds the indemnity paid or payable under such other insurance. For the purpose of this subsection, the amount of loss from fire will be the difference between the fair market value of the production on the unit before the fire and after the fire.

10. Concealment or Fraud

We may void the contract on all crops insured without affecting your liability for premiums or waiving any right, including the right to collect any amount due us if, at any time, you have concealed or misrepresented any material fact or committed any fraud relating to the contract. Such voidance will be effective as of the beginning of the crop year with respect to which such act or omission occurred.

11. Transfer of Right to Indemnity on Insured Share

If you transfer any part of your share during the crop year, you may transfer your right to an indemnity. The transfer must be on our form and approved by us. We may collect the premium from either you or your transferee or both. The transferee will have all rights and responsibilities under the contract.

12. Assignment of Indemnity

You may assign to another person your right to an indemnity for the crop year, only in writing on our form, and with our approval. The assignee will have the right to submit the loss notices and forms required by the contract.

13. Subrogation (Recovery of Loss From a Third Party)

Because you may be able to recover all or a part of your loss from someone other than us, you must do all you can to preserve any such right. If we pay you for your loss, then your right of recovery will at our option belong to us. If we recover more than we paid you plus our expenses, the excess will be paid to you.

14. Records and Access to Farm

You must keep, for 2 years after the time of loss, records of the harvesting, storage, shipment, sale, or other disposition of all grapes produced on each unit including separate records showing the same information for production from any uninsured acreage. Failure to keep and maintain such records may, at our option, result in cancellation of the contract prior to the crop year to which the records apply, assignment of production to units by us, or a determination that no indemnity is due. Any person designated by us will have access to such records and the farm for purposes related to the contract.

15. Life of Contract: Cancellation and Termination

a. This contract will be in effect for the crop year specified on the application and may not be canceled by you for such crop year. Thereafter, the contract will continue in force for each succeeding crop year unless canceled or terminated as provided in this section.

b. This contract may be canceled by either you or us for any succeeding crop year by giving written notice on or before the cancellation date preceding such crop year.

c. This contract will terminate as to any crop year if any amount due us on this or any other contract with you is not paid on or before the termination date preceding such crop year for the contract on which the amount is due. The date of payment of the amount due if deducted from:

(1) An indemnity, will be the date you sign the claim; or

(2) Payment under another program administered by the United States Department of Agriculture, will be the date both such other payment and setoff are approved.

d. The cancellation and termination dates are January 31.

e. If you die or are judicially declared incompetent, or if you are an entity other than an individual and such entity is dissolved, the contract will terminate as of the date of death, judicial declaration, or dissolution. If such event occurs after insurance attaches for any crop year, the contract will continue in force through the crop year and terminate at the end thereof. Death of a partner in a partnership will dissolve the partnership unless the partnership agreement provides otherwise. If two or more persons having a joint interest are insured jointly, death of one of the persons will dissolve the joint entity.

f. The contract will terminate if no premium is earned for 3 consecutive years.

16. Contract Changes

We may change any terms and provisions of the contract from year to year. If your price election at which indemnities are computed is no longer offered, the actuarial table will provide the price election which you are deemed to have elected. All contract changes will be available at your service office by October 31 preceding the cancellation date. Acceptance of change will be conclusively presumed in the absence of notice from you to cancel the contract.

17. Meaning of Terms

For the purposes of table grape crop insurance:

a. *Actuarial table* means the forms and related material for the crop year approved by us. The table is available for public inspection in your service office, and shows the production guarantees, coverage levels, premium rates, prices for computing indemnities, practices, insurable and uninsurable acreage, and related information regarding table grape insurance in the county.

b. *Cluster thinning and removal* means removing parts of a cluster or the entire cluster of grapes.

c. *Contiguous land* means land which is touching at any point, except that land which is separated by only a public or private right-of-way will also be consider contiguous.

d. *County* means the county shown on the application and any additional land located in a local producing area bordering on the county, as shown by the actuarial table.

e. *Crop year* means the period beginning with the date insurance attaches and extending through normal harvest time and is designated by the calendar year in which the grapes are normally harvested.

f. *Direct Mediterranean fruit fly damage* means the actual physical damage to the grapes on the unit which causes such grapes to be unmarketable and will not include unmarketability of such grapes as a direct result of a quarantine, boycott, or refusal to accept the grapes by any entity without regard to actual physical damage to such grapes.

g. *Harvest* means picking the grapes from the vines.

h. *Insurable acreage* means the land classified as insurable by us and shown as such by the actuarial table.

i. *Insured* means the person who submitted the application accepted by us.

j. *Loss ratio* means the ratio of indemnity to premium.

k. *Lug* means 22 pounds of table grapes in the Coachella Valley, California district, and 23 pounds in all other California districts.

l. *Person* means an individual, partnership, association, corporation, estate, trust, or other legal entity, and wherever applicable, a State or a political subdivision or agency of a State.

m. *Service office* means the office servicing your contract as shown on the application for insurance or such other approved office as may be selected by you or designated by us.

n. *Table grapes* means the grapes which are grown for commercial sales as fresh grapes, on acreage which the cultural practices to produce fresh marketable grapes were carried out.

o. *Tenant* means a person who rents land from another person for a share of the grapes or a share of the proceeds therefrom.

p. *Unit* means all insurable acreage of grapes in the county located on contiguous land on the date insurance attaches for the crop year:

(1) In which you have a 100 percent share; or

(2) Which is owned by one entity and operated by another entity on a share basis.

Land rented for cash, a fixed commodity payment, or any consideration other than a share in the grapes on such land will be considered as owned by the lessee. Land which would otherwise be one unit may be divided according to applicable guidelines on file in your service office. Units will be determined when the acreage is reported. Errors in reporting units may be corrected by us to conform to applicable guidelines when adjusting a loss. We may consider any acreage and share thereof reported by or for your spouse or child or any member of your household to be your bona fide share or the bona fide share of any other person having an interest therein.

18. Descriptive Headings

The descriptive headings of the various policy terms and conditions are formulated for convenience only and are not intended to affect the construction or meaning of any of the provisions of the contract.

19. Determinations

All determinations required by the policy will be made by us. If you disagree with our determinations, you may obtain reconsideration of or appeal those determinations in accordance with the Appeal Regulations, (7 CFR part 400, subpart J).

20. Notices

All notices required to be given by you must be in writing and received by your service office within the designated time unless otherwise provided by the notice requirement. Notices required to be given immediately may be by telephone or in person and confirmed in writing. Time of the notice will be determined by the time of our receipt of the written notice.

21. Notwithstanding the terms of the crop insurance policy and any contract for crop insurance under the provisions of this part, coverage under the terms of such crop insurance policy will be effective subject to the availability of appropriations.

[51 FR 37893, Oct. 27, 1986; 51 FR 41757, Nov. 19, 1986; 52 FR 3214, Feb. 3, 1987; 53 FR 46848, Nov. 21, 1988; 55 FR 35888, Sept. 4, 1990; 62 FR 47747, Sept. 11, 1997]

PART 442 [RESERVED]

PART 443—HYBRID SEED CROP INSURANCE REGULATIONS FOR THE 1986 THROUGH 1997 CROP YEARS

Sec.

443.1 Availability of hybrid seed crop insurance.
443.2 Premium rates, coverage levels, and amounts of insurance.
443.3 OMB control numbers.
443.4 Creditors.
443.5 Good faith reliance on misrepresentation.
443.6 The contract.
443.7 The application and policy.

AUTHORITY: 7 U.S.C. 1506(l), 1506(p).

SOURCE: 51 FR 5697, Feb. 18, 1986, unless otherwise noted.

§ 443.1 Availability of hybrid seed crop insurance.

Insurance shall be offered under the provisions of this subpart on hybrid seed in counties within limits prescribed by and in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Crop Insurance Act, as amended. The counties shall be designated by the Manager of the Corporation from those approved by the Board of Directors of the Corporation.

§ 443.2 Premium rates, coverage levels, and amounts of insurance.

(a) The Manager shall establish premium rates, coverage levels, and amounts of insurance for hybrid seed which will be included in the actuarial table in file in the applicable service offices for the county and which may be changed from year to year.

(b) At the time the application for insurance is made, the applicant will elect an amount of insurance per acre and a coverage level from among those levels and amounts shown on the actuarial table for the crop year.

§ 443.3 OMB control numbers.

OMB control numbers are contained in subpart H of part 400, title 7 CFR.

§ 443.4 Creditors.

An interest of a person in an insured crop existing by virtue of a lien, mortgage, garnishment, levy, execution, bankruptcy, involuntary transfer or other similar interest shall not entitle the holder of the interest to any benefits under the contract.

§ 443.5 Good faith reliance on misrepresentation.

Notwithstanding any other provision of the Hybrid Seed insurance contract, whenever:

(a) An insured under a contract of crop insurance entered into under these regulations, as a result of a misrepresentation of other erroneous action or advice by an agent or employee of the Corporation:

(1) Is indebted to the Corporation for additional premiums; or

(2) Has suffered a loss to a crop which is not insured or for which the insured is not entitled to an indemnity because of failure to comply with the terms of the insurance contract, but which the insured believed to be insured, or believed the terms of the insurance contract to have been complied with or waived; and

(b) The Board of Directors of the Corporation, or the Manager in cases involving not more than $100,000.00 finds that:

(1) An agent or employee of the Corporation did in fact make such misrepresentation or take other erroneous action or give erroneous advice;

(2) Said insured relied thereon in good faith; and

(3) To require the payment of the additional premiums or to deny such insured's entitlement to the indemnity would not be fair and equitable, such insured shall be granted relief the same as if otherwise entitled thereto.

Requests for relief under this section must be submitted to the Corporation in writing.

§ 443.6 The contract.

The insurance contract shall become effective upon the acceptance by the Corporation of a duly executed application for insurance on a form prescribed by the Corporation. The contract shall cover the hybrid seed crop as provided in the policy. The contract shall consist of the application, the policy, and the county actuarial table. Changes made in the contract shall not affect its continuity from year to year. The forms referred to in the contract are available at the applicable service offices.

§ 443.7 The application and policy.

(a) Application for insurance on a form prescribed by the Corporation must be made by any person to cover such person's share in the hybrid seed crop as landlord, owner-operator, or tenant if the person wishes to participate in the program. The application shall be submitted to the Corporation at the service office on or before the applicable sales closing date on file in the service office.

(b) The Corporation may discontinue the acceptance of applications in any county upon its determination that the insurance risk is excessive, and also, for the same reason, may reject any individual application. The Manager of

the Corporation is authorized in any crop year to extend the sales closing date for submitting applications in any county, by placing the extended date on file in the applicable service offices and publishing a notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER upon the Manager's determination that no adverse selectivity will result during the extended period. However, if adverse conditions should develop during such period, the Corporation will immediately discontinue the acceptance of applications.

(c) In accordance with the provisions governing changes in the contract contained in polices issued under FCIC regulations for the 1986 and succeeding crop years, a contract in the form provided for under this subpart will come into effect as a continuation of a hybrid seed insurance contract issued under such prior regulations, without the filing of a new application.

(d) The application for the 1986 through 1997 crop years is found at subpart D of part 400, General Administrative Regulations (7 CFR 400.37 and 400.38). The provisions of the Hybrid Seed Crop Insurance Regulations for the 1986 through 1997 crop years are as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE CORPORATION

Hybrid Seed Crop Insurance Policy

(This is a continuous contract. Refer to section 15.)

AGREEMENT TO INSURE: We will provide the insurance described in this policy in return for the premium and your compliance with all applicable provisions.

Throughout this policy, ''you'' and ''your'' refer to the insured shown on the accepted Application and ''we,'' ''us,'' and ''our'' refer to the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS

1. Causes of Loss

a. The insurance provided is against unavoidable loss of production resulting from the following causes occurring within the insurance period:

(1) Adverse weather conditions;
(2) Fire;
(3) Insects;
(4) Plant disease;
(5) Wildlife;
(6) Earthquake;
(7) Volcanic eruption; or
(8) If applicable, failure of the irrigation water supply due to an unavoidable cause occurring after the beginning of planting;

unless those causes are excepted, excluded, or limited by the actuarial table or section 9e(5).

b. We will not insure against any loss of production due to:

(1) The use of unadapted, incompatible or genetically deficient male or female seed;
(2) The neglect, mismanagement, or wrongdoing of you, any member of your household, your tenants, or employees;
(3) The failure to follow recognized good farming practices or the grower provisions of the seed contract;
(4) The impoundment of water by any governmental, public, or private dam or reservoir project;
(5) Frost or freeze after the date set by the actuarial table;
(6) Inadequate germination even though a result of an insured cause of loss unless inspected and accepted by us before harvest is completed;
(7) The failure to plant the male seed at a time sufficient to assure adequate pollination of the female plant;
(8) The failure or breakdown of irrigation equipment or facilities;
(9) The failure to follow recognized good hybrid seed irrigation practices; or
(10) Any cause not specified in section 1a as an insured loss.

2. Crop, Acreage, and Share Insured

a. The crop insured will be any type of female seed (''crop'') you elect:

(1) Which is planted for harvest and the production is intended for the purpose of commercial seed to produce a type of the crop for grain or silage;
(2) Which is grown under a contract executed with a seed company before the acreage reporting date;
(3) Which is grown on insured acreage; and
(4) For which an amount of insurance per acre and premium rate are set by the actuarial table.

b. An instrument in the form of a ''lease'' under which you retain control of the acreage on which the insured crop is grown and which provides for delivery of the crop under certain conditions and at a stipulated price will be treated as a contract under which you have the share in the crop.

c. The acreage insured for each crop year will be the crop planted on insurable acreage as designated by the actuarial table and in which you have a share, as reported by you or as determined by us, whichever we elect.

d. The insured share is your share as landlord, owner-operator, or tenant in the insured crop at the time of planting. However, only for the purpose of determining the

amount of indemnity, your share will not exceed your share on the earlier of:

(1) The time of loss; or

(2) The beginning of harvest.

e. We do not insure any acreage:

(1) Which is destroyed, it is practical to replant the crop, and such acerage is not replanted;

(2) If the farming practices carried out are not in accordance with the farming practices for which the premium rates have been established;

(3) Which is irrigated and an irrigated practice is not provided by the actuarial table unless you elect to insure the acreage as nonirrigated by reporting it as insurable under section 3;

(4) Of a volunteer crop;

(5) Planted to a type or variety of the crop not established as adapted to the area or indicated as noninsurable by the actuarial table;

(6) Planted with another type of crop;

(7) Occupied by rows planted with a mixture of female and male seed;

(8) Planted and occupied by the male plants;

(9) Planted for experimental purposes;

(10) Planted for any purpose other than for commercial seed; or

(11) Grown under a contract with any seed company and that seed company refuses to provide us with the records we require to determine the dollar value per bushel of production for each type and variety.

f. If insurance is provided for an irrigated practice you must report as irrigated only the acreage for which you have adequate facilities and water, at the time of planting, to carry out a good crop irrigation practice.

g. We may limit the insured acreage to any acreage limitation established under any Act of Congress, if we advise you of the limit prior to planting.

3. Report of Acreage, Share, Type, and Practice

You must report on our form:

a. All the acreage of the crop planted in the county in which you have a share;

b. The practice;

c. The type; and

d. Your share at the time of planting.

You must designate separately any acreage that is not insurable. You must report if you do not have a share in any acreage of the insured crop in the county. This report must be submitted annually on or before the reporting date established by the actuarial table. All indemnities may be determined on the basis of information you submit on this report. If you do not submit this report by the reporting date, we may elect to determine, by unit, the insured acreage, share, practice, and type or we may deny liability on any unit. Any report submitted by you may be revised only upon our approval.

4. Coverage Levels and Amounts of Insurance

a. The amounts of insurance and coverage levels are contained in the actuarial table.

b. Coverage level 2 will apply if you do not elect a coverage level.

c. You may change the coverage level and the amount of insurance per acre on or before the sales closing date set by the actuarial table for submitting applications for the crop year.

5. Annual premium

a. The annual premium is earned and payable at the time of planting. The amount is computed by multiplying the amount of insurance per acre times the premium rate, times the insured acreage, times your share at the time of planting.

b. Interest will accrue at the rate of one and one-quarter percent (1¼%) simple interest per calendar month, or any part thereof, on any unpaid premium balance starting on the first day of the month following the first premium billing date.

c. If you are eligible for a premium reduction in excess of 5 percent based on insuring experience through the 1983 crop year under the terms of the experience table contained in the hybrid seed policy in effect for the 1984 crop year, you will continue to receive the benefit of that reduction subject to the following conditions:

(1) No premium reduction will be retained after the 1991 crop year;

(2) The premium reduction will not increase because of favorable experience;

(3) The premium reduction will decrease because of unfavorable experience in accordance with the terms of the policy in effect for the 1984 crop year;

(4) Once the loss ratio exceeds .80, no further premium reduction will apply; and

(5) Participation must be continuous.

6. Deductions for Debt

Any unpaid amount due us may be deducted from any indemnity payable to you or from any loan or payment due you under any Act of Congress or program administered by the United States Department of Agriculture or its Agencies.

7. Insurance Period

Insurance attaches for each type and variety when both the male plant seed and the female plant seed of that type and variety are planted in accordance with the production management practices of the seed company. Insurance terminates at the earliest of:

a. Total destruction of the crop;

b. Combining, threshing, or picking;

c. Final adjustment of a loss; or

d. The calendar date established by the actuarial table.

8. Notice of Damage or Loss

a. In case of damage or probable loss:

(1) You must give us prompt written notice if:

(a) During the period before harvest, the crop on any unit is damaged and you decide not to further care for or harvest any part of it;

(b) You want our consent to put the acreage to another use; or

(c) After consent to put acreage to another use is given, additional damage occurs. Insured acreage may not be put to another use until we have appraised the crop and given written consent. We will not consent to another use until it is too late to replant. You must notify us when such acreage has been put to another use.

(2) You must give us notice of probable loss at least 15 days before the beginning of harvest if you anticipate either a germination rate of less than 80 percent or a loss on any unit.

(3) If probable loss is determined within 15 days prior to or during harvest, immediate notice must be given and a representative area of the field of the unharvested crop (at least 10 feet wide and the entire length of the field) must remain unharvested for a period of 15 days from the date of notice, unless we give you written consent to harvest the area.

(4) In addition to the notices required by this section, if you are going to claim an indemnity on any unit, you must give us notice not later than 10 days after the earliest of:

(a) Total destruction of the crop on the unit;

(b) Harvest of the unit; or

(c) The calendar date for the end of the insurance period.

b. You must obtain written consent from us before you destroy any of the crop which is not to be harvested.

c. We may reject any claim for indemnity if you fail to comply with any of the requirements of this section or section 9.

9. Claim for Indemnity

(a) Any claim for indemnity on a unit must be submitted to us on our form not later than 60 days after the earliest of:

(1) Total destruction of the crop on the unit;

(2) Harvest of the unit; or

(3) The calendar date for the end of the insurance period.

b. We will not pay any indemnity unless you:

(1) Establish the total production for the type and variety of the crop on the unit at the time of harvest and that any loss of production has been directly caused by one or more of the insured causes during the insurance period; and

(2) Furnish all information we require concerning the loss.

c. The indemnity will be determined on each unit by:

(1) Multiplying the insured acreage by the amount of insurance per acre;

(2) Subtracting from this product the sum of:

(a) The dollar amount obtained by multiplying seed production to count for each type and variety (see section 9e) by the respective dollar value per bushel of production plus;

(b) The dollar amount obtained by multiplying non-seed production to count (see section 9e) by the local market price of such production on the earlier of the date the loss is adjusted or the date such production is sold; and

(3) Multiplying this result by your share.

d. If the information reported by you under section 3 of the policy results in a lower premium than the actual premium determined to be due, the amount of insurance on the unit will be computed on the information reported, but the value of all production from insurable acreage, whether or not reported as insurable, will count against the amount of insurance.

e. The total production to be counted for a unit will include all harvested and appraised seed and non-seed production.

(1) For crop type field corn:

(a) Total seed production to count will include:

(i) All corn delivered to and accepted by the seed company;

(ii) All corn which would pass over 16/64 screen unless the germination rate is less than 80 percent warm test as determined by a certified seed test conducted from a clean sample taken at the time of delivery or if the mature corn is appraised, at the time of appraisal; and

(iii) All harvested and appraised production which does not qualify under paragraphs (i) and (ii) above because the damage was caused by uninsured causes.

(b) For the purpose of determining the quantity of mature production:

(i) Shelled corn will be adjusted .12 percent for each .1 percentage point of moisture to 15.5; and

(ii) Ear corn will be measured at 70 pounds of ear corn equaling 56 pounds (one bushel) of shelled corn. The weight of ear corn required to equal one bushel of shelled corn will be increased 2.0 pounds for each percentage point of moisture in excess of 14 percent.

(c) When records of seed production, provided by the seed company, have been adjusted to a shelled corn basis of 15.5 percent moisture, and 56-pound test weight (b) above will not apply for harvested production and the records of the seed company will be used to determine the amount of indemnity; provided, that such production records were

based on the same criteria as the criteria used to determine the dollar value per bushel.

(2) Appraised production to count as seed production will include:

(a) Unharvested production on harvested acreage and the percent of the approved yield lost due to uninsured causes;

(b) Not less than the dollar amount of insurance for any acreage which is abandoned or put to another use without our prior written consent or damaged solely by an uninsured cause;

(c) Any appraisal on non-mature production; and

(d) Any appraised production on unharvested acreage.

(3) Any appraisal we have made on insured acreage and given written consent to be put to another use will be considered as seed production unless such acreage is:

(a) Not put to another use before harvest of the crop becomes general in the county and reappraised by us;

(b) Further damaged by an insured cause and reappraised by us; or

(c) Harvested.

(4) The amount of production of any unharvested acreage of the crop may be determined on the basis of field appraisals conducted after the end of the insurance period.

(5) If you elect to exclude hail and fire as insured causes of loss and the crop is damaged by hail or fire, appraisals will be made in accordance with Form FCI–78, ''Request to Exclude Hail and Fire.''

f. You must not abandon any acreage to us.

g. Any suit against us for an indemnity must be brought in accordance with the provisions of 7 U.S.C. 1508(c). You must bring suit within 12 months of the date notice of denial of the claim is received by you.

h. An indemnity will not be paid unless you comply with all policy provisions.

i. We have a policy for paying your indemnity within 30 days of our approval of your claim, or entry of a final judgment against us. We will, in no instance, be liable for the payment of damages, attorney's fees, or other charges in connection with any claim for indemnity, whether we approve or disapprove such claim. We will, however, pay simple interest computed on the net indemnity ultimately found to be due by us or by a final judgment from and including the 61st day after the date you sign, date, and submit to us the properly completed claim for indemnity form, if the reason for our failure to timely pay is not due to your failure to provide information or other material necessary for the computation or payment of the indemnity. The interest rate will be that established by the Secretary of the Treasury under Section 12 of the Contract Disputes Act of 1978 (41 U.S.C. 611), and published in the FEDERAL REGISTER semiannually on or about January 1 and July 1. The interest rate to be paid on any indemnity will vary with the rate announced by the Secretary of the Treasury.

j. If you die, disappear, or are judicially declared incompetent, or if you are an entity other than an individual and such entity is dissolved after the crop is planted for any crop year, any indemnity will be paid to the persons determined to be beneficially entitled thereto.

k. If you have other insurance against the perils insured under this contract and damage as a result of those perils occurs during the insurance period, we will be liable for loss due to those perils only for the smaller of the amount:

(1) Of indemnity determined pursuant to this contract without regard to any other insurance; or

(2) By which the loss from those perils exceeds the indemnity paid or payable under such other insurance. For the purpose of this section, the amount of loss from those perils will be the difference between the fair market value of the production on the unit before the loss and after the loss. The fair market value of production on the unit before the loss is limited to 1½ times the highest price election available.

10. Concealment or Fraud

We may void the contract on all crops insured without affecting your liability for premiums or waiving any right, including the right to collect any amount due us if, at any time, you or the seed company have concealed or misrepresented any material fact or committed any fraud relating to the contract. Such voidance will be effective as of the beginning of the crop year with respect to which such act or omission occurred.

11. Transfer of Right to Indemnity on Insured Share

If you transfer any part of your share during the crop year, you may transfer your right to an indemnity. The transfer must be on our form and approved by us. We may collect the premium from either you or your transferee or both. The transferee will have all rights and responsibilities under the contract.

12. Assignment of Indemnity

You may assign to another party your right to an indemnity for the crop year only on our form and with our approval. The assignee will have the right to submit the loss notices and forms required by the contract.

13. Subrogation (Recovery of Loss From a Third Party)

Becuse you may be able to recover all or a part of your loss from someone other than us, you must do all you can to preserve any such right. If we pay you for your loss, then

your right of recovery will at our option belong to us. If we recover more than we paid you plus our expenses, the excess will paid to you.

14. Records and Access to Farm

You must keep, for 2 years after the time of loss, records of the harvesting, storage, shipment, sale, or other disposition of all of the crop produced on each unit, including separate records showing the same information for production for any uninsured acreage. Failure to keep and maintain such records may, at our option, result in cancellation of the contract prior to the crop year to which the records apply, assignment of production to units by us, or a determination that no indemnity is due. Any person designated by us will have access to such records and the farm for purposes related to the contract.

15. Life of Contract: Cancellation and Termination

a. This contract will be in effect for the crop year specified on the application and may not be canceled by you for such crop year. Thereafter, the contract will continue in force for each succeeding crop year unless canceled or terminated as provided in this section.

b. This contract may be canceled by either you or us for any succeeding crop year by giving written notice to the other on or before the cancellation date preceding such crop year.

c. This contract will terminate as to any crop year if any amount due us on this or any other contract with you is not paid on or before the termination date preceding such crop year for the contract on which the amount is due. The date of payment of the amount due if deducted from:

(1) An indemnity, will be the date you sign the claim; or

(2) A payment under another program administered by United States Department of Agriculture, will be the date both such other payment and setoff are approved.

d. The cancellation and termination dates are April 15.

e. If you die or are judicially declared incompetent, or if you are an entity other than an individual and such entity is dissolved, the contract will terminate as of the date of death, judicial declaration, or dissolution. If such event occurs after insurance attaches for any crop year, the contract will continue in force through the crop year and terminate at the end thereof. Death of a partner in a partnership will dissolve the partnership unless the partnership agreement provides otherwise. If two or more persons having a joint interest are insured jointly, death of one of the persons will dissolve the joint entity.

f. The contract will terminate if no premium is earned for 3 consecutive years.

16. Contract Changes

We may change any terms and provisions of the contract from year to year. If your amount of insurance is no longer offered, the actuarial table will provide the amount of insurance which you are deemed to have elected. All contract changes will be available at your service office by December 31 preceding the cancellation date. Acceptance of changes will be conclusively presumed in the absence of notice from you to cancel the contract.

17. Late Planting and Prevented Planting

(a) Insurance will be provided for acreage planted to the insured crop during the late planting period (see subparagraph (c)), and acreage you were prevented from planting (see subparagraph (d)). These coverages provide reduced amounts of insurance for such acreage. The reduced amounts of insurance will be combined with the amount of insurance for timely planted acreage for each unit. The premium amount for late planted acreage and eligible prevented planting acreage will be the same as that for timely planted acreage. For example assume you insure one unit in which you have a 100 percent share. The unit consists of 200 acres of the same type and variety, of 100 percent share. The unit consists of 200 acres of the same type and variety, of which 150 acres are occupied by the female plant. Fifty acres were planted timely, 50 acres were planted 7 days after the final planting date (late planted), and 50 acres are unplanted and eligible for prevented planting coverage. To calculate the amount of any indemnity which may be due to you, the amount of insurance will be computed as follows:

(1) For timely planted acreage, multiply the per acre amount of insurance for timely planted acreage by the 50 acres planted timely;

(2) For late planted acreage, multiply the per acre amount of insurance for timely planted acreage by ninety-three percent (0.93) and multiply the result by the 50 acres planted late; and

(3) For prevented planting acreage, multiply the per acre amount of insurance for timely planted acreage by:

(i) Forty percent (0.40) and multiply the result by the 50 acres you were prevented from planting, if the acreage is eligible for prevented planting coverage, and if the acreage is left idle for the crop year, or if a cover crop is planted not for harvest. Prevented planting compensation hereunder will not be denied because the cover crop is hayed or grazed; or

(ii) Twenty percent (0.20) and multiply the result by the 50 acres you were prevented

from planting, if the acreage is eligible for prevented planting coverage, and if you elect to plant a substitute crop for harvest after the 10th day following the final planting date for the insured crop. (This subparagraph (ii) is not applicable, and prevented planting coverage is not available hereunder, if you elected the Catastrophic Risk Protection Endorsement or you elected to exclude prevented planting coverage when a substitute crop is planted (see subparagraph 17(d)(1)(iii))).

The total of the three calculations will be the amount of insurance for the unit. Your premium will be based on the result of multiplying the per acre amount of insurance for timely planted acreage by the 150 insured crop acres in the unit.

(b) If you were prevented from planting, you must provide written notice to us not later than the acreage reporting date.

(c) Late Planting

(1) For acreage planted after the final planting date, but on or before 25 days after the final planting date, the amount of insurance for each acre will be reduced for each day planted after the final planting date by:

(i) One percent (.01) for the first through the tenth day; and

(ii) Two percent (.02) for the eleventh through the twenty-fifth day.

(2) In addition to the requirements of section 3 (Report of Acreage, Share, Type and Practice), you must report the dates on which the acreage is planted within the late planting period.

(3) If planting of the insured crop continues after the final planting date, or you are prevented from planting the insured crop during the late planting period, the acreage reporting date will be the later of:

(i) The acreage reporting date contained in the Actuarial Table; or

(ii) Five (5) days after the end of the late planting period.

(d) Prevented Planting (Including Planting After the Late Planting Period).

(1) If you were prevented from planting the insured crop (see subsection 18(w)), you may elect:

(i) To plant the insured crop during the late planting period. The amount of insurance for such acreage will be determined in accordance with paragraph 17(c)(1);

(ii) Not to plant this acreage to any crop except a cover crop not for harvest. You may also elect to plant the insured crop after the late planting period. In either case, the amount of insurance for such acreage will be forty percent (40%) of the amount of insurance for timely planted acres. For example, if your amount of insurance for timely planted acreage is 200 dollars per acre, your prevented planting amount of insurance would be 80 dollars per acre (200 dollars multiplied by 0.40). If you elect to plant the insured crop after the late planting period, production to count for such acreage will be determined in accordance with subsection 9e.; or

(iii) Not to plant the intended crop but plant a substitute crop for harvest, in which case:

(A) No prevented planting amount of insurance will be provided for such acreage if the substitute crop is planted on or before the tenth day following the final planting date for the insured crop; or

(B) An amount of insurance equal to twenty percent (20%) of the amount of insurance for timely planted acres will be provided for such acreage, if the substitute crop is planted after the tenth day following the final planting date for the insured crop. If you elected the Catastrophic Risk Protection Endorsement or excluded this coverage, and plant a substitute crop, no prevented planting coverage will be provided. For example, if your amount of insurance for timely planted acreage is 200 dollars per acre, your prevented planting amount of insurance would be 40 dollars per acre (200 dollars multiplied by 0.20). You may elect to exclude prevented planting coverage when a substitute crop is planted for harvest and receive a reduction in the applicable premium rate. If you wish to exclude this coverage, you must so indicate, on or before the sales closing date, on your application or on a form approved by us. Your election to exclude this coverage will remain in effect from year to year unless you notify us in writing on our form by the applicable sales closing date for the crop year for which you wish to include this coverage. All acreage of the crop insured under this policy will be subject to this exclusion.

(2) Proof may be required that you had the inputs available to plant and produce the intended crop with the expectation of at least producing the yield upon which your amount of insurance is based.

(3) In addition to the provisions of section 7 (Insurance Period), the insurance period for prevented planting coverage begins:

(i) On the sales closing date contained in the Special Provisions for the insured crop in the county for the crop year the application for insurance is accepted; or

(ii) For any subsequent crop year, on the sales closing date for the insured crop in the county for the previous crop year, provided continuous coverage has been in effect since that date. For example: If you make application and purchase a hybrid seed crop insurance policy for the 1996 crop year, prevented planting coverage will begin on the 1996 sales closing date for the insured crop in the county. If the hybrid seed coverage remains in effect for the 1997 crop year (is not terminated or canceled during or after the 1996 crop year, except the policy may have been canceled to transfer the policy to a different insurance provider, if there is no lapse in coverage), prevented planting coverage for the

1997 crop year began on the 1996 sales closing date.

(4) The acreage to which prevented planting coverage applies will not exceed the total eligible acreage on all Farm Service Agency (FSA) Farm Serial Numbers in which you have a share, adjusted for any reconstitution that may have occurred on or before the sales closing date. Eligible acreage for each FSA Farm Serial Number is determined as follows:

(i) Eligible acreage will not exceed the number of acres required to be grown in the current crop year under a contract executed with a seed company prior to the acreage reporting date.

(ii) Acreage intended to be planted under an irrigated practice will be limited to the number of acres for which you had adequate irrigation facilities prior to the insured cause of loss which prevented you from planting.

(iii) Prevented planting coverage will not be provided for any acreage:

(A) That does not constitute at least 20 acres or 20 percent (20%) of the acreage in the unit, whichever is less (Acreage that is less than 20 acres or 20 percent of the acreage in the unit will be presumed to have been intended to be planted to the insured crop planted in the unit, unless you can show that you had the inputs available before the final planting date to plant and produce another insured crop on the acreage);

(B) For which the actuarial table does not designate a premium rate unless a written agreement designates such premium rate;

(C) Used for conservation purposes or intended to be left unplanted under any program administered by the United States Department of Agriculture;

(D) On which another crop is prevented from being planted, if you have already received a prevented planting indemnity, guarantee or amount of insurance for the same acreage in the same crop year, unless you provide adequate records of acreage and production showing that the acreage has a history of double-cropping in each of the last four years;

(E) On which the insured crop is prevented from being planted, if any other crop is planted and fails, or is planted and harvested, hayed or grazed on the same acreage in the same crop year, (other than a cover crop as specified in paragraph (a)(3)(i) of this section, or a substitute crop allowed in paragraph (a)(3)(ii) of this section) unless you provide adequate records of acreage and production showing that the acreage has a history of double-cropping in each of the last four years;

(F) When coverage is provided under the Catastrophic Risk Protection Endorsement if you plant another crop for harvest on any acreage you were prevented from planting in the same crop year, even if you have a history of double cropping. If you have a Catastrophic Risk Protection Endorsement and receive a prevented planting indemnity, guarantee, or amount of insurance for a crop and are prevented from planting another crop on the same acreage, you may only receive the prevented planting indemnity, guarantee, or amount of insurance for the crop on which the prevented planting indemnity, guarantee, or amount of insurance is received; or

(G) For which planting history or conservation plans indicate that the acreage would have remained fallow for crop rotation purposes.

(iv) For the purpose of determining eligible acreage for prevented planting coverage, acreage for all units will be combined and be reduced by the number of acres of the insured crop timely planted and late planted. For example, assume you have 100 acres eligible for prevented planting coverage in which you have a 100 percent (100%) share. The acreage is located in a single FSA Farm Serial Number which you insure as two separate optional units consisting of 50 acres each. If you planted 60 acres of the insured crop on one optional unit and 40 acres of the insured crop on the second optional unit, your prevented planting eligible acreage would be reduced to zero (i.e., 100 acres eligible for prevented planting coverage minus 100 acres planted equals zero).

(5) In accordance with the provisions of section 3 (Report of Acreage, Share, Type and Practice), you must report by unit any insurable acreage that you were prevented from planting. This report must be submitted on or before the acreage reporting date. For the purpose of determining acreage eligible for a prevented planting amount of insurance the total amount of prevented planting and planted acres cannot exceed the maximum number of acres eligible for prevented planting coverage. Any acreage you report in excess of the number of acres eligible for prevented planting coverage, or that exceeds the number of eligible acres physically located in a unit, will be deleted from your acreage report.

(6) If the amount of premium you are required to pay (gross premium less our subsidy) for the prevented planting acreage exceeds the prevented planting liability on a unit, prevented planting coverage will not be provided for that unit (no premium will be due and no indemnity will be paid for such acreage).

18. Meaning of Terms

(a) *Actuarial table*—the forms and related material for the crop year approved by us which are available for public inspection in your service office, and which show the coverage levels, premium rates, amounts of insurance, practices, insurable and uninsurable

acreage, and related information regarding insurance for the crop in the county.

(b) *Amount of insurance*—the number of dollars per acre that results from subtracting the minimum payment (in bushels) provided by the seed company from the selected coverage level's county yield contained in the Actuarial Table and multiplying the result by the selected price election. If the minimum payment provided by the seed company is stated as a dollar amount, it will be converted to a bushel equivalent by dividing the dollar amount by the selected price election.

(c) *Approved yield*—an expected yield level for a specific variety, in bushels per acre, determined by us and used to establish the value of seed production for the purpose of determining the amount of indemnity.

(d) *ASCS*—the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service of the United States Department of Agriculture.

(e) *Commercial seed*—the offspring of two individual seeds of different genetic character which is produced as a result of crossing. A portion of this resultant offspring is the product intended for the purpose or use on a commercial basis by an agricultural producer to produce a field crop type for grain or silage.

(f) *County*—(1) The County shown on the application; and

(2) Any additional land located in a local producing area bordering on the county, as shown by the Actuarial Table.

(g) *Crop year*—the period within which the crop is normally grown and is designated by the calendar year in which the crop is normally harvested.

(h) *Days*—calendar days.

(i) *Dollar value per bushel*—the value determined by dividing the amount of insurance per acre for timely planted acreage by the result of multiplying the approved yield by the coverage level percentage you elect.

(j) *Female plant*—the plants grown for the purpose of producing commercial seed.

(k) *Final planting date*—the date contained in the Actuarial Table by which the insured crop must initially be planted in order to be insured for the full amount of insurance.

(l) *Harvest*—the completion of combining, threshing, or picking of the crop on any acreage.

(m) *Inadequate germination*—less than 80 percent (80%) of the seed produced from female plants germinated as determined by a warm test using clean seed.

(n) *Insurable acreage*—the land classified as insurable by us and shown as such by the Actuarial Table.

(o) *Insured*—the person who submitted the application accepted by us.

(p) *Irrigated practice*—a method of producing a crop by which water is artificially applied during the growing season by appropriate systems, and at the proper times, with the intention of providing the quantity of water needed to produce at least the yield used to establish the irrigated amount of insurance on the irrigated crop acreage.

(q) *Late planted*—acreage planted during the late planting period.

(r) *Late planting period*—the period which begins the day after the final planting date for the insured crop and ends twenty-five (25) days after the final planting date.

(s) *Loss ratio*—the ratio of indemnity to premium.

(t) *Male plant*—the plants grown for the purpose of pollinating female plants.

(u) *Non-seed production*—all seed with inadequate germination. (Designation as non-seed production under this definition may be production to count under section 9 through appraisal if the inadequate germination was due to an uninsurable cause. (See subparagraph 9.e.(2)(a)).

(v) *Person*—an individual, partnership, association, corporation, estate, trust, or other legal entity, and wherever applicable, a State or a political subdivision or agency of a State.

(w) *Prevented planting*—Inability to plant the insured crop with proper equipment by the final planting date designated in the Special Provisions for the insured crop in the county or the end of the late planting period. You must have been unable to plant the insured crop due to an insured cause of loss that has prevented the majority of producers in the surrounding area from planting the same crop.

(x) *Sample*—at least 3 pounds of shelled corn representative (field run) for each variety of seed corn grown on the unit.

(y) *Seed company*—a company which contracts with a grower to produce or grow for the production of hybrid corn seed.

(z) *Seed production*—all seed with a germination rate of at least 80 percent (80%) on a warm test using clean seed.

(aa) *Service office*—the office servicing your contract as shown on the application for insurance or such other approved office as may be selected by you or designated by us.

(bb) *Shelled-corn*—the grain (corn) after its removal from the cob.

(cc) *Tenant*—a person who rents land from another person for a share of the crop or a share of the proceeds therefrom.

(dd) *Timely planted*—the insured crop planted by the final planting date, as established by the Actuarial Table, for the insured crop in the county to be planted for harvest in the crop year.

(ee) *Type*—the crop grown: i.e., corn.

(ff) *Unit*—all insurable acreage of the insured crop in the county on the date of planting for the crop year:

(1) In which you have a 100 percent (100%) share; or

(2) Which is owned by one entity and operated by another entity on a share basis. Land

rented for cash, a fixed commodity payment, or any consideration other than a share in the crop on such land will be considered as owned by the lessee. Land which would otherwise be one unit may be divided according to applicable guidelines on file in your service office. Units will be determined when the acreage is reported.

Errors in reporting units may be corrected by us to conform to applicable guidelines when adjusting a loss. We may consider any acreage and share thereof reported by or for your spouse or child or any member of your household to be your bona fide share or the bona fide share of any other person having an interest therein.

(gg) *Variety*—the seed produced from a pair of genetically identifiable parents.

19. Descriptive Headings

The descriptive headings of the various policy terms and conditions are formulated for convenience only and are not intended to affect the construction or meaning of any of the provisions of the contract.

20. Determinations

All determinations required by the policy will be made by us. If you disagree with our determinations, you may obtain reconsideration of or appeal those determinations in accordance with Appeal Regulations.

21. Notices

All notices required to be given by you must be in writing and received by your service office within the designated time unless otherwise provided by the notice requirement. Notices required to be given immediately may be by telephone or in person and confirmed in writing. Time of the notice will be determined by the time of our receipt of the written notice.

22. Notwithstanding the terms of the crop insurance policy and any contract for crop insurance under the provisions of this part, coverage under the terms of such crop insurance policy will be effective subject to the availability of appropriations.

[51 FR 5697, Feb. 18, 1986; 51 FR 8183, Mar. 10, 1986, as amended at 51 FR 29205, Aug. 15, 1986; 52 FR 3214, Feb. 3, 1987; 54 FR 20373, May 11, 1989; 55 FR 35888, Sept. 4, 1990; 58 FR 67645, Dec. 22, 1993; 60 FR 62722, 62723, Dec. 7, 1995; 62 FR 65349, Dec. 12, 1997]

PART 444 [RESERVED]

PART 445—PEPPER CROP INSURANCE REGULATIONS

Subpart—Regulations for the 1987 Through the 1997 Crop Years

Sec.

445.1 Availability of pepper crop insurance.
445.2 Premium rates, coverage levels, and amounts of insurance.
445.3 OMB control numbers.
445.4 Creditors.
445.5 Good faith reliance on misrepresentation.
445.6 The contract.
445.7 The application and policy.

AUTHORITY: 7 U.S.C. 1506(l), 1506(p).

SOURCE: 51 FR 11293, Apr. 2, 1986, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart—Regulations for the 1987 Through the 1997 Crop Years

§445.1 Availability of pepper crop insurance.

Insurance shall be offered under the provisions of this subpart on peppers in counties within the limits prescribed by and in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Crop Insurance Act, as amended. The counties shall be designated by the Manager of the Corporation from those approved by the Board of Directors of the Corporation.

§445.2 Premium rates, coverage levels, and amounts of insurance.

(a) The Manager shall establish premium rates, coverage levels, and amounts of insurance for peppers which will be included in the actuarial table on file in the applicable service offices for the county and which may be changed from year to year.

(b) At the time the application for insurance is made, the applicant will elect an amount of insurance per acre and a coverage level from among those levels and amounts set by the actuarial table for the crop year.

§445.3 OMB control numbers.

OMB control numbers are contained in subpart H of part 400, title 7 CFR.

§ 445.4 Creditors.

An interest of a person in an insured crop existing by virtue of a lien, mortgage, garnishment, levy, execution, bankruptcy, involuntary transfer or other similar interest shall not entitle the holder of the interest to any benefit under the contract.

§ 445.5 Good faith reliance on misrepresentation.

Notwithstanding any other provision of the pepper crop insurance contract, whenever: (a) An insured under a contract of crop insurance entered into under these regulations, as a result of a misrepresentation or other erroneous action or advice by an agent or employee of the Corporation: (1) Is indebted to the Corporation for additional premiums; or (2) has suffered a loss to a crop which is not insured or for which the insured is not entitled to an indemnity because of failure to comply with the terms of the insurance contract, but which the insured believed to be insured, or believed the terms of the insurance contract to have been complied with or waived; and (b) the Board of Directors of the Corporation, or the Manager in cases involving not more than $100,000.00 finds that: (1) An agent or employee of the Corporation did in fact make such misrepresentation or take other erroneous action or give erroneous advice; (2) said insured relied thereon in good faith; and (3) to require the payment of the additional premiums or to deny such insured's entitlement to the indemnity would not be fair and equitable, such insured shall be granted relief the same as if otherwise entitled thereto. Requests for relief under this section must be submitted to the Corporation in writing.

§ 445.6 The contract.

The insurance contract shall become effective upon the acceptance by the Corporation of a duly executed application for insurance on a form prescribed by the Corporation. The contract shall cover the pepper crop as provided in the policy. The contract shall consist of the application, the policy, and the county actuarial table. Changes made in the contract shall not affect its continuity from year to year. The forms referred to in the contract are available at the applicable service offices.

§ 445.7 The application and policy.

(a) Application for insurance on a form prescribed by the Corporation must be made by any person to cover such person's share in the pepper crop as landlord, owner-operator, or tenant if the person wishes to participate in the program. The application shall be submitted to the Corporation at the service office on or before the applicable sales closing date on file in the service office.

(b) The Corporation may discontinue the acceptance of applications in any county upon its determination that the insurance risk is excessive, and also, for the same reason, may reject any individual application. The Manager of the Corporation is authorized in any crop year to extend the sales closing date for submitting applications in any county, by placing the extended date on file in the applicable service offices and publishing a notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER upon the Manager's determination that no adverse selectivity will result during the extended period. However, if adverse conditions should develop during such period, the Corporation will immediately discontinue the acceptance of applications.

(c) In accordance with the provisions governing changes in the contract contained in policies issued under FCIC regulations for the 1987 and succeeding crop years, a contract in the form provided for under this subpart will come into effect as a continuation of a pepper insurance contract issued under such regulations, without the filing of a new application.

(d) The application for the 1987 and succeeding crop years is found at subpart D of part 400—General Administrative Regulations (7 CFR 400.37, 400.38). The provisions of the Pepper Crop Insurance Policy for the 1987 through 1997 crop years are as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE CORPORATION

Pepper—Crop Insurance Policy

(This is a continuous contract. Refer to section 15.)

AGREEMENT TO INSURE: We will provide the insurance described in this policy in return for the premium and your compliance with all applicable provisions.

Throughout this policy, ''you'' and ''your'' refer to the insured shown on the accepted Application and ''we,'' ''us,'' and ''our'' refer to the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS

1. Causes of Loss

a. The insurance provided is against unavoidable loss of production resulting from the following causes occurring within the insurance period:

(1) Excessive rain;

(2) Frost;

(3) Freeze;

(4) Hail;

(5) Fire;

(6) Tornado;

(7) Tropical depression; or

(8) Failure of the irrigation water supply due to an unavoidable cause occurring after the beginning of planting; unless those causes are excepted, excluded, or limited by the actuarial table or section 9.e.(6).

b. We will not insure against any loss of production due to:

(1) Disease or insect infestation;

(2) The neglect, mismanagement, or wrongdoing of you, any member of your household, your tenants, or employees;

(3) The failure to follow recognized good pepper farming practices;

(4) The impoundment of water by any governmental, public, or private dam or reservoir project;

(5) The failure or breakdown of irrigation equipment or facilities;

(6) The failure to follow recognized good pepper irrigation practice; or

(7) Any cause not specified in section 1.a. as an insured loss.

2. Crop, Acreage, and Share Insured

a. The crop insured will be peppers planted for harvest as fresh market peppers, grown on insured acreage, and for which an amount of insurance and premium rate are set by the actuarial table.

b. The acreage insured for each crop year will be peppers planted on irrigated acreage as designated insurable by the actuarial table and in which you have a share, as reported by you or as determined by us, whichever we elect.

c. The insured share is your share as landlord, owner-operator, or tenant in the insured peppers at the time of each planting period. However, only for the purpose of determining the amount of indemnity, your share will not exceed your share on the earlier of:

(1) The time of loss; or

(2) The beginning of harvest.

d. We do not insure any acreage of peppers grown by any person if the person had not previously:

(1) Grown peppers for commercial sales; or

(2) Participated in the management of the pepper farming operation.

e. We do not insure any acreage:

(1) Of peppers grown for direct consumer marketing;

(2) If the farming practices carried out are not in accordance with the farming practices for which the premium rates have been established;

(3) Which is not irrigated;

(4) On which peppers are not grown on plastic mulch unless provided for by the actuarial table;

(5) On which tomatoes, peppers, eggplants or tobacco have been grown and the soil was not fumigated or otherwise properly treated before planting peppers;

(6) Which was planted to peppers the preceding planting period, unless the pepper plants of the preceding planting period were destroyed less than:

(a) 30 days after the date of planting; or

(b) 60 days after the date of direct seeding;

(7) Which is destroyed, it is practical to replant to peppers, and such acreage is not replanted (the unavailability of plants is not a valid reason for failing to replant);

(8) Initially planted after the final planting date set by the actuarial table;

(9) Of volunteer peppers;

(10) Planted to a type or variety of peppers not established as adapted to the area or excluded by the actuarial table;

(11) Planted for experimental purpose; or

(12) Planted with another crop.

f. We may limit the insured acreage to any acreage limitation established under any Act of Congress, if we advise you of the limit prior to planting.

3. Report of Acreage, Share, and Practice

You must report at the time of each planting period on our form:

a. All the acreage of fall, winter and spring-planted peppers in the county in which you have a share;

b. The practice, including the bed size; and

c. Your share at the time of planting.

You must designate separately any acreage that is not insurable. You must report if you do not have a share in any pepper plantings in the county. This report must be submitted for each planting period on or before the reporting date established by the actuarial table for each planting period. All indemnities may be determined on the basis of information you submit on this report. If you do not submit this report by the reporting date, we may elect to determine, by unit, for each planting period, the insured acreage, share, and practice or we may deny liability

on any unit for any planting. Any report submitted by you may be revised only upon our approval.

4. Coverage Levels and Amounts of Insurance

a. The coverage levels and amounts of insurance are contained in the actuarial table.

b. Coverage level 2 will apply if you do not elect a coverage level.

c. You may change the coverage level and amount of insurance on or before the sales closing date set by the actuarial table for submitting applications for the crop year.

5. Annual Premium

a. The annual premium is earned and payable at the time of planting. The amount is computed by multiplying the amount of insurance, times the premium rate, times the insured acreage, times your share at the time of each planting.

b. Interest will accrue at the rate of one and one-quarter percent (1¼%) simple interest per calendar month, or any part thereof, on any unpaid premium balance starting on the first day of the month following the first premium billing date.

6. Deduction for Debt

Any unpaid amount due us may be deducted from any indemnity payable to you, or from any replant payment, or from any loan or payment due you under any Act of Congress or program administered by the United States Department of Agriculture or its Agencies.

7. Insurance Period

Insurance attaches when the peppers are planted in each planting period and ends at the earliest of:

a. Total destruction of the peppers on the unit;

b. Discontinuance of harvest of peppers on the unit;

c. The date harvest should have started on the unit on any acreage which will not be harvested;

d. 150 days after the date of direct seeding, transplanting or replanting;

e. Final harvest; or

f. Final adjustment of loss.

8. Notice of Damage or Loss

a. In case of damage or probable loss:

(1) You must give us written notice if:

(a) You want our consent to replant peppers damaged due to any insured cause (see subsection 9.f.);

(b) During the period before harvest, the peppers on any unit are damaged and you decide not to further care for or harvest any part of them;

(c) You want our consent to put the acreage to another use; or

(d) After consent to put acreage to another use in given, additional damage occurs.

Insured acreage may not be put to another use until we have appraised the peppers and given written consent. We will not consent to another use until it is too late to replant. You must notify us when such acreage is replanted or put to another use.

(2) You must give us notice of probable loss at least 15 days before the beginning of harvest if you anticipate a loss on any unit.

(3) If probable loss is determined within 15 days prior to or during harvest and you are going to claim an indemnity on any unit, you must give us notice not later than 72 hours after the earliest of:

(a) Total destruction of the peppers on the unit;

(b) Discontinuance of harvest of any acreage on the unit;

(c) The date harvest would normally start if any acreage on the unit is not to be harvested; or

(d) 150 days after the direct seeding, transplanting or replanting of the peppers (see section 7).

b. You may not destroy or replant any of the peppers on which a replanting payment will be claimed until we give written consent.

c. You must obtain written consent from us before you destroy any of the peppers which are not to be harvested.

d. We may reject any claim for indemnity if you fail to comply with any of the requirements of this section or section 9.

9. Claim for Indemnity

a. Any claim for indemnity on a unit must be submitted to us on our form not later than 60 days after the earliest of:

(1) Total destruction of the peppers on the unit;

(2) Discontinuance of harvesting on the unit; or

(3) The date harvest should have started on the unit on any acreage which will not be harvested.

b. We will not pay any indemnity unless you:

(1) Establish the total production and the value received for all peppers on the unit and that any loss of production or value has been directly caused by one or more of the insured causes during the insurance period; and

(2) Furnish all information we require concerning the loss.

c. The indemnity will be determined on each unit by:

(1) Multiplying the insured acreage by the amount of insurance times the percentage for the state of production defined by the actuarial table;

(2) Subtracting therefrom the total value of production to be counted (see subsection 9.e.); and

(3) Multiplying this result by your share.

d. If the information reported by you under section 3 of this policy results in a lower premium than the actual premium determined to be due, the amount of insurance on the unit will be computed on the information reported, but the value of all production from insurable acreage, whether or not reported as insurable, will count against the amount of insurance.

e. The total value of production to be counted for a unit will include all harvested and appraised production.

(1) The total value of harvested production will be the greater of:

(a) The dollar amount obtained by multiplying the number of 1⅑ bushels of peppers harvested on the unit by $4.00; or

(b) The dollar amount obtained by multiplying the number of 1⅑ bushels of peppers sold by the price received for each 1⅑ bushel of peppers minus allowable cost set by the actuarial table. However, such price must not be less than zero for any 1⅑ bushel.

(2) The value of appraised production to be counted will include:

(a) The value of the potential production on any peppers that have not been harvested the third time and the value of unharvested mature green and red peppers;

(b) The value of the potential production lost due to uninsured causes; and

(c) Not less than the dollar amount of insurance per acre for any acreage abandoned or put to another use without our prior written consent or which is damaged solely by an uninsured cause.

The value of any appraised production will not be less than the dollar amount obtained by multiplying the number of 1⅑ bushels of peppers appraised by $4.00.

(3) Unharvested peppers damaged or defective due to insurable causes and which cannot be marketed will not be counted as production.

(4) Any appraisal we have made on insured acreage for which we have given written consent to be put to another use will be considered production unless such acreage is:

(a) Not put to another use before harvest of peppers becomes general in the county for the planting period and reappraised by us;

(b) Further damaged by an insured cause and reappraised by us; or

(c) Harvested.

(5) The amount and value of production of any unharvested peppers may be determined on the basis of field appraisals conducted after the end of the insurance period.

(6) If you elect to exclude hail and fire as insured causes of loss and the peppers are damaged by hail or fire, appraisals will be made in accordance with Form FCI–78–A, ''Request to Exclude Hail and Fire.''

f. A replanting payment may be made on any insured peppers replanted after we have given consent and the acreage replanted is at least the lesser of 20 acres or 20 percent of the insured acreage as determined on the final planting date for the planting period. The acreage to be replanted must have sustained a loss in excess of 50 percent of the plant stand for the unit.

(1) No replanting payment will be made on acreage on which a replanting payment has been made during the current planting period for the crop year.

(2) The replanting payment per acre will be your actual cost per acre for replanting, but will not exceed the product obtained by multiplying $300.00 per acre by your share.

(3) The Corporation will transfer the original liability to the replanted crop without reduction by the amount of the replant payment and without increase in the original premium charged for insurance coverage when the crop is replanted in accordance with the requirements of the original planting.

(4) If seasonal conditions dictate replanting by broadcast method, and such method differs from the requirements of the original planting, the Corporation will transfer the original liability to the replanted crop reduced by the amount of the replant payment and without increase in the original premuim charged for insurance coverage.

If the information reported by you results in a lower premium than the actual premium determined to be due, the replanting payment will be reduced proportionately.

g. You must not abandon any acreage to us.

h. Any suit against us for an indemnity must be brought in accordance with the provisions of 7 U.S.C. 1508(c). You must bring suit within 12 months of the date notice of denial of the claim is received by you.

i. An indemnity will not be paid unless you comply with all policy provisions.

j. We have a policy for paying your indemnity within 30 days of our approval of your claim, or entry of a final judgment against us. We will, in no instance, be liable for the payment of damages, attorney's fees, or other charges in connection with any claim for indemnity, whether we approve or disapprove such claim. We will, however, pay simple interest computed on the net indemnity ultimately found to be due by us or by final judgment from and including the 61st day after the date you sign, date, and submit to us the properly completed claim for indemnity form, if the reason for our failure to timely pay is not due to your failure to provide information or other material necessary for the computation or payment of the indemnity. The interest rate will be established by the Secretary of the Treasury under section 12 of the Contract Disputes Act of 1978 (41 U.S.C. 611), and published in the FEDERAL REGISTER semiannually on or about January 1 and July 1. The interest rate to be paid on any indemnity will vary

with the rate announced by the Secretary of the Treasury.

k. If you die, disappear or are judicially declared incompetent, or if you are an entity other than an individual and such entity is dissolved after the peppers are planted for any crop year, any indemnity will be paid to the persons determined to be beneficially entitled thereto.

l. If you have other fire insurance, fire damage occurs during the insurance period, and you have not elected to exclude fire insurance from this policy, we will be liable for loss due to fire only for the smaller of the amount:

(1) Of indemnity determined pursuant to this contract without regard to any other insurance; or

(2) By which the loss from fire exceeds the indemnity paid or payable under such other insurance.

For the purpose of this section, the amount of loss from fire will be the difference between the fair market value of the production on the unit before the fire and after the fire.

10. Concealment or Fraud

We may void the contract on all crops insured without affecting your liability for premiums or waiving any right, including the right to collect any amount due us if, at any time, you have concealed or misrepresented any material fact or committed any fraud relating to the contract. Such voidance will be effective as of the beginning of the crop year with respect to which such act or omission occurred.

11. Transfer of Right to Indemnity on Insured Share

If you transfer any part of your share during the crop year, you may transfer your right to an indemnity. The transfer must be on our form and approved by us. We may collect the premium from either you or your transferee or both. The transferee will have all rights and responsibilities under the contract.

12. Assignment of Indemnity

You may assign to another party your right to an indemnity for the crop year, only on our form and with our approval. The assignee will have the right to submit the loss notices and forms required by the contract.

13. Subrogation (Recovery of Loss From a Third Party)

Because you may be able to recover all or a part of your loss from someone other than us, you must do all you can to preserve any such right. If we pay you for your loss, then your right of recovery will at our option belong to us. If we recover more than we paid you plus our expenses, the excess will be paid to you.

14. Records and Access to Farm

You must keep, for two years after the time of loss, records of the harvesting, storage, shipment, sale, or other disposition of all peppers produced on each unit, including separate records showing the same information for production from any uninsured acreage. Failure to keep and maintain such records may, at our option, result in cancellation of the contract prior to the crop year to which the records apply, assignment of production to units by us, or a determination that no indemnity is due. Any person designated by us will have access to such records and the farm for purposes related to the contract.

15. Life of Contract: Cancellation and Termination

a. This contract will be in effect for the crop year specified on the application and may not be canceled by you for such crop year. Thereafter, the contract will continue in force for each succeeding crop year unless canceled or terminated as provided in this section.

b. This contract may be canceled by either you or us for any succeeding crop year by giving written notice on or before the cancellation date preceding such crop year.

c. This contract will terminate as to any crop year if any amount due us on this or any other contract with you is not paid on or before the termination date preceding such crop year for the contract on which the amount is due. The date of payment of the amount due if deducted from:

(1) An indemnity, will be the date you sign the claim; or

(2) Payment under another program administered by the United States Department of Agriculture, will be the date both such payment and setoff are approved.

d. The cancellation and termination dates are July 31.

e. If you die or are judicially declared incompetent, or if you are an entity other than an individual and such entity is dissolved, the contract will terminate as of the date of death, judicial declaration, or dissolution. If such event occurs after insurance attaches for any crop year, the contract will continue in force through the crop year and terminate at the end thereof. Death of a partner in a partnership will dissolve the partnership unless the partnership agreement provides otherwise.

If two or more persons having a joint interest are insured jointly, death of one of the persons will dissolve the joint entity.

f. The contract will terminate if no premium is earned for 3 consecutive years.

16. Contract Changes

We may change any terms and provisions of the contract from year to year. If your amount of insurance at which indemnities are computed is no longer offered, the actuarial table will provide the amount of insurance which you are deemed to have elected. All contract changes will be available at your service office by April 30 preceding the cancellation date. Acceptance of changes will be conclusively presumed in the absence of notice from you to cancel the contract.

17. Meaning of Terms

For the purposes of pepper crop insurance:

a. *Acre* means 43,560 square feet of plastic mulch or equivalent row area of not more than 6 foot widths (6-foot bed) on which at least 7,260 linear feet (rows) are planted.

b. *Actuarial table* means the forms and related material for the crop year approved by us which are available for public inspection in your service office, and which show the amount of insurance, coverage levels, premium rates, practices, insurable and uninsurable acreage, and related information regarding pepper insurance in the county.

c. *County* means the county shown on the application and any additional land located in a local producing area bordering on the county, as shown by the actuarial table.

d. *Crop year* means the period within which the peppers are normally grown beginning August 1 and continuing through the harvesting of the spring-planted peppers and is designated by the calendar year in which the spring-planted peppers are normally harvested.

e. *Excessive rain* means more than 10 inches of rain on the pepper field within a 24-hour period, after the peppers have been seeded or transplanted.

f. *Freeze* means the condition of air temperatures over a widespread area remaining sufficiently at or below 32 degrees Fahrenheit to cause crop damage.

f. *Frost* means the condition of air temperature around the plant falling to 32 degrees Fahrenheit or below.

h. *Harvest* means the final picking of marketable peppers on the unit.

i. *Insurable acreage* means the land classified as insurable by us and shown as such by the actuarial table.

j. *Insured* means the person who submitted the application accepted by us.

k. *Loss ratio* means the ratio of indemnity to premium.

l. *Mature green pepper* means a pepper which has reached the stage of development that will withstand normal handling and shipping.

m. *Peppers grown for direct consumer marketing* means peppers grown for the purpose of selling directly to the consumer and which are grown on acreage not subject to an agreement between producer and packer to pack the production (the producer-packer agreement must be executed before you report your acreage).

n. *Person* means an individual, partnership, association, corporation, estate, trust, or other legal entity, and wherever applicable, a State or a political subdivision or agency of a State.

o. *Planting* means transplanting the pepper plant in the field or direct seeding in the field.

p. *Planting period* means the peppers planted within the dates set by the actuarial table, as fall-planted, winter-planted or spring-planted.

q. *Plant stand* means the number of live plants per acre before the plants were damaged due to insurable causes.

r. *Potential production* means the number of 1⅑ bushels of mature green peppers which the pepper plants would produce or would have produced, per acre, by the end of the insurance period.

s. *Replanting* means performing the cultural practices necessary to replant insured acreage to peppers.

t. *Replant payment* means that payment made to the insured in accordance with the provisions of subsection 9.f. of this policy which payment is subject to offset for premium owed.

u. *Service office* means the office servicing your contract as shown on the application for insurance or such other approved office as may be selected by you or designated by us.

v. *Tenant* means a person who rents land from another person for a share of the peppers or a share of the proceeds therefrom.

w. *Tropical depression* means only a large-scale, atmospheric wind-and-pressure system characterized by low pressure at its center and counterclockwise circular wind motion which has been identified by the United States Weather Service in which the minimum sustained surface wind (1-minute mean) is 33 knots per hour (38 miles per hour) or more at the U.S. Weather Service reporting station nearest to the crop damage at the time of loss.

x. *Unit* means all insurable acreage of peppers for each planting period in the county on the date of planting for the crop year:

(1) In which you have a 100 percent share; or

(2) Which is owned by one entity and operated by another entity on a share basis.

Land rented for cash, a fixed commodity payment, or any consideration other than a share in the peppers on such land will be considered as owned by the lessee. Land which would otherwise be one unit may be divided according to applicable guidelines on file in your service office. Units will be determined

when the acreage is reported. Errors in reporting units may be corrected by us to conform to applicable guidelines when adjusting a loss. We may consider any acreage and share thereof reported by or for your spouse or child or any member of your household to be your bona fide share or the bona fide share of any other person having an interest therein.

18. Descriptive Headings

The descriptive headings of the various policy terms and conditions are formulated for convenience only and are not intended to affect the construction or meaning of any of the provisions of the contract.

19. Determinations

All determinations required by the policy will be made by us. If you disagree with our determinations, you may obtain reconsideration of or appeal those determinations in accordance with the Appeal Regulations (7 CFR part 400—subpart J).

20. Notices

All notices required to be given by you must be in writing and received by your service office within the designated time unless otherwise provided by the notice requirement. Notices required to be given immediately may be by telephone or in person and confirmed in writing. Time of the notice will be determined by the time of our receipt of the written notice.

21. Notwithstanding the terms of the crop insurance policy and any contract for crop insurance under the provisions of this part, coverage under the terms of such crop insurance policy will be effective subject to the availability of appropriations.

[51 FR 11293, Apr. 2, 1986, as amended at 51 FR 29205, Aug. 15, 1986; 52 FR 3214, Feb. 3, 1987; 52 FR 17547–17549, May 11, 1987; 55 FR 35888, Sept. 4, 1990; 62 FR 14789, Mar. 28, 1997]

PART 446—WALNUT CROP INSURANCE REGULATIONS

Subpart—Regulations for the 1986 Through the 1997 Crop Years

Sec.

446.1 Availability of walnut crop insurance.
446.2 Premium rates, production guarantees, coverage levels, and prices at which indemnities shall be computed.
446.3 OMB control numbers.
446.4 Creditors.
446.5 Good faith reliance on misrepresentation.
446.6 The contract.
446.7 The application and policy.

AUTHORITY: Secs. 506, 516, Pub. L. 75–430, 52 Stat. 73, 77 as amended (7 U.S.C. 1506, 1516).

SOURCE: 50 FR 43687, Oct. 29, 1985, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart—Regulations for the 1986 Through the 1997 Crop Years

§ 446.1 Availability of walnut crop insurance.

Insurance shall be offered under the provisions of this subpart on walnuts in counties within the limits prescribed by and in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Crop Insurance Act, as amended. The counties shall be designated by the Manager of the Corporation from those approved by the Board of Directors of the Corporation.

§ 446.2 Premium rates, production guarantees, coverage levels, and prices at which indemnities shall be computed.

(a) The Manager shall establish premium rates, production guarantees, coverage levels, and prices at which indemnities shall be computed for walnuts which will be included in the actuarial table on file in the applicable service offices for the county and which may be changed from year to year.

(b) At the time the application for insurance is made, the applicant will elect a coverage level and price at which indemnities will be computed from among those levels and prices contained in the actuarial table for the crop year.

§ 446.3 OMB control numbers.

The OMB control numbers are contained in subpart H of part 400, title 7 CFR.

§ 446.4 Creditors.

An interest of a person in an insured crop existing by virtue of a lien, mortgage, garnishment, levy, execution, bankruptcy, involuntary transfer or other similar interest shall not entitle the holder of the interest to any benefit under the contract.

§ 446.5 Good faith reliance on misrepresentation.

Notwithstanding any other provision of the walnut insurance contract, whenever:

(a) An insured under a contract of crop insurance entered into under these regulations, as a result of a misrepresentation or other erroneous action or advice by an agent or employee of the Corporation: (1) Is indebted to the Corporation for additional premiums; or (2) has suffered a loss to a crop which is not insured or for which the insured is not entitled to an indemnity because of failure to comply with the terms of the insurance contract, but which the insured believed to be insured, or believed the terms of the insurance contract to have been complied with or waived; and

(b) The Board of Directors of the Corporation, or the Manager in cases involving not more than $100,000.00 finds that: (1) An agent or employee of the Corporation did in fact make such misrepresentation or take other erroneous action or give erroneous advice; (2) said insured relied thereon in good faith; and (3) to require the payment of the additional premiums or to deny such insured's entitlement to the indemnity would not be fair and equitable, such insured shall be granted relief the same as if otherwise entitled thereto. Application for relief under this section must be submitted to the Corporation in writing.

§ 446.6 The contract.

The insurance contract shall become effective upon the acceptance by the Corporation of a duly executed application for insurance on a form prescribed by the Corporation. The contract shall cover the walnut crop as provided in the policy. The contract shall consist of the application, the policy, and the county actuarial table. Any changes made in the contract shall not affect its continuity from year to year. The forms referred to in the contract are available at the applicable service offices.

§ 446.7 The application and policy.

(a) Application for insurance on a form prescribed by the Corporation may be made by any person to cover such person's share in the walnut crop as landlord, owner-operator, or tenant. The application shall be submitted to the Corporation at the service office on or before the applicable closing date on file in the service office.

(b) The Corporation may discontinue the acceptance of applications in any county upon its determination that the insurance risk is excessive, and also, for the same reason, may reject any individual application. The Manager of the Corporation is authorized in any crop year to extend the closing date for submitting applications in any county, by placing the extended date on file in the applicable service offices and publishing a notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER upon the Manager's determination that no adverse selectivity will result during the extended period. However, if adverse conditions should develop during such period, the Corporation will immediately discontinue the acceptance of applications.

(c) In accordance with the provisions governing changes in the contract contained in policies issued under FCIC regulations for the 1986 and succeeding crop years, a contract in the form provided for in this subpart will come into effect as a continuation of a walnut contract issued under such prior regulations, without the filing of a new application.

(d) The application for the 1986 and succeeding crop years is found at subpart D of part 400—General Administrative Regulations and may be amended from time to time for subsequent crop years. The provisions of the Walnut Insurance Policy for the 1986 through 1997 crop years are as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE CORPORATION

Walnut Crop Insurance Policy

(This is a continuous contract. Refer to section 15.)

AGREEMENT TO INSURE: We will provide the insurance described in this policy in return for the premium and your compliance with all applicable provisions.

Throughout this policy, ''you'' and ''your'' refer to the insured shown on the accepted Application and ''we,'' ''us,'' and ''our'' refer to the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS

1. Causes of Loss

a. The insurance provided is against unavoidable loss of production resulting from the following causes occurring within the insurance period:

(1) Adverse weather conditions;

(2) Fire;

(3) Wildlife;

(4) Earthquake;

(5) Volcanic eruption;

(6) Direct Mediterranean Fruit Fly damage; or

(7) If applicable, failure of the irrigation water supply due to an unavoidable cause occurring after insurance attaches;

unless those causes are excepted, excluded, or limited by the actuarial table or section 9e(3).

b. We will not insure against any loss of production due to:

(1) The neglect, mismanagement, or wrongdoing of you, any member of your household, your tenants or employees;

(2) The failure to follow recognized good walnut farming practices;

(3) The impoundment of water by any governmental, public or private dam or reservoir project;

(4) The failure to carry out a good walnut irrigation practice;

(5) The failure or breakdown of irrigation equipment or facilities; or

(6) Any cause not specified in section 1a as an insured loss.

2. Crop, Acreage, and Share Insured

a. The crop insured will be English walnuts (excluding black walnuts) hereafter called ''walnuts'' which are grown on insured acreage and for which a guarantee and premium rate are provided by the actuarial table.

b. The acreage insured for each crop year will be walnuts grown on insurable acreage as designated by the actuarial table and in which you have a share, as reported by you or as determined by us, whichever we elect.

c. The insured share is your share as landlord, owner-operator, or tenant in the insured walnuts at the time insurance attaches. However, for the purpose of determining the amount of indemnity, your share will not exceed your share on the earlier of:

(1) The time of loss; or

(2) The beginning of harvest.

d. We do not insure any acreage:

(1) On which the trees have not reached the ninth growing season after being set out, unless we agree, in writing, to insure such acreage; or

(2) Planted with a crop other than walnuts.

e. If insurance is provided for an irrigated practice you must report as irrigated only the acreage for which you have adequate facilities and water, at the time insurance attaches, to carry out a good walnut irrigation practice.

f. Insurance may attach only by written agreement with us on any unit which consists of less than 5 acres of insurable walnut trees.

g. We may limit the insured acreage to any acreage limitation established under any Act of Congress, if we advise you of the limit prior to the date insurance attaches.

3. Report of Acreage, Share, and Practice

You must report on our form:

a. All the acreage of walnuts in the county in which you have a share;

b. The practice; and

c. Your share on the date insurance attaches.

You must designate separately any acreage that is not insurable. You must report if you do not have a share in any walnuts grown in the county. This report must be submitted annually on or before March 1. All indemnities may be determined on the basis of information you submit on this report. If you do not submit this report by March 1, we may elect to determine by unit the insured acreage, share, and practice or we may deny liability on any unit. Any report submitted by you may be revised only upon our approval.

4. Production Guarantees, Coverage Levels, and Prices for Computing Indemnities

a. The production guarantees, coverage levels, and prices for computing indemnities are contained in the actuarial table.

b. If the number of bearing trees (ninth growing season and older) is reduced more than 10 percent from the preceding calendar year as a result of damage occurring within that year, the production guarantee will be reduced 1 percent for each percent reduction in excess of 10 percent.

c. Coverage level 2 will apply if you do not elect a coverage level.

d. You may change the coverage level and price election on or before the closing date for submitting applications for the crop year as established by the actuarial table.

e. You must furnish a report of production to use for the previous crop year prior to the sales closing date for the subsequent crop year as established by the actuarial table. If you do not provide the required production report we will assign a yield for the crop year for which the report is not furnished. The production report or assigned yield will be used to compute your production history for the purpose of determining your guarantee for the subsequent crop year. The yield assigned by us will be 75% of the yield assigned for the purpose of determining your guarantee for the present crop year. If you have filed a claim for the previous crop year,

the yield determined in adjusting your indemnity claim will be used as your production report.

5. Annual Premium

a. The annual premium is earned and payable on the date insurance attaches. The amount is computed by multiplying the production guarantee times the price election, times the premium rate, times the insured acreage, times your share on the date insurance attaches.

b. Interest will accrue at the rate of one and one-quarter percent (1¼%) simple interest per calendar month, or any part thereof, on any unpaid premium balance starting on the first day of the month following the first premium billing date.

6. Deductions for Debt

Any unpaid amount due us may be deducted from any indemnity payable to you or from any loan or payment due you under any Act of Congress or program administered by the United States Department of Agriculture or its Agencies.

7. Insurance Period

Insurance attaches for each crop year on March 1 and ends at the earliest of:

a. Total destruction of the walnuts;

b. Harvest of the walnuts;

c. Final adjustment of a loss; or

d. November 15.

8. Notice of Damage or Loss

a. In case of damage or probable loss:

(1) You must give us written notice if, during the period before harvest, the walnuts on any unit are damaged and you decide not to further care for them.

(2) You must give us notice of probable loss at least 15 days before the beginning of harvest if you anticipate a loss on any unit.

(3) If probable loss is later determined or if damage occurs during harvest, immediate notice must be given.

(4) In addition to the notices required by this section, if you are going to claim an indemnity on any unit, we must be given notice not later than 10 days after the earliest of:

(a) Total destruction of the walnuts on the unit;

(b) Harvest of the unit; or

(c) November 15 of the crop year.

b. You must obtain written consent from us before you destroy any of the walnuts which are not to be harvested.

c. We may reject any claim for indemnity if you fail to comply with any of the requirements of this section or section 9.

9. Claim for Indemnity

a. Any claim for indemnity on a unit must be submitted to us on our form not later than 60 days after the earliest of:

(1) Total destruction of the walnuts on the unit;

(2) Harvest of the unit; or

(3) November 15 of the crop year.

b. We will not pay any indemnity unless you:

(1) Establish the total production of walnuts on the unit and that any loss of production has been directly caused by one or more of the insured causes during the insurance period; and

(2) Furnish all information we require concerning the loss.

c. The indemnity will be determined on each unit by:

(1) Multiplying the insured acreage by the production guarantee;

(2) Subtracting therefrom the total production of walnuts to be counted (see section 9e);

(3) Multiplying the remainder by the price election; and

(4) Multiplying this product by your share.

d. If the information reported by you under section 3 of the policy results in a lower premium than the actual premium determined to be due, the production guarantee on the unit will be computed on the information reported, but all production from insurable acreage, whether or not reported as insurable, will count against the production guarantee.

e. The total production (pounds) to be counted for a unit will include all harvested and appraised production.

(1) Appraised production to be counted will include:

(a) Unharvested production on harvested acreage and potential production lost due to uninsured causes and failure to follow recognized good walnut farming practices;

(b) Not less than the guarantee for any acreage which is abandoned, damaged solely by an uninsured cause or destroyed by you without our prior written consent; and

(c) Any appraised production on unharvested acreage.

(2) Any appraisal we have made on insured acreage will be considered production to count unless such appraised production is:

(a) Marketed; or

(b) Further damaged by an insured cause and reappraised by us.

(3) If you elect to exclude hail and fire as insured causes of loss and the walnuts are damaged by hail or fire, appraisals will be made in accordance with Form FCI–78, ''Request to Exclude Hail and Fire''.

f. You must not abandon any acreage to us.

g. You may not sue us unless you have complied with all policy provisions. If a claim is denied, you may sue us in the

United States District Court under the provisions of 7 U.S.C. 1508(c). You must bring suit within 12 months of the date notice of denial is received by you.

h. We have a policy for paying your indemnity within 30 days of our approval of your claim, or entry of a final judgment against us. We will, in no instance, be liable for the payment of damages, attorney's fees, or other charges in connection with any claim for indemnity, whether we approve or disapprove such claim. We will, however, pay simple interest computed on the net indemnity ultimately found to be due by us or by a final judgment from and including the 61st day after the date you sign, date, and submit to us the properly completed claim for indemnity form, if the reason for our failure to timely pay is not due to your failure to provide information or other material necessary for the computation or payment of the indemnity. The interest rate will be that established by the Secretary of the Treasury under section 12 of the Contract Disputes Act of 1978 (41 U.S.C. 611), and published in the FEDERAL REGISTER semiannually on or about January 1 and July 1. The interest rate to be paid on any indemnity will vary with the rate announced by the Secretary of the Treasury.

i. If you die, disappear, or are judicially declared incompetent, or if you are an entity other than an individual and such entity is dissolved after insurance attaches for any crop year, any indemnity will be paid to the person determined to be beneficially entitled thereto.

j. If you have other fire insurance, fire damage occurs during the insurance period, and you have not elected to exclude fire insurance form this policy, we will be liable for loss due to fire only for the smaller of the amount:

(1) Of indemnity determined pursuant to this contract without regard to any other insurance; or

(2) By which the loss from fire exceeds the indemnity paid or payable under such other insurance. For the purpose of this section, the amount of loss from fire will be the difference between the fair market value of the production on the unit before the fire and after the fire.

10. Concealment or Fraud

We may void the contract on all crops insured without affecting your liability for premiums or waiving any right, including the right to collect any amount due us if, at any time, you have concealed or misrepresented any material fact or committed any fraud relating to the contract. Such voidance will be effective as of the beginning of the crop year with respect to which such act or omission occurred.

11. Transfer of Right to Indemnity on Insured Share

If you transfer any part of your share during the crop year, you may transfer your right to an indemnity. The transfer must be on our form and approved by us. We may collect the premium from either you or your transferee or both. The transferee will have all rights and responsibilities under the contract.

12. Assignment of Indemnity

You may assign to another party your right to an indemnity for the crop year only on our form and with our approval. The assignee will have the right to submit the loss notices and forms required by the contract.

13. Subrogation (Recovery of Loss From a Third Party)

Because you may be able to recover all or a part of your loss from someone other than us, you must do all you can to preserve any such right. If we pay you for your loss, then your right of recovery will at our option belong to us. If we recover more than we paid you plus our expenses, the excess will be paid to you.

14. Records and Access to Farm

You must keep, for two years after the time of loss, records of the harvesting, storage, shipment, sale or other disposition of all walnuts produced on each unit, including separate records showing the same information for production from any uninsured acreage. Failure to keep and maintain such records may, at our option, result in cancellation of the contract prior to the crop year to which the records apply, assignment of production to units by us, or a determination that no indemnity is due. Any person designated by us will have access to such records and the farm for purposes related to the contract.

15. Life of Contract: Cancellation and Termination

a. This contract will be in effect for the crop year specified on the application and may not be canceled by you for such crop year. Thereafter, the contract will continue in force for each succeeding crop year unless canceled or terminated as provided in this section.

b. This contract may be canceled by either you or us for any succeeding crop year by giving written notice on or before the cancellation date preceding such crop year.

c. This contract will terminate as to any crop year if any amount due us on this or any other contract with you is not paid on or before the termination date preceding such crop year for the contract on which the

amount is due. The date of payment of the amount due:

(1) If deducted from an indemnity will be the date you sign the claim; or

(2) If deducted from payment under another program administered by the United States Department of Agriculture will be the date both such other payment and setoff are approved.

d. The cancellation and termination dates are January 31.

e. If you die or are judicially declared incompetent, or if you are an entity other than an individual and such entity is dissolved, the contract will terminate as of the date of death, judicial declaration, or dissolution. If such event occurs after insurance attaches for any crop year, the contract will continue in force through the crop year and terminate at the end thereof. Death of a partner in a partnership will dissolve the partnership unless the partnership agreement provides otherwise. If two or more persons having a joint interest are insured jointly, death of one of the persons will dissolve the joint entity.

f. The contract will terminate if no premium is earned for 3 consecutive years.

16. Contract Changes

We may change any terms and provisions of the contract from year to year. If your price election at which indemnities are computed is no longer offered, the actuarial table will provide the price election which you are deemed to have elected. All contract changes will be available at your service office by October 31 preceding the cancellation date. Acceptance of any change will be conclusively presumed in the absence of notice from you to cancel the contract.

17. Meaning of Terms

For the purposes of walnut crop insurance:

a. *Actuarial table* means the forms and related material for the crop year approved by us which are available for public inspection in your service office, and which show the production guarantees, coverage levels, premium rates, prices for computing indemnities, practices, insurable and uninsurable acreage, and related information regarding walnut insurance in the county.

b. *Contiguous land* means land which is touching at any point, except that land which is separated by only a public or private right-of-way will be considered contiguous.

c. *County* means the county shown on the application and any additional land located in a local producing area bordering on the county, as shown by the actuarial table.

d. *Crop year* means the period beginning with the date insurance attaches and extending through the normal harvest time and will be designated by the calendar year in which the walnuts are normally harvested.

e. *Direct Mediterranean Fruit Fly damage* means the actual physical damage to the walnuts which causes such walnuts to be considered unmarketable and will not include unmarketability of such walnuts as a direct result of a quarantine, boycott or refusal to accept the walnuts by any entity without regard to actual physical damage to such walnuts.

f. *Harvest* means removal of the walnuts from the orchard.

g. *Insurable acreage* means the land classified as insurable by us and shown as such by the actuarial table.

h. *Insured* means the person who submitted the application accepted by us.

i. *Loss ratio* means the ratio of indemnity to premium.

j. *Person* means an individual, partnership, association, corporation, estate, trust, or other legal entity, and wherever applicable, a State, a political subdivision of a State, or any agency thereof.

k. *Service office* means the office servicing your contract as shown on the application for insurance or such other approved office as may be selected by you or designated by us.

l. *Tenant* means a person who rents land from another person for a share of the walnuts or a share of the proceeds therefrom.

m. *Unit* means all insurable acreage of walnuts in the county located on contiguous land on the date insurance attaches for the crop year:

(1) In which you have a 100 percent share; or

(2) Which is owned by one entity and operated by another entity on a share basis.

Land rented for cash, a fixed commodity payment, or any consideration other than a share in the walnuts on such land will be considered as owned by the lessee. Land which would otherwise be one unit may be divided according to applicable guidelines on file in your service office. Units will be determined when the acreage is reported. Errors in reporting units may be corrected by us to conform to applicable guidelines when adjusting a loss. We may consider any acreage and share thereof reported by or for your spouse or child or any member of your household to be your bona fide share or the bona fide share of any other person having an interest therein.

18. Descriptive Headings

The descriptive headings of the various policy terms and conditions are formulated for convenience only and are not intended to affect the construction or meaning of any of the provisions of the contract.

19. Determinations

All determinations required by the policy will be made by us. If you disagree with our

determinations, you may obtain reconsideration of or appeal those determinations in accordance with Appeal Regulations.

20. Notices

All notices required to be given by you must be in writing and received by your service office within the designated time unless otherwise provided by the notice requirement. Notices required to be given immediately may be by telephone or in person and confirmed in writing. Time of the notice will be determined by the time of our receipt of the written notice.

21. Notwithstanding the terms of the crop insurance policy and any contract for crop insurance under the provisions of this part, coverage under the terms of such crop insurance policy will be effective subject to the availability of appropriations.

[50 FR 43687, Oct. 29, 1985, as amended at 51 FR 29205–29207, Aug. 15, 1986; 51 FR 45296, Dec. 18, 1986; 52 FR 3214, Feb. 3, 1987; 52 FR 6775, Mar. 5, 1987; 55 FR 35888, Sept. 4, 1990; 62 FR 20091, Apr. 25, 1997]

PART 447—POPCORN CROP INSURANCE REGULATIONS FOR THE 1987 THROUGH THE 1998 CROP YEARS

Sec.

447.1 Availability of popcorn crop insurance.
447.2 Premium rates, production guarantees, coverage levels, and prices at which indemnities shall be computed.
447.3 OMB control numbers.
447.4 Creditors.
447.5 Good faith reliance on misrepresentation.
447.6 The contract.
447.7 The application and policy.

AUTHORITY: 7 U.S.C. 1506(l), 1506(p).

SOURCE: 51 FR 37897, Oct. 27, 1986, unless otherwise noted.

§ 447.1 Availability of popcorn crop insurance.

Insurance shall be offered under the provisions of this subpart on popcorn in counties within the limits prescribed by and in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Crop Insurance Act, as amended. The counties shall be designated by the Manager of the Corporation from those approved by the Board of Directors of the Corporation.

§ 447.2 Premium rates, production guarantees, coverage levels, and prices at which indemnities shall be computed.

(a) The Manager shall establish premium rates, production guarantees, coverage levels, and prices at which indemnities shall be computed for popcorn which will be included in the actuarial table on file in the applicable service offices for the county and which may be changed from year to year.

(b) At the time the application for insurance is made, the applicant will elect a coverage level and price at which indemnities will be computed from among those levels and prices set by the actuarial table for the crop year.

§ 447.3 OMB control numbers.

OMB control numbers are contained in subpart H of part 400, title 7 CFR.

§ 447.4 Creditors.

An interest of a person in an insured crop existing by virtue of a lien, mortgage, garnishment, levy, execution, bankruptcy, involuntary transfer or other similar interest shall not entitle the holder of the interest to any benefit under the contract.

§ 447.5 Good faith reliance on misrepresentation.

Notwithstanding any other provision of the popcorn insurance contract, whenever:

(a) An insured under a contract of crop insurance entered into under these regulations, as a result of a misrepresentation or other erroneous action or advice by an agent or employee of the Corporation: (1) Is indebted to the Corporation for additional premiums; or (2) has suffered a loss to a crop which is not insured or for which the insured is not entitled to an indemnity because of failure to comply with the terms of the insurance contract, but which the insured believed to be insured, or believed the terms of the insurance contract to have been complied with or waived; and

(b) The Board of Directors of the Corporation, or the Manager in cases involving not more than $100,000.00, finds that: (1) An agent or employee of the

Corporation did in fact make such misrepresentation or take other erroneous action or give erroneous advice; (2) said insured relied thereon in good faith; and (3) to require the payment of the additional premiums or to deny such insured's entitlement to the indemnity would not be fair and equitable, such insured shall be granted relief the same as if otherwise entitled thereto. Requests for relief under this section must be submitted to the Corporation in writing.

§447.6 The contract.

The insurance contract shall become effective upon the acceptance by the Corporation of a duly executed application for insurance on a form prescribed by the Corporation. The contract shall cover the popcorn crop as provided in the policy. The contract shall consist of the application, the policy, and the county actuarial table. Changes made in the contract shall not affect its continuity from year to year. The forms referred to in the contract are available at the applicable service offices.

§447.7 The application and policy.

(a) Application for insurance on a form prescribed by the Corporation must be made by any person to cover such person's share in the popcorn crop as landlord, owner-operator, or tenant if the person wishes to participate in the program. The application shall be submitted to the Corporation at the service office on or before the applicable sales closing date on file in the service office.

(b) The Corporation may discontinue the acceptance of any application or applications in any county upon its determination that the insurance risk is excessive. The Manager of the Corporation is authorized in any crop year to extend the sales closing date for submitting applications in any county, by placing the extended date on file in the applicable service offices and publishing a notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER upon the Manager's determination that no adverse selectivity will result during the extended period. However, if adverse conditions should develop during such period, the Corporation will immediately discontinue the acceptance of applications.

(c) In accordance with the provisions governing changes in the contract contained in previous policies and regulations issued by FCIC, a contract in the form provided for in this subpart will come into effect as a continuation of a popcorn contract issued under such prior regulations, without the filing of a new application.

(d) The application is found at subpart D of part 400, General Administrative Regulations (7 CFR 400.37, 400.38). The provisions of the Popcorn Insurance Policy for the 1987 through 1998 crop years are as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE CORPORATION

Popcorn—Crop Insurance Policy

(This is a continuous contract. Refer to section 15.)

AGREEMENT TO INSURE: We will provide the insurance described in this policy in return for the premium and your compliance with all applicable provisions.

Throughout this policy, ''you'' and ''your'' refer to the insured shown on the accepted Application and ''we,'' ''us,'' and ''our'' refer to the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS

1. Causes of Loss

a. The insurance provided is against unavoidable loss of production resulting from the following causes occurring within the insurance period:

(1) Adverse weather conditions;

(2) Fire;

(3) Insects;

(4) Plant disease;

(5) Wildlife;

(6) Earthquake;

(7) Volcanic eruption; or

(8) If applicable, failure of the irrigation water supply due to an unavoidable cause occurring after the beginning of planting;

unless those causes are excepted, excluded, or limited by the actuarial table or subsection 9.e.(7).

b. We will not insure against any loss of production due to:

(1) The neglect, mismanagement, or wrongdoing by you, any member of your household, your tenants, or employees;

(2) The failure to follow recognized good popcorn farming practices or the grower provisions of the popcorn contract;

(3) The impoundment of water by any governmental, public, or private dam or reservoir project;

(4) Damage resulting from frost or freeze after the date designated by the actuarial table;

(5) The failure or breakdown of irrigation equipment or facilities;

(6) The failure to follow recognized good popcorn irrigation practices; or

(7) Any cause not specified in subsection 1.a. as an insured loss.

2. Crop, Acreage, and Share Insured

a. The crop insured will be popcorn which is planted for harvest, grown on insured acreage, and for which a guarantee and premium rate are set by the actuarial table.

b. The acreage insured for each crop year will be popcorn planted on insurable acreage as designated by the actuarial table and in which you have a share, as reported by you or as determined by us, whichever we elect.

c. The insured share is your share as landlord, owner-operator, or tenant in the insured popcorn at the time of planting. However, only for the purpose of determining the amount of indemnity, your share will not exceed your share on the earlier of:

(1) The time of loss; or

(2) The beginning of harvest.

d. We do not insure any acreage: (1) Of popcorn not grown under a contract executed with a processor or excluded from the processor contract for, or during, the crop year. (The contract must be executed and effective before you report your acreage.);

(2) Which is destroyed, it is practical to replant to popcorn, and such acreage is not replanted;

(3) If the farming practices carried out are not in accordance with the farming practices for which the premium rates have been established;

(4) Which is irrigated and an irrigated practice is not provided by the actuarial table unless you elect to insure the acreage as nonirrigated by reporting it as insurable under section 3;

(5) Initially planted after the final planting date set by the actuarial table unless you agree, in writing, on our form to coverage reduction;

(6) Of volunteer popcorn;

(7) Planted to a type or variety of popcorn not established as adapted to the area or excluded by the actuarial table;

(8) Planted with a crop other than popcorn; or

(9) Planted for the development or production of hybrid seed or planted for experimental purposes.

e. If insurance is provided for an irrigated practice, you must report as irrigated only the acreage for which you have adequate facilities and water at the time of planting to carry out a good popcorn irrigation practice.

f. We may limit the insured acreage to any acreage limitation established under any Act of Congress, if we advise you of the limit prior to planting.

g. An instrument in the form of a ''lease'' under which you retain possession of the land on which the popcorn is grown and which provides for delivery of the popcorn under certain conditions and at a stipulated price will, for the purpose of this contract, be treated as a contract under which you have the share in the popcorn.

3. Report of Acreage, Share, and Practice

You must report on our form:

a. All the acreage of popcorn planted in the county in which you have a share;

b. The practice; and

c. Your share at the time of planting.

You must designate separately any acreage that is not insurable. You must report if you do not have a share in any popcorn planted in the county. This report must be submitted annually on or before the reporting date established by the actuarial table. All indemnities may be determined on the basis of information you submit on this report. If you do not submit this report by the reporting date, we may elect to determine, by unit, the insured acreage, share, and practice or we may deny liability on any unit. Any report submitted by you may be revised only upon our approval.

4. Production Guarantees, Coverage Levels, and Prices for Computing Indemnities

a. The production guarantees, coverage levels, and prices for computing indemnities are contained in the actuarial table.

b. Coverage Level 2 will apply if you do not elect a coverage level.

c. You may change the coverage level and price election on or before the sales closing date set by the actuarial table for submitting applications for the crop year.

d. You must report production to us for the previous crop year prior to the sales closing date for the subsequent crop year as established by the actuarial table. If you do not provide the required production report we will assign a yield for the crop year for which the report is not furnished. The production report or assigned yield will be used to compute your production history for the purpose of determining your guarantee for the subsequent crop year. The yield assigned by us will be 75% of the yield assigned for the purpose of determining your guarantee for the present crop year. If you have filed a claim for the previous crop year, the yield determined in adjusting your indemnity claim will be used as your production report.

5. Annual Premium

a. The annual premium is earned and payable at the time of planting. The amount is computed by multiplying the production guarantee times the price election, times the

premium rate, times the insured acreage, times your share at the time of planting.

b. Interest will accrue at the rate of one and one-fourth percent (1¼%) simple interest per calendar month, or any part thereof, on any unpaid premium balance starting on the first day of the month following the first premium billing date.

6. Deduction for Debt

Any unpaid amount due us may be deducted from any indemnity payable to you, or from any replant payment, or from any loan or payment due you under any Act of Congress or program administered by the United States Department of Agriculture or its Agencies.

7. Insurance Period

Insurance attaches when the popcorn is planted and ends at the earliest of:

a. Total destruction of the popcorn;

b. Harvest;

c. Final adjustment of a loss; or

d. December 10 of the calendar year in which the popcorn is normally harvested.

8. Notice of Damage or Loss

a. In case of damage or probable loss:

(1) You must give us written notice if: (a) You want our consent to replant popcorn damaged due to any insured cause (see subsection 9.f.);

(b) During the period before harvest, the popcorn on any unit is damaged and you decide not to further care for it or harvest any part of it;

(c) You want our consent to put the acreage to another use; or

(d) After consent to put acreage to another use is given, additional damage occurs.

(2) Insured acreage may not be put to another use until we have appraised the popcorn and given written consent. We will not consent to another use until it is too late to replant. You must notify us when such acreage is replanted or put to another use.

(3) You must give us notice of probable loss at least 15 days before the beginning of harvest if you anticipate a loss on any unit.

(4) If probable loss is determined within 15 days prior to or during harvest, immediate notice must be given. A representative sample of the unharvested popcorn (at least 10 feet wide and the entire length of the field) must remain unharvested for a period of 15 days from the date of notice, unless we give you written consent to harvest the sample.

(5) In addition to the notices required by this section, if you are going to claim an indemnity or any unit, you must give us notice not later than 10 days after the earliest of:

(a) Total destruction of the popcorn on the unit;

(b) Harvest of the unit; or

(c) December 10 of the crop year.

b. You may not destroy or replant any of the popcorn on which a replanting payment will be claimed until we give written consent.

c. You must obtain written consent from us before you destroy any of the popcorn which is not to be harvested.

d. We may reject any claim for indemnity if you fail to comply with any of the requirements of this section or section 9.

9. Claim for Indemnity

a. Any claim for indemnity on a unit must be submitted to us on our form not later than 60 days after the earliest of:

(1) Total destruction of the popcorn on the unit;

(2) Harvest of the unit; or

(3) December 10 of the crop year.

b. We will not pay any indemnity unless you:

(1) Establish the total production of the popcorn on the unit and that any loss of production has been directly caused by one or more of the insured causes during the insurance period; and

(2) Furnish all information we require concerning the loss.

c. The indemnity will be determined on each unit by:

(1) Multiplying the insured acreage by the production guarantee;

(2) Subtracting from this result, the total production of popcorn to be counted (see subsection 9.e.);

(3) Multiplying the remainder by the price election; and

(4) Multiplying this result by your share.

d. If the information reported by you under section 3 of this policy results in a lower premium than the actual premium determined to be due, the production guarantee on the unit will be computed on the information reported, but all production from insurable acreage, whether or not reported as insurable, will count against the production guarantee.

e. The total production (in pounds) to be counted for a unit will include all harvested and appraised production.

(1) Mature popcorn production:

(a) Which otherwise is not eligible for quality adjustment will be reduced .12 percent for each .1 percentage point of moisture in excess of 15.0 percent; or

(b) Which, due to insurable causes, is not of merchantable popcorn quality and is rejected by the processor, will be adjusted by:

(i) dividing the value per pound of the damaged popcorn by the contract price per pound for undamaged popcorn; and

(ii) Multiplying the result by the number of pounds of such popcorn.

(2) Any production from yellow or white dent corn will be counted as popcorn on a weight basis.

(3) Any ear production for which we cannot determine a shelling factor will be considered to have an 80 percent shelling factor.

(4) Appraised production to be counted will include:

(a) Unharvested production on harvested acreage and potential production lost due to uninsured causes;

(b) Not less than the guarantee for any acreage which is abandoned or put to another use without our prior written consent or damaged solely by an uninsured cause; and

(c) Any appraised production on unharvested acreage.

(5) Any appraisal we have made on insured acreage for which we have given written consent to be put to another use will be considered production unless such acreage is:

(a) Not put to another use before harvest of popcorn becomes general in the county and reappraised by us;

(b) Further damaged by an insured cause and reappraised by us; or

(c) Harvested.

(6) The amount of production of any unharvested popcorn may be determined on the basis of field appraisals conducted after the end of the insurance period.

(7) If you elect to exclude hail and fire as insured causes of loss and the popcorn is damaged by hail or fire, appraisals will be made in accordance with Form FCI–78, ''Request to Exclude Hail and Fire.''

f. A replanting payment may be made on any insured popcorn replanted after we have given consent and the acreage replanted is at least the lesser of 20 acres or 20 percent of the insured acreage for the unit as determined on the final planting date.

(1) No replanting payment will be made on acreage:

(a) On which our appraisal exceeds 90 percent of the guarantee;

(b) Initially planted prior to the date established by the actuarial table; or

(c) On which a replanting payment has been made during the current crop year.

(2) The replanting payment per acre will be your actual cost per acre for replanting, but will not exceed 150 pounds multiplied by the price election, multiplied by your share.

(3) If the information reported by you results in a lower premium than the actual premium determined to be due, the replanting payment will be reduced proportionately.

(4) The Corporation will transfer the original liability to the replanted crop without reduction by the amount of the replant payment and without increase in the original premium charged for insurance coverage when the crop is replanted in accordance with the requirements of the original planting.

(5) If seasonal conditions dictate replanting by broadcast method, and such method differs from the requirements of the original planting, the Corporation will transfer the original liability to the replanted crop reduced by the amount of the replant payment and without increase in the original premuim charged for insurance coverage.

g. You must not abandon any acreage to us.

h. Any suit against us for an indemnity must be brought in accordance with the provisions of 7 U.S.C. 1508(c). You must bring suit within 12 months of the date notice of denial of the claim is received by you.

i. An indemnity will not be paid unless you comply with all policy provisions.

j. We have a policy of paying your indemnity within 30 days of our approval of your claim, or entry of a final judgment against us. We will, in no instance, be liable for the payment of damages, attorney's fees, or other charges in connection with any claim for indemnity, whether we approve or disapprove such claim. We will, however, pay simple interest computed on the net indemnity ultimately found to be due by us or by a final judgment from and including the 61st day after the date you sign, date, and submit to us the properly completed claim for indemnity form, if the reason for our failure to timely pay is not due to your failure to provide information or other material necessary for the computation or payment of the indemnity. The interest rate will be that established by the Secretary of the Treasury under Section 12 of the Contract Disputes Act of 1978 (41 U.S.C. 611), and published in the FEDERAL REGISTER semiannually on or about January 1 and July 1. The interest rate to be paid on any indemnity will vary with the rate announced by the Secretary of the Treasury.

k. If you die, disappear, or are judicially declared incompetent, or if you are an entity other than an individual and such entity is dissolved after the crop is planted for any crop year, any indemnity will be paid to the persons determined to be beneficially entitled thereto.

l. If you have other fire insurance, fire damage occurs during the insurance period, and you have not elected to exclude fire insurance from this policy, we will be liable for loss due to fire only for the smaller of the amount:

(1) Of indemnity determined pursuant to this contract without regard to any other insurance; or

(2) By which the loss from fire exceeds the indemnity paid or payable under such other insurance. For the purpose of this subsection, the amount of loss from fire will be the difference between the fair market value of the production on the unit before the fire and after the fire.

10. Concealment or Fraud

We may void the contract on all crops insured without affecting your liability for

premiums or waiving any right, including the right to collect any amount due us if, at any time, you have concealed or misrepresented any material fact or committed any fraud relating to the contract. Such voidance will be effective as of the beginning of the crop year with respect to which such act or ommission occurred.

11. Transfer of Right to Indemnity on Insured Share

If you transfer any part of your share during the crop year, you may transfer your right to an indemnity. The transfer must be on our form and approved by us. We may collect the premium from either you or your transferee or both. The transferee will have all rights and responsibilities under the contract.

12. Assignment of Indemnity

You may assign to another party your right to an indemnity for the crop year, only on our form and with our approval. The assignee will have the right to submit the loss notices and forms required by the contract.

13. Subrogation (Recovery of Loss From a Third Party)

Because you may be able to recover all or a part of your loss from someone other than us, you must do all you can do to preserve any such right. If we pay you for your loss, then your right of recovery will at our option belong to us. If we recover more than we paid you plus our expenses, the excess will be paid to you.

14. Records and Access to Farm

You must keep, for 2 years after the time of loss, records of the harvesting, storage, shipment, sale or other disposition of all of the popcorn produced on each unit including separate records showing the same information for production from any uninsured acreage. Failure to keep and maintain such records may, at our option, result in cancellation of the contract prior to the crop year to which the records apply, assignment of production to units by us, or a determination that no indemnity is due. Any person designated by us will have access to such records and the farm for purposes related to the contract.

15. Life of Contract: Cancellation and Termination

a. This contract will be in effect for the crop year specified on the application and may not be canceled by you for such crop year. Thereafter, the contract will continue in force for each succeeding crop year unless canceled or terminated as provided in this section.

b. This contract may be canceled by either you or us for any succeeding crop year by giving written notice on or before the cancellation date preceding such crop year.

c. This contract will terminate as to any crop year if any amount due us on this or any other contract with you is not paid on or before the termination date preceding such crop year for the contract on which the amount is due. The date of payment of the amount due if deducted from:

(1) An indemnity, will be the date you sign the claim; or

(2) Payment under another program administered by the United States Department of Agriculture, will be the date both such other payment and setoff are approved.

d. The cancellation and termination dates are April 15.

e. If you die or are judicially declared incompetent, or if you are an entity other than an individual and such entity is dissolved, the contract will terminate as of the date of death, judicial declaration, or dissolution. If such event occurs after insurance attaches for any crop year, the contract will continue in force through the crop year and terminate at the end thereof. Death of a partner in a partnership will dissolve the partnership unless the partnership agreement provides otherwise. If two or more persons having a joint interest are insured jointly, death of one of the persons will dissolve the joint entity.

f. The contract will terminate if no premium is earned for 3 consecutive years.

16. Contract Changes

We may change any terms and provisions of the contract from year to year. If your price election at which indemnities are computed is no longer offered, the actuarial table will provide the price election which you are deemed to have elected. All contract changes will be available at your service office by December 31 preceding the cancellation date. Acceptance of changes will be conclusively presumed in the absence of notice from you to cancel the contract.

17. Meaning of Terms

For the purposes of popcorn crop insurance:

a. *Actuarial table* means the forms and related material for the crop year approved by us which are available for public inspection in your service office, and which show the production guarantees, coverage levels, premium rates, prices for computing indemnities, practices, insurable and uninsurable acreage, and related information regarding popcorn insurance in the county.

b. *County* means the county shown on the application and any additional land located in a local producing area bordering on the county, as shown by the acturial table.

c. *Crop year* means the period within which the popcorn is normally grown and is designated by the calender year in which the popcorn is normally harvested.

d. *Harvest* means the completion of removing the grain from the stalk either by hand or machine.

e. *Insurable acreage* means the land classified as insurable by us and shown as such by the actuarial table.

f. *Insured* means the person who submitted the application accepted by us.

g. *Loss ratio* means the ratio of indemnity to premium.

h. *Person* means an individual, partnership, association, corporation, estate, trust, or other legal entity, and wherever applicable, a State or a political subdivision or agency of a State.

i. *Replanting* means performing the cultural practices necessary to replant insured acreage to popcorn.

j. *Replant payment* that means payment made to the insured in accordance with the provisions of subsection 9.f. of this policy which payment is subject to offset for premium owed.

k. *Service office* means the office servicing your contract as shown on the application for insurance or such other approved office as may be selected by you or designated by us.

l. *Tenant* means a person who rents land from another person for a share of the popcorn or a share of the proceeds therefrom.

m. *Unit* means all insurable acreage of popcorn in the county on the date of planting for the crop year:

(1) In which you have a 100 percent share; or

(2) Which is owned by one entity and operated by another entity on a share basis.

Land rented for cash, a fixed commodity payment, or any consideration other than a share in the popcorn on such land will be considered as owned by the lessee. Land which would otherwise be one unit may be divided according to applicable guidelines on file in your service office. Units will be determined when the acreage is reported.

Errors in reporting units may be corrected by us to conform to applicable guidelines when adjusting a loss. We may consider any acreage and share thereof reported by or for your spouse or child or any member of your household to be your bona fide share or the bona fide share of any other person having an interest therein.

18. Descriptive Headings

The descriptive headings of the various policy terms and conditions are formulated for convenience only and are not intended to affect the construction or meaning of any of the provisions of the contract.

19. Determinations

All determinations required by the policy will be made by us. If you disagree with our determinations, you may obtain reconsideration of or appeal those determinations in accordance with the Appeal Regulations (7 CFR Part 400—Subpart J).

20. Notices

All notices required to be given by you must be in writing and received by your service office within the designated time unless otherwise provided by the notice requirement. Notices required to be given immediately may be by telephone or in person and confirmed in writing. Time of the notice will be determined by the time of our receipt of the written notice.

21. Notwithstanding the terms of the crop insurance policy and any contract for crop insurance under the provisions of this part, coverage under the terms of such crop insurance policy will be effective subject to the availability of appropriations.

[51 FR 37897, Oct. 27, 1986, as amended at 52 FR 3214, Feb. 3, 1987; 52 FR 17547, 17548, May 11, 1987; 55 FR 35888, Sept. 4, 1990; 63 FR 33838, June 22, 1998]

PARTS 448–449 [RESERVED]

PART 450—PRUNE CROP INSURANCE REGULATIONS FOR THE 1996 AND SUCCEEDING CROP YEARS

Sec.

450.1 Availability of prune crop insurance.
450.2 Premium rates, production guarantees, coverage levels, and prices at which indemnities shall be computed.
450.3 OMB control numbers.
450.4 Creditors.
450.5 Good faith reliance on misrepresentation.
450.6 The contract.
450.7 The application and policy.

AUTHORITY: 7 U.S.C. 1506(l), 1506(p).

SOURCE: 50 FR 50277, Dec. 10, 1985, unless otherwise noted.

§ 450.1 Availability of prune crop insurance.

Insurance shall be offered under the provisions of this subpart on prunes in counties within the limits prescribed by and in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Crop Insurance Act, as amended. The counties shall be

designated by the Manager of the Corporation from those approved by the Board of Directors of the Corporation.

§ 450.2 Premium rates, production guarantees, coverage levels, and prices at which indemnities shall be computed.

(a) The Manager shall establish premium rates, production guarantees, coverage levels, and prices at which indemnities shall be computed for prunes which will be included in the actuarial table on file in the applicable service offices for the county and which may be changed from year to year.

(b) At the time the application for insurance is made, the applicant will elect a coverage level and price at which indemnities will be computed from among those levels and prices contained in the actuarial table for the crop year.

§ 450.3 OMB control numbers.

OMB control numbers are contained in subpart H of part 400, title 7 CFR.

§ 450.4 Creditors.

An interest of a person in an insured crop existing by virtue of a lien, mortgage, garnishment, levy, execution, bankruptcy, involuntary transfer or other similar interest shall not entitle the holder of the interest to any benefit under the contract.

§ 450.5 Good faith reliance on misrepresentation.

Notwithstanding any other provision of the prune insurance contract, whenever:

(a) An insured under a contract of crop insurance entered into under these regulations, as a result of a misrepresentation or other erroneous action or advice by an agent or employee of the Corporation: (1) Is indebted to the Corporation for additional premiums; or (2) has suffered a loss to a crop which is not insured or for which the insured is not entitled to an indemnity because of failure to comply with the terms of the insurance contract, but which the insured believed to be insured, or believed the terms of the insurance contract to have been complied with or waived; and

(b) The Board of Directors of the Corporation, or the Manager in cases involving not more than $100,000.00, finds that: (1) An agent or employee of the Corporation did in fact make such misrepresentation or take other erroneous action or give erroneous advice; (2) said insured relied thereon in good faith; and (3) to require the payment of the additional premiums or to deny such insured's entitlement to the indemnity would not be fair and equitable, such insured shall be granted relief the same as if otherwise entitled thereto. Requests for relief under this section must be submitted to the Corporation in writing.

§ 450.6 The contract.

The insurance contract shall become effective upon the acceptance by the Corporation of a duly executed application for insurance on a form prescribed by the Corporation. The contract shall cover the prune crop as provided in the policy. The contract shall consist of the application, the policy, and the county actuarial table. Any changes made in the contract shall not affect its continuity from year to year. The forms referred to in the contract are available at the applicable service offices.

§ 450.7 The application and policy.

(a) Application for insurance on a form prescribed by the Corporation may be made by any person to cover such person's share in the prune crop as landlord, owner-operator, or tenant. The application shall be submitted to the Corporation at the service office on or before the applicable sales closing date on file in the service office.

(b) The Corporation may discontinue the acceptance of applications in any county upon its determination that the insurance risk is excessive, and also, for the same reason, may reject any individual application. The Manager of the Corporation is authorized in any crop year to extend the sales closing date for submitting applications in any county, by placing the extended date on file in the applicable service offices and publishing a notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER upon the Manager's determination that no adverse selectivity will result during the extended period.

However, if adverse conditions should develop during such period, the Corporation will immediately discontinue the acceptance of applications.

(c) In accordance with the provisions governing changes in the contract contained in policies issued under FCIC regulations for the 1986 and succeeding crop years, a contract in the form provided for in this subpart will come into effect as a continuation of a prune contract issued under such prior regulations, without the filing of a new application.

(d) The application for the 1986 and succeeding crop years is found at subpart D of part 400, General Administrative Regulations (7 CFR 400.37, 400.38). The provisions of the Prune Insurance Policy for the 1986 through 1997 crop years are as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE CORPORATION

Prune—Crop Insurance Policy

(This is a continuous contract. Refer to section 15.)

AGREEMENT TO INSURE: We will provide the insurance described in this policy in return for the premium and your compliance with all applicable provisions.

Throughout this policy, ''you'' and ''your'' refer to the insured shown on the accepted Application and ''we,'' ''us'' and ''our'' refer to the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS

1. Causes of Loss

a. The insurance provided is against unavoidable loss of production resulting from the following causes occurring within the insurance period:

(1) Adverse weather conditions;

(2) Fire;

(3) Wildlife;

(4) Earthquake;

(5) Volcanic eruption;

(6) Direct Mediterranean Fruit Fly damage; or

(7) If applicable, failure of the irrigation water supply due to an unavoidable cause occurring after insurance attaches;

unless those causes are excepted, excluded, or limited by the actuarial table or section 9e(4).

b. We will not insure against any loss of production due to:

(1) The neglect, mismanagement or wrongdoing by you, any member of your household, your tenants or employees;

(2) The failure to follow recognized good prune farming practices;

(3) The failure to follow recognized good prune irrigation practice;

(4) The failure or breakdown of irrigation equipment or facilities;

(5) The impoundment of water by any governmental, public or private dam or reservoir project; or

(6) Any cause not specified in section 1a as an insured loss.

2. Crop, Acreage, and Share Insured

a. The crop insured will be any of the varieties of prune plums (''prunes'') which are grown for the production of dried prunes on insured acreage and for which a guarantee and premium rate are provided by the actuarial table.

b. The acreage insured for each crop year will be prunes grown on insurable acreage as designated by the actuarial table and in which you have a share, as reported by you or as determined by us, whichever we elect.

c. The insured share is your share as landlord, owner-operator, or tenant in the insured prunes at the time insurance attaches. However, only for the purpose of determining the amount of indemnity, your share will not exceed your share on the earlier of:

(1) The time of loss; or

(2) The beginning of harvest.

d. We do not insure any acreage:

(1) Which is not irrigated except where provided by the actuarial table, or for which adequate facilities and water are not available at the time insurance attaches to carry out a good prune irrigation practice;

(2) On which the trees have not reached the seventh growing season after being set out unless we agree in writing to insure such acreage;

(3) Planted with a vine or tree crop other than prunes;

(4) Which we inspect and consider not acceptable; or

(5) A variety of prunes not established as adapted to the area or excluded by the actuarial table.

e. We may limit the insured acreage to any acreage limitation established under any Act of Congress, if we advise you of the limit prior to the date insurance attaches.

3. Report of Acreage, Share, and Practice

You must report on our form:

a. All the acreage of prunes in the county in which you have a share;

b. The practice; and

c. Your share at the time insurance attaches.

You must designate separately any acreage that is not insurable. You must report if you do not have a share in any prunes grown in the county. This report must be submitted

annually on or before March 1. All indemnities may be determined on the basis of information you submit on this report. If you do not submit this report by the reporting date, we may elect to determine, by unit, the insured acreage, share, and practice or we may deny liability on any unit. Any report submitted by you may be revised only upon our approval. By applying for prune crop insurance, you authorize us to examine records maintained by the Prune Marketing Committee, if applicable, or prune packer for the purpose of determining or verifying your production and acreage.

4. Production Guarantees, Coverage Levels, and Prices for Computing Indemnities

a. The production guarantees, coverage levels, and prices for computing indemnities are contained in the actuarial table.

b. If the number of bearing trees (seventh growing season and older) is reduced more than 10 percent from the preceding calendar year as a result of damage occurring within that year, the production guarantee will be reduced 1 percent (through adjustment to your average yield) for each 1 percent reduction in excess of 10 percent.

c. Coverage level 2 will apply if you do not elect a coverage level.

d. You may change the coverage level and price election on or before the sales closing date as established by the actuarial table for submitting applications for the crop year.

5. Annual Premium

a. The annual premium is earned and payable on the date insurance attaches. The amount is computed by multiplying the production guarantee times the price election, times the premium rate, times the insured acreage, times your share on the date insurance attaches.

b. Interest will accrue at the rate of one and one-quarter percent (1¼%) simple interest per calendar month, or any part thereof, on any unpaid premium balance starting on the first day of the month following the first premium billing date.

6. Deductions for Debt

Any unpaid amount due us may be deducted from any indemnity payable to you or from any loan or payment due you under any Act of Congress or program administered by the United States Department of Agriculture or its Agencies.

7. Insurance Period

Insurance attaches for each crop year on March 1 and ends at the earliest of:

a. Total destruction of the prunes;

b. The date harvest of the prunes (by variety) should have started;

c. Harvest of the prunes;

d. Final adjustment of a loss;

e. October 1 in California; or

f. October 15 in Oregon.

8. Notice of Damage or Loss

a. In case of damage or probable loss:

(1) You must give us written notice of:

(a) The dates of damage; and

(b) The causes of damage.

(2) You must give us written notice if during the period before harvest, the prunes on any unit are damaged and you decide not to further care for or harvest any part of them.

(3) You must give us notice at least 15 days before the beginning of harvest if you anticipate a loss on any unit.

(4) If probable loss or damage is determined within 15 days of or during harvest, immediate notice must be given.

(5) If you are going to claim an indemnity on any unit, you must give us notice not later than 72 hours:

(a) After total destruction of the prunes;

(b) Discontinuance of harvest on the unit; or

(c) Before harvest would normally start if any acreage on the unit is not to be harvested.

(6) Unless notice has been given under subsection (5) above, and in addition to the other notices required by this section, if you are going to claim an indemnity on any unit, you must give us notice not later than 10 days after the earliest of:

(a) Harvest of the unit;

(b) October 1 of the crop year in California; or

(c) October 15 of the crop year in Oregon.

b. You must obtain written consent from us before you destroy any of the prunes which are not to be harvested.

c. We may reject any claim for indemnity if you fail to comply with any of the requirements of this section or section 9.

9. Claim for Indemnity

a. Any claim for indemnity on a unit must be submitted to us on our form not later than 60 days after the earliest of:

(1) Total destruction of the prunes on the unit;

(2) Harvest of the unit;

(3) October 1 of the crop year in California; or

(4) October 15 of the crop year in Oregon.

b. We will not pay any indemnity unless you:

(1) Establish the total production of prunes on the unit and that any loss of production has been directly caused by one or more of the insured causes during the insurance period;

(2) Authorize us in writing to examine and obtain any records pertaining to the production and marketing of the insured prunes under this contract from the prune packer Prune Marketing Committee, if applicable, or prune packer; and

(3) Furnish all information we require concerning the loss.

c. The indemnity will be determined on each unit by:

(1) Multiplying the insured acreage by the production guarantee;

(2) Subtracting therefrom the total production of prunes to be counted (see section 9e);

(3) Multiplying the remainder by the price election; and

(4) Multiplying this result by your share.

d. If the information reported by you under section 3 of the policy results in a lower premium than the actual premium determined to be due, the production guarantee on the unit will be computed on the information reported, but all production from insurable acreage, whether or not reported as insurable, will count against the production guarantee.

e. The total production to be counted for a unit will include all harvested and appraised production on a natural condition prune basis which grades substandard or better.

(1) Any production of substandard prunes which results from damage by insurable causes will be adjusted by:

(a) Dividing the value per ton of such prunes by the market price per ton of standard prunes (of the same size count); and

(b) Multiplying the result by the number of tons of such prunes.

(2) Appraised production to be counted will include:

(a) Potential production lost due to uninsured causes and failure to follow recognized good prune farming practices;

(b) Not less than the guarantee for any acreage which is abandoned, damaged solely by an uninsured cause, or destroyed by you without our consent; and

(c) Any unharvested production.

(3) Any appraisal we have made on insured acreage will be considered production to count unless such appraised production is:

(a) Not harvested before the harvest of prunes becomes general in the county;

(b) Further damaged by an insured cause and reappraised by us; or

(c) Harvested.

(4) If you elect to exclude hail and fire as insured causes of loss and the prunes are damaged by hail or fire, appraisals will be made in accordance with Form FCI–78, ''Request to Exclude Hail and Fire''.

f. You must not abandon any acreage to us.

g. You may not sue us unless you have complied with all policy provisions. If a claim is denied, you may sue us in the United States District Court under the provisions of 7 U.S.C. 1508(c). You must bring suit within 12 months of the date notice of denial is received by you.

h. We have a policy for paying your indemnity within 30 days of our approval of your claim, or entry of a final judgment against us. We will, in no instance, be liable for the payment of damages, attorney's fees, or other charges in connection with any claim for indemnity, whether we approve or disapprove such claim. We will, however, pay simple interest computed on the net indemnity ultimately found to be due by us or by a final judgment from and including the 61st day after the date you sign, date, and submit to us the properly completed claim for indemnity form, if the reason for our failure to timely pay is not due to your failure to provide information or other material necessary for the computation or payment of the indemnity. The interest rate will be that established by the Secretary of the Treasury under section 12 of the Contract Disputes Act of 1978 (41 U.S.C. 611), and published in the FEDERAL REGISTER semiannually on or about January 1 and July 1. The interest rate to be paid on any indemnity will vary with the rate announced by the Secretary of the Treasury.

i. If you die, disappear, or are judicially declared incompetent, or if you are an entity other than an individual and such entity is dissolved after insurance attaches for any crop year, any indemnity will be paid to the persons we determine to be beneficially entitled thereto.

j. If you have other fire insurance, fire damage occurs during the insurance period, and you have not elected to exclude fire insurance from this policy, we will be liable for loss due to fire only for the smaller of the amount:

(1) Of indemnity determined pursuant to this contract without regard to any other insurance; or

(2) By which the loss from fire exceeds the indemnity paid or payable under such other insurance.

For the purpose of this section, the amount of loss from fire will be the difference between the fair market value for the production on the unit before the fire and after the fire.

10. Concealment or Fraud

We may void the contract on all crops insured without affecting your liability for premiums or waiving any right, including the right to collect any amount due us if, at any time, you have concealed or misrepresented any material fact or committed any fraud relating to the contract. Such voidance will be effective as of the beginning of the crop year with respect to which such act or omission occurred.

11. Transfer of Right to Idemnity on Insured Share

If you transfer any part of your share during the crop year, you may transfer your right to an indemnity. The transfer must be on our form and approved by us. We may collect the premium from either you or your

transferee or both. The transferee will have all rights and responsibilities under the contract.

12. Assignment of Indemnity

You may assign to another party your right to an indemnity for the crop year, only on our form and with our approval. The assignee will have the right to submit the loss notices and forms required by the contract.

13. Subrogation (Recovery of Loss From a Third Party)

Because you may be able to recover all or a part of your loss from someone other than us, you must do all you can to preserve any such right. If we pay you for your loss, then your right of recovery will at our option belong to us. If we recover more than we paid you plus our expenses, the excess will be paid to you.

14. Records and Access to Farm

You must keep, for two years after the time of loss, records of the harvesting, storage, shipment, sale or other disposition of all prunes produced on each unit, including separate records showing the same information for production from any uninsured acreage. Failure to keep and maintain such records may, at our option, result in cancellation of the contract prior to the crop year to which the records apply, assignment of production to units by us, or a determination that no indemnity is due. Any person designated by us will have access to such records and the farm for purposes related to the contract.

15. Life of Contract: Cancellation and Termination

a. This contract will be in effect for the crop year specified on the application and may not be canceled by you for such crop year. Thereafter, the contract will continue in force for each succeeding crop year unless canceled or terminated as provided in this section.

b. This contract may be canceled by either you or us for any succeeding crop year by giving written notice on or before the cancellation date preceding such crop year.

c. This contract will terminate as to any crop year if any amount due us on this or any other contract with you is not paid on or before the termination date preceding such crop year for the contract on which the amount is due. The date of payment of the amount due if deducted from:

(1) An indemnity claim will be the date you sign the claim; or

(2) Payment under another program administered by the United States Department of Agriculture will be the date both such payment and setoff are approved.

d. The cancellation and termination dates are January 31.

e. If you die or are judicially declared incompetent, or if you are an entity other than an individual and such entity is dissolved, the contract will terminate as of the date of death, judicial declaration, or dissolution. If such event occurs after insurance attaches for any crop year, the contract will continue in force through the crop year and terminate at the end thereof. Death of a partner in a partnership will dissolve the partnership unless the partnership agreement provides otherwise. If two or more persons having a joint interest are insured jointly, death of one of the persons will dissolve the joint entity.

f. The contract will terminate if no premium is earned for 3 consecutive years.

16. Contract Changes

We may change any terms and provisions of the contract from year to year. If your price election at which indemnities are computed is no longer offered, the actuarial table will provide the price election which you are deemed to have elected. All contract changes will be available at your service office by October 31 preceding the cancellation date. Acceptance of any change will be conclusively presumed in the absence of notice from you to cancel the contract.

17. Meaning of Terms

For the purposes of prune crop insurance:

a. *Actuarial table* means the forms and related material for the crop year approved by us which are available for public inspection in your service office, and which show the production guarantees, coverage levels, premium rates, prices for computing indemnities, practices, insurable and uninsurable acreage, and related information regarding prune insurance in the county.

b. *Average yield* means the yield established from your production records, which is approved by us and shown on our form.

c. *Contiguous land* means land which is touching at any point, except that land which is separated by only a public or private right-of-way will be considered contiguous.

d. *County* means the county shown on the application and any additional land located in a local producing are bordering on the county, as shown by the actuarial table.

e. *Crop year* means the period beginning with the date insurance attaches and extending through the normal harvest time and designated by the calendar year in which the prunes are normally harvested.

f. *Direct Mediterranean Fruit Fly damage* means the actual physical damage to the prunes on the unit which causes such prunes to be unmarketable and will not include unmarketability of such prunes as a direct result of a quarantine, boycott, or refusal to

accept the prunes by any entity without regard to actual physical damage to such prunes.

g. *Harvest* means picking of the prunes from the trees or ground either by hand or machine for the purpose of removal from the orchard.

h. *Insurable acreage* means the land classified as insurable by us and shown as such by the actuarial table.

i. *Insured* means the person who submitted the application accepted by us.

j. *Market price for standard prunes* means the price per ton shown on the processor's settlement sheet for each size count of standard prunes.

k. *Natural condition prunes* means prunes in the condition in which they normally come from a dry yard or dehydrator.

l. *Person* means an individual, partnership, association, corporation, estate, trust, or other legal entity, and wherever applicable, a State, a political subdivision of a State, or any agency thereof.

m. *Service office* means the office servicing your contract as shown on the application for insurance or such other approved office as may be selected by you or designated by us.

n. *Standard prunes* means any natural conditioned prunes:

(1) Grading C or better in accordance with U.S. Standards for grades of dried prunes; or

(2) Which conform to the grading specifications currently regulating the handling of dried prunes in States where Federal Marketing Orders for dried prunes are applicable.

o. *Substandard prunes* mean any natural condition prunes failing to meet the applicable grading specifications for standard prunes.

p. *Tenant* means a person who rents land from another person for a share of the prunes or a share of the proceeds therefrom.

q. *Unit* means all insurable acreage of prunes in the county located on contiguous land on the data insurance attaches for the crop year:

(1) In which you have a 100 percent share; or

(2) Which is owned by one entity and operated by another entity on a share basis.

Land rented for cash, a fixed commodity payment, or any consideration other than a share in the prunes on such land will be considered as owned by the lessee. Land which would otherwise be one unit may be divided according to applicable guidelines on files in your service office. Units will be determined when the acreage is reported. Errors in reporting units may be corrected by us to conform to applicable guidelines when adjusting a loss. We may consider any acreage and share thereof reported by or for your spouse or child or any member of your household to be your bona fide share or the bona fide share of any other person having an interest therein.

18. Descriptive Headings

The descriptive headings of the various policy terms and conditions are formulated for convenience only and are not intended to affect the construction or meaning of any of the provisions of the contract.

19. Determinations

All determinations required by the policy will be made by us. If you disagree with our determinations, you may obtain reconsiderations of or appeal those determinations in accordance with Appeal Regulations.

20. Notices

All notices required to be given by you must be in writing and received by your service office within the designated time unless otherwise provided by the notice requirement. Notices required to be given immediately may be by telephone or in person and confirmed in writing. Time of the notice will be determined by the time of our receipt of the written notice.

21. Notwithstanding the terms of the crop insurance policy and any contract for crop insurance under the provisions of this part, coverage under the terms of such crop insurance policy will be effective subject to the availability of appropriations.

[50 FR 50277, Dec. 10, 1985, as amended at 51 FR 29205, 29207, Aug. 15, 1986; 51 FR 45296, Dec. 18, 1986; 52 FR 3214, Feb. 3, 1987; 55 FR 35888, Sept. 4, 1990; 62 FR 58630, Oct. 30, 1997]

PART 451—CANNING AND PROCESSING PEACH CROP INSURANCE REGULATIONS

Subpart—Regulations for the 1986 and 1987 Crop Years

Sec.

451.1 Availability of canning and processing peach crop insurance.
451.2 Premium rates, production guarantees, coverage levels, and prices at which indemnities shall be computed.
451.3 OMB control numbers.
451.4 Creditors.
451.5 Good faith reliance on misrepresentation.
451.6 The contract.
451.7 The application and policy.

AUTHORITY: Secs. 506, 516, Pub. L. 75–430, 52 Stat. 73, 77, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1506, 1516).

SOURCE: 51 FR 1241, Jan. 10, 1986, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart—Regulations for the 1986 and 1987 Crop Years

§451.1 Availability of canning and processing peach crop insurance.

Insurance shall be offered under the provisions of this subpart on canning and processing peaches in counties within the limits prescribed by and in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Crop Insurance Act, as amended. The counties shall be designated by the Manager of the Corporation from those approved by the Board of Directors of the Corporation.

§451.2 Premium rates, production guarantees, coverage levels, and prices at which indemnities shall be computed.

(a) The Manager shall establish premium rates, production guarantees, coverage levels, and prices at which indemnities shall be computed for canning and processing peaches which will be included in the actuarial table on file in the applicable service offices for the county and which may be changed from year to year.

(b) At the time the application for insurance is made, the applicant will elect a coverage level and price at which indemnities will be computed from among those levels and prices contained in the actuarial table for the crop year.

§451.3 OMB control numbers.

OMB control numbers are contained in subpart H of part 400, title 7 CFR.

§451.4 Creditors.

An interest of a person in an insured crop existing by virtue of a lien, mortgage, garnishment, levy, execution, bankruptcy, involuntary transfer or other similar interest shall not entitle the holder of the interest to any benefit under the contract.

§451.5 Good faith reliance on misrepresentation.

Notwithstanding any other provision of the canning and processing peach insurance contract, whenever:

(a) An insured under a contract of crop insurance entered into under these regulations, as a result of a misrepresentation or other erroneous action or advice by an agent or employee of the Corporation: (1) Is indebted to the Corporation for additional premiums; or (2) has suffered a loss to a crop which is not insured or for which the insured is not entitled to an indemnity because of failure to comply with the terms of the insurance contract, but which the insured believed to be insured, or believed the terms of the insurance contract to have been complied with or waived; and

(b) The Board of Directors of the Corporation, or the Manager in cases involving not more than $100,000.00, finds that: (1) An agent or employee of the Corporation did in fact make such misrepresentation or take other erroneous action or give erroneous advice; (2) said insured relied thereon in good faith; and (3) to require the payment of the additional premiums or to deny such insured's entitlement to the indemnity would not be fair and equitable, such insured shall be granted relief the same as if otherwise entitled thereto. Requests for relief under this section must be submitted to the Corporation in writing.

§451.6 The contract.

The insurance contract shall become effective upon the acceptance by the Corporation of a duly executed application for insurance on a form prescribed by the Corporation. The contract shall cover the canning and processing peach crop as provided in the policy. The contract shall consist of the application, the policy, and the county actuarial table. Any changes made in the contract shall not affect its continuity from year to year. The forms referred to in the contract are available at the applicable service offices.

§451.7 The application and policy.

(a) Application for insurance on a form prescribed by the Corporation may be made by any person to cover such person's share in the canning and processing peach crop as landlord, owner-operator, or tenant. The application shall be submitted to the Corporation at the service office on or before the applicable sales closing date on file in the service office.

(b) The Corporation may discontinue the acceptance of applications in any

county upon its determination that the insurance risk is excessive, and also, for the same reason, may reject any individual application. The Manager of the Corporation is authorized in any crop year to extend the sales closing date for submitting applications in any county, by placing the extended date on file in the applicable service offices and publishing a notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER upon the Manager's determination that no adverse selectivity will result during the extended period. However, if adverse conditions should develop during such period, the Corporation will immediately discontinue the acceptance of applications.

(c) In accordance with the provisions governing changes in the contract contained in policies issued under FCIC regulations for the 1986 and succeeding crop years, a contract in the form provided for in this subpart will come into effect as a continuation of a canning and processing peach contract issued under such prior regulations, without the filing of a new application.

(d) The application for the 1986 and succeeding crop years is found at subpart D of part 400—General Administrative Regulations (7 CFR 400.37, 400.38) and may be amended from time to time for subsequent crop years. The provisions of the Canning and Processing Peach Crop Insurance Policy for the 1986 and succeeding crop years are as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE CORPORATION

Canning and Processing Peach Crop Insurance Policy

(This is a continuous contract. Refer to section 15.)

AGREEMENT TO INSURE: We will provide the insurance described in this policy in return for the premium and your compliance with all applicable provisions.

Throughout this policy, ''you'' and ''your'' refer to the insured shown on the accepted Application and ''we,'' ''us'' and ''our'' refer to the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS

1. Causes of Loss

a. The insurance provided is against unavoidable loss of production resulting from the following causes occurring within the insurance period:

(1) Adverse weather conditions;

(2) Fire;

(3) Wildlife;

(4) Earthquake;

(5) Volcanic eruption;

(6) Direct Mediterranean Fruit Fly damage; or

(7) Failure of the irrigation water supply due to an unavoidable cause occurring after insurance attaches;

unless those causes are excepted, excluded, or limited by the actuarial table or section 9e(3).

b. We will not insure against any loss of production due to:

(1) The neglect, mismanagement or wrongdoing by you, any member of your household, your tenants or employees;

(2) The failure to follow recognized good peach farming practices;

(3) The failure to follow recognized good peach irrigation practice;

(4) The failure or breakdown of irrigation equipment or facilities;

(5) The impoundment of water by any governmental, public or private dam or reservoir project;

(6) Split pits regardless of cause; or

(7) Any cause not specified in section 1a as an insured loss.

2. Crop, Acreage, and Share Insured

a. The crop insured will be any of the varieties of clingstone peaches (''peaches'') which are grown for the production of canning or processing peaches on insured acreage and for which a guarantee and premium rate are provided by the actuarial table.

b. The acreage insured for each crop year will be peaches grown on insurable acreage as designated by the acturial table and in which you have a share, as reported by you or as determined by us, whichever we elect.

c. The insured share is your share as landlord, owner-operator, or tenant in the insured peaches at the time insurance attaches. However, only for the purpose of determining the amount of indemnity, your share will not exceed your share on the earlier of:

(1) The time of loss; or

(2) The beginning of harvest.

d. We do not insure any acreage:

(1) Which is not irrigated or for which adequate facilities and water are not available at the time insurance attaches to carry out a good peach irrigation practice;

(2) On which the trees have not reached the fifth growing season after being set out unless we agree in writing to insure such acreage;

(3) Planted with a vine or tree crop other than peaches;

(4) Which we inspect and consider not acceptable; or

(5) A variety of peaches not established as adapted to the area or excluded by the actuarial table.

e. We may limit the insured acreage to any acreage limitation established under any Act of Congress, if we advise you of the limit prior to the date insurance attaches.

3. Report of Acreage, Share, and Practice

You must report on our form:

a. All the acreage of peaches in the county in which you have a share;

b. The practice; and

c. Your share at the time insurance attaches.

You must designate separately any acreage that is not insurable. You must report if you do not have a share in any peaches grown in the county. This report must be submitted annually on or before March 1. All indemnities may be determined on the basis of information you submit on this report. If you do not submit this report by the reporting date, we may elect to determine, by unit, the insured acreage, share, and practice or we may deny liability on any unit. Any report submitted by you may be revised only upon our approval. By applying for peach crop insurance, you authorize us to examine records maintained by the Cling Peach Advisory Board for the purpose of determining or verifying your production and acreage.

4. Production Guarantees, Coverage Levels, and Prices for Computing Indemnities

a. The production guarantees, coverage levels, and prices for computing indemnities are contained in the actuarial table.

b. If the number of bearing trees (fifth growing season and older) is reduced more than 10 percent from the preceding calendar year as a result of damage occurring within that year, the production guarantee will be reduced 1 percent (through adjustment to your average yield) for each 1 percent reduction in excess of 10 percent.

c. Coverage level 2 will apply if you do not elect a coverage level.

d. You may change the coverage level and price election on or before the sales closing date as established by the actuarial table for submitting applications for the crop year.

5. Annual Premium

a. The annual premium is earned and payable on the date insurance attaches. The amount is computed by multiplying the production guarantee times the price election, times the premium rate, times the insured acreage, times your share on the date insurance attaches.

b. Interest will accrue at the rate of one and one-quarter percent (1¼%) simple interest per calendar month, or any part thereof, on any unpaid premium balance starting on the first day of the month following the first premium billing date.

6. Deductions for Debt

Any unpaid amount due us may be deducted from any indemnity payable to you or from any loan or payment due you under any Act of Congress or program administered by the United States Department of Agriculture or its Agencies.

7. Insurance Period

Insurance attaches for each crop year on March 1 and ends at the earliest of:

a. Total destruction of the peaches;

b. The date harvest of the peaches (by variety) should have started;

c. Harvest of the peaches;

d. Final adjustment of a loss; or

e. September 15.

8. Notice of Damage or Loss

a. In case of damage or probable loss:

(1) You must give us written notice of:

(a) The dates of damage; and

(b) The causes of damage.

(2) You must give us written notice if during the period before harvest, the peaches on any unit are damaged and you decide not to further care for or harvest any part of them.

(3) You must give us notice at least 15 days before the beginning of harvest if you anticipate a loss on any unit.

(4) If probable loss or damage is determined within 15 days of or during harvest, immediate notice must be given.

(5) If you are going to claim an indemnity on any unit, you must give us notice not later than 72 hours:

(a) After total destruction of the peaches;

(b) Discontinuance of harvest on the unit; or

(c) Before harvest would normally start if any acreage on the unit is not to be harvested.

(6) Unless notice has been given under subsection (5) above, and in addition to the other notices required by this section, if you are going to claim an indemnity on any unit, you must give us notice not later than 10 days after the earliest of:

(a) Harvest of the unit; or

(b) September 15 of the crop year.

b. You must obtain written consent from us before you destroy any of the peaches which are not to be harvested.

c. We may reject any claim for indemnity if you fail to comply with any of the requirements of this section or section 9.

9. Claim for Indemnity

a. Any claim for indemnity on a unit must be submitted to us on our form not later than 60 days after the earliest of:

(1) Total destruction of the peaches on the unit;

(2) Harvest of the unit; or

(3) September 15 of the crop year.

b. We will not pay any indemnity unless you:

(1) Establish the total production of peaches on the unit and that any loss of production has been directly caused by one or more of the insured causes during the insurance period;

(2) Authorize us in writing to examine and obtain any records pertaining to the production and marketing of the insured peaches under this contract from the peach canner or Cling Peach Advisory Board; and

(3) Furnish all information we require concerning the loss.

c. The indemnity will be determined on each unit by:

(1) Multiplying the insured acreage by the production guarantee;

(2) Subtracting therefrom the total production of peaches to be counted (see section 9e);

(3) Multiplying the remainder by the price election; and

(4) Multiplying this result by your share.

d. If the information reported by you under section 3 of the policy results in a lower premium than the actual premium determined to be due, the production guarantee on the unit will be computed on the information reported, but all production from insurable acreage, whether or not reported as insurable, will count against the production guarantee.

e. The total production to be counted for a unit will include all harvested and appraised production which the California State Inspection Service grades No. 2 or better.

(1) Appraised production to be counted will include:

(a) Potential production lost due to uninsured causes and failure to follow recognized good peach farming practices;

(b) Not less than the guarantee for any acreage which is abandoned, damaged solely by an uninsured cause, or destroyed by you without our consent; and

(c) Any unharvested production.

(2) Any appraisal we have made on insured acreage will be considered production to count unless such appraised production is:

(a) Not harvested before the harvest of peaches becomes general in the county;

(b) Further damaged by an insured cause and reappraised by us; or

(c) Harvested.

(3) If your elect to exclude hail and fire as insured causes of loss and the peaches are damaged by hail or fire, appraisals will be made in accordance with Form FCI–78, ''Request to Exclude Hail and Fire''.

f. You must not abandon any acreage to us.

g. You may not sue us unless you have complied with all policy provisions. If a claim is denied, you may sue us in the United States District Court under the provisions of 7 U.S.C. 1508(c). You must bring suit within 12 months of the date notice of denial is received by you.

h. We have a policy for paying your indemnity within 30 days of our approval of your claim, or entry of a final judgment against us. We will, in no instance, be liable for the payment of damages, attorney's fees, or other charges in connection with any claim for indemnity, whether we approve or disapprove such claim. We will, however, pay simple interest computed on the net indemnity ultimately found to be due by us or by a final judgment from and including the 61st day after the date you sign, date, and submit to us the properly completed claim for indemnity form, if the reason for our failure to timely pay is not due to your failure to provide information or other material necessary for the computation or payment of the indemnity.

The interest rate will be that established by the Secretary of the Treasury under Section 12 of the Contract Disputes Act of 1978 (41 U.S.C. 611), and published in the FEDERAL REGISTER semiannually on or about January 1 and July 1. The interest rate to be paid on any indemnity will vary with the rate announced by the Secretary of the Treasury

i. If you die, disappear, or are judicially declared incompetent, or if you are an entity other than an individual and such entity is dissolved after insurance attaches for any crop year, any indemnity will be paid to the persons we determine to be beneficially entitled thereto.

j. If you have other fire insurance, fire damage occurs during the insurance period, and you have not elected to exclude fire insurance from this policy, we will be liable for loss due to fire only for the smaller of the amount:

(1) Of indemnity determined pursuant to this contract without regard to any other insurance; or

(2) By which the loss from fire exceeds the indemnity paid or payable under such other insurance.

For the purpose of this section, the amount of loss from fire will be the difference between the fair market value of the production on the unit before the fire and after the fire.

10. Concealment or Fraud

We may void the contract on all crops insured without affecting your liability for premiums or waiving any right, including the right to collect any amount due us if, at any time, you have concealed or misrepresented any material fact or committed any fraud relating to the contract. Such voidance will be effective as of the beginning of the crop year with respect to which such act or omission occurred.

11. Transfer of Right to Indemnity on Insured Share

If you transfer any part of your share during the crop year, you may transfer your right to an indemnity. The transfer must be on our form and approved by us. We may collect the premium from either you or your transferee or both. The transferee will have all rights and responsibilities under the contract.

12. Assignment of Indemnity

You may assign to another party your right to an indemnity for the crop year, only on our form and with our approval. The assignee will have the right to submit the loss notices and forms required by the contract.

13. Subrogation (Recovery of Loss From a Third Party)

Because you may be able to recover all or a part of your loss from someone other than us, you must do all you can to preserve any such right. If we pay you for your loss, then your right of recovery will at our option belong to us. If we recover more than we paid you plus our expenses, the excess will be paid to you.

14. Records and Access to Farm

You must keep, for two years after the time of loss, records of the harvesting, storage, shipment, sale or other disposition of all peaches produced on each unit, including separate records showing the same information for production from any uninsured acreage. Failure to keep and maintain such records may, at our option, result in cancellation of the contract prior to the crop year to which the records apply, assignment of production to units by us, or a determination that no indemnity is due. Any person designated by us will have access to such records and the farm for purposes related to the contract.

15. Life of Contract: Cancellation and Termination

a. This contract will be in effect for the crop year specified on the application and may not be canceled by you for such crop year. Thereafter, the contract will continue in force for each succeeding crop year unless canceled or terminated as provided in this section.

b. This contract may be canceled by either you or us for any succeeding crop year by giving written notice on or before the cancellation date preceding such crop year.

c. This contract will terminate as to any crop year if any amount due us on this or any other contract with you is not paid on or before the termination date preceding such crop year for the contract on which the amount is due. The date of payment of the amount due if deducted from:

(1) An indemnity claim will be the date you sign the claim; or

(2) A payment under another program administered by the United States Department of Agriculture will be the date both such other payment and setoff are approved.

d. The cancellation and termination dates are January 31.

e. If you die or are judicially declared incompetent, or if you are an entity other than an individual and such entity is dissolved, the contract will terminate as of the date of death, judicial declaration, or dissolution. If such event occurs after insurance attaches for any crop year, the contract will continue in force through the crop year and terminate at the end thereof. Death of a partner in a partnership will dissolve the partnership unless the partnership agreement provides otherwise. If two or more persons having a joint interest are insured jointly, death of one of the persons will dissolve the joint entity.

f. The contract will terminate if no premium is earned for 3 consecutive years.

16. Contract Changes

We may change any terms and provisions of the contract from year to year. If your price election at which indemnities are computed is no longer offered, the actuarial table will provide the price election which you are deemed to have elected. All contract changes will be available at your service office by October 31 preceding the cancellation data (November 31 for the 1988 crop year only). Acceptance of any changes will be conclusively presumed in the absence of any notice from you to cancel the contract.

17. Meaning of Terms

For the purposes of peach crop insurance:

a. *Actuarial table* means the forms and related material for the crop year approved by us which are available for public inspection in your service office, and which show the production guarantees, coverage levels, premium rates, prices for computing indemnities, practices, insurable and uninsurable acreage, and related information regarding canning and processing peach insurance in the county.

b. *Average yield* means the yield established from your production records, which is approved by us and shown on our form.

c. *Contiguous land* means land which is touching at any point, except that land which is separated by only a public or private right-of-way will be considered contiguous.

d. *County* means the county shown on the application and any additional land located in a local producing area bordering on the county, as shown by the actuarial table.

e. *Crop year* means the period beginning with the date insurance attaches and extending through the normal harvest time and designated by the calendar year in which the peaches are normally harvested.

f. *Direct Mediterranean Fruit Fly damage* means the actual physical damage to the peaches on the unit which causes such peaches to be unmarketable and will not include unmarketability of such peaches as a direct result of a quarantine, boycott, or refusal to accept the peaches by any entity without regard to actual physical damage to such peaches.

g. *Harvest* means picking of the peaches from the trees either by hand or machine for the purpose of removal from the orchard.

h. *Insurable acreage* means the land classified as insurable by us and shown as such by the actuarial table.

i. *Insured* means the person who submitted the application accepted by us.

j. *Person* means an individual, partnership, association, corporation, estate, trust, or other legal entity, and wherever applicable, a State, a political subdivision of a State, or any agency thereof.

k. *Service office* means the office servicing your contract as shown on the application for insurance or such other approved office as may be selected by you or designated by us.

l. *Tenant* means a person who rents land from another person for a share of the proceeds therefrom.

m. *Unit* means all insurable acreage of peaches in the county located on contiguous land on the date insurance attaches for the crop year:

(1) In which you have a 100 percent share; or

(2) Which is owned by one entity and operated by another entity on a share basis.

Land rented for cash, fixed commodity payment, or any consideration other than a share in the peaches on such land will be considered as owned by the lessee. Land which would otherwise be one unit may be divided according to applicable guidelines on file in your service office. Units will be determined when the acreage is reported. Errors in reporting units may be corrected by us to conform to applicable guidelines when adjusting a loss. We may consider any acreage and share thereof reported by or for your spouse or child or any member of your household to be your bona fide share or the bona fide share of any other person having an interest therein.

18. Descriptive Headings

The descriptive headings of the various policy terms and conditions are formulated for convenience only and are not intended to affect the construction or meaning of any of the provisions of the contract.

19. Determinations

All determinations required by the policy will be made by us. If you disagree with our determinations, you may obtain reconsideration of or appeal those determinations in accordance with Appeal Regulations.

20. Notices

All notices required to be given by you must be in writing and received by your service office within the designated time unless otherwise provided by the notice requirement. Notices required to be given immediately may be by telephone or in person and confirmed in writing. Time of the notice will be determined by the time of our receipt of the written notice.

21. Notwithstanding the terms of the crop insurance policy and any contract for crop insurance under the provisions of this part, coverage under the terms of such crop insurance policy will be effective subject to the availability of appropriations.

[51 FR 5697, Feb. 18, 1986, as amended at 51 FR 29205, 29207, Aug. 15, 1986; 51 FR 45296, Dec. 18, 1986; 52 FR 3214, Feb. 3, 1987; 52 FR 41692, Oct. 30, 1987; 53 FR 46850, Nov. 21, 1988; 55 FR 35888, Sept. 4, 1990]

PARTS 452–453 [RESERVED]

PART 454—FRESH MARKET TOMATO (GUARANTEED PRODUCTION PLAN) CROP INSURANCE REGULATIONS FOR THE 1987 THROUGH 1997 CROP YEARS

Sec.

454.1 Availability of guaranteed plan of fresh market tomato crop insurance.
454.2 Premium rates, production guarantees, coverage levels, and prices at which indemnities shall be computed.
454.3 OMB control numbers.
454.4 Creditors.
454.5 Good faith reliance on misrepresentation.
454.6 The contract.
454.7 The application and policy.

AUTHORITY: 7 U.S.C. 1506(l), 1506(p).

SOURCE: 52 FR 4593, Feb. 13, 1987, unless otherwise noted.

§ 454.1 Availability of guaranteed plan of fresh market tomato crop insurance.

Insurance shall be offered under the provisions of this subpart on the insured crop in counties within the limits prescribed by and in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Crop

Insurance Act, as amended (the Act). The counties shall be designated by the Manager of the Corporation from those approved by the Board of Directors of the Corporation. The insurance is offered through two methods. First, the Corporation offers the contract contained in this part directly to the insured through Agents of the Corporation. Those contracts are specifically identified as being offered by the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation. Second, companies reinsured by the Corporation offer contracts containing substantially the same terms and conditions as the contract set out in this part. No person may have in force more than one contract on the same crop for the crop year, whether insured by the Corporation or insured by a company which is reinsured by the Corporation. If a person has more than one contract under the Act outstanding on the same crop for the same crop year, all such contracts will be voided for that crop year but the person will still be liable for the premium on all contracts unless the person can show to the satisfaction of the Corporation that the multiple contract insurance was inadvertent and without the fault of the insured. If the multiple contract insurance is shown to be inadvertent and without the fault of the insured, the contract with the earliest application will be valid and all other contracts on that crop for that crop year will be cancelled. No liability for indemnity or premium will attach to the contracts so cancelled. The person must repay all amounts received in violation of this section with interest at the rate contained in the contract for delinquent premiums. An insured whose contract with the Corporation, or with a Company reinsured by the Corporation under the Act, has been terminated because of violation of the terms of the contract is not eligible to obtain multi-peril crop insurance under the Act with the Corporation or with a company reinsured by the Corporation unless the insured can show that the default in the prior contract was cured prior to the sales closing date of the contract applied for or unless the insured can show that the termination was improper and should not result in subsequent ineligibility. All applicants for insurance under the Act must advise the agent, in writing, at the time of application, of any previous applications for a Contract under the Act and the present status of the other applications or contracts.

§ 454.2 Premium rates, production guarantees, coverage levels, and prices at which indemnities shall be computed.

(a) The Manager shall establish premium rates, production guarantees, coverage levels, and prices at which indemnities shall be computed for fresh market tomatoes which will be included in the actuarial table on file in the applicable service offices for the county and which may be changed from year to year.

(b) At the time the application for insurance is made, the applicant will elect a coverage level and price at which indemnities will be computed from among those levels and prices set by the actuarial table for the crop year.

§ 454.3 OMB control numbers.

OMB control numbers are contained in subpart H of part 400, title 7 CFR.

§ 454.4 Creditors.

An interest of a person in an insured crop existing by virtue of a lien, mortgage, garnishment, levy, execution, bankruptcy, involuntary transfer or other similar interest shall not entitle the holder of the interest to any benefit under the contract.

§ 454.5 Good faith reliance on misrepresentation.

Notwithstanding any other provision of the fresh market tomato insurance contract, whenever:

(a) An insured under a contract of crop insurance entered into under these regulations, as a result of a misrepresentation or other erroneous action or advice by an agent or employee of the Corporation:

(1) Is indebted to the Corporation for additional premiums; or

(2) Has suffered a loss to a crop which is not insured or for which the insured is not entitled to an indemnity because of failure to comply with the terms of the insurance contract, but which the

insured person believed to be insured, or believed the terms of the insurance contract to have been complied with or waived; and

(b) The Board of Directors of the Corporation, or the Manager in cases involving not more than $100,000, finds that:

(1) An agent or employee of the Corporation did in fact make such misrepresentation or take other erroneous action or give erroneous advice;

(2) Said insured relied thereon in good faith; and

(3) To require the payment of the additional premiums or to deny such insured's entitlement to the indemnity would not be fair and equitable, such insured shall be granted relief the same as if otherwise entitled thereto. Requests for relief under this section must be submitted to the Corporation in writing.

§ 454.6 The contract.

The insurance contract shall become effective upon the acceptance by the Corporation of a duly executed application for insurance on a form prescribed by the Corporation. The contract shall cover the fresh market tomato crop as provided in the policy. The contract shall consist of the application, the policy, and the county actuarial table. Changes made in the contract shall not affect its continuity from year to year. The forms referred to in the contract are available at the applicable service offices.

§ 454.7 The application and policy.

(a) Application for insurance on a form prescribed by the Corporation must be made by any person to cover such person's share in the fresh market tomato crop as landlord, owner-operator, or tenant if the person wishes to participate in the program. The application shall be submitted to the Corporation at the service office on or before the applicable sales closing date on file in the service office.

(b) The Corporation may discontinue the acceptance of applications in any county upon its determination that the insurance risk is excessive. The Manager of the Corporation is authorized in any crop year to extend the sales closing date for submitting applications in any county, by placing the extended date on file in the applicable service offices and publishing a notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER upon the Manager's determination that no adverse selectivity will result during the extended period. However, if adverse conditions should develop during such period, the Corporation will immediately discontinue the acceptance of applications.

(c) In accordance with the provisions governing changes in the contract contained in policies issued under FCIC regulations for the 1987 and succeeding crop years, a contract in the form provided for in this subpart will come into effect as a continuation of a fresh market tomato contract issued under such prior regulations, without the filing of a new application.

(d) The application is found at subpart D of part 400, General Administrative Regulations (7 CFR 400.37, 400.38). The provisions of the Fresh Market Tomato (Guaranteed Production Plan) Crop Insurance Regulations for the 1987 through 1997 crop years are as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE CORPORATION

Guaranteed Production Plan of Fresh Market—Tomato Crop Insurance Policy

(This is a continuous contract. Refer to section 15.)

AGREEMENT TO INSURE: We will provide the insurance described in this policy in return for the premium and your compliance with all applicable provisions.

Throughout this policy, ''you'' and ''your'' refer to the insured shown on the accepted application and ''we,'' ''us,'' and ''our'' refer to the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS

1. Causes of Loss

a. The insurance provided is against unavoidable loss of production resulting from the following causes occurring within the insurance period:

(1) Adverse weather conditions;

(2) Fire;

(3) Wildlife;

(4) Earthquake;

(5) Volcanic eruption; or

(6) If applicable, failure of the irrigation water supply due to an unavoidable cause occurring after the beginning of planting;

unless those causes are excepted, excluded, or limited by the actuarial table or subsection 9.e.(5).

b. We will not insure against any loss of production due to:

(1) Damage that occurs or becomes evident after the tomatoes have been harvested;

(2) The neglect, mismanagement, or wrongdoing by you, any member of your household, your tenants, or employees;

(3) The failure to follow recognized good tomato irrigation practices;

(4) The failure or breakdown of irrigation equipment or facilities;

(5) The failure to follow recognized good tomato farming practices;

(6) The impoundment of water by any governmental, public, or private dam or reservoir project;

(7) Disease or insect infestation; or

(8) Any cause not specified in subsection 1.a. as an insured loss.

2. Crop, Acreage, and Share Insured

a. The crop insured will be transplanted tomatoes (excluding cherry-type tomatoes) planted for harvest as fresh market tomatoes, grown on insurable acreage, and for which a guarantee and premium rate are set by the actuarial table.

b. The acreage insured for each crop year will be tomatoes planted on insurable acreage as designated by the actuarial table and in which you have a share, as reported by you or as determined by us, whichever we elect.

c. The insured share is your share as landlord, owner-operator, or tenant in the insured tomatoes at the time of planting. However, only for the purpose of determining the amount of indemnity, your insured share will not exceed your share on the earlier of:

(1) The time of loss; or

(2) The beginning of harvest.

d. We do not insure any acreage of tomatoes grown by any person if the person had not previously:

(1) Grown fresh market tomatoes for commercial sales; or

(2) Participated in the management of a fresh market tomato farming operation, in at least one of the three previous years.

e. We do not insure any acreage:

(1) Of tomatoes grown for direct consumer marketing;

(2) If the farming practices carried out are not in accordance with farming practices for which premium rates have been established;

(3) Except in Pennsylvania, on which tomatoes, peppers, eggplants, or tobacco have been grown within the previous two years and the soil was not fumigated or nematicide was not applied before planting tomatoes;

(4) Which is destroyed, it is practical to replant to tomatoes, and such acreage is not replanted (the unavailability of plants is not a valid reason for failure to replant);

(5) Initially planted before or after the planting period set by the actuarial table;

(6) Of volunteer tomatoes;

(7) Planted to a type or variety of tomatoes not established as adapted to the area or excluded by the actuarial table;

(8) Planted for experimental purposes;

(9) Planted with another crop; or

(10) Of tomatoes not subject to an agreement between the producer and the packer to pack the production (excluding insureds with their own packing facilities). Such agreement must be executed before reporting acreage.

f. We may limit the insured acreage to any acreage limitation established under any Act of Congress, if we advise you of the limit prior to planting.

3. Report of Acreage, Share, and Practice

You must report on our form:

a. All the acreage of tomatoes in the county in which you have a share;

b. The practice, including the row width; and

c. Your share at the time of planting.

You must designate separately any acreage that is not insurable. You must report if you do not have a share in any tomato plantings in the county. This report must be submitted annually on or before the reporting date established by the actuarial table. All indemnities may be determined on the basis of information you submit on this report. If you do not submit this report by the acreage reporting date, we may elect to determine, by unit, the insured acreage, share, and practice or we may deny liability on any unit. Any report submitted by you may be revised only upon our approval.

4. Production Guarantees, Coverage Levels, and Prices for Computing Indemnities

a. The final stage production guarantees, coverage levels, and prices for computing indemnities are contained in the actuarial table.

b. The production guarantees per acre are progressive by stages and increase, at specified intervals, to the final stage production guarantee. The stages and production guarantees are:

(1) First Stage is from planting until qualifying for stage 2, the production guarantee is 50% of the final stage production guarantee.

(2) Second Stage is from the earlier of stakes driven, one tie and pruning, or 30 days after planting until qualifying for stage 3, the production guarantee is 75% of the final stage production guarantee.

(3) Third Stage is from 60 days after planting until qualifying for stage 4, the production guarantee is 90% of the final stage production guarantee.

(4) Fourth Stage (Final Stage) is from the earlier of 75 days after planting or the beginning of harvest, the production guarantee is the final stage guarantee.

c. Any acreage of tomatoes damaged to the extent that growers in the area generally would not further care for the tomatoes will be deemed to have been destroyed even though the tomatoes continue to be cared for. The production guarantee for such acreage will be the guarantee for the stage in which such damage occurs.

d. Coverage level 2 will apply if you do not elect a coverage level.

e. You may change the coverage level and price election on or before the sales closing date set by the actuarial table for submitting applications for the crop year.

f. You must report production to us for the prior crop year before the sales closing date as established by the actuarial table. If you do not provide the required production report, we will assign a yield for the crop year for which the report is not furnished. The production report or assigned yield will be used to compute your production history for the purpose of determining your guarantee for the insured crop year. The yield assigned by us will not be more than 75 percent of the yield used by us to determine your guarantee for the prior crop year. If you have filed a claim for the prior crop year, the yield determined in adjusting your indemnity claim will be considered your production report.

5. Annual Premium

The annual premium amount is computed by multiplying the final stage production guarantee times the price election, times the premium rate, times the insured acreage, times your share at the time of planting, times any applicable premium adjustment factor for which you may qualify as contained in the actuarial table because you did not select optional units.

6. Deductions for Debt

Any unpaid amount due us may be deducted from any indemnity payable to you, or from a replanting payment, or from any loan or payment due you under any Act of Congress or program administered by the United States Department of Agriculture or its agencies.

7. Insurance Period

Insurance (on a per acre basis) attaches when the tomatoes are planted and ends at the earliest of:

a. Total destruction of the tomatoes;

b. Discontinuance of harvest;

c. The date harvest should have started on any acreage which was not harvested;

d. 120 days after the date of transplanting or replanting;

e. Completion of harvest;

f. Final adjustment of a loss; or

g. November 20 of the crop year in California and September 20 in all other states.

8. Notice of Damage or Loss

a. In case of damage or probable loss:

(1) You must give us written notice if:

(a) You want our consent to replant tomatoes damaged due to any insured cause (see subsection 9.f.);

(b) During the period before harvest begins, the tomatoes on any unit are damaged and you decide not to further care for or harvest any part of them;

(c) You want our consent to put the acreage to another use; or

(d) After consent to put acreage to another use is given, additional damage occurs.

Insured acreage may not be put to another use until we have appraised the tomatoes and given written consent. We will not consent to another use until it is too late to replant. You must notify us when such acreage is replanted or put to another use.

(2) You must give us notice of probable loss at least 15 days before the beginning of harvest if you anticipate a loss on any unit.

(3) If probable loss is determined within 15 days prior to or during harvest and you are going to claim an indemnity on any unit, you must give us notice not later than 72 hours after the earliest of:

(a) Total destruction of the tomatoes on the unit;

(b) Discontinuance of harvest of any acreage on the unit;

(c) The date harvest would normally start if any acreage on the unit is not to be harvested;

(d) 120 days after transplanting or replanting of the tomatoes; or

(e) November 20 of the crop year in California and September 20 in all other states.

b. You may not destroy or replant any of the tomatoes on which a replanting payment will be claimed until we give written consent.

c. You must obtain written consent from us before you destroy any of the tomatoes which are not to be harvested.

d. We may reject any claim for indemnity if you fail to comply with any of the requirements of this section or section 9.

9. Claim for Indemnity

a. Any claim for indemnity on a unit must be submitted to us on our form not later than 60 days after the earliest of:

(1) Total destruction of the tomatoes on the unit;

(2) Discontinuance of harvesting on the unit; or

(3) The date harvest should have started on the unit on any acreage which will not be harvested.

b. We will not pay any indemnity unless you:

(1) Establish the total production of tomatoes on the unit and that any loss of production has been directly caused by one or more of the insured causes during the insurance period; and

(2) Furnish all information we require concerning the loss.

c. The indemnity will be determined on each unit by:

(1) Multiplying the insured acreage by the production guarantee for the applicable stage;

(2) Subtracting therefrom the total production of tomatoes to be counted (see subsection 9.e.);

(3) Multiplying the remainder by the price election; and

(4) Multiplying this result by your share.

d. If the information reported by you under section 3 of this policy results in a lower premium than the actual premium determined to be due, the production guarantee on the unit will be computed on the information reported, but all production from insurable acreage, whether or not reported as insurable, will count against the production guarantee.

e. The total production (in 25-pound carton equivalents) to be counted for a unit will include all harvested and appraised production.

(1) All tomato production marketed, and any harvested unmarketed production meeting the standards for grading 85% or better U.S. No. 1 with classification size of 6 x 7 (2⅛₂ inch minimum diameter) or larger will be considered production to count.

(2) Appraised production to be counted will include:

(a) Unharvested production of mature green and ripe tomatoes with classification size of 6 x 7 (2⅛₂ inch minimum diameter) or larger remaining after the final harvest;

(b) Potential production on unharvested acreage and potential production on acreage when final harvest has not been completed;

(c) Potential production lost due to uninsured causes; and

(d) Not less than the guarantee for any acreage abandoned or put to another use without prior written consent or which is damaged solely by an uninsured cause.

(3) Any appraisal we have made on insured acreage for which we have given written consent to be put to another use will be considered production unless such acreage is:

(a) Not put to another use before harvest of tomatoes becomes general in the county for the planting period and reappraised by us;

(b) Further damaged by an insured cause and reappraised by us; or

(c) Harvested.

(4) The amount of production of any unharvested tomatoes may be determined on the basis of field appraisals conducted after the end of the insurance period.

(5) If you elect to exclude hail and fire as insured causes of loss and the tomatoes are damaged by hail or fire, appraisals will be made in accordance with Form FCI–78, ''Request to Exclude Hail and Fire.''

f. A replanting payment may be made on any insured tomatoes replanted after we have given consent and the acreage replanted is at least the lesser of 20 acres or 20 percent of the insured acreage as determined on the final planting date. The acreage to be replanted must have sustained a loss in excess of 50 percent of the plant stand.

(1) No replanting payment will be made on acreage on which a replanting payment has been made during the current crop year.

(2) The replanting payment per acre will be your actual cost per acre for replanting, but will not exceed 70 cartons multiplied by the price election, multiplied by your share.

If the information reported by you results in a lower premium than the actual premium determined to be due, the replanting payment will be reduced proportionately.

g. You must not abandon any acreage to us.

h. Any suit against us for an indemnity must be brought in accordance with the provisions of 7 U.S.C. 1508(c). You must bring suit within 12 months of the date notice of denial of the claim is received by you.

i. An indemnity will not be paid unless you comply with all policy provisions.

j. It is our policy to pay your indemnity within 30 days of our approval of your claim, or entry of a final judgment against us. We will, in no instance, be liable for the payment of damages, attorney's fees, or other charges in connection with any claim for indemnity, whether we approve or disapprove such claim. However, we will pay simple interest on the net indemnity ultimately found to be due to you, if the reason for non-payment is not due to your failure to provide information or other material necessary for the computation or payment of the indemnity. Interest due will be paid from and including the 61st day after the date you sign, date, and submit to us the properly completed claim-for-indemnity form. The interest rate will be that established by the Secretary of the Treasury under section 12 of the Contract Disputes Act of 1978 (41 U.S.C. 611), and published in the FEDERAL REGISTER semiannually on or about January 1 and July 1. The interest rate to be paid on any indemnity will vary with the rate announced by the Secretary of the Treasury.

k. If you die, disappear, or are judicially declared incompetent, or if you are an entity other than an individual and such entity is dissolved after the tomatoes are planted for any crop year, any indemnity will be paid to the persons determined to be beneficially entitled thereto.

l. If you have other fire insurance, fire damage occurs during the insurance period,

and you have not elected to exclude fire insurance from this policy, we will be liable for loss due to fire only for the smaller of the amount:

(1) Of indemnity determined pursuant to this contract without regard to any other insurance; or

(2) By which the loss from fire exceeds the indemnity paid or payable under such other insurance.

For the purpose of this section, the amount of loss from fire will be the difference between the fair market value of the production on the unit before the fire and after the fire.

10. Concealment or Fraud

We may void the contract on all crops insured without affecting your liability for premiums or waiving any right, including the right to collect any amount due us if, at any time, you have concealed or misrepresented any material fact or committed any fraud relating to the contract. Such voidance will be effective as of the beginning of the crop year with respect to which such act or omission occurred.

11. Transfer of Right to Indemnity on Insured Share

If you transfer any part of your share during the crop year, you may transfer your right to an indemnity. The transfer must be on our form and approved by us. We may collect the premium from either you or your transferee or both. The transferee will have all rights and responsibilities under the contract.

12. Assignment of Indemnity

You may assign to another party your right to an indemnity for the crop year, only on our form and with our approval. The assignee will have the right to submit the loss notices and forms required by the contract.

13. Subrogation (Recovery of Loss From a Third Party)

Because you may be able to recover all or a part of your loss from someone other than us, you must do all you can to preserve any such right. If we pay you for your loss, then your right of recovery will, at our option, belong to us. If we recover more than we paid you plus our expenses, the excess will be paid to you.

14. Records and Access to Farm

You must keep, for three years after the time of loss, records of the harvesting, storage, shipment, sale, or other disposition of all tomatoes produced on each unit, including separate records showing the same information for production from any uninsured acreage. Failure to keep and maintain such records may, at our option, result in cancellation of the contract prior to the crop year to which the records apply, assignment of production to units by us, or a determination that no indemnity is due. Any person designated by us will have access to such records and the farm for purposes related to the contract.

15. Life of Contract: Cancellation and Termination

a. This contract will be in effect for the crop year specified on the application and may not be canceled by you for such crop year. Thereafter, the contract will continue in force for each succeeding crop year unless canceled or terminated as provided in this section.

b. This contract may be canceled by either you or us for any succeeding crop year by giving written notice on or before the cancellation date preceding such crop year.

c. This contract will terminate as to any crop year if any amount due us on this or any other contract with you is not paid on or before the termination date preceding such crop year for the contract on which the amount is due. The date of payment of the amount due if deducted from:

(1) An indemnity, will be the date you sign the claim; or

(2) Payment under another program administered by the United States Department of Agriculture, will be the date both such other payment and setoff are approved.

d. The cancellation and termination dates are:

State	Cancellation and termination dates
California, Florida, Georgia, and South Carolina.	February 15.
All other states	April 15.

e. If you die or are judicially declared incompetent, or if you are an entity other than an individual and such entity is dissolved, the contract will terminate as of the date of death, judicial declaration, or dissolution. If such event occurs after insurance attaches for any crop year, the contract will continue in force through the crop year and terminate at the end thereof. Death of a partner in a partnership will dissolve the partnership unless the partnership agreement provides otherwise. If two or more persons having a joint interest are insured jointly, death of one of the persons will dissolve the joint entity.

f. The contract will terminate if no premium is earned for three consecutive years.

16. Contract Changes

We may change any terms and provisions of the contract from year to year. If your price election at which indemnities are computed is no longer offered, the actuarial table will provide the price election which

you are deemed to have elected. All contract changes will be available at your service office by November 30 (December 17 for the 1998 crop year only) preceding the cancellation date for counties with a February 15 cancellation date, and by December 31 preceding the cancellation date for counties with an April 15 cancellation date. Acceptance of changes will be conclusively presumed in the absence of notice from you to cancel the contract.

17. Meaning of Terms

For the purposes of tomato crop insurance:

a. *Acre* means 43,560 square feet of land on which row widths do not exceed 6 feet or if row widths exceed 6 feet, the land area on which at least 7,260 linear feet of rows are planted.

b. *Actuarial table* means the forms and related material for the crop year approved by us which are available for public inspection in your service office, and which show the production guarantees, coverage levels, premium rates, prices for computing indemnities, practices, insurable and uninsurable acreage, and related information regarding fresh market tomato insurance in the county.

c. *County* means the county shown on the application and any additional land located in a local producing area bordering on the county, as shown by the actuarial table.

d. *Crop year* means the period within which the tomatoes are normally grown and is designated by the calendar year in which the tomatoes are normally harvested.

e. *Harvest* means the picking of marketable tomatoes on the unit.

f. *Insurable acreage* means the land classified as insurable by us and shown as such by the actuarial table.

g. *Insured* means the person who submitted the application accepted by us.

h. *Mature green tomato* means a tomato which:

(1) Has heightened gloss because of the waxy skin that cannot be torn by scraping;

(2) Has well formed jelly-like substance in the locules;

(3) Has seeds that are sufficiently hard so they are pushed aside and not cut by a sharp knife in slicing; and

(4) Shows no red color.

i. *Person* means an individual, partnership, association, corporation, estate, trust, or other legal entity, and wherever applicable, a State or a political subdivision or agency of a State.

j. *Planting* means transplanting the tomato plants into the field.

k. *Plant stand* means the number of live plants per acre before the plants were damaged due to insurable causes.

l. *Potential production* means the number of 25-pound cartons of mature green or ripe tomatoes with classification size of 6 x 7 (2⅝₃₂ inch minimum diameter) or larger which the tomato plants would produce or would have produced, per acre, by the end of the insurance period.

m. *Replanting* means performng the cultural practices necessary to replant insured acreage to tomatoes.

n. *Service office* means the office servicing your contract as shown on the application for insurance or such other approved office as may be selected by you or designated by us.

o. *Tenant* means a person who rents land from another person for a share of the tomatoes or a share of the proceeds therefrom.

p. *Tomatoes grown for direct consumer marketing* means tomatoes grown for the purpose of selling directly to the consumer.

q. *Unit* means all insurable acreage of tomatoes in the county on the date of planting for the crop year:

(1) In which you have 100 percent share; or

(2) Which is owned by one person and operated by another person on a share basis.

Land rented for cash, a fixed commodity payment, or any consideration other than a share in the tomatoes on such land will be considered as owned by the lessee. Land which would otherwise be one unit may be divided according to applicable guidelines on file in your service office. Units will be determined when the acreage is reported. Errors in reporting units may be corrected by us to conform to applicable guidelines when adjusting a loss. We may consider any acreage and share thereof reported by or for your spouse or child or any member of your household to be your bona fide share or the bona fide share of any other person having an interest therein.

18. Descriptive Headings

The descriptive headings of the various policy terms and conditions are formulated for convenience only and are not intended to affect the construction or meaning of any of the provisions of the contract.

19. Determinations

All determinations required by the policy will be made by us. If you disagree with our determinations, you may obtain reconsideration of or appeal those determinations in accordance with the Appeal Regulations (7 CFR Part 400—Subpart J).

20. Notices

All notices required to be given by you must be in writing and received by your service office within the designated time unless otherwise provided by the notice requirement. Notices required to be given immediately may be by telephone or in person and confirmed in writing. Time of the notice will be determined by the time of our receipt of the written notice.

21. Notwithstanding the terms of the crop insurance policy and any contract for crop insurance under the provisions of this part, coverage under the terms of such crop insurance policy will be effective subject to the availability of appropriations.

[52 FR 4593, Feb. 13, 1987, as amended at 53 FR 46850, Nov. 21, 1988; 54 FR 48077, Nov. 21, 1989; 55 FR 35888, Sept. 4, 1990; 62 FR 23631, May 1, 1997; 62 FR 63633, Dec. 2, 1997]

PART 455—MACADAMIA NUT CROP INSURANCE REGULATIONS FOR THE 1988 THROUGH THE 1997 CROP YEARS

Sec.

455.1 Availability of macadamia nut crop insurance.
455.2 Premium rates, production guarantees, coverage levels, and prices at which indemnities shall be computed.
455.3 OMB control numbers.
455.4 Creditors.
455.5 Good faith reliance on misrepresentation.
455.6 The contract.
455.7 The application and policy.

AUTHORITY: 7 U.S.C. 1506(l), 1506(p).

SOURCE: 53 FR 6569, Mar. 2, 1988, unless otherwise noted.

§ 455.1 Availability of macadamia nut crop insurance.

(a) Insurance shall be offered under the provisions of this subpart on the insured crop in counties within the limits prescribed by and in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Crop Insurance Act, as amended, (the Act). The counties shall be designated by the Manager of the Corporation from those approved by the Board of Directors of the Corporation. The insurance is offered through two methods. First, the Corporation offers the contract contained in this part directly to the insured through Agents of the Corporation. Those contracts are specifically identified as being offered by the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation. Second, companies reinsured by the Corporation (hereinafter ''Reinsured companies'') offer contracts containing substantially the same terms and conditions as the contract set out in this part. No person may have in force more than one contract on the same crop for the crop year, whether insured by the Corporation or insured by a Reinsured company. If a person has more than one contract under the Act outstanding on the same crop for the same crop year, all such contracts will be voided for that crop year but the person will still be liable for the premium on all contracts unless the person can show to the satisfaction of the Corporation that the multiple contract insurance was inadvertent and without the fault of the insured. If the multiple contract insurance is shown to be inadvertent and without the fault of the insured, the contract with the earliest application will be valid and all other contracts on that crop for that crop year will be cancelled. No liability for indemnity or premium will attach to the contracts so cancelled. The person must repay all amounts received in violaton of this section with interest at the rate contained in the contract for delinquent premiums.

(b) An insured whose contract with the Corporation or with a Reinsured company under the Act has been terminated because of violation of the terms of the contract is not eligible to obtain multi-peril crop insurance under the Act with the Corporation or with a Reinsured company unless the insured can show that the default in the prior contract was cured prior to the sales closing date of the contract applied for or unless the insured can show that the termination was improper and should not result in subsequent ineligibility. All applicants for insurance under the Act must advise the agent, in writing, at the time of application, of any previous applications for a Contract under the Act and the present status of the applications or contracts.

§ 455.2 Premium rates, production guarantees, coverage levels, and prices at which indemnities shall be computed.

(a) The Manager shall establish premium rates, production guarantees, coverage levels, and prices at which indemnities shall be computed for macadamia nuts which will be included in the actuarial table on file in the applicable service offices for the county and which may be changed from year to year.

(b) At the time of application for insurance is made, the applicant will

elect a coverage level and price at which indemnities will be computed from among those levels and prices set by the actuarial table for the crop year.

§ 455.3 OMB control numbers.

OMB control numbers are contained in subpart H of part 400, title 7 CFR.

§ 455.4 Creditors.

An interest of a person in an insured crop existing by virtue of a lien, mortgage, garnishment, levy, execution, bankruptcy, involuntary transfer or other similar interest shall not entitle the holder of the interest to any benefit under the contract.

§ 455.5 Good faith reliance on misrepresentation.

Notwithstanding any other provision of the macadamia nut insurance contract, whenever—

(a) An insured under a contract of crop insurance entered into under these regulations, as a result of a misrepresentation or other erroneous action or advice by an agent or employee of the Corporation or a Reinsured company:

(1) Is indebted to the Corporation or a Reinsured company for additional premiums; or

(2) Has suffered a loss to a crop which is not insured or for which the insured is not entitled to an indemnity because of failure to comply with the terms of the insurance contract, but which the insured believed to be insured, or believed the terms of the insurance contract to have been complied with or waived; and

(b) The Board of Directors of the Corporation, or the Manager in cases involving not more than $100,000, or a Reinsured company finds that:

(1) An agent or employee of the Corporation or a Reinsured company did in fact make such misrepresentation or take other erroneous action or give erroneous advice;

(2) Said insured relied thereon in good faith; and

(3) To require the payment of the additional premiums or to deny such insured's entitlement to the indemnity would not be fair and equitable, such insured shall be granted relief the same as if otherwise entitled thereto.

Request for relief under this section must be submitted to the Corporation or to the Reinsured Company, whichever is applicable, in writing.

[53 FR 6569, Mar. 2, 1988, as amended at 54 FR 30007, July 18, 1989]

§ 455.6 The contract.

The insurance contract shall become effective upon the acceptance by the Corporation or a Reinsured company of a duly executed application for insurance on a form prescribed by the Corporation or a Reinsured company. The contract shall cover the macadamia nut crop as provided in the policy. The contract shall consist of the application, the policy and the county actuarial table. This contract is not continuous. Application must be made annually for the macadamia nut contract on or prior to the sales closing date established by the actuarial table. The forms referred to in the contract are available at the applicable service offices.

§ 455.7 The application and policy.

(a) Application for insurance on a form prescribed by the Corporation must be made by any person to cover such person's share in the macadamia nut crop as landlord, owner-operator, or tenant if the person wishes to participate in the program. The application shall be submitted to the Corporation or a Reinsured company at the service office on or before the applicable sales closing date on file in the service office.

(b) The Corporation or a Reinsured company may discontinue the acceptance of any application or applications in any county upon its determination that the insurance risk is excessive. The Manager of the Corporation is authorized in any crop year to extend the sales closing date for submitting applications in any county, by placing the extended date on file in the applicable service offices and publishing a notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER upon the Manager's determination that no adverse selectivity will result during the extended period. However, if adverse conditions should develop during such

period, the Corporation will immediately discontinue the acceptance of applications.

(c) A contract in the form provided for in this subpart will be in effect as a macadamia nut contract applicable for one year. A new application must be submitted for each subsequent crop year.

(d) The application is found at subpart D of part 400, General Administrative Regulations (7 CFR 400.37, 400.38). The provisions of the Macadamia Nut Crop Insurance Policy for the 1988 through 1997 crop years are as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Federal Crop Insurance Corporation

Macadamia Nut—Crop Insurance Policy

(This is NOT a continuous contract. Refer to Section 15)

AGREEMENT TO INSURE: We will provide the insurance described in this policy in return for the premium and your compliance with all applicable provisions.

Throughout this policy, ''you'' and ''your'' refer to the insured shown on the accepted application and ''we,'' ''us,'' and ''our'' refer to the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation.

Terms and Conditions

1. Causes of Loss

a. The insurance provided is against unavoidable loss of production resulting from the following causes occurring within the insurance period:

(1) Adverse weather conditions;

(2) Earthquake;

(3) Fire;

(4) Volcanic eruption;

(5) Wildlife; or

(6) If applicable, failure of the irrigation water supply due to an unavoidable cause occurring after insurance attaches; unless those causes are excepted, excluded, or limited by the actuarial table or subsection 9.e.(4).

b. We will not insure against any loss of production due to:

(1) Unmarketability as a direct result of quarantine, boycott, or refusal of any entity to accept production unless production has actual physical damage due to a cause specified in subsection 1.a.;

(2) The neglect, mismanagement, or wrongdoing by you, any member of your household, your tenants, or employees;

(3) The failure to follow recognized good macadamia nut farming practices;

(4) Water contained by any governmental, public, or private dam or reservoir project;

(5) Flooding on any unit subject to a flood or water flowage easement;

(6) Flooding on any unit located between any body of water and a primary flood control structure for that body of water;

(7) Failure or breakdown of irrigation equipment or facilities;

(8) Failure to carry out a good macadamia nut irrigation practice; or

(9) Any cause not specified in subsection 1.a. as an insured cause of loss.

2. Crop, Acreage, and Share Insured

a. The crop insured will be all varieties of macadamia nuts grown for processing on insurable acreage which has been inspected and accepted by us and for which a guarantee and premium rate are provided by the actuarial table.

b. The acreage insured for each crop year will be macadamia nuts grown on insurable acreage as designated by the actuarial table, and in which you have a share, as reported by you or as determined by us, whichever we elect.

c. The insured share is your share as landlord, owner-operator, or tenant in the insured macadamia nuts at the time insurance attaches. However, only for the purpose of determining the amount of indemnity, your insured share will not exceed your share on the earlier of:

(1) The time of loss; or

(2) The beginning of harvest.

d. We do not insure any macadamia nuts:

(1) If the farming practices carried out are not the same as those for which the guarantee and premium rate have been established;

(2) Of a type of variety not established as adapted to the area or excluded by the actuarial table;

(3) Produced by macadamia trees that have not reached the fifth growing season after transplanting or grafting;

(4) If the macadamia trees have not produced an average yield of at least 190 pounds of wet inshell nuts per acre in a previous year;

(5) If the trees are interplanted with a crop other than macadamia nuts;

(6) If acceptable production records of at least the previous crop year are not available;

(7) If there is less than a 50 percent stand of bearing trees based on the original planting pattern; or

(8) Which we consider not acceptable.

e. We may limit the insurable acreage to any acreage limitation established under any Act of Congress, if we advise you of the limit prior to the date insurance attaches.

3. Report of Acreage, Share, Variety, Practice, and Number of Bearing Trees

You must report on our form by unit:

a. All the acreage of macadamia nuts in the county in which you have a share;

b. Your share at the time insurance attaches;

c. The variety;

d. The dates on which the trees were transplanted or grafted;

e. The practice; and

f. The number of bearing trees.

You must designate separately any acreage that is not insurable. This report must be submitted annually prior to the time insurance attaches. If insurance is provided for an irrigated practice, you must report as irrigated only the acreage for which you have adequate facilities and water, at the time insurance attaches, to carry out a good macadamia nut irrigation practice. All indemnities may be determined on the basis of information you submit on this report. If you do not submit this report within 15 days after the time insurance attaches, we may elect to determine, by unit, the insured acreage, share, practice, and number of bearing trees, or we may deny liability on any unit. Any report submitted by you may be revised only upon our approval.

4. Production Guarantees, Coverage Levels, and Prices for Computing Indemnities

a. The production guarantees, coverage levels, and prices for computing indemnities are contained in the actuarial table.

b. If the number of bearing trees (fifth growing season after transplanting or grafting and older) is reduced more than 10 percent from the preceding calendar year as a result of damage occurring within that year, the production guarantee will be reduced 1 percent for each percent reduction in excess of 10 percent.

c. You may change the coverage level and price election for the succeeding crop year on or before December 31 of the current crop year.

d. You must report production to us for the insured crop year by December 31 of that crop year. If you do not provide the required production report, we will assign a yield for the insured crop year. The yield assigned by us will not be more than 75 percent of the yield used to determine your guarantee for the insured crop year. The production report or assigned yield will be used to compute your production history for the purpose of determining your guarantee for the succeeding crop year. If you have filed a claim for the insured crop year, the production report will be calculated based on the actual production used to determine the indemnity payment.

5. Annual Premium

a. The annual premium is earned and payable on the date insurance attaches. The amount is computed by multiplying the production guarantee times the price election, times the premium rate, times the insured acreage, times your share on the date insurance attaches.

b. Interest will accrue at the rate of one and one-fourth percent (1¼%) simple interest per calendar month, or any part thereof, on any unpaid premium balance starting on the first day of the month following the premium billing date.

6. Deductions for Debt

Any unpaid amount due us may be deducted from any indemnity payable to you or from any loan or payment due you under any Act of Congress or program administered by the United States Department of Agriculture or its agencies.

7. Insurance Period

Insurance on insurable acreage attaches for each crop year on January 1. However, if we accept your application for insurance after January 1, insurance does not attach until the thirtieth (30th) day after you sign and submit a properly completed application. Insurance will not attach to any acreage inspected by us and determined to be unacceptable. Insurance ends on a per-acre basis at the earliest of:

a. Total destruction of the macadamia nuts on the unit;

b. The date harvest would normally start on the unit on any acreage which will not be harvested;

c. Completion of harvest;

d. Final adjustment of a loss; or

e. June 30, 1998, for the 1997 crop year only.

8. Notice of Damage or Loss

a. You must give us written notice:

(1) Without delay if damage resulting in probable loss occurs at any time during the period before harvest; and

(2) At least fifteen (15) days before the beginning of harvest if you anticipate a loss on any unit.

b. If probable loss is determined within fifteen (15) days prior to or during harvest and you are going to claim an indemnity on any unit, you must give us notice not later than seventy-two (72) hours after the earliest of:

(1) Total destruction of the macadamia nuts on the unit;

(2) Discontinuance of harvest of any acreage on the unit;

(3) The date harvest would normally start if any acreage on the unit is not to be harvested; or

(4) June 30, 1998, for the 1997 crop year only.

c. You must obtain written consent from us before you destroy any of the macadamia nuts which are not to be harvested.

d. We may reject any claim for indemnity if you fail to comply with any of the requirements of this section or section 9.

9. Claim for Indemnity

a. Any claim for indemnity on a unit must be submitted to us on our form not later than sixty (60) days after the earliest of:

(1) Total destruction of the macadamia nuts on the unit;

(2) Harvest of the unit; or

(3) June 30, 1998, for the 1997 crop year only.

b. We will not pay any indemnity unless you:

(1) Establish the total production of macadamia nuts on the unit and that any loss of production has been directly caused by one or more of the insured causes during the insurance period; and

(2) Furnish all information we require concerning the loss.

c. The indemnity will be determined on each unit by:

(1) Multiplying the insured acreage by the production guarantee;

(2) Subtracting therefrom the total production of macadamia nuts to be counted (see subsection 9.e.);

(3) Multiplying the remainder of the price election; and

(4) Multiplying this product by your share.

d. If the information reported by you under section 3 of this policy results in a lower premium than the actual premium determined to be due, the production guarantee on the unit will be computed on the information reported, but all production from insurable acreage, whether or not reported as insurable, will count against the production guarantee.

e. The total production (wet inshell pounds) to be counted for a unit will include all harvested and appraised production.

(1) Appraised production to be counted will include:

(a) Potential production lost due to uninsured causes and failure to follow recognized good macadamia nut farming practices;

(b) Not less than the guarantee for any acreage which is abandoned, damaged solely by an uninsured cause, or destroyed by you without our prior written consent; and

(c) Any production detached from trees and not removed from the orchard.

(2) Any appraisal we have made on insured acreage will be considered production to count unless such appraised production is:

(a) Further damaged by an insured cause and reappraised by us; or

(b) Harvested.

(3) We may determine the amount of production of any unharvested macadamia nuts on the basis of field appraisals conducted after the end of the insurance period.

(4) If you elect to exclude hail and fire as insured causes of loss and the macadamia nuts are damaged by hail or fire, appraisals will be made in accordance with Form FCI–78, ''Request to Exclude Hail and Fire.''

f. You must not abandon any acreage to us.

g. Any suit against us for an indemnity must be brought in accordance with the provisions of 7 U.S.C. 1508(c). You must bring suit within 12 months of the date notice of denial of the claim is received by you.

h. An indemnity will not be paid unless you comply with all policy provisions.

i. It is our policy to pay your indemnity within 30 days of our approval of your claim, or entry of a final judgment against us. We will, in no instance, be liable for the payment of damages, attorney's fees, or other charges in connection with any claim for indemnity, whether we approve or disapprove such claim. However, we will pay simple interest computed on the net indemnity ultimately found to be due to you, if the reason for non-payment is not due to your failure to provide information or other material necessary for the computation or payment of the indemnity. Interest due will be paid from and including the 61st day after the date you sign, date, and submit to us the properly completed claim-for-indemnity form. The interest rate will be that established by the Secretary of the Treasury under section 12 of the Contract Disputes Act of 1978 (41 U.S.C. 611), and published in the FEDERAL REGISTER semiannually on or about January 1 and July 1.

The interest rate to be paid on any indemnity will vary with the rate announced by the Secretary of the Treasury.

j. If you die, disappear, or are judicially declared incompetent, or if you are an entity other than an individual and such entity is dissolved after insurance attaches for any crop year, any indemnity will be paid to the persons determined to be beneficially entitled thereto.

k. If you have other fire insurance, fire damage occurs during the insurance period, and you have not elected to exclude fire insurance from this policy, we will be liable for loss due to fire only for the smaller of the amount:

(1) Of indemnity determined pursuant to this contract without regard to any other insurance; or

(2) By which the loss from fire exceeds the indemnity paid or payble under such other insurance.

For the purpose of this subsection, the amount of loss from fire will be the difference between the fair market value of the production on the unit before the fire and after the fire.

10. Concealment or Fraud

We may void the contract on all crops insured without affecting your liability for premiums or waiving any right, including

the right to collect any amount due us if, at any time, you have concealed or misrepresented any material fact or committed any fraud relating to the contract. Such voidance will be effective as of the beginning of the crop year with respect to which such act or omission occurred.

11. Transfer of Right to an Indemnity—Insured Share

If you transfer any part of your share during the crop year, you may transfer your right to an indemnity. The transfer must be on our form and approved by us. We may collect the premium from either you or your transferee or both. The transferee will have all rights and responsibilities under the contract.

12. Assignment of Indemnity

You may assign to another party your right to an indemnity for the crop year, only on our form and with our approval. The assignee will have the right to submit the loss notices and forms required by the contract.

13. Subrogation (Recovery of Loss From a Third Party)

Because you may be able to recover all or a part of your loss from someone other than us, you must do all you can to preserve any such right. If we pay for your loss, then your right of recovery will, at our option, belong to us. If we recover more than we paid you plus our expenses, the excess will be paid to you.

14. Records and Access to Farm

You must keep, for three years, after the time of loss, records of the harvesting, storage, shipment, sale or other disposition of all macadamia nuts produced on each unit, including separate records showing the same information for production from any uninsured acreage. Failure to keep and maintain such records may, at our option, result in: (a) Cancellation of the contract prior to the crop year to which the records apply; (b) assignment of production to units by us; or (c) a determination that no indemnity is due. Any person designated by us will have access to such records and the farm for purposes related to the contract.

15. Life of Contract

a. This contract will be in effect for the crop year specified on the application and may not be canceled by you for such crop year.

b. The term of this contract ends as shown in section 7 of this policy. We are under no obligation to send you any renewal notice or other notice that the contract term is ending and the receipt by you of any such notice is not a waiver of this provision.

c. If you die or are judicially declared incompetent, or if you are an entity other than an individual and such entity is dissolved, the contract will terminate as of the date of death, judicial declaration, or dissolution. If such event occurs after insurance attaches for any crop year, the contract will continue in force through the crop year and terminate at the end thereof. Death of a partner in a partnership will dissolve the partnership unless the partnership agreement provides otherwise. If two or more persons having a joint interest are insured jointly, death of one of the persons will dissolve the joint entity.

d. This contract will automatically terminate at the end of the current contract period unless we offer to renew the contract for a subsequent crop year and you accept.

16. Meaning of Terms

For the purposes of macadamia nut crop insurance:

a. *Actuarial table* means the forms and related material for the crop year approved by us. The Actuarial Table is available for public inspection in your service office and shows the production guarantees, coverage levels, premium rates, prices for computing indemnities, practices, insurable and uninsurable acreage, and related information regarding macadamia nut insurance in the country.

b. *County* means the county shown on the application and any additional land located in a local producing area bordering on the county, as shown by the actuarial table.

c. *Crop year* means the period beginning with the date insurance attaches and extending through the normal harvest time and will be designated by the calendar year in which the macadamia nuts are normally harvested.

d. *Harvest* means the picking of the macadamia nuts from the ground.

e. *Insurable acreage* means the land classified as insurable by us and shown as such by the actuarial table.

f. *Insured* means the person who submitted the application accepted by us.

g. *Person* means an individual, partnership, association, corporation, estate, trust, or other legal entity, and wherever applicable, a State or a political subdivision or agency of a State.

h. *Service office* means the office servicing your contract as shown on the application for insurance or such other approved office as may be selected by you or designated by us.

i. *Tenant* means a person who rents land from another person for a share of the macadamia nuts or a share of the proceeds therefrom.

j. *Unit* means all insurable acreage of macadamia nuts in the county on the date of planting for the crop year:

(1) In which you have a 100 percent share; or

(2) Which is owned by one entity and operated by another entity on a share basis.

Land rented for cash, a fixed commodity payment, or any consideration other than a share in the macadamia nuts on such land will be considered as owned by the lessee.

Land which would otherwise be one unit may be divided according to applicable guidelines on file in your service office. Units will be determined when the acreage is reported. Errors in reporting units may be corrected by us to conform to applicable guidelines when adjusting a loss. We may consider any acreage and share thereof reported by or for your spouse or child or any member of your household to be your bona fide share or the bona fide share of any other person having an interest therein.

k. *Wet inshell* means the weight of the macadamia nuts as they are removed from the orchard with the nuts meats in the shells after removal of the husk and prior to being dried.

17. Descriptive Headings

The descriptive headings of the various policy terms and conditions are formulated for convenience only and are not intended to affect the construction or meaning of any of the provisions of the contract.

18. Determinations

All determinations required by the policy will be made by us. If you disagree with our determinations, you may obtain reconsideration of or appeal those determinations in accordance with the Appeal Regulations (7 CFR Part 400, Subpart J).

19. Notices

All notices required to be given by you must be in writing and received by your service office within the designated time unless otherwise provided by the notice requirement. Notices required to be given immediately may be by telephone or in person and confirmed in writing. Time of the notice will be determined by the time of our receipt of the written notice.

20. Notwithstanding the terms of the crop insurance policy and any contract for crop insurance under the provisions of this part, coverage under the terms of such crop insurance policy will be effective subject to the availability of appropriations.

[53 FR 6569, Mar. 2, 1988, as amended at 55 FR 35887, Sept. 4, 1990; 62 FR 35662, 35664, July 2, 1997]

PART 456—MACADAMIA TREE CROP INSURANCE REGULATIONS FOR THE 1988 THROUGH 1997 CROP YEARS

Sec.

456.1 Availability of macadamia tree crop insurance.
456.2 Premium rates, production guarantees, coverage levels, and prices at which indemnities shall be computed.
456.3 OMB control numbers.
456.4 Creditors.
456.5 Good faith reliance on misrepresentation.
456.6 The contract.
456.7 The application and policy.

AUTHORITY: 7 U.S.C. 1506(l), 1506(p).

SOURCE: 53 FR 31827, Aug. 22, 1988, unless otherwise noted.

§ 456.1 Availability of macadamia tree crop insurance.

Insurance shall be offered under the provisions of this subpart on the insured crop in counties within the limits prescribed by and in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Crop Insurance Act, as amended (the Act). The counties shall be designated by the Manager of the Corporation from those approved by the Board of Directors of the Corporation. The insurance is offered through two methods. First, the Corporation offers the contract contained in this part directly to the insured through Agents of the Corporation. Those contracts are specifically identified as being offered by the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation. Second, companies reinsured by the Corporation offer contracts containing substantially the same terms and conditions as the contract set out in this part. No person may have in force more than one contract on the same crop for the crop year, whether insured by the Corporation or insured by a company which is reinsured by the Corporation. If a person has more than one contract under the Act outstanding on the same crop for the same crop year, all such contracts will be voided for that crop year but the person will still be liable for the premium on all contracts unless the person can show to the satisfaction of the Corporation that the multiple contract insurance was inadvertent

and without the fault of the insured. If the multiple contract insurance is shown to be inadvertent and without the fault of the insured, the contract with the earliest application will be valid and all other contracts on that crop for that crop year will be cancelled. No liability for indemnity or premium will attach to the contracts so cancelled. The person must repay all amounts received in violation of this section with interest at the rate contained in the contract for delinquent premiums.

An insured whose contract with the Corporation or with a Company reinsured by the Corporation under the Act has been terminated because of violation of the terms of the contract is not eligible to obtain multi-peril crop insurance under the Act with the Corporation or with a company reinsured by the Corporation unless the insured can show that the default in the prior contract was cured prior to the sales closing date of the contract applied for or unless the insured can show that the termination was improper and should not result in subsequent ineligibility. All applicants for insurance under the Act must advise the agent, in writing at the time of application, of any previous applications for a Contract under the Act and the present status of the applications or contracts.

§456.2 Premium rates, production guarantees, coverage levels, and prices at which indemnities shall be computed.

(a) The Manager shall establish premium rates, production guarantees, coverage levels, and prices at which indemnities shall be computed for macadamia trees which will be included in the actuarial table on file in the applicable service offices for the county and which may be changed from year to year.

(b) At the time the application for insurance is made, the applicant will elect a coverage level and price at which indemnities will be computed from among those levels and prices set by the actuarial table for the crop year.

§456.3 OMB control numbers.

OMB control numbers are contained in subpart H of part 400, title 7 CFR.

§456.4 Creditors.

An interest of a person in an insured crop existing by virtue of a lien, mortgage, garnishment, levy, execution, bankruptcy, involuntary transfer or other similar interest shall not entitle the holder of the interest to any benefit under the contract.

§456.5 Good faith reliance on misrepresentation.

Notwithstanding any other provision of the macadamia tree insurance contract, whenever:

(a) An insured under a contract of crop insurance entered into under these regulations, as a result of a misrepresentation or other erroneous action or advice by an agent or employee of the Corporation:

(1) Is indebted to the Corporation for additional premiums; or

(2) Has suffered a loss to a crop which is not insured or for which the insured is not entitled to an indemnity because of failure to comply with the terms of the insurance contract, but which the insured believed to be insured, or believed the terms of the insurance contract to have been complied with or waived; and

(b) The Board of Directors of the Corporation, or the Manager in cases involving not more than $100,000.00, finds that: (1) An agent or employee of the Corporation did in fact make such misrepresentation or take other erroneous action or give erroneous advice; (2) said insured relied thereon in good faith; and (3) to require the payment of the additional premiums or to deny such insured's entitlement to the indemnity would not be fair and equitable, such insured shall be granted relief the same as if otherwise entitled thereto. Requests for relief under this section must be submitted to the Corporation in writing.

§456.6 The contract.

The insurance contract shall become effective upon the acceptance by the Corporation (or by a Company reinsured by the Corporation) of a duly executed application for insurance on a

form prescribed by the Corporation. The contract shall cover the macadamia tree crop as provided in the policy. The contract shall consist of the application, the policy and the county actuarial table. This contract is not continuous. Application must be made annually for the macadamia tree contract on or prior to the sales closing date established by the actuarial table. The forms referred to in the contract are available at the applicable service offices.

§ 456.7 The application and policy.

(a) Application for insurance on a form prescribed by the Corporation must be made by any person to cover such person's share in the macadamia tree crop as landlord or owner-operator if the person wishes to participate in the program. The application must be submitted to the Corporation (or the Company reinsured by the Corporation) at the service office on or before the applicable sales closing date on file in the service office.

(b) The Corporation may discontinue the acceptance of any application or applications in any county upon its determination that the insurance risk is excessive. The Manager of the Corporation is authorized in any crop year to extend the sales closing date for submitting applications in any county, by placing the extended date on file in the applicable service offices and publishing a notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER upon the Manager's determination that no adverse selectivity will result during the extended period. However, if adverse conditions should develop during such period, the Corporation will immediately discontinue the acceptance of applications.

(c) A contract in the form provided for in this subpart will be in effect as a macadamia tree contract applicable for one year. A new application must be submitted for each subsequent crop year.

(d) The application is found at subpart D of part 400, General Administrative Regulations (7 CFR 400.37, 400.38). The provisions of the Macadamia Tree Crop Insurance Policy for the 1988 through 1997 crop years are as follows:

MACADAMIA TREE CROP INSURANCE POLICY

(This is not a continuous contract. Refer to Section 15)

Agreement to Insure: We will provide the insurance described in this policy in return for the premium and your compliance with all applicable provisions.

Throughout this policy, ''you'' and ''your'' refer to the insured shown on the accepted application and ''we,'' ''us,'' and ''our'' refer to the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation.

Terms and Conditions

1. Causes of Loss

a. The insurance provided is against unavoidable damage to macadamia trees resulting from the following causes occurring within the insurance period:

(1) Fire;

(2) Volcanic eruption; or

(3) Wind;

Unless those causes are excepted, excluded, or limited by this policy or the actuarial table.

b. We will not insure against any loss due to:

(1) Fire, where weeds and other forms of undergrowth have not been controlled or tree pruning debris has not been removed from the grove;

(2) The neglect, mismanagement, or wrongdoing by you, any member of your household, your tenants, or employees;

(3) The failure to follow recognized good macadamia nut orchard practices; or

(4) Any cause not specified in subsection 1.a. as an insured cause of loss.

2. Crop, Acreage, and Share Insured

a. The crop insured will be all macadamia trees grown for the production of macadamia nuts on insurable acreage which has been annually inspected and accepted by us and for which a guarantee and premium rate are provided by the actuarial table.

b. The acreage insured for each crop year will be all macadamia tree acreage designated as insurable by the actuarial table and in which you have a share, as reported by you or as determined by us, whichever we elect.

c. The insured share is your share as landlord or owner-operator in the insured macadamia trees at the time insurance attaches. However, only for the purpose of determining the amount of indemnity, your insured share will not exceed your share at the time of loss.

d. We do not insure any macadamia trees:

(1) If the orchard maintenance practices carried out are not the same as those for which the guarantee and premium rate have been established;

(2) Of a type or variety not established as adapted to the area or excluded by the actuarial table;
(3) Interplanted with another crop;
(4) Which we consider not acceptable; or
(5) That are less than one year of age when the insured period begins.

e. We may limit the insurable acreage to any acreage limitation, established under any Act of Congress, if we advise you of the limit prior to the date insurance attaches.

3. Report of Acreage, Share, Variety, and Practice

You must report on our form by unit:
a. all the acreage of macadamia trees in the county in which you have a share;
b. your share at the time insurance attaches;
c. the types of trees;
d. the number of trees set out;
e. the dates on which the trees were set out or grafted; and
f. If more than 10 percent of the trees on any unit has been replaced in the previous five crop years, the date of replacement.

You must designate separately any acreage that is not insurable. This report must be submitted annually prior to the time insurance attaches. If insurance is provided for an irrigated practice, you must report as irrigated only the acreage for which you have adequate facilities and water, at the time insurance attaches, to carry out a good macadamia orchard irrigation practice. All indemnities may be determined on the basis of information you submit on this report. If you do not submit this report within 15 days after the time insurance attaches, we may elect to determine, by unit, the insured acreage, share, and practice or we may deny liability on any unit. Any report submitted by you may be revised only upon our approval.

4. Amounts of Insurance and Coverage Levels

a. The amounts of insurance and coverage levels are contained in the actuarial table.
b. If, at the time insurance attaches, the number of macadamia trees on a unit is less than 90 percent of the number of macadamia trees that would comprise a complete planting pattern, the amount of insurance will be reduced 1 percent for each percent below 90 percent.

5. Annual Premium

a. The annual premium is earned and payable on the date insurance attaches. The amount is computed by multiplying the amount of insurance per acre times the premium rate, times the insured acreage, times your share on the date insurance attaches.
b. Interest will accrue at the rate of one and one-fourth percent (1¼%) simple interest per calendar month, or any part thereof, on any unpaid premium balance starting on the first day of the month following the premium billing date.

6. Deductions for Debt

Any unpaid amount due us may be deducted from any indemnity payable to you or from any loan or payment due you under any Act of Congress or program administered by the United States Department of Agriculture or its agenices.

7. Insurance Period

Insurance attaches on insurable acreage for each crop year on January 1. However, if we accept your application for insurance after January 1, insurance does not attach until the tenth (10th) day after you sign and submit a properly completed application. Insurance will not attach to any acreage determined by us, after inspection, to be unacceptable. Insurance ends at the earlier of:
a. Total destruction of the macadamia trees; or
b. December 31 of the crop year.

8. Notice of Damage or Loss

a. You must give us written notice without delay if damage resulting in probable loss occurs at any time during the insurance period. Such notice must include the dates and causes of damage.
b. If you are going to claim an indemnity on any unit, we must be allowed to inspect all insured trees before any pruning or tree removal.
c. We may reject any claim for indemnity if you fail to comply with any of the requirements of this section or section 9.

9. Claim for Indemnity

a. Any claim for indemnity on a unit must be submitted to us on our form not later than sixty (60) days after the earlier of:
(1) Total destruction of the trees on the unit; or
(2) December 31 of the crop year.
b. We will not pay any indemnity unless you:
(1) Furnish all records we require concerning all trees on the unit;
(2) Show that any damage to the trees has been directly caused by one or more of the insured causes during the insurance period; and
(3) Furnish all information we require concerning the loss.
c. The indemnity will be determined on each unit by:
(1) Multiplying the insured acreage by the amount of insurance per acre;
(2) Multiplying this result by the applicable percent of loss, which is determined for:
(a) Coverage level 3 by subtracting 25 percent from the actual percent of damage and dividing the result of 75 percent.

(b) Coverage level 2 by subtracting 35 percent from the actual percent of damage and dividing the result by 65 percent; or

(c) Coverage level 1 by subtracting 50 percent from the actual percent of damage and dividing the result by 50 percent; and

(3) Multiplying the result for the applicable coverage level by your share.

d. If the information reported by you under section 3 of the policy results in a lower premium than the actual premium determined to be due, the amount of insurance on the unit will be computed on the information you reported, but all of the insurable acreage planted, whether or not reported as insurable, will count against the amount of insurance.

e. The total amount of indemnity will include both trees damaged and trees destroyed due to an insurable cause.

(1) Any grove with over 80 percent actual damage will be determined to be 100 percent damaged.

(2) Any percentage of damage by uninsured causes will not be included in the percent of damage.

(3) If you elect to exclude fire as an insured cause of loss and the macadamia trees are damaged by fire, appraisals will be made in accordance with Form FCI–78–A, ''Request to Exclude Hail and Fire.''

f. You must not abandon any acreage to us.

g. Any suit against us for an indemnity must be brought in accordance with the provisions of 7 U.S.C. 1508(c). You must bring suit within 12 months of the date notice of denial of the claim is received by you.

h. An indemnity will not be paid unless you comply with all policy provisions.

i. It is our policy to pay your indemnity within 30 days of our approval of your claim, or entry of a final judgment against us. We will, in no instance, be liable for the payment of damages, attorney's fees, or other charges in connection with any claim for indemnity, whether we approve or disapprove such claim. However, we will pay simple interest computed on the net indemnity ultimately found to be due to you if the reason for non-payment is not due to your failure to provide information or other material necessary for the computation or payment of the indemnity. Interest due will be paid from and including the 61st day after the date you sign, date, and submit to us the properly completed claim-for-indemnity form.

The interest rate will be that established by the Secretary of the Treasury under section 12 of the Contract Disputes Act of 1978 (41 U.S.C. 611), and published in the FEDERAL REGISTER semiannually on or about January 1 and July 1. The interest rate to be paid on any indemnity will vary with the rate announced by the Secretary of the Treasury.

j. If you die, disappear, or are judicially declared incompetent, or if you are an entity other than an individual and such entity is dissolved after insurance attaches for any crop year, any indemnity will be paid to the persons determined to be beneficially entitled thereto.

k. If you have other fire insurance, fire damage occurs during the insurance period, and you have not elected to exclude fire insurance from this policy, we will be liable for loss due to fire only for the smaller of the amount:

(1) Of indemnity determined pursuant to this contract without regard to any other insurance; or

(2) By which the loss from fire exceeds the indemnity paid or payable under such other insurance.

For the purpose of this subsection, the amount of loss from fire will be the difference between the fair market value of the trees on the unit before the fire and after the fire.

10. Concealment or Fraud

We may void the contract on all crops insured without affecting your liability for premiums or waiving any right, including the right to collect any amount due us, if at any time, you have concealed or misrepresented any material fact or committed any fraud relating to the contract. Such voidance will be effective as of the beginning of the crop year with respect to which such act or omission occurred.

11. Transfer of Right to an Indemnity-Insured Share

If you transfer any part of your share during the crop year, you may transfer your right to an indemnity. The transfer must be on our form and approved by us. We may collect the premium from either you or your transferee or both. The transferee will have all rights and responsibilities under the contract.

12. Assignment of Indemnity

You may assign to another party your right to an indemnity for the crop year, only on our form and with our approval. The assignee will have the right to submit the loss notices and forms required by the contract.

13. Subrogation (Recovery of Loss From a Third Party)

Because you may be able to recover all or a part of your loss from someone other than us, you must do all you can to preserve any such right. If we pay for your loss, then your right of recovery will, at our option, belong to us. If we recover more than we paid you plus our expenses, the excess will be paid to you.

14. Records and Access to Orchard

You must keep, for three years after the time of loss, records of the trees destroyed or

damaged on each unit, including separate records showing the same information for any uninsured acreage. Failure to keep and maintain such records may, at our option, result in cancellation of the contract prior to the crop year to which the records apply or a determination that no indemnity is due. Any person designated by us will have access to such records and the orchard for purposes related to the contract.

15. Life of Contract

a. This contract will be in effect for the crop year specified on the application.

b. The term of this contract begins and ends as shown in Section 7 of this policy. We are under no obligation to send you any renewal notice or other notice that the contract term is ending, and the receipt by you of any such notice is not a waiver of this provision.

c. This contract will not be renewed for any successive contract term if any amount due us on this or any other contract with you is not paid on or before the termination date. The date of payment of the amount due if deducted from:

(1) An indemnity, will be the date you sign the claim; or

(2) Payment under another program administered by the United States Department of Agriculture, will be the date both such other payment and setoff are approved.

d. Since the premium must be paid prior to insurance attaching, the termination date is the date insurance attaches.

e. If you die or are judicially declared incompetent, or if you are an entity other than an individual and such entity is dissolved, the contract will terminate as of the date of death, judicial declaration, or dissolution. If such event occurs after insurance attaches for any crop year, the contract will continue in force through the crop year and terminate at the end thereof. Death of a partner in a partnership will dissolve the partnership unless the partnership agreement provides otherwise. If two or more persons having a joint interest are insured jointly, death of one of the persons will dissolve the joint entity.

f. This contract will automatically terminate at the end of the current contract period.

16. Meaning to Terms

For the purposes of macadamia tree crop insurance:

a. *Age* means the number of years after the later of when the trees have been set out or grafted. Age determination will be made for the unit on January 1 of each crop year.

b. *Actuarial table* means the forms and related materials for the crop year approved by us. The actuarial table is available for public inspection in your service office and shows the production guarantees, coverage levels, premium rates, prices for computing indemnities, practices, insurable and uninsurable acreage, and related information regarding macadamia tree insurance in the county.

c. *County* means the county shown on the application.

d. *Crop year* means the period beginning with the date insurance attaches and extending through December 31 of the same calendar year and will be designated by the calendar year in which insurance attaches.

e. *Destroyed* means damage to trees to the extent that we determine that replacement is required.

f. *Grafting* means to unite a macadamia tree shoot to an established macadamia tree root stock for future production of macadamia nuts.

g. *Insurable acreage* means the land classified as insurable by us and shown as such by the actuarial table.

h. *Insured* means the person who submitted the application accepted by us.

i. *Person* means an individual, partnership, association, corporation, estate, trust, or other legal entity, and wherever applicable, a State or a political subdivision, or agency of a State.

j. *Planting pattern* means the spacing oftrees on a uniform geometrical basis so that each tree is a uniform distance from other trees and resulting in a specific number of trees per acre.

k. *Service office* means the office servicing your contract as shown on the application for insurance or such other approved office as may be selected by you or designated by us.

l. *Unit* means all insurable acreage of macadamia trees in the county on the date of planting for the crop year:

(1) In which you have a 100 percent share; or

(2) In which you are a joint owner.

Land which would otherwise be one unit may be divided according to applicable guidelines on file in your service office. Units will be determined when the acreage is reported. Errors in reporting units may be corrected by us to conform to applicable guidelines when adjusting a loss. We may consider any acreage and share thereof reported by or for your spouse or child or any member of your household to be your bona fide share or the bona fide share of any other person having an interest therein.

17. Descriptive Headings

The descriptive headings of the various policy terms and conditions are formulated for convenience only and are not intended to affect the construction or meaning of any of the provisions of the contract.

18. Determinations

All determinations required by the policy will be made by us. If you disagree with our determinations, you may obtain reconsideration of, or appeal those determinations in accordance with the Appeal Regulations (7 CFR part 400, subpart J).

19. Notices

All notices required to be given by you must be in writing and received by your service office within the designated time unless otherwise provided by the notice requirement. Notices required to be given immediately may be by telephone or in person and confirmed in writing. Time of the notice will be determined by the time of our receipt of the written notice.

20. Notwithstanding the terms of the crop insurance policy and any contract for crop insurance under the provisions of this part, coverage under the terms of such crop insurance policy will be effective subject to the availability of appropriations.

[53 FR 31827, Aug. 22, 1988, as amended at 55 FR 1786, Jan. 19, 1990; 55 FR 35887, Sept. 4, 1990; 62 FR 35668, July 2, 1997]

PART 457—COMMON CROP INSURANCE REGULATIONS

Sec.

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457.161 Canola and rapeseed crop insurance provisions.
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457.163 Nursery peak inventory endorsement.

AUTHORITY: 7 U.S.C. 1506(l), 1506(p).

SOURCE: 56 FR 1351, Jan. 14, 1991, unless otherwise noted.

§457.1 Applicability.

The provisions of this part are applicable only to crops for which a crop provision is published as a section to 7 CFR part 457 and then only for the crops and crop year designated by the application section.

§457.2 Availability of Federal crop insurance.

(a) Insurance shall be offered under the provisions of this section on the insured crop in counties within the limits prescribed by and in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Crop Insurance Act, as amended (the Act). The crops and counties shall be designated by the Manager of the Corporation from those approved by the Board of Directors of the Corporation.

(b) The insurance is offered through companies reinsured by the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation (FCIC) that offer contracts containing the same terms and conditions as the contract set out in this part. These contracts are clearly identified as being reinsured by FCIC. FCIC may offer the contract for the catastrophic level of coverage contained in this part and part 402 directly to the insured through local offices of the Department of Agriculture only if the Secretary determines that the availability of local agents is not adequate. Those contracts are specifically identified as being offered by FCIC.

(c) Except as specified in the Crop Provisions, the Catastrophic Risk Protection Endorsement (part 402 of this chapter) and part 400, subpart T of this chapter, no person may have in force more than one contract on the same crop for the same crop year in the same county.

(d) Except as specified in paragraph (c) of this section, if a person has more than one contract under the Act that provides coverage for the same loss on the same crop for the same crop year in the same county, all such contracts shall be voided for that crop year and the person will be liable for the premium on all contracts, unless the person can show to the satisfaction of the Corporation that the multiple contracts of insurance were inadvertent and without the fault of the person. If the multiple contracts of insurance are shown to be inadvertent and without the fault of the person, the contract with the earliest signature date on the application will be valid and all other contracts on that crop in the county for that crop year will be canceled. No liability for indemnity or premium will attach to the contracts so canceled.

(e) The person must repay all amounts received in violation of this section with interest at the rate contained in the contract (see §457.8, paragraph 24).

(f) An insured whose contract with the Corporation or with a company reinsured by the Corporation under the Act has been terminated because of violation of the terms of the contract is not eligible to obtain multiple peril crop insurance under the Act with the Corporation or with a company reinsured by the Corporation unless the insured can show that the default in the prior contract was cured prior to the sales closing date of the contract applied for or unless the insured can show that the termination was improper and should not result in subsequent ineligibility.

(g) All applicants for insurance under the Act must advise the agent, in writing, at the time of application, of any previous applications for insurance or policies of insurance under the Act and the present status of any such applications or insurance.

[56 FR 1351, Jan. 14, 1991, as amended at 58 FR 58262, Nov. 1, 1993; 62 FR 65154, Dec. 10, 1997; 63 FR 66712, Dec. 3, 1998]

§ 457.3 Premium rates, production guarantees or amounts of insurance, coverage levels, and prices at which indemnities shall be computed.

(a) The Manager shall establish premium rates, production guarantees or amounts of insurance, coverage levels, and prices at which indemnities shall be computed for the insured crop which will be included in the actuarial table on file in the applicable agents' office for the county and which may be changed from year to year.

(b) At the time the application for insurance is made, the applicant will elect an amount of insurance or a coverage level and price from among those contained in the actuarial table for the crop year.

§ 457.4 OMB control numbers.

The information collection requirements contained in these regulations have been approved by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) under the provisions of 44 U.S.C. chapter 35 and have been assigned OMB number 0563–0053.

[62 FR 65154, Dec. 10, 1997]

§ 457.5 Creditors.

An interest of a person in an insured crop existing by virtue of a lien, mortgage, garnishment, levy, execution, bankruptcy, involuntary transfer or other similar interest shall not entitle the holder of the interest to any benefit under the contract.

§ 457.6 Good faith reliance on misrepresentation.

Notwithstanding any other provision of the crop insurance contract, whenever:

(a) A person entering into a contract of crop insurance under these regulations who, as a result of a misrepresentation or other erroneous action or advice by an agent or employee of the Corporation:

(1) Is indebted to the Corporation for additional premiums; or

(2) Has suffered a loss to a crop which is not insured or for which the insured is not entitled to an indemnity because of failure to comply with the terms of the insurance contract, but which the insured believed to be insured, or believed the terms of the insurance contract to have been complied with or waived; and

(b) The Board of Directors of the Corporation, or the Manager in cases involving not more than $100,000.00, finds that:

(1) An agent or employee of the Corporation did in fact make such misrepresentation or take other erroneous action or give erroneous advice;

(2) Said insured relied thereon in good faith; and

(3) To require the payment of the additional premiums or to deny such insured's entitlement to the indemnity would not be fair and equitable, such insured shall be granted relief the same as if otherwise entitled thereto. Requests for relief under this section must be submitted to the Corporation in writing. The Corporation reviewing officers must, upon application by the person claiming relief under this section, refer such application to the appropriate official of the Corporation for determination as to whether to grant relief under this section. Corporation reviewing officers do not have authority to grant relief under this section.

(c) The reinsured companies may use arbitration panels established under contracts for reinsurance issued by them under the FCIC Act to grant relief under the same terms and conditions as contained in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section or, may establish procedures to administratively handle relief in accordance with such terms and conditions.

[56 FR 1351, Jan. 14, 1991, as amended at 58 FR 58262, Nov. 1, 1993]

§ 457.7 The contract.

The insurance contract shall become effective upon the acceptance by the Corporation or the reinsured company of a duly executed application for insurance on a form prescribed by the Corporation. The contract shall consist of the accepted Application, the Basic Provisions, the Crop Provisions, the Special Provisions, the county Actuarial Table, and any amendments or options thereto. Changes made in the contract shall not affect its continuity from year to year. No indemnity shall be paid unless the insured complies with all terms and conditions of the

contract. The forms referred to in the contract are available at the offices of the crop insurance agent.

§457.8 The application and policy.

(a) Application for insurance on a form prescribed by the Corporation, or approved by the Corporation, must be made by any person who wishes to participate in the program, to cover such person's share in the insured crop as landlord, owner-operator, crop ownership interest, or tenant. No other person's interest in the crop may be insured under an application unless that person's interest is clearly shown on the application and unless that other person's interest is insured in accordance with the procedures of the Corporation. The application must be submitted to the Corporation or the reinsured company through the crop insurance agent and must be submitted on or before the applicable sales closing date on file.

(b) FCIC or the reinsured company may reject or discontinue the acceptance of applications in any country or of any individual application upon FCIC's determination that the insurance risk is excessive.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE CORPORATION

[OR POLICY ISSUING COMPANY NAME]

Common Crop Insurance Policy

(This is a continuous policy. Refer to section 2.)

FCIC Policies

This is an insurance policy issued by the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation (FCIC), a United States government agency. The provisions of the policy are published in the FEDERAL REGISTER and in chapter IV of title 7 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) under the Federal Register Act (44 U.S.C. 1501 *et seq.*), and may not be waived or varied in any way by the crop insurance agent or any other agent or employee of FCIC.

Throughout this policy, ''you'' and ''your'' refer to the named insured shown on the accepted application and ''we,'' ''us,'' and ''our'' refer to the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation. Unless the context indicates otherwise, use of the plural form of a word includes the singular and use of the singular form of the word includes the plural.

Reinsured Policies

This insurance policy is reinsured by the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation (FCIC) under the provisions of the Federal Crop Insurance Act, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1501 *et seq.*) (Act). All provisions of the policy and rights and responsibilities of the parties are specifically subject to the Act. The provisions of the policy are published in the FEDERAL REGISTER and codified in chapter IV of title 7 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) under the Federal Register Act (44 U.S.C. 1501 *et seq.*), and may not be waived or varied in any way by the crop insurance agent or any other agent or employee of FCIC or the company. In the event we cannot pay your loss, your claim will be settled in accordance with the provisions of this policy and paid by FCIC. No state guarantee fund will be liable for your loss.

Throughout this policy, ''you'' and ''your'' refer to the named insured shown on the accepted application and ''we,'' ''us,'' and ''our'' refer to the insurance company providing insurance. Unless the context indicates otherwise, use of the plural form of a word includes the singular and use of the singular form of the word includes the plural.

Agreement to insure. In return for the payment of the premium, and subject to all of the provisions of this policy, we agree with you to provide the insurance as stated in this policy. If a conflict exists among the policy provisions, the order of priority is as follows: (1) The Catastrophic Risk Protection Endorsement, as applicable; (2) the Special Provisions; (3) the Crop Provisions; and (4) these Basic Provisions (§457.8), with (1) controlling (2), etc.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS

Basic Provisions

1. Definitions

Abandon. Failure to continue to care for the crop, providing care so insignificant as

to provide no benefit to the crop, or failure to harvest in a timely manner, unless an insured cause of loss prevents you from properly caring for or harvesting the crop or causes damage to it to the extent that most producers of the crop on acreage with similar characteristics in the area would not normally further care for or harvest it.

Acreage report. A report required by paragraph 6 of these Basic Provisions that contains, in addition to other required information, your report of your share of all acreage of an insured crop in the county, whether insurable or not insurable.

Acreage reporting date. The date contained in the Special Provisions or as provided in section 6 by which you are required to submit your acreage report.

Act. The Federal Crop Insurance Act (7 U.S.C. 1501 *et seq.*).

Actuarial documents. The material for the crop year which is available for public inspection in your agent's office, and which shows the amounts of insurance or production guarantees, coverage levels, premium rates, practices, insurable acreage, and other related information regarding crop insurance in the county.

Additional coverage. Plans of crop insurance providing a level of coverage equal to or greater than 65 percent of the approved yield indemnified at 100 percent of the expected market price, or a comparable coverage as established by FCIC.

Administrative fee. An amount you must pay for catastrophic risk protection, limited, and additional coverage for each crop year as specified in section 7 and the Catastrophic Risk Protection Endorsement.

Agricultural commodity. All insurable crops and other fruit, vegetable or nut crops produced for human or animal consumption.

Another use, notice of. The written notice required when you wish to put acreage to another use (see section 14).

Application. The form required to be completed by you and accepted by us before insurance coverage will commence. This form must be completed and filed in your agent's office not later than the sales closing date of the initial insurance year for each crop for which insurance coverage is requested. If cancellation or termination of insurance coverage occurs for any reason, including but not limited to indebtedness, suspension, debarment, disqualification, cancellation by you or us or violation of the controlled substance provisions of the Food Security Act of 1985, a new application must be filed for the crop. Insurance coverage will not be provided if you are ineligible under the contract or under any Federal statute or regulation.

Approved yield. The yield determined in accordance with 7 CFR part 400, subpart (G).

Assignment of indemnity. A transfer of policy rights, made on our form, and effective when approved by us. It is the arrangement whereby you assign your right to an indemnity payment to any party of your choice for the crop year.

Basic unit. All insurable acreage of the insured crop in the county on the date coverage begins for the crop year:

(1) In which you have 100 percent crop share; or

(2) Which is owned by one person and operated by another person on a share basis. (Example: If, in addition to the land you own, you rent land from five landlords, three on a crop share basis and two on a cash basis, you would be entitled to four units; one for each crop share lease and one that combines the two cash leases and the land you own.) Land which would otherwise be one unit may, in certain instances, be divided according to guidelines contained in section 34 of these Basic Provisions and in the applicable Crop Provisions.

Cancellation date. The calendar date specified in the Crop Provisions on which coverage for the crop will automatically renew unless canceled in writing by either you or us or terminated in accordance with the policy terms.

Catastrophic risk protection. The minimum level of coverage offered by FCIC that is required before you may qualify for certain other USDA program benefits unless you execute a waiver of any eligibility for emergency crop loss assistance in connection with the crop.

Catastrophic Risk Protection Endorsement. The part of the crop insurance policy that contains provisions of insurance that are specific to catastrophic risk protection.

Claim for indemnity. A claim made on our form by you for damage or loss to an insured crop and submitted to us not later than 60 days after the end of the insurance period (see section 14).

Consent. Approval in writing by us allowing you to take a specific action.

Contract. (See ''policy'').

Contract change date. The calendar date by which we make any policy changes available for inspection in the agent's office (see section 4).

County. Any county, parish, or other political subdivision of a state shown on your accepted application, including acreage in a field that extends into an adjoining county if the county boundary is not readily discernible.

Coverage. The insurance provided by this policy, against insured loss of production or value, by unit as shown on your summary of coverage.

Coverage begins, date. The calendar date insurance begins on the insured crop, as contained in the Crop Provisions, or the date planting begins on the unit (see section 11 of these Basic Provisions for specific provisions relating to prevented planting).

Crop Provisions. The part of the policy that contains the specific provisions of insurance for each insured crop.

Crop year. The period within which the insured crop is normally grown, regardless of whether or not it is actually grown, and designated by the calendar year in which the insured crop is normally harvested.

Damage. Injury, deterioration, or loss of production of the insured crop due to insured or uninsured causes.

Damage, notice of. A written notice required to be filed in your agent's office whenever you initially discover the insured crop has been damaged to the extent that a loss is probable (see section 14).

Days. Calendar days.

Deductible. The amount determined by subtracting the coverage level percentage you choose from 100 percent. For example, if you elected a 65 percent coverage level, your deductible would be 35 percent (100% − 65% = 35%).

Delinquent account. Any account you have with us in which premiums and interest on those premiums is not paid by the termination date specified in the Crop Provisions, or any other amounts due us, such as indemnities found not to have been earned, which are not paid within 30 days of our mailing or other delivery of notification to you of the amount due.

Earliest planting date. The earliest date established for planting the insured crop (see Special Provisions and section 13).

End of insurance period, date of. The date upon which your crop insurance coverage ceases for the crop year (see Crop Provisions and section 11).

Enterprise unit. All insurable acreage of the insured crop in the county in which you have a share on the date coverage begins for the crop year. An enterprise unit must consist of:

(1) Two or more basic units of the same insured crop that are located in two or more separate sections, section equivalents, or FSA farm serial numbers; or

(2) Two or more optional units of the same insured crop established by separate sections, section equivalents, or FSA farm serial numbers.

Field. All acreage of tillable land within a natural or artificial boundary (*e.g.*, roads, waterways, fences, etc.).

Final planting date. The date contained in the Special Provisions for the insured crop by which the crop must initially be planted in order to be insured for the full production guarantee or amount of insurance per acre.

FSA. The Farm Service Agency, an agency of the USDA, or a successor agency.

FSA farm serial number. The number assigned to the farm by the local FSA office.

Good farming practices. The cultural practices generally in use in the county for the crop to make normal progress toward maturity and produce at least the yield used to determine the production guarantee or amount of insurance, and are those recognized by the Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service as compatible with agronomic and weather conditions in the county.

Insured. The named person as shown on the application accepted by us. This term does not extend to any other person having a share or interest in the crop (for example, a partnership, landlord, or any other person) unless specifically indicated on the accepted application.

Insured crop. The crop for which coverage is available under these Basic Provisions and the applicable Crop Provisions as shown on the application accepted by us.

Interplanted. Acreage on which two or more crops are planted in a manner that does not permit separate agronomic maintenance or harvest of the insured crop.

Irrigated practice. A method of producing a crop by which water is artificially applied during the growing season by appropriate systems and at the proper times, with the intention of providing the quantity of water needed to produce at least the yield used to establish the irrigated production guarantee or amount of insurance on the irrigated acreage planted to the insured crop.

Late planted. Acreage initially planted to the insured crop after the final planting date.

Late planting period. The period that begins the day after the final planting date for the insured crop and ends 25 days after the final planting date, unless otherwise specified in the Crop Provisions or Special Provisions.

Limited coverage. Plans of insurance offering coverage that is equal to or greater than 50 percent of the approved yield indemnified at 100 percent of the expected market price, or a comparable coverage as established by FCIC, but less than 65 percent of the approved yield indemnified at 100 percent of the expected market price, or a comparable coverage as established by FCIC.

Limited resource farmer. A producer or operator of a farm:

(a) With an annual gross income of $20,000 or less derived from all sources, including income from a spouse or other members of the household, for each of the prior two years; or

(b) With less than 25 acres aggregated for all crops, where a majority of the producer's gross income is derived from such farm or farms, but the producer's gross income from farming operations does not exceed $20,000.

Loss, notice of. The notice required to be given by you not later than 72 hours after certain occurrences or 15 days after the end of the insurance period, whichever is earlier (see section 14).

Negligence. The failure to use such care as a reasonably prudent and careful person would use under similar circumstances.

Non-contiguous. Any two or more tracts of land whose boundaries do not touch at any point, except that land separated only by a public or private right-of-way, waterway, or an irrigation canal will be considered as contiguous.

Person. An individual, partnership, association, corporation, estate, trust, or other legal entity, and wherever applicable, a State or a political subdivision or agency of a State. ''Person'' does not include the United States Government or any agency thereof.

Planted acreage. Land in which seed, plants, or trees have been placed, appropriate for the insured crop and planting method, at the correct depth, into a seedbed that has been properly prepared for the planting method and production practice.

Policy. The agreement between you and us consisting of the accepted application, these Basic Provisions, the Crop Provisions, the Special Provisions, other applicable endorsements or options, the actuarial documents for the insured crop, the Catastrophic Risk Protection Endorsement, if applicable, and the applicable regulations published in 7 CFR chapter IV.

Practical to replant. Our determination, after loss or damage to the insured crop, based on all factors, including, but not limited to moisture availability, marketing window, condition of the field, and time to crop maturity, that replanting the insured crop will allow the crop to attain maturity prior to the calendar date for the end of the insurance period. It will not be considered practical to replant after the end of the late planting period, or the final planting date if no late planting period is applicable, unless replanting is generally occurring in the area. Unavailability of seed or plants will not be considered a valid reason for failure to replant.

Premium billing date. The earliest date upon which you will be billed for insurance coverage based on your acreage report. The premium billing date is contained in the Special Provisions.

Prevented planting. Failure to plant the insured crop with proper equipment by the final planting date designated in the Special Provisions for the insured crop in the county. You may also be eligible for a prevented planting payment if you failed to plant the insured crop with the proper equipment within the late planting period. You must have been prevented from planting the insured crop due to an insured cause of loss that is general in the surrounding area and that prevents other producers from planting acreage with similar characteristics.

Price election. The amounts contained in the Special Provisions or an addendum thereto, to be used for computing the value per pound, bushel, ton, carton, or other applicable unit of measure for the purposes of determining premium and indemnity under the policy.

Production guarantee (per acre). The number of pounds, bushels, tons, cartons, or other applicable units of measure determined by multiplying the approved yield per acre by the coverage level percentage you elect.

Production report. A written record showing your annual production and used by us to determine your yield for insurance purposes (see section 3). The report contains yield information for previous years, including planted acreage and harvested production. This report must be supported by written verifiable records from a warehouseman or buyer of the insured crop or by measurement of farm-stored production, or by other records of production approved by us on an individual case basis.

Replanting. Performing the cultural practices necessary to prepare the land to replace the seed or plants of the damaged or destroyed insured crop and then replacing the seed or plants of the same crop in the insured acreage with the expectation of producing at least the yield used to determine the production guarantee.

Representative sample. Portions of the insured crop that must remain in the field for examination and review by our loss adjuster when making a crop appraisal, as specified in the Crop Provisions. In certain instances we may allow you to harvest the crop and require only that samples of the crop residue be left in the field.

Sales closing date. A date contained in the Special Provisions by which an application must be filed. The last date by which you may change your crop insurance coverage for a crop year.

Section. (for the purposes of unit structure) A unit of measure under a rectangular survey system describing a tract of land usually one mile square and usually containing approximately 640 acres.

Share. Your percentage of interest in the insured crop as an owner, operator, or tenant at the time insurance attaches. However, only for the purpose of determining the amount of indemnity, your share will not exceed your share at the earlier of the time of loss or the beginning of harvest.

Special Provisions. The part of the policy that contains specific provisions of insurance for each insured crop that may vary by geographic area.

State. The state shown on your accepted application.

Substantial beneficial interest. An interest held by any person of at least 10 percent in the applicant or insured.

Summary of coverage. Our statement to you, based upon your acreage report, specifying the insured crop and the guarantee or amount of insurance coverage provided by unit.

Tenant. A person who rents land from another person for a share of the crop or a share of the proceeds of the crop (see the definition of ''share'' above).

Termination date. The calendar date contained in the Crop Provisions upon which your insurance ceases to be in effect because of nonpayment of any amount due us under the policy, including premium.

Timely planted. Planted on or before the final planting date designated in the Special Provisions for the insured crop in the county.

USDA. United States Department of Agriculture.

Void. When the policy is considered not to have existed for a crop year as a result of concealment, fraud or misrepresentation (see section 27).

Whole farm unit. All insurable acreage of the insured crops in the county in which you have a share on the date coverage begins for each crop for the crop year.

Written agreement. A document that alters designated terms of a policy as authorized under these Basic Provisions, the Crop Provisions, or the Special Provisions for the insured crop (see section 18).

2. Life of Policy, Cancellation, and Termination

(a) This is a continuous policy and will remain in effect for each crop year following the acceptance of the original application until canceled by you in accordance with the terms of the policy or terminated by operation of the terms of the policy or by us.

(b) Your application for insurance must contain all the information required by us to insure the crop. Applications that do not contain all social security numbers and employer identification numbers, as applicable, (except as stated herein) coverage level, price election, crop, type, variety, or class, plan of insurance, and any other material information required to insure the crop, are not acceptable. If a person with a substantial beneficial interest in the insured crop refuses to provide a social security number or employer identification number and that person is:

(1) Not on the non-standard classification system list, the amount of coverage available under the policy will be reduced proportionately by that person's share of the crop; or

(2) On the non-standard classification system list, the insurance will not be available to that person and any entity in which the person has a substantial beneficial interest.

(c) After acceptance of the application, you may not cancel this policy for the initial crop year. Thereafter, the policy will continue in force for each succeeding crop year unless canceled or terminated as provided below.

(d) Either you or we may cancel this policy after the initial crop year by providing written notice to the other on or before the cancellation date shown in the Crop Provisions.

(e) If any amount due, including administrative fees or premium, is not paid or an acceptable arrangement for payment is not made on or before the termination date for the crop on which the amount is due, you will be determined to be ineligible to participate in any crop insurance program authorized under the Act in accordance with 7 CFR part 400, subpart U.

(1) For a policy with unpaid administrative fees or premium, the policy will terminate effective on the termination date immediately subsequent to the billing date for the crop year;

(2) For a policy with other amounts due, the policy will terminate effective on the termination date immediately after the account becomes delinquent;

(3) Ineligibility will be effective as of the date that the policy was terminated for the crop for which you failed to pay an amount owed and for all other insured crops with coincidental termination dates;

(4) All other policies that are issued by us under the authority of the Act will also terminate as of the next termination date contained in the applicable policy;

(5) If you are ineligible, you may not obtain any crop insurance under the Act until payment is made, you execute an agreement to repay the debt and make the payments in accordance with the agreement, or you file a petition to have your debts discharged in bankruptcy;

(6) If you execute an agreement to repay the debt and fail to timely make any scheduled payment, you will be ineligible for crop insurance effective on the date the payment was due until the debt is paid in full or you file a petition to discharge the debt in bankruptcy and subsequently obtain discharge of the amounts due. Dismissal of the bankruptcy petition before discharge will void all policies in effect retroactive to the date you were originally determined ineligible to participate;

(7) Once the policy is terminated, the policy cannot be reinstated for the current crop year unless the termination was in error;

(8) After you again become eligible for crop insurance, if you want to obtain coverage for your crops, you must reapply on or before the sales closing date for the crop (Since applications for crop insurance cannot be accepted after the sales closing date, if you make any payment after the sales closing date, you cannot apply for insurance until the next crop year); and

(9) If we deduct the amount due us from an indemnity, the date of payment for the purpose of this section will be the date you sign the properly executed claim for indemnity.

(10) For example, if crop A, with a termination date of October 31, 1997, and crop B, with a termination date of March 15, 1998, are insured and you do not pay the premium for crop A by the termination date, you are ineligible for crop insurance as of October 31, 1997, and crop A's policy is terminated on that date. Crop B's policy is terminated as of March 15, 1998. If you enter an agreement to repay the debt on April 25, 1998, you can apply for insurance for crop A by the October 31, 1998, sales closing date and crop B by the March 15, 1999, sales closing date. If you fail to make a scheduled payment on November 1, 1998, you will be ineligible for crop insurance effective on November 1, 1998, and you will not be eligible unless the debt is paid in full or you file a petition to have the debt discharged in bankruptcy and subsequently receive discharge.

(f) If you die, disappear, or are judicially declared incompetent, or if you are an entity other than an individual and such entity is dissolved, the policy will terminate as of the date of death, judicial declaration, or dissolution. If such event occurs after coverage begins for any crop year, the policy will continue in force through the crop year and terminate at the end of the insurance period and any indemnity will be paid to the person or persons determined to be beneficially entitled to the indemnity. The premium will be deducted from the indemnity or collected from the estate. Death of a partner in a partnership will dissolve the partnership unless the partnership agreement provides otherwise. If two or more persons having a joint interest are insured jointly, death of one of the persons will dissolve the joint entity.

(g) We may terminate your policy if no premium is earned for 3 consecutive years.

(h) The cancellation and termination dates are contained in the Crop Provisions.

(i) When obtaining catastrophic, limited, or additional coverage, you must provide information regarding crop insurance coverage on any crop previously obtained at any other local FSA office or from an approved insurance provider, including the date such insurance was obtained and the amount of the administrative fee.

3. Insurance Guarantees, Coverage Levels, and Prices for Determining Indemnities

(a) For each crop year, the production guarantee or amount of insurance, coverage level, and price at which an indemnity will be determined for each unit will be those used to calculate your summary of coverage. The information necessary to determine those factors will be contained in the Special Provisions or in the actuarial documents.

(b) You may select only one coverage level from among those offered by us for each insured crop. You may change the coverage level, price election, or amount of insurance for the following crop year by giving written notice to us not later than the sales closing date for the insured crop. Since the price election or amount of insurance may change each year, if you do not select a new price election or amount of insurance on or before the sales closing date, we will assign a price election or amount of insurance which bears the same relationship to the price election schedule as the price election or amount of insurance that was in effect for the preceding year. (For example: If you selected 100 percent of the market price for the previous crop year and you do not select a new price election for the current crop year, we will assign 100 percent of the market price for the current crop year.)

(c) You must report production to us for the previous crop year by the earlier of the acreage reporting date or 45 days after the cancellation date unless otherwise stated in the Special Provisions:

(1) If you do not provide the required production report, we will assign a yield for the previous crop year. The yield assigned by us will not be more than 75 percent of the yield used by us to determine your coverage for the previous crop year. The production report or assigned yield will be used to compute your approved yield for the purpose of determining your coverage for the current crop year.

(2) If you have filed a claim for any crop year, the documents signed by you which state the amount of production used to complete the claim for indemnity will be the production report for that year unless otherwise specified by FCIC.

(3) Production and acreage for the prior crop year must be reported for each proposed optional unit by the production reporting date. If you do not provide the information stated above, the optional units will be combined into the basic unit.

(d) We may revise your production guarantee for any unit, and revise any indemnity paid based on that production guarantee, if we find that your production report under paragraph (c) of this section:

(1) Is not supported by written verifiable records in accordance with the definition of production report; or

(2) Fails to accurately report actual production, acreage, or other material information.

(e) In addition to the price election or amount of insurance available on the contract change date, we may provide an additional price election or amount of insurance no later than 15 days prior to the sales closing date. You must select the additional price election or amount of insurance on or before the sales closing date for the insured crop. These additional price elections or amounts of insurance will not be less than those available on the contract change date. If you elect the additional price election or amount of insurance any claim settlement

and amount of premium will be based on this amount.

(f) You must obtain the same level of coverage (catastrophic risk protection, limited or additional) for all acreage of the crop in the county unless one of the following applies:

(1) The applicable Crop Provisions allow you the option to separately insure individual crop types or varieties. In this case, each individual type or variety insured by you will be subject to separate administrative fees. For example, if two grape varieties in California are insured under the Catastrophic Risk Protection Endorsement and two varieties are insured under a limited coverage policy, a separate administrative fee will be charged for each of the four varieties. Although insurance may be elected by type or variety in these instances, failure to insure a type or variety that is of economic significance may result in the denial of other farm program benefits unless you execute a waiver of any eligibility for emergency crop loss assistance in connection with the crop.

(2) If you have limited or additional coverage for the crop in the county and the acreage has been designated as ''high risk'' by FCIC, you will be able to obtain a High Risk Land Exclusion Option for the high risk land under the limited or additional coverage policies and insure the high risk acreage under a separate Catastrophic Risk Protection Endorsement, provided that the Catastrophic Risk Protection Endorsement is obtained from the same insurance provider from which the limited or additional coverage was obtained.

(g) Hail and fire coverage may be excluded from the covered causes of loss for a crop policy only if additional coverage is selected.

(h) Any person may sign any document relative to crop insurance coverage on behalf of any other person covered by such a policy, provided that the person has a properly executed power of attorney or such other legally sufficient document authorizing such person to sign.

4. Contract Changes

(a) We may change the terms of your coverage under this policy from year to year.

(b) Any changes in policy provisions, price elections, amounts of insurance, premium rates, and program dates will be provided by us to your crop insurance agent not later than the contract change date contained in the Crop Provisions, except that price elections may be offered after the contract change date in accordance with section 3. You may view the documents or request copies from your crop insurance agent.

(c) You will be notified, in writing, of changes to the Basic Provisions, Crop Provisions, and Special Provisions not later than 30 days prior to the cancellation date for the insured crop. Acceptance of changes will be conclusively presumed in the absence of notice from you to change or cancel your insurance coverage.

5. Liberalization

If we adopt any revision that broadens the coverage under this policy subsequent to the contract change date without additional premium, the broadened coverage will apply.

6. Report of Acreage

(a) An annual acreage report must be submitted to us on our form for each insured crop in the county on or before the acreage reporting date contained in the Special Provisions, except as follows:

(1) If you insure multiple crops with us that have final planting dates on or after August 15 but before December 31, you must submit an acreage report for all such crops on or before the latest applicable acreage reporting date for such crops; and

(2) If you insure multiple crops with us that have final planting dates on or after December 31 but before August 15, you must submit an acreage report for all such crops on or before the latest applicable acreage reporting date for such crops.

(3) Notwithstanding the provisions in sections 6(a) (1) and (2):

(i) If the Special Provisions designate separate planting periods for a crop, you must submit an acreage report for each planting period on or before the acreage reporting date contained in the Special Provisions for the planting period; and

(ii) If planting of the insured crop continues after the final planting date or you are prevented from planting during the late planting period, the acreage reporting date will be the later of:

(A) The acreage reporting date contained in the Special Provisions;

(B) The date determined in accordance with sections (a)(1) or (2); or

(C) Five (5) days after the end of the late planting period for the insured crop, if applicable.

(b) If you do not have a share in an insured crop in the county for the crop year, you must submit an acreage report, on or before the acreage reporting date, so indicating.

(c) Your acreage report must include the following information, if applicable:

(1) All acreage of the crop in the county (insurable and not insurable) in which you have a share;

(2) Your share at the time coverage begins;

(3) The practice;

(4) The type; and

(5) The date the insured crop was planted.

(d) Because incorrect reporting on the acreage report may have the effect of changing your premium and any indemnity that may be due, you may not revise this report

after the acreage reporting date without our consent.

(e) We may elect to determine all premiums and indemnities based on the information you submit on the acreage report or upon the factual circumstances we determine to have existed, subject to the provisions contained in section 6(g).

(f) If you do not submit an acreage report by the acreage reporting date, or if you fail to report all units, we may elect to determine by unit the insurable crop acreage, share, type and practice, or to deny liability on such units. If we deny liability for the unreported units, your share of any production from the unreported units will be allocated, for loss purposes only, as production to count to the reported units in proportion to the liability on each reported unit. However, such production will not be allocated to prevented planting acreage or otherwise affect any prevented planting payment.

(g) If the information reported by you on the acreage report for share, acreage, practice, type or other material information is inconsistent with the information that is determined to actually exist for a unit and results in:

(1) A lower liability than the actual liability determined, the production guarantee or amount of insurance on the unit will be reduced to an amount that is consistent with the reported information. In the event that insurable acreage is under-reported for any unit, all production or value from insurable acreage in that unit will be considered production or value to count in determining the indemnity; and

(2) A higher liability than the actual liability determined, the information contained in the acreage report will be revised to be consistent with the correct information. If we discover that you have incorrectly reported any information on the acreage report for any crop year, you may be required to provide documentation in subsequent crop years that substantiates your report of acreage for those crop years, including, but not limited to, an acreage measurement service at your own expense.

(h) Errors in reporting units may be corrected by us at the time of adjusting a loss to reduce our liability and to conform to applicable unit division guidelines.

7. Annual Premium and Administrative Fees

(a) The annual premium is earned and payable at the time coverage begins. You will be billed for premium due not earlier than the premium billing date specified in the Special Provisions. The premium due, plus any accrued interest, will be considered delinquent if it is not paid on or before the termination date specified in the Crop Provisions.

(b) Any amount you owe us related to any crop insured with us under the authority of the Act will be deducted from any prevented planting payment or indemnity due you for any crop insured with us under the authority of the Act.

(c) The annual premium amount is determined, as applicable, by either:

(1) Multiplying the production guarantee per acre times the price election, times the premium rate, times the insured acreage, times your share at the time coverage begins, and times any premium adjustment percentages that may apply; or

(2) Multiplying the amount of insurance per acre times the premium rate, times the insured acreage, times your share at the time coverage begins, and times any premium adjustment percentages that may apply.

(d) The premium will be computed using the price election or amount of insurance you elect or that we assign in accordance with section 3(b).

(e) In addition to the premium charged:

(1) If you elect limited coverage, you must pay an administrative fee each crop year of $50 per crop per county, not to exceed $200 per county, or $600 for all counties in which you elected to obtain limited coverage.

(2) If you elect additional coverage, you must pay an administrative fee of $20 per crop for each crop year in which crop insurance coverage remains in effect.

(3) The administrative fee must be paid no later than the time that premium is due.

(4) Payment of an administrative fee will not be required if you file a bona fide zero acreage report on or before the acreage reporting date for the crop. If you falsely file a zero acreage report you may be subject to criminal and administrative sanctions.

(5) The administrative fee for limited coverage will be waived if you request it and you qualify as a limited resource farmer.

(6) The administrative fee for additional coverage is not subject to any limits and may not be waived.

(7) Failure to pay the administrative fees when due may make you ineligible for certain other USDA benefits.

8. Insured Crop

(a) The insured crop will be that shown on your accepted application and as specified in the Crop Provisions or Special Provisions and must be grown on insurable acreage.

(b) A crop which will NOT be insured will include, but will not be limited to, any crop:

(1) If the farming practices carried out are not in accordance with the farming practices for which the premium rates, production guarantees or amounts of insurance have been established, unless insurance is allowed by a written agreement;

(2) Of a type, class or variety established as not adapted to the area or excluded by the policy provisions;

(3) That is a volunteer crop;

(4) That is a second crop following the same crop (insured or not insured) harvested in the same crop year unless specifically permitted by the Crop Provisions or the Special Provisions;

(5) That is planted for the development or production of hybrid seed or for experimental purposes, unless permitted by the Crop Provisions or by written agreement to insure such crop; or

(6) That is used solely for wildlife protection or management. If the lease states that specific acreage must remain unharvested, only that acreage is uninsurable. If the lease specifies that a percentage of the crop must be left unharvested, your share will be reduced by such percentage.

9. Insurable Acreage

(a) Acreage planted to the insured crop in which you have a share is insurable except acreage:

(1) That has not been planted and harvested within one of the 3 previous crop years, unless:

(i) Such acreage was not planted:

(A) To comply with any other USDA program;

(B) Because of crop rotation, (*e.g.,* corn, soybean, alfalfa; and the alfalfa remained for 4 years before the acreage was planted to corn again);

(C) Due to an insurable cause of loss that prevented planting; or

(D) Because a perennial tree, vine, or bush crop was grown on the acreage;

(ii) Such acreage was planted but was not harvested due to an insurable cause of loss; or

(iii) The Crop Provisions or a written agreement specifically allow insurance for such acreage;

(2) That has been strip-mined, unless otherwise approved by written agreement, or unless an agricultural commodity other than a cover, hay, or forage crop (except corn silage), has been harvested from the acreage for at least five crop years after the strip-mined land was reclaimed;

(3) On which the insured crop is damaged and it is practical to replant the insured crop, but the insured crop is not replanted;

(4) That is interplanted, unless allowed by the Crop Provisions;

(5) That is otherwise restricted by the Crop Provisions or Special Provisions; or

(6) That is planted in any manner other than as specified in the policy provisions for the crop unless a written agreement to such planting exists.

(b) If insurance is provided for an irrigated practice, you must report as irrigated only that acreage for which you have adequate facilities and adequate water, or the reasonable expectation of receiving adequate water at the time coverage begins, to carry out a good irrigation practice. If you knew or had reason to know that your water may be reduced before coverage begins, no reasonable expectation exists.

(c) Notwithstanding the provisions in section 8(b)(1), if acreage is irrigated and we do not provide a premium rate for an irrigated practice, you may either report and insure the irrigated acreage as ''non-irrigated,'' or report the irrigated acreage as not insured.

(d) We may restrict the amount of acreage that we will insure to the amount allowed under any acreage limitation program established by the United States Department of Agriculture if we notify you of that restriction prior to the sales closing date.

10. Share Insured.

(a) Insurance will attach only to the share of the person completing the application and will not extend to any other person having a share in the crop unless the application clearly states that:

(1) The insurance is requested for an entity such as a partnership or a joint venture; or

(2) You as landlord will insure your tenant's share, or you as tenant will insure your landlord's share. In this event, you must provide evidence of the other party's approval (lease, power of attorney, etc.). Such evidence will be retained by us. You also must clearly set forth the percentage shares of each person on the acreage report.

(b) We may consider any acreage or interest reported by or for your spouse, child or any member of your household to be included in your share.

(c) Acreage rented for a percentage of the crop, or a lease containing provisions for BOTH a minimum payment (such as a specified amount of cash, bushels, pounds, *etc.*,) AND a crop share will be considered a crop share lease.

(d) Acreage rented for cash, or a lease containing provisions for EITHER a minimum payment OR a crop share (such as a 50/50 share or $100.00 per acre, whichever is greater) will be considered a cash lease.

11. Insurance Period

(a) Except for prevented planting coverage (see section 17), coverage begins on each unit or part of a unit at the later of:

(1) The date we accept your application (For the purposes of this paragraph, the date of acceptance is the date that you submit a properly executed application in accordance with section 2);

(2) The date the insured crop is planted; or

(3) The calendar date contained in the Crop Provisions for the beginning of the insurance period.

(b) Coverage ends at the earliest of:

(1) Total destruction of the insured crop on the unit;

(2) Harvest of the unit;

(3) Final adjustment of a loss on a unit;

(4) The calendar date contained in the Crop Provisions for the end of the insurance period;

(5) Abandonment of the crop on the unit; or

(6) As otherwise specified in the Crop Provisions.

12. Causes of Loss.

The insurance provided is against only unavoidable loss of production directly caused by specific causes of loss contained in the Crop Provisions. All other causes of loss, including but not limited to the following, are NOT covered:

(a) Negligence, mismanagement, or wrongdoing by you, any member of your family or household, your tenants, or employees;

(b) Failure to follow recognized good farming practices for the insured crop;

(c) Water contained by any governmental, public, or private dam or reservoir project;

(d) Failure or breakdown of irrigation equipment or facilities; or

(e) Failure to carry out a good irrigation practice for the insured crop, if applicable.

13. Replanting Payment.

(a) If allowed by the Crop Provisions, a replanting payment may be made on an insured crop replanted after we have given consent and the acreage replanted is at least the lesser of 20 acres or 20 percent of the insured planted acreage for the unit (as determined on the final planting date or within the late planting period if a late planting period is applicable).

(b) No replanting payment will be made on acreage:

(1) On which our appraisal establishes that production will exceed the level set by the Crop Provisions;

(2) Initially planted prior to the earliest planting date established by the Special Provisions; or

(3) On which one replanting payment has already been allowed for the crop year.

(c) The replanting payment per acre will be your actual cost for replanting, but will not exceed the amount determined in accordance with the Crop Provisions.

(d) No replanting payment will be paid if we determine it is not practical to replant.

14. Duties in the Event of Damage or Loss

Your Duties—

(a) In case of damage to any insured crop you must:

(1) Protect the crop from further damage by providing sufficient care;

(2) Give us notice within 72 hours of your initial discovery of damage (but not later than 15 days after the end of the insurance period), by unit, for each insured crop (we may accept a notice of loss provided later than 72 hours after your initial discovery if we still have the ability to accurately adjust the loss);

(3) Leave representative samples intact for each field of the damaged unit as may be required by the Crop Provisions; and

(4) Cooperate with us in the investigation or settlement of the claim, and, as often as we reasonably require:

(i) Show us the damaged crop;

(ii) Allow us to remove samples of the insured crop; and

(iii) Provide us with records and documents we request and permit us to make copies.

(b) You must obtain consent from us before, and notify us after you:

(1) Destroy any of the insured crop that is not harvested;

(2) Put the insured crop to an alternative use;

(3) Put the acreage to another use; or

(4) Abandon any portion of the insured crop. We will not give consent for any of the actions in sections 14(b) (1) through (4) if it is practical to replant the crop or until we have made an appraisal of the potential production of the crop.

(c) In addition to complying with all other notice requirements, you must submit a claim for indemnity declaring the amount of your loss not later than 60 days after the end of the insurance period. This claim must include all the information we require to settle the claim.

(d) Upon our request, you must:

(1) Provide a complete harvesting and marketing record of each insured crop by unit including separate records showing the same information for production from any acreage not insured; and

(2) Submit to examination under oath.

(e) You must establish the total production or value received for the insured crop on the unit, that any loss of production or value occurred during the insurance period, and that the loss of production or value was directly caused by one or more of the insured causes specified in the Crop Provisions.

(f) All notices required in this section that must be received by us within 72 hours may be made by telephone or in person to your crop insurance agent but must be confirmed in writing within 15 days.

Our Duties—

(a) If you have complied with all the policy provisions, we will pay your loss within 30 days after:

(1) We reach agreement with you;

(2) Completion of arbitration or appeal proceedings; or

(3) The entry of a final judgment by a court of competent jurisdiction.

(b) In the event we are unable to pay your loss within 30 days, we will give you notice of our intentions within the 30-day period.

(c) We may defer the adjustment of a loss until the amount of loss can be accurately determined. We will not pay for additional damage resulting from your failure to provide sufficient care for the crop during the deferral period.

(d) We recognize and apply the loss adjustment procedures established or approved by the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation.

15. Production Included in Determining Indemnities.

(a) The total production to be counted for a unit will include all production determined in accordance with the policy.

(b) The amount of production of any unharvested insured crop may be determined on the basis of our field appraisals conducted after the end of the insurance period.

(c) If you elect to exclude hail and fire as insured causes of loss and the insured crop is damaged by hail or fire, appraisals will be made as described in the applicable Form FCI–78 ''Request To Exclude Hail and Fire'' or a form containing the same terms approved by the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation.

(d) The amount of an indemnity that may be determined under the applicable provisions of your crop policy may be reduced by an amount, determined in accordance with the Crop Provisions or Special Provisions, to reflect out-of-pocket expenses that were not incurred by you as a result of not planting, caring for, or harvesting the crop. Indemnities paid for acreage prevented from being planted will be based on a reduced guarantee as provided for in the crop policy and will not be further reduced to reflect expenses not incurred.

(e) Appraised production will be used to calculate your claim if you will not be harvesting the acreage. To determine your indemnity based on appraised production, you must agree to notify us if you harvest the crop and advise us of the production. If the acreage will be harvested, harvested production will be used to determine any indemnity due, unless otherwise specified in the policy.

16. Late Planting

Unless limited by the Crop Provisions, insurance will be provided for acreage planted to the insured crop after the final planting date in accordance with the following:

(a) The production guarantee or amount of insurance for each acre planted to the insured crop during the late planting period will be reduced by 1 percent per day for each day planted after the final planting date.

(b) Acreage planted after the late planting period (or after the final planting date for crops that do not have a late planting period) may be insured as follows:

(1) The production guarantee or amount of insurance for each acre planted as specified in this subsection will be determined by multiplying the production guarantee or amount of insurance that is provided for acreage of the insured crop that is timely planted by the prevented planting coverage level percentage you elected, or that is contained in the Crop Provisions if you did not elect a prevented planting coverage level percentage;

(2) Planting on such acreage must have been prevented by the final planting date (or during the late planting period, if applicable) by an insurable cause occurring within the insurance period for prevented planting coverage; and

(3) All production from acreage as specified in this section will be included as production to count for the unit.

(c) The premium amount for insurable acreage specified in this section will be the same as that for timely planted acreage. If the amount of premium you are required to pay (gross premium less our subsidy) for such acreage exceeds the liability, coverage for those acres will not be provided (no premium will be due and no indemnity will be paid).

(d) Any acreage on which an insured cause of loss is a material factor in preventing completion of planting, as specified in the definition of ''planted acreage'' (*e.g.,* seed is broadcast on the soil surface but cannot be incorporated) will be considered as acreage planted after the final planting date and the production guarantee will be calculated in accordance with section 16(b)(1).

17. Prevented Planting

(a) Unless limited by the policy provisions, a prevented planting payment may be made to you for eligible acreage if:

(1) You were prevented from planting the insured crop by an insured cause that occurs:

(i) On or after the sales closing date contained in the Special Provisions for the insured crop in the county for the crop year the application for insurance is accepted; or

(ii) For any subsequent crop year, on or after the sales closing date for the previous crop year for the insured crop in the county, provided insurance has been in force continuously since that date. Cancellation for the purpose of transferring the policy to a different insurance provider for the subsequent crop year will not be considered a break in continuity for the purpose of the preceding sentence;

(2) You include any acreage of the insured crop that was prevented from being planted on your acreage report; and

(3) You did not plant the insured crop during or after the late planting period. If such acreage was planted to the insured crop during or after the late planting period, it is covered under the late planting provisions.

(b) The actuarial documents may contain additional levels of prevented planting coverage that you may purchase for the insured crop:

(1) Such purchase must be made on or before the sales closing date.

(2) If you do not purchase one of those additional levels by the sales closing date, you will receive the prevented planting coverage specified in the Crop Provisions.

(3) If you have a Catastrophic Risk Protection Endorsement for any crop, the additional levels of prevented planting coverage will not be available for that crop.

(4) You may not increase your elected or assigned prevented planting coverage level for any crop year if a cause of loss that will or could prevent planting is evident prior to the time you wish to change your prevented planting coverage level.

(c) The premium amount for acreage that is prevented from being planted will be the same as that for timely planted acreage. If the amount of premium you are required to pay (gross premium less our subsidy) for acreage that is prevented from being planted exceeds the liability on such acreage, coverage for those acres will not be provided (no premium will be due and no indemnity will be paid for such acreage).

(d) Drought or failure of the irrigation water supply will be considered to be an insurable cause of loss for the purposes of prevented planting only if on the final planting date (or within the late planting period if you elect to try to plant the crop):

(1) For non-irrigated acreage, the area that is prevented from being planted has insufficient soil moisture for germination of seed and progress toward crop maturity due to a prolonged period of dry weather. Prolonged precipitation deficiencies must be verifiable using information collected by sources whose business it is to record and study the weather, including, but not limited to, local weather reporting stations of the National Weather Service; or

(2) For irrigated acreage, there is not a reasonable probability of having adequate water to carry out an irrigated practice.

(e) The maximum number of acres that may be eligible for a prevented planting payment for any crop will be determined as follows:

(1) The total number of acres eligible for prevented planting coverage for all crops cannot exceed the number of acres of cropland in your farming operation for the crop year, unless you are eligible for prevented planting coverage on double cropped acreage in accordance with section 17(f) (4) or (5). The eligible acres for each insured crop will be determined in accordance with the following table.

Type of crop	Eligible acres if, in any of the 4 most recent crop years, you have planted any crop in the county for which prevented planting insurance was available or have received a prevented planting insurance guarantee	Eligible acres if, in any of the 4 most recent crop years, you have not planted any crop in the county for which prevented planting insurance was available or have not received a prevented planting insurance guarantee
(i) The crop is not required to be contracted with a processor to be insured.	(A) The maximum number of acres certified for APH purposes or reported for insurance for the crop in any one of the 4 most recent crop years (not including reported prevented planting acreage that was planted to a substitute crop other than an approved cover crop). The number of acres determined above for a crop may be increased by multiplying it by the ratio of the total cropland acres that you are farming this year (if greater) to the total cropland acres that you farmed in the previous year, provided that you submit proof to us that for the current crop year you have purchased or leased additional land or that acreage will be released from any USDA program which prohibits harvest of a crop. Such acreage must have been purchased, leased, or released from the USDA program, in time to plant it for the current crop year using good farming practices. No cause of loss that will or could prevent planting may be evident at the time the acreage is purchased, leased, or released from the USDA program.	(B) The number of acres specified on your intended acreage report which is submitted to us by the sales closing date for all crops you insure for the crop year and that is accepted by us. The total number of acres listed may not exceed the number of acres of cropland in your farming operation at the time you submit the intended acreage report. The number of acres determined above for a crop may only be increased by multiplying it by the ratio of the total cropland acres that you are farming this year (if greater) to the number of acres listed on your intended acreage report, if you meet the conditions stated in section 17(e)(1)(i)(A).

Type of crop	Eligible acres if, in any of the 4 most recent crop years, you have planted any crop in the county for which prevented planting insurance was available or have received a prevented planting insurance guarantee	Eligible acres if, in any of the 4 most recent crop years, you have not planted any crop in the county for which prevented planting insurance was available or have not received a prevented planting insurance guarantee
(ii)The crop must be contracted with a processor to be insured.	(A) The number of acres of the crop specified in the processor contract, if the contract specifies a number of acres contracted for the crop year; or the result of dividing the quantity of production stated in the processor contract by your approved yield, if the processor contract specifies a quantity of production that will be accepted. (For the purposes of establishing the number of prevented planting acres, any reductions applied to the transitional yield for failure to certify acreage and production for four prior years will not be used.).	(B) The number of acres of the crop as determined in section 17(e)(1)(ii)(A).

(2) Any eligible acreage determined in accordance with the table contained in section 17(e)(1) will be reduced by subtracting the number of acres of the crop (insured and uninsured) that are timely and late planted, including acreage specified in section 16(b).

(f) Regardless of the number of eligible acres determined in section 17(e), prevented planting coverage will not be provided for any acreage:

(1) That does not constitute at least 20 acres or 20 percent of the insurable crop acreage in the unit, whichever is less. Any prevented planting acreage within a field that contains planted acreage will be considered to be acreage of the same crop, type, and practice that is planted in the field unless the acreage that was prevented from being planted constitutes at least 20 acres or 20 percent of the total insurable acreage in the field and you produced both crops, crop types, or followed both practices in the same field in the same crop year within any of the 4 most recent crop years;

(2) For which the actuarial documents do not designate a premium rate unless a written agreement designates such premium rate;

(3) Used for conservation purposes or intended to be left unplanted under any program administered by the USDA;

(4) On which the insured crop is prevented from being planted, if you or any other person receives a prevented planting payment for any crop for the same acreage in the same crop year (excluding share arrangements), unless you have coverage greater than the Catastrophic Risk Protection Plan of Insurance and have records of acreage and production that are used to determine your approved yield that show the acreage was double-cropped in each of the last 4 years in which the insured crop was grown on the acreage;

(5) On which the insured crop is prevented from being planted, if any crop from which any benefit is derived under any program administered by the USDA is planted and fails, or if any crop is harvested, hayed or grazed on the same acreage in the same crop year (other than a cover crop which may be hayed or grazed after the final planting date for the insured crop), unless you have coverage greater than that applicable to the Catastrophic Risk Protection Plan of Insurance and have records of acreage and production that are used to determine your approved yield that show the acreage was double-cropped in each of the last 4 years in which the insured crop was grown on the acreage (If one of the crops being double-cropped is not insurable, other verifiable records of it being planted may be used);

(6) Of a crop that is prevented from being planted if a cash lease payment is also received for use of the same acreage in the same crop year (not applicable if acreage is leased for haying or grazing only) (If you state that you will not be cash renting the acreage and claim a prevented planting payment on the acreage, you could be subject to civil and criminal sanctions if you cash rent the acreage and do not return the prevented planting payment for it);

(7) For which planting history or conservation plans indicate that the acreage would have remained fallow for crop rotation purposes;

(8) That exceeds the number of acres eligible for a prevented planting payment;

(9) That exceeds the number of eligible acres physically available for planting;

(10) For which you cannot provide proof that you had the inputs available to plant and produce a crop with the expectation of at least producing the yield used to determine the production guarantee or amount of insurance (Evidence that you have previously planted the crop on the unit will be considered adequate proof unless your planting practices or rotational requirements show that the acreage would have remained fallow or been planted to another crop);

(11) Based on an irrigated practice production guarantee or amount of insurance unless adequate irrigation facilities were in

place to carry out an irrigated practice on the acreage prior to the insured cause of loss that prevented you from planting. Acreage with an irrigated practice production guarantee will be limited to the number of acres allowed for that practice under sections 17(e) and (f); or

(12) Based on a crop type that you did not plant, or did not receive a prevented planting insurance guarantee for, in at least one of the four most recent crop years. Types for which separate price elections, amounts of insurance, or production guarantees are available must be included in your APH database in at least one of the four most recent crop years, or crops that do not require yield certification (crops for which the insurance guarantee is not based on APH) must be reported on your acreage report in at least one of the four most recent crop years except as allowed in section 17(e)(1)(i)(B). We will limit prevented planting payments based on a specific crop type to the number of acres allowed for that crop type as specified in sections 17(e) and (f).

(g) If you purchased a limited or additional coverage policy for a crop, and you executed a High Risk Land Exclusion Option that separately insures acreage which has been designated as ''high-risk'' land by FCIC under a Catastrophic Risk Protection Endorsement for that crop, the maximum number of acres eligible for a prevented planting payment will be limited for each policy as specified in sections 17(e) and (f).

(h) If you are prevented from planting a crop for which you do not have an adequate base of eligible prevented planting acreage, as determined in accordance with section 17(e)(1), your prevented planting production guarantee or amount of insurance, premium, and prevented planting payment will be based on the crops insured for the current crop year, for which you have remaining eligible prevented planting acreage. The crops used for this purpose will be those that result in a prevented planting payment most similar to the prevented planting payment that would have been made for the crop that was prevented from being planted.

(1) For example, assume you were prevented from planting 200 acres of corn and have 100 acres eligible for a corn prevented planting guarantee that would result in a payment of $40 per acre. You also had 50 acres of potato eligibility that would result in a $100 per acre payment, 90 acres of grain sorghum eligibility that would result in a $30 per acre payment, and 100 acres of soybean eligibility that would result in a $25 per acre payment. Your prevented planting coverage for the 200 acres would be based on 100 acres of corn ($40 per acre), 90 acres of grain sorghum ($30 per acre), and 10 acres of soybeans ($25 per acre).

(2) Prevented planting coverage will be allowed as specified in this section (17(h)) only if the crop that was prevented from being planted meets all policy provisions, except for having an adequate base of eligible prevented planting acreage. Payment may be made based on crops other than those that were prevented from being planted even though other policy provisions, including but not limited to, processor contract and rotation requirements, have not been met for the crop on which payment is being based.

(i) The prevented planting payment for any eligible acreage within a unit will be determined by:

(1) Multiplying the liability per acre for timely planted acreage of the insured crop (the amount of insurance per acre or the production guarantee per acre multiplied by the price election for the crop, or type if applicable) by the prevented planting coverage level percentage you elected, or that is contained in the Crop Provisions if you did not elect a prevented planting coverage level percentage;

(2) Multiplying the result of section 17(i)(1) by the number of eligible prevented planting acres in the unit; and

(3) Multiplying the result of section 17(i)(2) by your share.

18. Written Agreements

Terms of this policy which are specifically designated for the use of written agreements may be altered by written agreement in accordance with the following:

(a) You must apply in writing for each written agreement no later than the sales closing date, except as provided in section 18(e);

(b) The application for a written agreement must contain all variable terms of the contract between you and us that will be in effect if the written agreement is not approved;

(c) If approved, the written agreement will include all variable terms of the contract, including, but not limited to, crop type or variety, the guarantee, premium rate, and price election;

(d) Each written agreement will only be valid for one crop year (If a written agreement is not specifically renewed the following year, insurance coverage for subsequent crop years will be in accordance with the printed policy); and

(e) An application for a written agreement submitted after the sales closing date may be approved if you demonstrate your physical inability to apply prior to the sales closing date, or it is submitted in accordance with any regulation which may be promulgated under 7 CFR part 400, and after inspection of the acreage by us, if required, it is determined that no loss has occurred and the crop is insurable in accordance with the policy and written agreement provisions.

19. Crops as Payment

You must not abandon any crop to us. We will not accept any crop as compensation for payments due us.

For FCIC policies

20. Appeals

All determinations required by the policy will be made by us. If you disagree with our determinations, you may obtain reconsideration of or appeal those determinations in accordance with appeal provisions published at 7 CFR part 11.

For reinsured policies

20. Arbitration

(a) If you and we fail to agree on any factual determination, the disagreement will be resolved in accordance with the rules of the American Arbitration Association. Failure to agree with any factual determination made by FCIC must be resolved through the FCIC appeal provisions published at 7 CFR part 11.

(b) No award determined by arbitration or appeal can exceed the amount of liability established or which should have been established under the policy.

21. Access to Insured Crop and Records, and Record Retention

(a) We reserve the right to examine the insured crop as often as we reasonably require.

(b) For three years after the end of the crop year, you must retain, and provide upon our request, complete records of the harvesting, storage, shipment, sale, or other disposition of all the insured crop produced on each unit. This requirement also applies to the records used to establish the basis for the production report for each unit. You must also provide upon our request, separate records showing the same information for production from any acreage not insured. We may extend the record retention period beyond three years by notifying you of such extension in writing. Your failure to keep and maintain such records will, at our option, result in:

(1) Cancellation of the policy;

(2) Assignment of production to the units by us;

(3) Combination of the optional units; or

(4) A determination that no indemnity is due.

(c) Any person designated by us will, at any time during the record retention period, have access:

(1) To any records relating to this insurance at any location where such records may be found or maintained; and

(2) To the farm.

(d) By applying for insurance under the authority of the Act or by continuing insurance for which you previously applied, you authorize us, or any person acting for us, to obtain records relating to the insured crop from any person who may have custody of those records including, but not limited to, FSA offices, banks, warehouses, gins, cooperatives, marketing associations, and accountants. You must assist us in obtaining all records which we request from third parties.

22. Other Insurance

(a) *Other Like Insurance.* You must not obtain any other crop insurance issued under the authority of the Act on your share of the insured crop. If we determine that more than one policy on your share is intentional, you may be subject to the sanctions authorized under this policy, the Act, or any other applicable statute. If we determine that the violation was not intentional, the policy with the earliest date of application will be in force and all other policies will be void. Nothing in this paragraph prevents you from obtaining other insurance not issued under the Act.

(b) *Other Insurance Against Fire.* If you have other insurance, whether valid or not, against damage to the insured crop by fire during the insurance period, and you have not excluded coverage for fire from this policy, we will be liable for loss due to fire only for the smaller of:

(1) The amount of indemnity determined pursuant to this policy without regard to such other insurance; or

(2) The amount by which the loss from fire is determined to exceed the indemnity paid or payable under such other insurance.

(c) For the purpose of subsection (b) of this section the amount of loss from fire will be the difference between the fair market value of the production of the insured crop on the unit involved before the fire and after the fire, as determined from appraisals made by us.

23. Conformity to Food Security Act

Although your violation of a number of federal statutes, including the Act, may cause cancellation, termination, or voidance of your insurance contract, you should be specifically aware that your policy will be canceled if you are determined to be ineligible to receive benefits under the Act due to violation of the controlled substance provisions (title XVII) of the Food Security Act of 1985 (Pub. L. 99–198) and the regulations promulgated under the Act by USDA. Your insurance policy will be canceled if you are determined, by the appropriate Agency, to be in violation of these provisions. We will recover any and all monies paid to you or received by you during your period of ineligibility, and your premium will be refunded, less a reasonable amount for expenses and

handling not to exceed 20 percent of the premium paid or to be paid by you.

For FCIC policies

24. Amounts Due Us

(a) Any amount illegally or erroneously paid to you or that is owed to us but is delinquent may be recovered by us through offset by deducting it from any loan or payment due you under any Act of Congress or program administered by any United States Government Agency, or by other collection action.

(b) Interest will accrue at the rate of 1.25 percent simple interest per calendar month, or any part thereof, on any unpaid premium amount due us. With respect to any premiums owed, interest will start to accrue on the first day of the month following the premium billing date specified in the Special Provisions.

(c) For the purpose of any other amounts due us, such as repayment of indemnities found not to have been earned:

(1) Interest will start on the date that notice is issued to you for the collection of the unearned amount;

(2) Amounts found due under this paragraph will not be charged interest if payment is made within 30 days of issuance of the notice by us;

(3) The amount will be considered delinquent if not paid within 30 days of the date the notice is issued by us;

(4) Penalties and interest will be charged in accordance with 31 U.S.C. 3717 and 4 CFR part 102; and

(5) The penalty for accounts more than 90 days delinquent is an additional 6 percent per annum.

(d) Interest on any amount due us found to have been received by you because of fraud, misrepresentation or presentation by you of a false claim will start on the date you received the amount with the additional 6 percent penalty beginning on the 31st day after the notice of amount due is issued to you. This interest is in addition to any other amount found to be due under any other federal criminal or civil statute.

If we determine that it is necessary to contract with a collection agency, refer the debt to government collection centers, the Department of Treasury Offset Program, or to employ an attorney to assist in collection, you agree to pay all the expenses of collection.

(f) All amounts paid will be applied first to expenses of collection if any, second to the reduction of any penalties which may have been assessed, then to reduction of accrued interest, and finally to reduction of the principal balance.

For reinsured policies

24. Amounts Due Us

(a) Interest will accrue at the rate of 1.25 percent simple interest per calendar month, or any portion thereof, on any unpaid amount due us. For the purpose of premium amounts due us, the interest will start to accrue on the first day of the month following the premium billing date specified in the Special Provisions.

(b) For the purpose of any other amounts due us, such as repayment of indemnities found not to have been earned, interest will start to accrue on the date that notice is issued to you for the collection of the unearned amount. Amounts found due under this paragraph will not be charged interest if payment is made within 30 days of issuance of the notice by us. The amount will be considered delinquent if not paid within 30 days of the date the notice is issued by us.

(c) All amounts paid will be applied first to expenses of collection (see subsection (d) of this section) if any, second to the reduction of accrued interest, and then to the reduction of the principal balance.

(d) If we determine that it is necessary to contract with a collection agency or to employ an attorney to assist in collection, you agree to pay all of the expenses of collection.

(e) Amounts owed to us by you may be collected in part through administrative offset from payments you receive from United States government agencies in accordance with 31 U.S.C. chapter 37.

25. Legal Action Against Us

(a) You may not bring legal action against us unless you have complied with all of the policy provisions.

(b) If you do take legal action against us, you must do so within 12 months of the date of denial of the claim. Suit must be brought in accordance with the provisions of 7 U.S.C. 1508(j).

(c) Your right to recover damages (compensatory, punitive, or other), attorney's fees, or other charges is limited or excluded by this contract or by Federal Regulations.

26. Payment and Interest Limitations

(a) Under no circumstances will we be liable for the payment of damages (compensatory, punitive, or other), attorney's fees, or other charges in connection with any claim for indemnity, whether we approve or disapprove such claim.

(b) We will pay simple interest computed on the net indemnity ultimately found to be due by us or by a final judgment of a court of competent jurisdiction, from and including the 61st day after the date you sign, date, and submit to us the properly completed claim on our form. Interest will be paid only if the reason for our failure to timely pay is

NOT due to your failure to provide information or other material necessary for the computation or payment of the indemnity. The interest rate will be that established by the Secretary of the Treasury under section 12 of the Contract Disputes Act of 1978 (41 U.S.C. 611) and published in the FEDERAL REGISTER semiannually on or about January 1 and July 1 of each year, and may vary with each publication.

27. Concealment, Misrepresentation or Fraud

(a) If you have falsely or fraudulently concealed the fact that you are ineligible to receive benefits under the Act or if you or anyone assisting you has intentionally concealed or misrepresented any material fact relating to this policy:

(1) This policy will be voided; and

(2) You may be subject to remedial sanctions in accordance with 7 CFR part 400, subpart R.

(b) Even though the policy is void, you may still be required to pay 20 percent of the premium due under the policy to offset costs incurred by us in the service of this policy. If previously paid, the balance of the premium will be returned.

(c) Voidance of this policy will result in you having to reimburse all indemnities paid for the crop year in which the voidance was effective.

(d) Voidance will be effective on the first day of the insurance period for the crop year in which the act occurred and will not affect the policy for subsequent crop years unless a violation of this section also occurred in such crop years.

28. Transfer of Coverage and Right to Indemnity

If you transfer any part of your share during the crop year, you may transfer your coverage rights, if the transferee is eligible for crop insurance. We will not be liable for any more than the liability determined in accordance with your policy that existed before the transfer occurred. The transfer of coverage rights must be on our form and will not be effective until approved by us in writing. Both you and the transferee are jointly and severally liable for the payment of the premium and administrative fees. The transferee has all rights and responsibilities under this policy consistent with the transferee's interest.

29. Assignment of Indemnity

You may assign to another party your right to an indemnity for the crop year. The assignment must be on our form and will not be effective until approved in writing by us. The assignee will have the right to submit all loss notices and forms as required by the policy. If you have suffered a loss from an insurable cause and fail to file a claim for indemnity within 60 days after the end of the insurance period, the assignee may submit the claim for indemnity not later than 15 days after the 60-day period has expired. We will honor the terms of the assignment only if we can accurately determine the amount of the claim. However, no action will lie against us for failure to do so.

30. Subrogation (Recovery of Loss From a Third Party)

Since you may be able to recover all or a part of your loss from someone other than us, you must do all you can to preserve this right. If we pay you for your loss, your right to recovery will, at our option, belong to us. If we recover more than we paid you plus our expenses, the excess will be paid to you.

31. Applicability of State and Local Statutes

If the provisions of this policy conflict with statutes of the State or locality in which this policy is issued, the policy provisions will prevail. State and local laws and regulations in conflict with federal statutes, this policy, and the applicable regulations do not apply to this policy.

32. Descriptive Headings

The descriptive headings of the various policy provisions are formulated for convenience only and are not intended to affect the construction or meaning of any of the policy provisions.

33. Notices

(a) All notices required to be given by you must be in writing and received by your crop insurance agent within the designated time unless otherwise provided by the notice requirement. Notices required to be given immediately may be by telephone or in person and confirmed in writing. Time of the notice will be determined by the time of our receipt of the written notice. If the date by which you are required to submit a report or notice falls on Saturday, Sunday, or a Federal holiday, or if your agent's office is, for any reason, not open for business on the date you are required to submit such notice or report, such notice or report must be submitted on the next business day.

(b) All notices and communications required to be sent by us to you will be mailed to the address contained in your records located with your crop insurance agent. Notice sent to such address will be conclusively presumed to have been received by you. You should advise us immediately of any change of address.

34. Unit Division

(a) You may elect an enterprise unit or a whole farm unit if the Special Provisions allow such unit structure, subject to the following:

(1) You must make such election on or before the earliest sales closing date for the insured crops and report such unit structure to us in writing. Your unit selection will remain in effect from year to year unless you notify us in writing by the earliest sales closing date for the crop year for which you wish to change this election. These units may not be further divided except as specified herein;

(2) For enterprise units:

(i) You must report the acreage for each optional or basic unit on your acreage report that comprises the enterprise unit;

(ii) These basic units or optional units that comprise the enterprise unit must each have insurable acreage of the same crop in the crop year insured;

(iii) You must comply with all reporting requirements for the enterprise unit (You must maintain any required production records on a basic or optional unit basis if you wish to change your unit structure for any subsequent crop year);

(iv) The qualifying basic units or optional units may not be combined into an enterprise unit on any basis other than as described herein;

(v) If you do not comply with the reporting provisions for the enterprise unit, your yield for the enterprise unit will be determined in accordance with section 3(c)(1); and

(vi) If you do not qualify for an enterprise unit when the acreage is reported, we will assign the basic unit structure.

(3) For a whole farm unit:

(i) You must report on your acreage report the acreage for each optional or basic unit for each crop produced in the county that comprises the whole farm unit; and

(ii) Although you may insure all of your crops under a whole farm unit, you will be required to pay separate applicable administrative fees for each crop included in the whole farm unit.

(b) Unless limited by the Crop Provisions or Special Provisions, a basic unit as defined in section 1 of the Basic Provisions may be divided into optional units if, for each optional unit, you meet the following:

(1) You must plant the crop in a manner that results in a clear and discernible break in the planting pattern at the boundaries of each optional unit;

(2) All optional units you select for the crop year are identified on the acreage report for that crop year (Units will be determined when the acreage is reported but may be adjusted or combined to reflect the actual unit structure when adjusting a loss. No further unit division may be made after the acreage reporting date for any reason);

(3) You have records, that are acceptable to us, of planted acreage and the production from each optional unit for at least the last crop year used to determine your production guarantee;

(4) You have records of marketed or stored production from each optional unit maintained in such a manner that permits us to verify the production from each optional unit, or the production from each optional unit is kept separate until loss adjustment is completed by us; and

(c) Each optional unit must meet one or more of the following, unless otherwise specified in the Crop Provisions or allowed by written agreement:

(1) Optional units may be established if each optional unit is located in a separate section. In the absence of sections, we may consider parcels of land legally identified by other methods of measure such as Spanish grants, as the equivalents of sections for unit purposes. In areas which have not been surveyed using sections, section equivalents or in areas where boundaries are not readily discernible, each optional unit must be located in a separate FSA farm serial number; and

(2) In addition to, or instead of, establishing optional units by section, section equivalent or FSA farm serial number, optional units may be based on irrigated and non-irrigated acreage. To qualify as separate irrigated and non-irrigated optional units, the non-irrigated acreage may not continue into the irrigated acreage in the same rows or planting pattern. The irrigated acreage may not extend beyond the point at which the irrigation system can deliver the quantity of water needed to produce the yield on which the guarantee is based, except the corners of a field in which a center-pivot irrigation system is used may be considered as irrigated acreage if the corners of a field in which a center-pivot irrigation system is used do not qualify as a separate non-irrigated optional unit. In this case, production from both practices will be used to determine your approved yield.

(d) Optional units are not available for crops insured under a Catastrophic Risk Protection Endorsement.

(e) If you do not comply fully with the provisions in this section, we will combine all optional units that are not in compliance with these provisions into the basic unit from which they were formed. We will combine the optional units at any time we discover that you have failed to comply with these provisions. If failure to comply with these provisions is determined by us to be inadvertent, and the optional units are combined into a basic unit, that portion of the additional premium paid for the optional units that have been combined will be refunded to you for the units combined.

35. Multiple Benefits

(a) If you are eligible to receive an indemnity under a limited or additional coverage plan of insurance and are also eligible to receive benefits for the same loss under any

other USDA program, you may receive benefits under both programs, unless specifically limited by the crop insurance contract or by law.

(b) The total amount received from all such sources may not exceed the amount of your actual loss. The total amount of the actual loss is the difference between the fair market value of the insured commodity before and after the loss, based on your production records and the highest price election or amount of insurance available for the crop.

(c) FSA will determine and pay the additional amount due you for any applicable USDA program after first considering the amount of any crop insurance indemnity.

[56 FR 1351, Jan. 14, 1991, as amended at 58 FR 58262, 58263, Nov. 1, 1993; 59 FR 42751, Aug. 19, 1994; 62 FR 65154, Dec. 10, 1997; 63 FR 40634, July 30, 1998; 63 FR 66712, Dec. 3, 1998; 64 FR 40742, July 28, 1999]

§ 457.9 Appropriation contingency.

Notwithstanding the cancellation date stated in the policy, if there are insufficient funds appropriated by the Congress to deliver the crop insurance program, the policy will automatically terminate without liability.

[59 FR 45972, Sept. 6, 1994]

§ 457.10–457.100 [Reserved]

§ 457.101 Small grains crop insurance.

The small grains crop insurance provisions for the 1998 and succeeding crop years in counties with a contract change date of December 31, and for the 1999 and succeeding crop years in counties with a contract change date of June 30, are as follows:

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Federal Crop Insurance Corporation

Small Grains Crop Provisions

If a conflict exists among the policy provisions, the order of priority is as follows: (1) The Catastrophic Risk Protection Endorsement, if applicable; (2) the Special Provisions; (3) these Crop Provisions; and (4) the Basic Provisions with (1) controlling (2), etc.

1. Definitions

Adequate stand—A population of live plants per unit of acreage which will produce at least the yield used to establish your production guarantee.

Harvest—Combining or threshing the insured crop for grain or cutting for hay or silage on any acreage. A crop which is swathed prior to combining is not considered harvested.

Initially planted—The first occurrence of planting the insured crop on insurable acreage for the crop year.

Latest final planting date—

(1) The final planting date for spring-planted acreage in all counties for which the Special Provisions designate a final planting date for spring-planted acreage only;

(2) The final planting date for fall-planted acreage in all counties for which the Special Provisions designate a final planting date for fall-planted acreage only; or

(3) The final planting date for spring-planted acreage in all counties for which the Special Provisions designate final planting dates for both spring-planted and fall-planted acreage.

Local market price—The cash grain price per bushel for the U.S. No. 2 grade of the insured crop offered by buyers in the area in which you normally market the insured crop. The local market price will reflect the maximum limits of quality deficiencies allowable for the U.S. No. 2 grade of the insured crop. Factors not associated with grading under the Official United States Standards for Grain, including but not limited to protein, oil or moisture content, or milling quality will not be considered.

Nurse crop (companion crop)—A crop planted into the same acreage as another crop, that is intended to be harvested separately, and which is planted to improve growing conditions for the crop with which it is grown.

Planted acreage—In addition to the definition contained in the Basic Provisions, except for flax, land on which seed is initially spread onto the soil surface by any method and subsequently is mechanically incorporated into the soil in a timely manner and at the proper depth will be considered planted. Flax seed must initially be planted in rows to be considered planted, unless otherwise provided by the Special Provisions, actuarial documents, or by written agreement.

Prevented planting—In lieu of the definition contained in the Basic Provisions, failure to plant the insured crop with proper equipment by the latest final planting date designated in the Special Provisions for the insured crop in the county or by the end of the late planting period. You must have been prevented from planting the insured crop due to an insured cause of loss that also prevented most producers from planting on acreage with similar characteristics in the surrounding area.

Sales closing date—In lieu of the definition contained in the Basic Provisions, a date contained in the Special Provisions by which an application must be filed and by which you may change your crop insurance coverage for a crop year. If the Special Provisions provide a sales closing date for both

winter and spring types of the insured crop and you plant any insurable acreage of the winter type, you may not change your crop insurance coverage after the sales closing date for the winter type.

Small grains— Wheat, barley, oats, rye, and flax.

Swathed— Severance of the stem and grain head from the ground without removal of the seed from the head and placing into a windrow.

2. Unit Division

In addition to the requirements of section 34(b) of the Basic Provisions, for wheat only, in addition to, or instead of, establishing optional units by section, section equivalent or FSA farm serial number and by irrigated and non-irrigated practices, optional units may be established if each optional unit contains only initially planted winter wheat or only initially planted spring wheat. Optional units may be established in this manner only in counties having both winter and spring type final planting dates as designated in the Special Provisions.

3. Insurance Guarantees, Coverage Levels, and Prices for Determining Indemnities

In addition to the requirements under section 3 (Insurance Guarantees, Coverage Levels, and Prices for determining Indemnities) of the Basic Provisions (§ 457.8) you may select only one price election for each crop insured under this policy in the county.

4. Contract Changes

The contract change date is December 31 preceding the cancellation date for counties with an April 15 cancellation date and June 30 preceding the cancellation date for all other counties (see the provisions under section 4. (Contract changes) in the Basic Provisions § 457.8).

5. Cancellation and Termination Dates

The cancellation and termination dates are:

Crop, state and county	Cancellation date	Termination date
Wheat:		
All Colorado counties except Alamosa, Archuleta, Conejos, Costilla, Custer, Delta, Dolores, Eagle, Garfield, Grand, La Plata, Mesa, Moffat, Montezuma, Montrose, Ouray, Pitkin, Rio Blanco, Rio Grande, Routt, Saguache, and San Miguel Counties; all Iowa Counties except Plymouth, Cherokee, Buena Vista, Pocahontas, Humbolt, Wright, Franklin, Butler, Black Hawk, Buchanan, Delaware, and Dubuque Counties and all Iowa counties north thereof; all Wisconsin Counties except Trempealeau, Jackson, Wood, Portage, Waupaca, Outagamie, Brown, and Kewaunee Counties and all Wisconsin counties north and west thereof; and all other states except Alaska, Arizona, California, Connecticut, Idaho, Maine, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Montana, Nevada, New Hampshire, New York, North Dakota, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Utah, Vermont, Washington, and Wyoming.	September 30	September 30.
Archuleta, Custer, Delta, Dolores, Eagle, Garfield, Grand, La Plata, Mesa, Moffat, Montezuma, Montrose, Ouray, Pitkin, Rio Blanco, Routt, and San Miguel Counties, Colorado; Connecticut; Idaho; Plymouth, Cherokee, Buena Vista, Pocahontas, Humboldt, Wright, Franklin, Butler, Black Hawk, Buchanan, Delaware, and Dubuque Counties, Iowa, and all Iowa counties north thereof; Massachusetts; all Montana counties except Daniels, Roosevelt, Sheridan, and Valley Counties; New York; Oregon; Rhode Island; all South Dakota counties except Harding, Perkins, Corson, Walworth, Edmonds, Faulk, Spink, Beadle, Jerauld, Aurora, Douglas, and Bon Homme Counties and all South Dakota counties north and east thereof; Washington; and all Wyoming counties except Big Horn, Fremont, Hot Springs, Park, and Washakie Counties.	September 30	November 30.
Matanuska-Susitna County, Alaska; Arizona; California; Nevada; and Utah	October 31	November 30.
All Alaska Counties except Matanuska-Susitna County; Alamosa, Conejos, Costilla, Rio Grande, and Saguache Counties, Colorado; Maine; Minnesota; Daniels, Roosevelt, Sheridan, and Valley Counties, Montana; New Hampshire; North Dakota; Harding, Perkins, Corson, Walworth, Edmunds, Faulk, Spink, Beadle, Jerauld, Aurora, Douglas, and Bon Homme Counties, South Dakota, and all South Dakota counties north and east thereof; Vermont; Trempealeau, Jackson, Wood, Portage, Waupaca, Outagamie, Brown, and Kewaunee Counties, Wisconsin, and all Wisconsin counties north and west thereof; Big Horn, Fremont, Hot Springs, Park, and Washakie Counties, Wyoming.	April 15	April 15.
Barley:		
All New Mexico counties except Taos County; Oklahoma, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and all states south and east thereof.	September 30	September 30.
Kit Carson, Lincoln, Elbert, El Paso, Pueblo, Las Animas Counties, Colorado and all Colorado Counties south and east thereof; Connecticut; Kansas; Massachusetts; and New York.	September 30	November 30.

Crop, state and county	Cancellation date	Termination date
Arizona; California; and Clark and Nye Counties, Nevada	October 31	November 30.
All Colorado counties except Kit Carson, Lincoln, Elbert, El Paso, Pueblo, and Las Animas Counties and all Colorado counties south and east thereof; all Nevada counties except Clark and Nye Counties; Taos County, New Mexico; and all other states except: Arizona, California, Connecticut, Kansas, Massachusetts, New York; and (except) Oklahoma, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey and all states south and east thereof.	April 15	April 15.
Oats:		
Alabama; Arkansas; Florida; Georgia; Louisiana; Mississippi; All New Mexico counties except Taos County; North Carolina; Oklahoma; South Carolina; Tennessee; Texas; and Patrick, Franklin, Pittsylvania, Campbell, Appomattox, Fluvanna, Buckingham, Louisa, Spotsylvania, Caroline, Essex, and Westmoreland Counties, Virginia, and all Virginia counties east thereof.	September 30	September 30.
Arizona; All California counties except Del Norte, Humboldt, Lassen, Modoc, Plumas, Shasta, Siskiyou and Trinity Counties.	October 31	October 31.
Del Norte, Humbolt, Lassen, Modoc, Plumas, Shasta, Siskiyou, and Trinity Counties, California; Taos County, New Mexico; all Virginia counties except Patrick, Franklin, Pittsylvania, Campbell, Attomattox, Fluvanna, Buckingham, Louisa, Spotsylvania, Caroline, Essex, and Westmoreland Counties and all Virginia counties east thereof; and all other except Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Texas.	April 15	April 15.
Rye:		
All states	September 30	September 30.
Flax:		
All states	April 15	April 15.

6. Insured Crop

(a) The crop insured will be each small grain you elect to insure, that is grown in the county on insurable acreage, and for which premium rates are provided by the actuarial documents:

(1) In which you have a share;

(2) That is planted for harvest as grain (a grain mixture in which barley or oats is the predominate grain may also be insured if allowed by the Barley or Oat Special Provisions, or if we agree in writing to insure such mixture. The crop insured will be the grain which is predominate in the mixture. The production from such mixture will be considered as the predominate grain on a weight basis);

(3) That is not:

(i) Interplanted with another crop except as allowed in paragraph 6.(a)(2);

(ii) Planted into an established grass or legume; or

(iii) Planted as a nurse crop, unless planted as a nurse crop for new forage seeding, but only if seeded at a normal rate and intended for harvest as grain.

(4) We may agree, in writing, to insure a crop prohibited under paragraph 6.(a)(3) if you so request. Your request to insure such crop must be in writing, and submitted to your agent not later than 15 days after the acreage reporting date.

(b) If you anticipate destroying any acreage prior to harvest you:

(1) May report all planted acreage when you report your acreage for the crop year and specify any acreage to be destroyed as uninsurable acreage. (By doing so, no coverage will be considered to have attached on the specified acreage and no premium will be due for such acreage. If you do not destroy such acreage, you will be subject to the under-reporting provisions contained in section 6 of the Basic Provisions); or

(2) If the actuarial documents provide a reduced premium rate for acreage destroyed by a date designated in the Special Provisions, you may report all planted acreage as insurable when you report your acreage for the crop year. Premium will be due on all the acreage. Your premium amount will be reduced by the amount shown on the Actuarial Documents for any acreage you destroy prior to a date designated in the Special Provisions if you do not claim an indemnity on such acreage. In accordance with subsection 14.(b) of the Basic Provisions (§ 457.8), you must obtain our consent before and give us notice after you destroy any of the insured crop so your acreage report can be revised to make you eligible for this reduction in premium.

(c) In counties for which the Wheat Special Provisions designate both fall and spring final planting dates, you may elect a winter coverage endorsement for wheat. This endorsement provides two options for alternative coverage for wheat that is damaged between the fall final planting date and the spring final planting date. Coverage under the endorsement will be effective only if you designate the coverage option you elect by executing the endorsement by the sales closing date for winter wheat in the county.

7. Insurance Period

In lieu of the requirements under section 11 (Insurance Period) of the Basic Provisions (§ 457.8), and subject to any provisions provided by the Wheat crop insurance winter coverage endorsement (§ 457.102) if you have elected such endorsement, the insurance period is as follows:

(a) Insurance attaches on each unit or part thereof on the later of the date we accept your application or the date the insured crop is planted.

(1) For oats, rye and flax, the following limitations apply:

(i) The acreage must be planted on or before the final planting date designated in the Special Provisions for the insured crop except as allowed in section 12 of these Crop Provisions and section 16 of the Basic Provisions.

(ii) Any acreage of the insured crop damaged before the final planting date, to the extent that producers in the surrounding area would not normally further care for the crop, must be replanted unless we agree that it is not practical to replant.

(2) For barley and wheat, the following limitations apply:

(i) The acreage must be planted on or before the final planting date designated in the Special Provisions for the type (winter or spring) except as allowed in section 12 of these Crop Provisions and section 16 of the Basic Provisions.

(ii) Whenever the Special Provisions designate only a fall final planting date, any acreage of winter barley or wheat damaged before such final planting date, to the extent that growers in the area would normally not further care for the crop, must be replanted to a winter type of the insured crop unless we agree that replanting is not practical.

(iii) Whenever the Special Provisions designate both fall and spring final planting dates, winter barley or wheat planted on or before the final planting date which is damaged:

(A) Before the fall planting final planting date, to the extent that growers in the area would normally not further care for the crop, must be replanted to a winter type of the insured crop unless we agree that replanting is not practical.

(B) On or after the fall final planting date, but before the spring final planting date, to the extent that growers in the area would normally not further care for the crop, must be replanted to an appropriate variety of the insured crop unless we agree that replanting is not practical.

If you have elected coverage under one of the available wheat winter coverage options available in the county, the insurance period for wheat will be in accordance with the selected options.

(iv) Whenever the Special Provisions designate a spring final planting date, any acreage of spring barley or wheat damaged before such final planting date, to the extent that growers in the area would normally not further care for the crop, must be replanted to a spring type of the insured crop unless we agree that replanting is not practical.

(v) Whenever the Special Provisions designate only a spring final planting date, any acreage of fall planted barley or wheat is not insured unless you request such coverage and we agree in writing that the acreage has an adequate stand in the spring to produce the yield used to determine your production guarantee. Insurance will then attach to acreage having an adequate stand on the earlier of the spring final planting date or the date we agree to accept the acreage for insurance. If such fall planted acreage is not to be insured it must be recorded on the acreage report as an uninsured fall planted crop.

(b) Insurance ends on each unit at the earliest of:

(1) Total destruction of the insured crop on the unit;

(2) Harvest of the unit;

(3) Final adjustment of a loss on the unit;

(4) September 25 following planting in Alaska, or October 31 of the calendar year in which the crop is normally harvested in all other states; or

(5) Abandonment of the crop on the unit.

8. Causes of Loss

In addition to the provisions under section 12 (Causes of Loss) of the Basic Provisions, any loss covered by this policy must occur within the insurance period.

The specific causes of loss for small grains are:

(a) Adverse weather conditions;

(b) Fire;

(c) Insects, but not damage allowed because of insufficient or improper application of pest control measures;

(d) Plant disease, but not damage allowed because of insufficient or improper application of disease control measures;

(e) Wildlife;

(f) Earthquake;

(g) Volcanic eruption; or

(h) Failure of the irrigation water supply.

9. Replanting Payments

(a) A replant payment for wheat only is allowed as follows:

(1) You comply with all requirements regarding replanting payments contained under section 13 (Replanting Payment) of the Basic Provisions and in any winter coverage endorsement for which you are eligible and which you have elected;

(2) The wheat must be damaged by an insurable cause of loss to the extent that the remaining stand will not produce at least 90

percent of the production guarantee for the acreage;

(3) The acreage must have been initially planted to spring wheat in those counties with only a spring final planting date;

(4) The damage must occur after the fall final planting date in those counties where both a fall and spring final planting date are designated;

(5) Replanting must take place not later than 25 days after the spring final planting date; and

(6) The replant wheat must be seeded at a rate that is normal for initially planted wheat (if new seed is planted at a reduced seeding rate into a partially damaged stand of wheat, the acreage will not be eligible for a replanting payment).

(b) No replanting payment will be made for acreage initially planted to winter wheat in any county for which the Special Provisions contain only a fall final planting date.

(c) In accordance with subsection 13.(c) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), the maximum amount of the replanting payment per acre will be the lesser of 20 percent (20%) of the production guarantee or 3 bushels, multiplied by your price election multiplied by your share.

(d) When wheat is replanted using a practice that is uninsurable for an original planting, the liability for the unit will be reduced by the amount of the replanting payment. The premium amount will not be reduced.

10. Duties in the Event of Damage or Loss

In addition to your duties under section 14 of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), if you initially discover damage to any insured crop within 15 days of, or during harvest, you must leave representative samples of the unharvested crop for our inspection. The samples must be at least 10 feet wide and the entire length of each field in the unit, and must not be harvested or destroyed until the earlier of our inspection or 15 days after harvest of the balance of the unit is completed.

11. Settlement of Claim

(a) We will determine your loss on a unit basis. In the event you are unable to provide records of production that are acceptable to us for any:

(1) Optional unit, we will combine all optional units for which acceptable records of production were not provided; or for any

(2) Basic unit, we will allocate any commingled production to such units in proportion to our liability on the harvested acreage for each unit.

(b) In the event of loss or damage covered by this policy, we will settle your claim by:

(1) Multiplying the insured acreage by the production guarantee;

(2) Subtracting from this the total production to count;

(3) Multiplying the remainder by your price election; and

(4) Multiplying this result by your share.

(c) The total production (bushels) to count from all insurable acreage on the unit will include:

(1) All appraised production as follows:

(i) Not less than the production guarantee for acreage:

(A) Which is abandoned;

(B) Put to another use without our consent;

(C) Damaged solely by uninsured causes; or

(D) For which you fail to provide records of production that are acceptable to us;

(ii) Production lost due to uninsured causes;

(iii) Unharvested production (mature unharvested production may be adjusted for quality deficiencies and excess moisture in accordance with subsection 11.(d));

(iv) Potential production on insured acreage you want to put to another use or you wish to abandon and no longer care for, if you and we agree on the appraised amount of production. Upon such agreement, the insurance period for that acreage will end if you put the acreage to another use or abandon the crop. If:

(A) Agreement on the appraised amount of production is not reached, you may elect to continue to care for the crop, or we will give you consent to put the acreage to another use if you agree to leave intact, and provide sufficient care for, representative samples of the crop in locations acceptable to us. The amount of production to count for such acreage will be based on the harvested production or appraisals from the samples at the time harvest should have occurred. If you do not leave the required samples intact, or you fail to provide sufficient care for the samples, our appraisal made prior to giving you consent to put the acreage to another use will be used to determine the amount of production to count.

(B) You elect to continue to care for the crop, we will determine the amount of production to count for the acreage using the harvested production, or our reappraisal if additional damage occurs and the crop is not harvested.

(2) All harvested production from the insurable acreage.

(d) Mature wheat, barley, oat, and rye production may be adjusted for excess moisture and quality deficiencies. Flax production may be adjusted for quality deficiencies only.

(1) Production will be reduced by .12 percent for each .1 percentage point of moisture in excess of:

(i) 13.5 percent for wheat;

(ii) 14.5 percent for barley;

(iii) 14.0 percent for oats; and

(iv) 16.0 for rye.

We may obtain samples of the production to determine the moisture content.

(2) Production will be eligible for quality adjustment if:

(i) Deficiencies in quality, in accordance with the Official United States Standards for Grain, result in:

(A) Wheat not meeting the grade requirements for U.S. No. 4 (grades U.S. No. 5 or worse) because of test weight, total damaged kernels (excluding heat damage), shrunken or broken kernels, or defects (excluding foreign material and heat damage), or grading garlicky, light smutty, smutty or ergoty;

(B) Barley not meeting the grade requirements for U.S. No. 4 (grades U.S. No. 5 or worse) because of test weight, percentage of sound barley, damaged kernels, thin barley, or black barley, or grading smutty, garlicky, or ergoty;

(C) Oats not meeting the grade requirements for U.S. No. 4 (grade U.S. sample grade) because of test weight or percentage of sound oats, or grading smutty, garlicky, or ergoty;

(D) Rye not meeting the grade requirements for U.S. No. 3 (grades U.S. No. 4 or worse) because of test weight, percent damaged kernels or thin rye, or grading smutty, garlicky, or ergoty;

(E) Flaxseed not meeting the grade requirements for U.S. No. 2 (grades U.S. sample grade) due to damaged kernels; or

(ii) Substances or conditions are present, including mycotoxins, that are identified by the Food and Drug Administration or other public health organizations of the United States as being injurious to human or animal health.

(3) Quality will be a factor in determining your loss only if:

(i) The deficiencies, substances, or conditions resulted from a cause of loss against which insurance is provided under these crop provisions;

(ii) The deficiencies, substances, or conditions result in a net price for the damaged grain that is less than the local market price of U.S. No. 2 production;

(iii) All determinations of these deficiencies, substances, or conditions are made using samples of the production obtained by us or by a disinterested third party approved by us; and

(iv) The samples are analyzed by a grain grader licensed under the authority of the United States Grain Standards Act or the United States Warehouse Act with regard to deficiencies in quality, or by a laboratory approved by us with regard to substances or conditions injurious to human or animal health. Test weight for quality adjustment purposes may be determined by one loss adjustor.

(4) Production of small grains that is eligible for quality adjustment, as specified in paragraphs 11.(d) (2) and (3), will be reduced as follows:

(i) The market price of the qualifying damaged production and the local market price will be the prices on the earlier of the date such quality adjusted production is sold or the date of final inspection for the unit. The price for the qualifying damaged production will be the market price for the local area to the extent feasible. Discounts used to establish the net price of the damaged production will be limited to those which are usual, customary, and reasonable. Any reduction in price due to the following factors will not be accepted:

(A) Moisture content;

(B) Damage due to uninsured causes; or

(C) Drying, handling, processing, or any other costs associated with normal harvesting, handling, and marketing of the grain; except, if the price of the damaged production can be increased by conditioning, we may reduce the price of the production after it has been conditioned by the cost of conditioning but not lower than the value of the production before conditioning. We may obtain prices from any buyer of our choice. If we obtain prices from one or more buyers located outside your local market area, we will reduce such prices by the additional costs required to deliver the production to those buyers.

(ii) The value of the damaged or conditioned production will be divided by the local market price to determine the quality adjustment factor.

(iii) The number of bushels remaining after any reduction due to excessive moisture (the moisture-adjusted gross bushels (if appropriate)) of the damaged or conditioned production will then be multiplied by the quality adjustment factor to determine the net production to count.

(e) Any production harvested from plants growing in the insured crop may be counted as production of the insured crop on a weight basis.

12. Late Planting

A late planting period is not applicable to fall-planted wheat. Any winter wheat that is planted after the fall final planting date in counties for which the Special Provisions also contain a final planting date for spring wheat will not be insured. Any winter wheat that is planted after the fall final planting date in counties for which the Special Provisions contain only a fall final planting date will not be insured unless you were prevented from planting the winter wheat by the fall final planting date. Such acreage will be insurable, and the production guarantee and premium for the acreage will be determined in accordance with sections 16 (b) and (c) of the Basic Provisions.

13. Prevented Planting

(a) In addition to the provisions contained in section 17 of the Basic Provisions, in counties for which the Special Provisions designate a spring final planting date, your prevented planting production guarantee will be based on your approved yield for spring-planted acreage of the insured crop.

(b) Your prevented planting coverage will be 60 percent of your production guarantee for timely planted acreage. If you have limited or additional levels of coverage, as specified in 7 CFR part 400, subpart T, and pay an additional premium, you may increase your prevented planting coverage to a level specified in the actuarial documents.

[59 FR 9391, Feb. 28, 1994, as amended at 60 FR 62723, Dec. 7, 1995; 62 FR 65164, Dec. 10, 1997]

§457.102 Wheat crop insurance winter coverage endorsement.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Federal Crop Insurance Corporation

Wheat Crop Insurance Winter Coverage Endorsement

(This is a Continuous Endorsement)

(a) In return for payment of the additional premium designated in the Actuarial Table, this endorsement is attached to and made part of your Small Grains Crop Provisions subject to the terms and conditions described herein.

(b) This endorsement is available only in counties for which the Special Provisions designate both a fall final planting date and a spring final planting date.

(c) This endorsement modifies the provisions of sections 7 and 11 of the Small Grains Crop Insurance policy (§457.101).

(1) You must have a Small Grains Crop Insurance policy in force and elect to insure wheat under that policy.

(2) You may select either Option A or Option B. Failure to select either Option A or Option B means that you have rejected both Options and this endorsement would be void.

(3) Insurance Period. Coverage under this endorsement begins on the later of the date we accept your application for coverage or on the fall final planting date designated in the Special Provisions. Coverage ends on the spring final planting date designated in the Special Provisions.

(4) The provisions under section 14 of the Common Crop Insurance Policy (§457.8) are amended to require that all notices of damage must be provided to us by the spring final planting date designated in the Special Provisions.

Option A (30 Percent Coverage and Acreage Release)

Whenever any winter wheat is damaged during the insurance period (see section 3, above), and at least 20 acres or 20 percent of the acreage in the unit, whichever is less, does not have an adequate stand to produce at least 90 percent of the production guarantee for the acreage, you may take any one of the following actions:

(a) Destroy the remaining crop on such acreage. By doing so, you agree to accept an amount of production to count against the unit production guarantee equal to 70 percent of the production guarantee for the damaged acreage, or an appraisal determined in accordance with paragraph 11.(c)(1) of the Small Grains Crop Insurance Provisions (§457.101) if such an appraisal results in a greater amount of production. This amount will be considered production to count in determining any final indemnity on the unit and will be used to settle your claim as described in the provisions under section 11. (Settlement of Claim) of the Small Grains Crop Insurance Provisions (§457.101). You may use such acreage for any purpose, including planting and separately insuring any other crop. If you elect to utilize such acreage for the production of spring wheat, you must:

(1) Plant the spring wheat in a manner which results in a clear and discernible break in the planting pattern at the boundary between it and any remaining winter wheat; and

(2) Store or market the production from such acreage in a manner which permits us to verify the amount of spring wheat production separately from any winter wheat production.

In the event you are unable to provide records of production that are acceptable to us, the spring wheat acreage will be considered to be a part of the original winter wheat unit. If you elected to insure the spring wheat acreage as a separate optional unit, any premium amount for such acreage will be considered earned and payable to us.

(b) Continue to care for the damaged crop. By doing so, coverage will continue under the terms of the Common Crop Insurance Policy (§457.8), the Small Grains Crop Insurance Provisions (§457.101), and this Option.

(c) Replant the acreage to an appropriate variety of wheat, if it is practical, and receive a replanting payment in accordance with the terms of section 9. (Replanting Payments) of the Small Grains Crop Provisions (§457.101). By doing so, coverage will continue under the terms of the Common Crop Insurance Policy (§457.8), the Small Grains Crop Insurance Provisions (§457.101), and this Option, and the production guarantee for winter wheat will remain in effect.

Option B (WITH FULL WINTER DAMAGE COVERAGE)

Whenever any winter wheat is damaged during the insurance period and at least 20 acres or 20 percent of the acreage in the unit, whichever is less, does not have an adequate stand to produce at least 90 percent of the production guarantee for the acreage, you may, at your option, take one of the following actions:

(a) Continue to care for the damaged crop. By doing so, coverage will continue under the terms of the Common Crop Insurance Policy (§457.8), the Small Grains Crop Insurance Provisions (§457.101), and this Option.

(b) Replant the acreage to an appropriate variety of wheat, if it is practical, and receive a replanting payment in accordance with the terms of section 9. (Replanting Payments) of the Small Grains Crop Provisions (§457.101). By doing so, coverage will continue under the terms of the Common Crop Insurance Policy (§457.8), the Small Grains Crop Insurance Provisions (§457.101), and this Option, and the production guarantee for winter wheat will remain in effect.

(c) Accept our appraisal of the crop on the damaged acreage as production to count against the production guarantee for the damaged acreage, destroy the remaining crop on such acreage, and be eligible for any indemnity due under the terms of the Common Crop Insurance Policy (§457.8) and the Small Grains Crop Provisions (§457.101). The appraisal will be considered production to count in determining any final indemnity on the unit and will be used to settle your claim as described in the provisions of section 11. (Settlement of Claim) of the Small Grains Crop Insurance Provisions (§457.101). You may use such acreage for any purpose, including planting and separately insuring any other crop. If you elect to utilize such acreage for the production of spring wheat, you must:

(1) Plant the spring wheat in a manner which results in a clear and discernable break in the planting pattern at the boundary between it and any remaining winter wheat; and

(2) Store or market the production from such acreage in a manner which permits us to verify the amount of spring wheat production separately from any winter wheat production.

In the event you are unable to provide records of production that are acceptable to us, the spring wheat acreage will be considered to be a part of the original winter wheat unit. If you elected to insure the spring wheat acreage as a separate optional unit, any premium amount for such acreage will be considered earned and payable to us.

[59 FR 9397, Feb. 28, 1994]

§ 457.103 Malting barley option.

The Malting Barley Option Provisions for the 1995 and succeeding crop years are as follows:

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Federal Crop Insurance Corporation

Small Grains Crop Insurance Malting Barley Endorsement

(This is a continuous Endorsement. Refer to section 2 of the Common Crop Insurance Policy)

In return for payment of the additional premium designated in the actuarial table, it is hereby agreed that the Common Crop Insurance Policy (§457.8) and Small Grains Crop Provisions (§457.101) are amended to incorporate the following terms and conditions:

(a) This Endorsement must be submitted to us on or before the final date for accepting applications for the initial crop year in which you wish to insure your malting barley acreage under this Option.

(b) You must have a Common Crop Insurance Policy (§457.8) and a Small Grains Crop Insurance policy (§457.101) in force and elect to insure barley under those policies.

(c) You must provide:

(1) Acceptable records of the sale of malting barley for malting purposes for three of the previous five crop years by the production reporting date; and

(2) Before the acreage reporting date, written contract with a brewery or business that makes or sells malt or processed mash to a brewery, which states the quantity contracted and purchase price or method for determining such price by the acreage reporting date. Our liability under this Option will be limited to the lesser of the number of contracted bushels or your production guarantee.

(d) All barley acreage in the county planted to an approved malting variety in which you have a share will be insured under this Endorsement. All barley acreage of any nonmalting variety will be insured under the terms of the Small Grains Endorsement. Malting barley and basic barley acreage will be separate basic units. Further unit division may be allowed in accordance with the Common Crop Insurance Policy.

(e) Your price election will be provided by the actuarial table.

(f) In lieu of subparagraphs 11.(d)(2)(i)(B) and 11.(d)(1)(ii) of the Small Grains Crop Provisions:

(1) Mature malting barley production will be reduced .12 percent for each one tenth (.1) percentage point of moisture in excess of 13.0 percent; and

(2) Mature malting barley production, which due to insurable causes, is not accepted by a buyer of malting barley and will not meet the applicable standards for two-rowed or six-rowed malting barley will be adjusted by:

(i) Dividing the value per bushel for the insured malting barley by the price election for malting barley; and

(ii) Multiplying the result not to exceed one (1.0) by the number of bushels of such barley.

(3) All grade determination must be made by a grader licensed to inspect barley under the United States Grain Standards Act using samples obtained by a licensed sampler or our loss adjuster. Any production which is not sampled and graded as provided by this section will be considered as malting barley meeting the applicable standards.

(g) As used in the Endorsement:

(1) Applicable standards—For two-rowed and six-rowed malting barley are defined in the Official United States Standards for barley.

(2) Approved malting variety—The varieties specified in the Special Provisions.

(3) Brewery—A facility where malt liquors are commercially produced for human consumption.

(4) Value per bushel means:

(i) The local market price of U.S. No. 2 barley (basic barley) if the insure mature malting barley production, due to insurable causes, grades U.S. No. 4 or better and does not grade smutty, garlicky, or ergoty; or

(ii) The local market price of basic barley of the same quality as the insured malting barley, if the malting barley does not grade better than U.S. No. 5.

The prices used for this adjustment will be the prices on the earlier of the date such quality-adjusted barley is sold or the date of final inspection for the unit.

[59 FR 9397, Feb. 28, 1994]

§ 457.104 Cotton crop insurance provisions.

The cotton crop insurance provisions for the 1998 and succeeding crop years are as follows:

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Federal Crop Insurance Corporation

Cotton Crop Provisions

If a conflict exists among the policy provisions, the order of priority is as follows: (1) The Catastrophic Risk Protection Endorsement, if applicable (2) the Special Provisions; (3) these Crop Provisions; and (4) the Basic Provisions with (1) controlling (2), etc.

1. Definitions

Cotton—Varieties identified as American Upland Cotton.

Growth area—A geographic area designated by the Secretary of Agriculture for the purpose of reporting cotton prices.

Harvest—The removal of the seed cotton from the open cotton boll, or the severance of the open cotton boll from the stalk by either manual or mechanical means.

Mature cotton—Cotton that can be harvested either manually or mechanically.

Planted acreage—In addition to the definition contained in the Basic Provisions, cotton must be planted in rows, unless otherwise provided by the Special Provisions, actuarial documents, or by written agreement. The yield conversion factor normally applied to non-irrigated skip-row cotton acreage will not be used if the land between the rows of cotton is planted to any other spring planted crop.

Production guarantee—The number of pounds determined by multiplying the approved yield per acre by any applicable yield conversion factor for non-irrigated skip-row planting patterns, and multiplying the result by the coverage level percentage you elect.

Skip-row—A planting pattern that:

(1) Consists of alternating rows of cotton and fallow land or land planted to another crop the previous fall; and

(2) Qualifies as a skip-row planting pattern as defined by the Farm Service Agency (FSA) or a successor agency.

2. Insurance Guarantees, Coverage Levels, and Prices for Determining Indemnities

In addition to the requirements of section 3 (Insurance Guarantees, Coverage Levels, and Prices for Determining Indemnities) of the Basic Provisions (§ 457.8), you may select only one price election for all cotton in the county insured under this policy.

3. Contract Changes

The contract change date is November 30 (December 17 for the 1998 crop year only) preceding the cancellation date (see the provisions of section 4 (Contract Changes) of the Basic Provisions).

4. Cancellation and Termination Dates

In accordance with section 2 (Life of Policy, Cancellation, and Termination) of the Basic Provisions (§ 457.8), the cancellation and termination dates are:

State and county	Cancellation and termination dates
Val Verde, Edwards, Kerr, Kendall, Bexar, Wilson, Karnes, Goliad, Victoria, and Jackson Counties, Texas, and all Texas counties lying south thereof.	January 15.

State and county	Cancellation and termination dates
Alabama; Arizona; Arkansas; California; Florida; Georgia; Louisiana; Mississippi; Nevada; North Carolina; South Carolina; El Paso, Hudspeth, Culberson, Reeves, Loving, Winkler, Ector, Upton, Reagon, Sterling, Coke, Tom Green, Concho, McCulloch, San Saba, Mills, Hamilton, Bosque, Johnson, Tarrant, Wise, and Cooke Counties, Texas, and all Texas counties lying south and east thereof to and including Terrell, Crocket, Sutton, Kimble, Gillespie, Blanco, Comal, Guadalupe, Gonzales, De Witt, Lavaca, Colorado, Wharton, Matagorda Counties, Texas..	February 28.
All other Texas counties and all other States	March 15.

5. Insured Crop

In accordance with section 8 (Insured Crop) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), the crop insured will be all the cotton lint, in the county for which premium rates are provided by the actuarial documents:

(a) In which you have a share; and

(b) That is not (unless allowed by the Special Provisions or by written agreement):

(1) Colored cotton lint;

(2) Planted into an established grass or legume;

(3) Interplanted with another spring planted crop;

(4) Grown on acreage from which a hay crop was harvested in the same calendar year unless the acreage is irrigated; or

(5) Grown on acreage on which a small grain crop reached the heading stage in the same calendar year unless the acreage is irrigated or adequate measures are taken to terminate the small grain crop prior to heading and less than fifty percent (50%) of the small grain plants reach the heading stage.

6. Insurable Acreage

In addition to the provisions of section 9 (Insurable Acreage) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8):

(a) The acreage insured will be only the land occupied by the rows of cotton when a skip row planting pattern is utilized; and

(b) Any acreage of the insured crop damaged before the final planting date, to the extent that a majority of the producers in the area would not normally further care for the crop, must be replanted unless we agree that it is not practical to replant.

7. Insurance Period

(a) In lieu of section 11(b)(2) of the Basic Provisions, insurance will end upon the removal of the cotton from the field.

(b) In accordance with the provisions under section 11 (Insurance Period) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), the calendar date for the end of the insurance period is the date immediately following planting as follows:

(1) September 30 in Val Verde, Edwards, Kerr, Kendall, Bexar, Wilson, Karnes, Goliad, Victoria, and Jackson Counties, Texas, and all Texas counties lying south thereof;

(2) January 31 in Arizona, California, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and all other Texas counties; and

(3) December 31 in all other states.

8. Causes of Loss

In accordance with the provisions of section 12 (Causes of Loss) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), insurance is provided only against the following causes of loss which occur within the insurance period:

(a) Adverse weather conditions;

(b) Fire;

(c) Insects, but not damage due to insufficient or improper application of pest control measures;

(d) Plant disease, but not damage due to insufficient or improper application of disease control meaures;

(e) Wildlife;

(f) Earthquake;

(g) Volcanic eruption; or

(h) Failure of the irrigation water supply, if applicable, due to an unavoidable cause of loss occurring within the insurance period.

9. Duties in the Event of Damage or Loss

(a) In addition to your duties under section 14 (Duties in the Event of Damage or Loss) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), in the event of damage or loss:

(1) The cotton stalks must remain intact for our inspection; and

(2) If you initially discover damage to the insured crop within 15 days of harvest, or during harvest, you must leave representative samples of the unharvested crop in the field for our inspection. The samples must be at least 10 feet wide and extend the entire length of each field in the unit.

(b) The stalks must not be destroyed, and required samples must not be harvested, until the earlier of our inspection or 15 days after harvest of the balance of the unit is completed and written notice of probable loss given to us.

10. Settlement of Claim

(a) We will determine your loss on a unit basis. In the event you are unable to provide records of production:

(1) For any optional unit, we will combine all optional units for which acceptable records of production were not provided; or

(2) For any basic unit, we will allocate any commingled production to such units in proportion to our liability on the harvested acreage for each unit.

(b) In the event of loss or damage covered by this policy, we will settle your claim on any unit by:

(1) Multiplying the insured acreage by the production guarantee;

(2) Subtracting from this the total production to count;

(3) Multiplying the remainder by your price election; and

(4) Multiplying this result by your share.

(c) The total production (pounds) to count from all insurable acreage on the unit will include:

(1) All appraised production as follows:

(i) Not less than the production guarantee for acreage;

(A) That is abandoned;

(B) Put to another use without our consent;

(C) Damaged solely by uninsured causes;

(D) For which you fail to provide records of production that are acceptable to us; or

(E) On which the cotton stalks are destroyed, in violation of section 9;

(ii) Production lost due to uninsured causes;

(iii) Unharvested production (mature unharvested production of white cotton may be adjusted for quality deficiencies in accordance with subsection 10(d)); and

(iv) Potential production on insured acreage you want to put to another use or you wish to abandon or no longer care for, if you and we agree on the appraised amount of production. Upon such agreement, the insurance period for that acreage will end if you put the acreage to another use or abandon the crop. If agreement on the appraised amount of production is not reached:

(A) If you do not elect to continue to care for the crop we may give you consent to put the acreage to another use if you agree to leave intact, and provide sufficient care for, representative samples of the crop in locations acceptable to us (The amount of production to count for such acreage will be based on the harvested production of appraisals from the samples at the time harvest should have occurred. If you do not leave the required samples intact, or you fail to provide sufficient care for the samples, our appraisal made prior to giving you consent to put the acreage to another use will be used to determine the amount of production to count); or

(B) If you elect to continue to care for the crop, the amount of production to count for the acreage will be the harvested production, or our reappraisal if additional damage occurs and the crop is not harvested; and

(2) All harvested production from the insurable acreage, including any mature cotton retrieved from the ground.

(d) Mature white cotton may be adjusted for quality when production has been damaged by insured causes. Such production to count will be reduced if the price quotation for cotton of like quality (price quotation ''A'') for the applicable growth area is less than seventy-five percent (75%) of price quotation ''B.'' Price quotation ''B'' is defined as the price quotation for the applicable growth area for cotton of the color and leaf grade, staple length, and micronaire reading designated in the Special Provisions for this purpose. Price quotations ''A'' and ''B'' will be the price quotations contained in the Daily Spot Cotton Quotations published by the USDA Agricultural Marketing Service on the date the last bale from the unit is classed. If the date the last bale classed is not available, the price quotations will be determined on the date the last bale from the unit is delivered to the warehouse, as shown on the producer's account summary obtained from the gin. If eligible for adjustment, the amount of production to be counted will be determined by multiplying the number of pounds of such production by the factor derived from dividing price quotation ''A'' by seventy-five percent (75%) of price quotation ''B.''

(e) Colored cotton lint will not be eligible for quality adjustment.

11. Prevented Planting

(a) In addition to the provisions contained in section 17 of the Basic Provisions, your prevented planting production guarantee will be based on your approved yield without adjustment for skip-row planting patterns.

(b) Your prevented planting coverage will be 50 percent of your production guarantee for timely planted acreage. If you have limited or additional levels of coverage, as specified in 7 CFR part 400, subpart T, and pay an additional premium, you may increase your prevented planting coverage to a level specified in the actuarial documents.

[59 FR 49154, Sept. 27, 1994, as amended at 60 FR 62725, Dec. 7, 1995; 62 FR 7134, Feb. 18, 1997; 62 FR 63633, Dec. 2, 1997; 62 FR 65164, Dec. 10, 1997; 63 FR 55497, Oct. 16, 1998; 63 FR 66717, Dec. 3, 1998]

§457.105 Extra long staple cotton crop insurance provisions.

The extra long staple cotton crop insurance provisions for the 1998 and succeeding crop years are as follows:

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Federal Crop Insurance Corporation

ELS Cotton Crop Provisions

If a conflict exists among the policy provisions, the order of priority is as follows: (1)

The Catastrophic Risk Protection Endorsement; (2) the Special Provisions; (3) these Crop Provisions; (4) the Basic Provisions with (1) controlling (2), etc.

1. Definitions

Cotton—Varieties identified as Extra Long Staple (ELS) cotton and American Upland (AUP) cotton if ELS cotton is destroyed by an insured cause and acreage is replanted to AUP cotton.

ELS cotton—Extra Long Staple cotton (also called Pima cotton, American-Egyptian cotton, and American Pima cotton).

Harvest—The removal of the seed cotton from the open cotton boll, or the severance of the open cotton boll from the stalk by either manual or mechanical means.

Mature ELS cotton—ELS cotton that can be harvested either manually or mechanically.

Planted acreage—In addition to the definition contained in the Basic Provisions, cotton must be planted in rows, unless otherwise provided by the Special Provisions, actuarial documents, or by written agreement. The yield conversion factor normally applied to non-irrigated skip-row cotton acreage will not be used if the land between the rows of cotton is planted to any other spring planted crop.

Production guarantee— The number of pounds determined by multiplying the approved yield per acre by any applicable yield conversion factor for non-irrigated skip-row planting patterns, and multiplying the result by the coverage level percentage you elect.

Replanting— Performing the cultural practices necessary to replace the ELS cotton seed, and replacing the seed with either ELS or AUP cotton seed in the insured acreage with the expectation of growing a successful crop.

Skip-row— A planting pattern that:

(1) Consists of alternating rows of cotton and fallow land or land planted to another crop the previous fall; and

(2) Qualifies as a skip-row planting pattern as defined by the Farm Service Agency (FSA) or a successor agency.

2. Insurance Guarantees, Coverage Levels, and Prices for Determining Indemnities

In addition to the requirements of section 3 (Insurance Guarantees, Coverage Levels, and Prices for Determining Indemnities) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8) you may select only one price election for all the cotton in the county insured under this policy.

3. Contract Changes

The contract change date is November 30 (December 17 for the 1998 crop year only) preceding the cancellation date (see the provisions of section 4 (Contract Changes) of the Basic Provisions).

4. Cancellation and Termination Dates

In accordance with section 2 (Life of Policy, Cancellation, and Termination) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), the cancellation and termination dates are:

States	Cancellation and termination dates
New Mexico	March 15.
All other States	Feb. 28.

5. Insured Crop

In accordance with section 8 (Insured Crop) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), the crop insured will be all the cotton lint in the county for which premium rates are provided by the actuarial documents:

(a) In which you have a share; and

(b) That is not (unless allowed by the Special Provisions or by a written agreement):

(1) Planted into an established grass or legume;

(2) Interplanted with another spring planted crop;

(3) Grown on acreage from which a hay crop was harvested in the same calendar year unless the acreage is irrigated; or

(4) Grown on acreage on which a small grain crop reached the heading stage in the same calendar year unless the acreage is irrigated or adequate measures are taken to terminate the small grain crop prior to heading and less than fifty percent (50%) of the small grain plants reach the heading stage.

6. Insurable Acreage

In addition to the provisions of section 9 (Insurable Acreage) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8):

(a) The acreage insured will be only the land occupied by the rows of cotton when a skip row planting pattern is utilized; and

(b) Any acreage of the insured crop damaged before the final planting date, to the extent that a majority of producers in the area would not be replanted unless we agree that it is not practical to replant.

7. Insurance Period

(a) In lieu of section 11(b)(b)(2) of the Basic Provisions, insurance will end upon the removal of the cotton from the field.

(b) In accordance with the provisions of section 11 (Insurance Period) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), the calendar date for the end of the insurance period is January 31 immediately following planting.

8. Causes of Loss

In accordance with the provisions of section 12 (Causes of Loss) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), insurance is provided only against the following causes of loss which occur within the insurance period:

(a) Adverse weather conditions;

(b) Fire;
(c) Insects, but not damage due to insufficient or improper application of pest control measures;
(d) Plant disease, but not damage due to insufficient or improper application of disease control measures;
(e) Wildlife;
(f) Earthquake;
(g) Volcanic eruption; or
(h) Failure of irrigation water supply, if applicable, due to an unavoidable cause of loss occurring within the insurance period.

9. Duties in the Event of Damage or Loss

(a) In addition to your duties under section 14 (Duties in the Event of Damage or Loss) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), in the event of damage or loss:
(1) You must give us notice if you intend to replant any acreage originally planted to ELS cotton to AUP cotton;
(2) The cotton stalks must remain intact for our inspection; and
(3) If you initially discover damage to any insured crop within 15 days of harvest, or during harvest, you must leave representative samples of the unharvested crop for our inspection. The samples must be at least 10 feet wide and extend the entire length of the field in the unit.
(b) The stalks must not be destroyed, and required samples must not be harvested, until the earlier of our inspection or 15 days after harvest of the balance of the unit is completed and written notice of probable loss is given to us.

10. Settlement of Claim

(a) We will determine your loss on a unit basis. In the event you are unable to provide records of production:
(1) For any optional unit, we will combine all optional units for which acceptable records of production were not provided; or
(2) For any basic unit, we will allocate any commingled production to such units in proportion to our liability on the harvested acreage for each unit.
(b) In the event of loss or damage covered by this policy, we will settle your claim on any unit by:
(1) Multiplying the insured acreage by the production guarantee;
(2) Subtracting from this the total production to count;
(3) Multiplying the remainder by your price election; and
(4) Multiplying this result by your share.
(c) The total production (pounds) to count from all insurable acreage on the unit will include:
(1) All appraised production as follows:
(i) Not less than the production guarantee for acreage:
(A) That is abandoned;
(B) Put to another use without our consent;
(C) Damaged solely by uninsured causes;
(D) For which you fail to provide records of production that are acceptable to us; or
(E) On which the cotton stalks are destroyed in violation of section 9;
(ii) Production lost due to uninsured causes;
(iii) Unharvested production (mature unharvested production may be adjusted for quality deficiencies in accordance with subsection:
(A) 10(d) and (e) if it is mature ELS cotton; or
(B) 10(f) if it is AUP cotton insured under these crop provisions); and
(iv) Potential production on insured acreage you want to put to another use or you wish to abandon or no longer care for, if you and we agree on the appraised amount of production. Upon such agreement the insurance period for that acreage will end if you put the acreage to another use or abandon the crop. If agreement on the appraised amount of production is not reached:
(A) If you do not elect to continue to care for the crop, we may give you consent to put the acreage to another use if you agree to leave intact, and provide sufficient care for, representative samples of the crop in locations acceptable to us (The amount of production to count for such acreage will be based on the harvested production or appraisals from the samples at the time harvest should have occurred. If you do not leave the required samples intact, or you fail to provided sufficient care for the samples, our appraisal made prior to giving you consent to put the acreage to another use will be used to determine the amount of production to count.); or
(B) If you elect to continue to care for the crop, the amount of production to count for the acreage will be the harvested production, or our reappraisal if additional damage occurs and the crop is not harvested; and
(2) All harvested production from the insurable acreage, including any mature cotton retrieved from the ground.
(d) Mature ELS cotton production may be adjusted for quality when production has been damaged by insured causes. Such production to count will be reduced if the price quotation for ELS cotton of like quality (price quotation ''A'') for the applicable growth area is less than 75 percent of price quotation ''B.'' Price quotation ''B'' is defined as the price quotation for the applicable growth area for ELS cotton of the grade, staple length, and micronaire reading designated in the Special Provisions for this purpose. Price quotations ''A'' and ''B'' will be the price quotations contained in the Daily Spot Cotton Quotations published by the USDA Agricultural Marketing Service on the date the last bale from the unit is

classed. If the date the last bale is classed is not available, the price quotations will be determined when the last bale from the unit is delivered to the warehouse, as shown on the producers account summary obtained from the gin. If eligible for quality adjustment, the amount of production to be counted will be determined by multiplying the number of pounds of such production by the factor derived from dividing price quotation ''A'' by 75 percent of price quotation ''B.''

(e) For ELS cotton to be eligible for quality adjustment as shown in subsection 10(d), ginning must have been completed at a gin using roller equipment.

(f) Any AUP cotton harvested or appraised from the acreage originally planted to ELS cotton in the same growing season will be reduced by the factor obtained by dividing the price per pound of the AUP cotton by the price quotation for the ELS cotton of the grade, staple length, and micronaire reading designated in the Special Provisions for this purpose. The prices used for the AUP and ELS cotton will be the price quotations contained in the Daily Spot Cotton Quotations published by the USDA Agricultural Marketing Service on the date the last bale from the unit is classed. If the date the last bale is classed is not available, the price quotations will be determined when the last bale from the unit is delivered to the warehouse, as shown on the producer's account summary obtained from the gin. If either price quotation is unavailable for the dates stated above, the price quotations for the nearest prior date for which price quotations for both the AUP and ELS cotton are available will be used. If prices are not yet available for the insured crop year, the previous season's average prices will be used.

11. Late Planting

A late planting period is not applicable to ELS cotton. Any ELS cotton that is planted after the final planting date will not be insured unless you were prevented from planting it by the final planting date. Such acreage will be insurable, and the production guarantee and premium for the acreage will be determined in accordance with section 16 of the Basic Provisions.

12. Prevented Planting

(a) In addition to the provisions contained in section 17 of the Basic Provisions, your prevented planting production guarantee will be based on your approved yield without adjustment for skip-row planting patterns.

(b) Your prevented planting coverage will be 50 percent of your production guarantee for timely planted acreage. If you have limited or additional levels of coverage, as specified in 7 CFR part 400, subpart T, and pay an additional premium, you may increase your prevented planting coverage to a level specified in the actuarial documents.

[59 FR 49169, Sept. 27, 1994, as amended at 60 FR 62726, Dec. 7, 1995; 62 FR 6704, Feb. 13, 1997; 62 FR 63633, Dec. 2, 1997; 62 FR 65165, Dec. 10, 1997; 63 FR 55497, Oct. 16, 1998; 63 FR 66717, Dec. 3, 1998]

§ 457.106 Texas citrus tree crop insurance provisions.

The Texas Citrus Tree Crop Insurance Provisions for the 1999 and succeeding crop years are as follows:

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Federal Crop Insurance Corporation

Reinsured policies

(Appropriate title for insurance provider)
Both FCIC and Reinsured Policies

Texas Citrus Tree Crop Provisions

If a conflict exists among the policy provisions, the order of priority is as follows: (1) The Catastrophic Risk Protection Endorsement, if applicable; (2) the Special Provisions; (3) these Crop Provisions; and (4) the Basic Provisions with (1) controlling (2), etc.

1. Definitions

Bud union—The location on the tree trunk where a bud from one tree variety is grafted onto root stock of another variety.

Crop—Specific groups of citrus fruit trees as listed in the Special Provisions.

Crop year—For the 1998 crop year only, a period of time that begins on June 1, 1997, and ends on November 20, 1998. For all other crop years, a period of time that begins on November 21 of the calendar year prior to the year the trees normally bloom, and ends on November 20 of the following calendar year. The crop year is designated by the year in which the insurance period ends.

Dehorning—Cutting all scaffold limbs to a length not longer than ¼ the height of the tree before such cutting.

Destroyed—Trees damaged to the extent that removal is necessary.

Excess precipitation—An amount of precipitation sufficient to directly damage the tree.

Excess wind—A natural movement of air that has sustained speeds in excess of 58 miles per hour recorded at the U.S. Weather Service reporting station nearest to the crop at the time of crop damage.

Freeze—The formation of ice in the cells of the trees caused by low air temperatures.

Good farming practices—The cultural practices generally in use in the county for the trees to have normal growth and vigor and recognized by the Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service as

compatible with agronomic and weather conditions in the county.

Interplanted—Acreage on which two or more crops are planted in any form of alternating or mixed pattern.

Irrigated practice—A method by which the normal growth and vigor of the insured trees is maintained by artificially applying adequate quantities of water during the growing season using the appropriate irrigation systems at the proper times.

Root stock—A root or a piece of a root of one tree variety onto which a bud from another tree variety is grafted.

Scaffold limbs—Major limbs attached directly to the trunk.

Set out—Transplanting the tree into the grove.

2. Unit Division

(a) A basic unit, as defined in section 1 of the Basic Provisions, will be divided into additional basic units by each citrus crop designated in the Special Provisions.

(b) Sections 34(a) (1), (3), and (4) of the Basic Provisions are not applicable.

(c) Provisions in the Basic Provisions that allow optional units by irrigated and non-irrigated practices are not applicable.

(d)Instead of establishing optional units by section, section equivalent, or FSA farm serial number optional units may be established if each optional unit is located on noncontiguous land.

3. Insurance Guarantees, Coverage Levels, and Prices for Determining Indemnities

(a) In lieu of the requirement of section 3 (Insurance Guarantees, Coverage Levels, and Prices for Determining Indemnities) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), that prohibits you from selecting more than one coverage level for each insured crop, you may select a different coverage level for each crop designated in the Special Provisions that you elect to insure.

(b) In addition to the requirements of section 3 (Insurance Guarantees, Coverage Levels, and Prices for Determining Indemnities) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8):

(1) If you insure trees within a crop which are either of a different variety or are planted at a different population density, the per acre amount of insurance for each variety or population density for the crop must bear the same relationship to the maximum amount of insurance available for each variety and population density of the crop as specified in the Actuarial documents. For example, if you elect 100 percent of the maximum amount of insurance for a variety within a population density for the crop, you must select 100 percent of the maximum amount of insurance for that variety for all population densities for the crop. The amount of insurance for each variety and population density must be multiplied by any applicable factor contained in section 3(b)(2).

(2) The amount of insurance per acre will be the product obtained by multiplying the reference maximum dollar amount of insurance that is shown in the actuarial documents for the applicable population density by the percentage for the level of coverage you select and by:

(i) Thirty-three percent (0.33) for the year of set out, the year following dehorning, or the year following grafting of a set out tree. (Insurance will be limited to this amount until trees that are set out are one year of age or older on the first day of the crop year);

(ii) Sixty percent (0.60) for the first growing season after being set out, the second year following dehorning, or the second year following grafting of a set out tree;

(iii) Eighty percent (0.80) for the second growing season after being set out, the third year following dehorning, or the third year following grafting of a set out tree; or

(iv) Ninety percent (0.90) for the third growing season after being set out, the fourth year following dehorning, or the fourth year following grafting of a set out tree.

(3) The amount of insurance per acre for each population density, or factor as appropriate, will be multiplied by the applicable number of insured acres. These results will then be added together to determine the amount of insurance for the unit.

(4) The amount of insurance will be reduced proportionately for any unit on which the stand is less than 90 percent, based on the original planting pattern. For example, if the amount of insurance you selected is $2,000 and the remaining stand is 85 percent of the original stand, the amount of insurance on which the premium and any indemnity will be based is $1,700 ($2,000 multiplied by 0.85).

(5) If any insurable acreage of trees is set out after the first day of the crop year, and you elect to insure such acreage during that crop year, you must report the acreage, practice, crop, number of trees, date set out is completed, and your share to us within 72 hours after set out is completed for the unit.

(6) Production reporting requirements contained in section 3 (Insurance Guarantees, Coverage Levels, and Prices for Determining Indemnities) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), are not applicable.

(7) You must report, by the sales closing date contained in the Special Provisions, by type if applicable:

(i) Any damage, removal of trees, change in practices, or any other circumstance that may reduce the amount of insurance, and the number of affected acres;

(ii) The number of trees on insurable and uninsurable acreage;

(iii) The date of original set out and the planting pattern;

(iv) The date of replacement or dehorning, if more than 10 percent of the trees on any unit have been replaced or dehorned in the previous 5 years; and

(v) For the first year of insurance for acreage interplanted with another perennial crop, and anytime the planting pattern of such acreage is changed:

(A) The age of the interplanted crop, and type if applicable;

(B) The planting pattern; and

(C) Any other information that we request in order to establish your amount of insurance.

We will reduce the amount of insurance as necessary, based on our estimate of the effect of interplanting a perennial crop; removal of trees; damage; change in practices and any other circumstance on the potential of the insured crop. If you fail to notify us of any circumstance that may reduce the potential for the insured crop, we will reduce your amount of insurance as necessary at any time we become aware of the circumstance.

4. Contract Changes

In accordance with section 4 (Contract Changes) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), the contract change date is August 31 preceding the cancellation date.

5. Cancellation and Termination Dates

In accordance with section 2 (Life of Policy, Cancellation, and Termination) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), the cancellation and termination dates are November 20.

6. Annual Premium

In addition to the provisions of section 5 (Annual Premium) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), for the 1998 crop year, the premium amount otherwise payable for the 1998 crop year will be increased by 46 percent as a result of the additional six months of coverage for that crop year.

7. Insured Crop

(a) In accordance with section 8 (Insured Crop) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), the crop insured will be all of each citrus tree crop designated in the Special Provisions in the county for which a premium rate is provided by the actuarial documents and that you elect to insure:

(1) In which you have an ownership share;

(2) That is adapted to the area;

(3) That is set out for the purpose of growing fruit to be harvested for the commercial production of fresh fruit or for juice;

(4) That is irrigated; and

(5) That have the potential to produce at least 70 percent of the county average yield for the crop and age, unless a written agreement is approved to insure the trees with lesser potential.

(b) In addition to section 8 (Insured Crop) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), we do not insure any citrus trees:

(1) During the crop year the application for insurance is filed, unless we inspect the acreage and consider it acceptable; or

(2) That have been grafted onto existing root stock or nursery stock within the one-year period prior to the date insurance attaches.

(c) We may exclude from insurance or limit the amount of insurance on any acreage that was not insured the previous year.

8. Insurable Acreage

In lieu of the provisions in section 9 (Insurable Acreage) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), that prohibit insurance attaching to a crop planted with another crop, citrus trees interplanted with another perennial crop are insurable, unless we inspect the acreage and determine that it does not meet the requirements contained in your policy.

9. Insurance Period

In lieu of the provisions of section 11 (Insurance Period) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8):

(a) The insurance period is as follows:

(1) For the 1998 crop year only, coverage will begin on June 1, 1997, and will end on November 20, 1998.

(2) For all subsequent crop years, coverage begins on November 21 of the calendar year prior to the year the insured crop normally blooms, except that for the year of application, if your application is received after November 11 but prior to November 21, insurance will attach on the 10th day after your properly completed application is received in our local office, unless we inspect the acreage during the 10 day period and determine that it does not meet the requirements for insurability contained in your policy. You must provide any information that we require for the crop or to determine the condition of the grove.

(3) The calendar date for the end of the insurance period for each crop year is November 20.

(b) If you acquire an insurable share in any insurable acreage after coverage begins but on or before the acreage reporting date for the crop year, and after an inspection we consider the acreage acceptable, insurance will be considered to have attached to such acreage on the calendar date for the beginning of the insurance period.

(c) If you relinquish your insurable share on any insurable acreage of citrus trees on or before the acreage reporting date for the crop year, insurance will not be considered

to have attached to and no premium or indemnity will be due for such acreage for that crop year unless:

(1) A transfer of coverage and right to an indemnity, or a similar form approved by us, is completed by all affected parties;

(2) We are notified by you or the transferee in writing of such transfer on or before the acreage reporting date; and

(3) The transferee is eligible for crop insurance.

10. Causes of Loss

In accordance with the provisions of section 12 (Causes of Loss) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), insurance is provided only against the following causes of loss that occur within the insurance period:

(a) Excess precipitation;

(b) Excess wind;

(c) Fire, unless weeds and other forms of undergrowth have not been controlled or pruning debris has not been removed from the grove;

(d) Freeze;

(e) Hail;

(f) Tornado; or

(g) Failure of the irrigation water supply if caused by an insured peril or drought that occurs during the insurance period.

11. Duties In The Event of Damage or Loss

In addition to the requirements of section 14 (Duties in the Event of Damage or Loss) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), in case of damage or probable loss, if you intend to claim an indemnity on any unit, you must allow us to inspect all insured acreage before pruning, dehorning, or removal of any damaged trees.

12. Settlement of Claim

(a) In the event of damage covered by this policy, we will settle your claim on a unit basis by:

(1) Determining the actual percent of damage for the unit in accordance with sections 12 (b), (c), and (d);

(2) Subtracting your deductible from the percent of damage for the unit (this result must be greater than zero to receive an indemnity);

(3) Dividing the result of section 12(a)(2) by your coverage level percentage;

(4) Multiplying the result of section 12(a)(3) by the amount of insurance per acre determined in accordance with section 3(b)(2);

(5) Multiplying the result of section 12(a)(4) by the number of insured acres; and

(6) Multiplying the result of section 12(a)(5) by your share.

(b) The percent of damage for any tree will be determined as follows:

(1) For damage occurring during the year of set out (trees that have not been set out for at least one year at the time insurance attaches):

(i) One-hundred percent (100%) whenever there is no live wood above the bud union;

(ii) Ninety percent (90%) whenever there is less than 12 inches of live wood above the bud union; or

(iii) The tree will be considered undamaged whenever there is more than 12 inches of live wood above the bud union; or

(2) For damage occurring in any year following the year of set out:

(i) The percentage of damage will be determined by dividing the number of scaffold limbs damaged in an area from the trunk to a length equal to one-fourth (¼) the height of the tree, by the total number of scaffold limbs before damage occurred. Whenever this percentage exceeds 80 percent, the tree will be considered as 100 percent damaged.

(ii) The percent of damage for the unit will be determined by computing the average of the determinations made for the individual trees. If this percent of damage exceeds 80 percent, the unit will be considered 100 percent damaged.

(c) The percent of damage on the unit will be reduced by the percentage of damage due to uninsured causes.

13. Late and Prevented Planting

The late and prevented planting provisions of the Basic Provisions are not applicable.

[62 FR 4117, Jan. 29, 1997, as amended at 62 FR 65166, Dec. 10, 1997; 63 FR 55779, Oct. 19, 1998]

§457.107 Florida citrus fruit crop insurance provisions.

The Florida citrus fruit crop insurance provisions for the 1999 and succeeding crop years are as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Federal Crop Insurance Corporation

Florida Citrus Fruit Crop Provisions

If a conflict exists among the policy provisions, the order of priority is as follows: (1) The Catastrophic Risk Protection Endorsement, if applicable; (2) the Special Provisions; (3) these Crop Provisions; and (4) the Basic Provisions with (1) controlling (2), etc.

1. Definitions

Amount of insurance (acre). The dollar amount determined by multiplying the Reference Maximum Dollar Amount shown on the actuarial documents for the citrus fruit times the coverage level you elect, times your share.

Box. A standard field box as prescribed in the State of Florida Citrus Fruit Laws.

Citrus fruit type. Any of the following:

(1) Type I—Early and mid-season oranges;

(2) Type II—Late oranges juice;

(3) Type III—Grapefruit for which freeze damage will be adjusted on a juice basis;

(4) Type IV—Navel Oranges, Tangelos and Tangerines;

(5) Type V—Murcott Honey Oranges (also known as Honey Tangerines) and Temple Oranges;

(6) Type VI—Lemons and Limes; and

(7) Type VII—Grapefruit for which freeze damage will be adjusted on a fresh fruit basis, and late oranges fresh.

Freeze. The formation of ice in the cells of the fruit caused by low air temperatures.

Good farming practices. The cultural practices generally in use in the county for the crop to make normal progress toward maturity and produce the expected yield for the type and age of citrus fruit, and are those recognized by the Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service as compatible with agronomic and weather conditions in the county.

Harvest. The severance of mature citrus fruit from the tree by pulling, picking, or any other means, or collecting the marketable fruit from the ground.

Hurricane. A windstorm classified by the U.S. Weather Service as a hurricane.

Interplanted. Acreage on which two or more crops are planted in any form of alternating or mixed pattern.

Potential production. Citrus fruit that would have been produced had damage not occurred, including citrus fruit that:

(1) Was harvested before damage occurred;

(2) Remained on the tree after damage occurred; and

(3) Was lost from either an insured or uninsured cause;

But not including citrus fruit that:

(1) Was lost before insurance attached for any crop year;

(2) Was lost by normal dropping; or

(3) Any tangerines that normally would not meet the 210 pack size (2 and 4/16 inch minimum diameter) under United States Standards by the end of the insurance period for tangerines.

2. Unit Division

(a) A basic unit, as defined in section 1 of the Basic Provisions, will be divided into additional basic units by each citrus crop designated in the Special Provisions.

(b) Provisions in the Basic Provisions that allow optional units by irrigated and non-irrigated practices are not applicable.

(c)Instead of establishing optional units by section, section equivalent, or FSA farm serial number, optional units may be established if each optional unit is located on noncontiguous land.

3. Insurance Guarantees, Coverage Levels, and Prices for Determining Indemnities

In addition to the requirements of section 3 (Insurance Guarantees, Coverage Levels, and Prices for Determining Indemnities) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8):

(a) You may select only one coverage level for each Florida citrus fruit type shown in section 1 of these crop provisions or designated in the Special Provisions, that you elect to insure. If different amounts of insurance are available for citrus fruit within a type, you must select the same coverage level for each citrus fruit. For example, if you choose the 75 percent coverage level for a specific citrus fruit within a type, you must also choose the 75 percent coverage level for all other citrus fruit within that type.

(b) In lieu of the production reporting date contained in section 3 (Insurance Guarantees, Coverage Levels, and Prices for Determining Indemnities) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), potential production for each unit will be determined during loss adjustment.

(c) By the sales closing date contained in the Special Provisions, for the first year of insurance for acreage interplanted with another citrus fruit crop, and anytime the planting pattern of such acreage is changed, you must report the following:

(1) The age of the interplanted trees and type if applicable;

(2) The planting pattern; and

(3) Any other information we request in order to establish your amount of insurance.

(d) We will reduce acreage or the amount of insurance or both, as necessary, based on our estimate of the effect of the interplanted citrus fruit trees on the insured citrus fruit crop. If you fail to notify us of any circumstance that may reduce the acreage or amount of insurance, we will reduce the acreage or amount of insurance or both as necessary any time we become aware of the circumstance.

4. Contract Changes

In accordance with section 4 (Contract Changes) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), the contract change date is March 15 preceding the cancellation date.

5. Cancellation and Termination Dates

In accordance with section 2 (Life of Policy, Cancellation, and Termination) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), the cancellation date is April 30 preceding the crop year. The termination date is April 30 of the crop year.

6. Insured Crop

(a) In accordance with section 8 (Insured Crop) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), the crop insured will be all acreage of each citrus fruit type that you elect to insure, in which

you have a share, that is grown in the county shown on the application, and for which a premium rate is quoted in the actuarial documents.

(b) In addition to the citrus fruit not insurable in section 8 (Insured Crop) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), we do not insure any citrus fruit:

(1) That cannot be expected to mature each crop year within the normal maturity period for the type;

(2) Produced by trees that have not reached the fifth growing season after being set out, unless otherwise provided in the Special Provisions or by a written agreement to insure such citrus fruit;

(3) Of ''Meyer Lemons'' and oranges commonly known as ''Sour Oranges'' or ''Clementines''; or

(4) Of the Robinson tangerine variety, for any crop year in which you have elected to exclude such tangerines from insurance. (You must elect this exclusion prior to the crop year for which the exclusion is to be effective, except that for the first crop year you must elect this exclusion by the later of April 30 or the time you submit the application for insurance.)

(c) Upon our approval, prior to the date insurance attaches, you may elect to insure or exclude from insurance any insurable acreage that has a potential production of less than 100 boxes per acre. If you:

(1) Elect to insure such acreage, we will consider the potential production to be 100 boxes per acre when determining the amount of loss; or

(2) Elect to exclude such acreage, we will disregard the acreage for all purposes related to this contract.

(d) In addition to the provisions in section 6 (Report of Acreage) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), if you fail to notify us of your election to insure or exclude acreage, and the potential production from such acreage is 100 or more boxes per acre, we will determine the percent of damage on all of the insurable acreage for the unit, but will not allow the percent of damage for the unit to be increased by including such acreage.

7. Insurable Acreage

In lieu of the provisions in section 9 (Insurable Acreage) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), that prohibit insurance attaching to a crop planted with another crop, citrus fruit interplanted with another citrus fruit crop is insurable unless we inspect the acreage and determine that it does not meet the requirements contained in your policy.

8. Insurance Period

(a) In accordance with the provisions of section 11 (Insurance Period) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8):

(1) Coverage begins on May 1 of each crop year, except that for the year of application if your application is received by us after April 21, but prior to May 1, insurance will attach on the 10th day after your properly completed application, acreage, and production reports are received in our local office, unless we inspect the acreage during the 10 day period and determine that it does not meet the requirements for insurability contained in your policy. You must provide any information that we require for the crop to determine the condition of the grove to be insured.

(2) The calendar date for the end of the insurance period for each crop year is:

(i) January 31 for tangerines and navel oranges;

(ii) April 30 for lemons, limes, tangelos, early and mid-season oranges; and

(iii) June 30 for late oranges, grapefruit, Temple, and Murcott Honey Oranges.

(b) In addition to the provisions of section 11 (Insurance Period) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8):

(1) If you acquire an insurable share in any insurable acreage after coverage begins, but on or before the acreage reporting date of any crop year, and if after inspection we consider the acreage acceptable, then insurance will be considered to have attached to such acreage on the calendar date for the beginning of the insurance period.

(2) If you relinquish your insurable share on any insurable acreage of citrus fruit on or before the acreage reporting date of any crop year, insurance will not be considered to have attached to, no premium will be due and no indemnity paid for, such acreage for that crop year unless:

(i) A transfer of coverage and right to an indemnity, or a similar form approved by us, is completed by all affected parties;

(ii) We are notified by you or the transferee in writing of such transfer on or before the acreage reporting date; and

(iii) The transferee is eligible for crop insurance.

9. Causes of Loss

(a) In accordance with the provisions of section 12 (Causes of Loss) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), insurance is provided only against the following causes of loss that occur within the insurance period:

(1) Fire, unless weeds and other forms of undergrowth have not been controlled or pruning debris has not been removed from the grove;

(2) Freeze;

(3) Hail;

(4) Hurricane; or

(5) Tornado.

(b) In addition to the causes of loss excluded in section 12 (Causes of Loss) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), we will not insure against damage or loss of production due to:

(1) Any damage to the blossoms or trees; or

(2) Inability to market the citrus fruit for any reason other than actual physical damage from an insurable cause specified in this section. For example, we will not pay you an indemnity if you are unable to market due to quarantine, boycott, or refusal of any person to accept production.

10. Settlement of Claim

(a) We will determine your loss on a unit basis. In the event you are unable to provide separate acceptable production records:

(1) For any optional units, we will combine all optional units for which such production records were not provided; or

(2) For any basic units, we will allocate any commingled production to such units in proportion to our liability on the harvested acreage for the units.

(b) In the event of loss or damage covered by this policy, we will settle your claim by:

(1) Calculating the amount of insurance for the unit by multiplying the number of acres by the respective dollar amount of insurance per acre for the citrus fruit and multiplying that result by your share;

(2) Calculating the average percent of damage to the respective citrus fruit, rounded to the nearest tenth of a percent (0.1%). The percent of damage will be the ratio of the number of boxes of citrus fruit considered damaged from an insured cause divided by the undamaged potential production. Citrus fruit will be considered undamaged potential production if it is:

(i) Marketed or could be marketed as fresh fruit;

(ii) Harvested prior to inspection by us; or

(iii) Harvested within 7 days after a freeze;

(3) Subtracting the coverage level percentage from 100 percent;

(i) Subtracting this result from the result of section (10)(b)(2); and

(ii) If the result section (10)(b)(3)(i) is positive, dividing this result by the coverage level percentage;

(4) Multiplying the result of section (10)(b)(3)(ii) by the amount of insurance for the unit for the respective citrus fruit.

(For example, if the average percent of damage is 70 percent and the coverage level is 75 percent (the deductible is 25 percent), the amount payable is 60 percent times the amount of insurance (70% damage - 25 % level deductible)=45% (45% ÷ 75%) 60% adjusted damage times the amount of insurance); and

(5) Totaling all such results of section (10)(b)(4) to determine the amount payable for the unit.

(c) Citrus fruit of Types IV, V, and VII that are seriously damaged by freeze, as determined by a fresh-fruit cut of a representative sample of fruit in the unit in accordance with the applicable provisions of the State of Florida Citrus Fruit laws, and that are not or could not be marketed as fresh fruit, will be considered damaged to the following extent:

(1) If less than 16 percent of the fruit in a sample shows serious freeze damage, the fruit will be considered undamaged; or

(2) If 16 percent or more of the fruit in a sample shows serious freeze damage, the fruit will be considered 50 percent damaged, except that:

(i) For tangerines of Type IV, damage in excess of 50 percent will be the actual percent of damaged fruit; and

(ii) Citrus of Types IV (except tangerines), V, and VII, if it is determined that the juice loss in the fruit exceeds 50 percent, such percent will be considered the percent of damage.

(d) Notwithstanding the provisions of section 10(c) of these crop provisions as to citrus fruit of Types IV, V, and VII, in any unit that is mechanically separated using the specific-gravity (floatation) method into undamaged and freeze-damaged fruit, the amount of damage will be the actual percent of freeze-damaged fruit not to exceed 50 percent and will not be affected by subsequent fresh-fruit marketing. However, the 50 percent limitation on mechanically-separated, freeze-damaged fruit will not apply to tangerines of citrus fruit Type IV.

(e) Any citrus fruit of Types I, II, III, and VI damaged by freeze, but that can be processed into products for human consumption, will be considered as marketable for juice. The percent of damage will be determined by relating the juice content of the damaged fruit to:

(1) The average juice content of the fruit produced on the unit for the three previous crop years based on your records, if they are acceptable to us; or

(2) The following juice content, if acceptable records are not furnished:

(i) Type I—52 pounds of juice per box

(ii) Type II—54 pounds of juice per box

(iii) Type III—45 pounds of juice per box

(iv) Type VI—43 pounds of juice per box

(f) Any citrus fruit on the ground that is not collected and marketed will be considered as 100 percent damaged if the damage was due to an insured cause.

(g) Any citrus fruit that is unmarketable either as fresh fruit or as juice because it is immature, unwholesome, decomposed, adulterated, or otherwise unfit for human consumption due to an insured cause will be considered as 100 percent damaged.

(h) Citrus fruit of Types IV, V, and VII that are unmarketable as fresh fruit due to serious damage from hail as defined in the applicable United States Standards for Grades of Florida fruit will be considered totally lost.

11. Late and Prevented Planting

The late and prevented planting provisions of the Basic Provisions are not applicable.

[61 FR 69002, Dec. 31, 1996, as amended at 62 FR 65166, Dec. 10, 1997]

§457.108 Sunflower seed crop insurance provisions.

The sunflower seed crop insurance provisions for the 1998 and succeeding crop years are as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Federal Crop Insurance Corporation

Sunflower Seed Crop Provisions

If a conflict exists among the policy provisions, the order of priority is as follows: (1) The Catastrophic Risk Protection Endorsement, if applicable; (2) the Special Provisions; (3) these Crop Provisions; and (4) the Basic Provisions with (1) controlling (2), etc.

1. Definitions

Harvest—Combining or threshing the sunflowers for seed.

Local market price—The cash seed price per pound for oil type sunflower seed grading U.S. No. 2, or non-oil type sunflower seed with a test weight of at least 22 pounds per bushel and less than five percent (5%) kernel damage, offered by buyers in the area in which you normally market the sunflower seed. The local market price for oil type sunflower seed will reflect the maximum limits of quality deficiencies allowable for the U.S. No. 2 grade of sunflower seed. Factors not associated with grading of sunflower seed under the Official United States Standards for Grain including, but not limited to, oil or moisture content will not be considered.

Planted acreage—In addition to the definition contained in the Basic Provisions, sunflower seed must initially be planted ini rows far enough apart to permit mechanical cultivation, unless otherwise provided by the Special Provisions, actuarial documents, or by written agreement.

2. Insurance Guarantees, Coverage Levels, and Prices for Determining Indemnities

In addition to the requirements of section 3 (Insurance Guarantees, Coverage Levels, and Prices for Determining Indemnities) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), you may select only one price election for all the sunflower seed in the county insured under this policy. Notwithstanding the preceding sentence, if the Special Provisions provide different price elections by type, you may select one price election for each sunflower seed type designated in the Special Provisions.

3. Contract Changes

The contract change date is November 30 (December 17 for the 1998 crop year only) preceding the cancellation date (see the provisions of Section 4 (Contract Changes) of the Basic Provisions).

4. Cancellation and Termination Dates

In accordance with section 2 of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), the cancellation and termination dates are March 15.

5. Insured Crop

In accordance with section 8 (Insured Crop) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), the crop insured will be all the oil and non-oil type sunflower seed in the county for which a premium rate is provided by the actuarial documents:

(a) In which you have a share;

(b) That is planted for harvest as sunflower seed; and

(c) That is not (unless a written agreement allows otherwise):

(1) Interplanted with another crop; or

(2) Planted into an established grass or legume.

6. Insurable Acreage

In addition to the provisions of section 9 (Insurable Acreage) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8):

(a) We will not insure any acreage which does not meet the rotation requirements shown in the Special Provisions; and

(b) Any acreage of the insured crop damaged before the final planting date, to the extent that a majority of producers in the area would not normally further care for the crop, must be replanted unless we agree that it is not practical to replant.

7. Insurance Period

In accordance with the provisions of section 11 (Insurance Period) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), the calendar date for the end of the insurance period is November 30, immediately following planting.

8. Causes of Loss

In accordance with the provisions of section 12 (Causes of Loss) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), insurance is provided only against the following causes of loss which occur within the insurance period:

(a) Adverse weather conditions;

(b) Fire;

(c) Insects, but not damage due to insufficient or improper application of pest control measures;

(d) Plant disease, but not damage due to insufficient or improper application of disease control measures;

(e) Wildlife;

(f) Earthquake;

(g) Volcanic eruption; or

(h) If applicable, failure of the irrigation water supply due to an unavoidable cause of loss occurring after the beginning of planting.

9. Replanting Payments

(a) In accordance with section 13 of the Basic Provisions, a replanting payment for sunflower seed is allowed if the sunflowers are damaged by an insurable cause of loss to the extent that the remaining stand will not produce at least ninety percent of the production guarantee for the acreage and it is practical to replant.

(b) The maximum amount of the replanting payment per acre will be the lesser of twenty percent (20%) of the production guarantee or 175 (pounds of seed), multiplied by your price election, multiplied by your insured share or the share determined in accordance with section 9(c), if applicable.

(c) When more than one person insures the same crop on a share basis, a replanting payment based on the total shares insured by us may be made to the insured person who incurs the total cost of replanting. Payment will be made in this manner only if an agreement exists between the insured persons which:

(1) Requires one person to incur the entire cost of replanting; or

(2) Gives the right to all replanting payments to one person.

(d) When sunflower seed is replanted using a practice that is uninsurable as an original planting, the liability for the unit will be reduced by the amount of the replanting payment which is attributable to your share. The premium amount will not be reduced.

10. Duties in the Event of Damage or Loss

In accordance with the requirements of section 14 (Duties in the Event of Damage or Loss) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), the representative samples of the unharvested crop must be at least 10 feet wide and extend the entire length of each field in the unit. The samples must not be harvested or destroyed until the earlier of our inspection or 15 days after harvest of the balance of the unit is completed.

11. Settlement of Claim

(a) We will determine your loss on a unit basis. In the event you are unable to provide records of production:

(1) For any optional unit, we will combine all optional units for which acceptable records of production were not provided; or

(2) For any basic unit, we will allocate any commingled production to such units in proportion to our liability on the harvested acreage for each unit.

(b) In the event of loss or damage covered by this policy, we will settle your claim on any unit by:

(1) Multiplying the insured acreage of each type of sunflower seed by the production guarantee for the applicable type;

(2) Multiplying each result by the price election for the applicable type;

(3) Adding these values;

(4) Multiplying the production to count of each type of sunflower seed by the price election for that type;

(5) Adding these dollar values;

(6) Subtracting the result of step (5) from the result of step (3); and

(7) Multiplying the result by your share.

(c) The total production (pounds) to count from all insurable acreage on the unit will include:

(1) All appraised production as follows:

(i) Not less than the production guarantee for acreage:

(A) That is abandoned;

(B) Put to another use without our consent;

(C) Damaged solely by uninsured causes; or

(D) For which you fail to provide records of production that are acceptable to us;

(ii) Production lost due to uninsured causes;

(iii) Unharvested production (mature unharvested production may be adjusted for quality deficiencies and excess moisture in accordance with subsection 11(d)); and

(iv) Potential production on insured acreage you want to put to another use or you wish to abandon and no longer care for, if you and we agree on the appraised amount of production. Upon such agreement, the insurance period for that acreage will end if you put the acreage to another use or abandon the crop. If agreement on the appraised amount of production is not reached:

(A) If you do not elect to continue to care for the crop, we may give you consent to put the acreage to another use if you agree to leave intact, and provide sufficient care for, representative samples of the crop in locations acceptable to us, (The amount of production to count for such acreage will be based on the harvested production or appraisals from the samples at the time harvest should have occurred. If you do not leave the required samples intact, or you fail to provide sufficient care for the samples, our appraisal made prior to giving you consent to put the acreage to another use will be used to determine the amount of production to count.); or

(B) If you elect to continue to care for the crop, the amount of production to count for the acreage will be the harvested production, or our reappraisal if additional damage occurs and the crop is not harvested; and

(2) All harvested production from the insurable acreage.

(d) Mature sunflower seed production may be adjusted for excess moisture and quality deficiencies. If moisture adjustment is applicable, it will be made prior to any adjustment for quality.

(1) Production will be reduced by 0.12 percent for each 0.1 percentage point of moisture in excess of ten percent (10%). We may obtain samples of the production to determine the moisture content.

(2) Production will be eligible for quality adjustment if:

(i) Deficiencies in quality result in:

(A) Oil type sunflower seed not meeting the grade requirements for U.S. No. 2 (grades U.S. sample grade) because of test weight, kernel damage (excluding heat damage), or a musty, sour or commercially objectionable foreign odor; or

(B) Non-oil type sunflower seed having a test weight below 22 pounds per bushel or kernel damage (excluding heat damage) in excess of five percent (5%) or a musty, sour or commercially objectionable foreign odor; or

(ii) Substances or conditions are present that are identified by the Food and Drug Administration or other public health organizations of the United States as being injurious to human or animal health.

(3) Quality will be a factor in determining your loss only if:

(i) The deficiencies, substances, or conditions, resulted from a cause of loss against which insurance is provided under these crop provisions and within the insurance period ;

(ii) All determinations of these deficiencies, substances, or conditions are made using samples of the production obtained by us or by a disinterested third party approved by us; and

(iii) The samples are analyzed by a grader licensed to grade sunflower seed under the authority of the United States Grain Standards Act or the United States Warehouse Act with regard to deficiencies in quality, or by a laboratory approved by us with regard to substances or conditions injurious to human or animal health. (Test weight for quality adjustment purposes may also be determined by our loss adjuster.)

(4) Sunflower seed production that is eligible for quality adjustment, as specified in paragraphs 11(d) (2) and (3), will be reduced:

(i) In accordance with quality adjustment factor provisions contained in the Special Provisions; or

(ii) As follows, if quality adjustment factor provisions are not contained in the Special Provisions:

(A) The market price of the qualifying damaged production and the local market price will be determined on the earlier of the date such quality adjusted production is sold or the date of final inspection for the unit. The price for the qualifying damaged production will be the market price for the local area to the extent feasible. Discounts used to establish the net price of the damaged production will be limited to those which are usual, customary, and reasonable. The price will not be reduced for:

(*1*) Moisture content;

(*2*) Damage due to uninsured causes; or

(*3*) Drying, handling, processing, or any other costs associated with normal harvesting, handling, and marketing of the sunflower seed; except, if the price of the damaged production can be increased by conditioning, we may reduce the price of the production after it has been conditioned by the cost of conditioning but not lower than the value of the production before conditioning. (We may obtain prices from any buyer of our choice. If we obtain prices from one or more buyers located outside your local market area, we will reduce such prices by the additional costs required to deliver the sunflower seed to those buyers.);

(B) The value of the damaged or conditioned production will be divided by the local market price to determine the quality adjustment factor; and

(C) The number of pounds remaining after any reduction due to excessive moisture (the moisture-adjusted gross pounds (if appropriate)) of the damaged or conditioned production will then be multiplied by the quality adjustment factor to determine the net production to count.

(e) Any production harvested from plants growing in the insured crop may be counted as production of the insured crop on a weight basis.

12. Prevented Planting

Your prevented planting coverage will be 60 percent of your production guarantee for timely planted acreage. If you have limited or additional levels of coverage, as specified in 7 CFR part 400, subpart T, and pay an additional premium, you may increase you prevented planting coverage to a level specified in the actuarial documents.

[59 FR 67136, Dec. 29, 1994, as amended at 60 FR 62727, Dec. 7, 1995; 62 FR 63633, Dec. 2, 1997; 62 FR 65166, Dec. 10, 1997]

§457.109 Sugar Beet Crop Insurance Provisions.

The Sugar Beet Crop Insurance Provisions for the 1998 and succeeding crop years in countries with a contract change date of November 30, and for the 1999 and succeeding crop years in countries with a contract change date of April 30, are as follows:

FCIC Policies

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Federal Crop Insurance Corporation

Reinsured policies

(Appropriate title for insurance provider)
Both FCIC and Reinsured Policies

Sugar Beet Crop Provisions

If a conflict exists among the policy provisions, the order of priority is as follows: (1) The Catastrophic Risk Protection Endorsement, if applicable; (2) the Special Provisions; (3) these Crop Provisions; and (4) the Basic Provisions with (1) controlling (2), etc.

1. Definitions

Crop year. In Imperial, Lassen, Modoc, Shasta and Siskiyou counties, California and all other States, the period within which the sugar beets are normally grown, which is designated by the calendar year in which the sugar beets are normally harvested. In all other California counties, the period from planting until the applicable date for the end of the insurance period which is designated by:

(a) The calendar year in which planted if planted on or before July 15; or

(b) The following calendar year if planted after July 15.

Harvest. Topping and lifting of sugar beets in the field.

Initially planted. The first occurrence that land is considered as planted acreage for the crop year.

Local market price. The price per pound for raw sugar offered by buyers in the area in which you normally market the sugar beets.

Planted acreage.—In addition to the definition contained in the Basic Provisions, sugar beets must initially be planted in rows, unless otherwise provided by the Special Provisions, actuarial documents, or by written agreement.

Practical to replant. In lieu of the definition of ''Practical to replant'' contained in section 1 of the Basic Provisions (§ 457.8), practical to replant is defined as our determination, after loss or damage to the insured crop, based on factors, including but not limited to moisture availability, condition of the field, time to crop maturity, and marketing window, that replanting the insured crop will allow the crop to attain maturity prior to the calendar date for the end of the insurance period. It will not be considered practical to replant if production from the replanted acreage cannot be delivered under the terms of the processor contract, or 30 days after the initial planting date for all counties where a late planting period is not applicable, unless replanting is generally occurring in the area.

Processor. Any business enterprise regularly engaged in processing sugar beets for sugar that possesses all licenses and permits for processing sugar beets required by the State in which it operates, and that possesses facilities, or has contractual access to such facilities, with enough equipment to accept and process the contracted sugar beets within a reasonable amount of time after harvest.

Production guarantee (per acre):

(a) First stage production guarantee—The final stage production guarantee multiplied by 60 percent.

(b) Final stage production guarantee—The number of tons determined by multiplying the approved yield per acre by the coverage level percentage you elect.

Raw sugar. Sugar that has not been extracted from the sugar beet.

Standardized ton. A ton of sugar beets containing the percentage of raw sugar specified in the Special Provisions.

Sugar beet processor contract. A written contract between the producer and the processor, containing at a minimum:

(1) The producer's commitment to plant and grow sugar beets, and to deliver the sugar beet production to the processor;

(2) The processor's commitment to purchase the production stated in the contract; and

(3) A price or formula for a price based on third party data that will be paid to the producer for the production stated in the contract.

Thinning. The process of removing, either by machine or hand, a portion of the sugar beet plants to attain a desired plant population.

Ton. Two thousand (2,000) pounds avoirdupois.

2. Unit Division

In addition to the requirements of section 34 of the Basic Provisions, basic units may be divided into optional units only if you have a sugar beet processor contract that requires the processor to accept all production from a number of acres specified in the sugar beet processor contract. Acreage insured to fulfil a a sugar beet contract which provides that the processor will accept a designated amount of production or a combination of acreage and production will not be eligible for optional units.

3. Insurance Guarantees, Coverage Levels, and Prices for Determining Indemnities

(a) In addition to the requirements of section 3 (Insurance Guarantees, Coverage Levels, and Prices for Determining Indemnities) of the Basic Provisions (§ 457.8), you may select only one price election for all the sugar beets in the county insured under this policy.

(b) The production guarantees are progressive by stages, and increase at specified intervals to the final stage. The stages are:

(1) First stage, with a guarantee of 60 percent (60%) of the final stage production guarantee, extends from planting until:

(i) July 1 in Lassen, Modoc, Shasta and Siskiyou counties, California and all other States except Arizona; and

(ii) The earlier of thinning or 90 days after planting in Arizona and all other California counties.

(2) Final stage, with a guarantee of 100 percent (100%) of the final stage production guarantee, applies to all insured sugar beets that complete the first stage.

(c) The production guarantee will be expressed in standardized tons.

(d) Any acreage of sugar beets damaged in the first stage to the extent that growers in the area would not normally further care for the sugar beets will be deemed to have been destroyed, even though you may continue to care for it. The production guarantee for such acreage will not exceed the first stage production guarantee.

4. Contract Changes

In accordance with the provisions of section 4 (Contract Changes) of the Basic Provisions, the contract change date is April 30 preceding the cancellation date for counties with a July 15 or August 31 cancellation date and November 30 (December 17 for the 1998 crop year only) preceding the cancellation date for all other counties.

5. Cancellation and Termination Dates

In accordance with section 2 (Life of Policy, Cancellation, and Termination) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), the cancellation and termination dates are:

State and County	Cancellation date	Termination date
Arizona; and Imperial County, California.	August 31	August 31.
All California counties, except Imperial, Lassen, Modoc, Shasta and Siskiyou.	July 15	November 30.
All Other States, and Lassen, Modoc, Shasta and Siskiyou Counties, California.	March 15	March 15.

6. Annual Premium

In lieu of the premium computation method contained in section 7 (Annual Premium) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), the annual premium amount is computed by multiplying the final stage production guarantee by the price election, the premium rate, the insured acreage, your share at the time of planting, and any applicable premium adjustment factors contained in the Actuarial Table.

7. Insured Crop

(a) In accordance with section 8 (Insured Crop) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), the crop insured will be all the sugar beets in the county for which a premium rate is provided by the actuarial documents:

(1) In which you have a share;

(2) That are planted for harvest as sugar beets;

(3) That are grown under a sugar beet processor contract executed before the acreage reporting date and are not excluded from the processor contract at any time during the crop year; and

(4) That are not (unless allowed by the Special Provisions or by written agreement):

(i) Interplanted with another crop;

(ii) Planted into an established grass or legume; or

(iii) Planted prior to submitting a properly completed application.

(b) Sugar beet growers who are also processors may establish an insurable interest if they meet the following requirements:

(1) The processor must meet the definition of a ''processor'' in section 1 of these crop provisions and have a valid insurable interest in the sugar beet crop;

(2) The Board of Directors or officers of the processor must have duly promulgated a resolution that sets forth essentially the same terms as a sugar beet processor contract. Such resolution will be considered a sugar beet processing contract under the terms of the sugar beet crop insurance policy;

(3) The sales records of the processor showing the amount of sugar produced the previous year must be supplied to us to confirm the processor has produced and sold sugar in the past; and

(4) Our inspection of the processing facilities determines that they conform to the definition of processor contained in section 1 of these crop provisions.

8. Insurable Acreage

In addition to the provisions of section 9 (Insurable Acreage) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8):

(a) We will not insure any acreage planted to sugar beets:

(1) The preceding crop year, unless otherwise specified in the Special Provisions for the county;

(2) In any crop year following the discovery of rhizomania on the acreage, unless allowed by the Special Provisions or by written agreement; or

(3) That does not meet the rotation requirements shown in the Special Provisions;

(b) Any acreage of the insured crop damaged before the final planting date, (or within 30 days of initial planting for those counties without a final planting date) to the extent that growers in the area would normally not further care for the crop, must be replanted unless we agree that replanting is not practical.

9. Insurance Period

(a) In accordance with the provisions of section 11 (Insurance Period) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), the calendar date for the end of the insurance period is:

(1) July 15 in Arizona and in Imperial County, California;

(2) The last day of the 12th month after the insured crop was initially planted in all California counties except Imperial, Lassen, Modoc, Shasta and Siskiyou;

(3) October 31 in Lassen, Modoc, Shasta and Siskiyou Counties, California, and in Klamath County, Oregon;

(4) November 25 in Ohio;

(5) December 31 in New Mexico and Texas; and

(6) November 15 in all other States and counties.

(b) In addition to the provisions of section 11 (Insurance Period) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), regarding the end of the insurance period, the insurance period ends for all units when the production delivered to the processor equals the amount of production stated in the sugar beet processor contract.

10. Causes of Loss

In accordance with the provisions of section 12 (Causes of Loss) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), insurance is provided only against the following causes of loss that occur within the insurance period:

(a) Adverse weather conditions;

(b) Fire;

(c) Insects, but not damage due to insufficient or improper application of pest control measures;

(d) Plant disease, but not damage due to insufficient or improper application of disease control measures;

(e) Wildlife;

(f) Earthquake;

(g) Volcanic eruption; or

(h) Failure of the irrigation water supply, if caused by an insured peril that occurs during the insurance period.

11. Replanting Payments

(a) In accordance with section 13 (Replanting Payment) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), a replanting payment is allowed if the crop is damaged by an insurable cause of loss to the extent that the remaining stand will not produce at least 90 percent (90%) of the final stage production guarantee for the acreage and it is practical to replant.

(b) The maximum amount of the replanting payment per acre will be the lesser of 10 percent (10%) of the final stage production guarantee or one ton, multiplied by your price election, multiplied by your insured share.

(c) When sugar beets are replanted using a practice that is uninsurable for an original planting, our liability on the unit will be reduced by the amount of the replanting payment. The premium amount will not be reduced.

12. Duties In The Event of Damage or Loss

In accordance with the requirements of section 14 (Duties in the Event of Damage or Loss) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8):

(a) Representative samples of the unharvested crop must be at least 10 feet wide and extend the entire length of each field in the unit. The samples must not be harvested or destroyed until the earlier of our inspection or 15 days after harvest of the balance of the unit is completed; and

(b) You must provide a copy of your sugar beet processor contract or corporate resolution if you are the processor.

13. Settlement of Claim

(a) We will determine your loss on a unit basis. In the event you are unable to provide separate acceptable production records:

(1) For any optional unit, we will combine all optional units for which acceptable production records were not provided; or

(2) For any basic unit, we will allocate any commingled production to such units in proportion to our liability on the harvested acreage for each unit.

(b) In the event of loss or damage covered by this policy, we will settle your claim on any unit by:

(1) Multiplying the insured acreage by its respective production guarantee;

(2) Subtracting the total production to count from the result in paragraph (b)(1);

(3) Multiplying the result of paragraph (b)(2) by your price election; and

(4) Multiplying the result of paragraph (b)(3) by your share.

(c) The total production to count (in standardized tons) from all insurable acreage on the unit will include:

(1) All appraised production as follows:

(i) Not less than the production guarantee for acreage:

(A) That is abandoned;

(B) Put to another use without our consent;

(C) That is damaged solely by uninsured causes; or

(D) For which you fail to provide acceptable production records that are acceptable to us;

(ii) Production lost due to uninsured causes;

(iii) Unharvested production (unharvested production that is appraised prior to the earliest delivery date that the processor accepts harvested production will not be eligible for a conversion to standardized tons in accordance with section 13 (d) and (e));

(iv) Only appraised production in excess of the difference between the first and final stage production guarantee for acreage that does not qualify for the final stage guarantee will be counted, except that all production from acreage subject to section 13(c)(1) (i) and (ii) will be counted; and

(v) Potential production on insured acreage that you intend to put to another use or abandon, if you and we agree on the appraised amount of production. Upon such agreement, the insurance period for that acreage will end if you put the acreage to another use or abandon the crop. If agreement on the appraised amount of production is not reached:

(A) If you do not elect to continue to care for the crop, we may give you consent to put the acreage to another use if you agree to leave intact, and provide sufficient care for, representative samples of the crop in locations acceptable to us (The amount of production to count for such acreage will be based on the harvested production or appraisals from the samples at the time harvest should have occurred. If you do not leave the required samples intact, or you fail to provide sufficient care for the samples, our appraisal made prior to giving you consent to put the acreage to another use will be used to determine the amount of production to count); or

(B) If you elect to continue to care for the crop, the amount of production to count for the acreage will be the harvested production, or our reappraisal if additional damage occurs and the crop is not harvested; and

(2) All harvested production from the insurable acreage.

(d) Harvested production or unharvested production that is appraised after the earliest delivery date that the processor accepts harvested production and that meets the minimum acceptable standards contained in the sugar beet processor contract or corporate resolution will be converted to standardized tons by:

(1) Dividing the average percentage of raw sugar in such sugar beets by the raw sugar content percentage shown in the Special Provisions; and

(2) Multiplying the result (rounded to three places) by the number of tons of such sugar beets.

The average percentage of raw sugar will be determined from tests performed by the processor at the time of delivery. If individual tests of raw sugar content are not made at the time of delivery, the average percent of raw sugar may be based on the results of previous tests performed by the processor during the crop year if it is determined that such results are representative of the total production. If not representative, the average percent of raw sugar will equal the raw sugar content percent shown in the Special Provisions.

(e) Harvested production or unharvested production that is appraised after the earliest delivery date that the processor accepts harvested production and that does not meet the minimum acceptable standards contained in the sugar beet processor contract due to an insured peril will be converted to standardized tons by:

(1) Dividing the gross dollar value of all of the damaged sugar beets on the unit (including the value of cooperative stock, patronage refunds, etc.) by the local market price per pound on the earlier of the date such production is sold or the date of final inspection for the unit;

(2) Dividing that result by 2,000; and

(3) Dividing that result by the county average raw sugar factor contained in the Special Provisions for this purpose.

For example, assume that the total dollar value of the damaged sugar beets is $6,000.00; the local market price is $0.10; and the county average raw sugar factor is 0.15. The amount of production to count would be calculated as follows: (($6,000.00÷$0.10)÷2,000)÷0.15=200 tons.

14. Late and Prevented Planting

The late planting provisions contained in section 16 of the Basic Provisions are not applicable in California counties with a July 15, cancellation date.

15. Prevented Planting

(a) The prevented planting provision contained in sectino 17 of the Basic Provisions are not applicable in Califronia counties with a July 15, cancellation date.

(b) Except in those counties indicated in section 15(a), your prevented planting coverage will be 45 percent of your production guarantee for timely planted acreage. If you have limited or additional levels of coverage, as specified in 7 CFR part 400, subpart T, and pay an additional premium, you may increase your prevented planting coverage to a level specified in the actuarial documents.

[61 FR 58775, Nov. 19, 1996, as amended at 62 FR 63633, Dec. 2, 1997; 62 FR 65167, Dec. 10, 1997]

§457.110 Fig crop insurance provisions.

The Fig Crop Insurance Provisions for the 1999 and succeeding crop years are as follows:

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Federal Crop Insurance Corporation

Fig Crop Provisions

If a conflict exists among the policy provisions, the order of priority is as follows: (1) The Catastrophic Risk Protection Endorsement, if applicable; (2) the Special Provisions; (3) these Crop Provisions; and (4) the Basic Provisions with (1) controlling (2), etc.

1. Definitions

Harvest—The picking of the figs from the trees or ground by hand or machine for the purpose of removal from the orchard.

Manufacturing grade production— Production that meets the minimum grade standards and is defined as ''manufacturing grade'' by the Marketing Order for Dried Figs, as amended, which is in effect on the date insurance attaches.

Marketable figs— Figs that grade manufacturing grade or better in accordance with the Marketing Order for Dried Figs, as amended, which is in effect on the date insurance attaches.

Substandard production— Production that does not meet minimum grade standards and is defined as ''substandard'' by the Marketing Order for Dried Figs, as amended, which is in effect on the date insurance attaches.

2. Unit Division

(a) A basic unit, as defined in section 1 of the Basic Provisions, will be divided into additional basic units by each fig type designated in the Special Provisions.

(b) Provisions in the Basic Provisions that allow optional units by section, section equivalent, or FSA farm serial number and by irrigated and non-irrigated practices are not applicable. Optional units may be established only if each optional unit is located on non-contiguous land, unless otherwise allowed by written agreement.

3. Insurance Guarantees, Coverage Levels, and Prices for Determining Indemnities

In addition to the requirements under section 3 (Insurance Guarantees, Coverage Levels, and Prices for Determining Indemnities) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), you may select only one price election for each fig type designated in the Special Provisions, and insured in the county under this policy.

4. Contract Changes

The contract change date is October 31 preceding the cancellation date (see the provisions under section 4 (Contract Changes) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8)).

5. Cancellation and Termination Dates

The cancellation and termination dates are February 28.

6. Report of Acreage

By applying for fig crop insurance, you authorize us to have access to and to determine or verify your production and acreage from records maintained by the California Fig Advisory Board and the fig packer.

7. Insured Crop

The crop insured will be all the commercially grown dried figs that are grown in the county on insurable acreage, and for which a premium rate is provided by the actuarial documents:

(a) In which you have a share;

(b) That are grown for harvest as dried figs;

(c) That are irrigated;

(d) That have reached the seventh growing season after being set out; and

(e) For which acceptable production records for at least the previous crop year are provided;

(f) That are not figs:

(1) Grown on acreage with less than 90 percent of a stand based on the original planting pattern unless we agree, in writing, to insure such figs;

(2) Which we inspect and consider not acceptable;

(3) Grown for the crop year the application is filed unless inspected and accepted by us; or

(4) Grown on acreage acquired for the crop year unless such acreage has been inspected and accepted by us.

8. Insurance Period

In lieu of the provisions of section 11 (Insurance Period) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), insurance attaches on each unit the later of the date you submit your application or March 1 of the crop year and ends at the earliest of:

(a) Total destruction of the fig crop;

(b) The date harvest of the figs (by type) should have started on any acreage that will not be harvested;

(c) Harvest of the figs;

(d) Final adjustment of a loss;

(e) Abandonment of the crop; or

(f) October 31 of the crop year.

9. Causes of Loss

(a) In addition to the provisions under section 12 (Causes of Loss) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), any loss covered by this policy must occur within the insurance period. The specific causes of loss for figs are:

(1) Adverse weather conditions;

(2) Earthquake;

(3) Fire;

(4) Volcanic eruption;
(5) Wildlife; or
(6) Failure of the irrigation water supply.
(b) In addition to the causes of loss not insured against contained in section 12 (Causes of Loss) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), we will not insure against:
(1) Any loss of production due to fire, where weeds and other forms of undergrowth have not been controlled or tree pruning debris has not been removed from the grove; or
(2) The inability to market the fruit as a direct result of quarantine, boycott, or refusal of any entity to accept production.

10. Settlement of Claim

(a) We will determine your loss on a unit basis. In the event you are unable to provide records of production that are acceptable to us for any:
(1) Optional unit, we will combine all optional units for which acceptable records of production were not provided; or
(2) Basic unit, we will allocate any commingled production to such units in proportion to our liability on the harvested acreage for each unit.
(b) In the event of loss or damage covered by this policy, we will settle your claim by:
(1) Multiplying the insured acreage by the production guarantee;
(2) Subtracting from this the total production to count;
(3) Multiplying the remainder by your price election; and
(4) Multiplying this result by your share.
(c) The total production (pounds) to count from all insurable acreage on the unit will include all harvested and appraised marketable figs.
(1) Figs, which due to insurable causes, grade manufacturing grade will be adjusted by:
(i) Dividing the value per pound of the manufacturing grade production by the highest price election available for the insured type; and
(ii) Multiplying the result (not to exceed 1) by the number of pounds of such manufacturing grade production.
(2) Figs, which due to insurable causes, grade substandard and are delivered to the substandard pool will not be considered production to count, provided all the insured's substandard production is inspected by us and we give written consent to such delivery prior to delivery. If we do not give written consent prior to the delivery to the substandard pool, all production will be counted as undamaged marketable production. Substandard production for which we give written consent to you prior to delivery to the substandard pool, which is not delivered to the substandard pool, and is sold by you, will be considered production to count and adjusted as follows:
(i) Dividing the value per pound received for such substandard production by the highest price election available for the insured type; and
(ii) Multiplying the result (not to exceed 1) by the number of pounds of such substandard production.
(3) Appraised production to be counted will include:
(i) Potential production lost due to uninsured causes and failure to follow recognized good fig farming practices;
(ii) Not less than the production guarantee for the figs on any acreage:
(A) That is abandoned without our consent;
(B) Damaged solely by uninsured causes;
(c) If the figs are destroyed by you without our consent; or
(D) For which you fail to provide records of production that are acceptable to us;
(iii) Unharvested production which would be marketable if harvested; and
(iv) Potential production on insured acreage that you want to abandon and no longer care for if you and we agree on the appraised amount of production. Upon such agreement, the insurance period for that acreage will end if you abandon the crop. If agreement on the appraised amount of production is not reached:
(A) We may require you to continue to care for the crop so that a subsequent appraisal may be made or the crop harvested to determine actual production. You must notify us within three days of the date harvest should have started if the crop is not harvested; or
(B) You may elect to continue to care for the crop. We will determine the amount of production to count for the acreage using the harvested production or our reappraisal if the crop is not harvested.

11. Late and Prevented Planting

The late and prevented planting provisions of the Basic Provisions are not applicable.

[59 FR 9615, Mar. 1, 1994, as amended at 62 FR 65167, Dec. 10, 1997]

§457.111 Pear crop insurance provisions.

The pear crop insurance provisions for the 1999 and succeeding crop years are as follows:

FCIC Policies

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Federal Crop Insurance Corporation

Reinsured Policies

(Appropriate title for insurance provider)
Both FCIC and Reinsured Policies

Pear Crop Provisions

If a conflict exists among the policy provisions, the order of priority is as follows: (1) The Catastrophic Risk Protection Endorsement, if applicable; (2) the Special Provisions; (3) these Crop Provisions; and (4) the Basic Provisions with (1) controlling (2), etc.

1. Definitions

Direct marketing. Sale of the insured crop directly to consumers without the intervention of an intermediary such as a wholesaler, retailer, packer, processor, shipper, or buyer. Examples of direct marketing include selling through an on-farm or roadside stand, farmer's market, and permitting the general public to enter the field for the purpose of picking all or a portion of the crop.

Harvest. The picking of mature pears from the trees or the collecting of marketable pears from the ground.

Interplanted. Acreage on which two or more crops are planted in any form of alternating or mixed pattern.

Marketable. Pear production acceptable for processing or other human consumption even if failing to meet any U.S. or applicable state grading standard.

Ton. Two thousand (2,000) pounds avoirdupois.

Varietal group. Types of pears with similar characteristics that are grouped for insurance purposes as specified in the Special Provisions.

2. Unit Division

(a) Provisions in the Basic Provision that allow optional units by irrigated and non-irrigated practices are not applicable.

(b) Instead of establishing optional units by section, section equivalents, or FSA farm serial number optional units may be established if each optional unit is located on non-contiguous.

(c) In addition to, or instead of, establishing optional units by section, section equivalents, FSA farm serial number, or on non-contiguous land, optional units may be established by varietal group when provided for in the Special Provisions. The requirements of section 34(a)(1) of the Basic Provisions are not applicable for this method of unit division.

3. Insurance Guarantees, Coverage Levels, and Prices for Determining Indemnities

In addition to the requirements of section 3 (Insurance Guarantees, Coverage Levels, and Prices for Determining Indemnities) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8):

(a) You may select only one price election for all the pears in the county insured under this policy unless the Special Provisions provide different price elections by varietal group, in which case you may select one price election for each varietal group designated in the Special Provisions. The price elections you choose for each varietal group must have the same percentage relationship to the maximum price offered by us for each varietal group. For example, if you choose one hundred percent (100%) of the maximum price election for one varietal group, you must also choose one hundred percent (100%) of the maximum price election for all other varietal groups.

(b) You must report, by the production reporting date designated in section 3 (Insurance Guarantees, Coverage Levels, and Prices for Determining Indemnities) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), by varietal group:

(1) Any damage, removal of trees, change in practices or any other circumstance that may reduce the expected yield below the yield upon which the insurance guarantee is based, and the number of affected acres;

(2) The number of bearing trees on insurable and uninsurable acreage;

(3) The age of the trees and the planting pattern; and

(4) For the first year of insurance for acreage interplanted with another perennial crop, and any time the planting pattern of such acreage is changed:

(i) The age of the interplanted crop, and type if applicable;

(ii) The planting pattern; and

(iii) Any other information that we request in order to establish your approved yield. We will reduce the yield used to establish your production guarantee as necessary, based on our estimate of the effect of the following: interplanted perennial crop; removal of trees; damage; change in practices or any other circumstance on the yield potential of the insured crop. If you fail to notify us of any circumstance that may reduce your yields from previous levels, we will reduce your production guarantee as necessary at any time that we become aware of the circumstance.

4. Contract Changes

In accordance with section 4 (Contract Changes) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), the contract change date is October 31 preceding the cancellation date for states with a January 31 cancellation date and August 31 preceding the cancellation date for all other states.

5. Cancellation and Termination Dates

In accordance with section 2 (Life of Policy, Cancellation, and Termination) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), the cancellation and termination dates are:

States	Cancellation and termination dates
California	January 31.
All other states	November 20.

6. Insured Crop

In accordance with section 8 (Insured Crop) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), the crop insured will be all the pears in the county for which a premium rate is provided by the actuarial documents:

(a) In which you have a share;

(b) That are of varieties adapted to the area;

(c) That are grown on trees that have produced an average of at least five (5) tons of pears per acre in at least one of the four previous crop years unless the Special Provisions or a written agreement establishes a lower production level; and

(d) That are grown in an orchard that, if inspected, is considered acceptable by us.

7. Insurable Acreage

In lieu of the provisions in section 9 (Insurable Acreage) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), that prohibit insurance attaching to a crop planted with another crop, pears interplanted with another perennial crop are insurable unless we inspect the acreage and determine that it does not meet the requirements contained in your policy.

8. Insurance Period

(a) In accordance with the provisions of section 11 (Insurance Period) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8):

(1) Coverage begins:

(i) In California, on February 1 of each crop year, except that for the year of application, if your application is received after January 22 but prior to February 1, insurance will attach on the 10th day after your properly completed application is received in our local office, unless we inspect the acreage during the 10 day period and determine that it does not meet insurability requirements. You must provide any information that we require for the crop or to determine the condition of the orchard; or

(ii) In all other states, on November 21 of each crop year, except that for the year of application, if your application is received after November 11 but prior to November 21, insurance will attach on the 10th day after your properly completed application is received in our local office, unless we inspect the acreage during the 10 day period and determine that it does not meet insurability requirements. You must provide any information that we require for the crop or to determine the condition of the orchard.

(2) The calendar date for the end of the insurance period for each crop year is:

(i) September 15 for Bartlett (green and red) and Star Crimson (Crimson Red) varietal groups; or

(ii) October 15 for all other varietal groups.

(b) In addition to the provisions of section 11 (Insurance Period) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8):

(1) If you acquire an insurable share in any insurable acreage after coverage begins but on or before the acreage reporting date for the crop year, and after an inspection we consider the acreage acceptable, insurance will be considered to have attached to such acreage on the calendar date for the beginning of the insurance period.

(2) If you relinquish your insurable interest on any insurable acreage of pears on or before the acreage reporting date of any crop year, insurance will not be considered to have attached to, and no premium will be due, and no indemnity paid, for such acreage for that crop year unless:

(i) A transfer of coverage and right to an indemnity, or a similar form approved by us, is completed by all affected parties;

(ii) We are notified by you or the transferee in writing of such transfer on or before the acreage reporting date; and

(iii) The transferee is eligible for crop insurance.

9. Causes of Loss

(a) In accordance with the provisions of section 12 (Causes of Loss) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), insurance is provided only against the following causes of loss that occur within the insurance period:

(1) Adverse weather conditions;

(2) Fire, unless weeds and other forms of undergrowth have not been controlled or pruning debris has not been removed from the orchard;

(3) Earthquake;

(4) Volcanic eruption; or

(5) Failure of the irrigation water supply, if caused by an insured peril that occurs during the insurance period.

(b) In addition to the causes of loss excluded in section 12 (Causes of Loss) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), we will not insure against damage or loss of production due to:

(1) Disease or insect infestation, unless adverse weather:

(i) Prevents the proper application of control measures or causes properly applied control measures to be ineffective; or

(ii) Causes disease or insect infestation for which no effective control mechanism is available.

(2) Failure of the fruit to color properly; or

(3) Inability to market the pears for any reason other than actual physical damage from an insurable cause specified in this section. For example, we will not pay you an indemnity if you are unable to market due to quarantine, boycott, or refusal of any person to accept production.

10. Duties in the Event of Damage or Loss

In addition to the requirements of section 14 (Duties in the Event of Damage or Loss) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), the following will apply:

(a) You must notify us within 3 days of the date harvest should have started if the crop will not be harvested.

(b) You must notify us at least 15 days before any production from any unit will be sold by direct marketing. We will conduct an appraisal that will be used to determine your production to count for production that is sold by direct marketing. If damage occurs after this appraisal, we will conduct an additional appraisal. These appraisals, and any acceptable records provided by you, will be used to determine your production to count. Failure to give timely notice that production will be sold by direct marketing will result in an appraised amount of production to count of not less than the production guarantee per acre if such failure results in our inability to make the required appraisal.

(c) If you intend to claim an indemnity on any unit, you must notify us at least 15 days prior to the beginning of harvest if you previously gave notice in accordance with section 14 of the Basic Provisions (§ 457.8), so that we may inspect the damaged production. You must not sell or dispose of the damaged crop until after we have given you written consent to do so. If you fail to meet the requirements of this section, and such failure results in our inability to inspect the damaged production, all such production will be considered undamaged and included as production to count.

11. Settlement of Claim

(a) We will determine your loss on a unit basis. In the event you are unable to provide separate, acceptable production records:

(1) For any optional unit, we will combine all optional units for which such production records were not provided; or

(2) For any basic unit, we will allocate any commingled production to such units in proportion to our liability on the harvested acreage for each unit.

(b) In the event of loss or damage covered by this policy, we will settle your claim by:

(1) Multiplying the insured acreage for each varietal group if applicable, by its respective production guarantee;

(2) Multiplying the results of section 11(b)(1) by the respective price election for each varietal group, if applicable;

(3) Totaling the results of section 11(b)(2);

(4) Multiplying the total production to be counted of each varietal group, if applicable, by the respective price election;

(5) Totaling the results of section 11(b)(4);

(6) Subtracting this result of section 11(b)(5) from the result of section 11(b)(3); and

(7) Multiplying the result of section 11(b)(6) by your share.

(c) The total production to count (in tons) from all insurable acreage on the unit will include:

(1) All appraised production as follows:

(i) Not less than the production guarantee per acre for acreage:

(A) That is abandoned;

(B) That is sold by direct marketing if you fail to meet the requirements contained in section 10;

(C) That is damaged solely by uninsured causes; or

(D) For which you fail to provide production records that are acceptable to us;

(ii) Production lost due to uninsured causes;

(iii) Unharvested production; and

(iv) Potential production on insured acreage that you intend to abandon or no longer care for, if you and we agree on the appraised amount of production. Upon such agreement, the insurance period for that acreage will end. If you do not agree with our appraisal, we may defer the claim only if you agree to continue to care for the crop. We will then make another appraisal when you notify us of further damage or that harvest is general in the area unless you harvested the crop, in which case we will use the harvested production. If you do not continue to care for the crop, our appraisal made prior to deferring the claim will be used to determine the production to count; and

(2) For all states except California, all harvested and appraised marketable pear production from the insurable acreage.

(3) For California, all harvested and appraised production that:

(i) Meets the standards for first grade canning as defined by the California Pear Advisory Board or for U.S. Number 1 as defined by the United States Standards for Grades of Summer and Fall Pears, or Pears for Processing, or for U.S. Extra Number 1 or U.S. Number 1 as defined by the United States Standards for Grades of Winter Pears;

(ii) Is accepted by a processor for canning or packing; or

(iii) Is marketable for any purpose. However, if the pears are damaged by an insured cause, the production to count will be reduced by the greater of the following amounts:

(A) The excess over ten percent (10%) of pears that are size 180 or smaller for varieties other than Forelle, Seckel or Winter Nelis; or

(B) The result of dividing the value per ton of such pears by the highest price election for the insured varietal group, subtracting this result from 1.000, and multiplying this difference (if positive) by the number of tons of such pears.

12. Late and Prevented Planting

The late and prevented planting provisions of the Basic Provisions are not applicable.

13. Pear Quality Adjustment Endorsement

(a) This endorsement applies to any crop year: *Provided,*

(1) The insured pears are located in a State other than California and the actuarial documents designate a premium rate for this endorsement;

(2) You have not elected to insure your pears under the Catastrophic Risk Protection (CAT) Endorsement;

(3) You elected it on your application or other form approved by us, and did so on or before the sales closing date for the initial crop year for which you wish it to be effective. By doing so, you agreed to pay the additional premium designated in the actuarial documents for this optional coverage; and

(4) You or we did not cancel it in writing on or before the cancellation date. Your election of CAT coverage for any crop year after this endorsement is effective will be considered as notice of cancellation by you.

(b) If the pear production is damaged by hail and if eleven percent (11%) or more of the harvested and appraised production does not grade at least U.S. No. 2 in accordance with applicable United States Standards for Grades of Summer and Fall Pears, United States Standards for Grades of Winter Pears, or United States Standards for Grades of Pears for Processing, as applicable, due solely to hail, the amount of production to count will be reduced as follows:

(1) By two percent (2%) for each full one percent (1%) in excess of ten percent (10%), when eleven percent (11%) through sixty percent (60%) of the pears fail the grade standard; or

(2) By one hundred percent (100%) when more than sixty percent (60%) of the pears fail the grade standard.

The difference between the reduced production determined in section 13(b) and the total production will be considered as cull production.

(c) Pears that are knocked to the ground by wind or that are frozen and cannot be packed or marketed as fresh pears will be considered one hundred percent (100%) cull production.

(d) Marketable production that grades less than U.S. No. 2 due to causes not covered by this endorsement will not be reduced.

(e) Fifteen percent (15%) of all production considered as cull production in accordance with section 13 (b) and (c) will be production to count.

[61 FR 57580, Nov. 7, 1996; 62 FR 2007, Jan. 15, 1997; 62 FR 65167, Dec. 10, 1997]

§457.112 Hybrid sorghum seed crop insurance provisions.

The Hybrid Sorghum Seed Crop Insurance Provisions for the 1998 and succeeding crop years are as follows:

FCIC policies:

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Federal Crop Insurance Corporation

Reinsured Policies

(Appropriate title for insurance provider)
Both FCIC and Reinsured Policies

Hybrid Sorghum Seed Crop Provisions

If a conflict exists among the policy provisions, the order of priority is as follows:

(1) The Catastrophic Risk Protection Endorsement, if applicable; (2) the Special Provisions; (3) these Crop Provisions; and (4) the Basic Provisions, (§457.8) with (1) controlling (2), etc.

1. Definitions

Adjusted yield. An amount determined by multiplying the county yield by the coverage level factor.

Amount of insurance per acre. A dollar amount determined by multiplying the adjusted yield by the price election you select and subtracting any minimum guaranteed payment, not to exceed the total compensation specified in the hybrid sorghum seed processor contract. If your hybrid sorghum seed processor contract contains a minimum guaranteed payment that is stated in bushels, we will convert that value to dollars by multiplying it by the price election you selected.

Approved yield. In lieu of the definition contained in the Basic Provisions, an amount FCIC determines to be representative of the yield that the female parent plants are expected to produce when grown under a specific production practice. FCIC will establish the approved yield based upon records provided by the seed company and other information it deems appropriate.

Bushel. Fifty-six pounds avoirdupois of the insured crop.

Certified seed test. A warm germination test performed on clean seed according to specifications of the ''Rules for Testing Seeds'' of the Association of Official Seed Analysts.

Commercial hybrid sorghum seed. The offspring produced by crossing a male and female parent plant, each having a different genetic character. This offspring is the product intended for use by an agricultural producer to produce a commercial field sorghum crop for grain or forage.

County yield. An amount contained in the actuarial documents that is established by FCIC to represent the yield that a producer of hybrid sorghum seed would be expected to produce if the acreage had been planted to commercial field sorghum.

Coverage level factor. A factor contained in the Special Provisions to adjust the county

yield for commercial field sorghum to reflect the higher value of hybrid sorghum seed.

Dollar value per bushel. An amount that determines the value of any seed production to count. It is determined by dividing the amount of insurance per acre by the result of multiplying the approved yield by the coverage level percentage, expressed as a decimal.

Female parent plants. Sorghum plants that are grown for the purpose of producing commercial hybrid sorghum seed and are male sterile.

Field run. Commercial hybrid sorghum seed production before it has been processed or screened.

Good farming practices. In addition to the definition contained in the Basic Provisions, good farming practices include those practices required by the hybrid sorghum seed processor contract.

Harvest. Combining, threshing or picking of the female parent plants to obtain commercial hybrid sorghum seed.

Hybrid sorghum seed processor contract. An agreement executed in writing between the hybrid sorghum seed crop producer and a seed company containing, at a minimum:

(a) The producer's promise to plant and grow male and female parent plants, and to deliver all commercial hybrid sorghum seed produced from such plants to the seed company;

(b) The seed company's promise to purchase the commercial hybrid sorghum seed produced by the producer; and

(c) Either a fixed price per unit of measure (bushels, hundredweight, etc.) of the commercial hybrid sorghum seed or a formula to determine the value of such seed. Any formula for establishing the value must be based on data provided by a public third party that establishes or provides pricing information to the general public, based on prices paid in the open market (*e.g.,* commodity futures exchanges), to be acceptable for the purpose of this policy.

Inadequate germination. Germination of less than 80 percent of the commercial hybrid sorghum seed as determined by using a certified seed test.

Insurable interest. Your share of the financial loss that occurs in the event seed production is damaged by a cause of loss specified in section 10.

Local market price. The cash price offered by buyers for any production from the female parent plants that is not considered commercial hybrid sorghum seed under the terms of this policy.

Male parent plants. Sorghum plants grown for the purpose of pollinating female parent plants.

Minimum guaranteed payment. A minimum amount (usually stated in dollars or bushels) specified in your hybrid sorghum seed processor contract that will be paid or credited to you by the seed company regardless of the quantity of seed produced.

Non-seed production. Production that does not qualify as seed production because of inadequate germination.

Planted acreage. In addition to the definition contained in the Basic Provisions, the insured crop must be planted in rows wide enough to permit mechanical cultivation, unless provided by the Special Provisions or by written agreement.

Planting pattern. The arrangement of the rows of the male and female parent plants in a field. An example of a planting pattern is four consecutive rows of female parent plants followed by two consecutive rows of male parent plants.

Practical to replant. In addition to the definition contained in the Basic Provisions, practical to replant applies to either the female or male parent plant. It will not be considered practical to replant unless production from the replanted acreage can be delivered under the terms of the hybrid sorghum seed processor contract, or the seed company agrees that it will accept the production from the replanted acreage.

Prevented planting. In addition to the definition contained in the Basic Provisions, prevented planting applies to the female and male parent plants. The male parent plants must be planted in accordance with the requirements of the hybrid sorghum seed processor contract to be considered planted.

Sample. For the purpose of the certified seed test, at least 3 pounds of randomly selected field run sorghum seed for each type or variety of commercial hybrid sorghum seed grown on the unit.

Seed company. A business enterprise that possesses all licenses for marketing commercial hybrid sorghum seed required by the state in which it is domiciled or operates, and which possesses facilities with enough storage and drying capacity to accept and process the insured crop within a reasonable amount of time after harvest. If the seed company is the insured, it must also be a corporation.

Seed production. All seed produced by female parent plants with a germination rate of at least 80 percent as determined by a certified seed test.

Type. Grain sorghum, forage sorghum, or sorghum sudan parent plants.

Variety. The name, number or code assigned to a specific genetic cross by the seed company or the Special Provisions for the insured crop in the county.

2. Unit Division

(a) For any processor contract that stipulates the amount of production to be delivered:

(1) In lieu of the definition of ''basic unit'' contained in the Basic Provisions, a basic unit will consist of all acreage planted to the

insured crop in the county that will be used to fulfill a hybrid sorghum seed processor contract;

(2) There will be no more than one basic unit for all production contracted with each processor contract;

(3) In accordance with section 12, all production from any basic unit in excess of the amount under contract will be included as production to count if such production is applied to any other basic unit for which the contracted amount has not been fulfilled; and

(4) Optional units will not be established.

(b) For any processor contract that stipulates a number of acres to be planted, the provisions in the Basic Provisions that allow optional units by irrigated and non-irrigated practices are not applicable.

3. Insurance Guarantees, Coverage Levels, and Prices for Determining Indemnities

(a) In addition to the requirements of section 3 of the Basic Provisions, you may select only one price election for all the hybrid sorghum seed in the county insured under this policy unless the Special Provisions provide different price elections by type or variety, in which case you may elect one price election for each hybrid sorghum seed type or variety designated in the Special Provisions. The price election you choose for each type or variety must have the same percentage relationship to the maximum price offered by us for each type or variety. For example, if you choose 100 percent of the maximum price election for one specific type or variety, you must also choose 100 percent of the maximum price election for all other types or varieties.

(b) The production reporting requirements contained in section 3 of the Basic Provisions are not applicable to this contract.

4. Contract Changes

In accordance with section 4 of the Basic Provisions, the contract change date is November 30 preceding the cancellation date.

5. Cancellation and Termination Dates

In accordance with section 2 of the Basic Provisions, the cancellation and termination dates are March 15.

6. Report of Acreage

In addition to the requirements of section 6 of the Basic Provisions, you must:

(a) Report by type and variety, the location and insurable acreage of the insured crop;

(b) Report any acreage that is uninsured, including that portion of the total acreage occupied by male parent plants; and

(c) Certify that you have a hybrid sorghum seed processor contract and report the amount, if any, of any minimum guaranteed payment.

7. Insured Crop

(a) In accordance with section 8 of the Basic Provisions, the crop insured will be all the female parent plants in the county for which a premium rate is provided by the actuarial documents:

(1) In which you have a share;

(2) That are grown under a hybrid sorghum seed processor contract executed before the acreage reporting date;

(3) That are planted for harvest as commercial hybrid sorghum seed in accordance with the requirements of the hybrid sorghum seed processor contract and the production management practices of the seed company; and

(4) That are not (unless allowed by the Special Provisions or by written agreement):

(i) Planted with a mixture of female and male parent seed in the same row;

(ii) Planted for any purpose other than for commercial hybrid sorghum seed;

(iii) Interplanted with another crop; or

(iv) Planted into an established grass or legume.

(b) An instrument in the form of a ''lease'' under which you retain control of the acreage on which the insured crop is grown and that provides for delivery of the crop under substantially the same terms as a hybrid sorghum seed processor contract will be treated as a contract under which you have an insurable interest in the crop.

(c) A commercial hybrid sorghum seed producer who is also a commercial hybrid sorghum seed company may be able to insure the hybrid sorghum seed crop if the following requirements are met:

(1) The seed company has an insurable interest in the hybrid sorghum seed crop;

(2) Prior to the sales closing date, the Board of Directors of the seed company has executed and adopted a corporate resolution containing the same terms as an acceptable hybrid sorghum seed processor contract. This corporate resolution will be considered a contract under the terms of this policy;

(3) Sales records for at least the previous years' seed production must be provided to confirm that the seed company has produced and sold seed. If such records are not available, the crop may be insured under the Coarse Grains Crop Provisions with a written agreement; and

(4) Our inspection reveals that the storage and drying facilities satisfy the definition of a seed company.

(d) Any of the insured crop that is under contract with different seed companies may be insured under separate policies with different insurance providers provided all acreage of the insured crop in the county is insured. If you elect to insure the insured crop with different insurance providers, you agree

to pay separate administrative fees for each insurance policy.

8. Insurable Acreage

In addition to the provisions of section 9 of the Basic Provisions, we will not insure any acreage of the insured crop:

(a) Planted and occupied exclusively by male parent plants;

(b) Not in compliance with the rotation requirements contained in the Special Provisions or, if applicable, required by the hybrid sorghum seed processor contract; or

(c) If either the female or male parent plants are damaged before the final planting date and we determine that insured crop is practical to replant but it is not replanted.

9. Insurance Period

(a) In addition to the provisions of section 11 of the Basic Provisions, insurance attaches upon completion of planting of:

(1) The female parent plant seed on or before the final planting date designated in the Special Provisions, except as allowed in section 16 of the Basic Provisions; and

(2) The male parent plant seed.

(b) In accordance with the provisions of section 11 of the Basic Provisions, the calendar date for the end of the insurance period is the November 30 immediately following planting.

10. Causes of Loss

(a) In accordance with the provisions of section 12 of the Basic Provisions, insurance is provided only against the following causes of loss that occur during the insurance period:

(1) Adverse weather conditions;

(2) Fire;

(3) Insects, but not damage due to insufficient or improper application of pest control measures;

(4) Plant disease, but not damage due to insufficient or improper application of disease control measures;

(5) Wildlife;

(6) Earthquake;

(7) Volcanic eruption; or

(8) Failure of the irrigation water supply, if due to a cause of loss contained in section 10(a) (1) through (7) that occurs during the insurance period.

(b) In addition to the causes of loss excluded by section 12 of the Basic Provisions, we will not insure against any loss of production due to:

(1) The use of unadapted, incompatible, or genetically deficient male or female parent plant seed;

(2) Frost or freeze after the date set by the Special Provisions;

(3) Failure to follow the requirements stated in the hybrid sorghum seed processor contract and production management practices of the seed company;

(4) Inadequate germination, even if resulting from an insured cause of loss, unless you have provided adequate notice as required by section 11(b)(1); or

(5) Failure to plant the male parent plant seed at a time or in a manner sufficient to assure adequate pollination of the female parent plants, unless you are prevented from planting the male parent plant seed by an insured cause of loss.

11. Duties In The Event of Damage or Loss

(a) In accordance with the requirements of section 14 of the Basic Provisions, you must leave representative samples of at least one complete planting pattern of the male and female parent plant rows that extend the entire length of each field in the unit. If you are going to destroy any acreage of the insured crop that will not be harvested, the samples must not be destroyed until after our inspection.

(b) In addition to the requirements of section 14 of the Basic Provisions:

(1) You must give us notice of probable loss at least 15 days before the beginning of harvest if you anticipate inadequate germination on any unit; and

(2) You must provide a completed copy of your hybrid sorghum seed processor contract unless we have determined it has already been provided by the seed company, and the seed company certifies that such contract is used for all its producers without any waivers or amendments.

12. Settlement of Claim

(a) We will determine your loss on a unit basis. In the event you are unable to provide separate acceptable production records:

(1) For any optional units, we will combine all optional units for which such production records were not provided; or

(2) For any basic units, we will allocate any commingled production to such units in proportion to our liability on the harvested acreage for the units.

(b) You will not receive an indemnity payment on a unit if the seed company refuses to provide us with records we require to determine the dollar value per bushel of production for each variety.

(c) In the event of loss or damage covered by this policy, we will settle your claim on any unit by:

(1) Multiplying the insured acreage by its respective amount of insurance per acre, by type and variety if applicable;

(2) Totaling the results of section 12(c)(1) if there are more than one type or variety;

(3) Multiplying the total seed production to count (see section 12(d)) for each type and variety of commercial hybrid sorghum seed

by the applicable dollar value per bushel for that type or variety;

(4) Multiplying the total non-seed production to count (see section 12(e)) for each type and variety by the applicable local market price determined on the earlier of the date the non-seed production is sold or the date of final inspection;

(5) Totaling the results of sections 12(c)(3) and 12(c)(4) by type and variety;

(6) Subtracting the result of section 12(c)(5) from the result of section 12(c)(1) if there is only one type or variety, or subtracting the result of 12(c)(5) from the result of section 12(c)(2) if there are more than one type or variety; and

(7) Multiplying the result of section 12(c)(6) by your share.

For example:

You have a 100 percent share in 50 acres insured for the development of type ''A'' hybrid sorghum seed in the unit, with an amount of insurance per acre guarantee of $361 (county yield of 170 bushels times a coverage level factor of .867 for the 65 percent coverage level, times a price election of $2.45 per bushel, minus the minimum guaranteed payment of zero). Your seed production was 1,400 bushels and the dollar value per bushel was $3.47. Your non-seed production was 100 bushels with a local market value of $2.00 per bushel. Your indemnity would be calculated as follows:

(1) 50 acres×$361=$18,050 amount of insurance guarantee;

(3) 1,400 bushels×$3.47=$4,858 value of seed production;

(4) 100 bushels of non-seed×$2.00=$200 of non-seed production;

(5) $4,858+$200=$5,058;

(6) $18,050−$5,058=$12,992; and

(7) $12,992×100 percent share=$12,992 indemnity payment.

You also have a 100 percent share in 50 acres insured for the development of type ''B'' hybrid sorghum seed in the unit, with an amount of insurance per acre guarantee of $340 (county yield of 160 bushels times a coverage level factor of .867 for the 65 percent coverage level, times a price election of $2.45 per bushel, minus the minimum guaranteed payment of zero). You harvested 1,200 bushels and the dollar value per bushel for the harvested amount was $4.63. You also harvested 200 bushels of non-seed with a market value of $2.00 per bushel. Your indemnity would be calculated as follows:

(1) 50 acres×$361=$18,050 amount of insurance guarantee for type ''A'' and 50 acres×$340=$17,000 amount of insurance guarantee for type ''B'';

(2) $18,050+$17,000=$35,050 amount of insurance guarantee;

(3) 1,400 bushels×$3.47=$4,858 value of seed production for type ''A'' and 1,200 bushels×$4.63=$5,556 value of seed production for type ''B'';

(4) 100 bushels of non-seed×$2.00=$200 of non-seed production for type ''A'' and 200 bushels of non-seed×$2.00=$400 of non-seed production for type ''B''

(5) $4,858+$200+$5,556+$400=$11,014 value of production to count;

(6) $35,050−$11,014=$24,036; and

(7) $24,036×100 percent share=$24,036 indemnity payment.

(d) Production to be counted as seed production will include:

(1) All appraised production as follows:

(i) Not less than the amount of insurance per acre for acreage:

(A) That is abandoned;

(B) Put to another use without our consent;

(C) That is damaged solely by uninsured causes; or

(D) For which you fail to provide acceptable production records;

(ii) Production lost due to uninsured causes;

(iii) Mature unharvested production with a germination rate of at least 80 percent of the commercial hybrid sorghum seed as determined by a certified seed test. Any such production may be adjusted in accordance with section 12(f);

(iv) Immature appraised production;

(v) Potential production on insured acreage that you intend to put to another use or abandon, if you and we agree on the appraised amount of production. Upon such agreement, the insurance period for that acreage will end when you put the acreage to another use or abandon the crop. If agreement on the appraised amount of production is not reached:

(A) If you do not elect to continue to care for the crop, we may give you consent to put the acreage to another use if you agree to leave intact, and provide sufficient care for, representative samples of the crop in locations acceptable to us (The amount of production to count for such acreage will be based on the harvested production or appraisals from the samples at the time harvest should have occurred. If you do not leave the required samples intact, or fail to provide sufficient care for the samples, our appraisal made prior to giving you consent to put the acreage to another use will be used to determine the amount of production to count); or

(B) If you elect to continue to care for the crop, the amount of production to count for the acreage will be the harvested production, or our reappraisal if additional damage occurs and the crop is not harvested; and

(2) Harvested production that you deliver as commercial hybrid sorghum seed to the seed company stated in your hybrid sorghum seed processor contract, regardless of quality, unless the production has inadequate germination.

(e) Production to be counted as non-seed production will include all harvested or mature appraised production that does not qualify as seed production to count as specified in section 12(d). Any such production may be adjusted in accordance with section 12(f).

(f) For the purpose of determining the quantity of mature production:

(1) Commercial hybrid sorghum seed production will be:

(i) Increased 0.12 percent for each 0.1 percentage point of moisture below 13.0 percent; or

(ii) Decreased 0.12 percent for each 0.1 percentage point of moisture in excess of 13.0 percent.

(2) When records of commercial hybrid sorghum seed production provided by the seed company have been adjusted to a basis of 13.0 percent moisture and 56 pound avoirdupois bushels, section 12(f)(1) above will not apply to harvested production. In such cases, records of the seed company will be used to determine the amount of production to count, provided that the moisture and weight of such production are calculated on the same basis as that used to determine the approved yield.

13. Prevented Planting

Your prevented planting coverage will be 60 percent of your amount of insurance for timely planted acreage. If you have limited or additional levels of coverage as specified in 7 CFR part 400, subpart T, and pay an additional premium, you may increase your prevented planting coverage to a level specified in the actuarial documents.

[62 FR 65318, Dec. 12, 1997]

§ 457.113 Coarse grains crop insurance provisions.

The coarse grains crop insurance provisions for the 1998 and succeeding crop year are as follows:

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Federal Crop Insurance Corporation

Coarse Grains Crop Provisions

If a conflict exists among the policy provisions, the order of priority is as follows: (1) The Catastrophic Risk Protection Endorsement, if applicable; (2) the Special Provisions; (3) these Crop Provisions; and (4) the Basic Provisions with (1) controlling (2), etc.

1. Definitions

Coarse grains— Corn, grain sorghum, and soybeans.

Grain sorghum— The crop defined as sorghum under the United States Grain Standards Act.

Harvest— Combining, threshing, or picking the insured crop for grain, or cutting for hay, silage, or fodder.

Local market price— The cash grain price per bushel for the U.S. No. 2 yellow corn, U.S. No. 2 grain sorghum, or U.S. No. 1 soybeans, offered by buyers in the area in which you normally market the insured crop. The local market price will reflect the maximum limits of quality deficiencies allowable for the U.S. No. 2 grade for yellow corn and grain sorghum, or U.S. No. 1 grade for soybeans. Factors not associated with grading under the Official United States Standards for Grain, including but not limited to protein and oil, will not be considered.

Planted acreage—In addition to the definition contained in the Basic Provisions, coarse grains must initially be planted in rows (corn must be planted in rows far enough apart to permit mechanical cultivation), unless otherwise provided by the Special Provisions, actuarial documents, or by written agreement.

Production guarantee(*per acre*)—In lieu of the definition contained in the Basic Provisions, the number of bushels (tons for corn insured a silage) determined by multiplying the approved actual production history (APH) yield per acre, calculated in accordance with 7 CFR part 400, subpart G, by the coverage level percentage you elect.

Silage— A product that results from severing the plant from the land and chopping it for the purpose of livestock feed.

Ton— Two thousand (2000) pounds avoirdupois.

2. Insurance Guarantees, Coverage Levels, and Prices for Determining Indemnities

(a) In addition to the requirements of section 3 (Insurance Guarantees, Coverage Levels, and Prices for Determining Indemnities) of the Basic Provisions (§ 457.8) you may select:

(1) For grain sorghum and soybeans, only one price election for each crop in the county insured under this policy; and

(2) For corn, only one price election for all the corn in the county insured as grain under this policy, and only one price election for all the corn in the county insured as silage under this policy. The price elections you choose for grain and silage must have the same percentage relationship to the maximum price election offered by us for grain and silage. For example, if you choose one hundred percent (100%) of the maximum grain price election and you also insure corn on a silage basis, you must choose one hundred percent (100%) of the maximum silage price election.

(b) For corn only, if you harvest the crop in a manner other than the manner you reported (for example, you reported grain but harvested as silage) and you did not select a price election for the type harvested, we will

assign a price election for the type harvested that bears the same percentage relationship to the maximum price election you selected for the type reported (for example, if you selected a grain price election in the amount of eighty percent (80%) of the maximum price election for grain and you did not select a silage price election, we will assign a silage price election in the amount of eighty percent (80%) of the maximum price election for silage specified in the Special Provisions if you harvest for silage). This assigned price election will be used only to determine the dollar value of production to count for indemnity purposes and will not be used to determine the amount of insurance or premium.

3. Contract Changes

The contract change date is November 30 (December 17 for the 1998 crop year only) preceding the cancellation date (see the provisions of Section 4 (Contract Changes) of the Basic Provisions).

4. Cancellation and Termination Dates

In accordance with section 2 of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), the cancellation and termination dates are:

State and county	Cancellation and termination dates
(a) For corn and grain sorghum:	
Val Verde, Edwards, Kerr, Kendall, Bexar, Wilson, Karnes, Goliad, Victoria, and Jackson Counties, Texas, and all Texas counties lying south thereof.	January 15.
El Paso, Hudspeth, Culberson, Reeves, Loving, Winkler, Ector, Upton, Reagan, Sterling, Coke, Tom Green, Concho, McCulloch, San Saba, Mills, Hamilton, Bosque, Johnson, Tarrant, Wise, Cooke Counties, Texas, and all Texas counties lying south and east thereof to and including Terrell, Crockett, Sutton, Kimble, Gillespie, Blanco, Comal, Guadalupe, Gonzales, De Witt, Lavaca, Colorado, Wharton, and Matagorda Counties, Texas.	February 15.
Alabama; Arizona; Arkansas; California; Florida; Georgia; Louisiana; Mississippi; Nevada; North Carolina; and South Carolina.	February 28.
All other Texas counties and all other states	March 15.
(b) For soybeans:	
Jackson, Victoria, Goliad, Bee, Live Oak, McMullen, LaSalle, and Dimmit Counties, Texas and all Texas counties lying south thereof.	February 15.
Alabama; Arizona; Arkansas; California; Florida; Georgia; Louisiana; Mississippi; Nevada; North Carolina; and South Carolina; and El Paso, Hudspeth, Culberson, Reeves, Loving, Winkler, Ector, Upton, Reagan, Sterling, Coke, Tom Green, Concho, McCulloch, San Saba, Mills, Hamilton, Bosque, Johnson, Tarrant, Wise, Cooke Counties, Texas, and all Texas counties lying south and east thereof to and including Maverick, Zavala, Frio, Atascosa, Karnes, De Witt, Lavaca, Colorado, Wharton, and Matagorda Counties, Texas.	February 28.
All other Texas counties and all other states	March 15.

5. Insured Crop

(a) In accordance with section 8 (Insured Crop) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), the crop insured will be each coarse grain crop you elect to insure for which premium rates are provided by the actuarial documents:

(1) In which you have a share;

(2) That is adapted to the area based on days to maturity and is compatible with agronomic and weather conditions in the area; and

(3) That is not (unless allowed by the Special Provisions or by written agreement):

(i) Interplanted with another crop except as allowed in paragraph 5(b)(1); or

(ii) Planted into an established grass or legume.

(b) For corn only, in addition to the provisions of subsection 5(a), the corn crop insured will be all corn that is:

(1) Planted for harvest either as grain or as silage (see subsection 5(c)). A mixture of corn and sorghum (grain or forage-type) will be insured as corn silage if the sorghum does not constitute more than twenty percent (20%) of the plants;

(2) Yellow dent or white corn, including mixed yellow and white, waxy or high-lysine corn, and excluding:

(i) High-amylose, high-oil, high-protein, flint, flour, Indian, or blue corn, or a variety genetically adapted to provide forage for wildlife or any other open pollinated corn, unless a written agreement allows insurance of such excluded crops.

(ii) A variety of corn adapted for silage use only when the corn is reported for insurance as grain.

(c) For corn only, if the actuarial documents for the county provide a premium rate for:

(1) *Both grain and silage,* all insurable acreage will be insured as the type or types reported by you on or before the acreage reporting date;

(2) *Grain but not silage,* all insurable acreage will be insured as grain unless a written agreement allows insurance on all or a portion of the insurable acreage as silage; or

(3) *Silage but not grain,* all insurable corn acreage will be insured as silage unless a written agreement allows insurance on all or a portion of the insurable acreage as grain.

(d) For grain sorghum only, in addition to the provisions of subsection 5(a), the grain sorghum crop insured will be all of the grain sorghum in the county:

(1) That is planted for harvest as grain;

(2) That is a combine-type hybrid grain sorghum (grown from hybrid seed); and

(3) That is not a dual-purpose type of grain sorghum (a type used for both grain and forage), unless a written agreement allows insurance of such grain sorghum.

(e) For soybeans only, in addition to the provisions of subsection 5(a), the soybean crop insured will be all of the soybeans in the county that are planted for harvest as beans.

6. Insurable Acreage

In addition to the provisions of section 9 of the Basic Provisions, any acreage of the insured crop damaged before the final planting date, to the extent that a majority of producers in the area would not normally further care for the crop, must be replanted unless we agreee that it is not practical to replant.

7. Insurance Period

In accordance with the provisions under section 11 (Insurance Period) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), the calendar date for the end of the insurance period is the date immediately following planting as follows:

(a) For corn insured as grain:	
(1) Val Verde, Edwards, Kerr, Kendall, Bexar, Wilson, Karnes, Goliad, Victoria, and Jackson Counties, Texas, and all Texas counties lying south thereof.	September 30.
(2) Clark, Cowlitz, Grays Harbor, Island, Jefferson, King, Kitsap, Lewis, Pierce, Skagit, Snohomish, Thurston, Wahkiakum, and Whatcom Counties, Washington.	October 31.
(3) All other counties and states	December 10.
(b) For corn insured as silage:	
All states	September 30.
(c) For grain sorghum:	
(1) Val Verde, Edwards, Kerr, Kendall, Bexar, Wilson, Karnes, Goliad, Victoria, and Jackson Counties, Texas, and all Texas counties lying south thereof.	September 30.
(2) All other Texas counties and all other states	December 10.
(d) For soybeans: All states	December 10.

8. Causes of Loss

In accordance with the provisions of section 12 (Causes of Loss) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), insurance is provided only against the following causes of loss which occur within the insurance period:

(a) Adverse weather conditions;

(b) Fire;

(c) Insects, but not damage due to insufficient or improper application of pest control measures;

(d) Plant disease, but not damage due to insufficient or improper application of disease control measures;

(e) Wildlife;

(f) Earthquake;

(g) Volcanic eruption; or

(h) Failure of the irrigation water supply, if applicable, due to an unavoidable cause of loss occurring within the insurance period.

9. Replanting Payments

(a) In accordance with section 13 of the Basic Provisions, replanting payments for coarse grains are allowed if the coarse grains are damaged by an insurable cause of loss to the extent that the remaining stand will not produce at least 90 percent of the production guarantee for the acreage and it is practical to replant.

(b) The maximum amount of the replanting payment per acre will be the lesser of twenty percent (20%) of the production guarantee or the number of bushels (tons for corn insured as silage) set out herein, multiplied by your price election multiplied by your insured share or the share determined under 9(c), if applicable. The number of bushels or tons are 8 bushels for corn grain; 1 ton for corn silage; 7 bushels for grain sorghum; and 3 bushels for soybeans.

(c) When more than one person insures the same crop on a share basis, a replanting payment based on the total shares insured by us may be made to the insured person who incurs the total cost of replanting. Payment will be made in this manner only if an agreement exists between the insured persons which:

(1) Requires one person to incur the entire cost of replanting; or

(2) Gives the right to all replanting payments to one person.

(d) When the insured crop is replanted using a practice that is uninsurable as an original planting, the liability for the unit will be reduced by the amount of the replanting payment which is attributable to your share. The premium amount will not be reduced.

10. Duties in the Event of Damage or Loss

(a) In accordance with the requirements of section 14 (Duties in the Event of Damage or Loss) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), if you initially discover damage to any insured

crop within 15 days of or during harvest, you must leave representative samples of the unharvested crop for our inspection. The samples must be at least 10 feet wide and extend the entire length of each field in the unit, and must not be harvested or destroyed until the earlier of our inspection or 15 days after harvest of the balance of the unit is completed.

(b) For any corn unit that has separate dates for the end of the insurance period (grain and silage):

(1) In lieu of paragraph 14.(a)(2) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), if damage occurs:

(i) Before the earliest end of insurance period date (grain or silage), you must give us notice within 72 hours of your initial discovery of damage (but not later than 15 days after that earliest end of insurance period date); or

(ii) If damage does not occur before the earliest end of insurance period date (grain or silage), but occurs before the latest end of insurance period date (grain or silage), you must give notice within 72 hours of your initial discovery of damage (but not later than 15 days after that latest end of insurance period date).

(2) In lieu of subsection 14.(c) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), in addition to complying with all other notice requirements, you must submit a claim for indemnity declaring the amount of your loss not later than 60 days after the latest date for the end of insurance period for the unit. This claim must include all the information we require to settle the claim.

11. Settlement of Claim

(a) We will determine your loss on a unit basis. In the event you are unable to provide records of production:

(1) For any optional unit, we will combine all optional units for which acceptable records of production were not provided; or

(2) For any basic unit, we will allocate any commingled production to such units in proportion to our liability on the harvested acreage for each unit.

(b) In the event of loss or damage covered by this policy, we will settle your claim on any unit:

(1) For grain sorghum and soybeans by:

(i) Multiplying the insured acreage by the production guarantee;

(ii) Subtracting from this the total production to count;

(iii) Multiplying the remainder by your price election; and

(iv) Multiplying this result by your share.

(2) For corn by:

(i) Multiplying the insured acreage of each type (grain/silage) by the production guarantee for the applicable type;

(ii) Multiplying each result by the price election for the applicable type;

(iii) Adding these values;

(iv) Multiplying the production to count of each type (see subsection 11(d)) by the price election for that type (see the provisions under section 2 (Insurance Guarantees, Coverage Levels, and Prices for Determining Indemnities));

(v) Adding these dollar values;

(vi) Subtracting the result of step (v) from the result of step (iii); and

(vii) Multiplying the result by your share.

(c) The total production in bushels (tons for corn silage) (see subsection 11(d)) to count from all insurable acreage on the unit will include:

(1) All appraised production as follows:

(i) Not less than the production guarantee for acreage:

(A) That is abandoned;

(B) Put to another use without our consent;

(C) Damaged solely by uninsured causes; or

(D) For which you fail to provide records of production that are acceptable to us;

(ii) Production lost due to uninsured causes;

(iii) Unharvested production (mature unharvested production may be adjusted for quality deficiencies and excess moisture in accordance with subsection 11(e)); and

(iv) Potential production on insured acreage you want to put to another use or you wish to abandon and no longer care for, if you and we agree on the appraised amount of production. Upon such agreement the insurance period for that acreage will end if you put the acreage to another use or abandon the crop. If agreement on the appraised amount of production is not reached:

(A) If you do not elect to continue to care for the crop we may give you consent to put the acreage to another use if you agree to leave intact, and provide sufficient care for, representative samples of the crop in locations acceptable to us (The amount of production to count for such acreage will be based on the harvested production or appraisals from the samples at the time harvest should have occurred. If you do not leave the required samples intact, or you fail to provide sufficient care for the samples, our appraisal made prior to giving you consent to put the acreage to another use will be used to determine the amount of production to count); or

(B) If you elect to continue to care for the crop, the amount of production to count for the acreage will be the harvested production, or our reappraisal if additional damage occurs and the crop is not harvested; and

(2) All harvested production from the insurable acreage.

(d) The production to count for corn will be in bushels for grain and in tons for silage as follows:

(1) For harvested acreage, according to the method of harvest; and

(2) For unharvested acreage, according to the information contained on your acreage report;

except as otherwise provided in paragraph 11(c)(1).

(e) Mature coarse grain production (excluding corn insured or harvested as silage) may be adjusted for excess moisture and quality deficiencies. If moisture adjustment is applicable it will be made prior to any adjustment for quality. Corn insured or harvested as silage will be adjusted for excess moisture and quality only as specified in subsection 11(f).

(1) Production will be reduced by 0.12 percent for each 0.1 percentage point of moisture in excess of:

(i) Fifteen percent (15%) for corn (If moisture exceeds 30 percent (30%), production will be reduced 0.2 percent for each 0.1 percentage point above 30 percent (30%));

(ii) Fourteen percent (14%) for grain sorghum; and

(iii) Thirteen percent (13%) for soybeans.

We may obtain samples of the production to determine the moisture content.

(2) Production will be eligible for quality adjustment if:

(i) Deficiencies in quality, in accordance with the Official United States Standards for Grain, result in:

(A) Corn not meeting the grade requirements for U.S. No. 4 (grades U.S. No. 5 or worse) because of test weight or kernel damage (excluding heat damage) or having a musty, sour, or commercially objectionable foreign odor;

(B) Grain sorghum not meeting the grade requirements for U.S. No. 4 (grades U.S. Sample grade) because of test weight or kernel damage (excluding heat damage) or having a musty, sour, or commercially objectionable foreign odor (except smut odor), or meets the special grade requirements for smutty grain sorghum; or

(C) Soybeans not meeting the grade requirements for U.S. No. 4 (grades U.S. Sample grade) because of test weight or kernel damage (excluding heat damage) or having a musty, sour, or commercially objectionable foreign odor (except garlic odor), or which meet the special grade requirements for garlicky soybeans; or

(ii) Substances or conditions are present that are identified by the Food and Drug Administration or other public health organizations of the United States as being injurious to human or animal health.

(3) Quality will be a factor in determining your loss only if:

(i) The deficiencies, substances, or conditions resulted from a cause of loss against which insurance is provided under these crop provisions;

(ii) All determinations of these deficiencies, substances, or conditions are made using samples of the production obtained by us or by a disinterested third party approved by us; and

(iii) The samples are analyzed by a grader licensed under the authority of the United States Grain Standards Act or the United States Warehouse Act with regard to deficiencies in quality, or by a laboratory approved by us with regard to substances or conditions injurious to human or animal health. (Test weight for quality adjustment purposes may be determined by our loss adjuster.)

(4) Coarse grain production that is eligible for quality adjustment, as specified in paragraphs 11.(e) (2) and (3), will be reduced by the quality adjustment factor contained in the Special Provisions.

(f) For corn insured or harvested as silage:

(1) Whenever our appraisal of grain content is less than 4.5 bushels of grain per ton of silage, the silage production will be reduced by 1 percentage point for each 0.1(1/10) of a bushel less than 4.5 bushels per ton (If we cannot make a grain appraisal before harvest and you do not leave a representative unharvested sample, in accordance with the policy no reduction for grain-deficient silage will be made.); and

(2) If the normal silage harvesting period has ended, or for any acreage harvested as silage or appraised as silage after September 30 of the crop year we may increase the silage production to count to 65 percent (65%) moisture equivalent to reflect the normal moisture content of silage harvested during the normal silage harvesting period.

(g) Any production harvested from plants growing in the insured crop may be counted as production of the insured crop on a weight basis.

12. Prevented Planting

Your prevented planting coverage will be 60 percent of your production guarantee for timely planted aceage. if you have limited or additional levels of coverage, as specified in 7 CFR part 400, subpart T, and pay an additional premium, you may increase your prevented planting coverage to a level specified in the actuarial documents.

[59 FR 49161, Sept. 27, 1994; 59 FR 60063, Nov. 22, 1994, as amended at 60 FR 62728, 62729, Dec. 7, 1995; 62 FR 63633, Dec. 2, 1997; 62 FR 65168, Dec. 10, 1997]

§ 457.114 Nursery crop insurance provisions.

The Nursery Crop Insurance Provisions for the 1999 crop year only are as follows:

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Federal Crop Insurance Corporation

Nursery Crop Provisions

If a conflict exists among the policy provisions, the order of priority is as follows: (1) The Catastrophic Risk Protection Endorsement, if applicable; (2) the Special Provisions; (3) these Crop Provisions; and (4) the Basic Provisions with (1) controlling (2), etc.

1. Definitions

Amount of insurance—The result of multiplying the highest monthly market value reported on the nursery plant inventory summary (including inventory reported by you and accepted by us on a revised nursery plant inventory summary) by .9, multiplied by the percentage for the coverage level you elect.

Brownout—A reduction in electric power that affects the unit.

Crop year—The 12 month period beginning October 1 and extending through September 30 of the next calendar year, designated by the year in which it ends. (The 1996 crop year begins October 1, 1995, and ends September 30, 1996).

Crop year loss deductible—The value calculated by multiplying the highest monthly market value reported on the nursery plant inventory summary by .9 and subtracting from this product the amount of insurance.

Field market value A—Ninety percent (90%) of the wholesale market value for the insured plants in the unit immediately prior to the occurrence of the loss.

Field market value B—Ninety percent (90%) of the wholesale market value remaining for the insurable plants in the unit immediately following the occurrence of the loss as determined by our appraisal conducted as soon as reasonably possible after the loss is reported.

Irrigated practice—In lieu of the definition contained in the Basic Provisions, a method of producing a crop by which water is artificially applied during the growing season by appropriate systems and at the proper times, with the intention of providing the quanity of water needed to maintain the amount of insurance on the nursery plant inventory.

Largest dimension—The distance measured at the top of the standard nursery container from one side directly across to the opposite at the widest point.

Monthly loss deductible—The smaller of: (1) The highest monthly market value reported on the nursery plant inventory summary multiplied by .9; or (2) field market value A; multiplied by the number derived by subtracting the coverage level percent from one hundred percent (100%), not to exceed the crop year loss deductible.

Monthly market value—The dollar amount determined by multiplying the quantity of each insurable plant by its wholesale market value for that month, less the maximum discount (stated in dollar terms) granted to any buyer, and totalling the resulting values for all insurable plants in the unit.

Nursery—A business enterprise that produces ornamental plants in standard nursery containers for the wholesale market.

Nursery eligible plant listing—A listing contained in the Actuarial Table that specifies the plants eligible for insurance and any mandatory or recommended storage required for such plants in each hardiness zone defined by the United States Department of Agriculture.

Nursery plant inventory summary—A report that specifies the numbers, growing locations, and wholesale prices of plants included in the nursery inventory.

Standard nursery containers—Rigid containers not less than three (3) inches across the largest dimension at the top of the container, and which are appropriate in size and with proper drainage holes for the plant contained. Grow bags, trays, cellpacks, and burlap are not standard nursery containers under these crop provisions.

Stock plants—Plants used for reproduction, for growing cuttings, for air layering or for propagating.

Wholesale market value—The total dollar valuation of the insurable plants actually contained within the unit at any time. The values used will be based on your wholesale price list if properly supported by your records, less the maximum discount (stated in dollar terms) granted to any buyer.

2. Unit Division

In lieu of the definition of ''basic unit'' and section 34 of the Basic Provisions, a unit consists of all growing locations in the county within a five mile radius of the named insured locations designated on your nursery plant inventory summary. Any growing location more than five miles from any other growing location, but within the county, may be designated as a separate basic unit or be included in the closest unit listed on your nursery plant inventory summary.

3. Insurance Guarantees, Coverage Levels, and Prices for Determining Indemnities

The production reporting requirements contained in section 3 (Insurance Guarantees, Coverage Levels, and Prices for Determining Indemnities) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8) are not applicable to the Nursery Crop Provisions.

4. Contract Changes

The contract change date is June 30 preceding the crop year (see the provisions of section 4 (Contract Changes) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8)).

5. Cancellation and Termination Dates

In accordance with section 2 (Life of Policy, Cancellation, and Termination) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), the cancellation and termination dates are September 30 preceding the crop year.

6. Nursery Plant Inventory Summary

(a) Section 6 (Report of Acreage) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8) is not applicable to the Nursery Crop Provisions.

(b) You must submit a nursery plant inventory summary to us on or before September 30 preceding the crop year.

(c) The nursery plant inventory summary is a projection of the expected inventory for the following 12 months. This summary must include, by unit and by month for each type of plant in the inventory, the:

(1) Container sizes, as measured at the largest dimension at the top of the container;

(2) Number of plants;

(3) Wholesale price for each month of the crop year; and

(4) Your share.

If your inventory usually changes within a specific month, report the largest inventory that you expect to have for that month.

(d) Your annual nursery plant inventory summary will be used to determine your premium and the amount of insurance for each unit. If you do not submit the summary by the reporting date, we may elect to determine the nursery plant inventory for each unit or we may deny liability on any unit. Errors in reporting units may be corrected by us at the time of loss adjustment.

(e) Your wholesale price list may be examined to determine whether the prices listed are reasonable. If the prices are determined to be unreasonable, the previous acceptable wholesale price list will be used or we may establish the wholesale price for each type of plant.

(f) With our consent, you may revise your reported nursery plant inventory summary to correct or change the value of the insurable inventory if the amount of the revision is at least ten percent (10%) of the highest monthly market value reported on the nursery plant inventory summary or $25,000, whichever is smaller, or if a new plant species is being added that was not originally reported on your nursery plant inventory summary or was approved by written agreement. If you wish to revise the nursery plant inventory summary, you must notify us in writing at least 14 days before a change in inventory value. We must inspect and accept the nursery before insurance attaches on any proposed increase in inventory if:

(1) The storage facilities have changed in any way since our previous inspection; or

(2) The revision includes plants that have specific over-wintering storage requirements and that were not previously reported on your nursery plant inventory summary.

(g) You may not revise your nursery plant inventory summary after the sales closing date to add plants not listed on the Nursery Eligible Plant Listing unless a request for a written agreement to add such plants has been submitted by the sales closing date.

(h) Insurable plants that are not reported on your nursery plant inventory summary will not be insured, but the value of such plants after a loss will be included as production to count. Such unreported inventory may reduce the amount of any indemnity payable to you.

(i) You must designate separately any plant inventory that is not insurable.

7. Annual Premium

We will determine your premium as follows:

(a) The annual premium for each unit will be calculated by:

(1) Determing the total value of each plant type and container size designated on your nursery plant inventory summary for each month by multiplying the number of plants by the price for that type and container size shown on your accepted wholesale price list for that month, less the maximum discount (stated in dollar terms) granted to any buyer, and totalling the resulting values for each separate classification shown on the actuarial table;

(2) Adding the total values of all plant types and container sizes (determined in (1) above) for each month separately to determine the monthly market values. Then compare the resulting twelve (12) monthly market values to determine the highest monthly market value for the crop year;

(3) Taking the total value of each plant type and container size obtained in (1) above for the month having the highest monthly market value for the crop year (determined in (2) above) for each classification specified in the actuarial table and multiplying these values by .9, then multiplying the results by the percentage coverage level you have elected;

(4) Multiplying each product obtained in (3) above by the appropriate premium rate listed on the actuarial table;

(5) Adding the products obtained in (4) above; and

(6) Multiplying the total obtained in (5) above by your share.

(b) The annual premium will be earned in full when insurance attaches. It is due and payable as follows:

(1) Forty percent (40%) on the later of September 30 preceding each crop year or the date we accept the inventory for insurance;

(2) Thirty percent (30%) on January 1 of the crop year; and

(3) Thirty percent (30%) on April 1 of the crop year.

(c) Additional premium earned from an increase in the nursery plant inventory summary is due and payable when the revised nursery plant inventory summary is approved by us.

(d) Premium will not be reduced due to a decrease in the nursery plant inventory summary, unless such decrease results from the deletion of uninsurable inventory from the summary that was erroneously reported as insurable.

8. Insured Plants

In lieu of the provisions of section 8 (Insured Crop) and section 9 (Insurable Acreage) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), the insured nursery plant inventory will be all nursery plants in the county reported by you or determined by us for which an application is accepted, a premium rate is provided by the actuarial documents, and that:

(a) Are grown under an irrigated practice for which you have adequate facilities and water at the time coverage begins in order to carry out a good irrigation practice;

(b) Are classified as woody, herbaceous, or foliage landscape plants;

(c) Do not include plants that produce edible berries, fruits, or nuts;

(d) Are grown in standard nursery containers;

(e) Are grown in an appropriate growing medium;

(f) Are inspected by us and determined to be acceptable;

(g) Are listed on the Nursery Eligible Plant Listing unless a written agreement provides otherwise;

(h) Are not stock plants;

(i) Are grown in accordance with the production practices for which premium rates have been established; and

(j) Meet the ''mandatory'' or ''recommended'' storage requirements, unless you have applied for and received the Frost/Freeze, and Cold Damage Exclusion Option for those nursery plants.

9. Insurance Period

In lieu of the provisions of section 11 (Insurance Period) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), coverage begins on each unit or part of a unit the later of October 1 or the date we accept the inventory for insurance, provided you have complied with the terms of paragraph 7.(b)(1). Coverage will not attach for plant inventory added due to a revised nursery plant inventory summary until any additional premium is paid in full. Insurance ends for each unit at the earliest of:

(a) The date all plant inventory within the unit is sold or otherwise removed unless that inventory is replaced and additional earned premium is paid (If a portion of the plants are sold or otherwise removed from inventory, and are not replaced, insurance only ends on that part of the unit.);

(b) The date of final adjustment of a loss on the unit when the total indemnities paid for the unit equal the amount of insurance for that unit; or

(c) September 30 of the crop year.

10. Causes of Loss

(a) In accordance with the provisions of section 12 (Causes of Loss) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), insurance is provided for unavoidable damage caused only by the following causes of loss which occur within the insurance period:

(1) Adverse weather conditions;

(2) Fire, except as specified in (b)(4);

(3) Insects, but not damage due to insufficient or improper application of pest control measures;

(4) Plant disease, but not damage due to insufficient or improper application of disease control measures;

(5) Wildlife;

(6) Earthquake;

(7) Volcanic eruption;

(8) Failure of the irrigation water supply, due to an unavoidable cause of loss occurring within the insurance period; or

(9) Frost or freeze if there is a failure or breakdown of frost/freeze protection equipment or facilities and the failure or breakdown is directly caused by an insurable cause of loss, provided the insured nursery plants are damaged by freezing temperatures within 72 hours after the failure of such equipment or facilities and you establish that repair or replacement was not possible between the time of failure or breakdown and the time the freezing temperatures occurred.

(b) In addition to the causes of loss excluded in section 12 (Causes of Loss) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), we do not insure against any loss caused by:

(1) Brownout;

(2) Failure of the power supply unless such failure is due to an insurable cause of loss;

(3) The inability to market the nursery plants as a direct result of quarantine, boycott, or refusal of a buyer to accept production;

(4) Fire, where weeds and other forms of undergrowth in the vicinity of the building and on your property have not been controlled; or

(5) Collapse or failure of buildings or structures.

11. Duties in the Event of Damage or Loss

In addition to your duties contained under section 14 (Duties in the Event of Damage or Loss) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), you must:

(a) Obtain our written consent prior to:

(1) Destroying, selling or otherwise disposing of any plant inventory that is damaged; or

(2) Changing or discontinuing your normal growing practices with respect to care and maintenance of the insured plant inventory.

(b) Upon our request, provide complete copies of your nursery plant inventory wholesale price list for the 12 month period immediately preceding the loss and your marketing records including plant shipping invoices for the same period.

(c) Submit a claim for indemnity to us on our form, not later than 60 days after the earliest of:

(1) The date of your loss; or

(2) The end of the insurance period.

12. Settlement of Claim

(a) The indemnity will be the amount calculated by us for each unit as follows:

(1) Subtracting field market value B from the lesser of:

(i) Field market value A; or

(ii) The highest monthly market value for the unit reported on the nursery plant inventory summary multiplied by .9;

(2) Subtracting the monthly loss deductible (not to exceed the remaining crop year loss deductible) from the product obtained in (1) above; and

(3) Multiplying the result by your share.

(b) Individual insured losses occurring on the same unit during the crop year may be accumulated if each loss is reported and valued by us to satisfy the crop year loss deductible. Paragraph 12.(a)(2) will not apply to any subsequent individual loss determinations when the total amount of accumulated monthly loss deductibles is equal to or greater than the crop year loss deductible. Total indemnities for a unit will not exceed the amount of insurance for the unit.

(c) The value of any insured plant inventory may be determined on the basis of our appraisals conducted after the end of the insurance period.

13. Late and Prevented Planting

The late and prevented planting provisions of the Basic Provisions are not applicable.

[60 FR 31378, June 15, 1995, as amended at 62 FR 65169, Dec. 10, 1997; 63 FR 50975, Sept. 24, 1998]

§ 457.115 Nursery frost, freeze, and cold damage exclusion option.

This is not a continuous option. Application for this option must be made on or before the sales closing date for each crop year this Option is to be in effect (see exception in item 2 below).

Insured's Name

Address

Contract Number

Identification Number

SSN/EIN

Tax I.D.

Crop Year

Unit Number

Hardiness Zone

For the crop year designated above, the Nursery Crop Provisions (§ 457.114) are amended in accordance with the following terms and conditions:

1. You must have the Common Crop Insurance Policy Basic Provisions and Nursery Crop Provisions in force.

2. This option must be submitted to us on or before the final date for accepting applications for the crop year in which you wish to insure your nursery plant inventory under this option. If the provisions of paragraph 6.(f)(2) of the Nursery Crop Provisions apply, we may accept this option after the sales closing date, or we may allow additional plants to be added to this option after such date.

3. Executing this option does not reduce the premium rate for nursery crop insurance.

4. All provisions of the Basic Provisions (§ 457.8) and Nursery Crop Provisions (§ 457.114) not in conflict with this option are applicable.

5. Upon execution of this option, the following plant varieties will not have frost, freeze, or cold damage coverage on this unit because the mandatory (Risk Group A) or recommended (Risk Group B) over-wintering requirements will not be met.

Scientific name	Common name	Over-wintering requirements to be excluded

Insured's Signature

Date

Insurance Company Representative's Signature and Code Number

Date

[60 FR 31380, June 15, 1995]

§ 457.116 Sugarcane crop insurance provisions.

The sugarcane crop insurance provisions for the 1999 and succeeding crop years are as follows:

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Federal Crop Insurance Corporation

Sugarcane Crop Provisions

If a conflict exists among the policy provisions, the order of priority is as follows: (1) The Catastrophic Risk Protection Endorsement, if applicable; (2) the Special Provisions; (3) these Crop Provisions; and (4) the Basic Provisions with (1) controlling (2), etc.

1. Definitions

Crop year—The period within which the insured sugarcane is normally grown and designated by the calendar year in which the harvest of sugarcane normally begins in the county.

Harvest—Cutting and removing the mature sugarcane from the field.

Irrigated practice—A method of producing a crop by which water is artificially applied during the growing season by appropriate systems and at the proper times, with the intention of providing the quantity of water needed to produce at least the yield used to establish the irrigated production guarantee on the irrigated acreage planted to the insured crop.

Local market price—The price per pound for raw sugar offered by buyers in the area in which you normally market the sugarcane.

Plant cane—The insured crop which grows from seed planted for the crop year.

Stubble cane—The insured crop which grows from the stubble of sugarcane that was harvested the previous crop year.

Sugarcane—means either plant cane or stubble cane.

2. Insurance Guarantees, Coverage Levels, and Prices for Determining Indemnities

(a) In addition to the requirements of section 3 (Insurance Guarantees, Coverage Levels, and Prices for Determining Indemnities) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), you may select only one price election for all the sugarcane in the county insured under this policy.

(b) Instead of reporting your sugarcane production for the previous crop year as required by subsection 3.(c) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), there is a lag period of one year and you are required to report production from two crop years previously, e.g., 1994 crop year production must be reported by the required date for the 1996 crop year.

3. Contract Changes

The contract change date is June 30 preceding the cancellation date (see the provisions of section 4 (Contract Changes) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8)).

4. Cancellation and Termination Dates

In accordance with section 2 of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), the cancellation and termination dates are September 30.

5. Insured Crop

In accordance with section 8 (Insured Crop) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), the crop insured will be all the sugarcane in the county for which a premium rate is provided by the actuarial documents:

(a) In which you have a share;

(b) That is grown for processing for sugar or for seed; and

(c) That is not interplanted with another crop, unless a written agreement allows otherwise.

6. Insurable Acreage

Paragraph 9.(a)(3) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8) is not applicable to the Sugarcane Crop Provisions.

7. Insurance Period

(a) In addition to the provisions of section 11 (Insurance Period) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), insurance attaches:

(1) At the time of planting for plant cane unless we agree in writing to a later date;

(2) On the first day following harvest of the previous crop for stubble cane except as set out in paragraph 7(a)(3);

(3) On the later of April 15 or 30 days following harvest of the previous crop for stubble cane:

(i) Damaged during the previous crop year in all states (includes Louisiana); and

(ii) In Louisiana, after the second harvest from stubble cane.

(b) In accordance with the provisions of section 11 (Insurance Period) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8) the calendar date for the end of the insurance period is:

(1) January 31 in Louisiana; and

(2) April 30 in all other states.

8. Causes of Loss

In accordance with the provisions of section 12 (Causes of Loss) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), insurance is provided only against the following causes of loss that occur within the insurance period:

(a) Adverse weather conditions;

(b) Fire;

(c) Insects, but not damage due to insufficient or improper application of pest control measures;

(d) Plant disease, but not damage due to insufficient or improper application of disease control measures;

(e) Wildlife;

(f) Earthquake;

(g) Volcanic eruption; or

(h) Failure of the irrigation water supply, if applicable, due to an unavoidable cause of loss occurring within the insurance period.

9. Duties in the Event of Damage or Loss or Cutting the Sugarcane for Seed

(a) In addition to your duties under section 14 (Duties in the Event of Damage or Loss) of the Basic Provisions (§ 457.8), in the event of damage or loss:

(1) All sugarcane stubble must remain intact for our inspection; and

(2) You must give us notice at least 15 days before you begin cutting any sugarcane for seed. Your notice must include the unit number and the number of acres you intend to harvest as seed. After we receive such notice we will appraise the sugarcane for its sugar potential. If you do not give us this notice, the production to count for such acreage will be your approved yield.

(b) In accordance with the requirements of section 14 (Duties in the Event of Damage or Loss) of the Basic Provisions (§ 457.8), if you initially discover damage to any insured crop within 15 days of, or during harvest, you must leave representative samples of the unharvested crop for our inspection. The representative samples of the unharvested crop must be at least 10 feet wide and extend the entire length of each field in the unit. The stubble must not be destroyed and the required samples must not be harvested until the earlier of our inspection or 15 days after harvest of the balance of the unit is completed.

10. Settlement of Claim

(a) We will determine your loss on a unit basis. In the event you are unable to provide records of production:

(1) For any optional unit, we will combine all optional units for which acceptable records of production were not provided; or

(2) For any basic unit, we will allocate any commingled production to such units in proportion to our liability on the harvested acreage for each unit.

(b) In the event of loss or damage covered by this policy, we will settle your claim on any unit by:

(1) Multiplying the insured acreage by the production guarantee;

(2) Subtracting from this the total production to count;

(3) Multiplying the remainder by your price election; and

(4) Multiplying this result by your share.

(c) The total production (pounds of sugar) to count from all insurable acreage on the unit will include:

(1) All appraised production as follows:

(i) Not less than the production guarantee for acreage:

(A) That is abandoned;

(B) Put to another use without our consent;

(C) Damaged solely by uninsured causes;

(D) For which you fail to provide records of production that are acceptable to us; or

(E) On which the sugarcane stubble is destroyed within 15 days after harvest is completed without our consent;

(ii) Production lost due to uninsured causes;

(iii) Unharvested production;

(iv) The difference between the production guarantee and the appraised production for acreage that has an inadequate stand. An appraisal for an inadequate stand will be made if the product of the number of stalks per acre multiplied by two and further multiplied by the percentage of sugar contained in the Special Provisions for this purpose does not equal the per-acre production guarantee; and

(v) Potential production on insured acreage harvested for seed (see paragraph 9(a)(2));

(vi) Potential production on insured acreage you want to put to another use or you wish to abandon and no longer care for, if you and we agree on the appraised amount of production. Upon such agreement, the insurance period for that acreage will end if you put the acreage to another use or abandon the crop. If agreement on the appraised amount of production is not reached:

(A) If you do not elect to continue to care for the crop, we may give you consent to put the acreage to another use if you agree to leave intact, and provide sufficient care for, representative samples of the crop in locations acceptable to us. (The amount of production to count for such acreage will be based on the harvested production or appraisals from the samples at the time harvest should have occurred. If you do not leave the required samples intact, or you fail to provide sufficient care for the samples, our appraisal made prior to giving you consent to put the acreage to another use will be used to determine the amount of production to count.); or

(B) If you elect to continue to care for the crop, the amount of production to count for the acreage will be the harvested production, or our reappraisal if additional damage occurs and the crop is not harvested; and

(2) All harvested production from insurable acreage. Final records of sugar production will be used to determine the amount of production to count. Preliminary mill estimates will not be used.

(d) Harvested sugarcane may be adjusted for low quality if it is damaged by one or more freezes occurring within the insurance period to the extent that it cannot be processed for sugar by the boiling house operation. The amount of production to count for such sugarcane will be determined by dividing the dollar value of the damaged production by the local market price per pound for

raw sugar. The prices used for this adjustment will be determined on the earlier of the date such quality-adjusted production is sold or the date of final inspection for the unit.

11. Late and Prevented Planting

The late and prevented planting provisions of the Basic Provisions are not applicable.

[60 FR 25602, May 12, 1995, as amended at 62 FR 65169, Dec. 10, 1997]

§457.117 Forage production crop insurance regulations.

The forage production crop insurance provisions for the 1999 and succeeding crop years are as follows:

FCIC Policies

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Federal Crop Insurance Corporation

Reinsured Policies

(Appropriate title for insurance provider)
Both FCIC and Reinsured Policies

Forage Production Crop Insurance Provisions

If a conflict exists among the policy provisions, the order of priority is as follows: (1) The Catastrophic Risk Protection Endorsement, if applicable; (2) the Special Provisions; (3) these Crop Provisions; and (4) the Basic Provisions with (1) controlling (2), etc.

1. Definitions

Adequate stand—A population of live forage plants that equals or exceeds the minimum required number of plants per square foot as shown in the Special Provisions.

Air-dry forage—Forage that has dried in windrows by natural means to less than 13 percent moisture before being put into stacks or bales.

Crop year—The period from the date insurance attaches until harvest is normally completed, which is designated by the calendar year in which the majority of the forage is normally harvested.

Cutting—Severance of the forage plant from the land for the purpose of livestock feed.

Fall planted—A forage crop planted after June 30.

Forage—Planted perennial alfalfa, perennial red clover, perennial grasses, or a mixture thereof, or other species as shown in the Actuarial Documents.

Harvest—Removal of forage from the windrow or field. Grazing will not be considered harvested.

Spring planted—A forage crop planted before July 1.

Ton—Two thousand (2,000) pounds avoirdupois.

Year of establishment—The period between seeding and when the forage crop has developed an adequate stand. Insurance during the year of establishment may be available under the forage seeding policy. Insurance under this policy does not attach until after the year of establishment. The year of establishment is determined by the date of seeding. The year of establishment for spring planted forage is designated by the calendar year in which seeding occurred. The year of establishment for fall planted forage is designated by the calendar year after the year in which the crop was planted.

2. Unit Division

The optional unit provisions in section 34 of the Basic Provisions are not applicable. Optional units are not allowed.

3. Insurance Guarantees, Coverage Levels, and Prices for Determining overage Levels, and Prices for Determining Indemnities

In addition to the requirements of section 3 (Insurance Guarantees, Coverage Levels, and Prices for Determining Indemnities) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8):

(a) You may only select one price election for all the forage in the county insured under this policy unless the Special Provisions provide different price elections by type, in which case you may select one price election for each forage type designated in the Special Provisions. The price elections you choose for each type must have the same percentage relationship to the maximum price offered by us for each type. For example, if you choose 100 percent of the maximum price election for a specific type, you must also choose 100 percent of the maximum price election for all other types.

(b) You must report the total production harvested from insurable acreage for all cuttings for each unit by the production reporting date.

(c) Separate guarantees will be determined by forage type, as applicable.

4. Contract Changes

In accordance with section 4 (Contract Changes) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), the contract change date is June 30 preceding the cancellation date.

5. Cancellation and Termination Dates

In accordance with section 2 (Life of Policy, Cancellation, and Termination) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), the cancellation and termination dates are September 30.

6. Report of Acreage

In addition to section 6 of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), you must submit separate acreage reports for acreage insured under the

Forage Production Winter Coverage Endorsement and for all other insurable forage acreage.

7. Insured Crop

(a) In accordance with section 8 (Insured Crop) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), the crop insured will be all the forage in the county for which a premium rate is provided by the actuarial documents:

(1) In which you have a share;

(2) That is planted for harvest as livestock feed; and

(3) That is grown after the year of establishment.

(b) In addition to the crop listed as not insured in section 8 (Insured Crop) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), we will not insure any forage that:

(1) Does not have an adequate stand at the beginning of the insurance period;

(2) Is grown with a non-forage crop; or

(3) Exceeds the age limitations for forage stands contained in the Special Provisions.

8. Insurance Period

In lieu of the provisions of section 11 (Insurance Period) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8):

(a) Insurance attaches on acreage with an adequate stand on the later of the date we accept your application or the applicable calendar dates listed below:

(1) For the first and subsequent calendar years following the year of establishment, for acreage not insured under the Forage Production Winter Coverage Endorsement for:

(i) California—February 1;

(ii) Colorado, Idaho, Nebraska, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, and Washington—April 15;

(iii) Iowa, Minnesota, Montana, New Hampshire, New York, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Wyoming, and all other states—May 22;

(2) The calendar date specified in the Forage Production Winter Coverage Endorsement for acreage insured under such endorsement.

(b) Insurance ends at the earliest of:

(1) Total destruction of the forage crop;

(2) Removal from the windrow or the field for each cutting;

(3) Final adjustment of a loss;

(4) The date grazing commences on the forage crop;

(5) Abandonment of the forage crop; or

(6) The following dates of the crop year:

(i) All states except California—October 15;

(ii) California—December 31.

(c) In order to obtain year-round coverage for a calendar year, you must purchase the Forage Production Winter Coverage Endorsement (§457.127).

9. Causes of Loss

(a) In accordance with the provisions of section 12 (Causes of Loss) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), insurance is provided only against the following causes of loss that occur during the insurance period:

(1) Adverse weather conditions;

(2) Fire;

(3) Insects, but not damage due to insufficient or improper application of pest control measures;

(4) Plant disease, but not damage due to insufficient or improper application of disease control measures;

(5) Wildlife;

(6) Earthquake;

(7) Volcanic eruption; or

(8) Failure of the irrigation water supply, if caused by an insured peril that occurs during the insurance period.

(b) In addition to the causes of loss not covered in section 12 (Causes of Loss) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), we will not insure against damage that occurs after removal from the windrow.

10. Duties in the Event of Damage or Loss

In addition to your duties contained in section 14 (Duties in the Event of Damage or Loss) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), if you discover any insured forage is damaged, or if you intend to claim an indemnity on any unit, you must give notice:

(a) Of probable loss at least 15 days before the beginning of any cutting or immediately if probable loss is discovered after cutting has begun; and

(b) At least 5 days before grazing of insured forage begins. Such notice must include the number of acres harvested and tons produced from each unit.

11. Settlement of Claim

(a) We will determine your loss on a unit basis. In the event you are unable to provide production records for any unit, we will allocate any commingled production to such units in proportion to our liability on the harvested acreage for each unit.

(b) In the event of loss or damage covered by this policy, we will settle your claim by:

(1) Multiplying the insured acreage for each type, by its respective production guarantee;

(2) Multiplying each result in section 11(b)(1) by the respective price election you selected;

(3) Totaling the results of each crop type in section 11(b)(2);

(4) Multiplying the total production to be counted of each type, if applicable, (see section 11(c)) by the respective price election you selected;

(5) Totaling the results of each crop type in section 11(b)(4);

(6) Subtracting the result in section 11(b)(5) from the result in section 11(b)(3); and

(7) Multiplying the result in section 11(b)(6) by your share.

(c) The total production to count (in tons) from all insurable acreage on the unit will include:

(1) All appraised production as follows:

(i) Not less than the production guarantee per acre for acreage:

(A) That is abandoned;

(B) Put to another use without our consent;

(C) Damaged solely by uninsured causes; or

(D) For which you fail to provide production records that are acceptable to us;

(ii) Production lost due to uninsured causes;

(iii) Unharvested production;

(iv) Potential production on insured acreage that you intend to put to another use or abandon, if you and we agree on the appraised amount of production. Upon such agreement, the insurance period for that acreage will end when you put the acreage to another use or abandon the crop. If agreement on the appraised amount of production is not reached and:

(A) You do not elect to continue to care for the crop, we may give you consent to put the acreage to another use if you agree to leave intact, and provide sufficient care for, representative samples of the crop in locations acceptable to us (The amount of production to count for such acreage will be based on the harvested production or appraisals from the samples at the time harvest should have occurred. If you do not leave the required samples intact, or fail to provide sufficient care for the samples, our appraisal made prior to giving you consent to put the acreage to another use will be used to determine the amount of production to count); or

(B) You elect to continue to care for the crop, the amount of production to count for the acreage will be the harvested production, or our reappraisal if additional damage occurs and the crop is not harvested; and

(2) All harvested production from the insurable acreage.

(d) When forage is harvested as other than air-dry forage, the production to count will be adjusted to the equivalent of air-dry forage.

(e) Any harvested production from plants growing in the forage will be counted as forage on a weight basis.

(f) In addition to the provisions of section 15 (Production Included in Determining Indemnities) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), we may determine the amount of production of any unharvested forage on the basis of our field appraisals conducted after the normal time for each cutting for the area.

12. Late and Prevented Planting

The late and prevented planting provisions of the Basic Provisions are not applicable.

[62 FR 14285, Mar. 26, 1997, as amended at 62 FR 65169, Dec. 10, 1997]

§457.118 Malting barley crop insurance.

The malting barley crop insurance provisions for the 1996 and succeeding crop years are as follows:

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Federal Crop Insurance Corporation

Small Grains Crop Insurance Malting Barley Price and Quality Endorsement

(This is a continuous endorsement. Refer to section 2 of the Common Crop Insurance Policy.)

In return for your payment of premium for the coverage contained herein, this endorsement will be attached to and made part of the Common Crop Insurance Policy (§457.8) and Small Grains Crop Provisions (§457.101), subject to the terms and conditions described herein.

1. You must have the Common Crop Insurance Policy (§457.8) and the Small Grains Crop Insurance Provisions (§457.101) in force to elect to insure malting barley under this endorsement.

2. You must select either Option A or Option B on or before the sales closing date. Failure to select either Option A or Option B, or if you elect Option B but fail to have a malting barley contract in effect by the acreage reporting date, will result in no coverage under this endorsement for the applicable crop year. If you elect coverage under Option A, and subsequently enter into a malting barley contract, your coverage will continue under the terms of Option A. Your selection (Option A or B) will continue from year to year unless you cancel or change your selection on or before the sales closing date.

3. You must select either an additional value price election or a percentage of the maximum additional value price election on or before the sales closing date. The percentage of the maximum additional value price election you select does not have to be the same as that selected under the Small Grains Crop Provisions for feed barley. In the event that you choose a percentage of the maximum additional value price election, we will multiply that percentage by the maximum additional value price election specified in Option A or B to determine the additional value price election that pertains to your contract.

4. The additional premium amount for this coverage will be determined by multiplying

your malting barley production guarantee per acre by your selected additional value price election, times the premium rate stated in the Actuarial Table, times the acreage planted to approved malting barley varieties, times your share at the time coverage begins.

5. In addition to the reporting requirements contained in section 6 of the Common Crop Insurance Policy (§457.8), you must provide the information required by the Option you select.

6. In lieu of the provisions regarding units and unit division in the Common Crop Insurance Policy (§457.8) and the Small Grains Crop Provisions (§457.101), all barley acreage in the county that is planted to malting varieties that is insurable under the Small Grains Crop Provisions for feed barley and your selected Option must be insured under this endorsement and will be considered as one unit regardless of whether such acreage is owned, rented for cash, or rented for a share of the crop. The producer's shares in the malting barley acreage to be insured under this endorsement must be designated on the acreage report.

7. In lieu of the provisions in the Common Crop Insurance Policy (§457.8) that requires us to pay your loss within 30 days after we reach agreement with you, whenever any production fails one or more of the quality criteria specified herein, the claim may not be settled until the earlier of:

(a) The date you sell, feed, donate, or otherwise utilize such production for any purpose; or

(b) May 31 of the calendar year immediately following the calendar year in which the insured malting barley is normally harvested.

If the production meets all quality criteria contained herein or grades U.S. No. 4 or lower in accordance with the grades and grade requirements for the subclasses Six-rowed and Two-rowed barley, and for the class Barley in accordance with the Official United States Standards for Grain, the claim will be settled within 30 days in accordance with the Common Crop Insurance Policy (§457.8).

8. This endorsement does not provide additional prevented planting coverage. Such coverage is only provided in accordance with the provisions of the Small Grain Crop Provisions for feed barley.

9. Production from all acreage insured under this endorsement and any production of feed barley varieties must not be commingled prior to our making all determinations necessary for the purposes of this insurance. Failure to keep production separate may result in denial of your claim for indemnity.

10. Definitions:

(a) *APH.* Actual production history as determined in accordance with 7 CFR part 400, subpart G.

(b) *Approved malting variety.* A variety of barley specified as such in the Special Provisions.

(c) *Brewery.* A facility where malt beverages are commercially produced for human consumption.

(d) *Contracted production.* A quantity of barley the producer agrees to grow and deliver, and the buyer agrees to accept, under the terms of the malting barley contract.

(e) *Licensed grain grader.* A person authorized by the U.S. Department of Agriculture to inspect and grade barley under the U.S. Standards for malt barley.

(f) *Malting barley contract.* An agreement in writing between the producer and a brewery or a business enterprise that produces or sells malt or processed mash to a brewery, or a business enterprise owned by such brewery or business, that contains the amount of contracted production, the purchase price, or a method to determine such price, and other such terms that establish the obligations of each party to the agreement.

(g) *Objective test.* A determination made by a qualified person using standardized equipment that is widely used in the malting industry, and following a procedure approved by the American Society of Brewing Chemists when determining percent germination or protein content; grading performed by following a procedure approved by the Federal Grain Inspection Service when determining quality factors other than percent germination or protein content; or by the Food and Drug Administration when determining concentrations of mycotoxins or other substances or conditions that are identified as being injurious to human or animal health.

(h) *Subjective test.* A determination made by a person using olfactory, visual, touch or feel, masticatory, or other senses unless performed by a licensed grain grader; or that uses non-standardized equipment; or that does not follow a procedure approved by the American Society of Brewing Chemists, the Federal Grain Inspection Service, or the Food and Drug Administration.

(i) *Unit.* All insurable acreage of approved malting varieties in the county on the date coverage begins for the crop year.

Option A—(Available for Producers of Production Contracted After the Sales Closing Date, Non-Contracted Production, or a Combination of Contracted and Non-Contracted Production)

This option provides coverage for malting barley production and quality losses at a price per bushel greater than that offered under the Small Grains Crop Provisions.

1. To be eligible for coverage under this option, you must provide us acceptable records of your sales of malting barley and the number of acres planted to malting varieties for at least the four crop years in your APH database prior to the crop year immediately

preceding the current crop year. For example, to determine your production guarantee for the 1996 crop year, records must be provided for the 1991 through the 1994 crop years, if malting barley varieties were planted in each of those crop years. Failure to provide acceptable records or reports as required herein will make you ineligible for coverage under this endorsement. You must provide these records to us no later than the production reporting date specified in the Common Crop Insurance Policy (§457.8).

2. Your malting barley production guarantee per acre will be the lesser of:

(a) The production guarantee for feed barley for acreage planted to approved malting varieties calculated in accordance with the Small Grains Crop Provisions and APH regulations; or

(b) A production guarantee calculated in accordance with APH procedures using the malting barley sales and acreage records provided by you.

3. The additional value price per bushel elected cannot exceed the maximum price designated in the Special Provisions.

4. The amount of production to count against your malting barley production guarantee will be determined as follows:

(a) Production to count will include all:

(1) Appraised production determined in accordance with sections 11(c)(1) (i) and (ii) of the Small Grains Crop Provisions;

(2) Harvested production and potential unharvested production that meets, or would meet if properly handled;

(i) Tolerances established by the Food and Drug Administration or other public health organization of the United States for substances or conditions, including mycotoxins, that are identified as being injurious to human health; and

(ii) The following quality standards, as applicable:

	Six-rowed malting barley (percent)	Two-rowed malting barley (percent)
Protein (dry basis)	14.0 maximum	14.0 maximum
Plump kernels	65.0 minimum	75.0 minimum
Thin kernels	10.0 maximum	10.0 maximum
Germination	95.0 minimum	95.0 minimum
Blight damaged	4.0 maximum	4.0 maximum
Injured by mold	5.0 maximum	5.0 maximum
Mold damaged	0.4 maximum	0.4 maximum
Sprout damaged	1.0 maximum	1.0 maximum
Injured by frost	5.0 maximum	5.0 maximum
Frost damaged	0.4 maximum	0.4 maximum

(3) Harvested production that does not meet the quality standards contained in section 4(a)(2) of this Option, but is accepted by a buyer for malting purposes. For such production, the production to count may be reduced or the price used to settle the claim may be adjusted in accordance with sections 4 (b), (c), and (d) of this Option.

(b) The quantity of production that initially fails any quality standard contained in section 4(a)(2), but is sold as malting barley (except production included in section 4(c)), may be reduced as described in this subsection, provided the failure of such production to meet these standards is due to insurable causes. The production to count of production sold under section 4(a)(3) will be determined by:

(1) Adding the maximum barley price election under the Small Grains Crop Provisions and the maximum additional value price;

(2) Dividing the price per bushel received for the damaged production by the result of paragraph (1); and

(3) Multiplying the result of paragraph (2) (not to exceed 1.000) by the number of bushels of damaged production.

(c) The production to count for production that initially fails any quality standard contained in section 4 (a)(2), sold as malting barley, but is conditioned before the sale will not be reduced under section 4(b). Such production will be considered separately from all other production to count. (See section 5(d).)

(d) The additional value price election per bushel used to determine the value of the production to count for production that initially fails any quality standard contained in section 4(a)(2), but is sold as malting barley, may be reduced by the cost incurred for any conditioning required to improve the quality of production so that it is marketable as malting barley, provided the failure of such production to meet these standards is due to insurable causes.

(e) No reduction in the production to count or the additional value price election will be allowed for moisture content, damage due to uninsured causes; costs or reduced value associated with drying, handling, processing, or quality factors other than those contained in section 4(a)(2) of this Option; or any other costs associated with normal handling and marketing of malting barely.

(f) All grade and quality determinations must be based on the results of objective tests. No indemnity will be paid for any loss established by subjective tests. We may obtain one or more samples of the insured crop and have tests performed at an official grain inspection location established under the U.S. Grain Standards Act or laboratory of our choice to verify the results of any test. In the event of a conflict in the test results, our results will determine the amount of production to count.

5. In the event of loss or damage covered by this policy, we will settle your claim by:

(a) Multiplying the insured acreage times your malting barley production guarantee per acre;

(b) Multiplying the result in subsection (a) of this section times your additional value price election per bushel;

(c) Multiplying the number of bushels of production to count determined in accordance with sections 4(a) and (b) of this Option times your elected additional value price per bushel;

(d) Multiplying the production to count determined under section 4(c) of this Option times the additional value price per bushel determined in section 4(d) of the Option;

(e) Adding the results of subsections (c) and (d) of this section;

(f) Subtracting the result of subsection (e) of this section from the result in subsection (b); and

(g) Multiplying the result of subsection (f) of this section times your share.

6. For example, assume you insure two units of barley under the Small Grains Crop Provisions in which you have a 100% share and that are planted to approved malting varieties. Assume the following:

(a) Each unit contains 40 acres;

(b) You have sold an average of 20 bushels per acre of malting barley for each of the last 6 years;

(c) You have selected the 70 percent coverage level;

(d) Your production guarantee under the Small Grains Crop Provisions and the APH regulations for feed barley is 30 bushels per acre;

(e) Your total production from all units under the Small Grains Crop Provisions is 1,000 bushels, all of which fails to meet the quality standards specified by this Option. Two hundred bushels are sold for malting purposes after conditioning. Conditioning costs are $0.05 per bushel; and

(f) Your additional value price election is $0.40 per bushel.

Your malting barley production guarantee is 1120.0 bushels (the lesser of 20 or 30×70 percent coverage level ×80 acres). The value of your production guarantee is $448.00 (1120 bushels ×$0.40 per bushel). Your production to count is 200 bushels. The value of your production to count is $70.00 (200 bushels ×$0.35 ($0.40—$0.05)). Your indemnity for the malting barley unit is $378.00 (($448.00—$70.00) ×100 percent share). Any remaining loss is paid under the Small Grains Crop Provisions for feed barley.

OPTION B—(AVAILABLE FOR PRODUCERS OF CONTRACTED PRODUCTION ONLY)

This option provides coverage for malting barley production and quality losses at a price per bushel greater than that offered under the Small Grains Crop Provisions provided you have a malting barley contract.

1. If you elect this option you must provide us a copy of your malting barley contract on or before the acreage reporting date. All terms and conditions of the contract, including the contract price or futures contract premium price, must be specified in the contract and be effective on or before the acreage reporting date. If you fail to timely provide the contract, or any terms are omitted, we may elect to determine the relevant information necessary for insurance under this Option (B), or deny liability. Only contracted production or acreage is covered by this Option (B).

2. Your malting barley guarantee per acre will be the lesser of:

(a) The production guarantee for feed barley for acreage planted to approved malting barley varieties calculated in accordance with the Small Grains Crop Provisions and APH regulations; or

(b) The number of bushels obtained by:

(1) Dividing the number of bushels of contracted production by the number of acres planted to approved malting varieties in the current crop year; and

(2) Multiplying the result by the percentage for the coverage level you elected under the Small Grains Crop Provisions.

3. The additional value price election per bushel will be the lesser of, as applicable:

(a) The guaranteed sale price per bushel established in the malting barley contract (without regard to discounts or incentives that may apply) minus the maximum price election for feed barley; or

(b) The premium price per bushel (without regard to discounts or incentives) if the sale price is based on a future market price as specified in the malting barley contract.

Under no circumstances will the additional value price election per bushel exceed $2.00 per bushel.

4. The amount of production to count against your malting barley production guarantee will be determined as follows:

(a) Production to count will include all:

(1) Appraised production determined in accordance with sections 11(c)(1) (i) and (ii) of the Small Grains Crop Provisions;

(2) Harvested production and potential unharvested production that meets, or would meet if properly handled, the minimum acceptance standards contained in the malting barley contract for protein, plump kernels, thin kernels, germination, blight damage, mold injury or damage, sprout damage, frost injury or damage, and mycotoxins or other substances or conditions identified by the Food and Drug Administration or other public health organization of the United States as being injurious to human health, or the following quality standards as applicable:

	Six-rowed malting barley	Two-rowed malting barley
	(percent)	(percent)
Protein (dry basis)	14.0 maximum	14.0 maximum
Plump kernels	65.0 minimum	75.0 minimum
Thin kernels	10.0 maximum	10.0 maximum
Germination	95.0 minimum	95.0 minimum
Blight damaged	4.0 maximum	4.0 maximum
Injured by mold	5.0 maximum	5.0 maximum
Mold damaged	0.4 maximum	0.4 maximum

	Six-rowed malting barley	Two-rowed malting barley
	(percent)	(percent)
Sprout damaged ...	1.0 maximum	1.0 maximum
Injured by frost	5.0 maximum	5.0 maximum
Frost damaged	0.4 maximum	0.4 maximum

(3) Harvested production that does not meet the quality standards contained in section 4(a)(2) of this Option, but is accepted by a buyer for malting purposes. For such production, the production to count may be reduced or the price used to settle the claim may be adjusted in accordance with sections 4 (b), (c), and (d) of this Option.

(b) The quantity of production that initially fails any quality standard contained in section 4(a)(2), but is sold as malting barley (except production included in section 4(c)), may be reduced as described in this subsection, provided the failure of such production to meet these standards is due to insurable causes. The production to count of production sold under section 4(a)(3) will be determined by:

(1) Adding the maximum barley price election under the Small Grains Crop Provisions and the maximum additional value price;

(2) Dividing the price per bushel received for the damaged production by the result of paragraph (1); and

(3i) Multiplying the result of paragraph (2) (not to exceed 1.000) by the number of bushels of damaged production.

(c) The production to count for production that initially fails any quality standard contained in section 4(a)(2), sold as malting barley, but is conditioned before the sale will not be reduced under section 4(b). Such production will be considered separately from all other production to count. (See section 5(d).)

(d) The additional value price election per bushel used to determine the value of the production to count for production that initially fails any quality standard contained in section 4(a)(2), but is sold as malting barley, may be reduced by the cost incurred for any conditioning required to improve the quality of production so that it is marketable as malting barley, provided the failure of such production to meet these standards is due to insurable causes.

(e) No reduction in the production to count or the additional value price election will be allowed for moisture content, damage due to uninsured causes; costs or reduced value associated with drying, handling, processing, or quality factors other than those contained in section 4(a)(2) of this Option; or any other costs associated with normal handling and marketing of malting barely.

(f) All grade and quality determinations must be based on the results of objective tests. No indemnity will be paid for any loss established by subjective tests. We may obtain one or more samples of the insured crop and have tests performed at an official grain inspection location established under the U.S. Grain Standards Act or laboratory of our choice to verify the results of any test. In the event of a conflict in the test results, our results will determine the amount of production to count.

5. In the event of loss or damage covered by this policy, we will settle your claim by:

(a) Multiplying the insured acreage times your malting barley production guarantee per acre;

(b) Multiplying the result in subsection (a) of this section times your additional value price election per bushel;

(c) Multiplying the number of bushels of production to count determined in accordance with sections 4 (a) and (b) of this Option times your elected additional value price per bushel;

(d) Multiplying the production to count determined under section 4(c) of this Option times the additional value price per bushel determined in section 4(d) of the Option;

(e) Adding the results of subsections (c) and (d) of this section;

(f) Subtracting the result of subsection (e) of this section from the result in subsection (b); and

(g) Multiplying the result of subsection (f) of this section times your share.

6. For example, assume you insure two units of barley under the Small Grains Crop Provisions in which you have a 100% share and that are planted to approved malting varieties. Assume the following:

(a) Each unit contains 40 acres;

(b) You have a contract for the sale of 2500 bushels of malting barley;

(c) You have selected the 70 percent coverage level;

(d) Your production guarantee under the Small Grains Crop Provisions and the APH regulations for feed barley is 35 bushels per acre;

(e) Your total production from all units under the Small Grains Crop Provisions is 1,000 bushels, all of which fails to meet the quality standards specified by this Option. Two hundred bushels are sold for malting purposes after conditioning. Conditioning cost $0.05 per bushel; and

(f) Your additional value price election is $0.60 per bushel.

Your malting barley production guarantee is 1750.0 bushels (the lesser of 35 or 21.875 (2500 contracted bushels ÷80 acres x 70 percent coverage) x 80 acres). The value of your production guarantee is $1050.00 (1750 bushels x $0.60 per bushel). Your production to count is 200 bushels. The value of your production to count is $110.00 (200 bushels x $0.55 ($0.60—$0.05)). Your indemnity for the malting barley unit is $940.00 (($1050.00—$110.00) x 100 percent share). Any remaining loss is paid under

the Small Grains Crop Provisions for feed barley.

[61 FR 8855, Mar. 6, 1996; 61 FR 27245, May 31, 1996]

§ 457.119 Texas citrus fruit crop insurance provisions.

The Texas citrus fruit crop insurance provisions for the 2000 and succeeding crop years are as follows:

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Federal Crop Insurance Corporation

Texas Citrus Fruit Crop Provisions

If a conflict exists among the policy provisions, the order of priority is as follows: (1) The Catastrophic Risk Protection Endorsement, if applicable; (2) the Special Provisions; (3) these Crop Provisions; and (4) the Basic Provisions with (1) controlling (2), etc.

1. Definitions

Crop. Specific groups of citrus fruit as listed in the Special Provisions.

Crop year. The period beginning with the date insurance attaches to the citrus crop and extending through the normal harvest time. It is designated by the calendar year following the year in which the bloom is normally set.

Direct marketing. Sale of the insured crop directly to consumers without the intervention of an intermediary such as a wholesaler, retailer, packer, processor, shipper, or buyer. Examples of direct marketing include selling through an on-farm or roadside stand, farmer's market, and permitting the general public to enter the field for the purpose of picking all or a portion of the crop.

Excess rain. An amount of precipitation that damages the crop.

Excess wind. A natural movement of air that has sustained speeds exceeding 58 miles per hour recorded at the U. S. Weather Service reporting station operating nearest to the grove at the time of damage.

Freeze. The formation of ice in the cells of the tree, its blossoms, or its fruit caused by low air temperatures.

Harvest. The severance of mature citrus fruit from the tree by pulling, picking, or any other means, or by collecting marketable fruit from the ground.

Hedged. A process of trimming the sides of the citrus trees for better or more fruitful growth of the citrus fruit.

Interplanted. Acreage on which two or more crops are planted in any form of alternating or mixed pattern.

Local market price. The applicable citrus price per ton offered by buyers in the area in which you normally market the insured crop.

Production guarantee (per acre):

(a) *First stage production guarantee.* The second stage production guarantee multiplied by forty percent (40%).

(b) *Second stage production guarantee.* The quantity of citrus (in tons) determined by multiplying the yield determined in accordance with section 3 by the coverage level percentage you elect.

Ton. Two thousand (2,000) pounds avoirdupois.

Topped. A process of trimming the uppermost portion of the citrus trees for better and more fruitful growth of the citrus fruit.

Varieties. Subclasses of crops as listed in the Special Provisions.

2. Unit Division

(a) A basic unit, as defined in section 1 of the Basic Provisions, will be divided into additional basic units by each citrus crop designated in the Special Provisions.

(b) Provisions in the Basic Provisions that allow optional units by irrigated and non-irrigated practices are not applicable.

(c) Instead of establishing optional units by section, section equivalent, or FSA farm serial number, optional unit is located on non-contiguous land.

3. Insurance Guarantees, Coverage Levels, and Prices for Determining Indemnities

In addition to the requirements of section 3 (Insurance Guarantees, Coverage Levels, and Prices for Determining Indemnities) of the Basic Provisions (§ 457.8):

(a) You may select only one price election and coverage level for each citrus fruit crop designated in the Special Provisions that you elect to insure. The price election you choose for each crop need not bear the same percentage relationship to the maximum price offered by us for each crop. For example, if you choose one hundred percent (100%) of the maximum price election for early oranges, you may choose seventy-five percent (75%) of the maximum price election for late oranges. However, if separate price elections are available by variety within each crop, the price elections you choose within the crop must have the same percentage relationship to the maximum price offered by us for each variety within the crop.

(b) The production guarantee per acre is progressive by stage and increases at specific intervals to the final stage production guarantee. The stages and production guarantees per acre are:

(1) The first stage extends from the date insurance attaches through April 30 of the calendar year of normal bloom. The production guarantee will be forty percent (40%) of the yield calculated in section 3(e) multiplied by your coverage level.

(2) The second or final stage extends from May 1 of the calendar year of normal bloom

until the end of the insurance period. The production guarantee will be the yield calculated in section 3(e) multiplied by your coverage level.

(c) Any acreage of citrus damaged in the first stage to the extent that the majority of producers in the area would not further maintain it will be limited to the first stage production guarantee even though you may continue to maintain it.

(d) In addition to the reported production, each crop year you must report by type:

(1) The number of trees damaged, topped, hedged, pruned or removed; any change in practices or any other circumstance that may reduce the expected yield below the yield upon which the insurance guarantee is based; and the number of affected acres;

(2) The number of bearing trees on insurable and uninsurable acreage;

(3) The age of the trees and the planting pattern; and

(4) For the first year of insurance for acreage interplanted with another perennial crop, and anytime the planting pattern of such acreage is changed:

(i) The age of the interplanted crop, and type if applicable;

(ii) The planting pattern; and

(iii) Any other information that we request in order to establish your approved yield.

We will reduce the yield used to establish your production guarantee as necessary, based on our estimate of the effect of the following: interplanted perennial crop; removal, topping, hedging, or pruning of trees; damage; change in practices and any other circumstance on the yield potential of the insured crop. If you fail to notify us of any circumstance that may reduce your yields from previous levels, we will reduce your production guarantee as necessary at any time we become aware of the circumstance.

(e) The yield used to compute your production guarantee will be determined in accordance with Actual Production History (APH) regulations, 7 CFR part 400, subpart G, and applicable policy provisions unless damage or changes to the grove or trees, require establishment of the yield by another method. In the event of such damage or changes, the yield will be based on our appraisal of the potential of the insured acreage for the crop year.

(f) Instead of reporting your citrus production for the previous crop year, as required by section 3 of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), there is a one year lag period. Each crop year you must report your production from two crop years ago, *e.g.*, on the 1998 crop year production report, you will provide your 1996 crop year production.

4. Contract Changes

In accordance with section 4 (Contract Changes) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), the contract change date is August 31 preceding the cancellation date.

5. Cancellation and Termination Dates

In accordance with section 2 (Life of Policy, Cancellation, and Termination) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), the cancellation and termination dates are November 20.

6. Annual Premium

In lieu of the premium computation method in section 7 (Annual Premium) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), the annual premium amount is computed by multiplying the second stage production guarantee per acre by the price election, the premium rate, the insured acreage, your share at the time coverage begins, and by any applicable premium adjustment percentages contained in the Special Provisions.

7. Insured Crop

In accordance with section 8 (Insured Crop) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), the crop insured will be all the acreage in the county of each citrus crop designated in the Special Provisions that you elect to insure and for which a premium rate is provided by the actuarial documents:

(a) In which you have a share;

(b) That are adapted to the area;

(c) That are irrigated;

(d) That has produced an average yield of at least three tons per acre the previous year, or we have appraised the yield potential of at least three tons per acre;

(e) That is grown in a grove that, if inspected, is considered acceptable by us; and

(f) That is not sold by direct marketing, unless allowed by the Special Provisions or by written agreement.

8. Insurable Acreage

In lieu of the provisions in section 9 (Insurable Acreage) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), that prohibit insurance attaching to a crop planted with another crop, citrus interplanted with another perennial crop is insurable unless we inspect the acreage and determine it does not meet the requirements contained in your policy.

9. Insurance Period

(a) In accordance with the provisions of section 11 (Insurance Period) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8):

(1) Coverage begins on November 21 of each crop year, except that for the year of application, if your application is received after November 11 but prior to November 21, insurance will attach on the 10th day after your properly completed application is received in our local office, unless we inspect the acreage during the 10 day period and determine that it does not meet insurability requirements. You must provide any information

that we require for the crop or to determine the condition of the grove.

(2) The calendar date for the end of the insurance period for each crop year is the second May 31st of the crop year.

(b) In addition to the provisions of section 11 (Insurance Period) of the Basic Provisions (§ 457.8):

(1) If you acquire an insurable share in any insurable acreage after coverage begins, but on or before the acreage reporting date for the crop year, and after an inspection we consider the acreage acceptable, insurance will be considered to have attached to such acreage on the calendar date for the beginning of the insurance period.

(2) If you relinquish your insurable share on any insurable acreage of citrus on or before the acreage reporting date for the crop year, insurance will not be considered to have attached to, and no premium will be due, and no indemnity paid for such acreage for that crop year unless:

(i) A transfer of coverage and right to an indemnity, or a similar form approved by us, is completed by all affected parties;

(ii) We are notified by you or the transferee in writing of such transfer on or before the acreage reporting date; and

(iii) The transferee is eligible for crop insurance.

10. Causes of Loss

(a) In accordance with the provisions of section 12 (Causes of Loss) of the Basic Provisions (§ 457.8), insurance is provided only against the following causes of loss that occur within the insurance period:

(1) Excess rain;

(2) Excess wind;

(3) Fire, unless weeds and other forms of undergrowth have not been controlled or pruning debris has not been removed from the grove;

(4) Freeze;

(5) Hail;

(6) Tornado;

(7) Wildlife; or

(8) Failure of the irrigation water supply if caused by an insured peril or drought that occurs during the insurance period.

(b) In addition to the causes of loss excluded in section 12 (Causes of Loss) of the Basic Provisions (§ 457.8), we will not insure against damage or loss of production due to:

(1) Disease or insect infestation, unless a cause of loss specified in section 10(a):

(i) Prevents the proper application of control measures or causes properly applied control measures to be ineffective; or

(ii) Causes disease or insect infestation for which no effective control mechanism is available;

(2) Inability to market the citrus for any reason other than actual physical damage from an insurable cause specified in this section. For example, we will not pay you an indemnity if you are unable to market due to quarantine, boycott, or refusal of any person to accept production.

11. Duties in the Event of Damage or Loss

In addition to the requirements of section 14 (Duties in the Event of Damage or Loss) of the Basic Provisions (§ 457.8), the following will apply:

(a) If the Special Provisions permit or a written agreement authorizing direct marketing exists, you must notify us at least 15 days before any production from any unit will be sold by direct marketing. We will conduct an appraisal that will be used to determine your production to count for production that is sold by direct marketing. If damage occurs after this appraisal, we will conduct an additional appraisal. These appraisals, and any acceptable records provided by you, will be used to determine your production to count. Failure to give timely notice that production will be sold by direct marketing will result in an appraised amount of production to count of not less than the production guarantee per acre if such failure results in our inability to make the required appraisal.

(b) If you intend to claim an indemnity on any unit, you must notify us before beginning to harvest any damaged production so we may have an opportunity to inspect it. You must not sell or dispose of the damaged crop until after we have given you written consent to do so. If you fail to meet the requirements of this section all such production will be considered undamaged and included as production to count.

12. Settlement of Claim

(a) We will determine your loss on a unit basis. In the event you are unable to provide acceptable production records:

(1) For any optional unit, we will combine all optional units for which such production records were not provided; or

(2) For any basic unit, we will allocate any commingled production to such units in proportion to our liability on the harvested acreage for each unit.

(b) In the event of loss or damage covered by this policy, we will settle your claim on a unit basis by:

(1) Multiplying the insured acreage for each crop, or variety if applicable, by its respective production guarantee (see sections 1 and 3);

(2) Multiplying the results of section 12(b)(1) by the respective price election for each crop or variety, if applicable;

(3) Totaling the results of section 12(b)(2);

(4) Multiplying the total production to count of each variety, if applicable (see section 12(c)) by the respective price election;

(5) Totaling the results of section 12(b)(4);

(6) Subtracting this result of section 12(b)(5) from the result of section 12(b)(3); and

(7) Multiplying the result of section 12(b)(6) by your share.

(c) The total production to count (in tons) from all insurable acreage on the unit will include:

(1) All appraised production as follows:

(i) Not less than the production guarantee per acre for acreage:

(A) That is abandoned;

(B) For which you fail to provide acceptable production records;

(C) That is damaged solely by uninsured causes; or

(D) From which production is sold by direct marketing, if direct marketing is specifically permitted by the Special Provisions or a written agreement, and you fail to meet the requirements contained in section 11;

(ii) Production lost due to uninsured causes;

(iii) Unharvested production; and

(iv) Potential production on insured acreage you intend to abandon or no longer care for, if you and we agree on the appraised amount of production. Upon such agreement, the insurance period for that acreage will end. If you do not agree with our appraisal, we may defer the claim only if you agree to continue to care for the crop. We will then make another appraisal when you notify us of further damage or that harvest is general in the area unless you harvested the crop, in which case we will use the harvested production. If you do not continue to care for the crop, our appraisal made prior to deferring the claim will be used to determine the production to count; and

(2) All harvested production from the insurable acreage.

(d) Any citrus fruit that is not marketed as fresh fruit and, due to insurable causes, does not contain 120 or more gallons of juice per ton, will be adjusted by:

(1) Dividing the gallons of juice per ton obtained from the damaged citrus by 120; and

(2) Multiplying the result by the number of tons of such citrus.

If individual records of juice content are not available, an average juice content from the nearest juice plant will be used, if available. If not available, a field appraisal will be made to determine the average juice content.

(e) Where the actuarial documents provide, and you elect, the fresh fruit option, citrus fruit that is not marketable as fresh fruit due to insurable causes will be adjusted by:

(1) Dividing the value per ton of the damaged citrus by the price of undamaged citrus fruit; and

(2) Multiplying the result by the number of tons of such citrus fruit. The applicable price for undamaged citrus fruit will be the local market price the week before damage occurred.

(f) Any production will be considered marketed or marketable as fresh fruit unless, due solely to insured causes, such production was not marketed as fresh fruit.

(g) In the absence of acceptable records of disposition of harvested citrus fruit, the disposition and amount of production to count for the unit will be the guarantee on the unit.

(h) Any citrus fruit on the ground that is not harvested will be considered totally lost if damaged by an insured cause.

13. Late and Prevented Planting

The late and prevented planting provisions of the Basic Provisions are not applicable.

[61 FR 41300, Aug. 8, 1996; 61 FR 57583, Nov. 7, 1996, as amended at 62 FR 65169, Dec. 10, 1997]

§ 457.120 [Reserved]

§ 457.121 Arizona-California citrus crop insurance provisions.

The Arizona-California citrus crop insurance provisions for the 2000 and succeeding crop years are as follows:

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Federal Crop Insurance Corporation

Arizona-California Citrus Crop Provisions

If a conflict exists among the policy provisions, the order of priority is as follows: (1) The Catastrophic Risk Protection Endorsement, if applicable; (2) the Special Provisions; (3) these Crop Provisions; and (4) the Basic Provisions with (1) controlling (2), etc.

1. Definitions

Carton. The standard container for marketing the fresh packed citrus fruit crop as shown below. In the absence of marketing records on a carton basis, production will be converted to cartons on the basis of the following average net pounds of packed fruit in a standard packed carton.

Container size	Fruit crop	Pounds
Container #58	Navel oranges, Valencia oranges & Sweet oranges.	38
Container #58	Lemons	40
Container #59	Grapefruit	32
Container #63	Tangerines (including Tangelos) & Mandarin oranges.	25

Crop. Citrus fruit as listed in the Special Provisions.

Crop year. The period beginning with the date insurance attaches to the citrus crop and extending through normal harvest time.

It is designated by the calendar year following the year in which the bloom is normally set.

Dehorning. Cutting of any scaffold limb to a length that is not greater than one-fourth (¼) the height of the tree before cutting.

Direct marketing. Sale of the insured crop directly to consumers without the intervention of an intermediary such as a wholesaler, retailer, packer, processor, shipper or buyer. Examples of direct marketing include selling through an on-farm or roadside stand, farmer's market, and permitting the general public to enter the field for the purpose of picking all or a portion of the crop.

Harvest. The severance of mature citrus from the tree by pulling, picking, or any other means, or by collecting marketable fruit from the ground.

Interplanted. Acreage on which two or more crops are planted in any form of alternating or mixed pattern.

Scaffold limb. A major limb attached directly to the trunk.

Set out. Transplanting a tree into the grove.

Variety. Subclass of crop as listed in the Special Provisions.

2. Unit Division

(a) A basic unit, as defined in section 1 of the Basic Provisions, will also be divided into additional basic units by each citrus crop designated in the Special Provisions.

(b) Provisions in the Basic Provisions that allow optional units by section, section equivalent, or FSA farm serial number and by irrigated and non-irrigated practices are not applicable. Optional units may be established only if each optional unit is located on non-contiguous land, unless otherwise allowed by written agreement.

3. Insurance Guarantees, Coverage Levels, and Prices for Determining Indemnities

(a) In addition to the requirements of section 3 (Insurance Guarantees, Coverage Levels, and Prices for Determining Indemnities) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), you may select only one price election and coverage level for each citrus fruit crop designated in the Special Provisions that you elect to insure. The price election you choose for each crop need not bear the same percentage relationship to the maximum price offered by us for each crop. For example, if you choose one hundred percent (100%) of the maximum price election for sweet oranges, you may choose seventy-five percent (75%) of the maximum price election for grapefruit. However, if separate price elections are available by variety within each crop, the price elections you choose for each variety must have the same percentage relationship to the maximum price offered by us for each variety within the crop.

(b) In lieu of reporting your citrus production of marketable fresh fruit for the previous crop year, as required by section 3 of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), there is a lag period of one year. Each crop year, you must report your production from two crop years ago, e.g., on the 1998 crop year production report, you will provide your 1996 crop year production.

(c) In addition, you must report, by the production reporting date designated in section 3 (Insurance Guarantees, Coverage Levels, and Prices for Determining Indemnities) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), by type, if applicable:

(1) The number of trees damaged, dehorned or removed; any change in practices or any other circumstance that may reduce the expected yield below the yield upon which the insurance guarantee is based; and the number of affected acres;

(2) The number of bearing trees on insurable and uninsurable acreage;

(3) The age of the trees and the planting pattern; and

(4) For the first year of insurance for acreage interplanted with another perennial crop, and anytime the planting pattern of such acreage is changed:

(i) The age of the interplanted crop, and type, if applicable;

(ii) The planting pattern; and

(iii) Any other information that we request in order to establish your approved yield.

We will reduce the yield used to establish your production guarantee as necessary, based on our estimate of the effect of the following: interplanted perennial crop; damage; dehorning; removal of trees; change in practices and any other circumstance on the yield potential of the insured crop. If you fail to notify us of any circumstance that may reduce your yields from previous levels, we will reduce your production guarantee as necessary at any time we become aware of the circumstance.

4. Contract Changes

In accordance with section 4 (Contract Changes) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), the contract change date is August 31 preceding the cancellation date.

5. Cancellation and Termination Dates

In accordance with section 2 (Life of Policy, Cancellation, and Termination) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), the cancellation and termination dates are November 20.

6. Insured Crop

In accordance with section 8 (Insured Crop) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), the crop insured will be all the acreage in the county of each citrus crop designated in the Special Provisions that you elect to insure and for

which a premium rate is provided by the actuarial documents:

(a) In which you have a share;

(b) That is adapted to the area;

(c) That is irrigated;

(d) That is grown in a grove that, if inspected, is considered acceptable by us;

(e) That is not sold by direct marketing, unless allowed by the Special Provisions or by written agreement; and

(f) That has reached at least the sixth growing season after being set out. However, we may agree to insure acreage that has not reached this age if we inspect and approve a written agreement to insure such acreage.

7. Insurable Acreage

In lieu of the provisions in section 9 (Insurable Acreage) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), that prohibit insurance attaching to a crop planted with another crop, citrus interplanted with another perennial crop is insurable unless we inspect the acreage and determine it does not meet the requirements contained in your policy.

8. Insurance Period

(a) In accordance with the provisions of section 11 (Insurance Period) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8):

(1) Coverage begins on November 21 of each crop year, except that for the year of application, if your application is received after November 11 but prior to November 21, insurance will attach on the 10th day after your properly completed application is received in our local office unless we inspect the acreage during the 10 day period and determine that it does not meet insurability requirements. You must provide any information that we require for the crop or to determine the condition of the grove.

(2) The calendar date for the end of the insurance period for each crop year is:

(i) August 31 for Navel oranges and Southern California lemons;

(ii) November 20 for Valencia oranges; and

(iii) July 31 for all other citrus crops.

(b) In addition to the provisions of section 11 (Insurance Period) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8):

(1) If you acquire an insurable share in any insurable acreage after coverage begins, but on or before the acreage reporting date for the crop year, and after an inspection we consider the acreage acceptable, insurance will be considered to have attached to such acreage on the calendar date for the beginning of the insurance period.

(2) If you relinquish your insurable share on any insurable acreage of citrus on or before the acreage reporting date for the crop year, insurance will not be considered to have attached to and no premium will be due, and no indemnity paid, for such acreage for that crop year unless:

(i) A transfer of coverage and right to an indemnity, or a similar form approved by us, is completed by all affected parties;

(ii) We are notified by you or the transferee in writing of such transfer on or before the acreage reporting date; and

(iii) The transferee is eligible for crop insurance.

9. Causes of Loss

(a) In accordance with the provisions of section 12 (Causes of Loss) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), insurance is provided only against the following causes of loss that occur during the insurance period:

(1) Adverse weather conditions;

(2) Fire, unless weeds and other forms of undergrowth have not been controlled or pruning debris has not been removed from the grove;

(3) Wildlife;

(4) Earthquake;

(5) Volcanic eruption; or

(6) Failure of irrigation water supply, if caused by an insured peril that occurs during the insurance period.

(b) In addition to the causes of loss excluded in section 12 (Causes of Loss) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), we will not insure against damage or loss of production due to:

(1) Disease or insect infestation, unless adverse weather conditions:

(i) Prevents the proper application of control measures or causes properly applied control measures to be ineffective; or

(ii) Causes disease or insect infestation for which no effective control mechanism is available;

(2) Inability to market the citrus for any reason other than actual physical damage from an insurable cause specified in this section. For example, we will not pay you an indemnity if you are unable to market due to quarantine, boycott, or refusal of any person to accept production.

10. Duties in the Event of Damage or Loss

In addition to the requirements of section 14 (Duties in the Event of Damage or Loss) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), the following will apply:

(a) If the Special Provisions permit or a written agreement authorizing direct marketing exists, you must notify us at least 15 days before any production from any unit will be sold by direct marketing. We will conduct an appraisal that will be used to determine your production to count for production that is sold by direct marketing. If damage occurs after this appraisal, we will conduct an additional appraisal. These appraisals, and any acceptable records provided by you, will be used to determine your production to count. Failure to give timely notice that production will be sold by direct marketing will result in an appraised amount of

production to count of not less than the production guarantee per acre if such failure results in our inability to make the required appraisal.

(b) If you intend to claim an indemnity on any unit, you must notify us before beginning to harvest any damaged production so that we may have an opportunity to inspect it. You must not sell or dispose of the damaged crop until after we have given you written consent to do so. If you fail to meet the requirements of this section, all such production will be considered undamaged and included as production to count.

11. Settlement of Claim

(a) We will determine your loss on a unit basis. In the event you are unable to provide acceptable production records:

(1) For any optional unit, we will combine all optional units for which such production records were not provided; or

(2) For any basic unit, we will allocate any commingled production to such units in proportion to our liability on the harvested acreage for each unit.

(b) In the event of loss or damage covered by this policy, we will settle your claim by:

(1) Multiplying the insured acreage for each crop, or variety if applicable, by its respective production guarantee;

(2) Multiplying the results of section 11(b)(1) by the respective price election for each crop, or variety, if applicable;

(3) Totaling the results of section 11(b)(2);

(4) Multiplying the total production to be counted of each variety, if applicable (see section 11(c)), by the respective price election;

(5) Totaling the results of section 11(b)(4);

(6) Subtracting this result of section 11(b)(5) from the result of section 11(b)(3); and

(7) Multiplying the result of section 11(b)(6) by your share;

(c) The total production to count (in cartons) from all insurable acreage on the unit will include:

(1) All appraised production as follows:

(i) Not less than the production guarantee per acre for acreage:

(A) That is abandoned;

(B) For which you fail to provide acceptable production records;

(C) That is damaged solely by uninsured causes; or

(D) From which production is sold by direct marketing, if direct marketing is specifically permitted by the Special Provisions or a written agreement, and you fail to meet the requirements contained in section 10;

(ii) Production lost due to uninsured causes;

(iii) Unharvested production determined to be marketable as fresh packed fruit; and

(iv) Potential production on insured acreage that you intend to abandon or no longer care for, if you and we agree on the appraised amount of production. Upon such agreement, the insurance period for that acreage will end. If you do not agree with our appraisal, we may defer the claim only if you agree to continue to care for the crop. We will then make another appraisal when you notify us of further damage or that harvest is general in the area unless you harvested the crop, in which case we will use the harvested production. If you do not continue to care for the crop, our appraisal made prior to deferring the claim will be used to determine the production to count;

(2) All harvested production marketed as fresh packed fruit from the insurable acreage; and

(3) All citrus that was disposed of or sold without an inspection or written consent.

(d) Any production will be considered marketed or marketable as fresh packed fruit unless, due solely to insured causes, such production was not marketed or marketable as fresh packed fruit.

(e) Citrus that cannot be marketed as fresh packed fruit due to insurable causes will not be considered production to count.

(f) If we determine that frost protection equipment was not properly utilized or not properly reported, the indemnity for the unit will be reduced by the percentage of premium reduction allowed for frost protection equipment. You must, at our request, provide us records showing the start-stop times by date for each period the frost protection equipment was used.

12. Late and Prevented Planting

The late and prevented planting provisions of the Basic Provisions are not applicable.

[61 FR 44147, Aug. 28, 1996, as amended at 62 FR 65170, Dec. 10, 1997]

§ 457.122 Walnut crop insurance provisions.

The walnut crop insurance provisions for the 1999 and succeeding crop years are as follows:

FCIC Policies

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Federal Crop Insurance Corporation

Reinsured Policies

(Appropriate title for insurance provider)

Both FCIC and reinsured policies:

Walnut Crop Provisions

If a conflict exists among the policy provisions, the order of priority is as follows: (1) The Catastrophic Risk Protection Endorsement, if applicable; (2) the Special Provisions; (3) these Crop Provisions; and (4) the Basic Provisions with (1) controlling (2), etc.

1. Definitions

Harvest—Removal of the walnuts from the orchard.

Interplanted—Acreage on which two or more crops are planted in any form of alternating or mixed pattern.

Net delivered weight—Delivered weight (pounds) of dry, hulled, in-shell walnuts, excluding foreign material.

Pound—A unit of weight equal to 16 ounces avoirdupois.

Production guarantee (per acre)—The number of pounds (whole in-shell walnuts), determined by multiplying the approved APH yield per acre by the coverage level percentage you elect.

2. Unit Division

Provisions in the Basic Provisions that allow optional units by section, section equivalent, or FSA farm serial number and by irrigated and non-irrigated practices are not applicable. Optional units may be established only if each optional unit is located on non-contiguous land, unless otherwise allowed by written agreement.

3. Insurance Guarantees, Coverage Levels, and Prices for Determining Indemnities

In addition to the requirements of section 3 (Insurance Guarantees, Coverage Levels, and Prices for Determining Indemnities) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8):

(a) You may select only one price election for all the walnuts in the county insured under this policy unless the Special Provisions provide different price elections by variety or varietal group, in which case you may select one price election for each walnut variety or varietal group designated in the Special Provisions. The price elections you choose for each variety or varietal group must have the same percentage relationship to the maximum price offered by us for each variety or varietal group. For example, if you choose 100 percent of the maximum price election for a specific variety or varietal group, you must also choose 100 percent of the maximum price election for all other varieties or varietal groups.

(b) You must report, by the production reporting date designated in section 3 (Insurance Guarantees, Coverage Levels, and Prices for Determining Indemnities) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), by variety or varietal group if applicable:

(1) Any damage, removal of trees, change in practices, or any other circumstance that may reduce the expected yield below the yield upon which the insurance guarantee is based, and the number of affected acres;

(2) The number of bearing trees on insurable and uninsurable acreage;

(3) The age of the trees and the planting pattern;

(4) For the first year of insurance for acreage interplanted with another perennial crop, and anytime the planting pattern of such acreage is changed, the age of the crop that is interplanted with the walnuts, and type if applicable, and the planting pattern; and

(5) Any other information that we request in order to establish your approved yield.

We will reduce the yield used to establish your production guarantee as necessary, based on our estimate of the effect of the following: interplanted perennial crop; removal of trees; damage; change in practices and any other circumstance on the yield potential of the insured crop. If you fail to notify us of any circumstance that may reduce your yields from previous levels, we will reduce your production guarantee as necessary at any time we become aware of the circumstances.

4. Contract Changes

In accordance with section 4 (Contract Changes) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), the contract change date is October 31 preceding the cancellation date.

5. Cancellation and Termination Dates

In accordance with section 2 (Life of Policy, Cancellation, and Termination) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), the cancellation and termination dates are January 31.

6. Insured Crop

In accordance with section 8 (Insured Crop) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), the crop insured will be all the commercially grown English Walnuts (excluding black walnuts) in the county for which a premium rate is provided by the actuarial documents:

(a) In which you have a share;

(b) That are grown on tree varieties that:

(1) Were commercially available when the trees were set out;

(2) Are adapted to the area; and

(3) Are grown on a root stock that is adapted to the area;

(c) That are grown in an orchard that, if inspected, are considered acceptable by us;

(d) On acreage where at least 90 percent of the trees have reached at least the ninth growing season after being set out, unless we agree in writing to insure trees not meeting this requirement; and

(e) That are in a unit that consists of at least five acres, unless we agree in writing to insure a smaller unit.

7. Insurable Acreage

In lieu of the provisions in section 9 (Insurable Acreage) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), that prohibit insurance attaching to a crop planted with another crop, walnuts interplanted with another perennial crop are insurable unless we inspect the acreage and

determine that it does not meet the requirements contained in your policy.

8. Insurance Period

(a) In accordance with the provisions of section 11 (Insurance Period) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8):

(1) Coverage begins on February 1 of each crop year, except that for the year of application, if your application is received after January 22, but prior to February 1, insurance will attach on the 10th day after your properly completed application is received in our local office, unless we inspect the acreage during the 10 day period and determine that it does not meet insurability requirements. You must provide any information that we require for the crop or to determine the condition of the orchard.

(2) The calendar date for the end of the insurance period for each crop year is November 15.

(b) In addition to the provisions of section 11 (Insurance Period) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8):

(1) If you acquire an insurable share in any insurable acreage after coverage begins but on or before the acreage reporting date for the crop year, and after an inspection we consider the acreage acceptable, insurance will be considered to have attached to such acreage on the calendar date for the beginning of the insurance period. Acreage acquired after the acreage reporting date will not be insured.

(2) If you relinquish your insurable share on any insurable acreage of walnuts on or before the acreage reporting date for the crop year, insurance will not be considered to have attached to, and no premium or indemnity will be due for such acreage for that crop year unless:

(i) A transfer of coverage and right to an indemnity, or a similar form approved by us, is completed by all affected parties;

(ii) We are notified by you or the transferee in writing of such transfer on or before the acreage reporting date; and

(iii) The transferee is eligible for crop insurance.

9. Causes of Loss

(a) In accordance with the provisions of section 12 (Causes of Loss) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), insurance is provided only against the following causes of loss that occur during the insurance period:

(1) Adverse weather conditions;

(2) Fire, unless weeds and undergrowth have not been controlled or pruning debris has not been removed from the orchard;

(3) Insects, but not damage due to insufficient or improper application of pest control measures;

(4) Plant disease, but not damage due to insufficient or improper application of disease control measures;

(5) Wildlife;

(6) Earthquake;

(7) Volcanic eruption; or

(8) Failure of irrigation water supply, if caused by an insured peril that occurs during the insurance period.

(b) In addition to the causes of loss excluded in section 12 (Causes of Loss) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), we will not insure against any damage or loss of production due to the inability to market the walnuts for any reason other than actual physical damage to the walnuts from an insurable cause specified in this section. For example, we will not pay you an indemnity if you are unable to market due to quarantine, boycott, or refusal of any person to accept production.

10. Duties in the Event of Damage or Loss

In addition to the requirements of section 14 (Duties in the Event of Damage or Loss) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), if you intend to claim an indemnity on any unit, you must notify us prior to the beginning of harvest so that we may inspect the damaged production. You must not sell or dispose of the damaged crop until after we have given you written consent to do so. If you fail to meet the requirements of this section, all such production will be considered undamaged and included as production to count.

11. Settlement of Claim

(a) We will determine your loss on a unit basis. In the event you are unable to provide separate acceptable production records:

(1) For any optional units, we will combine all optional units for which such production records were not provided; or

(2) For any basic units, we will allocate any commingled production to such units in proportion to our liability on the harvested acreage for the units.

(b) In the event of loss or damage covered by this policy, we will settle your claim by:

(1) Multiplying the insured acreage by the respective production guarantee;

(2) Multiplying each result in section 11(b)(1) by the respective price election for each variety or varietal group;

(3) Totaling the results in section 11(b)(2);

(4) Multiplying the total production to be counted of each variety or varietal group, if applicable, (see section 11(c)) by the respective price election;

(5) Totaling the results in section 11(b)(4);

(6) Subtracting the result in section 11(b)(5) from the result in section 11(b)(3); and

(7) Multiplying the result in section 11(b)(6) by your share.

(c) The total production to count (whole in-shell pounds) from all insurable acreage on the unit will include:

(1) All appraised production as follows:

(i) Not less than the production guarantee per acre for acreage:

(A) That is abandoned;

(B) That is damaged solely by uninsured causes; or

(C) For which you fail to provide acceptable production records;

(ii) Production lost due to uninsured causes;

(iii) Unharvested production; and

(iv) Potential production on insured acreage that you intend to abandon or no longer care for, if you and we agree on the appraised amount of production. Upon such agreement, the insurance period for that acreage will end. If you do not agree with our appraisal, we may defer the claim only if you agree to continue to care for the crop. We will then make another appraisal when you notify us of further damage or that harvest is general in the area unless you harvested the crop, in which case we will use the harvested production. If you do not continue to care for the crop, our appraisal made prior to deferring the claim will be used to determine the production to count; and

(2) All harvested production from the insurable acreage.

(d) Mature walnut production damaged due to an insurable cause of loss which occurs within the insurance period may be adjusted for quality based on an inspection by the Dried Fruit Association or as determined by us. Walnut production that has mold damage greater than 8 percent, based on the net delivered weight, will be reduced by the factor contained in the Special Provisions. Walnut production that has mold damage greater than 30 percent, based on the net delivered weight, will not be considered as production to count unless such production is sold. If such production is sold, the total amount received for the production will be divided by the maximum available price election to establish the amount of production to count.

12. Late and Prevented Planting

The late and prevented planting provisions of the Basic Provisions are not applicable.

[62 FR 20091, Apr. 25, 1997, as amended at 62 FR 65170, Dec. 10, 1997]

§457.123 Almond crop insurance provisions.

The almond crop insurance provisions for the 1999 and succeeding crop years are as follows:

FCIC Policies

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Federal Crop Insurance Corporation

Reinsured Policies

(Appropriate title for insurance provider)
Both FCIC and Reinsured Policies

Almond Crop Provisions

If a conflict exists among the policy provisions, the order of priority is as follows: (1) The Catastrophic Risk Protection Endorsement, if applicable; (2) the Special Provisions; (3) these Crop Provisions; and (4) the Basic Provisions with (1) controlling (2), etc.

1. Definitions

Harvest. The removal of mature almonds from the orchard.

Interplanted. Acreage on which two or more crops are planted in any form of alternating or mixed pattern.

Meat pounds. The total pounds of almond meats (whole, chipped and broken, and in-shell meats) and rejects. Unshelled almonds will be converted to meat pounds in accordance with FCIC approved procedures.

Production guarantee (per acre). The quantity of almonds (total meat pounds per acre) determined by multiplying the approved actual production history (APH) yield per acre by the coverage level percentage you elect.

Set out. Transplanting the tree into the orchard.

2. Unit Division

Provisions in the Basic Provisions that allow optional units by section, section equivalent, or FSA farm serial number and by irrigated and non-irrigated practices are not applicable. Optional units may be established only if each optional unit is located on non-contiguous land, unless otherwise allowed by written agreement.

3. Insurance Guarantees, Coverage Levels, and Prices for Determining Indemnities

In addition to the requirements of section 3 (Insurance Guarantees, Coverage Levels, and Prices for Determining Indemnities) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8):

(a) You may select only one price election for all the almonds in the county insured under this policy unless the Special Provisions provide different price elections by type, in which case you may select one price election for each almond type designated in the Special Provisions. The price elections you choose for each type must have the same percentage relationship to the maximum price offered by us for each type. For example, if you choose 100 percent of the maximum price election for one type, you must also choose 100 percent of the maximum price election for all other types.

(b) You must report, by the production reporting date designated in section 3 (Insurance Guarantees, Coverage Levels, and Prices for Determining Indemnities) of the Basic Provisions (§ 457.8), by type if applicable:

(1) Any damage, removal of trees, change in practices, or any other circumstance that may reduce the expected yield below the yield upon which the insurance guarantee is based, and the number of affected acres;

(2) The number of bearing trees on insurable and uninsurable acreage;

(3) The age of the trees and the planting patterns;

(4) For the first year of insurance for acreage interplanted with another perennial crop, and anytime the planting pattern of such acreage is changed, the age of the crop that is interplanted with the almonds, and type if applicable, and the planting pattern; and

(5) Any other information that we request in order to establish your approved yield.

We will reduce the yield used to establish your production guarantee as necessary, based on our estimate of the effect of the following: interplanted perennial crop; removal of trees; damage; change in practices and any other circumstance on the yield potential of the insured crop. If you fail to notify us of any circumstance that may reduce your yields from previous levels, we will reduce your production guarantee as necessary at any time we become aware of the circumstance.

4. Contract Changes

In accordance with section 4 (Contract Changes) of the Basic Provisions (§ 457.8), the contract change date is August 31 preceding the cancellation date.

5. Cancellation and Termination Dates

In accordance with section 2 (Life of Policy, Cancellation, and Termination) of the Basic Provisions (§ 457.8), the cancellation and termination dates are December 31.

6. Insured Crop

In accordance with section 8 (Insured Crop) of the Basic Provisions (§ 457.8), the crop insured will be all the almonds in the county for which a premium rate is provided by the actuarial documents:

(a) In which you have a share unless allowed otherwise by section 8(b);

(b) That are grown for harvest as almonds;

(c) That are irrigated;

(d) That are grown in an orchard that, if inspected, is considered acceptable to us; and

(e) On acreage where at least 90 percent of the trees have reached at least the seventh growing season after set out, unless we agree in writing to insure trees not meeting this requirement.

7. Insurable Acreage

In lieu of the provisions in section 9 (Insurable Acreage) of the Basic Provisions (§ 457.8), that prohibit insurance attaching to a crop planted with another crop, almonds interplanted with another perennial crop are insurable unless we inspect the acreage and determine that it does not meet the requirements contained in your policy.

8. Insurance Period

(a) In accordance with the provisions of section 11 (Insurance Period) of the Basic Provisions (§ 457.8):

(1) Coverage begins on January 1 of each crop year, except that for the year of application, if your application is received after December 21, but prior to January 1, insurance will attach on the 10th day after your properly completed application is received in our local office unless we inspect the acreage during the 10 day period and determine that it does not meet insurability requirements. You must provide any information that we require for the crop or to determine the condition of the orchard.

(2) The calendar date for the end of the insurance period for each crop year is November 30.

(b) In addition to the provisions of section 11 (Insurance Period) of the Basic Provisions (§ 457.8):

(1) If you acquire an insurable share in any insurable acreage after coverage begins but on or before the acreage reporting date for the crop year, and after an inspection we consider the acreage acceptable, insurance will be considered to have attached to such acreage on the calendar date for the beginning of the insurance period. Acreage acquired after the acreage reporting date will not be insured.

(2) If you relinquish your insurable share on any insurable acreage of almonds on or before the acreage reporting date for the crop year, insurance will not be considered to have attached to, and no premium or indemnity will be due for such acreage for that crop year unless:

(i) A transfer of coverage and right to an indemnity, or a similar form approved by us, is completed by all affected parties;

(ii) We are notified by you or the transferee in writing of such transfer on or before the acreage reporting date; and

(iii) The transferee is eligible for crop insurance.

9. Causes of Loss

(a) In accordance with the provisions of section 12 (Causes of Loss) of the Basic Provisions (§ 457.8), insurance is provided only against the following causes of loss that occur during the insurance period:

(1) Adverse weather conditions;

(2) Fire, unless weeds and undergrowth have not been controlled or pruning debris has not been removed from the orchard;
(3) Insects, but not damage due to insufficient or improper application of pest control measures;
(4) Plant disease, but not damage due to insufficient or improper application of disease control measures;
(5) Earthquake;
(6) Volcanic eruption;
(7) Failure of the irrigation water supply, if caused by an insured peril that occurs during the insurance period; or
(8) Wildlife, unless control measures have not been taken.
(b) In addition to the causes of loss excluded in section 12 (Causes of Loss) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), we will not insure against damage or loss of production due to the inability to market the almonds for any reason other than actual physical damage to the almonds from an insurable cause specified in this section. For example, we will not pay you an indemnity if you are unable to market due to quarantine, boycott, or refusal of any person to accept production.

10. Duties in the Event of Damage or Loss

In addition to the requirements of section 14 (Duties in the Event of Damage or Loss) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), if you intend to claim an indemnity on any unit, you must notify us prior to the beginning of harvest so that we may inspect the damaged production. You must not sell or dispose of the damaged crop until after we have given you written consent to do so. If you fail to meet the requirements of this section, all such production will be considered undamaged and included as production to count.

11. Settlement of Claim

(a) We will determine your loss on a unit basis. In the event you are unable to provide separate acceptable production records:
(l) For any optional units, we will combine all optional units for which such production records were not provided; or
(2) For any basic units, we will allocate any commingled production to such units in proportion to our liability on the harvested acreage for the units.
(b) In the event of loss or damage covered by this policy, we will settle your claim by:
(1) Multiplying the insured acreage by its respective production guarantee;
(2) Multiplying each result in section 11(b)(1) by the respective price election for the type;
(3) Totaling the results in section 11(b)(2);
(4) Multiplying the total production to be counted of each type, if applicable, (see subsection 11(c)) by the respective price election;
(5) Totaling the results in section 11(b)(4);
(6) Subtracting the result in section 11(b)(5) from the result in section 11(b)(3); and
(7) Multiplying the result in section 11(b)(6) by your share.
(c) The total production to count, specified in meat pounds, from all insurable acreage on the unit will include:
(1) All appraised production as follows:
(i) Not less than the production guarantee per acre for acreage:
(A) That is abandoned;
(B) That is damaged solely by uninsured causes; or
(C) For which you fail to provide acceptable production records;
(ii) Production lost due to uninsured causes;
(iii) Unharvested production; and
(iv) Potential production on insured acreage that you intend to abandon or no longer care for, if you and we agree on the appraised amount of production. Upon such agreement, the insurance period for that acreage will end. If you do not agree with our appraisal, we may defer the claim only if you agree to continue to care for the crop. We will then make another appraisal when you notify us of further damage or that harvest is general in the area unless you harvested the crop, in which case we will use the harvested production. If you do not continue to care for the crop, our appraisal made prior to deferring the claim will be used to determine the production to count; and
(2) All harvested meat pounds which has been accepted by a buyer and all harvested meat pounds rejected by a buyer unless the meat pounds are rejected due to an insured cause of loss.

12. Late and Prevented Planting

The late and prevented planting provisions of the Basic Provisions are not applicable.

[62 FR 25108, May 8, 1997, as amended at 62 FR 65170, Dec. 10, 1997]

§457.124 Raisin crop insurance provisions.

The raisin crop insurance provisions for the 1998 and succeeding crop years are as follows:

FCIC Policies

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Federal Crop Insurance Corporation

Reinsured Policies

(Appropriate title for insurance provider)
Both FCIC and Reinsured Policies

Raisin Crop Provisions

If a conflict exists among the policy provisions, the order of priority is as follows: (1)

The Catastrophic Risk Protection Endorsement, if applicable; (2) the Special Provisions; (3) these Crop Provisions; and (4) the Basic Provisions with (1) controlling (2), etc.

1. Definitions

Crop year—In lieu of the definition of ''Crop year'' contained in section 1 of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), the calendar year in which the raisins are placed on trays for drying.

Delivered ton—A ton of raisins delivered to a packer, processor, buyer or a reconditioner, before any adjustment for U. S. Grade B and better maturity standards, and after adjustments for moisture over 16 percent and substandard raisins over 5 percent.

RAC—The Raisin Administrative Committee, which operates under an order of the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA).

Raisins—The sun-dried fruit of varieties of grapes designated insurable by the actuarial documents. These grapes will be considered raisins for the purpose of this policy when laid on trays in the vineyard to dry.

Reference maximum dollar amount—The value per ton established by FCIC and shown in the actuarial documents.

Substandard—Raisins that fail to meet the requirements of U.S. Grade C, or layer (cluster) raisins with seeds that fail to meet the requirements of U.S. Grade B.

Table grapes—Grapes grown for commercial sale as fresh fruit on acreage where appropriate cultural practices were followed.

Ton—Two thousand (2,000) pounds avoirdupois.

Tonnage report—A report used to annually report, by unit, all the tons of raisins produced in the county in which you have a share.

2. Unit Division

(a) A basic unit, as defined in section 1 of the Basic Provisions, will be divided into additional basic units by grape variety.

(b) Provisions in the Basic Provisions that allow optional units by section, section equivalent, or FSA farm serial number and by irrigated and non-irrigated practices are not applicable. Optional units may be established only if each optional unit is located on non-contiguous land, unless otherwise allowed by written agreement.

3. Amounts of Insurance and Production Reporting

In addition to the requirements of section 3 (Insurance Guarantees, Coverage Levels, and Prices for Determining Indemnities) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8):

(a) You may select only one coverage level percentage for all the raisins in the county insured under this policy.

(b) The amount of insurance for the unit will be determined by multiplying the insured tonnage by the reference maximum dollar amount, by the coverage level percentage you elect, and by your share.

(c) Insured tonnage is determined as follows:

(1) For units not damaged by rain—The delivered tons; or

(2) For units damaged by rain—By adding the delivered tons to any verified loss of production due to rain damage. When production from a portion of the acreage within a unit is removed from the vineyard and production from the remaining acreage is lost in the vineyard, the amount of production lost in the vineyard will be determined based on the number of tons of raisins produced on the acreage from which production was removed. When no production has been removed from the vineyard, the amount of production lost in the vineyard will be determined based on an appraisal.

(3) Insured tonnage will be adjusted as follows:

(i) The insured tonnage will be reduced 0.12 percent for each 0.10 percent of moisture in excess of 16.0 percent. For example, 10.0 tons of raisins containing 18.0 percent moisture will be reduced to 9.760 tons of raisins;

(ii) Insured tonnage used for dry edible fruit will be reduced by 0.10 percent for each 0.10 percent of substandard raisins in excess of 5.0 percent; and

(iii) When raisins contain moisture in excess of 24.3 percent at the time of delivery and are released for a use other than dry edible fruit (e.g. distillery material), they will be considered to contain 24.3 percent moisture.

(4) If any raisins are delivered, the moisture content will be determined at the time of delivery.

(d) Section 3(c) of the Basic Provisions is not applicable to this crop.

4. Contract Changes

In accordance with section 4 (Contract Changes) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), the contract change date is April 30 preceding the cancellation date.

5. Cancellation and Termination Dates

In accordance with section 2 (Life of Policy, Cancellation and Termination) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), the cancellation and termination dates are July 31.

6. Acreage Report and Tonnage Report

In lieu of the provisions contained in section 6 of the Basic Provisions (§457.8):

(a) You must report by unit, and on our form, the acreage on which you intend to

produce raisins for the crop year. This acreage report must be submitted to us on or before the sales closing date, and contain the following information:

(1) All acreage of the crop (insurable and not insurable) in which you will have a share;

(2) Your anticipated share at the time coverage will begin;

(3) The variety; and

(4) The location of each vineyard.

(b) Acreage of the crop acquired after the acreage was reported, may be included on the acreage report if we agree to accept the additional acreage. Such additional acreage will not be added to the acreage report after you first place raisins from the additional acreage on trays for drying. Failure to report any acreage in which you have a share will result in denial of liability. If you elect not to produce raisins on any part of the acreage included on your acreage report, you must notify us in writing on or before September 21, and provide any records we may require to verify that raisins were not produced on that acreage.

(c) If you fail to file an acreage report in a timely manner, or if the information reported is incorrect, we may deny liability on any unit.

(d) In addition to the acreage report, you must annually submit a tonnage report, on our form, which includes by unit the number of delivered tons of raisins, and, if damage has occurred, the amount of any tonnage we determined was lost due to rain damage in the vineyard for each unit designated in the acreage report.

(e) The tonnage report must be submitted to us as soon as the information is available, but not later than March 1 of the year following the crop year. Indemnities may be determined on the basis of information you submitted on this report. If you do not submit this report by the reporting date, we may, at our option, either determine the insured tonnage and share by unit or we may deny liability on any unit. This report may be revised only upon our approval. Errors in reporting units may be corrected by us at any time we discover the error.

7. Annual Premium

In lieu of the premium computation method contained in section 7 (Annual Premium) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), the annual premium amount is determined by multiplying the amount of insurance for the unit at the time insurance attaches by the premium rate and then multiplying that result by any applicable premium adjustment factors that may apply.

8. Insured Crop

(a) In accordance with section 8 (Insured Crop) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), the crop insured will be all the raisins in the county of grape varieties for which a premium rate is provided by the actuarial documents and in which you have a share.

(b) In addition to the raisins not insurable under section 8 (Insured Crop) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), we do not insure any raisins:

(1) Laid on trays after September 8 in vineyards with north-south rows in Merced or Stanislaus Counties, or after September 20 in all other counties;

(2) From table grape strippings; or

(3) From vines that received manual, mechanical, or chemical treatment to produce table grape sizing.

9. Insurance Period

In lieu of the provisions of section 11 (Insurance Period) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), insurance attaches on each unit at the time the raisins are placed on trays for drying and ends the earlier of:

(a) October 20;

(b) The date the raisins are removed from the trays;

(c) The date the raisins are removed from the vineyard;

(d) Total destruction of all raisins on a unit;

(e) Final adjustment of a loss on a unit; or

(f) Abandonment of the raisins.

10. Causes of Loss

(a) In accordance with the provisions of section 12 (Causes of Loss) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), insurance is provided only against unavoidable loss of production resulting from rain that occurs during the insurance period and while the raisins are on trays or in rolls in the vineyard for drying.

(b) In addition to the causes of loss excluded in section 12 (Causes of Loss) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), we will not insure against damage or loss of production due to inability to market the raisins for any reason other than actual physical damage from an insurable cause specified in this section. For example, we will not pay you an indemnity if you are unable to market due to quarantine, boycott, or refusal of a person to accept production.

11. Reconditioning Requirements and Payment

(a) We may require you to recondition a representative sample of not more than 10 tons of damaged raisins to determine if they meet standards established by the RAC once reconditioned. If such standards are met, we may require you to recondition all the damaged production. If we determine that it is possible to recondition any damaged production and, if you do not do so, we will value the damaged production at the reference maximum dollar amount, except if your

damaged production undergoes a USDA inspection and is stored by your packer with other producer's production to be reconditioned at a later date. If we agree, in writing, that it is not practical to recondition the damaged production, we will determine the number of tons meeting RAC standards that could be obtained if the production were reconditioned.

(b) If the representative sample of raisins that we require you to recondition does not meet RAC standards for marketable raisins after reconditioning, the reconditioning payment will be the actual cost you incur to recondition the sample, not to exceed an amount that is reasonable and customary for such reconditioning, regardless of the coverage level selected.

(c) A reconditioning payment, based on the actual (unadjusted) weight of the raisins, will be made if:

(1) Insured raisin production:

(i) Is damaged by rain within the insurance period;

(ii) Is reconditioned by washing with water and then drying;

(iii) Is insured at a coverage level greater than that applicable to the catastrophic risk protection plan of insurance; and either

(2) The damaged production undergoes an inspection by USDA and is found to contain mold, embedded sand, or other rain-caused contamination determined by micro-analysis in excess of standards established by the RAC, or is found to contain moisture in excess of 18 percent; or

(3) We give you consent to recondition the damaged production.

(d) Your request for consent to any wash-and-dry reconditioning must identify the acreage on which the production to be reconditioned was damaged in order to be eligible for a reconditioning payment.

(e) The reconditioning payment for raisins that meet RAC standards for marketable raisins after reconditioning will be the lesser of your actual cost for reconditioning or the amount determined by:

(1) Multiplying the greater of $125.00 or the reconditioning dollar amount per ton contained in the Special Provisions by your coverage level;

(2) Multiplying the result of section 11(e)(1) by the actual number of tons of raisins (unadjusted weight) that are wash-and-dry reconditioned; and

(3) Multiplying the result of section 11(e)(2) by your share.

(f) Only one reconditioning payment will be made for any lot of raisins damaged during the crop year. Multiple reconditioning payments for the same production will not be made.

12. Duties In The Event of Damage or Loss

(a) In addition to the requirements of section 14 (Duties in the Event of Damage or Loss) of the Basic Provisions (§ 457.8), the following will apply:

(1) If you intend to claim an indemnity on any unit, you must give us notice within 72 hours of the time the rain fell on the raisins. We may reject any claim for indemnity if such notice is later. You must provide us the following information when you give us this notice:

(i) The grape variety;

(ii) The location of the vineyard and number of acres; and

(iii) The number of vines from which the raisins were harvested.

(2) We will not pay any indemnity unless you:

(i) Authorize us in writing to obtain all relevant records from any raisin packer, raisin reconditioner, the RAC, or any other person who may have such records. If you fail to meet the requirements of this subsection, all insured production will be considered undamaged and valued at the reference maximum dollar value.

(ii) Upon our request, provide us with records of previous years'' production and acreage. This information may be used to establish the amount of insured tonnage when insurable damage results in discarded production.

(b) In lieu of the provisions in section 14 (Duties in the Event of Damage or Loss) of the Basic Provisions (§ 457.8) that require you to submit a claim for indemnity not later than 60 days after the end of the insurance period, any claim for indemnity must be submitted to us not later than March 31 following the date for the end of the insurance period.

13. Settlement of Claim

(a) We will determine your loss on a unit basis. In the event you are unable to provide separate acceptable production records:

(1) For any optional unit, we will combine all optional units for which such production records were not provided; or

(2) For any basic unit, we will allocate any commingled production to such units in proportion to our liability on the acreage from which raisins were removed for each unit.

(b) In the event of loss or damage covered by this policy, we will settle your claim by:

(1) Multiplying the insured tonnage of raisins by the reference maximum dollar amount and your coverage level percentage;

(2) Subtracting from the total in section 13(b)(1) the total value of all insured damaged and undamaged raisins; and

(3) Multiplying the result of section 13(b)(2) by your share.

(c) For the purpose of determining the amount of indemnity, your share will not exceed the lesser of your share at the time insurance attaches or at the time of loss.

(d) Undamaged raisins or raisins damaged solely by uninsured causes will be valued at the reference maximum dollar amount.

(e) Raisins damaged partially by rain and partially by uninsured causes will be valued at the highest prices obtainable, adjusted for any reduction in value due to uninsured causes.

(f) Raisins that are damaged by rain, but that are reconditioned and meet RAC standards for raisins, will be valued at the reference maximum dollar amount.

(g) The value to count for any raisins produced on the unit that are damaged by rain and not removed from the vineyard will be the larger of the appraised salvage value or $35.00 per ton, except that any raisins that are damaged and discarded from trays or are lost from trays scattered in the vineyard as part of normal handling will not be considered to have any value. You must box and deliver any raisins that can be removed from the vineyard.

(h) At our sole option, we may acquire all the rights and title to your share of any raisins damaged by rain. In such event, the raisins will be valued at zero in determining the amount of loss and we will have the right of ingress and egress to the extent necessary to take possession, care for, and remove such raisins.

(i) Raisins destroyed, put to another use without our consent, or abandoned will be valued at the reference maximum dollar amount.

14. Late and Prevented Planting

The late and prevented planting provisions of the Basic Provisions are not applicable.

[62 FR 12070, Mar. 14, 1997, as amended at 62 FR 65170, Dec. 10, 1997]

§457.125 Safflower crop insurance provisions.

The safflower crop insurance provisions for the 1998 and succeeding crop years in counties with a contract change date of December 31, and for the 1999 and succeeding crop years in counties with a contract change date of August 31 are as follows:

FCIC Policies

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Federal Crop Insurance Corporation

Reinsured Policies

(Appropriate title for insurance provider)
Both FCIC and reinsured policies:

Safflower Crop Insurance Provisions

If a conflict exists among the policy provisions, the order of priority is as follows: (1) The Catastrophic Risk Protection Endorsement, if applicable; (2) the Special Provisions; (3) these Crop Provisions; and (4) the Basic Provisions with (1) controlling (2), etc.

1. Definitions

Harvest. Collecting the safflower seed by combining or threshing.

Local market price. The cash price per pound for undamaged safflower (test weight of 35 pounds per bushel or higher and seed damage less than 25 percent) offered by buyers.

Nurse crop (companion crop). A crop planted into the same acreage as another crop, that is intended to be harvested separately, and which is planted to improve growing conditions for the crop with which it is grown.

Planted acreage—In addition to the definition contained in the Basic Provisions, safflowers must initially be planted in rows, unless otherwise provided by the Special Provisions, actuarial documents, or by written agreement.

Pound. Sixteen ounces avoirdupois.

Value per pound. The cash price per pound for damaged safflower (test weight below 35 pounds per bushel, seed damage in excess of 25 percent, or both).

2. Insurance Guarantees, Coverage Levels, and Prices for Determining Indemnities

In addition to the requirements of section 3 (Insurance Guarantees, Coverage Levels, and Prices for Determining Indemnities) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), you may select only one price election for all the safflower in the county insured under this policy unless the Special Provisions provide different price elections by type, in which case you may select one price election for each safflower type designated in the Special Provisions. The price elections you choose for each type must have the same percentage relationship to the maximum price offered by us for each type. For example, if you choose 100 percent of the maximum price election for one type, you must also choose 100 percent of the maximum price election for all other types.

3. Contract Changes

In accordance with section 4 (Contract Changes) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), the contract change date is August 31 preceding the cancellation date for California, and December 31 preceding the cancellation date for all other states.

4. Cancellation and Termination Dates

In accordance with section 2 (Life of Policy, Cancellation, and Termination) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), the cancellation and termination dates are:

State	Cancellation and termination dates
California	December 31.
All other states	March 15.

5. Insured Crop

In accordance with section 8 (Insured Crop) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), the crop insured will be all safflower in the county for which a premium rate is provided by the actuarial documents:

(a) In which you have a share;

(b) That is planted for harvest as safflower seed;

(c) That is not (unless allowed by the Special Provisions or by written agreement):

(1) Interplanted with another crop; or

(2) Planted into an established grass or legume.

6. Insurable Acreage

In addition to the provisions of section 9 (Insurable Acreage) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), we will not insure:

(a) Safflower planted on land on which safflower, sunflower seed, any variety of dry beans, soybeans, mustard, rapeseed, or lentils were grown the preceding crop year, unless other rotation requirements are specified in the Special Provisions or we agree in writing to insure such acreage; or

(b) Any acreage of safflower damaged before the final planting date, to the extent that the majority of producers in the area would normally not further care for the crop, unless the crop is replanted or we agree that it is not practical to replant.

7. Insurance Period

In accordance with the provisions of section 11 (Insurance Period) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), the calendar date for the end of the insurance period is October 31 immediately following planting.

8. Causes of Loss

In accordance with the provisions of section 12 (Causes of Loss) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), insurance is provided only against the following causes of loss that occur during the insurance period:

(a) Adverse weather conditions;

(b) Fire;

(c) Insects, but not damage due to insufficient or improper application of pest control measures;

(d) Plant disease, but not damage due to insufficient or improper application of disease control measures;

(e) Wildlife, unless proper measures to control wildlife have not been taken;

(f) Earthquake;

(g) Volcanic eruption; or

(h) Failure of the irrigation water supply, if caused by an insured cause of loss that occurs during the insurance period.

9. Replanting Payment

(a) In accordance with section 13 (Replanting Payment) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), a replanting payment is allowed if the crop is damaged by an insurable cause of loss to the extent that the remaining stand will not produce at least 90 percent of the production guarantee for the acreage and it is practical to replant.

(b) The maximum amount of the replanting payment per acre will be the lesser of 20 percent of the production guarantee or 160 pounds, multiplied by your price election, multiplied by your insured share.

(c) When safflower is replanted using a practice that is uninsurable as an original planting, the liability on the unit will be reduced by the amount of the replanting payment. The premium amount will not be reduced.

10. Duties In The Event of Damage or Loss

In accordance with the requirements of section 14 (Duties in the Event of Damage or Loss) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), the representative samples of the unharvested crop must be at least 10 feet wide and extend the entire length of each field in the unit. The samples must not be harvested or destroyed until the earlier of our inspection or 15 days after harvest of the balance of the unit is completed.

11. Settlement of Claim

(a) We will determine your loss on a unit basis. In the event you are unable to provide separate acceptable production records:

(1) For any optional unit, we will combine all optional units for which such production records were not provided; or

(2) For any basic unit, we will allocate any commingled production to such units in proportion to our liability on the harvested acreage for the unit.

(b) In the event of loss or damage covered by this policy, we will settle your claim by:

(1) Multiplying the insured acreage by its respective production guarantee;

(2) Multiplying each result in section 11(b)(1) by the respective price election;

(3) Totaling the results in section 11(b)(2);

(4) Multiplying the total production to be counted of each type if applicable, (see section 11(c)) by the respective price election;

(5) Totaling the results in section 11(b)(4);

(6) Subtracting the results from the total in section 11(b)(5) from the results in section 11(b)(3); and

(7) Multiplying the result in section 11(b)(6) by your share.

(c) The total production to count (in pounds) from all insurable acreage on the unit will include:

(1) All appraised production as follows:

(i) Not less than the production guarantee per acre for the acreage:

(A) That is abandoned;

(B) Put to another use without our consent;

(C) That is damaged solely by uninsured causes; or

(D) For which you fail to provide acceptable production records;

(ii) Production lost due to uninsured causes;

(iii) Unharvested production (mature unharvested production may be adjusted for quality deficiencies and excess moisture in accordance with section 11(d)); and

(iv) Potential production on insured acreage that you intend to put to another use or abandon, if you and we agree on the appraised amount of production. Upon such agreement, the insurance period for that acreage will end when you put the acreage to another use or abandon the crop. If agreement on the appraised amount of production is not reached:

(A) If you do not elect to continue to care for the crop, we may give you consent to put the acreage to another use if you agree to leave intact, and provide sufficient care for, representative samples of the crop in locations acceptable to us (The amount of production to count for such acreage will be based on the harvested production or appraisals from the samples at the time harvest should have occurred. If you do not leave the required samples intact, or fail to provide sufficient care for the samples, our appraisal made prior to giving you consent to put the acreage to another use will be used to determine the amount of production to count); or

(B) If you elect to continue to care for the crop, the amount of production to count for the acreage will be the harvested production, or our reappraisal if additional damage occurs and the crop is not harvested; and

(2) All harvested production from the insurable acreage.

(d) Mature safflower may be adjusted for excess moisture and quality deficiencies. If moisture adjustment is applicable, it will be made prior to any adjustment for quality.

(1) Production will be reduced by 0.12 percent for each 0.1 percentage point of moisture in excess of 8 percent. We may obtain samples of the production to determine the moisture content.

(2) Production will be eligible for quality adjustment if such production:

(i) Has a test weight below 35 pounds per bushel;

(ii) Has seed damage in excess of 25 percent; or

(iii) Contains substances or conditions that are identified by the Food and Drug Administration or other public health organizations of the United States as being injurious to human or animal health.

(3) Quality will be a factor in determining your loss only if:

(i) The deficiencies, substances, or conditions resulted from a cause of loss against which insurance is provided under these crop provisions and that occurred within the insurance period;

(ii) The deficiencies, substances, or conditions result in a value per pound that is less than the local market price;

(iii) All determinations of these deficiencies, substances, or conditions are made using samples of the production obtained by us or by a disinterested third party approved by us; and

(iv) The samples are analyzed by a grader licensed to grade safflower under the authority of the Agricultural Marketing Act or the United States Warehouse Act with regard to deficiencies in quality, or by a laboratory approved by us with regard to substances or conditions injurious to human or animal health. Test weight for quality adjustment purposes may be determined by our loss adjuster.

(4) Safflower production that is eligible for quality adjustment, as specified in sections 11(d) (2) and (3), will be reduced as follows:

(i) In accordance with the quality adjustment factors contained in the Special Provisions; or

(ii) If quality adjustment factors are not contained in the Special Provisions:

(A) By determining the value per pound and the local market price on the earlier of the date such quality adjusted production is sold or the date of final inspection for the unit. Discounts used to establish the value per pound will be limited to those which are usual, customary, and reasonable. The value per pound will not be reduced for:

(*1*) Moisture content;

(*2*) Damage due to uninsured causes; or

(*3*) Drying, handling, processing, or any other costs associated with normal harvesting, handling, and marketing of safflower. We may obtain values per pound from any buyer of our choice. If we obtain values per pound from one or more buyers located outside your local market area, we will reduce such values per pound by the additional costs required to deliver the production to those buyers.

(B) Divide the value per pound by the local market price to determine the quality adjustment factor; and

(C) Multiply the adjustment factor by the number of pounds of the damaged production remaining after any reduction due to excessive moisture to determine the net production to count.

(e) Any production harvested from other plants growing in the insured crop may be counted as production of the insured crop on a weight basis.

12. Prevented Planting

Your prevented planing coverage will be 60 percent of your production guarantee for timely planted acreage. If you have limited or aditional levels of coverage, as specified in 7 CFR part 400, subpart T, and pay an additional premium, you may increase your prevented planting coverage to a level specified in the actuarial documents.

[62 FR 42649, Aug. 8, 1997, as amended at 62 FR 65171, Dec. 10, 1997]

§ 457.126 Popcorn cop isurance povisions.

The Popcorn Crop Insurance Provisions for the 1999 and succeeding crop years are as follows:

FCIC Policies

United States Department of Agriculture

FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE CORPORATION

Reinsured Policies

(Appropriate title for insurance provider)

Both FCIC and reinsured policies:

Popcorn Crop Insurance Provisions

If a conflict exists among the policy provisions, the order of priority is as follows: (1) The Catastrophic Risk Protection Endorsement, if applicable; (2) the Special Provisions; (3) these Crop Provisions; and (4) the Basic Provisions with (1) controlling (2), etc.

1. Definitions

Base contract price. The price stipulated on the contract executed between you and the processor before any adjustments for quality.

Harvest. Removing the grain or ear from the stalk either by hand or by machine.

Merchantable popcorn. Popcorn that meets the provisions of the processor contract.

Planted acreage. In addition to the definition contained in the Basic Provisions, popcorn must initially be planted in rows far enough apart to permit mechanical cultivation, unless otherwise provided by the Special Provisions, actuarial documents, or by written agreement.

Pound. Sixteen (16) ounces avoirdupois.

Practical to replant. In addition to the definition contained in the Basic Provisions, it will not be considered practical to replant unless production from the replanted acreage can be delivered under the terms of the popcorn processor contract, or the processor agrees in writing that it will accept the production from the replanted acreage.

Processor. Any business enterprise regularly engaged in processing popcorn that possesses all licenses, permits or approved inspections for processing popcorn required by the state in which it operates, and that possesses facilities, or has contractual access to such facilities, with enough equipment to accept and process the contracted popcorn within a reasonable amount of time after harvest.

Processor contract. A written agreement between the producer and a processor, containing at a minimum:

(a) The producer's commitment to plant and grow popcorn, and to deliver the popcorn production to the processor;

(b) The processor's commitment to purchase all the production stated in the processor contract;

(c) A date, if specified on the processor's contract, by which the crop must be harvested to be accepted; and

(d) A base contract price.

Multiple contracts with the same processor, each of which stipulates a specific amount of production to be delivered under the terms of the processor contact, will be considered as a single processor contract.

2. Unit Division

(a) For processor contracts that stipulate the amount of production to be delivered:

(1) In lieu of the definition contained in the Basic Provisions, a basic unit will consist of all the acreage planted to the insured crop in the county that will be used to fulfill contracts with each processor;

(i) There will be no more than one basic unit for all production contracted with each processor contract;

(ii) In accordance with section 13 of these Crop Provisions, all production from any basic unit in excess of the amount under contract will be included as production to count if such production is applied to any other basic unit for which the contracted amount has not been fulfilled; and

(2) Provisions in the Basic Provisions that allow optional units by section, section equivalent, or FSA farm serial number and by irrigated and non-irrigated practices are not applicable.

(b) For any processor contract that stipulates only the number of acres to be planted, the provisions contained in section 34 of the Basic Provisions will apply.

3. Insurance Guarantees, Coverage Levels, and Prices for Determining Indemnities

In addition to the requirements of section 3 of the Basic Provisions, you may select only one price election for all the popcorn in the county insured under this policy unless the Special Provisions provide different price elections by type, in which case you may select one price election for each popcorn type

designated in the Special Provisions. The price elections you choose for each type must have the same percentage relationship to the maximum price offered by us for each type. For example, if you choose 100 percent of the maximum price election for one type, you must also choose 100 percent of the maximum price election for all other types.

4. Contract Changes

In accordance with section 4 of the Basic Provisions, the contract change date is November 30 preceding the cancellation date.

5. Cancellation and Termination Dates

In accordance with section 2 of the Basic Provisions, the cancellation and termination dates are:

State and county	Cancellation and termination dates
Val Verde, Edwards, Kerr, Kendall, Bexar, Wilson, Karnes, Goliad, Victoria, and Jackson counties Texas, and all Texas counties lying south thereof.	January 15.
All other Texas counties and all other states.	March 15.

6. Report of Acreage

In addition to the provisions of section 6 of the Basic Provisions, you must provide a copy of all processor contracts to us on or before the acreage reporting date.

7. Insured Crop

(a) In accordance with section 8 of the Basic Provisions, the crop insured will be all the popcorn in the county for which a premium rate is provided by the actuarial documents:

(1) In which you have a share;

(2) That is planted for harvest as popcorn;

(3) That is grown under, and in accordance with the requirements of, a processor contract executed on or before the acreage reporting date and is not excluded from the processor contract at any time during the crop year; and

(4) That is not (unless allowed by the Special Provisions or by written agreement):

(i) Interplanted with another crop; or

(ii) Planted into an established grass or legume.

(b) You will be considered to have a share in the insured crop if, under the processor contract, you retain control of the acreage on which the popcorn is grown, you have a risk of loss, and the processor contract provides for delivery of popcorn under specified conditions and at a stipulated base contract price.

(c) A popcorn producer who is also a processor may be able to establish an insurable interest if the following requirements are met:

(1) The producer must comply with these Crop Provisions;

(2) The Board of Directors or officers of the processor must, prior to the sales closing date, execute and adopt a resolution that contains the same terms as an acceptable processor contract. Such resolution will be considered a processor contract under this policy; and

(3) Our inspection reveals that the processing facilities comply with the definition of a processor contained in these Crop Provisions.

8. Insurable Acreage

In addition to the provisions of section 9 of the Basic Provisions, any acreage of the insured crop damaged before the final planting date, to the extent that the majority of producers in the area would normally not further care for the crop, must be replanted unless we agree that it is not practical to replant.

9. Insurance Period

In lieu of the provisions contained in section 11 of the Basic Provisions, regarding the end of the insurance period, insurance ceases on each unit or part of a unit at the earliest of:

(a) The date the popcorn:

(1) Was destroyed;

(2) Should have been harvested but was not harvested;

(3) Was abandoned; or

(4) Was harvested;

(b) When the processor contract stipulates a specific amount of production to be delivered, the date the production accepted by the processor equals the contracted amount of production;

(c) Final adjustment of a loss; or

(d) December 10 immediately following planting.

10. Causes of Loss

(a) In accordance with the provisions of section 12 of the Basic Provisions, insurance is provided only against the following causes of loss that occur during the insurance period:

(1) Adverse weather conditions;

(2) Fire;

(3) Insects, but not damage due to insufficient or improper application of pest control measures;

(4) Plant disease, but not damage due to insufficient or improper application of disease control measures;

(5) Wildlife;

(6) Earthquake;

(7) Volcanic eruption; or

(8) Failure of the irrigation water supply, if caused by a cause of loss specified in sections 10(a)(1) through (7) that occurs during the insurance period.

(b) In addition to the causes of loss excluded by section 12 of the Basic Provisions, we do not insure against any loss of production due to:

(1) Damage resulting from frost or freeze after the date designated in the Special Provisions; or

(2) Failure to follow the requirements contained in the processor contract.

11. Replanting Payment

(a) In accordance with section 13 of the Basic Provisions, a replanting payment is allowed if the crop is damaged by an insurable cause of loss to the extent that the remaining stand will not produce at least 90 percent of the production guarantee for the acreage and it is practical to replant.

(b) The maximum amount of the replanting payment per acre will be the lesser of 20 percent of the production guarantee or 150 pounds, multiplied by your price election, multiplied by your insured share.

(c) When popcorn is replanted using a practice that is uninsurable as an original planting, our liability for the unit will be reduced by the amount of the replanting payment. The premium amount will not be reduced.

12. Duties in the Event of Damage or Loss

In accordance with the requirements of section 14 of the Basic Provisions, the representative samples of the unharvested crop must be at least 10 feet wide and extend the entire length of each field in the unit. The samples must not be destroyed until the earlier of our inspection or 15 days after harvest of the balance of the unit is completed.

13. Settlement of Claim

(a) We will determine your loss on a unit basis. In the event you are unable to provide acceptable production records:

(1) For any optional unit, we will combine all optional units for which such production records were not provided; or

(2) For any basic unit, we will allocate any commingled production to such units in proportion to our liability on the harvested acreage for each unit.

(b) In the event of loss or damage covered by this policy, we will settle your claim by:

(1) Multiplying the insured acreage for each type, if applicable, by its respective production guarantee;

(2) Multiplying the result of section 13(b)(1) by the respective price election for each type, if applicable;

(3) Totaling the results of section 13(b)(2) if there is more than one type;

(4) Multiplying the total production to count (see section 13(c)), of each type if applicable, by its respective price election;

(5) Totaling the results of section 13(b)(4) if there is more than one type;

(6) Subtracting the result of section 13(b)(4) from the result in section 13(b)(2) if there is only one type or subtracting the result of section 13(b)(5) from the result of section 13(b)(3) if there is more than one type; and

(7) Multiplying the result of section 13(b)(6) by your share.

For example:

You have a 100 percent share in 100 acres of Type A popcorn in the unit, with a guarantee of 2,500 pounds per acre and a price election of $.12 per pound. You are only able to harvest 150,000 pounds. Your indemnity would be calculated as follows:

1 ..... 100 acres × 2,500 pounds = 250,000 pound guarantee;
2 ..... 250,00 pounds × $.12 price election = $30,000 value of guarantee;
4 ..... 150,000 pounds production to count × $.12 price election = $18,000 value of production to count;
6 ..... $30,000 − $18,000 = $12,000 loss; and
7 ..... $12,000 × 100 percent share = $12,000 indemnity payment.

You also have a 100 percent share in 150 acres of type B popcorn in the same unit, with a guarantee of 2,250 pounds per acre and a price election of $.10 per pound. You are only able to harvest 70,000 pounds. Your total indemnity for both popcorn types A and B would be calculated as follows:

1 ..... 100 acres × 2,500 pounds = 250,000 guarantee for type A and 150 acres × 2,250 pounds = 337,500 pound guarantee for type B;
2 ..... 250,000 pound guarantee × $.12 price election = $30,000 value of guarantee for type A and 337,500 pound guarantee × $.10 price election = $33,750 value guarantee for type B;
3 ..... $30,000 + $33,750 = $63,750 total value guarantee;
4 ..... 150,000 pounds × $.12 price election = $18,000 value of production to count for type A and
70,000 pounds × $.10 price election = $7,000 value of production to count for type B;
5 ..... $18,000 + $7,000 = $25,000 total value of production to count;

6 ..... $63,750 − $25,000 = $38,750 loss; and
7 ..... $38,750 × 100 percent = $38,750 indemnity payment.

(c) The total production to count (in pounds) from all insurable acreage on the unit will include:

(1) All appraised production as follows:

(i) Not less than the production guarantee for acreage:

(A) That is abandoned;

(B) Put to another use without our consent;

(C) Damaged solely by uninsured causes; or

(D) For which you fail to provide production records;

(ii) Unharvested production (mature unharvested production may be adjusted for quality deficiencies and excess moisture in accordance with section 13(d));

(iii) Potential production on insured acreage that you intend to put to another use or abandon, if you and we agree on the appraised amount of production. Upon such agreement, the insurance period for that acreage will end when you put the acreage to another use or abandon the crop. If agreement on the appraised amount of production is not reached:

(A) If you do not elect to continue to care for the crop, we may give you consent to put the acreage to another use if you agree to leave intact, and provide sufficient care for, representative samples of the crop in locations acceptable to us (The amount of production to count for such acreage will be based on the harvested production or appraisals from the samples at the time harvest should have occurred. If you do not leave the required samples intact, or fail to provide sufficient care for the samples, our appraisal made prior to giving you consent to put the acreage to another use will be used to determine the amount of production to count); or

(B) If you elect to continue to care for the crop, the amount of production to count for the acreage will be the harvested production, or our reappraisal if additional damage occurs and the crop is not harvested;

(2) All harvested production from the insurable acreage in the unit;

(3) All harvested and appraised production lost or damaged by uninsured causes; and

(4) For processor contracts that stipulate the amount of production to be delivered, all harvested popcorn production from any other insurable unit that has been used to fulfill your processor contract applicable to this unit.

(5) Any production from yellow or white dent corn will be counted as popcorn on a weight basis and any production harvested from plants growing in the insured crop may be counted as popcorn production on a weight basis.

(6) Any ear production for which we cannot determine a shelling factor will be considered to have an 80 percent shelling factor.

(d) Mature popcorn may be adjusted for excess moisture and quality deficiencies. If moisture adjustment is applicable, it will be made prior to any adjustment for quality.

(1) Production will be reduced by 0.12 percent for each 0.1 percentage point for moisture in excess of 15 percent. We may obtain samples of the production to determine the moisture content.

(2) Popcorn production will be eligible for quality adjustment if, due to an insurable cause of loss that occurs within the insurance period, it is not merchantable popcorn and is rejected by the processor. The production will be adjusted by:

(i) Dividing the value per pound of the damaged popcorn by the base contract price per pound for undamaged popcorn; and

(ii) Multiplying the result by the number of pounds of such popcorn.

14. Late Planting

Late planting provisions in the Basic Provisions are applicable for popcorn if you provide written approval from the processor by the acreage reporting date that it will accept the production from the late planted acres when it is expected to be ready for harvest.

15. Prevented Planting

Your prevented planting coverage will be 60 percent of your production guarantee for timely planted acreage. If you have limited or additional levels of coverage, as specified in 7 CFR part 400, subpart T, and pay an additional premium, you may increase your prevented planting coverage to a level specified in the actuarial documents.

[63 FR 33838, June 22, 1998]

§457.127 Forage Production Winter Coverage Endorsement.

The provisions of the Forage Production Winter Coverage Endorsement for the 1998 and succeeding crop years are as follows:

Department of Agriculture

FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE CORPORATION

Forage Production Winter Coverage Endorsement

In return for payment of the additional premium designated in the actuarial table, the Common Crop Insurance Policy Basic Provisions (§457.8) and the Forage Production Crop Insurance Provisions (§457.117) are

amended to incorporate the following terms and conditions:

(a) For this Endorsement to be effective, you must have the Common Crop Insurance Policy Basic Provisions (§ 457.8) and the Forage Production Crop Insurance Provisions (§ 457.117) in force and you must comply with all terms and conditions contained therein.

(b) This Endorsement is not available for forage crops insured under a Catastrophic Risk Protection Endorsement.

(c) You must elect this Endorsement on your application or on a form approved by us, for coverage under this Endorsement, on or before the sales closing date specified in the Special Provisions for the crop year in which you wish to insure your forage under this Endorsement.

(d) This Endorsement is available for the following acreage in all counties for which the actuarial table designates forage production premium rates:

(1) Fall planted acreage, for the first and subsequent crop years following the year of establishment; and

(2) Spring planted acreage, for the second and subsequent crop years following the year of establishment.

(e) Under this Endorsement, the insurance period will be as follows:

(1) Insurance will attach on acreage with an adequate stand on the later of the date we accept your application or the applicable calendar dates following the end of the insurance period for the previous crop year as listed below:

(i) For all states except California—October 16;

(ii) For California—January 1;

(2) Insurance will end on the earliest of:

(i) Total destruction of the forage crop;

(ii) Removal from the windrow or the field for each cutting;

(iii) Final adjustment of the loss;

(iv) Abandonment of the forage crop;

(v) The date grazing commences on the forage crop; or

(vi) The following dates of the crop year:

(A) All states except California—October 15;

(B) California—December 31.

(f) This is a continuous Endorsement and it will remain in effect for as long as your forage production policy remains in effect or you cancel this coverage in accordance with paragraph (g).

(g) This Endorsement may be canceled by either you or us for any succeeding crop year by giving written notice on or before the cancellation date preceding the crop year for which the cancellation of this Endorsement is to be effective.

[62 FR 14287, Mar. 26, 1997]

§ 457.128 Guaranteed production plan of fresh market tomato crop insurance provisions.

The Guaranteed Production Plan of Fresh Market Tomato Crop Insurance

FCIC Policies

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Federal Crop Insurance Corporation

Reinsured Policies

(Appropriate title for insurance provider)

Both FCIC and reinsured policies:

Guarantee Production Plan of Fresh Market Tomato Crop Provisions

If a conflict exists among the policy provisions, the order of priority is as follows: (1) The Catastrophic Risk Protection Endorsement, if applicable; (2) the Special Provisions; (3) these Crop Provisions; and (4) the Basic Provisions with (1) controlling (2), etc.

1. Definitions

Acre—Forty-three thousand five hundred sixty (43,560) square feet of land when row widths do not exceed six feet, or if row widths exceed six feet, the land area on which at least 7,260 linear feet of rows are planted.

Carton—A container that contains 25 pounds of fresh tomatoes unless otherwise provided in the Special Provisions.

Direct marketing—Sale of the insured crop directly to consumers without the intervention of an intermediary such as a wholesaler, retailer, packer, processor, shipper or buyer. Examples of direct marketing include selling through an on-farm or roadside stand, farmer's market, and permitting the general public to enter the field for the purpose of picking all or a portion of the crop.

First fruit set—The date when 30 percent of the plants on the unit have produced fruit that has reached a minimum size of one inch in diameter.

Harvest—Picking of marketable tomatoes.

Mature green tomato—A tomato that:

(a) Has a heightened gloss due to a waxy skin that cannot be torn by scraping;

(b) Has a well-formed jelly-like substance in the locules;

(c) Has seeds that are sufficiently hard so they are pushed aside and not cut by a sharp knife in slicing; and

(d) Shows no red color.

Planting—Transplanting the tomato plants into the field.

Planting period—The time period designated in the Special Provisions during which the tomatoes must be planted to be insured as either spring-or fall-planted tomatoes.

Plant stand—The number of live plants per acre before any damage occurs.

Potential production—The number of cartons per acre of mature green or ripe tomatoes that the tomato plants would have produced by the end of the insurance period:

(a) With a classification size of 6 x 7 (2–8/32 inch minimum diameter) or larger for all types except cherry, roma, or plum; or

(b) Meeting the criteria specified in the Special Provisions for cherry, roma, or plum types.

Practical to replant—In lieu of the definition of ''Practical to replant'' contained in section 1 of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), practical to replant is defined as our determination, after loss or damage to the insured crop, based on factors, including but not limited to moisture availability, condition of the field, time to crop maturity, and marketing windows that replanting the insured crop will allow the crop to attain maturity prior to the calendar date for the end of the insurance period. In counties that do not have both spring and fall planting periods, it will not be considered practical to replant after the final planting date unless replanting is generally occurring in the area. In counties that have spring and fall planting periods, it will not be considered practical to replant after the final planting date for the planting period in which the crop was initially planted.

Ripe tomato—A tomato that meets the definition of a mature green tomato, except the tomato shows some red color and can still be packed for fresh market under the agreement or contract with the packer.

Row width—The distance in feet from the center of one row of plants to the center of an adjacent row.

2. Unit Division

(a) A basic unit, as defined in section 1 of the Basic Provisions, will be divided into additional basic units by planting period, if separate planting periods are provided for in the Special Provisions.

(b) Provisions in the Basic Provisions that allow optional units by irrigated and non-irrigated practices are not applicable.

3. Insurance Guarantees, Coverage Levels, and Prices for Determining Indemnities

In addition to the requirements of section 3 (Insurance Guarantees, Coverage Levels, and Prices for Determining Indemnities) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8):

(a) You may select only one price election for all the tomatoes in the county insured under this policy unless the Special Provisions provide different price elections by type, in which case you may select one price election for each tomato type designated in the Special Provisions. The price election you choose for each type must have the same percentage relationship to the maximum price offered by us for each type. For example, if you choose 100 percent of the maximum price election for one type, you must also choose 100 percent of the maximum price election for all other types.

(b) The production guarantees per acre are progressive by stages and increase at specified intervals to the final stage production guarantee. The stages and production guarantees are as follows:

(1) For California:

Stage	Percent of stage 3 (final stage) production guarantee	Length of time
1	50	From planting until first fruit set.
2	70	From first fruit set until harvested.
3	100	Harvested acreage.

(2) For all other states, except California:

Stage	Percent of stage 4 (final stage) production guarantee	Length of time
1	50	From planting until qualifying for stage 2.
2	75	From the earlier of stakes driven, one tie and pruning, or 30 days after planting until qualifying for stage 3.
3	90	From the earlier of the end of stage 2 or 60 days after planting until qualifying for stage 4.
4	100	From the earlier of 75 days after planting or the beginning of harvest.

(c) Any acreage of tomatoes damaged to the extent that producers in the area generally would not further care for the tomatoes will be deemed to have been destroyed even though you continue to care for the tomatoes. The production guarantee for such acreage will be the guarantee for the stage in which such damage occurs.

(d) Any production guarantees for cherry, roma, or plum type tomatoes will be specified in the Special Provisions.

4. Contract Changes

In accordance with section 4 (Contract Changes) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), the contract change date is September 30 preceding the cancellation date for counties with a January 15 cancellation date and December 31 preceding the cancellation date for all other counties.

5. Cancellation and Termination Dates

In accordance with section 2 (Life of Policy, Cancellation, and Termination) of the

Basic Provisions (§457.8), the cancellation and termination dates are:

CANCELLATION AND TERMINATION

State	Dates
California, Florida, Georgia, and South Carolina.	January 15.
All other states	March 15.

6. Report of Acreage

(a) In addition to the provisions of section 6 (Report of Acreage) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), you must report the row width.

(b) If spring and fall planting periods are allowed in the Special Provisions you must report all the information required by section 6 (Report of Acreage) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8) and these Crop Provisions by the acreage reporting date for each planting period.

7. Annual Premium

In lieu of provisions contained in the Basic Provisions (§457.8), for determining premium amounts, the annual premium is determined by multiplying the final stage production guarantee by the price election, by the premium rate, by the insured acreage, by your share at the time coverage begins, and by any applicable premium adjustment factor contained in the Special Provisions.

8. Insured Crop

In accordance with section 8 (Insured Crop) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), the crop insured will be all the tomatoes in the county for which a premium rate is provided by the actuarial documents:

(a) In which you have a share;

(b) That are transplanted tomatoes that have been planted for harvest as fresh market tomatoes;

(c) That are planted within the spring or fall planting periods, as applicable, specified in the Special Provisions;

(d) That, on or before the acreage reporting date, are subject to any agreement in writing (packing contract) executed between you and a packer, whereby the packer agrees to accept and pack the production specified in the agreement, unless you control a packing facility or an exception exists in the Special Provisions; and

(e) That are not (unless allowed by the Special Provisions):

(1) Grown for direct marketing;

(2) Interplanted with another crop;

(3) Planted into an established grass or legume; or

(4) Cherry, roma, or plum type tomatoes.

9. Insurable Acreage

(a) In addition to the provisions of section 9 (Insurable Acreage) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8):

(1) Any acreage of the insured crop damaged before the final planting date, to the extent that the majority of growers in the area would normally not further care for the crop, must be replanted unless we agree that it is not practical to replant. Unavailability of plants will not be considered a valid reason for failure to replant.

(2) We do not insure any acreage of tomatoes:

(i) Grown by any person if the person had not previously:

(A) Grown fresh market tomatoes for commercial sales; or

(B) Participated in the management of a fresh market tomato farming operation, in at least one of the three previous years.

(ii) That does not meet the rotation requirements contained in the Special Provisions;

(iii) On which tomatoes, peppers, eggplants, or tobacco have been grown within the previous two years unless the soil was fumigated or nematicide was applied before planting the tomatoes, except that this limitation does not apply to a first planting in Pennsylvania or if otherwise specified in the Special Provisions; or

(b) In lieu of the provisions of section 9 (Insurable Acreage) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), that prohibit insurance from attaching if a crop has not been planted and harvested in at least one of the three previous calendar years, we will insure newly cleared land or former pasture land planted to fresh market tomatoes.

10. Insurance Period

In lieu of the provisions of section 11 (Insurance Period) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8):

(a) Coverage begins on each unit or part of a unit on the later of the date you submit your application or when the tomatoes are planted.

(b) Coverage will end on any insured acreage at the earliest of:

(1) Total destruction of the tomatoes;

(2) Discontinuance of harvest;

(3) The date harvest should have started on any acreage that was not harvested;

(4) 120 days after the date of transplanting or replanting;

(5) Completion of harvest;

(6) Final adjustment of a loss; or

(7) October 15 of the crop year in Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey, North Carolina, and Virginia; October 31 of the crop year in California; November 10 of the crop year in Florida, Georgia, and South Carolina; and September 20 of the crop year in all other States.

11. Causes of Loss

(a) In accordance with the provisions of section 12 (Causes of Loss) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), insurance is provided only against the following causes of loss that occur during the insurance period:

(1) Adverse weather conditions;

(2) Fire;

(3) Insects, but not damage due to insufficient or improper application of pest control measures;

(4) Plant disease, but not damage due to insufficient or improper application of disease control measures;

(5) Wildlife;

(6) Earthquake;

(7) Volcanic eruption; or

(8) Failure of irrigation water supply, if caused by an insured peril that occurs during the insurance period.

(b) In addition to the causes of loss excluded in section 12 (Causes of Loss) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), we will not insure against damage or loss of production that occurs or becomes evident after the tomatoes have been harvested.

12. Replanting Payment

(a) In accordance with section 13 (Replanting Payment) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), a replanting payment is allowed if the crop is damaged by an insurable cause of loss and the acreage to be replanted has sustained a loss in excess of 50 percent of the plant stand.

(b) The maximum amount of the replanting payment per acre will be:

(1) Seventy (70) cartons multiplied by your price election, multiplied by your insured share for all insured tomatoes except cherry, roma or plum types; and

(2) As specified in the Special Provisions for cherry, roma, or plum types.

(c) In lieu of the provisions contained in section 13 (Replanting Payment) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8) that permit only one replanting payment each crop year, when both spring and fall planting periods are contained in the Special Provisions, you may be eligible for one replanting payment for acreage planted during each planting period within the crop year.

13. Settlement of Claim

(a) We will determine your loss on a unit basis. In the event you are unable to provide separate, acceptable production records:

(1) For any optional units, we will combine all optional units for which such production records were not provided; or

(2) For any basic units, we will allocate any commingled production to such units in proportion to our liability on the harvested acreage for the units.

(b) In the event of loss or damage covered by this policy, we will settle your claim by:

(1) Multiplying the insured acreage for each type, if applicable, by its respective production guarantee for the stage in which the damage occurred;

(2) Multiplying the results of section 13(b)(1) by the respective price election for each type, if applicable;

(3) Totaling the results of section 13(b)(2);

(4) Multiplying the total production to be counted of each type, if applicable, (see section 13(c)) by the respective price election;

(5) Totaling the results of section 13(b)(4);

(6) Subtracting this result of section 13(b)(5) from the results in section 13(b)(3); and

(7) Multiplying the result of section 13(b)(6) by your share.

(c) The total production to count (in cartons) from all insurable acreage on the unit will include:

(1) All appraised production as follows:

(i) Not less than the production guarantee for acreage:

(A) That is abandoned;

(B) Put to another use without our consent;

(C) That is damaged solely by uninsured causes; or

(D) For which you fail to provide production records that are acceptable to us;

(ii) Potential production lost due to uninsured causes;

(iii) Unharvested production of mature green and ripe tomatoes remaining after harvest has ended:

(A) With a classification size of 6 × 7 ($2^{8}/_{32}$ inch minimum diameter) or larger and that would grade eighty-five percent (85%) or better U.S. No. 1 for types other than cherry, roma, or plum; or

(B) That grade in accordance with the requirements specified in the Special Provisions for cherry, roma or plum types.

(iv) Potential production on unharvested acreage and potential production on acreage when final harvest has not been completed;

(v) Potential production on insured acreage that you intend to put to another use or abandon, if you and we agree on the appraised amount of production. Upon such agreement, the insurance period for that acreage will end when you put the acreage to another use or abandon the crop. If agreement on the appraised amount of production is not reached:

(A) If you do not elect to continue to care for the crop, we may give you consent to put the acreage to another use if you agree to leave intact, and provide sufficient care for representative samples of the crop in locations acceptable to us (The amount of production to count for such acreage will be based on the harvested production or appraisals from the samples at the time harvest should have occurred. If you do not leave the required samples intact, or you fail to provide sufficient care for the samples,

our appraisal made prior to giving you consent to put the acreage to another use will be used to determine the amount of production to count); or

(B) If you elect to continue to care for the crop, the amount of production to count for the acreage will be the harvested production, or our reappraisal if additional damage occurs and the crop is not harvested; and

(2) All harvested production from the insurable acreage:

(i) That is marketed, regardless of grade; and

(ii) That is unmarketed and:

(A) That grades eighty-five percent (85%) or better U.S. No. 1 with a classification size of 6 x 7 (2–8/32 inch minimum diameter) or larger for all types except cherry, roma, or plum; or

(B) That grade in accordance with the requirements specified in the Special Provisions for cherry, roma, or plum types.

(d) Only that amount of appraised production that exceeds the difference between the final stage guarantee and the stage guarantee applicable to the acreage will be production to count.

14. Late and Prevented Planting

The late and prevented planting provisions of the Basic Provisions are not applicable.

[62 FR 23631, May 1, 1997; 62 FR 33539, June 20, 1997, as amended at 62 FR 65171, Dec. 10, 1997; 63 FR 36157, July 2, 1998; 63 FR 50753, Sept. 23, 1998]

§ 457.129 Fresh market sweet corn crop insurance provisions.

The fresh market sweet corn crop insurance provisions for the 1999 and succeeding crop years are as follows:

FCIC Policies

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Federal Crop Insurance Corporation

Reinsured Policies

(Appropriate title for insurance provider)
Both FCIC and Reinsured Policies

Fresh Market Sweet Corn Crop Provisions

If a conflict exists among the policy provisions, the order of priority is as follows: (1) The Catastrophic Risk Protection Endorsement, if applicable; (2) the Special Provisions; (3) these Crop Provisions; and (4) the Basic Provisions with (1) controlling (2), etc.

1. Definitions

Container—The unit for measurement of the insured crop as specified in the Special Provisions.

Crop year—In lieu of the definition of ''crop year'' contained in section 1 (Definitions) of the Basic Provisions (§ 457.8), crop year is a period of time that begins on the first day of the earliest planting period for fall planted sweet corn and continues through the last day of the insurance period for spring planted sweet corn. The crop year is designated by the calendar year in which spring planted sweet corn is harvested.

Direct marketing—Sale of the insured crop directly to consumers without the intervention of an intermediary such as a wholesaler, retailer, packer, processor, shipper or buyer. Examples of direct marketing include selling through an on-farm or roadside stand, farmer's market, and permitting the general public to enter the field for the purpose of picking all or a portion of the crop.

Excess rain—An amount of precipitation sufficient to directly damage the crop.

Excess wind—Wind speed strong enough to prevent adequate pollination or cause lodging of stalks and prevent a normal harvest.

Freeze—The formation of ice in the cells of the plant or its fruit, caused by low air temperatures.

Harvest—The picking of sweet corn on the unit.

Marketable sweet corn—Sweet corn that meets the standards for grading U.S. No. 1 or better and will withstand normal handling and shipping.

Plant stand—The number of live plants per acre prior to the occurrence of an insurable cause of loss.

Planted acreage—In addition to the definition contained in the Basic Provisions, for each planting period, sweet corn seed must be planted in rows far enough apart to permit mechanical cultivation, unless otherwise provided by the Special Provisions, actuarial documents, or by written agreement.

Planting period—The period of time designated in the actuarial documents in which fresh market sweet corn must be planted to be considered fall, winter, or spring-planted sweet corn.

Potential production—The number of containers of sweet corn that the sweet corn plants will or would have produced per acre by the end of the insurance period, assuming normal growing conditions and practices.

Practical to replant—In lieu of the definition of ''Practical to replant'' contained in section 1 of the Basic Provisions (§ 457.8), practical to replant is defined as our determination, after loss or damage to the insured crop, based on factors, including but not limited to moisture availability, condition of the field, marketing windows, and time to crop maturity, that replanting to the insured crop will allow the crop to attain maturity prior to the calendar date for the end of the insurance period (inability to obtain seed will not be considered when determining if it is practical to replant).

Sweet corn—A type of corn with kernels containing a high percentage of sugar that is

adapted for human consumption as a vegetable.

2. Unit Division

(a) A basic unit, as defined in section 1 of the Basic Provisions, will also be divided into additional basic units by planting period.

(b) Provisions in the Basic Provisions that allow optional units by irrigated and non-irrigated practices are not applicable.

3. Amounts of Insurance and Production Stages

(a) In addition to the requirements of section 3 (Insurance Guarantees, Coverage Levels, and Prices for Determining Indemnities) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), you may select only one coverage level (and the corresponding amount of insurance designated in the actuarial documents for the applicable planting period and practice) for all the sweet corn in the county insured under this policy.

(b) The amount of insurance you choose for each planting period and practice must have the same percentage relationship to the maximum price offered by us for each planting period and practice. For example, if you choose 100 percent of the maximum amount of insurance for a specific planting period and practice, you must also choose 100 percent of the maximum amount of insurance for all other planting periods and practices.

(c) The production reporting requirements contained in section 3 (Insurance Guarantees, Coverage Levels, and Prices for Determining Indemnities) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), do not apply to fresh market sweet corn.

(d) The amounts of insurance are progressive by stages as follows:

Stage	Percent of the amount of insurance per acre that you selected	Length of time
1	65	From planting through the beginning of tasseling (which is when the tassel becomes visible above the whorl).
Final	100	From tasseling until the acreage is harvested.

(e) Any acreage of sweet corn damaged in the first stage to the extent that the majority of producers in the area would not normally further care for it, will be deemed to have been destroyed. The indemnity payable for such acreage will be based on the stage the plants had achieved when the damage occurred.

4. Contract Changes

In accordance with section 4 (Contract Changes) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), the contract change date shown below is the date preceding the cancellation date:

State and county	Date
All Florida counties; and all Georgia counties for which the Special Provisions designate a fall planting period.	April 30.
All Georgia counties for which the Special Provisions do not designate a fall planting period; and all other States.	November 30.

5. Cancellation and Termination dates

In accordance with section 2 (Life of Policy, Cancellation, and Termination) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), the cancellation and termination dates are:

State and county	Cancellation and termination Dates
Florida; Atkinson, Baker, Berrien, Brantley, Camden, Colquitt, Cook, Early, Mitchell, and Ware Counties Georgia and all counties south thereof for which the Special Provisions designate a fall planting period.	July 31.
Alabama; South Carolina; and all Georgia Counties for which the Special Provisions do not designate a fall planting period.	February 15.
All other States	March 15.

6. Report of Acreage

In addition to the requirements of section 6 (Report of Acreage) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), you must report on or before the acreage reporting date contained in the Special Provisions for each planting period, all the acreage of sweet corn in the county insured under this policy in which you have a share.

7. Annual Premium

In lieu of the premium amount determinations contained in section 7 (Annual Premium) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), the annual premium amount for each cultural practice (*e.g.*, fall-planted irrigated) is determined by multiplying the final stage amount of insurance per acre by the premium rate for the cultural practice as established in the Actuarial Table, by the insured acreage, by your share at the time coverage begins, and by any applicable premium adjustment factors contained in the actuarial documents.

8. Insured Crop

In accordance with section 8 (Insured Crop) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), the crop insured will be all the sweet corn in the county for which a premium rate is provided by the actuarial documents:

(a) In which you have a share;

(b) That is:

(1) Planted to be harvested and sold as fresh market sweet corn;

(2) Planted within the planting periods designated in the actuarial documents;

(3) Grown under an irrigated practice, unless otherwise provided in the Special Provisions;

(4) Grown by a person who in at least one of the three previous crop years:

(i) Grew sweet corn for commercial sale; or

(ii) Participated in managing a sweet corn farming operation;

(c) That is not:

(1) Interplanted with another crop;

(2) Planted into an established grass or legume; or

(3) Grown for direct marketing.

9. Insurable Acreage

(a) In lieu of the provisions of section 9 (Insurable Acreage) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), that prohibit insurance attaching if a crop has not been planted in at least one of the three previous crop years, we will insure newly cleared land or former pasture land planted to fresh market sweet corn.

(b) In addition to the provisions of section 9 (Insurable Acreage) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8):

(1) You must replant any acreage of sweet corn damaged during the planting period in which initial planting took place whenever less than 75 percent of the plant stand remains: and

(i) It is practical to replant: and

(ii) If, at the time the crop was damaged, the final day of the planting period has not passed.

(2) Whenever sweet corn initially is planted during the fall or winter planting periods and the condition specified in section 9(b)(1)(ii) is not satisfied, you may elect:

(i) To replant such acreage and collect any replant payment due as specified in section 12. The initial planting period coverage will continue for such replanted acreage.

(ii) Not to replant such acreage and receive an indemnity based on the stage of growth the plants had attained at the time of damage. However, such an election will result in the acreage being uninsurable in the subsequent planting period.

10. Insurance Period

In lieu of the provisions of section 11 (Insurance Period) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), coverage begins on each unit or part of a unit the later of the date we accept your application, or when the sweet corn is planted in each planting period. Coverage ends at the earliest of:

(a) Total destruction of the sweet corn on the unit;

(b) Abandonment of the sweet corn on the unit;

(c) The date harvest should have started on the unit on any acreage which will not be harvested;

(d) Final adjustment of a loss on the unit;

(e) Final harvest; or

(f) 100 days after the date of planting or replanting.

11. Causes of Loss

(a) In accordance with the provisions of section 12 (Causes of Loss) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), insurance is provided only against the following causes of loss that occur during the insurance period:

(1) Excess rain;

(2) Excess wind;

(3) Fire;

(4) Freeze;

(5) Hail;

(6) Tornado; or

(7) Failure of the irrigation water supply, if caused by an insured cause of loss that occurs during the insurance period.

(b) In addition to the causes of loss excluded in section 12 (Causes of Loss) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), we will not insure against any loss of production due to:

(1) Disease or insect infestation, unless no effective control measure exists for such disease or insect infestation; or

(2) Failure to market the sweet corn, unless such failure is due to actual physical damage caused by an insured cause of loss that occurs during the insurance period.

12. Replanting Payments

(a) In accordance with section 13 (Replanting Payment) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), a replanting payment is allowed if, due to an insured cause of loss, more than 25 percent of the plant stand will not produce sweet corn and it is practical to replant.

(b) The maximum amount of the replanting payment per acre will be the lesser of your actual cost of replanting or the result

obtained by multiplying the per acre replanting payment amount contained in the Special Provisions by your insured share.

(c) In lieu of the provisions contained in section 13 (Replanting Payment) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), limiting a replanting payment to one each crop year, only one replanting payment will be made for acreage planted during each planting period within the crop year.

13. Duties In The Event of Damage or Loss

In addition to the requirements contained in section 14 (Duties In The Event of Damage or Loss) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), if you intend to claim an indemnity on any unit you also must give us notice not later than 72 hours after the earliest of:

(a) The time you discontinue harvest of any acreage on the unit;

(b) The date harvest normally would start if any acreage on the unit will not be harvested; or

(c) The calendar date for the end of the insurance period.

14. Settlement of Claim

(a) We will determine your loss on a unit basis. In the event you are unable to provide separate acceptable production records:

(1) For any optional unit, we will combine all optional units for which such production records were not provided; or

(2) For any basic unit, we will allocate any commingled production to such units in proportion to our liability on the harvested acreage for each unit.

(b) In the event of loss or damage covered by this policy, we will settle your claim by:

(1) Multiplying the insured acreage in each stage by the amount of insurance per acre for the final stage;

(2) Multiplying each result in section 14(b)(1) by the percentage for the applicable stage (see section 3(d));

(3) Total the results of section 14(b)(2);

(4) Subtracting either of the following values from the result of section 14(b)(3):

(i) For other than catastrophic risk protection coverage, the total value of production to be counted (see section 14(c)); or

(ii) For catastrophic risk protection coverage, the result of multiplying the total value of production to be counted (see section 14(c)) times:

(A) Sixty percent for the 1998 crop year; or

(B) Fifty-five percent for 1999 and subsequent crop years; and

(5) Multiplying the result of section 14(b)(4) by your share.

(c) The total value of production to count from all insurable acreage on the unit will include:

(1) Not less than the amount of insurance per acre for the stage for any acreage:

(i) That is abandoned;

(ii) Put to another use without our consent;

(iii) That is damaged solely by uninsured causes; or

(iv) For which you fail to provide acceptable production records;

(2) The value of the following appraised production will not be less than the dollar amount obtained by multiplying the number of containers of appraised sweet corn times the minimum value per container shown in the Special Provisions for the planting period:

(i) Unharvested production (unharvested production that is damaged or defective due to insurable causes and is not marketable will not be counted as production to count);

(ii) Production lost due to uninsured causes; and

(iii) Potential production on insured acreage that you intend to put to another use or abandon, if you and we agree on the appraised amount of production. Upon such agreement, the insurance period for that acreage will end when you put the acreage to another use or abandon the crop. If agreement on the appraised amount of production is not reached:

(A) We may require you to continue to care for the crop so that a subsequent appraisal may be made or the crop harvested to determine actual production (If we require you to continue to care for the crop and you do not do so, the original appraisal will be used); or

(B) You may elect to continue to care for the crop, in which case the amount of production to count for the acreage will be the harvested production, or our reappraisal if the crop is not harvested.

(3) The total value of all harvested production from the insurable acreage will be the dollar amount obtained by subtracting the allowable cost contained in the Special Provisions from the price received for each container of sweet corn (this result may not be less than the minimum value shown in the Special Provisions for any container of sweet corn), and multiplying this result by the number of containers of sweet corn harvested. Harvested mature sweet corn that is damaged or defective due to insurable causes and is not marketable, will not be counted as production to count.

15. Late and Prevented Planting

The late and prevented planting provisions of the Basic Provisions are not applicable.

16. Minimum Value Option

(a) The provisions of this option are continuous and will be attached to and made a part of your insurance policy, if:

(1) You elect the Minimum Value Option on your application, or on a form approved by us, on or before the sales closing date for

the initial crop year in which you wish to insure fresh market sweet corn under this option, and pay the additional premium indicated in the actuarial documents for this optional coverage; and

(2) You have not elected coverage under the Catastrophic Risk Protection Endorsement.

(b) In lieu of the provisions contained in section 14(c)(3), the total value of harvested production will be determined as follows:

(1) For sold production, the dollar amount obtained by subtracting the allowable cost contained in the Special Provisions from the price received for each container of sweet corn (this result may not be less than zero for any container of sweet corn), and multiplying this result by the number of containers of sweet corn sold; and

(2) For marketable production that is not sold, the dollar amount obtained by multiplying the number of containers of such sweet corn on the unit by the minimum value shown in the Special Provisions for the planting period (harvested production that is damaged or defective due to insurable causes and is not marketable will not be counted as production).

(c) This option may be canceled by either you or us for any succeeding crop year by giving written notice on or before the cancellation date preceding the crop year for which the cancellation of this option is to be effective.

[62 FR 14783, Mar. 28, 1997; 62 FR 26205, May 13, 1997, as amended at 62 FR 65171, Dec. 10, 1997]

§ 457.130 Macadamia tree crop insurance provisions.

The macadamia tree crop insurance provisions for the 1999 and succeeding crop years are as follows:

FCIC Policies

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Federal Crop Insurance Corporation

Reinsured Policies

(Appropriate title for insurance provider).

Both FCIC and reinsured policies:

Macadamia Tree Crop Provisions

If a conflict exists among the policy provisions, the order of priority is as follows: (1) The Catastrophic Risk Protection Endorsement, if applicable; (2) the Special Provisions; (3) these Crop Provisions; and (4) the Basic Provisions with (1) controlling (2), etc.

1. Definitions

Age. The number of complete 12-month periods that have elapsed since the month the trees were set out or were grafted, whichever is later. Age determination will be made for each unit, or portion thereof, as of January 1 of each crop year.

Crop year. A period beginning with the date insurance attaches to the macadamia tree crop extending through December 31 of the same calendar year. The crop year is designated by the calendar year in which insurance attaches.

Destroyed. Trees damaged to the extent that we determine replacement, including grafts, is required.

Good farming practices. The cultural practices generally in use in the county for the crop to have normal growth and vigor, and are those recognized by the Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service as compatible with agronomic and weather conditions in the area.

Graft. The uniting of a macadamia shoot to an established macadamia tree rootstock for future production of macadamia nuts.

Interplanted. Acreage on which two or more crops are planted in any form of alternating or mixed pattern.

Irrigated practice. A method by which the normal growth and vigor of the insured trees is maintained by artificially applying adequate quantities of water during the growing season by appropriate systems and at the proper times.

Rootstock. The root and stem portion of a macadamia tree to which a macadamia shoot can be grafted.

2. Unit Division

(a) Sections 34(a) (1), (3), and (4) of the Basic Provisions are not applicable.

(b) Provisions in the Basic Provisions that allow optional units by section, section equivalent, or FSA farm serial number and by irrigated and non-irrigated practices are not applicable. Unless otherwise allowed by written agreement, optional units may be established only if each optional unit:

(1) Contains at least 80 acres of insurable age macadamia trees; or

(2) Is located on non-contiguous land.

(c) You must have provided records, which can be independently verified, of acreage and age of trees for each unit for at least the last crop year.

3. Insurance Guarantees, Coverage Levels, and Dollar Amounts for Determining Indemnities

(a) In addition to the requirements of section 3 (Insurance Guarantees, Coverage Levels, and Prices for Determining Indemnities) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8):

(1) You may select only one dollar amount of insurance for all the macadamia trees in the county in each age group contained in the actuarial table that are insured under this policy. The dollar amount of insurance you choose for each age group must have the

same percentage relationship to the maximum dollar amount offered by us for each age group. For example, if you choose 100 percent of the maximum dollar amount of insurance for one age group, you must also choose 100 percent of the maximum dollar amount of insurance for all other age groups.

(2) If the stand is less than 90 percent, based on the original planting pattern, the dollar amount of insurance will be reduced 1 percent for each percent below 90 percent. For example, if the dollar amount of insurance you selected is $2,000 and the stand is 85 percent of the original stand, the dollar amount of insurance on which any indemnity will be based is $1,900 ($2,000 multiplied by 0.95).

(3) You must report, by the sales closing date contained in the Special Provisions, by type if applicable:

(i) Any damage, removal of trees, change in practices, or any other circumstance that may reduce the dollar amount of insurance and the number of affected acres;

(ii) The number of trees on insurable and uninsurable acreage;

(iii) The month and year on which the trees were set out or grafted and the planting pattern;

(iv) For the first year of insurance following replacement, the month and year of replacement if more than 10 percent of the trees on any unit have been replaced in the previous five crop years; and

(v) For the first year of insurance for acreage interplanted with another perennial crop, and any time the planting pattern of such acreage is changed:

(A) The age of the interplanted crop, and type if applicable;

(B) The planting pattern; and

(C) Any other information that we request in order to establish your dollar amount of insurance.

We will reduce the dollar amount of insurance as necessary, based on our estimate of the effect of interplanted perennial crop, removal of trees, damage, change in practices, and any other circumstance that adversely affects the insured crop. If you fail to notify us of any circumstance that may reduce your dollar amount of insurance from previous levels, we will reduce your dollar amount of insurance as necessary at any time we become aware of the circumstance.

(b) The production reporting requirements contained in section 3 (Insurance Guarantees, Coverage Levels, and Prices for Determining Indemnities) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), do not apply to macadamia trees.

4. Contract Changes

In accordance with section 4 (Contract Changes) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), the contract change date is August 31 preceding the cancellation date.

5. Cancellation and Termination Dates

In accordance with section 2 (Life of Policy, Cancellation, and Termination) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), the cancellation and termination dates are December 31.

6. Insured Crop

In accordance with section 8 (Insured Crop) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), the crop insured will be all macadamia trees in the county for which a premium rate is provided by the actuarial table:

(a) In which you have a share;

(b) That are grown for the production of macadamia nuts;

(c) For which the rootstock is adapted to the area;

(d) That are at least one year of age when the insurance period begins; and

(e) That, if the orchard is inspected, is considered acceptable by us.

7. Insurable Acreage

In lieu of the provisions in section 9 (Insurable Acreage) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), that prohibit insurance attaching to a crop planted with another crop, macadamia trees interplanted with another perennial crop are insurable unless we inspect the acreage and determine that it does not meet the requirements contained in your policy.

8. Insurance Period

(a) In accordance with the provisions of section 11 (Insurance Period) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8):

(1) Coverage begins on January 1 of each crop year, except that for the year of application, if your application is received after December 22 but prior to January 1, insurance will attach on the 10th day after your properly completed application is received in our local office, unless we inspect the acreage during the 10-day period and determine that it does not meet insurability requirements. You must provide any information that we require for the crop or to determine the condition of the orchard.

(2) The calendar date for the end of the insurance period for each crop year is December 31.

(b) In addition to the provisions of section 11 (Insurance Period) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8):

(1) If you acquire an insurable share in any insurable acreage after coverage begins but on or before the acreage reporting date for the crop year, and after an inspection we consider the acreage acceptable, insurance will be considered to have attached to such acreage on the calendar date for the beginning of the insurance period.

(2) If you relinquish your insurable share on any insurable acreage of macadamia trees on or before the acreage reporting date for

the crop year, insurance will not be considered to have attached to, and no premium or indemnity will be due for such acreage for that crop year unless:

(i) A transfer of coverage and right to an indemnity, or a similar form approved by us, is completed by all affected parties;

(ii) We are notified by you or the transferee in writing of such transfer on or before the acreage reporting date; and

(iii) The transferee is eligible for crop insurance.

9. Causes of Loss

(a) In accordance with the provisions of section 12 (Causes of Loss) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), insurance is provided only against the following causes of loss that occur during the insurance period:

(1) Adverse weather conditions;

(2) Fire, unless weeds and other forms of undergrowth have not been controlled or pruning debris has not been removed from the orchard;

(3) Earthquake;

(4) Volcanic eruption;

(5) Wildlife, unless proper measures to control wildlife have not been taken; or

(6) Failure of irrigation water supply, if caused by an insured cause of loss that occurs during the insurance period.

(b) In addition to the causes of loss excluded in section 12 (Causes of Loss) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), we will not insure against damage due to disease or insect infestation, unless adverse weather:

(1) Prevents the proper application of control measures or causes properly applied control measures to be ineffective; or

(2) Causes disease or insect infestation for which no effective control mechanism is available.

10. Duties in the Event of Damage or Loss

In addition to the requirements of section 14 (Duties in the Event of Damage or Loss) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), in case of damage or probable loss, if you intend to claim an indemnity on any unit, you must allow us to inspect all insured acreage before pruning or removing any damaged trees.

11. Settlement of Claim

(a) We will determine your loss on a unit basis.

(b) In the event of loss or damage covered by this policy, we will settle your claim by:

(1) Multiplying the insured acreage by the dollar amount of insurance per acre for each age group;

(2) Totaling the results in section 11(b)(1);

(3) Multiplying the total dollar amount of insurance obtained in section 11(b)(2) by the applicable percent of loss, which is determined as follows:

(i) Subtract the coverage level percent you elected from 100 percent;

(ii) Subtract the result obtained in section 11(b)(3)(i) from the actual percent of loss;

(iii) Divide the result in section 11(b)(3)(ii) by the coverage level you elected (For example, if you elected the 75 percent coverage level and your actual percent of loss was 70 percent, the percent of loss specified in section 11(b)(3) would be calculated as follows: 100% − 75% = 25%; 70% − 25% = 45%; 45% ÷ 75% = 60%.); and

(4) Multiply the result in section 11(b)(3) by your share.

(c) The total amount of loss will include both trees damaged and trees destroyed as follows:

(1) Any orchard with over 80 percent actual damage due to an insured cause of loss will be considered to be 100 percent damaged; and

(2) Any percent of damage by uninsured causes will not be included in the percent of loss.

12. Late and Prevented Planting

The late and prevented planting provisions of the Basic Provisions are not applicable.

[62 FR 35668, July 2, 1997, as amended at 62 FR 65172, Dec. 10, 1997]

§ 457.131 Macadamia nut crop insurance provisions.

The macadamia nut crop insurance provisions for the 2000 and succeeding crop years are as follows:

FCIC Policies

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Federal Crop Insurance Corporation

Reinsured Policies

(Appropriate title for insurance provider)

Both FCIC and reinsured policies:

Macadamia Nut Crop Provisions

If a conflict exists among the policy provisions, the order of priority is as follows: (1) The Catastrophic Risk Protection Endorsement, if applicable; (2) the Special Provisions; (3) these Crop Provisions; and (4) the Basic Provisions with (1) controlling (2), etc.

1. Definitions

Age. The number of complete 12-month periods that have elapsed since the month the trees were set out or were grafted, whichever is later. An age determination will be made for each unit, or portion thereof, as of January 1 of each crop year.

Crop year. A period beginning with the date insurance attaches to the macadamia nut crop and extending through the normal harvest time. The crop year is designated by the

calendar year in which the insurance period ends.

Direct marketing. Sale of the insured crop directly to consumers without the intervention of an intermediary such as a wholesaler, retailer, packer, processor, shipper or buyer. Examples of direct marketing include selling through an on-farm or roadside stand, farmer's market, and permitting the general public to enter the orchard for the purpose of picking all or a portion of the crop.

Graft. The uniting of a macadamia shoot to an established macadamia tree rootstock for future production of macadamia nuts.

Harvest. Picking of mature macadamia nuts from the ground.

Interplanted. Acreage on which two or more crops are planted in any form of alternating or mixed pattern.

Pound. A unit of weight equal to 16 ounces avoirdupois.

Production guarantee (per acre). The number of wet, in-shell pounds determined by multiplying the approved APH yield per acre by the coverage level percentage you elect.

Rootstock. The root and stem portion of a macadamia tree to which a macadamia shoot can be grafted.

Wet in-shell. The weight of the macadamia nuts as they are removed from the orchard with the nut meats in the shells after removal of the husk but prior to being dried.

2. Unit Division

(a) Section 34(a)(1) of the Basic Provisions is not applicable.

(b) Provisions in the Basic Provisions that allow optional units by section, section equivalent, or FSA farm serial number and by irrigated and non-irrigated practices are not applicable. Unless otherwise allowed by written agreement, optional units may be established only if each optional unit:

(1) Contains at least 80 acres of bearing macadamia trees; or

(2) Is located on non-contiguous land.

3. Insurance Guarantees, Coverage Levels, and Prices for Determining Indemnities

In addition to the requirements of section 3 (Insurance Guarantees, Coverage Levels, and Prices for Determining Indemnities) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8):

(a) You may select only one price election for all the macadamia nuts in the county insured under this policy unless the Special Provisions provide different price elections by type, in which case you may select one price election for each macadamia nut type designated in the Special Provisions. The price elections you choose for each type must have the same percentage relationship to the maximum price offered by us for each type. For example, if you choose 100 percent of the maximum price election for one type, you must also choose 100 percent of the maximum price election for all other types.

(b) You must report, by the production reporting date designated in section 3 (Insurance Guarantees, Coverage Levels, and Prices for Determining Indemnities) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), by type if applicable:

(1) Any damage, removal of trees, change in practices, or any other circumstance that may reduce the expected yield below the yield upon which the insurance guarantee is based and the number of affected acres;

(2) The number of bearing trees on insurable and uninsurable acreage;

(3) The age of the trees and the planting pattern; and

(4) For the first year of insurance for acreage interplanted with another perennial crop, and anytime the planting pattern of such acreage is changed:

(i) The age of the interplanted crop, and type if applicable;

(ii) The planting pattern; and

(iii) Any other information that we request in order to establish your approved yield.

We will reduce the yield used to establish your production guarantee as necessary, based on our estimate of the effect of the following: interplanted perennial crop; removal of trees; damage; change in practices and any other circumstance on the yield potential of the insured crop. If you fail to notify us of any circumstance that may reduce your yields from previous levels, we will reduce your production guarantee as necessary at any time we become aware of the circumstance.

(c) The yield used to compute your production guarantee will be determined in accordance with Actual Production History (APH) regulations, 7 CFR part 400, subpart G, and applicable policy provisions unless damage or changes to the orchard or trees require establishment of the yield by another method. In the event of such damage or changes, the yield will be based on our appraisal of the potential of the insured acreage for the crop year.

(d) Instead of reporting your macadamia nut production for the previous crop year, as required by section 3 of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), there is a one year lag period. Each crop year you must report your production from two crop years ago, e.g., on the 2001 crop year production report, you will provide your 1999 crop year production.

4. Contract Changes

In accordance with section 4 (Contract Changes) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), the contract change date is August 31 preceding the cancellation date.

5. Cancellation and Termination Dates

In accordance with section 2 (Life of Policy, Cancellation, and Termination) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), the cancellation and termination dates are December 31.

6. Insured Crop

In accordance with section 8 (Insured Crop) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), the crop insured will be all macadamia nuts in the county for which a premium rate is provided by the actuarial documents:

(a) In which you have a share;

(b) That are grown on tree varieties that:

(1) Were commercially available when the trees were set out;

(2) Are adapted to the area; and

(3) Are grown on a rootstock that is adapted to the area.

(c) That are grown in an orchard that, if inspected, is considered acceptable by us;

(d) That are grown on trees that have reached at least the fifth growing season after being set out or grafted. However, we may agree in writing to insure acreage that has not reached this age if it has produced at least 200 pounds of (wet, in-shell) macadamia nuts per acre in a previous crop year; and

(e) That are produced from blooms that normally occur during the calendar year in which insurance attaches and that are normally harvested prior to the end of the insurance period.

7. Insurable Acreage

In lieu of the provisions in section 9 (Insurable Acreage) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), that prohibit insurance attaching to a crop planted with another crop, macadamia nuts interplanted with another perennial crop are insurable unless we inspect the acreage and determine that it does not meet the requirements contained in your policy.

8. Insurance Period

(a) In accordance with the provisions of section 11 (Insurance Period) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8):

(1) Coverage begins on January 1 of each crop year, except that for the year of application, if your application is received after December 22 but prior to January 1, insurance will attach on the 10th day after your properly completed application is received in our local office, unless we inspect the acreage during the 10-day period and determine that it does not meet insurability requirements. You must provide any information that we require for the crop or to determine the condition of the orchard.

(2) The calendar date for the end of the insurance period for each crop year is the second June 30th after insurance attaches.

(b) In addition to the provisions of section 11 (Insurance Period) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8):

(1) If you acquire an insurable share in any insurable acreage after coverage begins but on or before the acreage reporting date for the crop year, and after an inspection we consider the acreage acceptable, insurance will be considered to have attached to such acreage on the calendar date for the beginning of the insurance period.

(2) If you relinquish your insurable share on any insurable acreage of macadamia nuts on or before the acreage reporting date for the crop year, insurance will not be considered to have attached to, and no premium or indemnity will be due for such acreage for that crop year unless:

(i) A transfer of coverage and right to an indemnity, or a similar form approved by us, is completed by all affected parties;

(ii) We are notified by you or the transferee in writing of such transfer on or before the acreage reporting date; and

(iii) The transferee is eligible for crop insurance.

9. Causes of Loss

(a) In accordance with the provisions of section 12 (Causes of Loss) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), insurance is provided only against the following causes of loss that occur during the insurance period:

(1) Adverse weather conditions;

(2) Fire, unless weeds and other forms of undergrowth have not been controlled or pruning debris has not been removed from the orchard;

(3) Earthquake;

(4) Volcanic eruption;

(5) Wildlife, unless proper measures to control wildlife have not been taken; or

(6) Failure of irrigation water supply, if caused by an insured peril that occurs during the insurance period.

(b) In addition to the causes of loss excluded in section 12 (Causes of Loss) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), we will not insure against damage or loss of production due to:

(1) Disease or insect infestation, unless adverse weather:

(i) Prevents the proper application of control measures or causes properly applied control measures to be ineffective; or

(ii) Causes disease or insect infestation for which no effective control mechanism is available;

(2) Inability to market the macadamia nuts for any reason other than actual physical damage from an insurable cause specified in this section. For example, we will not pay you an indemnity if you are unable to market due to quarantine, boycott, or refusal of any person to accept production.

10. Duties in the Event of Damage or Loss

In addition to the requirements of section 14 (Duties in the Event of Damage or Loss) of

the Basic Provisions (§457.8), the following will apply:

(a) You must notify us within 3 days of the date harvest should have started if the crop will not be harvested.

(b) You must notify us at least 15 days before any production from any unit will be sold by direct marketing. We will conduct an appraisal that will be used to determine your production to count for production that is sold by direct marketing. If damage occurs after this appraisal, we will conduct an additional appraisal. These appraisals, and any acceptable records provided by you, will be used to determine your production to count. Failure to give timely notice that production will be sold by direct marketing will result in an appraised amount of production to count of not less than the production guarantee per acre if such failure results in our inability to make the required appraisal.

(c) If you intend to claim an indemnity on any unit, you must notify us at least 15 days prior to the beginning of harvest or immediately if damage is discovered during harvest, so that we may inspect the damaged production. You must not destroy the damaged crop until after we have given you written consent to do so. If you fail to meet the requirements of this section and such failure results in our inability to inspect the damaged production, we may consider all such production to be undamaged and include it as production to count.

11. Settlement of Claim

(a) We will determine your loss on a unit basis. In the event you are unable to provide separate, acceptable production records:

(1) For any optional units, we will combine all optional units for which such production records were not provided; or

(2) For any basic units, we will allocate any commingled production to such units in proportion to our liability on the harvested acreage for the units.

(b) In the event of loss or damage covered by this policy, we will settle your claim by:

(1) Multiplying the insured acreage for each type, if applicable, by its respective production guarantee;

(2) Multiplying each result in section 11(b)(1) by the respective price election for each type, if applicable;

(3) Totaling the results in section 11(b)(2);

(4) Multiplying the total production to be counted of each type, if applicable, (see section 11(c)) by the respective price election;

(5) Totaling the results in section 11(b)(4);

(6) Subtracting the results in section 11(b)(5) from the results in section 11(b)(3); and

(7) Multiplying the result in section 11(b)(6) by your share.

(c) The total production to count (wet, in-shell pounds) from all insurable acreage on the unit will include:

(1) All appraised production as follows:

(i) Not less than the production guarantee per acre for acreage:

(A) That is abandoned;

(B) That is sold by direct marketing if you fail to meet the requirements contained in section 10;

(C) That is damaged solely by uninsured causes; or

(D) For which you fail to provide acceptable production records;

(ii) Production lost due to uninsured causes;

(iii) Unharvested production; and

(iv) Potential production on insured acreage that you intend to abandon or no longer care for, if you and we agree on the appraised amount of production. Upon such agreement, the insurance period for that acreage will end. If you do not agree with our appraisal, we may defer the claim only if you agree to continue to care for the crop. We will then make another appraisal when you notify us of further damage or that harvest is general in the area unless you harvested the crop, in which case we will use the harvested production. If you do not continue to care for the crop, our appraisal made prior to deferring the claim will be used to determine the production to count; and

(2) All harvested production from the insurable acreage.

12. Late and Prevented Planting

The late and prevented planting provisions of the Basic Provisions are not applicable.

[62 FR 35664, July 2, 1997, as amended at 62 FR 65172, Dec. 10, 1997]

§457.132 Cranberry crop insurance provisions.

The cranberry crop insurance provisions for the 1999 and succeeding crop years are as follows:

FCIC Policies

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Federal Crop Insurance Corporation

Reinsured Policies

(Appropriate title for insurance provider)

Both FCIC and Reinsured Policies

Cranberry Crop Provisions

If a conflict exists among the policy provisions, the order of priority is as follows: (1) The Catastrophic Risk Protection Endorsement, if applicable; (2) the Special Provisions; (3) these Crop Provisions; and (4) the Basic Provisions with (1) controlling (2), etc.

1. Definitions

Barrel—100 pounds of cranberries.

Harvest—Removal of the cranberries from the bog.

Market price—The cash price per barrel of cranberries offered by buyers in the area in which you normally market the cranberries.

2. Unit Division

Provisions in the Basic Provisions that allow optional units by section, section equivalent, or FSA farm serial number and by irrigated and non-irrigated practices are not applicable. Optional units may be established only if each optional unit is located on non-contiguous land, unless otherwise allowed by written agreement.

3. Insurance Guarantees, Coverage Levels, and Prices for Determining Indemnities

In addition to the requirements of section 3 (Insurance Guarantees, Coverage Levels, and Prices for Determining Indemnities) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8):

(a) You may select only one price election for all the cranberries in the county insured under this policy.

(b) You must report, by the production reporting date designated in section 3 (Insurance Guarantees, Coverage Levels, and Prices for Determining Indemnities) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8):

(1) Any damage, removal of vines, change in practices, or any other circumstance that may reduce the expected yield below the yield upon which the insurance guarantee is based, and the number of affected acres;

(2) The age of the vines; and

(3) Any other information that we request in order to establish your approved yield.

We will adjust the yield used to establish your production guarantee as necessary, based on our estimate of the effect of the removal of vines, damage, change in practices, and any other circumstance that may affect the yield potential of the insured crop. If you fail to notify us of any circumstance that may affect your yields from previous levels, we will adjust your production guarantee as necessary at any time we become aware of the circumstance.

4. Contract Changes

In accordance with section 4 (Contract Changes) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), the contract change date is August 31 preceding the cancellation date.

5. Cancellation and Termination Dates

In accordance with section 2 (Life of Policy, Cancellation, and Termination) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), the cancellation and termination dates are November 20.

6. Insured Crop

In accordance with section 8 (Insured Crop) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), the crop insured will be all the cranberries in the county for which a premium rate is provided by the actuarial documents:

(a) In which you have a share;

(b) That are grown for harvest as cranberries;

(c) That are grown in a bog that, if inspected, is considered acceptable by us; and

(d) That are grown on vines that have completed four growing seasons after the vines were set out, unless otherwise provided by the actuarial table or by written agreement.

7. Insurance Period

(a) In accordance with the provisions of section 11 (Insurance Period) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8):

(1) Coverage begins on November 21 of each crop year, except that for the year of application, if your application is received after November 11, but prior to November 21, insurance will attach on the 10th day after your properly completed application is received in our local office, unless we inspect the acreage during the 10 day period and determine that it does not meet insurability requirements. You must provide any information that we require for the crop or to determine the condition of the bog.

(2) The calendar date for the end of the insurance period for each crop year is November 20.

(b) In addition to the provisions of section 11 (Insurance Period) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8):

(1) If you acquire an insurable share in any insurable acreage after coverage begins but on or before the acreage reporting date for the crop year, and after an inspection we consider the acreage acceptable, insurance will be considered to have attached to such acreage on the calendar date for the beginning of the insurance period.

(2) If you relinquish your insurable share on any insurable acreage of cranberries on or before the acreage reporting date for the crop year, insurance will not be considered to have attached to, and no premium or indemnity will be due for, such acreage for that crop year unless:

(i) A transfer of coverage and right to an indemnity, or a similar form approved by us, is completed by all affected parties;

(ii) We are notified by you or the transferee in writing of such transfer on or before the acreage reporting date; and

(iii) The transferee is eligible for crop insurance.

8. Causes of Loss

(a) In accordance with the provisions of section 12 (Causes of Loss) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), insurance is provided only against the following causes of loss that occur during the insurance period:

(1) Adverse weather conditions;

(2) Fire, unless weeds and other forms of undergrowth have not been controlled or pruning debris has not been removed from the bog;

(3) Wildlife;

(4) Earthquake;

(5) Volcanic eruption;

(6) Failure of irrigation water supply, if caused by an insured peril that occurs during the insurance period; or

(7) Failure or breakdown of irrigation equipment or facilities due to direct damage to the irrigation equipment or facilities from an insurable cause of loss if the cranberry crop is damaged by freezing temperatures within 72 hours of such failure or breakdown and repair or replacement was not possible before damage occurred.

(b) In addition to the causes of loss excluded in section 12 (Cause of Loss) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), we will not insure against damage or loss of production due to:

(1) Disease or insect infestation, unless adverse weather:

(i) Prevents the proper application of control measures or causes properly applied control measures to be ineffective; or

(ii) Causes disease or insect infestation for which no effective control mechanism is available; or

(2) Inability to market the cranberries for any reason other than actual physical damage from an insurable cause of loss specified in this section. For example, we will not pay you an indemnity if you are unable to market due to quarantine, boycott, or refusal of any person to accept production.

9. Duties in the Event of Damage or Loss

In addition to the requirements of section 14 (Duties in the Event of Damage or Loss) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8):

(a) If you discover damage, or if you intend to claim an indemnity on any insured unit, you must give us notice of probable loss:

(1) At least 15 days before the beginning of any harvesting, or

(2) Immediately if probable loss is discovered after harvesting has begun.

(b) You must not sell or dispose of any damaged production until the earlier of 15 days from the date of notice of loss or when we give you written consent to do so.

(c) If you fail to meet the requirements of this section, and such failure results in our inability to inspect the damaged production, all such production will be considered undamaged and included as production to count.

10. Settlement of Claim

(a) We will determine your loss on a unit basis. In the event you are unable to provide separate acceptable production records:

(1) For any optional unit, we will combine all optional units for which such production records were not provided; or

(2) For any basic unit, we will allocate any commingled production to such units in proportion to our liability on the harvested acreage for each unit.

(b) In the event of loss or damage covered by this policy, we will settle your claim by:

(1) Multiplying the insured acreage by its respective production guarantee;

(2) Multiplying the result of section 10(b)(1) by the price election;

(3) Multiplying the total production to be counted, (see section 10(c)) by the price election;

(4) Subtracting the total in section 10(b)(3) from the total in section 10(b)(2); and

(5) Multiplying the result in section 10(b)(4) by your share.

(c) The total production to count (in barrels) from all insurable acreage on the unit will include:

(1) All appraised production as follows:

(i) Not less than the production guarantee per acre for acreage:

(A) That is abandoned;

(B) Damaged solely by uninsured causes;

(C) For which you fail to provide acceptable production records; or

(D) Destroyed or put to another use without our consent;

(ii) Production lost due to uninsured causes;

(iii) Unharvested production; and

(iv) Potential production on insured acreage that you intend to abandon or no longer care for, if you and we agree on the appraised amount of production. Upon such agreement, the insurance period for that acreage will end. If you do not agree with our appraisal, we will use the appraised amount of production or defer the claim if you agree to continue to care for the crop. We will then make another appraisal when you notify us of further damage or that harvest is general to the area unless you harvested the crop, in which case we will use the harvested production. If you do not continue to care for the crop, our appraisal made prior to deferring the claim will be used to determine the production to count; and

(2) All harvested production from the insurable acreage.

(3) Harvested production which, due to insurable causes, is determined not to meet the United States Standards for Fresh Cranberries if available, or would not meet those standards if properly handled, or does not meet the quality requirements of the receiving handler if the United States Standards for Fresh Cranberries, if not available, and such harvested production has a value less than 75 percent of the market price for cranberries meeting the minimum requirements will be adjusted by:

(i) Dividing the value per barrel of such cranberries by the market price per barrel for cranberries meeting the minimum requirements; and

(ii) Multiplying the result by the number of barrels of such cranberries.

11. Late and Prevented Planting

The late and prevented planting provisions of the Basic Provisions are not applicable.

[62 FR 5905, Feb. 10, 1997, as amended at 62 FR 65172, Dec. 10, 1997]

§ 457.133 Prune crop insurance provisions.

The prune crop insurance provisions for the 1999 and succeeding crop years are as follows:

FCIC Policies

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Federal Crop Insurance Corporation

Reinsured Policies

(Appropriate title for insurance provider)

Both FCIC and reinsured policies:

Prune Crop Provisions

If a conflict exists among the policy provisions, the order of priority is as follows: (1) The Catastrophic Risk Protection Endorsement, if applicable; (2) the Special Provisions; (3) these Crop Provisions; and (4) the Basic Provisions with (1) controlling (2), etc.

1. Definitions

Direct marketing. Sale of the insured crop directly to consumers without the intervention of an intermediary such as a wholesaler, retailer, packer, processor, shipper or buyer. Examples of direct marketing include: selling through an on-farm or roadside stand, farmer's market, and permitting the general public to enter the field for the purpose of picking all or a portion of the crop.

Harvest. Picking of mature prunes from the trees or ground either by hand or machine.

Interplanted. Acreage on which two or more crops are planted in any form of alternating or mixed pattern.

Market price for standard prunes. The price per ton shown on the processor's settlement sheet for each size count of standard prunes.

Natural condition prunes. The condition of prunes in which they are normally delivered from a dehydrator or dry yard.

Prunes. Any type or variety of plums that is grown in the area for the production of prunes and that meets the requirements defined in the applicable Federal Marketing Agreement Dried Prune Order.

Standard prunes. Any natural condition prunes:

(a) That grade ''C'' or better in accordance with the United States Standards for Grades of Fresh Plums and Prunes; or

(b) That meet or exceed the grading standards in effect for the crop year if a Federal Marketing Agreement Dried Prune Order has been established for the area in which the insured crop is grown.

Substandard prunes. Any natural condition prunes failing to meet the applicable grading specifications for standard prunes.

Ton. Two thousand (2,000) pounds avoirdupois.

2. Unit Division

Provisions in the Basic Provisions that allow optional units by irrigated and non-irrigated practices are not applicable. Instead of establishing optional units by section, section equivalent, or FSA farm serial number optional units may be established if each optional unit is located on non-contiguous land.

3. Insurance Guarantees, Coverage Levels, and Prices for Determining Indemnities

In addition to the requirements of section 3 of the Basic Provisions:

(a) You may select only one price election for all the prunes in the county insured under this policy unless the Special Provisions provide different price elections by varietal group, in which case you may select one price election for each prune varietal group designated in the Special Provisions. The price elections you choose for each varietal group must have the same percentage relationship to the maximum price offered by us for each varietal group. For example, if you choose 100 percent of the maximum price election for one varietal group, you must also choose 100 percent of the maximum price election for all other varietal groups.

(b) You must report, by the production reporting date designated in section 3 of the Basic Provisions, by varietal group if applicable:

(1) Any damage, removal of trees, change in practices, or any other circumstance that may reduce the expected yields below the yield upon which the insurance guarantee is based, and the number of affected acres;

(2) The number of bearing trees on insurable and uninsurable acreage;

(3) The age of the trees and the planting pattern; and

(4) For the first year of insurance for acreage interplanted with another perennial crop, and any time the planting pattern of such acreage is changed:

(i) The age of the interplanted crop, and varietal group if applicable;

(ii) The planting pattern; and

(iii) Any other information that we request in order to establish your approved yield.

We will reduce the yield used to establish your production guarantee as necessary, based on our estimate of the effect of interplanting the perennial crop; removal of trees; damage; a change in practices, and any other circumstance that may affect the yield potential of the insured crop. If you fail to notify us of any circumstance that may reduce your yields from previous levels, we will reduce your production guarantee at any time we become aware of the circumstance.

4. Contract Changes

In accordance with section 4 of the Basic Provisions, the contract change date is October 31 preceding the cancellation date.

5. Cancellation and Termination Dates

In accordance with section 2 of the Basic Provisions, the cancellation and termination dates are January 31.

6. Insured Crop

In accordance with section 8 of the Basic Provisions, the crop insured will be all the prunes in the county for which a premium rate is provided by the actuarial documents:

(a) In which you have a share;

(b) That are grown for the production of natural condition prunes;

(c) That are grown on tree varieties that:

(1) Were commercially available when the trees were set out;

(2) Are adapted to the area;

(3) Are grown on rootstock that is adapted to the area; and

(4) Are irrigated (except where otherwise provided in the Special Provisions);

(d) That are grown in an orchard that, if inspected, is considered acceptable by us; and

(e) That are grown on trees that have reached at least the seventh growing season after being set out.

7. Insurable Acreage

In lieu of the provisions in section 9 of the Basic Provisions that prohibit insurance attaching to a crop planted with another crop, prunes interplanted with another perennial crop are insurable unless we inspect the acreage and determine that it does not meet the insurability requirements contained in your policy.

8. Insurance Period

(a) In accordance with the provisions of section 11 of the Basic Provisions:

(1) Coverage begins for each crop year on March 1.

(2) The calendar date for the end of the insurance period for each crop year is:

(i) October 1 for California; or

(ii) October 15 for Oregon.

(b) In addition to the provisions of section 11 of the Basic Provisions:

(1) If you acquire an insurable share in any insurable acreage after coverage begins but on or before the acreage reporting date for the crop year, and after an inspection we consider the acreage acceptable, insurance will be considered to have attached to such acreage on the calendar date for the beginning of the insurance period.

(2) If you relinquish your insurable share on any insurable acreage of prunes on or before the acreage reporting date for the crop year and if the acreage was insured by you the previous crop year, insurance will not be considered to have attached to, and no premium or indemnity will be due for such acreage for that crop year unless:

(i) A transfer of coverage and right to an indemnity, or a similar form approved by us, is completed by all affected parties;

(ii) We are notified by you or the transferee in writing of such transfer on or before the acreage reporting date; and

(iii) The transferee is eligible for crop insurance.

9. Causes of Loss

(a) In accordance with the provisions of section 12 of the Basic Provisions, insurance is provided only against the following causes of loss that occur during the insurance period:

(1) Adverse weather conditions;

(2) Fire, unless weeds and undergrowth have not been controlled or pruning debris has not been removed from the orchard;

(3) Wildlife;

(4) Earthquake;

(5) Volcanic eruption; or

(6) Failure of the irrigation water supply, if due to a cause specified in section 9(a)(1) through (5) that occurs during the insurance period.

(b) In addition to the causes of loss excluded in section 12 of the Basic Provisions, we will not insure against damage or loss of production due to:

(1) Disease or insect infestation, unless adverse weather:

(i) Prevents the proper application of control measures or causes properly applied control measures to be ineffective; or

(ii) Causes disease or insect infestation for which no effective control mechanism is available; or

(2) Inability to market the prunes for any reason other than actual physical damage from an insurable cause specified in this section. For example, we will not pay you an indemnity if you are unable to market due to quarantine, boycott, or refusal of any person to accept production.

10. Duties in the Event of Damage or Loss

In addition to the requirements of section 14 of the Basic Provisions, the following will apply:

(a) You must notify us within 3 days of the date harvest should have started if the crop will not be harvested.

(b) You must notify us at least 15 days before any production from any unit will be sold by direct marketing or sold as fresh fruit. We will conduct an appraisal that will be used to determine your production to count for production that is sold by direct marketing or is sold as fresh fruit production. If damage occurs after this appraisal, we will conduct an additional appraisal. These appraisals, and any acceptable records provided by you, will be used to determine your production to count. Failure to give timely notice that production will be sold by direct marketing or sold as fresh fruit will result in an appraised amount of production to count of not less than the production guarantee per acre if such failure results in our inability to make the required appraisal.

(c) If you intend to claim an indemnity on any unit, you must notify us at least 15 days prior to the beginning of harvest, or immediately if damage is discovered during harvest, so that we may inspect the damaged production.

(d) You must not destroy the damaged crop until after we have given you written consent to do so. If you fail to meet the requirements of this section and such failure results in our inability to inspect the damaged production, all such production will be considered undamaged and included as production to count.

11. Settlement of Claim

(a) We will determine your loss on a unit basis. In the event you are unable to provide separate acceptable production records:

(1) For any optional units, we will combine all optional units for which such production records were not provided; or

(2) For any basic units, we will allocate any commingled production to such units in proportion to our liability on the harvested acreage for each unit.

(b) In the event of loss or damage covered by this policy, we will settle your claim by:

(1) Multiplying the insured acreage for each varietal group, if applicable, by its respective production guarantee;

(2) Multiplying the result of 11(b)(1) by the respective price election for each varietal group, if applicable;

(3) Totaling the results of section 11(b)(2) if there is more than one varietal group;

(4) Multiplying the total production to count (see section 11(c)), of each varietal group if applicable, by its respective price election;

(5) Totaling the results of section 11(b)(4) if there is more than one varietal group;

(6) Subtracting the result of section 11(b)(4) from the result of section 11(b)(2) if there is only one varietal group or subtracting the result of section 11(b)(5) from the result of section 11(b)(3) if there is more than one varietal group; and

(7) Multiplying the result of section 11(b)(6) by your share.

For Example

You have a 100 percent share in 50 acres of varietal group A prunes in the unit, with a guarantee of 2.5 tons per acre and a price election of $630.00 per ton. You are only able to harvest 10.0 tons. Your indemnity would be calculated as follows:

(1) 50 acres × 2.5 tons = 125.0 ton guarantee;
(2) 125.0 tons × $ 630.00 price election = $78,750.00 value of guarantee;
(4) 10.0 tons × $630.00 price election = $6,300.00 value of production to count;
(6) $78,750.00 − $6,300.00 = $72,450.00 loss; and
(7) $72,450.00 × 100 percent = $72,450 indemnity payment.

You also have a 100 percent share in 50 acres of varietal group B prunes in the same unit, with a guarantee of 2.0 ton per acre and a price election of $550.00 per ton. You are only able to harvest 5.0 tons. Your total indemnity for both varietal groups A and B would be calculated as follows:

(1) 50 acres × 2.5 tons = 125.0 ton guarantee for varietal group A and 50.0 acres × 2.0 tons = 100.0 ton guarantee for varietal group B;
(2) 125.0 ton guarantee × $630.00 price election = $78,750.00 value of guarantee for varietal group A and 100.0 ton guarantee × $550.00 price election = $55,000.00 value guarantee for varietal group B;
(3) $78,750.00 + $55,000.00 = $133,750.00 total value guarantee;
(4) 10.0 tons × $630.00 price election = $6,300.00 value of production to count for varietal group A and 5.0 tons × $550.00 price election = $2,750.00 value of production to count for varietal group B;
(5) $6,300.00 + $2,750.00 = $9,050.00 total value of production to count;
(6) $133,750.00 − $9,050.00 = $124,700.00 loss; and
(7) $124,700.00 loss × 100 percent = $124,700 indemnity payment.

(c) The total production to count (in tons) from all insurable acreage on the unit will include all harvested and appraised production of natural condition prunes that grade substandard or better and any production that is harvested and intended for use as fresh fruit. The total production to count will include:

(1) All appraised production as follows:

(i) Not less than the production guarantee per acre for acreage:

(A) That is abandoned;

(B) That is sold by direct marketing or sold as fresh fruit if you fail to meet the requirements contained in section 10;

(C) That is damaged solely by uninsured causes; or

(D) For which you fail to provide acceptable production records;

(ii) Production lost due to uninsured causes;

(iii) Unharvested production; and

(iv) Potential production on insured acreage you intend to abandon or no longer care for, if you and we agree on the appraised amount of production. Upon such agreement, the insurance period for that acreage will end. If you do not agree with our appraisal, we may defer the claim only if you agree to continue to care for the crop. We will then make another appraisal when you notify us of further damage or that harvest is general in the area unless you harvested the crop, in which case we will use the harvested production. If you do not continue to care for the crop, our appraisal made prior to deferring the claim will be used to determine the production to count; and

(2) All harvested production from the insurable acreage.

(d) Any prune production harvested for fresh fruit will be converted to a dried prune weight basis by dividing the total amount (in tons) of fresh fruit production by 3.0.

(e) Any production of substandard prunes resulting from damage by insurable causes will be adjusted based on the average size count as indicated on the applicable Dried Fruit Association (DFA) Inspection Report and Certification Form. Any insurable damage will be adjusted by:

(1) Dividing the value per ton of such substandard prunes by the market price per ton for standard prunes (of the same size count); and

(2) Multiplying the result by the number of tons of such prunes.

12. Late and Prevented Planting

The late and prevented planting provisions of the Basic Provisions are not applicable.

[62 FR 58630, Oct. 30, 1997, as amended at 62 FR 65172, Dec. 10, 1997]

§ 457.134 Peanut crop insurance provisions.

The peanut crop insurance provisions for the 1999 and succeeding crop years are as follows:

FCIC Policies

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Federal Crop Insurance Corporation

Reinsured Policies

(Appropriate title for insurance provider)

Both FCIC and reinsured policies:

Peanut Crop Insurance Provisions

If a conflict exists among the policy provisions, the order of priority is as follows: (1) The Catastrophic Risk Protection Endorsement, if applicable; (2) the Special Provisions; (3) these Crop Provisions; and (4) the Basic Provisions, with (1) controlling (2), etc.

1. Definitions

Approved yield. The yield calculated in accordance with 7 CFR part 400, subpart G, if required by section 3(c) of these provisions.

Average price per pound:

(1) The average CCC support price per pound, by type, for Segregation I peanuts and Segregation II and III peanuts eligible to be valued as quota peanuts; or

(2) The highest non-quota price election contained in the Special Provisions for all Segregation II and III peanuts not eligible to be valued as quota peanuts.

Average support price per pound. The average price per pound for each type of quota peanuts announced by the USDA under the peanut price support program.

CCC. Commodity Credit Corporation, a wholly owned government corporation within USDA.

County. In addition to the definition contained in the Basic Provisions, ''county'' also includes any land identified by a FSA farm serial number for such county but physically located in another county.

Effective poundage marketing quota. The number of pounds reported on the acreage report as eligible for the average support price per pound (including transfers of quota peanuts from one farm serial number to another farm serial number), not to exceed the Marketing Quota established by FSA for the farm serial number.

Farmers' stock peanuts. Peanuts customarily marketed by producers, produced in the United States, and which are not shelled, crushed, cleaned, or otherwise changed (except for removal of foreign material, loose shelled kernels, and excess moisture) from the condition in which peanuts are harvested.

Green peanuts. Peanuts that are harvested and marketed prior to maturity without drying or removal of moisture either by natural or artificial means.

Inspection certificate and sales memorandum. A USDA form that records the inspection grading results and marketing record for the net weight of peanuts delivered to a buyer.

Non-quota peanuts. Peanuts other than quota peanuts.

Planted acreage. In addition to the requirement in the definition in the Basic Provisions, peanuts must initially be planted in rows wide enough apart to permit mechanical cultivation. Acreage planted in any

other manner will not be insurable unless otherwise provided by the Special Provisions or by written agreement.

Production guarantee (per acre). In addition to the definition of ''production guarantee (per acre)'' in the Basic Provisions, the production guarantee (per acre) is the number of pounds determined by multiplying the yield per acre contained in the actuarial documents or the approved yield multiplied by the coverage level percentage you elect.

Quota peanuts. Peanuts that are eligible to be valued at the average support price per pound.

Segregation I, II, or III. Grades designated and defined for peanuts by the Agricultural Marketing Service of USDA.

Value per pound. A price determined by USDA as shown on the USDA ''Inspection Certificate and Sales Memorandum'' or other value accepted by us.

2. Unit Division

(a) In lieu of the provisions in section 34 of the Basic Provisions that permit optional unit by section, section equivalent, irrigated or non-irrigated acreage, each optional unit must be located in a separate farm identified by a single FSA Farm Serial Number.

(b) We may reject or modify any FSA reconstitution for the purpose of the unit definition, if we determine the reconstitution was done in whole or in part to defeat the purpose of the Federal crop insurance program or to gain a disproportionate advantage under this policy.

3. Insurance Guarantees, Coverage Levels, and Prices for Determining Indemnities

In addition to the requirements of section 3 of the Basic Provisions:

(a) The price elections you choose for the quota and non-quota peanuts must have the same percentage relationship to the maximum price election offered by us for quota and non-quota peanuts. For example, if you choose 100 percent of the maximum quota peanut price election, you must also choose 100 percent of the maximum non-quota election.

(b) The maximum pounds that may be insured at the quota price election are the lesser of :

(1) The effective poundage marketing quota; or

(2) The insured acreage multiplied by the production guarantee. If the insured acres multiplied by the production guarantee exceeds the effective poundage marketing quota, the difference will be insured at the non-quota peanut price election.

(c) You may be required to file an annual production report to us, if required by the Special Provisions, to establish an approved yield in lieu of the yield published in the actuarial documents. If we require you to file an annual production report, you must do so in accordance with section 3(c) of the Basic Provisions.

4. Contract Changes

In accordance with section 4 of the Basic Provisions, the contract change date is November 30 preceding the cancellation date.

5. Cancellation and Termination Dates

In accordance with section 2 of the Basic Provisions, the cancellation and termination dates are:

CANCELLATION AND TERMINATION

State and county	Dates
Jackson, Victoria, Golliad, Bee, Live Oak, McMullen, La Salle, and Dimmit Counties, Texas and all Texas Counties lying south thereof.	January 15
El Paso, Hudspeth, Culberson, Reeves, Loving, Winkler, Ector, Upton, Reagan, Sterling, Coke, Tom Green, Concho, McCulloch, San Saba, Mills, Hamilton, Bosque, Johnson, Tarrant, Wise, Cooke Counties, Texas, and all Texas counties south and east thereof; and all other states.	February 28
New Mexico; Oklahoma; Virginia; and all other Texas counties	March 15

6. Report of Acreage

In addition to the requirements of section 6 of the Basic Provisions, you must report the effective poundage marketing quota, if any, that is applicable to each basic and optional unit for the current crop year.

7. Annual Premium

In lieu of the premium amount determinations contained in section 7(c) of the Basic Provisions, the annual premium will be determined by:

(a) Multiplying the insured effective poundage marketing quota by the price election for quota peanuts;

(b) Multiplying the insured pounds of non-quota peanuts by the price election for non-quota peanuts;

(c) Totaling the results of section 7(a) and 7(b);

(d) Multiplying the total of section 7(c) by the applicable premium rate stated in the actuarial documents;

(e) Multiplying the result of section 7(d) by your share at the time coverage begins; and

(f) Multiplying the result of section 7(e) by any premium adjustment percentages that may apply.

8. Insured Crop

In accordance with section 8 of the Basic Provisions, the crop insured will be all the peanuts in the county for which a premium rate is provided by the actuarial documents:
(a) In which you have a share;
(b) That are planted for the purpose of marketing as farmers' stock peanuts;
(c) That are a type of peanut designated in the Special Provisions as being insurable; and
(d) That are not (unless allowed by the Special Provisions or by written agreement):
(1) Planted for the purpose of harvesting as green peanuts;
(2) Interplanted with another crop; or
(3) Planted into an established grass or legume.

9. Insurable Acreage

In addition to the provisions of section 9 of the Basic Provisions:
(a) Any acreage of the insured crop damaged before the final planting date, to the extent that the majority of producers in the area would normally not further care for the crop, must be replanted unless we agree that replanting is not practical.
(b) We will not insure any acreage:
(1) On which peanuts are grown using no-till or minimum tillage farming methods unless allowed by the Special Provisions or written agreement; or
(2) Which does not meet the rotation requirements, if any, contained in the Special Provisions.

10. Insurance Period

In accordance with the provisions of section 11 of the Basic Provisions, the calendar date for the end of the insurance period is the date immediately following planting as follows:
(a) November 30 in all states except New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas; and
(b) December 31 in New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas.
(c) ''Removal of peanuts from the field'' replaces ''harvest'' as an event marking the end of the insurance period in section 11 of the Basic Provisions.

11. Causes of Loss

In accordance with the provisions of section 12 of the Basic Provisions, insurance is provided only against the following causes of loss that occur during the insurance period:
(a) Adverse weather conditions;
(b) Fire;
(c) Insects, but not damage due to insufficient or improper application of pest control measures;
(d) Plant disease, but not damage due to insufficient or improper application of disease control measures;
(e) Wildlife;
(f) Earthquake;
(g) Volcanic eruption; or
(h) Failure of the irrigation water supply, if due to a cause of loss contained in section 11(a) through (g) that occurs during the insurance period.

12. Replanting Payments

(a) In accordance with section 13 of the Basic Provisions:
(1) A replanting payment is allowed if the crop is damaged by an insurable cause of loss to the extent that the remaining stand will not produce at least 90 percent of the production guarantee for the acreage and it is practical to replant.
(2) The maximum amount of the replanting payment for the unit will be the lesser of :
(i) Eighty dollars ($80.00) per acre multiplied by the number of acres replanted and multiplied by your insured share;
(ii) The actual cost of replanting per acre multiplied by the number of acres replanted and multiplied by your insured share; or
(iii) Twenty percent (20%) of the production guarantee multiplied by your quota price election, multiplied by the number of acres replanted, and multiplied by your insured share.
(b) When peanuts are replanted using a practice that is uninsurable as an original planting, the liability for the unit will be reduced by the amount of the replanting payment. The premium amount will not be reduced.

13. Duties In The Event of Damage or Loss

In accordance with the requirements of section 14 of the Basic Provisions, the representative samples of the unharvested crop that we may require must be at least 10 feet wide and extend the entire length of each field in the unit. If you intend to put the acreage to another use or not harvest the crop, the samples must not be harvested or destroyed until our inspection.

14. Settlement of Claim

(a) We will determine your loss on a unit basis. In the event you are unable to provide separate acceptable production records:
(1) For any optional units, we will combine all optional units for which such production records were not provided; and
(2) For any basic units, we will allocate any commingled production to such units in proportion to our liability on the harvested acreage for the units.
(b) When settling your claim, the effective poundage marketing quota, if any, for each unit will be limited to the lesser of:

(1) The amount of the effective poundage marketing quota reported on the acreage report;

(2) The amount of the FSA effective poundage marketing quota; or

(3) The amount determined at the final settlement of your claim.

(c) In the event of loss or damage covered by this policy, we will settle your claim by:

(1) Multiplying the insured acreage for the unit by the production guarantee per acre, by type if applicable;

(2) Subtracting the insured effective poundage marketing quota from the result of section 14(c)(1) to determine the amount of insured non-quota peanuts;

(3) Multiplying the insured effective poundage marketing quota and the result of section 14(c)(2) by the respective price election by type, if applicable, for quota and non-quota peanuts, respectively;

(4) Totaling the results of section 14(c)(3) (This amount will be the same as (3) if there is only one type);

(5) Multiply the production to count for quota and non-quota peanuts (see section 14(d)), for each type if applicable, by the respective price elections;

(6) Totaling the results of section 14(c)(5) (This amount will be the same as (5) if there is only one type);

(7) Subtracting the result of section 14(c)(6) from section 14(c)(4); and

(8) Multiplying the result in section 14(b)(7) and section 14(b)(8) by your share.

For example:

You have 100 percent share in 25 acres of Valencia peanuts in the unit, with a 2000 pounds per acre guarantee, an effective poundage marketing quota of 40,000 pounds, and a price election of $0.34 per pound for quota and $0.15 per pounds for non-quota. You are able to harvest 43,000 pounds in which 40,000 pounds are quota segregation I and 3,000 pounds are non-quota segregation II and III due to quality adjustment. Your indemnity would be calculated as follows:

(1) 25 acres × 2,000 pounds per acre = 50,000 pounds guarantee;

(2) 50,000 pounds guarantee −40,000 pounds of effective marketing quota = 10,000 pounds of non-quota guarantee;

(3) 40,000 pounds × $.34 price election for quota = $13,600.00 value of guarantee; 10,000 pounds × $.15 price election for non-quota = $1,500.00 value of guarantee;

(4) $13,600.00 + $1,500.00 = $15,100.00 total of value of guarantee;

(5) 40,000 pounds of quota production to count × .34 = $13,600.00 quota value of production to count;

3,000 pounds of non-quota production to count × .15 = $450.00 non-quota value of production to count;

(6) $13,600.00 + $450.00 = $14,050.00 total value of production to count;

(8) $15,100.00 total value guarantee −$14,050.00 total value of production to count = $1,050.00 loss; and

(9) $1,050.00 value of loss × 100 percent = $1,050.00 indemnity payment.

(d) The total production to count (in pounds) from all insurable acreage on the unit will include all appraised and harvested production.

(e) All appraised production will include:

(1) Not less than the production guarantee for acreage:

(i) That is abandoned;

(ii) Put to another use without our consent;

(iii) Damaged solely by uninsured causes; or

(iv) For which you fail to provide production records that are acceptable to us.

(2) Production lost due to uninsured causes;

(3) Unharvested production (mature unharvested production may be adjusted for quality deficiencies and excess moisture in accordance with section 14(f)); and

(4) Potential production on insured acreage that you intend to put to another use or abandon, if you and we agree on the appraised amount of production. Upon such agreement, the insurance period for that acreage will end when you put the acreage to another use or abandon the crop. If agreement on the appraised amount of production is not reached:

(i) If you do not elect to continue to care for the crop, we may give you consent to put the acreage to another use if you agree to leave intact, and provide sufficient care for, representative samples of the crop in locations acceptable to us (The amount of production to count for such acreage will be based on the harvested production or appraisals from the samples at the time harvest should have occurred. If you do not leave the required samples intact, or fail to provide sufficient care for the samples, our appraisal made prior to giving you consent to put the acreage to another use will be used to determine the amount of production to count); or

(ii) If you elect to continue to care for the crop, the amount of production to count for the acreage will be the harvested production, or our reappraisal if additional damage occurs and the crop is not harvested; and

(5) All harvested production from the insurable acreage.

(f) Mature peanut production that is damaged by insurable causes and for which the value per pound is less than the average support price per pound for the type will be adjusted by:

(1) Dividing the value per pound for the insured type of peanuts by the applicable average price per pound; and

(2) Multiplying this result by the number of pounds of such production.

(g) To enable us to determine the net weight and quality of production of any peanuts for which an ''Inspection Certificate and Sales Memorandum'' has not been issued, we must be given the opportunity to have such peanuts inspected and graded before you dispose of them. If you dispose of any production without giving us the opportunity to have the peanuts inspected and graded, the gross weight of such production will be used in determining total production to count unless you submit a marketing record satisfactory to us which clearly shows the net weight and quality of such peanuts.

NOTE: In accordance with the Federal Crop Insurance Act, in the event of a crop loss, policyholders with the Catastrophic Risk Protection level of coverage must elect to either receive benefits under these Crop Provisions or if applicable, the Commodity Credit Corporation Quota Loan Pool Regulations.)

[63 FR 31335, June 9, 1998; 63 FR 52134, Sept. 30, 1998; 64 FR 33378, June 23, 1999]

§457.135 Onion crop insurance provisions.

The onion crop insurance provisions for the 2000 and succeeding crop years are as follows:

FCIC Policies

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Federal Crop Insurance Corporation

Reinsured Policies

(Appropriate title for insurance provider)

Both FCIC and reinsured policies:

Onion Crop Provisions

If a conflict exists among the policy provisions, the order of priority is as follows: (1) The Catastrophic Risk Protection Endorsement, if applicable; (2) the Special Provisions; (3) these Crop Provisions; and (4) the Basic Provisions with (1) controlling (2) etc.

1. Definitions

Damaged onion production. Storage type onions that do not grade U.S. No. 1 or do not satisfy any other standards that may be contained in the Special Provisions; or non-storage type onions which do not satisfy standards contained in any applicable marketing order or other standards that may be contained in the Special Provisions.

Direct Marketing. Sale of the insured crop directly to consumers without the intervention of an intermediary such as a wholesaler, retailer, packer, processor, shipper or buyer. Examples of direct marketing include selling through an on-farm or roadside stand, farmer's market, and permitting the general public to enter the field for the purpose of harvesting all or a portion of the crop.

Direct seeded. Placing onion seed by machine or by hand at the correct depth, into a seedbed that has been properly prepared for the planting method and production practice.

Harvest. Removal of the onions from the field after topping and lifting or digging.

Hundredweight. 100 pounds avoirdupois.

Lifting or digging. A pre-harvest process in which the onion roots are severed from the soil and the onion bulbs laid on the surface of the soil for drying in the field.

Non-storage onions. Generally of a Bermuda, Granex, or Grano variety, or hybrids developed from these varieties, that are harvested as a bulb and dried only a short time, and consequently have a higher moisture content. They are thinner skinned, contain a higher sugar content, and are generally milder in flavor than storage onions. Due to a higher moisture and sugar content, they are subject to deterioration both on the surface and internally if not used shortly after harvest.

Onion production. Onions of recoverable size and condition, with excess dirt and foliage material removed and that are not considered damaged onion production.

Planted acreage—In addition to the definition contained in the Basic Provisions, onions must be planted in rows.

Production Guarantee (per acre):

(a) First stage production guarantee—Thirty-five percent (35%) of the final stage production guarantee for direct seeded storage and non-storage onions and 45 percent of the final stage production guarantee for transplanted storage and non-storage onions, unless otherwise specified in the Special Provisions.

(b) Second stage production guarantee—Seventy percent (70%) of the final stage production guarantee for direct seeded storage onions and 60 percent of the final stage production guarantee for transplanted storage onions and all non-storage onions, unless otherwise specified in the Special Provisions.

(c) Final stage production guarantee—The quantity of onions (in hundredweight) determined by multiplying the approved yield per acre by the coverage level percentage you elect.

Storage onions. Onions other than a Bermuda, Granex, or Grano variety, or hybrids developed from these varieties that are harvested as a bulb and dried to a lower moisture content, are firmer, have more outer layers of paper-like skin, and are darker in color than non-storage onions. They are generally more pungent, have a lower sugar content, and can normally be stored for several months under proper conditions prior to use without deterioration.

Topping. A pre-harvest process to initiate curing, in which onion foliage is removed or bent over.

Transplanted. Placing of the onion plant or bulb, by machine or by hand at the correct depth, into a seedbed that has been properly prepared for the planting method and production practice.

Type. A category of onions as identified in the Special Provisions.

2. Unit Division

2. Unit Division.

In addition to, or instead of, establishing optional units as provided in section 34 of the Basic Provisions, optional units may be established by type, if the type is designated in the Special Provisions.

3. Insurance Guarantees, Coverage Levels, and Prices for Determining Indemnities

(a) In addition to the requirements of section 3 (Insurance Guarantees, Coverage Levels, and Prices for Determining Indemnities) of the Basic Provisions (§ 457.8), you may select only one price election for all the onions in the county insured under this policy unless the Special Provisions provide different price elections by type, in which case you may select one price election for each onion type designated in the Special Provisions. The price elections you choose for each type must have the same percentage relationship to the maximum price offered by us for each type. For example, if you choose 100 percent of the maximum price election for one type, you must also choose 100 percent of the maximum price election for all other types.

(b) Your production guarantee progresses, in stages, to the final stage production guarantee. Stages will be determined on an acre basis and at least 75% of the plants on such acreage must be at the same stage to qualify for the applicable stage guarantee. The stages are as follows:

(1) First stage extends:

(i) For direct seeded storage and non-storage onions, from planting until the emergence of the fourth leaf; and

(ii) For transplanted storage and non-storage onions, from transplanting of onion plants or sets through the 30th day after transplanting.

(2) Second stage extends:

(i) For direct seeded storage and non-storage onions, from the emergence of the fourth leaf; and

(ii) For transplanted storage and non-storage onions, from the 31st day after transplanting.

(3) Final stage extends from the completion of topping and lifting or digging on the acreage until the end of the insurance period, and is the quantity of onions (in hundredweight) determined by multiplying the approved yield per acre by the coverage level percentage elected.

(c) Any acreage of onions damaged in the first or second stage, to the extent that producers in the area would not normally further care for the onions, will be deemed to have been destroyed even though you may continue to care for the onions. The production guarantee for such acreage will not exceed the production guarantee for the stage in which the damage occurred.

4. Contract Changes

In accordance with section 4 (Contract Changes) of the Basic Provisions (§ 457.8), the contract change date is June 30 preceding the cancellation date for counties with an August 31 cancellation date, and November 30 preceding the cancellation date for all other counties.

5. Cancellation and Termination Dates

In accordance with section 2 of the Basic Provisions, the cancellation and termination dates are:

State & County	Termination Date	Cancellation Date
All Georgia Counties; Kinney, Uvalde, Medina, Bexar, Wilson, Karnes, Bee, and San Patrico Counties, Texas, and all Texas Counties lying south thereof.	August 31	August 31.
Umatilla County, Oregon; and Walla Walla County, Washington.	August 31	September 30.
All other states and counties.	February 1	February 1.

6. Annual Premium

In lieu of the provisions of section 7(c) (Annual Premium) of the Basic Provisions (§ 457.8), the annual premium amount is computed by multiplying the final stage production guarantee by the price election, the premium rate, the insured acreage, your share at the time of planting, and any applicable premium adjustment factors contained in the actuarial documents.

7. Insured Crop

In accordance with section 8 (Insured Crop of the Basic Provisions (§ 457.8), the crop insured will be all the storage and non-storage onions (excluding green (bunch) or seed onions, chives, garlic, leeks, and scallions) in the county for which a premium rate is provided by the actuarial documents:

(a) In which you have a share;

(b) That are planted for harvest as either storage onions or non-storage onions;
(c) That are not (unless allowed by the Special Provisions or by written agreement):
(1) Interplanted with another crop, unless the onions are interplanted with a windbreak crop and the windbreak crop is destroyed within 70 days after completion of seeding or transplanting; or
(2) Planted into an established grass or legume.

8. Insurable Acreage

In addition to the provisions of section 9 (Insurable Acreage) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), we will not insure any acreage of the insured crop that:
(a) Was planted the previous year to storage or non-storage onions, green (bunch) onions, seed onions, chives, garlic, leeks, shallots, or scallions unless different rotation requirements are specified in the Special Provisions or we agree in writing to insure such acreage; or
(b) Is damaged before the final planting date to the extent that the majority of producers in the area would normally not further care for the crop and is not replanted, unless we agree that it is not practical to replant.

9. Insurance Period

(a) In addition to the provisions of section 11 (Insurance Period) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), the acreage must be planted on or before the final planting date designated in the Special Provisions except as allowed in section 14(c).
(b) The insurance period ends at the earliest of:
(1) The calendar date for the end of the insurance period as follows:
(i) June 1 for Vidalia, and any other non-storage onions planted in the State of Georgia;
(ii) July 15 for 1015 Super Sweets, and any other non-storage onions in the State of Texas;
(iii) July 31 for Walla Walla Sweets, and any other non-storage onions in the states of Oregon and Washington;
(iv) August 31 for all non-storage onions in any other state; and
(v) October 15 for all storage onions; or
(2) The following event for each unit or portion of a unit:
(i) Removal of the onions from the field; or
(ii) Fourteen days after lifting or digging.

10. Causes of Loss

(a) In accordance with the provisions of section 12 (Causes of Loss) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), insurance is provided only against the following causes of loss that occur within the insurance period:
(1) Adverse weather conditions;
(2) Fire;
(3) Insects, but not damage due to insufficient or improper application of pest control measures;
(4) Plant disease, but not damage due to insufficient or improper application of disease control measures;
(5) Wildlife, unless control measures have not been taken;
(6) Earthquake;
(7) Volcanic eruption; or
(8) Failure of the irrigation water supply, if caused by an insured peril that occurs during the insurance period.
(b) In addition to the causes of loss not insured against as listed in section 12 (Causes of Loss) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), we will not insure against any loss of production due to damage that occurs or becomes evident after the end of the insurance period, including, but not limited to, loss of production that occurs after onions have been placed in storage.

11. Replanting Payment

(a) In accordance with section 13 (Replanting Payment) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), a replanting payment is allowed if the crop is damaged by an insurable cause of loss to the extent that the remaining stand will not produce at least 90 percent of the final stage production guarantee for the acreage and we determine that it is practical to replant.
(b) The maximum amount of the replanting payment per acre will be your actual cost for replanting, but will not exceed the lesser of:
(1) 7 percent of the final stage production guarantee multiplied by your price election for the type originally planted and by your insured share; or
(2) 18 hundredweight multiplied by your price election for the type originally planted and by your insured share.
(c) When onions are replanted using a practice that is uninsurable as an original planting, the liability for the unit will be reduced by the amount of the replanting payment. The premium amount will not be reduced.

12. Duties in the Event of Damage or Loss

(a) In accordance with the requirements of section 14 (Duties in the Event of Damage or Loss) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), any representative samples of the unharvested crop that may be required must be at least 10 feet wide and extend the entire length of each field in the unit. The samples must not be harvested or destroyed until the earlier of our inspection or 15 days after harvest of the balance of the unit is completed.
(b) You must notify us at least 15 days before any production from any unit will be sold by direct marketing. We will conduct an appraisal that will be used to determine your

production to count for production that is sold by direct marketing. If damage occurs after this appraisal, we will conduct an additional appraisal. These appraisals, and any acceptable records provided by you, will be used to determine your production to count. Failure to give timely notice that production will be sold by direct marketing will result in an appraised amount of production to count that is not less than the production guarantee per acre if such failure results in our inability to make the required appraisal.

13. Settlement of Claim

(a) We will determine your loss on a unit basis. In the event you are unable to provide production records:

(1) For any optional units, we will combine all optional units for which acceptable production records were not provided; or

(2) For any basic units, we will allocate any commingled production to such units in proportion to our liability on the harvested acreage for the units.

(b) In the event of loss or damage covered by this policy, we will settle your claim by:

(1) Multiplying the insured acreage by its respective production guarantee;

(2) Multiplying each result of section 13(b)(1) by the respective price election;

(3) Totaling the results in section 13(b)(2);

(4) Multiplying the total production to be counted (see section 13(c)) by the respective price elections you chose;

(5) Totaling the results of section 13(b)(4);

(6) Subtracting the result in section 13(b)(5) from the result in 13(b)(3); and

(7) Multiplying the result in section 13(b)(6) by your share.

(c) The total production (in hundredweight) to count from all insurable acreage on the unit will include:

(1) All appraised production as follows:

(i) Not less than the production guarantee for acreage:

(A) That is abandoned;

(B) That is direct marketed to consumers if you fail to meet the requirements contained in section 12;

(C) Put to another use without our consent;

(D) That is damaged solely by uninsured causes; or

(E) For which you fail to provide production records that are acceptable to us;

(ii) Production lost due to uninsured causes;

(iii) Unharvested onion production (mature unharvested production may be adjusted based on the percent of damaged onion production in accordance with section 13(d));

(iv) The appraised production that exceeds the difference between the first or second stage (as applicable) and the final stage production guarantee for acreage that does not qualify for the final stage guarantee, if such acreage is not subject to section 13(c)(1) (i) and (ii); and

(v) Potential production on insured acreage that you intend to put to another use or abandon, if you and we agree on the appraised amount of production. Upon such agreement, the insurance period for that acreage will end if you put the acreage to another use or abandon the crop.

(vi) If agreement on the appraised amount of production is not reached:

(A) If you do not elect to continue to care for the crop, we may give you consent to put the acreage to another use if you agree to leave intact, and provide sufficient care for, representative samples of the crop in locations acceptable to us. (The amount of production to count for such acreage will be based on the harvested onion production or appraisals from the samples at the time harvest should have occurred. If you do not leave the required samples intact, or fail to provide sufficient care for the samples, our appraisal made prior to giving you consent to put the acreage to another use will be used to determine the amount of production to count); or

(B) If you elect to continue to care for the crop, the amount of production to count for the acreage will be the harvested onion production, or our reappraisal if additional damage occurs and the crop is not harvested.

(2) All harvested onion production from the insurable acreage.

(d) If the damage to harvested or unharvested onion production exceeds the percentage shown in the Special Provisions for the type, no production will be counted for that unit or portion of a unit unless such damaged onion production from that acreage is sold. If sold, the hundredweight of production to be counted will be adjusted by dividing the price received for the damaged onion production by the price election and multiplying the resulting factor times the hundredweight sold.

(e) The extent of any damaged onion production must be determined not later than the time onions are placed in storage if the production is stored prior to sale, or the date the onions are delivered to a packer, processor, or other handler if production is not stored.

14. Prevented Planting

Your prevented planting coverage will be 45 percent of your production guarantee for timely planted acreage. Additional prevented planting coverage levels are not available for onions.

[62 FR 28613, May 27, 1997, as amended at 62 FR 65173, Dec. 10, 1997; 64 FR 33385, June 23, 1999]

§ 457.136 Guaranteed tobacco crop insurance provisions

The Guaranteed Tobacco Crop Insurance Provisions for the 1999 and succeeding crop years are as follows:

FCIC Policies

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Federal Crop Insurance Corporation

Reinsured Policies

(Appropriate title for insurance provider)

Both FCIC and reinsured policies:

Guaranteed Tobacco Crop Insurance Provisions

If a conflict exists among the policy provisions, the order of priority is as follows: (1) The Catastrophic Risk Protection Endorsement, if applicable; (2) the Special Provisions; (3) these Crop Provisions; and (4) the Basic Provisions with (1) controlling (2), etc.

1. Definitions

Adequate stand. A population of live plants per unit of acreage that can be expected to produce at least your production guarantee.

Approved yield. The yield calculated in accordance with 7 CFR part 400, subpart G, if required by section 3(b) of these provisions.

Average value. For appraised production, the estimated value of all such production divided by the appraised pounds. For harvested production, the total value of such production divided by the harvested pounds.

Basic unit. In lieu of the definition in the Basic Provisions, a basic unit is all insurable acreage of an insurable type of tobacco in the county in which you have a share on the date of planting for the crop year and that is identified by a single FSA farm serial number at the time insurance first attaches under these provisions for the crop year.

Carryover tobacco. Any tobacco produced on the FSA farm serial number in previous years that remained unsold at the end of the most recent marketing year.

Discount variety. Tobacco defined as such under the provisions of the United States Department of Agriculture tobacco price support program.

Fair market value. The current year's tobacco season average market price for the applicable type of tobacco obtained from the average sale of tobacco through a market other than an auction warehouse.

Harvest. Cutting or priming and removing all insured tobacco from the field in which it was grown.

Hydroponic plants. Seedlings grown in liquid nutrient solutions.

Late planting period. In lieu of the definition in section 1 of the Basic Provisions, the period that begins the day after the final planting date for the insured crop and ends 15 days after the final planting date, unless otherwise specified in the Special Provisions.

Market price.

(a) For types 11, 12, 13, 14, 21, 22, 23, 31, 35, 36, 37, 42, 44, 54, and 55:

(1) The support price per pound for the insured type of tobacco as announced by the USDA for its tobacco price support program; or

(2) The current year's season average market price, when available; if not available because the insured type of tobacco has not been marketed in the area, the previous year's season average market price for the applicable insured type tobacco grown in the area for any crop year a tobacco price support program is not in effect.

(b) For types 32, 41, 51, 52, and 61, the current year's season average market price, when available; if not available because the insured type of tobacco has not been marketed in the area, the previous year's season average market price for the applicable insured type of tobacco grown in the area.

Planted acreage. Land in which tobacco seedlings, including hydroponic plants, have been transplanted by hand or machine from the tobacco bed to the field.

Pound. Sixteen ounces avoirdupois.

Priming. A method of harvesting tobacco by which each leaf is severed from the stalk as it matures.

Production guarantee (per acre). Either the number of pounds of tobacco for the tobacco type and classification shown on the county actuarial table, or the approved yield as provided in the Special Provisions, multiplied by the coverage level percentage you elect.

Replanting. In lieu of the definition in section 1 of the Basic Provisions, performing the cultural practices necessary to replace the tobacco plant, and then replacing the tobacco plant in the insured acreage with the expectation of producing at least the guarantee.

Season average market price. The simple average price paid by buyers for a tobacco type for all days sales occur at public markets during the tobacco sales season in the area in which the farm is located.

Support price. The average price per pound for the type of tobacco as announced by the USDA under its tobacco price support program, or, if there is no such program, as announced by FCIC.

Tobacco bed. An area protected from adverse weather in which tobacco seeds are sown and seedlings are grown until transplanted into the tobacco field by hand or machine.

2. Unit Division

A unit will be determined in accordance with the definition of basic unit contained in

section 1 of these Crop Provisions. The provision in the Basic Provisions regarding optional units are not applicable, unless specified by the Special Provisions.

3. Insurance Guarantees, Coverage Levels, and Prices for Determining Indemnities

In addition to the requirements of section 3 of the Basic Provisions:

(a) You must select only one price election and coverage level for each guaranteed tobacco type designated in the Special Provisions that you elect to insure.

(b) A production report, if required by the Special Provisions, must be filed in accordance with section 3(c) of the Basic Provisions.

4. Contract Changes

In accordance with section 4 of the Basic Provisions, the contract change date is November 30 preceding the cancellation date.

5. Cancellation and Termination Dates

In accordance with section 2 of the Basic Provisions, the cancellation and termination dates are March 15.

6. Report of Acreage

In addition to the requirements of section 6 of the Basic Provisions, you must report any carryover tobacco from previous years on the acreage report.

7. Insured Crop

In accordance with section 8 of the Basic Provisions, the insured crop will be any of the tobacco types designated in the Special Provisions, in which you have a share, that you elect to insure, and for which a premium rate is provided by the actuarial documents.

8. Insurable Acreage

In addition to the provisions of section 9 of the Basic Provisions, we will not insure any acreage under these crop provisions that is:

(a) Planted to a discount variety;

(b) Planted to a tobacco type for which no premium rate is provided by the actuarial documents;

(c) Planted in any manner other than as provided in the definition of ''planted acreage'' in section 1 of these Crop Provisions, unless otherwise provided by the Special Provisions or by written agreement; or

(d) Damaged before the final planting date to the extent that most producers of tobacco acreage with similar characteristics in the area would normally not further care for the crop, unless such crop is replanted or we agree that replanting is not practical.

9. Insurance Period

In accordance with the provisions of section 11 of the Basic Provisions, insurance ceases at the earliest of:

(a) Total destruction of the tobacco on the unit;

(b) Weighing-in at the tobacco warehouse;

(c) Removal of the tobacco from the field where grown except for curing, grading, packing, or immediate delivery to the tobacco warehouse; or

(d) The calendar date for the end of the insurance period, which is:

(i) Types 11 and 12—November 30;

(ii) Type 13—October 31;

(iii) Type 14—October 15;

(iv) Types 31 and 36—February 28;

(v) Types 21, 35 and 37—March 15;

(vi) Types 22 and 23—April 15;

(vii) Type 32—May 15;

(viii) All other types—April 30.

10. Causes of Loss

In accordance with the provisions of section 12 of the Basic Provisions, insurance is provided only against the following causes of loss that occur during the insurance period:

(a) Adverse weather conditions;

(b) Fire;

(c) Insects, but not damage due to insufficient or improper application of pest control measures;

(d) Plant disease, but not damage due to insufficient or improper application of disease control measures;

(e) Wildlife;

(f) Earthquake;

(g) Volcanic eruption; or

(h) Failure of the irrigation water supply, if caused by a peril specified in section 10(a) through (g) that occurs during the insurance period.

11. Duties In The Event of Damage or Loss

(a) In accordance with the requirements of section 14 of the Basic Provisions, any representative samples we may require of each unharvested tobacco type must be at least 5 feet wide (at least two rows), and extend the entire length of each field in the unit. The samples must not be harvested or destroyed until after our inspection.

(b) If tobacco types 11, 12, 13, or 14 are insured and you have filed a notice of damage, you also must leave all tobacco stalks and stubble intact for our inspection. The stalks and stubble must not be destroyed until we give you written consent to do so or until 30 days after the end of the insurance period, whichever is earlier.

12. Settlement of Claim

(a) We will determine your loss on a unit basis. In the event you are unable to provide separate acceptable production records:

(1) For any optional unit, we will combine all optional units for which such production records were not provided; or

(2) For any basic units, we will allocate any commingled production to such units in proportion to our liability on the harvested acreage for the units.

(b) In the event of loss or damage covered by this policy, we will settle your claim by:

(1) Multiplying the insured acreage by its respective production guarantee, by type if applicable;

(2) Multiplying each result in section 12(b)(1) by the respective price election, by type if applicable;

(3) Totaling the results of section 12(b)(2) if there are more than one type;

(4) Multiplying the total production to count (see section 12(c)), for each type if applicable, by its respective price election;

(5) Totaling the results of section 12(b)(4), if there are more than one type;

(6) Subtracting the results of section 12(b)(4) from the results of section 12(b)(2) if there is only one type or subtracting the results of section 12(b)(5) from the result of section 12(b)(3) if there are more than one type; and

(7) Multiplying the result of section 12(b)(6) by your share.

For example:

You have 100 percent share in 1 acre of type 35 (dark air cured) guaranteed tobacco in the unit, with a 2,000 pounds per acre guarantee and a price election of $2.00 per pound. You are only able to harvest 500 pounds. Your indemnity would be calculated as follows:

(1) 1.0 acre × 2,000 pounds = 2,000 pounds guarantee;

(2) 2,000 pounds × $2.00 price election = $4,000.00 value of guarantee;

(4) 500 pounds × $2.00 price election = $1,000.00 value of production to count;

(6) $4,000.00 − $1,000.00 = $3,000.00 loss; and

(7) $3,000 × 100 percent = $3,000 indemnity payment.

(c) The total production to count (pounds of appraised or harvested production multiplied by the applicable price) for all insurable acreage on the unit will include:

(1) All appraised production as follows:

(i) Not less than the production guarantee per acre for the unit for any acreage:

(A) That is abandoned;

(B) Put to another use without our consent;

(C) That is damaged solely by uninsured causes;

(D) For which you fail to provide production records, if required by the Special Provisions, that are acceptable to us; or

(E) Of types 11, 12, 13, or 14 when the stalks and stubble have been destroyed without our consent;

(ii) Production lost due to uninsured causes.

(iii) Potential production on insured acreage that you intend to put to another use or abandon with our consent, if you and we agree on the appraised amount of production. Upon such agreement, the insurance period for that acreage will end when you put the acreage to another use or abandon the crop. If agreement on the appraised amount of production is not reached:

(A) If you do not elect to continue to care for the crop, we may give you consent to put the acreage to another use if you agree to leave intact, and provide sufficient care for, representative samples of the crop in locations acceptable to us (The value of production to count for such acreage will be the number of pounds harvested or appraised production multiplied by the support price taken from the samples at the time harvest should have occurred. If you do not leave the required samples intact, or fail to provide sufficient care for the samples, our appraisal made prior to giving you consent to put the acreage to another use will be used to determine the amount of production to count); or

(B) If you elect to continue to care for the crop, the amount of production to count for the acreage will be the harvested production, or our reappraisal if additional damage occurs and the crop is not harvested; and

(2) All harvested production from insurable acreage.

(d) Mature tobacco production that is damaged by insurable causes will be adjusted for quality based on the USDA Official Standard Grades for the insured type if it has an average value less than the market price, as follows:

(1) Divide the average value of the damaged appraised and/or harvested production by the market price;

(2) Multiply the result in section 12(d)(1) (not to exceed 1.0) by the number of pounds of damaged appraised and/or harvested tobacco; and

(3) Multiply the product by your price election.

If no market price has been established for the grade of the damaged tobacco, a market price will be imputed by reducing the lowest available market price by 20 percent for each grade that the production falls below the grade for which such lowest market price is available.

(e) To enable us to determine the fair market value of tobacco not sold through auction warehouses, we must be given the opportunity to inspect such tobacco before it is sold, contracted to be sold, or otherwise disposed. Failure to provide us the opportunity to inspect such tobacco may result in rejection of any claim for indemnity.

(f) If we consider the best offer you receive for any such tobacco to be inadequate, we may obtain additional offers on your behalf.

(g) Once we agree that any carryover or current year's tobacco has no market value

due to insured causes, you must destroy it and it will not be considered production to count. If you refuse to destroy such tobacco, we will include it as production to count and value it at the support price.

13. Late Planting

In lieu of late planting provisions in the Basic Provisions regarding acreage initially planted after the final planting date, insurance will be provided for acreage planted to the insured crop after the final planting date as follows:

(a) The production guarantee (per acre) for each type planted during the late planting period will be reduced by:

(1) One percent (1%) for the 1st through the 10th day; and

(2) Two percent (2%) for the 11th through the 15th day;

(b) The premium amount for insurable acreage planted to the insured crop after the final planting date will be the same as that for timely planted acreage. If the amount of premium you are required to pay (gross premium less our subsidy) for acreage planted after the final planting date exceeds the liability on such acreage, coverage for those acres will not be provided (no premium will be due and no indemnity will be paid for such acreage).

14. Prevented Planting

The prevented planting provisions in the Basic Provisions are not applicable to guaranteed tobacco.

[63 FR 34552, June 25, 1998]

§ 457.137 Green pea crop insurance provisions.

The Green Pea Crop Insurance Provisions for the 1998 and succeeding crop years are as follows:

FCIC Policies

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Federal Crop Insurance Corporation

Reinsured Policies

(Appropriate title for insurance provider)
Both FCIC and reinsured policies

Green Pea Crop Provisions

If a conflict exists among the policy provisions, the order of priority is as follows: (1) The Catastrophic Risk Protection Endorsement, if applicable; (2) the Special Provisions; (3) these Crop Provisions; and (4) the Basic Provisions with (1) controlling (2), etc.

1. Definitions

Base contract price. The price stipulated in the processor contract for the tenderometer reading, grade factor, or sieve size that is designated in the Special Provisions, if applicable, without regard to discounts or incentives that may apply.

Bypassed acreage. Land on which production is ready for harvest but the processor elects not to accept such production so it is not harvested.

Combining (*vining*). Separating pods from the vines and, in the case of shell peas, separating the peas from the pod for delivery to the processor.

Dry peas. Green peas that have matured to the dry form for use as food, feed, or seed.

Good farming practices. The cultural practices generally in use in the county for the crop to make normal progress toward maturity and produce at least the yield used to determine the production guarantee and are those required by the green pea processor contract with the processing company, and recognized by the Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service as compatible with agronomic and weather conditions in the county.

Green peas. Shell type and pod type peas that are grown under a processor contract to be canned or frozen and sold for human consumption.

Harvest. Combining (vining) of the peas.

Nurse crop (*companion crop*). A crop planted into the same acreage as another crop, that is intended to be harvested separately, and which is planted to improve growing conditions for the crop with which it is grown.

Peas. Green or dry peas.

Planted acreage—In addition to the definition contained in the Basic Provisions, peas must initially be placed in rows to be considered planted. Acreage planted in any other manner will not be insurable unless otherwise provided by the Special Provisions or by written agreement.

Pod type. Green peas genetically developed to be eaten without shelling (e.g., snap peas, snow peas, and Chinese peas).

Practical to replant. In lieu of the definition of ''practical to replant'' contained in section 1 of the Basic Provisions, practical to replant is defined as our determination, after loss or damage to the insured crop, based on factors including, but not limited to, moisture availability, condition of the field, time to crop maturity, and marketing window, that replanting the insured crop will allow the crop to attain maturity prior to the calendar date for the end of the insurance period. It will not be considered practical to replant unless the replanted acreage can produce at least 75 percent of the approved yield, and the processor agrees in writing that it will accept the production from the replanted acreage.

Price election. In lieu of the definition of ''Price election'' contained in section 1 of the Basic Provisions, price election is defined as the price per pound stated in the processor

contract (contracted price) for the tenderometer reading, grade factor, or sieve size contained in the Special Provisions.

Processor. Any business enterprise regularly engaged in canning or freezing green peas for human consumption, that possesses all licenses and permits for processing green peas required by the state in which it operates, and that possesses facilities, or has contractual access to such facilities, with enough equipment to accept and process contracted green peas within a reasonable amount of time after harvest.

Processor contract. A written agreement between the producer and a processor, containing at a minimum:

(a) The producer's commitment to plant and grow green peas, and to deliver the green pea production to the processor;

(b) The processor's commitment to purchase all the production stated in the processor contract; and

(c) A base contract price.

Multiple contracts with the same processor that specify amounts of production will be considered as a single processor contract unless the contracts are for different types of green peas.

Production guarantee (per acre).—The number of pounds determined by multiplying the approved actual production history yield per acre by the coverage level percentage you elect. For shell type peas, the weight will be determined after shelling.

Shell type. Green peas genetically developed to be shelled prior to eating, canning or freezing.

2. Unit Division

(a) For any processor contract that stipulates the amount of production to be delivered:

(1) In lieu of the definition contained in the Basic Provisions, a basic unit will consist of all acreage planted to the insured crop in the county that will be used to fulfill contracts with each processor;

(i) There will be no more than one basic unit for all production contracted with each processor contract;

(ii) In accordance with section 12, all production from any basic unit in excess of the amount under contract will be included as production to count if such production is applied to any other basic unit for which the contracted amount has not been fulfilled; and

(2) Provisions in the Basic Provisions that allow optional units by section, section equivalent, or FSA farm serial number and by irrigated and non-irrigated practices are not applicable. Optional units may only be established based on shell type and pod type green peas if the shell type acreage does not continue into the pod type acreage in the same rows or planting pattern.

(b) For any processor contract that stipulates the number of acres to be planted, in addition to or instead of, establishing optional units by section, section equivalent or FSA farm serial number, or irrigated and non-irrigated acreage, optional units may be established based on shell type and pod type green peas if the shell type acreage does not continue into the pod type acreage in the same rows or planting pattern.

3. Insurance Guarantees, Coverage Levels, and Prices for Determining Indemnities.

In addition to the requirements of section 3 of the Basic Provisions:

(a) You may select only one price election for all the green peas in the county insured under this policy unless the Special Provisions provide different price elections by type. The percentage of the maximum price election you choose for one type will be applicable to all other types insured under this policy.

(b) The appraised production from bypassed acreage that could have been accepted by the processor will be included when determining your approved yield.

(c) Acreage that is bypassed because it was damaged by an insurable cause of loss will be considered to have a zero yield when determining your approved yield.

4. Contract Changes

In accordance with section 4 of the Basic Provisions, the contract change date is November 30 preceding the cancellation date.

5. Cancellation and Termination Dates

In accordance with section 2 of the Basic Provisions, the cancellation and termination dates are:

CANCELLATION AND TERMINATION

State	Dates
Delaware and Maryland	Feb. 15.
All other states	Mar. 15.

6. Report of Acreage

In addition to the provisions of section 6 of the Basic Provisions, you must provide a copy of all processor contracts to us on or before the acreage reporting date.

7. Insured Crop

(a) In accordance with section 8 of the Basic Provisions, the crop insured will be all the shell type and pod type green peas in the county for which a premium rate is provided by the actuarial documents:

(1) In which you have a share;

(2) That are grown under, and in accordance with, the requirements of a processor contract executed on or before the acreage reporting date and are not excluded from the

processor contract at any time during the crop year; and

(3) That are not (unless allowed by the Special Provisions or by written agreement):

(i) Interplanted with another crop;

(ii) Planted into an established grass or legume; or

(iii) Planted as a nurse crop.

(b) You will be considered to have a share in the insured crop if, under the processor contract, you retain control of the acreage on which the green peas are grown, you are at risk of loss, and the processor contract provides for delivery of green peas under specified conditions and at a stipulated base contract price.

(c) A commercial green pea producer who is also a processor may establish an insurable interest if the following requirements are met:

(1) The producer must comply with these Crop Provisions;

(2) Prior to the sales closing date, the Board of Directors or officers of the processor must execute and adopt a resolution that contains the same terms as an acceptable processor contract. Such resolution will be considered a processor contract under this policy; and

(3) Our inspection reveals that the processing facilities comply with the definition of a processor contained in these Crop Provisions.

8. Insurable Acreage

In addition to the provisions of section 9 of the Basic Provisions:

(a) Any acreage of the insured crop that is damaged before the final planting date, to the extent that the majority of producers in the area would normally not further care for the crop, must be replanted unless we agree that it is not practical to replant; and

(b) We will not insure any acreage that does not meet the rotation requirements, if applicable, contained in the Special Provisions.

9. Insurance Period

In lieu of the provisions contained in section 11 of the Basic Provisions, regarding the end of the insurance period, insurance ceases at the earlier of:

(a) The date the green peas:

(1) Were destroyed;

(2) Should have been harvested but were not harvested;

(3) Were abandoned; or

(4) Were harvested;

(b) The date you harvest sufficient production to fulfill your processor contract if the processor contract stipulates a specific amount of production to be delivered;

(c) Final adjustment of a loss; or

(d) September 15 of the calendar year in which the insured green peas would normally be harvested; or

(e) September 30 of the calendar year in which the insured peas would normally be harvested if you provide notice to us that the insured crop will be harvested as dry peas (see section 11(d)).

10. Causes of Loss

In accordance with the provisions of section 12 of the Basic Provisions:

(a) Insurance is provided only against the following causes of loss that occur during the insurance period:

(1) Adverse weather conditions, including:

(i) Excessive moisture that prevents harvesting equipment from entering the field or that prevents the timely operation of harvesting equipment; and

(ii) Abnormally hot or cold temperatures that cause an unexpected number of acres over a large producing area to be ready for harvest at the same time, affecting the timely harvest of a large number of such acres or the processing of such production is beyond the capacity of the processor, either of which causes the acreage to be bypassed.

(2) Fire;

(3) Insects, but not damage due to insufficient or improper application of pest control measures;

(4) Plant disease but only on acreage not planted to peas the previous crop year. (In certain instances, contained in the Special Provisions or in a written agreement, acreage planted to peas the previous year may be covered. Damage due to insufficient or improper application of disease control measures is not covered);

(5) Wildlife;

(6) Earthquake;

(7) Volcanic eruption; or

(8) Failure of the irrigation water supply, if due to a cause of loss contained in section 10(a)(1) through (7) that occurs during the insurance period.

(b) In addition to the causes of loss excluded by section 12 of the Basic Provisions, we will not insure any loss of production due to:

(1) Bypassed acreage because of:

(i) The breakdown or non-operation of equipment or facilities; or

(ii) The availability of a crop insurance payment. We may deny any indemnity immediately in such circumstance or, if an indemnity has been paid, require you to repay it to us with interest at any time acreage was bypassed due to the availability of a crop insurance payment or;

(2) Your failure to follow the requirements contained in the processor contract.

11. Duties In The Event of Damage or Loss

In addition to the notices required by section 14 of the Basic Provisions, you must give us notice:

(a) Not later than 48 hours after:

(1) Total destruction of the green peas on the unit; or

(2) Discontinuance of harvest on a unit on which unharvested production remains.

(b) Within 3 days after the date harvest should have started on any acreage that will not be harvested unless we have previously released the acreage. You must also provide acceptable documentation of the reason the acreage was bypassed. Failure to provide such documentation will result in our determination that the acreage was bypassed due to an uninsured cause of loss. If the crop will not be harvested and you wish to destroy the crop, you must leave representative samples of the unharvested crop for our inspection. The samples must be at least 10 feet wide and extend the entire length of each field in each unit. The samples must not be destroyed until the earlier of our inspection or 15 days after notice is given to us;

(c) At least 15 days prior to the beginning of harvest if you intend to claim an indemnity on any unit, or immediately if damage is discovered during the 15 day period or during harvest, so that we may inspect any damaged production. If you fail to notify us and such failure results in our inability to inspect the damaged production, we will consider all such production to be undamaged and include it as production to count. You are not required to delay harvest; and

(d) Prior to the time the green peas would normally be harvested if you intend to harvest the green peas as dry peas.

12. Settlement of Claim

(a) We will determine your loss on a unit basis. In the event you are unable to provide separate, acceptable production records:

(1) For any optional units, we will combine all optional units for which such production records were not provided; or

(2) For any basic units, we will allocate any commingled production to such units in proportion to our liability on the harvested acreage for the units.

(b) In the event of loss or damage covered by this policy, we will settle your claim by:

(1) Multiplying the insured acreage by its respective production guarantee, by type if applicable;

(2) Multiplying each result of section 12(b)(1) by the respective price election, by type if applicable;

(3) Totaling the results of section 12(b)(2) if there are more than one type;

(4) Multiplying the total production to count (see section 12(c)), for each type if applicable, by its respective price election;

(5) Totaling the results of section 12(b)(4) if there are more than one type;

(6) Subtracting the results of section 12(b)(4) from the results of section 12(b)(2) if there is only one type or subtracting the results of section 12(b)(5) from the result of section 12(b)(3) if there are more than one type; and

(7) Multiplying the result of section 12(b)(6) by your share.

For example:

You have a 100 percent share in 100 acres of shell type green peas in the unit, with a guarantee of 4,000 pounds per acre and a price election of $0.09 per pound. You are only able to harvest 200,000 pounds. Your indemnity would be calculated as follows:

(1) 100 acres × 4,000 pounds = 400,000 pounds guarantee;
(2) 400,000 pounds × $0.09 price election = $36,000.00 value of guarantee;
(4) 200,000 pounds × $0.09 price election = $18,000.00 value of production to count;
(6) $36,000.00 − $18,000.00 = $18,000.00 loss; and
(7) $18,000.00 × 100 percent = $18,000.00 indemnity payment.

You also have a 100 percent share in 100 acres of pod type green peas in the same unit, with a guarantee of 5,000 pounds per acre and a price election of $0.13 per pound. You are only able to harvest 450,000 pounds. Your total indemnity for both shell type and pod type green peas would be calculated as follows:

(1) 100 acres × 4,000 pounds = 400,000 pounds guarantee for the shell type, and 100 acres × 5,000 pounds = 500,000 pounds guarantee for the pod type;
(2) 400,000 pounds guarantee × $0.09 price election = $36,000.00 value of guarantee for the shell type, and 500,000 pounds guarantee × $0.13 price election = $65,000.00 value of guarantee for the pod type;
(3) $36,000.00 + $65,000.00 = $101,000.00 total value of guarantee;
(4) 200,000 pounds × $0.09 price election = $18,000.00 value of production to count for the shell type, and
4450,000 pounds × $0.13 = $58,500.00 value of production to count for the pod type;
(5) $18,000.00 + $58,500.00 = $76,500.00 total value of production to count;
(6) $101,000.00 − $76,500.00 = $24,500.00 loss; and
(7) $24,500.00 loss × 100 percent = $24,500.00 indemnity payment.

(c) The total production to count, specified in pounds, from all insurable acreage on the unit will include:

(1) All appraised production as follows:

(i) Not less than the production guarantee for acreage:

(A) That is abandoned;

(B) That is put to another use without our consent;

(C) That is damaged solely by uninsured causes or;

(D) For which you fail to provide production records that are acceptable to us.

(ii) Production lost due to uninsured causes.

(iii) Production on acreage that is bypassed unless the acreage was bypassed due to an insured cause of loss which resulted in production which would not be acceptable under the terms of the processor contract.

(iv) Potential production on insured acreage that you intend to put to another use or abandon, if you and we agree on the appraised amount of production. Upon such agreement, the insurance period for that acreage will end when you put the acreage to another use or abandon the crop. If agreement on the appraised amount of production is not reached:

(A) If you do not elect to continue to care for the crop, we may give you consent to put the acreage to another use if you agree to leave intact, and provide sufficient care for, representative samples of the crop in locations acceptable to us (The amount of production to count for such acreage will be based on the harvested production or appraisals from the samples at the time harvest should have occurred. If you do not leave the required samples intact, or fail to provide sufficient care for the samples, our appraisal made prior to giving you consent to put the acreage to another use will be used to determine the amount of production to count); or

(B) If you elect to continue to care for the crop, the amount of production to count for the acreage will be the harvested production, or our reappraisal if additional damage occurs and the crop is not harvested.

(2) All harvested green pea production from the insurable acreage. The amount of such production will be determined by dividing the dollar amount paid, payable, or which should have been paid under the terms of the processor contract for the quality and quantity of the peas delivered to the processor by the base contract price per pound;

(3) All harvested green pea production from any of your other insurable units that have been used to fulfill your processor contract for this unit; and

(4) All dry pea production from the insurable acreage if you gave notice in accordance with section 11(d) for any acreage you intended to harvest as dry peas. The harvested or appraised dry pea production will be multiplied by 1.667 for shell types and 3.000 for pod types to determine the green pea production equivalent. No adjustment for quality deficiencies will be allowed for dry pea production.

13. Late Planting

A late planting period is not applicable to green peas unless allowed by the Special Provisions and you provide written approval from the processor by the acreage reporting date that it will accept the production from the late planted acres when it is expected to be ready for harvest.

14. Prevented Planting

Your prevented planting coverage will be 40 percent of your production guarantee for timely planted acreage. If you have limited or additional levels of coverage, as specified in 7 CFR part 400, subpart T, and pay an additional premium, you may increase your prevented planting coverage to a level specified in the actuarial documents.

[62 FR 61903, Nov. 20, 1997, as amended at 62 FR 65173, Dec. 10, 1997]

§ 457.138 Grape crop insurance provisions.

The grape crop insurance provisions for the 2000 and succeeding crop years are as follows:

FCIC Policies

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Federal Crop Insurance Corporation

Reinsured Policies

(Appropriate title for insurance provider)

Both FCIC and reinsured policies:

Grape Crop Provisions

If a conflict exists among the policy provisions, the order of priority is as follows: (1) The Catastrophic Risk Protection Endorsement, if applicable; (2) the Special Provisions; (3) these Crop Provisions; and (4) the Basic Provisions with (1) controlling (2), etc.

1. Definitions

Graft. To unite a shoot or bud (scion) with a rootstock or an existing vine in accordance with recommended practices to form a living union.

Harvest. Picking the clusters of grapes from the vines either by hand or machine.

Interplanted. Acreage on which two or more crops are planted in any form of alternating or mixed pattern.

Set out. Physically planting the desired variety of grape plant in the ground in a desired planting pattern.

Ton. Two thousand (2,000) pounds avoirdupois.

Varietal group. Grapes with similar characteristics that are grouped for insurance purposes as specified in the Special Provisions.

2. Unit Division

(a) In California only, a basic unit, as defined in section 1 of the Basic Provisions will be divided into additional basic units by each variety that you insure.

(b) In California only, provisions in the Basic Provisions that provide for optional units by section, section equivalent, or FSA farm serial number and by irrigated and non-irrigated practices are not applicable. Optional units may be established only if each optional unit is located on non-contiguous land, unless otherwise allowed by written agreement.

(c) In all states except California, in addition to, or instead of, establishing optional units by section, section equivalent, or FSA farm serial number and by irrigated and non-irrigated acreage as provided in the unit division provisions contained in the Basic Provisions a separate optional unit may be established if each optional unit:

(1) Is located on non-contiguous land; or

(2) Consists of a separate varietal group when separate varietal groups are specified in the Special Provisions.

3. Insurance Guarantees, Coverage Levels, and Prices for Determining Indemnities

In addition to the requirements of section 3 (Insurance Guarantees, Coverage Levels, and Prices for Determining Indemnities) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8):

(a) In California, you may select only one price election and coverage level for each grape variety in the county specified in the Special Provisions.

(b) In Idaho, Oregon, and Washington, you may select only one price election and coverage level for each grape varietal group specified in the Special Provisions.

(c) In all states except California, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington, you may select only one price election and coverage level for all the grapes in the county insured under this policy unless the Special Provisions provide different price elections by varietal group, in which case you may select one price election for each varietal group designated in the Special Provisions. The price elections you choose for each varietal group must have the same percentage relationship to the maximum price offered by us for each varietal group. For example, if you choose 100 percent of the maximum price election for one varietal group, you must also choose 100 percent of the maximum price election for all other varietal groups.

(d) In California only, if the Special Provisions do not provide a price election for a specific variety you wish to insure, you may apply for a written agreement to establish a price election. Your application for the written agreement must include:

(1) The number of tons sold for at least the two most recent crop years; and

(2) The price received for all production of the variety in the years for which production records are provided.

(e) You must report, by the production reporting date designated in section 3 (Insurance Guarantees, Coverage Levels, and Prices for Determining Indemnities) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), by variety or varietal group, if applicable :

(1) Any damage, removal of bearing vines, change in practices or any other circumstance that may reduce the expected yield below the yield upon which the insurance guarantee is based, and the number of affected acres;

(2) The number of bearing vines on insurable and uninsurable acreage;

(3) The age of the vines and the planting pattern; and

(4) For the first year of insurance for acreage interplanted with another perennial crop, and anytime the planting pattern of such acreage is changed:

(i) The age of the interplanted crop, and the type or variety or varietal group, if applicable;

(ii) The planting pattern; and

(iii) Any other information that we request in order to establish your approved yield.

We will reduce the yield used to establish your production guarantee, based on our estimate of the effect of the following: Interplanted perennial crop; removal of vines; damage; change in practices and any other circumstance that may affect the yield potential of the insured crop. If you fail to notify us of any circumstance that may reduce your yields from previous levels, we will reduce your production guarantee at any time we become aware of the circumstance.

(f) In California, Idaho, Mississippi, Oregon, Texas, and Washington, you may not increase your elected or assigned coverage level or the ratio of your price election to the maximum price election we offer if a cause of loss that could or would reduce the yield of the insured crop is evident prior to the time that you request the increase.

4. Contract Changes

In accordance with section 4 (Contract Changes) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), the contract change date is August 31 preceding the cancellation date for all states except California, and October 31 preceding the cancellation date for California.

5. Cancellation and Termination Dates

In accordance with section 2 (Life of Policy, Cancellation, and Termination) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), the cancellation and termination dates are January 31 in California and November 20 in all other states.

6. Report of Acreage

In addition to the requirements of section 6 (Report of Acreage) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), you must report your acreage by each grape variety you insure in California, or by varietal group in all other states.

7. Insured Crop

In accordance with section 8 (Insured Crop) of the Basic Provisions (§ 457.8), the crop insured will be any insurable variety that you elect to insure in California or all insurable varieties in all other states in the county for which a premium rate is provided by the actuarial documents:

(a) In which you have a share;

(b) That are grown for wine, juice, raisins, or canning;

(c) That are grown in a vineyard that, if inspected, is considered acceptable by us;

(d) That, after being set out or grafted, have reached the number of growing seasons designated by the Special Provisions; and

(e) That have produced an average of two tons of grapes per acre during at least one of the three crop years immediately preceding the insured crop year, unless we inspect and allow insurance on such acreage.

8. Insurable Acreage

In lieu of the provisions in section 9 (Insurable Acreage) of the Basic Provisions (§ 457.8) that prohibit insurance attaching to a crop planted with another crop, grapes interplanted with another perennial crop are insurable unless we inspect the acreage and determine that it does not meet the requirements contained in your policy.

9. Insurance Period

(a) In accordance with the provisions of section 11 (Insurance Period) of the Basic Provisions (§ 457.8):

(1) Coverage begins on February 1 in California and November 21 in all other states of each crop year. Notwithstanding the previous sentence, for the year of application, if your application is received after January 22 but prior to February 1 in California, or after November 11 but prior to November 21 in all other states, insurance will attach on the 10th day after your properly completed application is received in our local office, unless we inspect the acreage during the 10 day period and determine that it does not meet insurability requirements. You must provide any information that we require for the crop or to determine the condition of the vineyard.

(2) In California, Idaho, Mississippi, Oregon, Texas, and Washington, for each subsequent crop year that the policy remains continuously in force, coverage begins on the day immediately following the end of the insurance period for the prior crop year. Policy cancellation that results solely from transferring to a different insurance provider for a subsequent crop year will not be considered a break in continuous coverage.

(3) The calendar date for the end of the insurance period for each crop year is the date during the calendar year in which the grapes are normally harvested, as follows:

(i) October 10 in Mississippi and Texas;

(ii) November 1 in Idaho, Oregon, and Washington;

(iii) November 10 in California; and

(iv) November 20 in all other states.

(b) In addition to the provisions of section 11 (Insurance Period) of the Basic Provisions (§ 457.8):

(1) If you acquire an insurable share in any insurable acreage after coverage begins, but on or before the acreage reporting date for the crop year, and after an inspection we consider the acreage acceptable, insurance will be considered to have attached to such acreage on the calendar date for the beginning of the insurance period. Acreage acquired after the acreage reporting date will not be insured.

(2) If you relinquish your insurable share on any insurable acreage of grapes on or before the acreage reporting date for the crop year, insurance will not be considered to have attached to, and no premium or indemnity will be due for such acreage for that crop year unless:

(i) A transfer of coverage and right to an indemnity, or a similar form approved by us, is completed by all affected parties;

(ii) We are notified by you or the transferee in writing of such transfer on or before the acreage reporting date; and

(iii) The transferee is eligible for crop insurance.

10. Causes of Loss

(a) In accordance with the provisions of section 12 (Causes of Loss) of the Basic Provisions (§ 457.8), insurance is provided only against the following causes of loss that occur during the insurance period:

(1) Adverse weather conditions;

(2) Fire, unless weeds and other forms of undergrowth have not been controlled or pruning debris has not been removed from the vineyard;

(3) Insects, except as excluded in 10(b)(1), but not damage due to insufficient or improper application of pest control measures;

(4) Plant disease, but not damage due to insufficient or improper application of disease control measures;

(5) Wildlife;

(6) Earthquake;

(7) Volcanic eruption; or

(8) Failure of irrigation water supply, if caused by an insured peril that occurs during the insurance period.

(b) In addition to the causes of loss excluded in section 12 (Causes of Loss) of the Basic Provisions (§ 457.8), we will not insure against damage or loss of production due to:

(1) Phylloxera, regardless of cause; or

(2) Inability to market the grapes for any reason other than actual physical damage from an insurable cause specified in this section. For example, we will not pay you an indemnity if you are unable to market due to

quarantine, boycott, or refusal of any person to accept production.

11. Duties in the Event of Damage or Loss

In addition to the requirements of section 14 (Duties in the Event of Damage or Loss) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), the following will apply:

(a) You must notify us within 3 days of the date harvest should have started if the crop will not be harvested.

(b) If the crop has been damaged during the growing season and you previously gave notice in accordance with section 14 of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), you must also provide notice at least 15 days prior to the beginning of harvest if you intend to claim an indemnity as a result of the damage previously reported. You must not destroy the damaged crop that is marketed in normal commercial channels, until after we have given you written consent to do so. If you fail to meet the requirements of this section, all such production will be considered undamaged and included as production to count.

12. Settlement of Claim

(a) We will determine your loss on a unit basis. In the event you are unable to provide acceptable production records:

(1) For any optional units, we will combine all optional units for which such production records were not provided; or

(2) For any basic units, we will allocate any commingled production to such units in proportion to our liability on the harvested acreage for the units.

(b) In the event of loss or damage covered by this policy, we will settle your claim by:

(1) Multiplying the insured acreage by its respective production guarantee;

(2) Multiplying each result in section 12(b)(1) by the respective price election you selected for each variety or varietal group;

(3) Totaling the results in section 12(b)(2);

(4) Multiplying the total production to count of each variety or varietal group, if applicable, (see section 12 (c) through (e)) by the respective price election you selected;

(5) Totaling the results in section 12(b)(4);

(6) Subtracting the result in section 12(b)(5) from the result in section 12(b)(3); and

(7) Multiplying the result in section 12(b)(6) by your share.

(c) The total production to count (in tons) from all insurable acreage on the unit will include:

(1) All appraised production as follows:

(i) Not less than the production guarantee per acre for acreage:

(A) That is abandoned or destroyed by you without our consent;

(B) That is damaged solely by uninsured causes; or

(C) For which you fail to provide production records;

(ii) Production lost due to uninsured causes;

(iii) Unharvested production (mature unharvested production may be adjusted for quality deficiencies in accordance with subsection 12 (e)); and

(iv) Potential production on insured acreage that you intend to abandon or no longer care for, if you and we agree on the appraised amount of production. Upon such agreement, the insurance period for that acreage will end. If you do not agree with our appraisal, we may defer the claim only if you agree to continue to care for the crop. We will then make another appraisal when you notify us of further damage or that harvest is general in the area unless you harvested the crop, in which case we will use the harvested production. If you do not continue to care for the crop, our appraisal made prior to deferring the claim will be used to determine the production to count; and

(2) All harvested production from the insurable acreage. Grape production that is harvested and dried for raisins will be converted to a fresh weight basis by multiplying the number of tons of raisin production by 4.5.

(d) If any grapes are harvested before normal maturity or for a special use (such as Champagne or Botrytis-affected grapes), the production of such grapes will be increased by the factor obtained by dividing the price per ton received for such grapes by the price per ton for fully matured grapes of the type for which the claim is being made.

(e) Mature marketable grape production may be adjusted for quality deficiencies as follows:

(1) Production will be eligible for quality adjustment if, due to insurable causes, it has a value of less than 75 percent of the average market price of undamaged grapes of the same or similar variety. The value per ton of the qualifying damaged production and the average market price of undamaged grapes will be determined on the earlier of the date the damaged production is sold or the date of final inspection for the unit. The average market price of undamaged production will be calculated by averaging the prices being paid by usual marketing outlets for the area during the week in which the damaged grapes were valued.

(2) Grape production that is eligible for quality adjustment, as specified in subsection 12(e)(1) will be reduced by:

(i) Dividing the value per ton of the damaged grapes by the maximum price election available for such grapes to determine the quality adjustment factor; and

(ii) Multiplying this result (not to exceed 1.000) by the number of tons of the eligible damaged grapes.

13. Late and Prevented Planting

The late and prevented planting provisions of the Basic Provisions are not applicable.

[62 FR 33741, June 23, 1997, as amended at 62 FR 65173, Dec. 10, 1997; 63 FR 31338, June 9, 1998; 64 FR 24932, May 10, 1999]

§ 457.139 Fresh market tomato (dollar plan) crop insurance provisions.

The fresh market tomato (dollar plan) crop insurance provisions for the 1999 and succeeding crop years are as follows:

FCIC Policies

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Federal Crop Insurance Corporation

Reinsured Policies

(Appropriate title for insurance provider)
Both FCIC and Reinsured Policies

Fresh market tomato (dollar plan) crop provisions

If a conflict exists among the policy provisions, the order of priority is as follows: (1) The Catastrophic Risk Protection Endorsement, if applicable; (2) the Special Provisions; (3) these Crop Provisions; and (4) the Basic Provisions with (1) controlling (2), etc.

1. Definitions

Acre—43,560 square feet of land when row widths do not exceed six feet, or if row widths exceed six feet, the land area on which at least 7,260 linear feet of rows are planted.

Carton—Twenty-five (25) pounds of the insured crop.

Crop year—In lieu of the definition of ''crop year'' contained in section 1 (Definitions) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), crop year is a period of time that begins on the first day of the earliest planting period for fall planted tomatoes and continues through the last day of the insurance period for spring planted tomatoes. The crop year is designated by the calendar year in which spring planted tomatoes are harvested.

Direct marketing—Sale of the insured crop directly to consumers without the intervention of an intermediary such as a wholesaler, retailer, packer, processor, shipper or buyer. Examples of direct marketing include selling through an on-farm or roadside stand, farmer's market, and permitting the general public to enter the field for the purpose of picking all or a portion of the crop.

Excess rain—An amount of precipitation sufficient to directly damage the crop.

Freeze—The formation of ice in the cells of the plant or its fruit, caused by low air temperatures.

Harvest—The picking of tomatoes on the unit.

Mature green tomato—A tomato that:

(1) Has a glossy waxy skin that cannot be torn by scraping;

(2) Has well-formed, jelly-like substance in the locules;

(3) Has seeds that are sufficiently hard so as to be pushed aside and not cut by a sharp knife in slicing; and

(4) Shows no red color.

Plant stand—The number of live plants per acre prior to the occurrence of an insurable cause of loss.

Planted acreage—In addition to the definition contained in the Basic Provisions, for each planting period, tomato seed or transplants must initially be planted in rows, unless otherwise provided by Special Provisions, actuarial documents, or by written agreement.

Planting period—The period of time designated in the actuarial documents in which the tomatoes must be planted to be considered fall, winter or spring-planted tomatoes.

Potential production—The number of cartons of mature green or ripe tomatoes that the tomato plants will or would have produced per acre, assuming normal growing conditions and practices, by the end of the insurance period:

(a) With a classification size of 6×7 ($2^{8}/_{32}$ inch minimum diameter) or larger for all types except cherry or plum tomatoes; or

(b) With a classification size as allowed by written agreement for cherry or plum tomatoes.

Practical to replant—In lieu of the definition of ''Practical to replant'' contained in section 1 of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), practical to replant is defined as our determination, after loss or damage to the insured crop, based on factors, including but not limited to moisture availability, condition of the field, marketing windows, and time to crop maturity, that replanting to the insured crop will allow the crop to attain maturity prior to the calendar date for the end of the insurance period (inability to obtain plants or seed will not be considered when determining if it is practical to replant).

Ripe tomato—A tomato that has a definite break in color from green to tannish-yellow, pink or red.

Row width—The widest distance from the center of one row of plants to the center of an adjacent row of plants.

Tropical depression—A system identified by the U.S. Weather Service as a tropical depression, and for the period of time so designated, including tropical storms, gales, and hurricanes.

2. Unit Division

(a) A basic unit, as defined in section 1 of the Basic Provisions, will also be divided

into additional basic units by planting period.

(b) Provisions in the Basic Provisions that allow optional units by irrigated and non-irrigated practices are not applicable.

3. Amounts of Insurance and Production Stages

(a) In addition to the requirements of section 3 (Insurance Guarantees, Coverage Levels, and Prices for Determining Indemnities) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), you may select only one coverage level (and the corresponding amount of insurance designated in the actuarial documents for the applicable planting period and practice) for all the tomatoes in the county insured under this policy.

(b) The amount of insurance you choose for each planting period and practice must have the same percentage relationship to the maximum price offered by us for each planting period and practice. For example, if you choose 100 percent of the maximum amount of insurance for a specific planting period and practice, you must also choose 100 percent of the maximum amount of insurance for all other planting periods and practices.

(c) The production reporting requirements contained in section 3 (Insurance Guarantees, Coverage Levels, and Prices for Determining Indemnities) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), do not apply to fresh market dollar plan tomatoes.

(d) The amounts of insurance per acre are progressive by stages as follows:

Stage	Percent of amount of insurance per acre that you selected	Length of time if direct seeded	Length of time if transplanted
1	50	From planting through the 59th day after planting.	From planting through the 29th day after planting.
2	75	From the 60th day after planting until the beginning of stage 3.	From the 30th day after planting until the beginning of stage 3.
3	90	From the 90th day after planting until the beginning of the final stage.	From the 60th day after planting until the beginning of the final stage.
Final	100	Begins the earlier of 105 days after planting, or the beginning of harvest.	Begins the earlier of 75 days after planting, or the beginning of harvest.

(e) Any acreage of tomatoes damaged in the first, second, or third stage to the extent that the majority of producers in the area would not normally further care for it, will be deemed to have been destroyed. The indemnity payable for such acreage will be based on the stage the plants had achieved when the damage occurred.

4. Contract Changes

In accordance with section 4 (Contract Changes) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), the contract change date is April 30 preceding the cancellation date.

5. Cancellation and Termination Dates

In accordance with section 2 (Life of Policy, Cancellation, and Termination) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), the cancellation and termination dates are July 31.

6. Report of Acreage

In addition to the requirements of section 6 (Report of Acreage) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), you must report on or before the acreage reporting date contained in the Special Provisions for each planting period:

(a) All the acreage of tomatoes in the county insured under this policy in which you have a share;

(b) The dates the acreage was planted within each planting period; and

(c) The row width.

7. Annual Premium

In lieu of the premium amount determinations contained in section 7 (Annual Premium) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), the annual premium amount for each cultural practice (*e.g.*, fall direct-seeded irrigated) is determined by multiplying the final stage amount of insurance per acre by the premium rate for the cultural practice as established in the Actuarial Table, by the insured acreage, by your share at the time coverage begins, and by any applicable premium adjustment factors contained in the actuarial documents.

8. Insured Crop

In accordance with section 8 (Insured Crop) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), the crop insured will be all the tomatoes in the county for which a premium rate is provided by the actuarial documents:

(a) In which you have a share;

(b) That are:

(1) Planted to be harvested and sold as fresh market tomatoes;

(2) Planted within the planting periods designated in the actuarial documents;

(3) Grown under an irrigated practice;

(4) Grown on acreage covered by plastic mulch except where the Special Provisions allows otherwise;

(5) Grown by a person who in at least one of the three previous crop years:

(i) Grew tomatoes for commercial sale; or

(ii) Participated in managing a fresh market tomato farming operation;

(c) That are not:

(1) Interplanted with another crop;

(2) Planted into an established grass or legume;

(3) Grown for direct marketing; or

(4) Plum or cherry type tomatoes, unless allowed by written agreement.

9. Insurable Acreage

(a) In lieu of the provisions of section 9 (Insurable Acreage) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), that prohibit insurance attaching if a crop has not been planted in at least one of the three previous crop years, we will insure newly cleared land and former pasture land planted to fresh market tomatoes.

(b) In addition to the provisions of section 9 (Insurable Acreage) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8):

(1) You must replant any acreage of tomatoes damaged during the planting period in which initial planting took place whenever less than 50 percent of the plant stand remains: and

(i) It is practical to replant;

(ii) If, at the time the crop was damaged, the final day of the planting period has not passed; and

(iii) The damage occurs within 30 days of transplanting or 60 days of direct seeding.

(2) Whenever tomatoes initially are planted during the fall or winter planting periods and the conditions specified in sections 9(b)(1) (ii) and (iii) are not satisfied, you may elect:

(i) To replant such acreage and collect any replant payment due as specified in section 12. The initial planting period coverage will continue for such replanted acreage.

(ii) Not to replant such acreage and receive an indemnity based on the stage of growth the plants had attained at the time of damage. However, such an election will result in the acreage being uninsurable in the subsequent planting period.

(3) We will not insure any acreage on which tomatoes (except for replanted tomatoes in accordance with sections 9(b) (1) and (2)), peppers, eggplants, or tobacco have been grown and the soil was not fumigated or otherwise properly treated before planting tomatoes.

10. Insurance Period

In lieu of the provisions of section 11 (Insurance Period) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), coverage begins on each unit or part of a unit the later of the date we accept your application, or when the tomatoes are planted in each planting period. Coverage ends at the earliest of:

(a) Total destruction of the tomatoes on the unit;

(b) Abandonment of the tomatoes on the unit;

(c) The date harvest should have started on the unit on any acreage which will not be harvested;

(d) Final adjustment of a loss on the unit;

(e) Final harvest; or

(f) The calendar date for the end of the insurance period as follows:

(1) 140 days after the date of direct seeding or replanting with seed; and

(2) 125 days after the date of transplanting or replanting with transplants.

11. Causes of Loss

(a) In accordance with the provisions of section 12 (Causes of Loss) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), insurance is provided only against the following causes of loss that occur during the insurance period:

(1) Excess rain;

(2) Fire;

(3) Freeze;

(4) Hail;

(5) Tornado;

(6) Tropical depression; or

(7) Failure of the irrigation water supply, if caused by an insured cause of loss that occurs during the insurance period.

(b) In addition to the causes of loss excluded in section 12 (Causes of Loss) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), we will not insure against any loss of production due to:

(1) Disease or insect infestation, unless no effective control measure exists for such disease or insect infestation; or

(2) Failure to market the tomatoes, unless such failure is due to actual physical damage caused by an insured cause of loss that occurs during the insurance period.

12. Replanting Payments

(a) In accordance with section 13 (Replanting Payment) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), a replanting payment is allowed if, due to an insured cause of loss, more than 50 percent of the plant stand will not produce tomatoes and it is practical to replant.

(b) The maximum amount of the replanting payment per acre will be the lesser of your actual cost of replanting or the result obtained by multiplying the per acre replanting payment amount contained in the Special Provisions by your insured share.

(c) In lieu of the provisions contained in section 13 (Replanting Payment) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), that limit a replanting payment to one each crop year, only one replanting payment will be made for acreage planted during each planting period within the crop year.

13. Duties In The Event of Damage or Loss

In addition to the requirements contained in section 14 (Duties In The Event of Damage or Loss) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), if you intend to claim an indemnity on any unit you must also give us notice not later than 72 hours after the earliest of:

(a) The time you discontinue harvest of any acreage on the unit;

(b) The date harvest normally would start if any acreage on the unit will not be harvested; or

(c) The calendar date for the end of the insurance period.

14. Settlement of Claim

(a) We will determine your loss on a unit basis. In the event you are unable to provide separate acceptable production records:

(1) For any optional unit, we will combine all optional units for which such production records were not provided; or

(2) For any basic unit, we will allocate any commingled production to such units in proportion to our liability on the harvested acreage for each unit.

(b) In the event of loss or damage covered by this policy, we will settle your claim by:

(1) Multiplying the insured acreage in each stage by the amount of insurance per acre for the final stage;

(2) Multiplying each result in section 14(b)(1) by the percentage for the applicable stage (see section 3(d));

(3) Total the results of section 14(b)(2);

(4) Subtracting either of the following values from the result of section 14(b)(3):

(i) For other than catastrophic risk protection coverage, the total value of production to be counted (see section 14(c)); or

(ii) For catastrophic risk protection coverage, the result of multiplying the total value of production to be counted (see section 14(c)) by:

(A) Sixty percent for the 1998 crop year; or

(B) Fifty-five percent for 1999 and subsequent crop years; and

(5) Multiplying the result of section 14(b)(4) by your share.

(c) The total value of production to count from all insurable acreage on the unit will include:

(1) Not less than the amount of insurance per acre for the stage for any acreage:

(i) That is abandoned;

(ii) Put to another use without our consent;

(iii) That is damaged solely by uninsured causes; or

(iv) For which you fail to provide acceptable production records;

(2) The value of the following appraised production will not be less than the dollar amount obtained by multiplying the number of cartons of appraised tomatoes by the minimum value per carton shown in the Special Provisions for the planting period:

(i) Potential production on any acreage that has not been harvested the second time for ground-culture tomatoes (the third time for staked tomatoes);

(ii) Unharvested mature green tomatoes (unharvested production that is damaged or defective due to insurable causes and is not marketable will not be counted as production to count);

(iii) Production lost due to uninsured causes; and

(iv) Potential production on insured acreage that you intend to put to another use or abandon, if you and we agree on the appraised amount of production. Upon such agreement, the insurance period for that acreage will end when you put the acreage to another use or abandon the crop. If agreement on the appraised amount of production is not reached:

(A) We may require you to continue to care for the crop so that a subsequent appraisal may be made or the crop harvested to determine actual production. (If we require you to continue to care for the crop and you do not do so, the original appraisal will be used); or

(B) You may elect to continue to care for the crop, in which case the amount of production to count for the acreage will be the harvested production, or our reappraisal if the crop is not harvested.

(3) The total value of all harvested production from the insurable acreage will be the dollar amount obtained by subtracting the allowable cost contained in the Special Provisions from the price received for each carton of tomatoes (this result may not be less than the minimum value shown in the Special Provisions for any carton of tomatoes), and multiplying this result by the number of cartons of tomatoes harvested. Harvested production that is damaged or defective due to insurable causes and is not marketable, will not be counted as production to count.

15. Late and Prevented Planting

The late and prevented planting provisions of the Basic Provisions are not applicable.

16. Minimum Value Option

(a) The provisions of this option are continuous and will be attached to and made a part of your insurance policy, if:

(1) You elect *either* Option I *or* Option II of the Minimum Value Option on your application, or on a form approved by us, on or before the sales closing date for the initial crop year in which you wish to insure fresh market tomatoes (dollar plan) under this option, and pay the additional premium indicated in the actuarial documents for this optional coverage; and

(2) You have not elected coverage under the Catastrophic Risk Protection Endorsement.

(b) In lieu of the provisions contained in section 14(c)(3), the total value of harvested production will be determined as follows:

(1) If you selected Option I of the Minimum Value Option, the total value of harvested production will be as follows:

(i) For sold production, the dollar amount obtained by subtracting the allowable cost contained in the Special Provisions from the price received for each carton of tomatoes (this result may not be less than the minimum value option price contained in the Special Provisions for any cartons of tomatoes), and multiplying this result by the number of carton of tomatoes sold; and

(ii) For marketable production that is not sold, the dollar amount obtained by multiplying the number of cartons of such tomatoes on the unit by the minimum value shown in the Special Provisions for the planting period (harvested production that is damaged or defective due to insurable causes and is not marketable will not be counted as production).

(2) If you selected Option II of the Minimum Value Option, the total value of harvested production will be as provided in section 16(b)(1), except that the dollar amount specified in section (16)(b)(1)(i) may not be less than zero.

(c) This option may be canceled by either you or us for any succeeding crop year by giving written notice on or before the cancellation date preceding the crop year for which the cancellation of this option is to be effective.

[62 FR 14777, Mar. 28, 1997; 62 FR 63634, Dec. 2, 1997, as amended at 62 FR 65174, Dec. 10, 1997]

§ 457.140 Dry pea crop insurance provisions.

The Dry Pea Crop Insurance Provisions for the 1998 and succeeding crop years are as follows:

FCIC policies:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Federal Crop Insurance Corporation

Reinsured Policies

(Appropriate title for insurance provider)

Both FCIC and reinsured policies:

Dry Pea Crop Provisions

If a conflict exists among the policy provisions, the order of priority is as follows: (1) The Catastrophic Risk Protection Endorsement, if applicable; (2) the Special Provisions; (3) these Crop Provisions; and (4) the Basic Provisions with (1) controlling (2), etc.

1. Definitions.

Adequate stand. A population of live plants per acre that will produce at least the yield used to establish your production guarantee.

Base price. The price per pound stipulated in the processor contract without regard to discounts or incentives that may apply, and that will be paid to the producer for at least 50 percent of the total production under contract with the seed company.

Combining. A mechanical process that separates the peas from the pods and other vegetative matter and place the peas into a temporary storage receptacle.

Conditioning. A process that improves the quality of production by screening or any other operation commonly used in the dry pea industry to remove dry peas that are deficient in quality.

Contract seed peas. Dry peas produced for seed to be planted at a future date and that:

(a) Are grown on acreage enrolled in the seed certification program administered by the state in which the peas are produced;

(b) Are grown on acreage planted in the spring; and

(c) Are under a seed company contract.

Dry peas. Peas of the following types:

(a) All spring-planted smooth green and yellow varieties of commercial dry edible peas, and peas grown to produce seed to be planted at a future date that do not meet the requirements contained in the seed company contract;

(b) All fall-planted varieties of Austrian Winter Peas only if provided for in the Special Provisions;

(c) All spring-planted varieties of lentils; and

(d) All varieties of contract seed peas.

Harvest. Combining of dry peas.

Local market price. The cash price per pound for the U.S. No. 1 grade of dry peas as determined by us. Such price will be the prevailing dollar amount these buyers are willing to pay for dry peas containing the maximum limits of quality deficiencies allowable for the U.S. No. 1 grade. Factors not associated with grading under the United States Standards for Whole Dry Peas, Split Peas and Lentils will not be considered.

Nurse crop (companion crop). A crop planted into the same acreage as another crop, that is intended to improve the growing conditions for the crop with which it is grown and that is not intended to be harvested with the insured crop.

Planted acreage. In addition to the definition contained in the Basic Provisions, dry peas must initially be planted in rows to be considered planted. Acreage planted in any other manner will not be insurable unless otherwise provided by the Special Provisions or by written agreement.

Practical to replant. In addition to the definition contained in the Basic Provisions, it

will not be considered practical to replant dry peas, except for seed peas, more than 25 days after the final planting date unless replanting is generally occurring in the area. For seed peas, it will not be considered practical to replant unless production from the replanted acreage can be delivered under the terms of the seed pea processor contract or the seed company agrees in writing to accept such production.

Price election. In addition to the provisions of the definition contained in the Basic Provisions, the price election for contract seed peas will be a percentage (not to exceed 100 percent) of the base price that you elect.

Seed company. Any business enterprise regularly engaged in the processing of contract seed peas, that possesses all licenses and permits for marketing contract seed peas required by the state in which it operates, and that owns, or has contracted, sufficient drying, screening, and bagging or packaging equipment to accept and process the contract seed peas within a reasonable amount of time after harvest.

Seed company contract. A written agreement between the producer and the seed company, executed by the acreage reporting date, containing at a minimum:

(a) The producer's promise to plant and grow one or more specific varieties of contract seed peas, and deliver the production from those varieties to the seed company;

(b) The seed company's promise to purchase all the production stated in the contract; and

(c) A fixed price, or a method to determine such price based on published information compiled by a third party, that will be paid to the producer for at least 50 percent of the production stated in the contract.

2. Unit Division

(a) In addition to, or instead of, establishing optional units by section, section equivalent, or FSA farm serial number and by irrigated and non-irrigated acreage as provided in the unit division provisions contained in the Basic Provisions, a separate optional unit may be established for each pea type listed in section 1 of these Crop Provisions.

(b) Contract seed peas may qualify for optional units only if the seed company contract specifies the number of acres under contract. Contract seed peas produced under a seed company contract that specifies only an amount of production or a combination of acreage and production, are not eligible for optional units.

3. Insurance Guarantees, Coverage Levels, and Prices for Determining Indemnities

In addition to the requirements of section 3 of the Basic Provisions, you may select only one price election for all the dry peas, including contract seed peas, in the county insured under this policy unless the Special Provisions provide different price elections by type, in which case you may select one price election for each dry pea type so designated in the Special Provisions. The price elections you choose for each type are not required to have the same percentage relationship to the maximum price offered by us for each type. For example, if you choose 100 percent of the maximum price election for one type, you may choose 80 percent of the maximum price election for another type. However, if you elect the Catastrophic Risk Protection level of insurance for any dry pea type, the same level of coverage will be applicable to all insured acreage in the county.

4. Contract Changes

In accordance with section 4 of the Basic Provisions, the contract change date is November 30 preceding the cancellation date.

5. Cancellation and Termination Dates

In accordance with section 2 of the Basic Provisions, the cancellation and termination dates are March 15.

6. Report of Acreage

In addition to the provisions of section 6 of the Basic Provisions, you must submit a copy of the seed company contract to us on or before the acreage reporting date if you are insuring contract seed peas.

7. Insured Crop

(a) In accordance with section 8 of the Basic Provisions, the crop insured will be all the dry pea types in the county (including Austrian Winter Peas if you request insurance for such peas in accordance with section 7(c)) for which a premium rate is provided by the actuarial documents:

(1) In which you have a share;

(2) That are planted for harvest as dry peas and which, if grown under a seed company contract, are not excluded from such contract during the crop year;

(3) That are grown in accordance with the requirements of the seed company contract, if applicable;

(4) That are not (unless allowed by the Special Provisions or by written agreement):

(i) Interplanted with another crop;

(ii) Planted into an established grass or legume; or

(iii) Planted as a nurse crop.

(b) You will be considered to have a share in the insured crop if, under the processor contract, you retain control of the acreage on which the contract seed peas are grown, you are at risk of loss, and the processor contract is in effect.

(c) Austrian Winter Peas are only insurable if you request insurance in writing for such dry peas, and we agree in writing to

provide coverage. Your request to insure Austrian Winter Peas must be submitted to us not later than the sales closing date. We will not agree to insure Austrian Winter Peas unless an adequate stand exists in the spring.

(d) Any acreage of dry peas that is destroyed and replanted to a different insurable type of dry peas will be considered insured acreage. The guarantee and premium for acreage replanted to a different insurable type will be based on the replanted type and will be calculated in accordance with sections 3 and 7 of the Basic Provisions and section 3 of these Crop Provisions.

8. Insurable Acreage

In addition to the provisions of section 9 of the Basic Provisions:

(a) We will not insure any acreage that does not meet the rotation requirements, if applicable, contained in the Special Provisions; or

(b) Any acreage of the insured crop damaged before the final planting date, to the extent that most producers of the crop or acreage with similar characteristics in the area would normally not further care for the crop, must be replanted unless we agree that it is not practical to replant. We will not require you to replant if it is not practical to replant the type of dry peas originally planted.

9. Insurance Period

In addition to the provisions of section 11 of the Basic Provisions:

(a) Coverage for Austrian Winter Peas, will begin on the earlier of March 16 or the date we agree to accept the acreage for insurance, but not before March 1; and

(b) The calendar date for the end of the insurance period for all insurable types of dry peas in the county is September 30 of the crop year in which the crop normally is harvested unless otherwise specified in the Special Provisions.

10. Causes of Loss

In accordance with the provisions of section 12 of the Basic Provisions, insurance is provided only against the following causes of loss that occur during the insurance period:

(a) Adverse weather conditions;

(b) Fire;

(c) Insects, but not damage due to insufficient or improper application of pest control measures;

(d) Plant disease, but not damage due to insufficient or improper application of disease control measures;

(e) Wildlife;

(f) Earthquake;

(g) Volcanic eruption; or

(h) Failure of the irrigation water supply, if due to a cause of loss contained in section 10(a) through (g) that occurs during the insurance period.

11. Duties In The Event of Damage or Loss

In accordance with the requirements of section 14 of the Basic Provisions, the representative samples of the unharvested crop must be at least 10 feet wide and extend the entire length of each field in the unit. If you intend to destroy the crop prior to harvest, the samples must not be destroyed until after our inspection.

12. Settlement of Claim

(a) We will determine your loss on a unit basis. In the event you are unable to provide separate acceptable production records:

(1) For any optional units, we will combine all optional units for which such production records were not provided; or

(2) For any basic units, we will allocate any commingled production to such units in proportion to our liability on the harvested acreage for the units.

(b) In the event of loss or damage to your pea crop covered by this policy, we will settle your claim by:

(1) Multiplying the insured acreage of each dry pea type, if applicable, excluding contract seed peas, by its respective production guarantee;

(2) Multiplying each result of section 12(b)(1) by the respective price election;

(3) Totaling the results of section 12(b)(2);

(4) Multiplying the insured acreage of each contract seed pea variety by its respective production guarantee;

(5) Multiplying each result of section 12(b)(4) by the applicable base price;

(6) Multiplying each result of section 12(b)(5) by your selected price election percentage;

(7) Totaling the results of section 12(b)(6);

(8) Totaling the results of section 12(b)(3) and section 12(b)(7);

(9) Multiplying the total production to be counted of each dry pea type, excluding contract seed peas, if applicable (see section 12(d)), by the respective price elections;

(10) Totaling the value of all contract seed pea production (see section 12(c));

(11) Totaling the results of section 12(b)(9) and section 12(b)(10);

(12) Subtracting the result of section 12(b)(11) from the result in section 12(b)(8); and

(13) Multiplying the result of section 12(b)12 by your share.

For example:

You have a 100 percent share in 100 acres of spring-planted smooth green dry edible peas in the unit, with a guarantee of 4,000 pounds per acre and a price election of $0.09 per pound. You are only able to harvest 200,000 pounds. Your indemnity would be calculated as follows:

(1) 100 acres × 4,000 pounds = 400,000 pounds guarantee;

(2) 400,000 pounds × $0.09 price election = $36,000.00 value of guarantee;

(9) 200,000 pounds × $0.09 price election = $18,000.00 value of production to count; $36,000.00 value of guarantee −$18,000.00 value of production to count = $18,000.00 loss; and

(13) $18,000.00 × 100 percent = $18,000.00 indemnity payment.

You also have a 100 percent share in 100 acres of contract seed peas in the same unit, with a guarantee of 5,000 pounds per acre and a base price of $0.40 per pound. Your selected price election percentage is 75 percent. You are only able to harvest 450,000 pounds. Your total indemnity for both spring-planted smooth green dry edible peas and contract seed peas would be calculated as follows:

(1) 100 acres × 4,000 pounds = 400,000 pounds guarantee for the spring-planted smooth green dry edible pea type, and

(4) 100 acres × 5,000 pounds = 500,000 pounds guarantee for the contract seed pea type;

(2) 400,000 pounds guarantee × $0.09 price election = $36,000.00 value of guarantee for the spring-planted smooth green dry edible pea type, and

(5) 500,000 pounds guarantee × $0.40 base price = $200,000.00 gross value of guarantee for the contract seed pea type;

(6) $200,000 × .75 price election percentage = $150,000 net value of guarantee for the contract seed pea type;

(8) $36,000.00+$150,000.00 = $186,000.00 total value of guarantee;

(9) 200,000 pounds × $0.09 price election = $18,000.00 value of production to count for the spring-planted smooth green dry edible pea type, and

(10) 450,000 pounds × $0.30 = $135,000.00 value of production to count for the contract seed pea type;

(11) $18,000.00+$135,000.00 = $153,000.00 total value of production to count;

(12) $186,000.00−$153,000.00 = $33,000.00 loss; and

(13) $33,000.00 loss × 100 percent = $33,000.00 indemnity payment.

(c) The value of contract seed pea production to count for each variety in the unit will be determined as follows:

(1) For production meeting the minimum quality requirements contained in the seed company contract, and for production that does not meet such requirements due to uninsured causes:

(i) Multiplying the local market price or base price per pound, whichever is greater, by the price election percentage you selected; and

(ii) Multiplying the result by the number of pounds of such production.

(2) For mature production not meeting the minimum quality requirements contained in the seed pea processor contract due to insurable causes, and immature production that is appraised:

(i) Multiplying the highest local market price available for such dry peas by the price election percentage you selected; and

(ii) Multiplying the result by the number of pounds of such production.

(d) The total pea production to count (in pounds) from all insurable acreage on the unit will include:

(1) All appraised production as follows:

(i) Not less than the production guarantee per acre for acreage:

(A) That is abandoned;

(B) That is put to another use without our consent;

(C) That is damaged solely by uninsured causes; or

(D) For which you fail to provide production records that are acceptable to us;

(ii) Production lost due to uninsured causes;

(iii) Unharvested production (mature unharvested production of dry peas, excluding Austrian Winter Peas, may be adjusted for quality deficiencies in accordance with section 12 (c) or (e), if applicable); and

(iv) Potential production on insured acreage that you intend to put to another use or abandon, if you and we agree on the appraised amount of production. Upon such agreement, the insurance period for that acreage will end when you put the acreage to another use or abandon the crop. If agreement on the appraised amount of production is not reached:

(A) If you do not elect to continue to care for the crop, we may give you consent to put the acreage to another use if you agree to leave intact, and provide sufficient care for, representative samples of the crop in locations acceptable to us (The amount of production to count for such acreage will be based on the harvested production or appraisals from the samples at the time harvest should have occurred. If you do not leave the required samples intact, or fail to provide sufficient care for the samples, our appraisal made prior to giving you consent to put the acreage to another use will be used to determine the amount of production to count); or

(B) If you elect to continue to care for the crop, the amount of production to count for the acreage will be the harvested production, or our reappraisal if the crop is not harvested; and

(2) All harvested production from the insurable acreage.

(e) Mature production of smooth green and yellow peas, lentils, and seed peas that do not qualify as contract seed peas under the policy terms, and that are not deliverable under the contract or are sold under the contract for less than the contract price, may be

adjusted for quality deficiencies. No adjustment for quality deficiencies will be allowed for Austrian Winter Peas.

(1) Production will be eligible for quality adjustment if:

(i) Deficiencies in quality, in accordance with the United States Standards for Whole Dry Peas, Split Peas, and Lentils, result in production grading U.S. No. 2 or worse because of defects, color, skinned production (lentils only), odor, material weathering, or distinctly low quality; or

(ii) Substances or conditions are present that are identified by the Food and Drug Administration or other public health organizations of the United States as being injurious to human or animal health.

(2) Quality will be a factor in determining your loss only if:

(i) The deficiencies, substances, or conditions resulted from a cause of loss against which insurance is provided under these Crop Provisions and which occurs within the insurance period;

(ii) The deficiencies, substances, or conditions result in a net price for the damaged production that is less than the local market price;

(iii) All determinations of these deficiencies, substances, or conditions are made using samples of the production obtained by us or by a disinterested third party approved by us; and

(iv) The samples are analyzed by a grader licensed to grade dry peas under the authority of the United States Agricultural Marketing Act or the United States Warehouse Act with regard to deficiencies in quality, or by a laboratory approved by us with regard to substances or conditions injurious to human or animal health. Test weight for quality adjustment purposes may be determined by our loss adjuster.

(3) Dry Pea production that is eligible for quality adjustment, as specified in sections 12(e) (1) and (2), will be reduced as follows:

(i) The highest local market price for the qualifying damaged production will be determined on the earlier of the date such damaged production is sold or the date of final inspection for the unit. The highest local market price for the qualifying damaged production will be determined in the local area to the extent feasible. We may obtain prices from any buyer of our choice. If we obtain prices from one or more buyers located outside your local market area, we will reduce such prices by the additional costs required to deliver the dry peas to those buyers. Discounts used to establish the net value of the damaged production will be limited to those that are usual, customary, and reasonable.

The value will not be reduced for:

(A) Moisture content;

(B) Damage due to uninsured causes; or

(C) Drying, handling, processing, or any other costs associated with normal harvesting, handling, and marketing of the dry peas; except, if the value of the damaged production can be increased by conditioning, we may reduce the value of the production after it has been conditioned by the cost of conditioning but not lower than the value of the production before conditioning;

(ii) The value per pound of the damaged or conditioned production will be divided by the local market price to determine the quality adjustment factor;

(iii) The number of pounds of the damaged or conditioned production will then be multiplied by the quality adjustment factor to determine the production count to be included in section 12(d); and

(iv) Any production harvested from plants growing in the insured crop may be counted as production of the insured crop on a weight basis.

13. Prevented Planting

Your prevented planting coverage will be 60 percent of your production guarantee for timely planted acreage. If you have limited or additional levels of coverage as specified in 7 CFR part 400, subpart T, and pay an additional premium, you may increase your prevented planting coverage to a level specified in the actuarial documents.

[62 FR 65744, Dec. 16, 1997, as amended at 63 FR 36157, July 2, 1998]

§ 457.141 Rice crop insurance provisions.

The Rice Crop Insurance Provisions for the 1998 and succeeding crop years are as follows:

FCIC Policies

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Federal Crop Insurance Corporation

Reinsured Policies

(Appropriate title for insurance provider)
Both FCIC and Reinsured Policies

Rice Crop Provisions

If a conflict exists among the policy provisions, the order of priority is as follows: (1) The Catastrophic Risk Protection Endorsement, if applicable; (2) the Special Provisions; (3) these Crop Provisions; and (4) the Basic Provisions with (1) controlling (2), etc.

1. Definitions

Flood irrigation. An irrigated practice commonly used for rice production whereby the planted acreage is intentionally covered with water that is maintained at a uniform and shallow depth throughout the growing season.

Harvest. Combining or threshing the rice for grain. A crop that is swathed prior to combining is not considered harvested.

Local market price. The cash price per pound for the U.S. No. 3 grade of rough rice offered by buyers in the area in which you normally market the rice. Factors not associated with grading under the United States Standards for Rice including, but not limited to, protein and oil content or milling quality will not be considered.

Planted. The uniform placement of an adequate amount of rice seed into a prepared seedbed by one of the following methods:

(a) Drill seeding—Using a grain drill to incorporate the seed to a proper soil depth;

(b) Broadcast seeding—Distributing seed evenly onto the surface of an un-flooded seedbed followed by either timely mechanical incorporation of the seed to a proper soil depth in the seedbed or flushing the seedbed with water; or

(c) Broadcast seeding into a controlled flood—Distributing the rice seed onto a prepared seedbed that has been intentionally covered to a proper depth by water. The water must be free of movement and be completely contained on the acreage by properly constructed levees and gates.

Acreage seeded in any other manner will not be insurable unless otherwise provided by the Special Provisions or by written agreement.

Saline water. Water that contains a concentration of salt sufficient to cause damage to the insured crop.

Second crop rice. The regrowth of a stand of rice following harvest of the initially insured rice crop that can be harvested in the same crop year.

Swathed. Severance of the stem and grain head from the ground without removal of the rice kernels from the plant and placing in a windrow.

Total milling yield. Rice production consisting of heads, second heads, screenings, and brewer's rice as defined by the official United States Standards for Rice.

2. Unit Division

Provisions in the Basic Provisions that allow optional units by irrigated and non-irrigated practices are not applicable.

3. Insurance Guarantees, Coverage Levels, and Prices for Determining Indemnities

In addition to the requirements of section 3 (Insurance Guarantees, Coverage Levels, and Prices for Determining Indemnities) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), you may select only one price election for all the rice in the county insured under this policy unless the Special Provisions provide different price elections by type, in which case you may select one price election for each rice type designated in the Special Provisions. The price elections you choose for each type must have the same percentage relationship to the maximum price offered by us for each type. For example, if you choose 100 percent of the maximum price election for one type, you must also choose 100 percent of the maximum price election for all other types.

4. Contract Changes

In accordance with section 4 (Contract Changes) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), the contract change date is November 30 preceding the cancellation date.

5. Cancellation and Termination Dates

In accordance with section 2 (Life of Policy, Cancellation and Termination) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), the cancellation and termination dates are:

State and county	Cancellation and termination date
Jackson, Victoria, Goliad, Bee, Live Oak, McMullen, La Salle, and Dimmit Counties, Texas; and all Texas counties south thereof.	January 15.
Florida	February 15.
All other Texas counties and all other states.	February 28.

6. Insured Crop

In accordance with section 8 (Insured Crop) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), the crop insured will be all the rice in the county for which a premium rate is provided by the actuarial documents:

(a) In which you have a share;

(b) That is planted for harvest as grain;

(c) That is flood irrigated; and

(d) That is not wild rice.

7. Insurable Acreage

In addition to the provisions of section 9 (Insurable Acreage) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8):

(a) We will not insure any acreage planted to rice:

(1) The preceding crop year unless allowed by the Special Provisions; or

(2) That does not meet the rotation requirements shown in the Special Provisions; and

(b) Any acreage of the insured crop damaged before the final planting date, to the extent that producers in the area would normally not further care for the crop, must be replanted unless we agree that it is not practical to replant.

8. Insurance Period

In accordance with the provisions of section 11 (Insurance Period) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), the calendar date for the end of the insurance period is October 31 immediately following planting.

9. Causes of Loss

(a) In accordance with the provisions of section 12 (Causes of Loss) of the Basic Provisions (§ 457.8), insurance is provided only against the following causes of loss that occur during the insurance period:

(1) Adverse weather conditions (except drought);

(2) Fire;

(3) Insects, but not damage due to insufficient or improper application of pest control measures;

(4) Plant disease, but not damage due to insufficient or improper application of disease control measures;

(5) Wildlife;

(6) Earthquake;

(7) Volcanic eruption; or

(8) Failure of the irrigation water supply, if caused by an insured peril that occurs during the insurance period.

(b) In addition to the causes of loss not insured against in section 12 (Causes of Loss) of the Basic Provisions (§ 457.8), we will not insure against any loss of production due to the application of saline water.

10. Replanting Payment

(a) A replanting payment for rice is allowed as follows:

(1) You must comply with all requirements regarding replanting payments contained under section 13 (Replanting Payment) of the Basic Provisions (§ 457.8);

(2) The rice must be damaged by an insurable cause of loss to the extent that the remaining stand will not produce at least 90 percent of the production guarantee for the acreage; and

(3) The replanted rice must be seeded at a rate that is normal for initially planted rice (if new seed is planted at a reduced seeding rate into a partially damaged stand of rice, the acreage will not be eligible for a replanting payment).

(b) In accordance with the provisions of section 13 (Replanting Payment) of the Basic Provisions (§ 457.8), the maximum amount of the replanting payment per acre will be the lesser of 20 percent of the production guarantee or 400 pounds, multiplied by your price election, multiplied by your insured share.

(c) When rice is replanted using a practice that is uninsurable for an original planting, the liability for the unit will be reduced by the amount of the replanting payment. The premium amount will not be reduced.

11. Duties in the Event of Damage or Loss

In accordance with the requirements of section 14 (Duties in the Event of Damage or Loss) of the Basic Provisions (§ 457.8), the representative samples of the unharvested crop must be at least 10 feet wide and extend the entire length of each field in the unit. The samples must not be harvested or destroyed until the earlier of our inspection or 15 days after harvest of the balance of the unit is completed.

12. Settlement of Claim

(a) We will determine your loss on a unit basis. In the event you are unable to provide separate acceptable production records:

(1) For any optional units, we will combine all optional units for which such production records were not provided; or

(2) For any basic units, we will allocate any commingled production to such units in proportion to our liability on the harvested acreage for the units.

(b) In the event of loss or damage covered by this policy, we will settle your claim on any unit by:

(1) Multiplying the insured acreage by its respective production guarantee by type, if applicable;

(2) Multiplying each result in section 12(b)(1) by the respective price election by type, if applicable;

(3) Totaling the results of section 12(b)(2);

(4) Multiplying the total production to be counted by type, if applicable, (see section 12(c) through (e)) by the respective price election;

(5) Totaling the results of section 12(b)(4);

(6) Subtracting the result of section 12(b)(5) from the result of section 12(b)(3); and

(7) Multiplying the result of section 12(b)(6) by your share.

(c) The total production to count (in pounds) from all insurable acreage on the unit will include:

(1) All appraised production as follows:

(i) Not less than the production guarantee for acreage:

(A) That is abandoned;

(B) Put to another use without our consent;

(C) That is damaged solely by uninsured causes; or

(D) For which you fail to provide acceptable production records;

(ii) Production lost due to uninsured causes;

(iii) Unharvested production (mature unharvested production may be adjusted for quality deficiencies and excess moisture in accordance with section 12(d));

(iv) Potential production on insured acreage that you intend to put to another use or abandon, if you and we agree on the appraised amount of production. Upon such agreement, the insurance period for that acreage will end when you put the acreage to another use or abandon the crop. If agreement on the appraised amount of production is not reached:

(A) If you do not elect to continue to care for the crop, we may give you consent to put the acreage to another use if you agree to leave intact, and provide sufficient care for,

representative samples of the crop in locations acceptable to us (The amount of production to count for such acreage will be based on the harvested production or appraisals from the samples at the time harvest should have occurred. If you do not leave the required samples intact, or you fail to provide sufficient care for the samples, our appraisal made prior to giving you consent to put the acreage to another use will be used to determine the amount of production to count); or

(B) If you elect to continue to care for the crop, the amount of production to count for the acreage will be the harvested production, or our reappraisal if additional damage occurs and the crop is not harvested; and

(2) All harvested production from the insurable acreage, including any production from a second rice crop harvested in the same crop year.

(d) Mature rough rice may be adjusted for excess moisture and quality deficiencies. If moisture adjustment is applicable, it will be made prior to any adjustment for quality.

(1) Production will be reduced by 0.12 percent for each 0.1 percentage point of moisture in excess of 12 percent. We may obtain samples of the production to determine the moisture content.

(2) Production will be eligible for quality adjustment if:

(i) Deficiencies in quality, in accordance with the Official United States Standards for Rice, result in rice not meeting the grade requirements for U.S. No. 3 (grades U.S. No. 4 or worse) because of red rice, chalky kernels or damaged kernels;

(ii) The rice has a total milling yield of less than 68 pounds per hundredweight;

(iii) The whole kernel weight is less than 55 pounds per hundredweight of milled rice for medium and short grain varieties;

(iv) The whole kernel weight is less than 48 pounds per hundredweight of milled rice for long grain varieties; or

(v) Substances or conditions are present that are identified by the Food and Drug Administration or other public health organizations of the United States as being injurious to human or animal health.

(3) Quality will be a factor in determining your loss only if:

(i) The deficiencies, substances, or conditions specified in section 12(d)(2) resulted from a cause of loss against which insurance is provided under these crop provisions and which occurs within the insurance period;

(ii) The deficiencies, substances, or conditions specified in section 12(d)(2) result in a net price for the damaged production that is less than the local market price;

(iii) All determinations of these deficiencies, substances, or conditions specified in section 12(d)(2) are made using samples of the production obtained by us or by a disinterested third party approved by us; and

(iv) The samples are analyzed by a grader licensed to grade rice under the authority of the United States Agriculture Marketing Act or the United States Warehouse Act with regard to deficiencies in quality, or by a laboratory approved by us with regard to substances or conditions injurious to human or animal health. Notwithstanding the preceding sentence, test weight for quality adjustment purposes may be determined by our loss adjuster.

(4) Rice production that is eligible for quality adjustment, as specified in sections 12(d) (2) and (3), will be reduced as follows:

(i) In accordance with quality adjustment factors contained in the Special Provisions; or

(ii) If quality adjustment factors are not contained in the Special Provisions, as follows:

(A) The market price of the qualifying damaged production and the local market price will be determined on the earlier of the date such quality adjusted production is sold or the date of final inspection for the unit. The price for the qualifying damaged production will be the market price for the local area to the extent feasible. Discounts used to establish the net price of the damaged production will be limited to those that are usual, customary, and reasonable. The price will not be reduced for:

(*1*) Moisture content;

(*2*) Damage due to uninsured causes; or

(*3*) Drying, handling, processing, or any other costs associated with normal harvesting, handling, and marketing of the rice; except, if the price of the damaged production can be increased by conditioning, we may reduce the price of the production after it has been conditioned by the cost of conditioning but not lower than the value of the production before conditioning,

(We may obtain prices from any buyer of our choice. If we obtain prices from one or more buyers located outside your local market area, we will reduce such prices by the additional costs required to deliver the rice to those buyers.);

(B) The value of the damaged or conditioned production will be divided by the local market price to determine the quality adjustment factor; and

(C) The number of pounds remaining after any reduction due to excessive moisture (the moisture-adjusted gross pounds (if appropriate)) of the damaged or conditioned production will then be multiplied by the quality adjustment factor to determine the net production to count.

(e) Any production harvested from plants growing in the insured crop may be counted as production of the insured crop on a weight basis.

13. Prevented Planting

Your prevented planting coverage will be 45 percent of your production guarantee for timely planted acreage. If you have limited or additional levels of coverage, as specified in 7 CFR part 400, subpart T, and pay an additional premium, you may increase your prevented planting coverage to a level specified in the actuarial documents.

[62 FR 28310, May 23, 1997, as amended at 62 FR 65174, Dec. 10, 1997]

§ 457.142 Northern potato crop insurance provisions.

The Northern Potato Crop Insurance Provisions for the 1998 and succeeding crop years are as follows:

FCIC Policies

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Federal Crop Insurance Corporation

Reinsured Policies

(Appropriate title for insurance provider)

Both FCIC and reinsured policies:

Northern Potato Crop Provisions

These provisions will be applicable in: Alaska; Humboldt, Modoc, and Siskiyou Counties, California; Colorado; Connecticut; Idaho; Indiana; Iowa; Maine; Massachusetts; Michigan; Minnesota; Montana; Nebraska; Nevada; New York; North Dakota; Ohio; Oregon; Pennsylvania; Rhode Island; South Dakota; Utah; Washington; Wisconsin; and Wyoming.

If a conflict exists among the policy provisions, the order of priority is as follows: (1) The Catastrophic Risk Protection Endorsement, as applicable; (2) the Special Provisions; (3) these Crop Provisions; and (4) the Basic Provisions, with (1) controlling (2), etc.

1. Definitions

Buyer. A business entity in the business of buying or processing potatoes, that possesses all the licenses and permits required by the state in which it operates, and has the facilities to accept the potatoes purchased.

Certified seed. Potatoes for planting a potato crop in a subsequent crop year that have been found to meet the standards of the public agency that is responsible for the seed certification process within the state in which they were grown.

Discard. Disposal of production by you, or a person acting for you, without receiving any value for it.

Disposed. Any disposition of the crop including but not limited to sale or discard.

Grade inspection. An inspection in which samples of production are obtained by us, or a party approved by us, prior to the sale, storage, or disposal of any lot of potatoes, or any portion of a lot and the potatoes are evaluated and quality (grade) determinations are made by us, a laboratory approved by us, or a potato grader licensed or certified by the applicable State or the United States Department of Agriculture, in accordance with the United States Standards for Grades of Potatoes.

Harvest. Lifting potatoes from within the soil to the soil surface.

Hundredweight. One hundred (100) pounds avoirdupois.

Local market. The area in which the insured potatoes are normally sold.

Lot. A quantity of production that can be separated from other quantities of production by grade characteristics, load, location or other distinctive features.

Processor contract. A written agreement between the producer and a processor, containing at a minimum:

(a) The producer's commitment to plant and grow potatoes, and to deliver the potato production to the processor;

(b) The processor's commitment to purchase the production stated in the contract; and

(c) A price that will be paid to the producer for the production stated in the contract.

Reduction percentage. A factor determined based on the weight of only freeze damaged production in a sample of potatoes in relationship to the total weight of the sample, and the provisions in section 11(g)(1) of these crop provisions; and that is used to determine a quantity of potatoes that will not be included as production to count.

Tuber rot. Any soft, mushy, or leaky condition of potato tissue (soft rot or wet breakdown as defined in the United States Standards for Grades of Potatoes), including, but not limited to, breakdown caused by Southern Bacterial Wilt, Ring Rot, or Late Blight.

2. Insurance Guarantees, Coverage Levels, and Prices for Determining Indemnities

(a) In addition to the requirements of section 3 of the Basic Provisions, you may select only one price election for all the potatoes in the county insured under this policy unless the Special Provisions provide different price elections by type. If the Special Provisions provide for different price elections by type, you may select one price election for each potato type designated in the Special Provisions. The price elections you choose for each type must have the same percentage relationship to the maximum price election offered by us for each type. For example, if you choose 100 percent of the maximum price election for one type, you must also choose 100 percent of the maximum price election for all other types.

(b) If the production from any acreage of the insured crop is not harvested, the price

used to determine your indemnity will be 80 percent of your price election.

(c) Any acreage of potatoes damaged to the extent that similarly situated producers in the area would not normally further care for the potatoes will be deemed to have been destroyed even though you may continue to care for the potatoes. The price election for unharvested acreage will apply to such acreage.

3. Contract Changes

In accordance with section 4 of the Basic Provisions, the contract change date is November 30 preceding the cancellation date.

4. Cancellation and Termination Dates

In accordance with section 2 of the Basic Provisions, the cancellation and termination dates are March 15.

5. Annual Premium

In lieu of the premium computation method contained in section 7 of the Basic Provisions, the annual premium amount (y) is computed by multiplying (a) the production guarantee by (b) the price election for harvested acreage, by (c) the premium rate, by (d) the insured acreage, by (e) your share at the time of planting, and by (f) any applicable premium adjustment factors contained in the actuarial documents ($a \times b \times c \times d \times e \times f = y$).

6. Insured Crop

In accordance with section 8 of the Basic Provisions, the crop insured will be all the potatoes in the county for which a premium rate is provided by the actuarial documents:

(a) In which you have a share;

(b) Planted with certified seed (unless otherwise permitted by the Special Provisions);

(c) Planted for harvest as certified seed stock, or for human consumption, (unless specified otherwise in the Special Provisions);

(d) That are not (unless allowed by the Special Provision or by written agreement):

(1) Interplanted with another crop; or

(2) Planted into an established grass or legume.

7. Insurable Acreage

In addition to the provisions of section 9 of the Basic Provisions, we will not insure any acreage that:

(a) Does not meet the rotation requirements contained in the Special Provisions for the crop; or

(b) Is damaged before the final planting date to the extent that similarly situated producers in the area would normally not further care for the crop, unless it is replanted or we agree that it is not practical to replant.

8. Insurance Period

In accordance with the provisions of section 11 of the Basic Provisions, the calendar date for the end of the insurance period is the date immediately following planting as follows (exceptions, if any, for specific counties, varieties or types are contained in the Special Provisions):

(a) October 1, in Alaska;

(b) October 10 in Nebraska and Wyoming;

(c) October 15 in Colorado; Indiana; Iowa; Michigan; Minnesota; Montana; Nevada; North Dakota; South Dakota; Utah; and Wisconsin;

(d) October 20 in Maine; and

(e) October 31 in Humboldt, Modoc, and Siskiyou Counties, California; Connecticut; Idaho; Massachusetts; New York; Ohio; Oregon; Pennsylvania; Rhode Island; and Washington.

9. Causes of Loss

(a) In accordance with the provisions of section 12 of the Basic Provisions, insurance is provided only against the following causes of loss that occur within the insurance period:

(1) Adverse weather conditions;

(2) Fire;

(3) Insects, but only if sufficient and proper pest control measures are used;

(4) Plant disease, but only if sufficient and proper disease control measures are used;

(5) Wildlife;

(6) Earthquake;

(7) Volcanic eruption; or

(8) Failure of the irrigation water supply, if caused by an insured peril that occurs during the insurance period (see section 9(a)(1) through (7)).

(b) In addition to the causes of loss not insured against as contained in section 12 of the Basic Provisions, we will not insure against any loss of production due to:

(1) Damage that occurs or becomes evident after the end of the insurance period, including, but not limited to, damage that occurs or becomes evident in storage; or

(2) Causes, such as freeze after certain dates, as limited by the Special Provisions.

10. Duties in the Event of Damage or Loss

(a) In accordance with the requirements of section 14 of the Basic Provisions, you must leave representative samples at least 10 feet wide and extending the entire length of each field in the unit if you are going to destroy any acreage of the insured crop that will not be harvested.

(b) We must be given the opportunity to perform a grade inspection on the production from any unit for which you have given notice of damage.

11. Settlement of Claim

(a) We will determine your loss on a unit basis. In the event you are unable to provide separate acceptable production records:

(1) For any optional units, we will combine all optional units for which acceptable production records were not provided; and

(2) For any basic units, we will allocate any commingled production to such units in proportion to our liability on the harvested acreage for the units.

(b) In the event of loss or damage covered by this policy, we will settle your claim by:

(1) Multiplying the insured acreage by its respective production guarantee (If there is unharvested acreage in the unit, the harvested and unharvested acreage will be determined separately);

(2) Multiplying each result in section 11(b)(1) by the respective price election (The price election may be limited as specified in section 3.);

(3) Totaling the results of section 11(b)(2);

(4) Multiplying the total production to be counted of each type, if applicable (see section 11(d)), by the respective price election;

(5) Totaling the results of section 11(b)(4);

(6) Subtracting the results of section 11(b)(5) from the result in section 11(b)(3); and

(7) Multiplying the result of section 11(b)(6) by your share.

For example:

You have a 100 percent share in 100 harvested acres of potatoes in the unit, with a guarantee of 150 hundredweight per acre and a price election of $4.00 per hundredweight. You are only able to harvest 10,000 hundredweight. Your indemnity would be calculated as follows:

(1) 100 acres × 150 hundredweight = 15,000 hundredweight guarantee;

(2) 15,000 hundredweight × $4.00 price election = $60,000.00 value of guarantee;

(4) 10,000 hundredweight × $4.00 price election = $40,000.00 value of production to count;

(6) $60,000.00 − $40,000.00 = $20,000.00 loss; and

(7) $20,000.00 × 100 percent = $20,000.00 indemnity payment.

You also have a 100 percent share in 100 unharvested acres of potatoes in the same unit, with a guarantee of 150 hundredweight per acre and a price election of $3.20 per hundredweight. The price election for unharvested acreage is 80.0 percent of your elected price election ($4.00 × 0.80 = $3.20.) This unharvested acreage was appraised at 35 hundredweight per acre for a total of 3500 hundredweight as production to count. Your total indemnity for the harvested and unharvested acreage would be calculated as follows:

(1) 100 acres × 150 hundredweight = 15,000 hundredweight guarantee for the harvested acreage, and 100 acres × 150 hundredweight = 15,000 hundredweight guarantee for the unharvested acreage;

(2) 15,000 hundredweight guarantee × $4.00 price election = $60,000.00 value of guarantee for the unharvested acreage, and 15,000 hundredweight guarantee × $3.20 price election = $48,000.00 value of guarantee for the unharvested acreage;

(3) $60,000.00 + $48,000.00 = $108,000.00 total value of guarantee;

(4) 10,000 hundredweight × $4.00 price election = $40,000.00 value of production to count for the harvested acreage, and 3500 hundredweight × $3.20 = $11,200.00 value of production to count for the unharvested acreage;

(5) $40,000.00 + $11,200.00 = $51,200.00 total value of production to count;

(6) $108,000.00 − $51,200.00 = $56,800.00 loss; and

(7) $56,800.00 loss × 100 percent = $56,800.00 indemnity payment.

(c) The extent of any quality loss must be determined based on samples obtained no later than the time the potatoes are placed in storage, if the production is stored prior to sale, or the date they are delivered to a buyer, wholesaler, packer, broker, or other handler if production is not stored.

(d) The total production to count (in hundredweight) from all insurable acreage on the unit will include:

(1) All appraised production as follows:

(i) Not less than the production guarantee per acre for acreage:

(A) That is abandoned;

(B) That is put to another use without our consent;

(C) That is damaged solely by uninsured causes;

(D) From which any production is disposed of without a grade inspection; or

(E) For which you fail to provide acceptable production records;

(ii) Production lost due to uninsured causes;

(iii) Production lost due to harvest prior to full maturity. Production to count from such acreage will be determined by increasing the amount of harvested production by 2 percent per day for each day the potatoes were harvested prior to the date the potatoes would have reached full maturity. The date the potatoes would have reached full maturity will be considered to be 45 days prior to the calendar date for the end of the insurance period, unless otherwise specified in the Special Provisions. This adjustment will not be made if the potatoes are damaged by an insurable cause of loss, and leaving the crop in the field would either reduce production or decrease quality;

(iv) Unharvested production (the value of unharvested production will be calculated using the reduced price election determined in section 2(b) and unharvested production may be adjusted in accordance with sections 11(e), (f), (g), and (h)); and

(v) Potential production on insured acreage that you intend to put to another use or abandon, if you and we agree on the appraised amount of production. Upon such agreement, the insurance period for that acreage will end when you put the acreage to another use or abandon the crop. If agreement on the appraised amount of production is not reached:

(A) If you do not elect to continue to care for the crop, we may give you consent to put the acreage to another use if you agree to leave intact, and provide sufficient care for, representative samples of the crop in locations acceptable to us (The price used to determine the amount of any indemnity will be limited as specified in section 2 even if the representative samples are harvested. The amount of production to count for such acreage will be based on the harvested production or appraisals from the samples at the time harvest should have occurred. If you do not leave the required samples intact, or fail to provide sufficient care for the samples, our appraisal made prior to giving you consent to put the acreage to another use will be used to determine the amount of production to count); or

(B) If you elect to continue to care for the crop, the amount of production to count for the acreage will be the harvested production, or our reappraisal if additional damage occurs and the crop is not harvested; and

(2) All harvested production from the insurable acreage (the amount of production prior to the sorting or discarding of any production).

(e) Potato production is eligible for quality adjustment if:

(1) The potatoes have freeze damage or tuber rot that is evident at, or prior to, the end of the insurance period; and

(2) A grade inspection is performed.

(f) Potato production that is eligible for quality adjustment, as specified in section 11(e), with 5 percent damage or less (by weight) will be adjusted 0.1 percent for each 0.1 percent of damage through 5.0 percent.

(g) Potato production that is eligible for quality adjustment, as specified in section 11(e), with 5.1 percent damage or more (by weight) will be adjusted as follows:

(1) For potatoes damaged by freeze, production will be reduced 0.1 percent for each 0.1 percent of damage through 5.0 percent, 0.5 percent for each 0.1 percent of damage from 5.1 through 15.0 percent, and by 1.0 percent for each 0.1 percent of damage from 15.1 through 19.5 percent. However, if you do not discard any harvested production within 21 days of the end of the insurance period that has freeze damage in excess of 17.9 percent, we will include 15 percent of such production when determining the amount of production to count.

(2) For potatoes that have tuber rot due to an insurable cause other than freeze, production to count will be determined as follows:

(i) For potatoes for which a price is agreed upon between you and a buyer within 21 days (60 days if the Northern Potato Crop Insurance Storage Coverage Endorsement is applicable) if the end of the insurance period, or that are delivered to a buyer within 21 days (60 days if the Northern Potato Crop Insurance Storage Coverage Endorsement is applicable) of the end of the insurance period, by dividing the price received or that will be received per hundredweight by the highest price election designated in the Special Provisions for the insured potato type, and multiplying the result (not to exceed 1.0) by the number of hundredweight of sold production. If production is sold for a price lower than the value appropriate to and representative of the local market, we will determine the value of the production based on the price you could have received in the local market;

(ii) For harvested potatoes discarded within 21 days (60 days if the Northern Potato Crop Insurance Storage Coverage Endorsement is applicable) of the end of the insurance period and appraised unharvested production that could:

(A) Not have been sold, the production to count will be zero; or

(B) Have been sold, the production will be reduced as follows (all percentage points of damage will be rounded to the nearest 0.1 percent):

(*1*) 0.1 percent for each 0.1 percent of damage through 5.0 percent;

(*2*) 05. percent for each 0.1 percent of damage from 5.1 percent through 6.0 percent;

(*3*) 1.0 percent for each 0.1 percent of damage from 6.1 through 8.0 percent;

(*4*) 2.0 percent for each 0.1 percent of damage from 8.1 through 9.0 percent; and

(*5*) 2.5 percent for each 0.1 percent of damage from 9.1 through 10.4 percent.

(iii) For potatoes for which a price is not agreed upon between you and a buyer within 21 days (60 days if the Northern Potato Crop Insurance Storage Coverage Endorsement is applicable) of the end of the insurance period and that remain in storage 22 or more days (61 or more days if the Northern Potato Crop Insurance Storage Coverage Endorsement is applicable) after the end of the insurance period, adjustment will be made in accordance with section 11(g)(2)(ii)(B).

(h) When a combination of freeze damage or a tuber rot condition is 5.1 percent (by weight) or greater, the amount of production to count for production affected by tuber rot will first be determined in accordance with section 11(g)(2). If production is not sold within the time frame specified in section 11(g)(2), this amount will be further adjusted as follows:

(1) The percentage of potatoes with freeze damage will be determined by dividing the

weight of potatoes with only freeze damage in representatives samples of the production by the total weight of the samples;

(2) The reduction percentage will be determined based on the result of section 11(h)(1) and section 11(g)(1); and

(3) The reduction percentage determined in section 11(h)(2) will be multiplied by the amount of production determined in accordance with section 11(g)(2).

12. Prevented Planting

Your prevented planting coverage will be 25 percent of your production guarantee for timely planted acreage. If you have limited or additional coverage, as specified in 7 CFR part 400, subpart T, and pay an additional premium, you may increase your prevented planting coverage to a level specified in the actuarial documents.

[62 FR 65331, Dec. 12, 1997]

§ 457.143 Northern potato crop insurance—quality endorsement.

The Northern Potato Crop Insurance Quality Endorsement provisions for the 1998 and succeeding years are as follows:

FCIC policies

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Federal Crop Insurance Corporation

Reinsured Policies

(Appropriate title for insurance provider)

Both FCIC and reinsured policies:

Northern Potato Crop Insurance Quality Endorsement

1. In return for payment of the additional premium designated in the actuarial documents, this endorsement is attached to and made part of your Northern Potato Crop Provisions subject to the terms and conditions described herein. In the event of a conflict between the Northern Potato Crop Provisions and this endorsement, this endorsement will control.

2. You must elect this endorsement on or before the sales closing date for the initial crop year in which you wish to insure your potatoes under this endorsement. This endorsement will continue in effect until canceled. It may be canceled by either you or us for any succeeding crop year by giving written notice to the other party on or before the cancellation date.

3. All acreage of potatoes insured under the Northern Potato Crop Provisions will be insured under this endorsement except:

(a) Any acreage specifically excluded by the actuarial documents; and

(b) Any acreage grown for seed.

4. We will adjust production to count (determined in accordance with section 15 of the Basic Provisions and section 11 of the Northern Potato Crop Provisions) from (1) unharvested acreage; (2) harvested acreage that is stored after a grade inspection; or (3) that is marketed after a grade inspection; and that contains potatoes that grade less than U.S. No. 2 due to:

(a) Internal defects (the number of potatoes with such defects must be in excess of the tolerance allowed for U.S. No. 2 grade potatoes on a lot basis and must not be separable from undamaged production using methods used by the potato packers or processors to whom you normally deliver your potato production), will be adjusted as follows:

(1) For potatoes for which a price is agreed upon in writing between you and a buyer within 21 days (60 days if the Northern Potato Crop Insurance Storage Coverage Endorsement is applicable) of the end of the insurance period, or that are delivered to a buyer within 21 days (60 days if the Northern Potato Crop Insurance Storage Coverage Endorsement is applicable) of the end of the insurance period, by multiplying the production to count by the factor (not to exceed 1.0) that results from dividing the price received or that will be received per hundredweight of the damaged production by the highest available price election. This method of adjustment will not be performed if it has already been performed under the terms of section 11(g)(2)(i) of the Northern Potato Crop Insurance Provisions. If production is sold for a price lower than the value appropriate to and representative of the local market, we will determine the value of the production based on the price you could have received in the local market.

(2) For harvested potatoes discarded within 21 days (60 days if the Northern Potato Crop Insurance Storage Coverage Endorsement is applicable) of the end of the insurance period and appraised unharvested production that could:

(i) Not have been sold, the production to count will be zero; or

(ii) Have been sold, the production to count will be determined in accordance with section 4(a)(1). The price used for the damaged production will be the price you could have received in the local market.

(3) For potatoes for which a price is not agreed upon between you and a buyer within 21 days (60 days if the Northern Potato Crop Insurance Storage Coverage Endorsement is applicable) of the end of the insurance period and that remain in storage 22 or more days (61 or more days if the Northern Potato Crop Insurance Storage Coverage Endorsement is applicable) after the end of the insurance period, production to count will be determined in accordance with section 4(b).

(b) Factors other than those specified in section 4(a), by multiplying by a factor (not to exceed 1.0) that is determined as follows:

(1) The combined weight of sampled potatoes that grade U.S. No. 2 or better and that are damaged by freeze or tuber rot will be divided by the total sample weight; and

(2) The percentage determined in section 4(b)(1) above will be divided by the applicable percentage factor determined in accordance with section 9.

5. Potatoes harvested or appraised prior to full maturity that do not grade U.S. No. 2 due solely to size will be considered to have met U.S. No. 2 standards unless the potatoes are damaged by an insurable cause of loss and leaving the crop in the field would either reduce production or decrease quality.

6. Production to count for potatoes destroyed, stored or marketed without a grade inspection will be 100 percent of the gross weight of such potatoes.

7. All determinations must be based upon a grade inspection.

8. The actuarial documents may provide ''U.S. No. 1'' in place of ''U.S. No. 2'' as used in this endorsement. If both U.S. No. 1 and 2 are available in the actuarial documents, you may elect U.S. No. 1 or 2 by potato type or group, if separate types or groups are specified in the Special Provisions.

9. *Percentage factor* means the historical average percentage of potatoes grading U.S. No. 2 or better, by type, determined from your records. If at least 4 continuous years of records are available, the percentage factor will be the simple average of the available records not to exceed 10 years. If less than four years of records are available, the percentage factor will be determined based on a combination of your records and the percentage factor contained in the Special Provisions.

[62 FR 65335, Dec. 12, 1997]

§457.144 Northern potato crop insurance—processing quality endorsement

The Northern Potato Crop Insurance Processing Quality Endorsement provisions for the 1998 and succeeding crop years are as follows:

FCIC Policies

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Federal Crop Insurance Corporation

Reinsured Policies

(Appropriate title for insurance provider)

Both FCIC and reinsured policies:

Northern Potato Crop Insurance Processing Quality Endorsement

1. In return for payment of the additional premium designated in the actuarial documents, this endorsement is attached to and made part of your Northern Potato Crop Provisions and Quality Endorsement subject to the terms and conditions described herein. In the event of a conflict between the Northern Potato Crop Provisions or Quality Endorsement and this endorsement, this endorsement will control.

2. You must have a Northern Potato Quality Endorsement in place and elect this endorsement on or before the sales closing date for the initial crop year in which you wish to insure your potatoes under this endorsement. This endorsement may be canceled by either you or us for any succeeding crop year by giving written notice to the other party on or before the cancellation date.

3. All terms of the Northern Potato Quality Endorsement not modified by this endorsement will be applicable to acreage covered under this endorsement.

4. A processor contract must be executed with a potato processor for the potato types insured under this endorsement and a copy submitted to us on or before the acreage reporting date for potatoes. If you elect this endorsement, all insurable acreage of production under contract with the processor must be insured under this endorsement.

5. When the processor contract requires the processor to purchase a stated amount of production, rather than all of the production from a stated number of acres, the insurable acreage will be determined by dividing the stated amount of production by the approved yield for the acreage. The number of acres insured under this endorsement will not exceed the actual number of acres planted to the potato types and which are needed to fulfill the contract.

6. In lieu of the provisions contained in section 4 of the Northern Potato Quality Endorsement, production that is rejected by the processor will be adjusted as follows: Production to count (determined in accordance with section 15 of the Basic Provisions and section 11 of the Northern Potato Crop Provisions) from (1) unharvested acreage; (2) harvested acreage that is stored after a grade inspection; or (3) that is marketed after a grade inspection; and that contains potatoes that:

(a) Grade less than U.S. No. 2 due to internal defects, a specific gravity lower than the lesser of 1.074 or the minimum acceptable amount specified in the processor contract, or a fry color of No. 3 or darker due to either sugar exceeding 10 percent or sugar ends exceeding 19 percent (the number of potatoes with such defects must be in excess of the tolerance allowed for U.S. No. 2 grade potatoes on a lot basis and must not be separable

from undamaged production using methods used by the processors to which you normally deliver your potato production), will be adjusted as follows:

(1) For potatoes for which a price is agreed upon in writing between you and a buyer within 21 days (60 days if the Northern Potato Crop Insurance Storage Coverage Endorsement is applicable) of the end of the insurance period, or that are delivered to a buyer within 21 days (60 days if the Northern Potato Crop Insurance Storage Coverage Endorsement is applicable) of the end of the insurance period, by multiplying the production to count by the factor (not to exceed 1.0) that results from dividing the price received or that will be received per hundredweight of the damaged production by the highest available price election. This method of adjustment will not be performed if it has already been performed under the terms of section 11(g)(2)(i) of the Northern Potato Crop Insurance Provisions. If production is sold for a price lower than the value appropriate and representative of the local market, we will determine the value of the production based on the price you could have received in the local market.

(2) For harvested potatoes discarded within 21 days (60 days if the Northern Potato Crop Insurance Storage Coverage Endorsement is applicable) of the end of the insurance period and appraised unharvested production that could:

(i) Not have been sold, the production to count will be zero; or

(ii) Have been sold, the production to count will be determined in accordance with section 6(a)(1). The price used for the damaged production will be the price you could have received in the local market.

(3) For potatoes for which a price is not agreed upon in writing between you and a buyer within 21 days (60 days if the Northern Potato Crop Insurance Storage Coverage Endorsement is applicable) of the end of the insurance period and that remain in storage 22 or more days (61 or more days if the Northern Potato Crop Insurance Storage Coverage Endorsement is applicable) after the end of the insurance period, production to count will be determined in accordance with section 6(b).

(b) Grade less than U.S. No. 2 due to factors other than those specified in section 6(a) will be multiplied by a factor (not to exceed 1.0) that is determined as follows:

(1) The combined weight of sampled potatoes that grade U.S. No. 2 or better and that are damaged by freeze or tuber rot will be divided by the total sample weight; and

(2) The percentage determined in section 6(b)(1) above will be divided by the applicable percentage factor determined in accordance with section 10.

7. All grade determinations for the purposes of this endorsement will be made using the United States Standards for Grades of Potatoes for Processing or Chipping.

8. All determinations must be based upon a grade inspection.

9. The actuarial documents may provide ''U.S. No. 1'' in place of ''U.S. No. 2'' as used in this endorsement. If both U.S. No. 1 and 2 are available in the actuarial documents, you may elect U.S. No. 1 or 2 by potato type or group, if separate types or groups are specified in the Special Provisions.

10. *Percentage factor* means the historical average percentage of potatoes grading U.S. No. 2 or better, by type, determined from your records. If at least 4 continuous years of records are available, the percentage factor will be the simple average of the available records not to exceed 10 years. If less than four years of records are available, the percentage factor will be determined based on a combination of your records and the percentage factor contained in the Special Provisions.

[62 FR 65336, Dec. 12, 1997]

§ 457.145 Potato crop insurance—certified seed endorsement.

The potato Certified Seed Endorsement provisions for the 2001 and succeeding crop years are as follows:

FCIC policies:

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Federal Crop Insurance Corporation

Reinsured Policies

(Appropriate title for insurance provider)

Both FCIC and reinsured policies:

Potato Crop Insurance Certified Seed Endorsement

1. In return for payment of the additional premium designated in the actuarial documents, this endorsement is attached to and made part of your Northern Potato Crop Provisions subject to the terms and conditions described herein. In the event of a conflict between the Northern Potato Provisions and this endorsement, this endorsement will control.

2. For the purpose of this endorsement, the term ''potato certified seed program'' means the state program administered by the public agency responsible for the seed certification process within the state in which the seed is produced.

3. You must elect this endorsement on or before the sales closing date for the initial crop year you wish to insure your potatoes under this endorsement. This endorsement will continue in effect until canceled. It may be canceled by either you or us for any succeeding crop year by giving written notice to

the other party on or before the cancellation date.

4. All potatoes grown on insurable acreage and that are entered into the potato seed certification program administered by the state in which the seed is grown must be insured unless limited by section 5 below.

5. Your certified seed production guarantee per-acre will be the per-acre production guarantee used to cover the same acreage under the terms of the Northern Potato Crop Provisions. However, unless a written agreement provides otherwise, if the total amount of insurable certified seed acreage you have for the current crop year is greater than 125 percent of your average number of acres entered into and passing certification in the potato certified seed program in the three previous calendar years, your certified seed production guarantee for each unit will be reduced as follows:

6. You must provide acceptable records of your certified seed potato acreage and production for the previous three years. These records must clearly indicate the number of your acres entered into the potato seed certification program administered by the state in which the seed is grown.

7. All potatoes insured for certified seed production must be produced and managed in accordance with standards, practices, and procedures required for certification by the state's certifying agency and applicable regulations.

8. If, due to insurable causes occurring within the insurance period, the amount of certified seed you produce is less than your certified seed production guarantee, we will settle your claim by:

(a) Multiplying the insured acreage by its respective certified seed production guarantee;

(b) Multiplying each result in section 8(a) by the dollar amount per hundredweight contained in the Special Provisions for production covered under this endorsement;

(c) Totaling the results of section 8(b);

(d) Multiplying the number of hundredweight of production that qualify as certified seed and any amount of production lost due to uninsured causes, or that does not qualify as certified seed due to uninsured causes, by the dollar amount per hundredweight contained in the Special Provisions for production covered under this endorsement;

(e) Subtracting the result of section 8(d) from the result of section 8(c); and

(f) Multiplying the result of section 8(e) by your share.

9. You must notify us of any loss under this endorsement not later than 14 days after you receive notice from the state certification agency that any acreage or production has failed certification. Nothing herein extends the insurance period beyond the time period specified in section 8 of the Northern Potato Crop Provisions and section 11 of the Basic Provisions.

10. Acreage covered under the terms of this endorsement will have the same unit structure as provided under the Basic Provisions and the Northern Potato Crop Provisions. For example, if you have two optional units (00101 and 00102) under your Northern Potato Crop Insurance Policy and you elect this endorsement, you will also have two optional units (00201 and 00202) for certified seed coverage, provided that certified seed is grown in both units 00101 and 00102. Or, if you have two basic units (00100 and 00200) under your Northern Potato Crop Insurance Policy and you elect this endorsement, you will also have two basic units (00300 and 00400) for certified seed coverage, provided that certified seed is grown in both units 00100 and 00200. In the event certified seed acreage is not grown in the same optional or basic units as acreage covered under the Basic Provisions and the Northern Potato Crop Provisions, certified seed units will be established in accordance with the unit division provisions contained in the Basic Provisions and the Northern Potato Crop Provisions. For example, if a basic unit is divided into two optional units for potato acreage covered under the Basic Provisions and the Northern Potato Crop Provisions, but certified seed is grown in only one of those optional units, the certified seed acreage will be insured as one basic unit.

11. Any production that does not qualify as certified seed because of varietal mixing or your failure to follow the standard practices and procedures required for certification will be considered as lost due to uninsured causes.

[62 FR 65337, Dec. 12, 1997, as amended at 64 FR 71271, Dec. 21, 1999]

EFFECTIVE DATE NOTE: At 64 FR 71271, Dec. 21, 1999, §457.145 was amended by revising the introductory text and sections 5, 8, and 9 and by adding new sections 10 and 11, effective Jan. 20, 2000. For the convenience of the user, the superseded text follows.

§457.145 Potato crop insurance—certified seed endorsement.

The Potato Crop Insurance Certified Seed Endorsement provisions for the 1998 and succeeding years are as follows:

* * * * *

5. The certified seed acreage you insure in the current crop year cannot be greater than 125 percent of your average number of acres entered into and passing certification in the potato certified seed program in the three previous calendar years unless a written agreement provides otherwise. If you enter

more than this number of acres into the certification program, your certified seed production guarantee for the current crop year will be reduced as followseach unit will be reduced as follows:

(a) Multiply the average number of your acres entered into and passing certification in the potato certified seed program the 3 previous calendar years by 1.25 and divide this result by the number of acres grown by you for certified seed in the current crop year; and

(b) Multiply the result of section 5(a) (not to exceed 1.0) by the production guarantee for certified seed for the current crop year.

* * * * *

8. If, due to insurable causes occurring within the insurance period, potato production does not qualify as certified seed on any insured certified seed potato acreage within a unit, we will pay you the dollar amount per hundredweight contained in the Special Provisions for that purpose, multiplied by your production guarantee for such acreage, multiplied by your share. Any production that does not qualify as certified seed because of varietal mixing or your failure to follow the standard practices and procedures required for certification will be considered as lost due to uninsured causes.

9. You must notify us of any loss under this endorsement not later than 14 days after you receive notice from the state certification agency that any acreage has failed certification.

§ 457.146 Northern potato crop insurance—storage coverage endorsement.

The Northern Potato Crop Insurance Storage Coverage Endorsement provisions for the 1998 and succeeding years are as follows:

FCIC Policies

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Federal Crop Insurance Corporation

Reinsured Policies

(Appropriate title for insurance provider)
Both FCIC and reinsured policies:

Northern Potato Crop Insurance Storage Coverage Endorsement

1. In return for payment of the required additional premium as contained in the actuarial documents, this endorsement is attached to and made part of your Northern Potato Crop Provisions subject to the terms and conditions described herein. In the event of a conflict between the Northern Potato Crop Provisions and this endorsement, this endorsement will control.

2. You must elect this endorsement on or before the sales closing date for the initial crop year in which you wish to insure your potatoes under this endorsement. This endorsement will continue in effect until canceled. It may be canceled by either you or us for any succeeding crop year by giving written notice to the other party on or before the cancellation date.

3. Potato production grown under a contract that requires the production to be delivered to a buyer within three days of harvest will not be insured under this endorsement. When such contract requires delivery of a stated amount of production, rather than all of the production from a stated amount of acres, the number of acres not insured under this endorsement will be determined by dividing the stated amount of production by the approved yield for the acreage. All other potato production insured under the Northern Potato Crop Provisions must be insured under this endorsement unless the Special Provisions allow you to exclude certain potato varieties, types, or groups from this endorsement, and you elect to exercise this option. If you elect this endorsement, such exclusions must be shown annually on your acreage report and will be applicable to all acreage of the excluded varieties, types, or groups for the crop year.

4. When production from separate insurance units, basic or optional, is commingled in storage, the production to count for each unit will be allocated pro rata based on the production placed in storage from each unit. Such allocation will be allowed only if verifiable records of production placed in storage are available by unit. If you do not have verifiable records, all units without verifiable records will be combined in accordance with section 11 of the Northern Potato Crop Provisions. For example, if 500 hundredweight from one unit are commingled with 1,500 hundredweight from another unit and the production to count from the stored production is 1,000 hundredweight, 250 hundredweight of production to count will be allocated to the unit contributing 500 hundredweight and 750 hundredweight to the unit contributing 1500 hundredweight to the stored production. This provision does not eliminate or change any other requirement contained in this policy to provide or maintain separate records of acreage or production by unit.

5. The extended coverage provided by this endorsement will be applicable only if:

(a) Insured potatoes are damaged within the insurance period by an insured cause other than freeze that later results in:

(1) Tuber rot as defined in the Northern Potato Crop Provisions, to the extent that 5.1 percent (by weight) or more of the insured production is affected;

(2) Internal defects to the extent that such defects are in excess of the amount allowed

for the U.S. grade standard you elected for purposes of coverage under the Northern Potato Crop Insurance Quality Endorsement. Such defects must not be separable from undamaged production using methods used by the packers or processors to which you normally deliver your potato production. This coverage is applicable only to production covered under the Northern Potato Crop Insurance Quality Endorsement; or

(3) A specific gravity lower than the lesser of 1.074 or the minimum acceptable amount specified in the processor contract, or a fry color of No. 3 or darker due to either sugar exceeding 10 percent or sugar ends exceeding 19 percent. This coverage is applicable only to production covered under the Northern Potato Crop Insurance Processing Quality Endorsement.

(b) You notify us within 72 hours of your initial discovery of any damage that has or that may later result in the quality deficiencies specified in section 5(a);

(c) The percentage of production that has any of the quality deficiencies specified in section 5(a) is determined no later than 60 days after the end of the insurance period; and

(d) The potatoes are evaluated and quality (grade) determinations are made by us, a laboratory approved by us, or a potato grader licensed or certified by the applicable State or the United States Department of Agriculture, in accordance with the United States Standards for Grades of Potatoes. Samples of damaged production must be obtained by us or party approved by us prior to the sale or disposal of any lot of potatoes. Or, if production is not sold or disposed of within 60 days of the end of the insurance period, samples must be obtained within 60 days of the end of the insurance period.

[62 FR 65337, Dec. 12, 1997]

§457.147 Central and Southern potato crop insurance provisions.

The Central and Southern Potato Crop Insurance Provisions for the 1999 and succeeding crop years are as follows:

FCIC Policies

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Federal Crop Insurance Corporation

Reinsured Policies

(Appropriate title for insurance provider)

Both FCIC and reinsured policies:

Central and Southern Potato Crop Provisions

These provisions will be applicable in: Alabama; Arizona; all California counties except Humboldt, Modoc and Siskiyou; Delaware; Florida; Georgia; Maryland; Missouri; New Jersey; New Mexico; North Carolina; Oklahoma; Texas; and Virginia.

If a conflict exists among the policy provisions, the order of priority is as follows:

(1) The Catastrophic Risk Protection Endorsement, as applicable; (2) the Special Provisions; (3) these Crop Provisions; and (4) the Basic Provisions, with (1) controlling (2), etc.

1. Definitions

Certified seed. Potatoes for planting a potato crop in a subsequent crop year that have been found to meet the standards of the public agency that is responsible for the seed certification process within the state in which they were grown.

Discard. Disposal of production by you, or a person acting for you, without receiving any value for it.

Disposed. Any disposition of the crop including but not limited to sale or discard.

Grade inspection. An inspection in which samples of production are obtained by us, or a party approved by us, prior to the sale, storage or disposal of any lot of potatoes, or any portion of a lot and the potatoes are evaluated and quality (grade) determinations are made by us, a laboratory approved by us, or a potato grader licensed or certified by the applicable State or the United States Department of Agriculture, in accordance with the United States Standards for Grades of Potatoes.

Harvest. Lifting potatoes from within the soil to the soil surface.

Hundredweight. One hundred (100) pounds avoirdupois.

Lot. A quantity of production that can be separated from other quantities of production by grade characteristics, load, location or other distinctive features.

Planting period. The period of time between the calendar dates designated in the Special Provisions for the planting of spring-planted, summer-planted, fall-planted, or winter-planted potatoes.

Practical to replant. In lieu of the definition of ''Practical to replant'' contained in section one of the Basic Provisions, practical to replant is defined as our determination, after loss or damage to the insured crop, based on factors including, but not limited to, moisture availability, condition of the field, marketing windows, and time to crop maturity, that replanting to the insured crop will allow the crop to attain maturity prior to the calendar date for the end of the insurance period. It will not be considered practical to replant after the end of the late planting period, or the end of the planting period in which initial planting took place in counties for which the Special Provisions designates separate planting periods, unless replanting is generally occurring in the area.

2. Unit Division

A basic unit, as defined in section 1 of the Basic Provisions, will be divided into additional basic units by planting period.

3. Insurance Guarantees, Coverage Levels, and Prices for Determining Indemnities

(a) In addition to the requirements of section 2 of the Basic Provisions, you may select only one price election for all the potatoes in the county insured under this policy unless the Special Provisions provide different price elections by type. If the Special Provisions provide for different price elections by type, you may select one price election for each potato type designated in the Special Provisions. The price elections you choose for each type must have the same percentage relationship to the maximum price election offered by us for each type. For example, if you choose 100 percent of the maximum price election for one type, you must also choose 100 percent of the maximum price election for all other types.

(b) If the production from any acreage of the insured crop is not harvested, the price used to determine your indemnity will be 80 percent of your price election.

(c) Any acreage of potatoes damaged to the extent that similarly situated producers in the area would not normally further care for the potatoes will be deemed to have been destroyed even though you may continue to care for the potatoes. The price election for unharvested acreage will apply to such acreage.

4. Contract Changes

In accordance with section 4 of the Basic Provisions, the contract change date is:

(a) June 30 preceding the cancellation date for counties with a September 30 cancellation date;

(b) September 30 preceding the cancellation date for counties with a November 30 or December 31 cancellation date; and

(c) November 30 preceding the cancellation date for counties with a February 28 or March 15 cancellation date.

5. Cancellation and Termination Dates

In accordance with section 2 of the Basic Provisions, the cancellation and termination dates are:

State and county	Dates
Pinellas, Hillsborough, Polk, Oseola, and Brevard Counties, Florida, and all Florida counties lying south thereof	Sep. 30.
Arizona; all California counties; and all Texas counties except Bailey, Castro, Dallam, Deaf Smith, Floyd, Gaines, Hale, Hartley, Haskell, Knox, Lamb, Parmer, Swisher, and Yoakum.	Nov. 30.
Alabama; Delaware; Georgia; Maryland; Missouri; New Jersey; North Carolina; Virginia; and all Florida counties except Pinellas, Hillsborough, Polk, Oseola, and Brevard Counties, Florida, and all Florida counties to the south thereof.	Dec. 31.
Oklahoma; and Haskell and Knox Counties, Texas	Feb. 28.
Bailey, Castro, Dallam, Deaf Smith, Floyd, Gaines, Hale, Hartley, Lamb, Parmer, Swisher, and Yoakum Counties, Texas; and New Mexico.	Mar. 15.

6. Annual Premium

In lieu of the premium computation method contained in section 7 of the Basic Provisions, the annual premium amount (y) is computed by multiplying (a) the production guarantee by (b) the price election for harvested acreage, by (c) the premium rate, by (d) the insured acreage, by (e) your share at the time of planting, and by (f) any applicable premium adjustment factors contained in the actuarial documents (a x b x c x d x e x f = y).

7. Insured Crop

In accordance with section 8 of the Basic Provisions, the crop insured will be all the potatoes in the county for which a premium rate is provided by the actuarial documents:

(a) In which you have a share;

(b) Planted with certified seed (unless otherwise permitted by the Special Provisions);

(c) Planted for harvest as certified seed stock, or for human consumption, (unless specified otherwise in the Special Provisions);

(d) That are not (unless allowed by the Special Provisions or by written agreement):

(1) Interplanted with another crop; or

(2) Planted into an established grass or legume.

8. Insurable Acreage

In addition to the provisions of section 9 of the Basic Provisions, we will not insure any acreage that:

(a) Does not meet the rotation requirements contained in the Special Provisions for the crop; or

(b) Is damaged before the final planting date or before the end of the applicable planting period in counties for which the Special Provisions designate separate planting periods, to the extent that similarly situated producers in the area would normally not further care for the crop, unless it is replanted or we agree that it is not practical to replant.

9. Insurance Period

In accordance with the provisions of section 11 of the Basic Provisions, the calendar date for the end of the insurance period is the date immediately following planting as follows (exceptions, if any, for specific counties, varieties or types are contained in the Special Provisions):

(a) July 15 in Missouri; North Carolina; and all Texas counties except Bailey, Castro, Dallam, Deaf Smith, Floyd, Gaines, Hale, Haskell, Hartley, Knox, Lamb, Parmer, Swisher, and Yoakum.

(b) July 25 in Arizona; and Virginia.

(c) August 15 in Oklahoma; and Haskell and Knox Counties, Texas.

(d) In Alabama; California; Florida; and Georgia; the dates established by the Special Provisions for each planting period; and

(e) October 15 in Bailey, Castro, Dallam, Deaf Smith, Floyd, Gains, Hale, Hartley, Lamb, Parmer, Swisher, and Yoakum Counties, Texas; Delaware; Maryland; New Jersey; and New Mexico.

10. Causes of Loss

(a) In accordance with the provisions of section 12 of the Basic Provisions, insurance is provided only against the following causes of loss which occur within the insurance period:

(1) Adverse weather conditions;

(2) Fire;

(3) Insects, but only if sufficient and proper pest control measures are used;

(4) Plant disease, but only if sufficient and proper disease control measures are used;

(5) Wildlife;

(6) Earthquake;

(7) Volcanic eruption; or

(8) Failure of the irrigation water supply, if caused by an insured peril that occurs during the insurance period (see section 10(a) (1) through (7)).

(b) In addition to the causes of loss not insured against as contained in section 12 of the Basic Provisions, we will not insure against any loss of production due to:

(1) Damage that occurs or becomes evident after the end of the insurance period, including, but not limited to, damage that occurs after potatoes have been placed in storage; or

(2) Causes, such as freeze after certain dates, as limited by the Special Provisions.

11. Duties in the Event of Damage or Loss

(a) In accordance with the requirements of section 14 of the Basic Provisions, you must leave representative samples at least 10 feet wide and extending the entire length of each field in the unit if you are going to destroy any acreage of the insured crop that will not be harvested.

(b) We must be given the opportunity to perform a grade inspection on the production from any unit for which you have given notice of damage.

12. Settlement of Claim

(a) We will determine your loss on a unit basis. In the event you are unable to provide separate acceptable production records:

(1) For any optional units, we will combine all optional units for which acceptable production records were not provided; and

(2) For any basic units, we will allocate any commingled production to such units in proportion to our liability on the harvested acreage for the units.

(b) In the event of loss or damage covered by this policy, we will settle your claim by:

(1) Multiplying the insured acreage by its respective production guarantee (if there is unharvested acreage in the unit, the harvested and unharvested acreage will be determined separately);

(2) Multiplying each result in section 12(b)(1) by the respective price election (the price election may be limited as specified in section 3.);

(3) Totaling the results of section 12(b)(2);

(4) Multiplying the total production to be counted of each type, if applicable, (see section 12(d)) by the respective price election;

(5) Totaling the results of section 12(b)(4);

(6) Subtracting the results of section 12(b)(5) from the result in section 12(b)(3); and

(7) Multiplying the result of section 12(b)(6) by your share.

For example:

You have a 100 percent share in 100 harvested acres of potatoes in the unit, with a guarantee of 150 hundredweight per acre and a price election of $4.00 per hundredweight. You are only able to harvest 10,000 hundredweight. Your indemnity would be calculated as follows:

(1) 100 acres × 150 hundredweight=15,000 hundredweight guarantee;

(2) 15,000 hundredweight × $4.00 price election=$60,000.00 value of guarantee;

(4) 10,000 hundredweight × $4.00 price election=$40,000.00 value of production to count;

(6) $60,000.00 − $40,000.00=$20,000.00 loss; and

(7) $20,000.00×100 percent=$20,000.00 indemnity payment.

You also have a 100 percent share in 100 unharvested acres of potatoes in the same unit, with a guarantee of 150 hundredweight per acre and a price election of $3.20 per hundredweight. (The price election for unharvested acreage is 80.0 percent of your elected price election ($4.00×0.80=$3.20.) This unharvested acreage was appraised at 35 hundredweight per acre for a total of 3,500 hundredweight as production to count. Your total indemnity for the harvested and unharvested acreage would be calculated as follows:

(1) 100 acres × 150 hundredweight = 15,000 hundredweight guarantee for the harvested acreage, and

100 acres × 150 hundredweight = 15,000 hundredweight guarantee for the unharvested acreage;

(2) 15,000 hundredweight guarantee × $4.00 price election = $60,000.00 value of guarantee for the harvested acreage, and

15,000 hundredweight guarantee × $3.20 price election = $48,000.00 value of guarantee for the unharvested acreage;

(3) $60,000.00 + $48,000.00 = $108,000.00 total value of guarantee;

(4) 10,000 hundredweight × $4.00 price election = $40,000.00 value of production to count for the harvested acreage, and

3500 hundredweight × $3.20 = $11,200.00 value of production to count for the unharvested acreage;

(5) $40,000.00 + $11,200.00 = $51,200.00 total value of production to count;

(6) $108,000.00 − $51,200 = $56,800.00 loss; and

(7) $56,800.00 loss × 100 percent = $56,800.00 indemnity payment.

(c) The extent of any quality loss must be determined based on samples obtained no later than the time potatoes are placed in storage, if the production is stored prior to sale, or the date they are delivered to a buyer, wholesaler, packer, broker, or other handler if production is not stored.

(d) The total production to count (in hundredweight) from all insurable acreage on the unit will include:

(1) All appraised production as follows:

(i) Not less than the production guarantee per acre for acreage:

(A) That is abandoned;

(B) That is put to another use without our consent;

(C) That is damaged solely by uninsured causes;

(D) From which any production is disposed of without a grade inspection; or

(E) For which you fail to provide acceptable production records;

(ii) Production lost due to uninsured causes;

(iii) Production lost due to harvest prior to full maturity. Production to count from such acreage will be determined by increasing the amount of harvested production by 2 percent per day for each day the potatoes were harvested prior to the date the potatoes would have reached full maturity. The date the potatoes would have reached full maturity will be considered to be 45 days prior to the calendar date for the end of the insurance period, unless otherwise specified in the Special Provisions. This adjustment will not be made if the potatoes are damaged by an insurable cause of loss, and leaving the crop in the field would either reduce production or decrease quality.

(iv) Unharvested production (the value of unharvested production will be calculated using the reduced price election determined in section 3(b) and unharvested production may be adjusted in accordance with section 12(e)); and

(v) Potential production on insured acreage that you intend to put to another use or abandon, if you and we agree on the appraised amount of production. Upon such agreement, the insurance period for that acreage will end when you put the acreage to another use or abandon the crop. If agreement on the appraised amount of production is not reached:

(A) If you do not elect to continue to care for the crop, we may give you consent to put the acreage to another use if you agree to leave intact, and provide sufficient care for, representative samples of the crop in locations acceptable to us (The price used to determine the amount of any indemnity will be limited as specified in section 3 even if the representative samples are harvested. The amount of production to count for such acreage will be based on the harvested production or appraisals from the samples at the time harvest should have occurred. If you do not leave the required samples intact, or fail to provide sufficient care for the samples, our appraisal made prior to giving you consent to put the acreage to another use will be used to determine the amount of production to count); or

(B) If you elect to continue to care for the crop, the amount of production to count for the acreage will be the harvested production, or our reappraisal if additional damage occurs and the crop is not harvested; and

(2) All harvested production from the insurable acreage determined in accordance with section 12(e).

(e) With the exception of production with external defects, only marketable lots of mature potatoes will be production to count for loss adjustment purposes. Production not meeting the standards for grading U.S. No. 2 due to external defects will be determined on an individual potato basis for all unharvested potatoes and for any harvested potatoes if we determine it is practical to separate the damaged production. All determinations must be based upon a grade inspection.

(1) Marketable lots of potatoes will include any lot of potatoes that is:

(i) Stored;

(ii) Sold as seed;

(iii) Sold for human consumption; or

(iv) Harvested and not sold or that is appraised if such lot meets the standards for grading U.S. No. 2 or better on a sample basis.

(2) Marketable lots will also include any potatoes that we determine:

(i) Could have been sold for seed or human consumption in the general marketing area;

(ii) Were not sold as a result of uninsured causes including, but not limited to, failure

to meet chipper or processor standards for fry color or specific gravity; or

(iii) Were disposed of without our prior written consent and such disposition prevented our determination of marketability.

(3) Unless included in section 12(e) (1) or (2), a potato lot will not be considered marketable if, due to insurable causes of damage, it:

(i) Is partially damaged, and is salvageable only for starch, alcohol, or livestock feed;

(ii) Is left unharvested and does not meet the standards for grading U.S. No. 2 or better due to internal defects; or

(iii) does not meet the standards for grading U.S. No. 2 or better due to external defects, is harvested, and it is not practical to separate the damaged production.

13. Prevented Planting

Your prevented planting coverage will be 25 percent of your production guarantee for timely planted acreage. If you have limited or additional coverage, as specified in 7 CFR part 400, subpart T, and pay an additional premium, you may increase your prevented planting coverage to a level specified in the actuarial documents.

[62 FR 65333, Dec. 12, 1997]

§457.148 Fresh market pepper crop insurance provisions.

The fresh market pepper crop insurance provisions for the 1999 and succeeding crop years are as follows:

FCIC Policies

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Federal Crop Insurance Corporation

Reinsured Policies

(Appropriate title for insurance provider)
Both FCIC and Reinsured Policies

Fresh Market Pepper Crop Provisions

If a conflict exists among the policy provisions, the order of priority is as follows: (1) The Catastrophic Risk Protection Endorsement, if applicable; (2) the Special Provisions; (3) these Crop Provisions; and (4) the Basic Provisions with (1) controlling (2), etc.

1. Definitions

Acre—43,560 square feet of land when row widths do not exceed six feet, or if row widths exceed six feet, the land area on which at least 7,260 linear feet of rows are planted.

Bell pepper—An annual pepper (of the capsicum annum species, grossum group), widely cultivated for its large, crisp, edible fruit.

Box—One and one-ninth (1⅑) bushels of the insured crop.

Crop year—In lieu of the definition of ''crop year'' contained in section 1 (Definitions) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), crop year is a period of time that begins on the first day of the earliest planting period for fall planted peppers and continues through the last day of the insurance period for spring planted peppers. The crop year is designated by the calendar year in which spring planted peppers are harvested.

Direct marketing—Sale of the insured crop directly to consumers without the intervention of an intermediary such as a wholesaler, retailer, packer, processor, shipper or buyer. Examples of direct marketing include selling through an on-farm or roadside stand, farmer's market, and permitting the general public to enter the field for the purpose of picking all or a portion of the crop.

Excess rain—An amount of precipitation sufficient to directly damage the crop.

Freeze—The formation of ice in the cells of the plant or its fruit, caused by low air temperatures.

Harvest—The picking of peppers on the unit.

Mature bell pepper—A pepper that has reached the stage of development that will withstand normal handling and shipping.

Plant stand—The number of live plants per acre prior to the occurrence of an insurable cause of loss.

Planted acreage—In addition to the definition contained in the Basic Provisions, for each planting period, pepper seed or transplants must initially be planted in rows, unless otherwise provided by the Special Provisions, actuarial documents, or by written agreement.

Planting period—The period of time designated in the actuarial documents in which the peppers must be planted to be considered fall, winter or spring-planted peppers.

Potential production—The number of boxes of mature bell peppers that the pepper plants will or would have produced per acre by the end of the insurance period, assuming normal growing conditions and practices.

Practical to replant—In lieu of the definition of ''Practical to replant'' contained in section 1 of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), practical to replant is defined as our determination, after loss or damage to the insured crop, based on factors, including but not limited to moisture availability, condition of the field, marketing windows, and time to crop maturity, that replanting to the insured crop will allow the crop to attain maturity prior to the calendar date for the end of the insurance period (inability to obtain plants or seed will not be considered when determining if it is practical to replant).

Row width—The widest distance from the center of one row of plants to the center of an adjacent row of plants.

Tropical depression—A system identified by the U.S. Weather Service as a tropical depression, and for the period of time so designated, including tropical storms, gales, and hurricanes.

2. Unit Division

(a) A basic unit, as defined in section 1 of the Basic Provisions, will also be divided into additional basic units by planting period.

(b) Provisions in the Basic Provisions that allow optional units by irrigated and non-irrigated practices are not applicable.

3. Amounts of Insurance and Production Stages

(a) In addition to the requirements of section 3 (Insurance Guarantees, Coverage Levels, and Prices for Determining Indemnities) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), you may select only one coverage level (and the corresponding amount of insurance designated in the actuarial documents for the applicable planting period and practice) for all the peppers in the county insured under this policy.

(b) The amount of insurance you choose for each planting period and practice must have the same percentage relationship to the maximum price offered by us for each planting period and practice. For example, if you choose 100 percent of the maximum amount of insurance for a specific planting period and practice, you must also choose 100 percent of the maximum amount of insurance for all other planting periods and practices.

(c) The production reporting requirements contained in section 3 (Insurance Guarantees, Coverage Levels, and Prices for Determining Indemnities) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8) do not apply to fresh market peppers.

(d) The amounts of insurance per acre are progressive by stages as follows:

Stage	Percent of the amount of insurance per acre that you selected	Length of time if direct-seeded	Length of time if transplanted
1	65	From planting through the 74th day after planting.	From planting through the 44th day after planting.
2	85	From the 75th day after planting until the beginning of stage 3.	From the 45th day after planting until the beginning of stage 3.
3	100	Begins the earlier of 110 days after planting, or the beginning of harvest.	Begins the earlier of 80 days after planting, or the beginning of harvest.

(e) Any acreage of peppers damaged in the first or second stage to the extent that the majority of producers in the area would not normally further care for it, will be deemed to have been destroyed. The indemnity payable for such acreage will be based on the stage the plants had achieved when the damage occurred.

4. Contract Changes

In accordance with section 4 (Contract Changes) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), the contract change date is April 30 preceding the cancellation date.

5. Cancellation and Termination Dates

In accordance with section 2 (Life of Policy, Cancellation, and Termination) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), the cancellation and termination dates are July 31.

6. Report of Acreage

In addition to the requirements of section 6 (Report of Acreage) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), you must report on or before the acreage reporting date contained in the Special Provisions for each planting period:

(a) All the acreage of peppers in the county insured under this policy in which you have a share;

(b) The dates the acreage was planted within each planting period; and

(c) The row width.

7. Annual Premium

In lieu of the premium amount determinations contained in section 7 (Annual Premium) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), the annual premium amount for each cultural practice (*e.g.*, fall direct-seeded irrigated) is determined by multiplying the third stage amount of insurance per acre by the premium rate for the cultural practice as established in the Actuarial Table, by the insured acreage, by your share at the time coverage begins, and by any applicable premium adjustment factors contained in the actuarial documents.

8. Insured Crop

In accordance with section 8 (Insured Crop) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), the crop insured will be all the bell peppers in the county for which a premium rate is provided by the actuarial documents:

(a) In which you have a share;

(b) That are:

(1) Planted to be harvested and sold as mature fresh market bell peppers;

(2) Planted within the planting periods designated in the actuarial documents;

(3) Grown under an irrigated practice;

(4) Grown on acreage covered by plastic mulch except where the Special Provisions allow otherwise;

(5) Grown by a person who in at least one of the three previous crop years:

(i) Grew bell peppers for commercial sale; or

(ii) Participated in managing a bell pepper farming operation;

(c) That are not:

(1) Interplanted with another crop;

(2) Planted into an established grass or legume;

(3) Pimento peppers; or

(4) Grown for direct marketing.

9. Insurable Acreage

(a) In lieu of the provisions of section 9 (Insurable Acreage) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), that prohibit insurance attaching if a crop has not been planted in at least one of the three previous crop years, we will insure newly cleared land or former pasture land planted to fresh market peppers.

(b) In addition to the provisions of section 9 (Insurable Acreage) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8):

(1) You must replant any acreage of peppers damaged during the planting period in which initial planting took place whenever less than 50 percent of the plant stand remains: and

(i) It is practical to replant;

(ii) If, at the time the crop was damaged, the final day of the planting period has not passed; and

(iii) The damage occurs within 30 days of transplanting or 60 days of direct-seeding.

(2) Whenever peppers initially are planted during the fall or winter planting periods and the conditions specified in sections 9(b)(1) (ii) and (iii) are not satisfied, you may elect:

(i) To replant such acreage and collect any replant payment due as specified in section 12. The initial planting period coverage will continue for such replanted acreage.

(ii) Not to replant such acreage and receive an indemnity based on the stage of growth the plants had attained at the time of damage. However, such an election will result in the acreage being uninsurable in the subsequent planting period.

(3) We will not insure any acreage on which peppers (except for replanted peppers in accordance with sections 9(b)(1) and (2)), tomatoes, eggplants, or tobacco have been grown and the soil was not fumigated or otherwise properly treated before planting peppers.

10. Insurance Period

In lieu of the provisions of section 11 (Insurance Period) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), coverage begins on each unit or part of a unit the later of the date we accept your application, or when the peppers are planted in each planting period. Coverage ends at the earliest of:

(a) Total destruction of the peppers on the unit;

(b) Abandonment of the peppers on the unit;

(c) The date harvest should have started on the unit on any acreage which will not be harvested;

(d) Final adjustment of a loss on the unit;

(e) Final harvest; or

(f) The calendar date for the end of the insurance period as follows:

(1) 165 days after the date of direct-seeding or replanting with seed; and

(2) 150 days after the date of transplanting or replanting with transplants.

11. Causes of Loss

(a) In accordance with the provisions of section 12 (Causes of Loss) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), insurance is provided only against the following causes of loss that occur during the insurance period:

(1) Excess rain;

(2) Fire;

(3) Freeze;

(4) Hail;

(5) Tornado;

(6) Tropical depression; or

(7) Failure of the irrigation water supply, if caused by an insured cause of loss that occurs during the insurance period.

(b) In addition to the causes of loss excluded in section 12 (Causes of Loss) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), we will not insure against any loss of production due to:

(1) Disease or insect infestation, unless no effective control measure exists for such disease or insect infestation; or

(2) Failure to market the peppers, unless such failure is due to actual physical damage caused by an insured cause of loss that occurs during the insurance period.

12. Replanting Payments

(a) In accordance with section 13 (Replanting Payment) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), a replanting payment is allowed if, due to an insured cause of loss, more than 50 percent of the plant stand will not produce peppers and it is practical to replant.

(b) The maximum amount of the replanting payment per acre will be the lesser of your actual cost of replanting or the result obtained by multiplying the per acre replanting payment amount contained in the Special Provisions by your insured share.

(c) In lieu of the provisions contained in section 13 (Replanting Payment) of the Basic

Provisions (§457.8), that limit a replanting payment to one each crop year, only one replanting payment will be made for acreage planted during each planting period within the crop year.

13. Duties In The Event of Damage or Loss

In addition to the requirements contained in section 14 (Duties In The Event of Damage or Loss) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), if you intend to claim an indemnity on any unit you also must give us notice not later than 72 hours after the earliest of:

(a) The time you discontinue harvest of any acreage on the unit;

(b) The date harvest normally would start if any acreage on the unit will not be harvested; or

(c) The calendar date for the end of the insurance period.

14. Settlement of Claim

(a) We will determine your loss on a unit basis. In the event you are unable to provide separate acceptable production records:

(1) For any optional unit, we will combine all optional units for which such production records were not provided; or

(2) For any basic unit, we will allocate any commingled production to such units in proportion to our liability on the harvested acreage for each unit.

(b) In the event of loss or damage covered by this policy, we will settle your claim by:

(1) Multiplying the insured acreage in each stage by the amount of insurance per acre for the final stage;

(2) Multiplying each result in section 14(b)(1) by the percentage for the applicable stage (see section 3(d));

(3) Total the results of section 14(b)(2);

(4) Subtracting either of the following values from the result of section 14(b)(3):

(i) For other than catastrophic risk protection coverage, the total value of production to be counted (see section 14(c)); or

(ii) For catastrophic risk protection coverage, the result of multiplying the total value of production to be counted (see section 14(c)) by:

(A) Sixty percent for the 1998 crop year; or

(B) Fifty-five percent for 1999 and subsequent crop years; and

(5) Multiplying the result of section 14(b)(4) by your share.

(c) The total value of production to count from all insurable acreage on the unit will include:

(1) Not less than the amount of insurance per acre for the stage for any acreage:

(i) That is abandoned;

(ii) Put to another use without our consent;

(iii) That is damaged solely by uninsured causes; or

(iv) For which you fail to provide acceptable production records;

(2) The value of the following appraised production will not be less than the dollar amount obtained by multiplying the number of boxes of appraised peppers by the minimum value per box shown in the Special Provisions for the planting period:

(i) Potential production on any acreage that has not been harvested the third time;

(ii) Unharvested mature bell peppers (unharvested production that is damaged or defective due to insurable causes and is not marketable will not be counted as production to count);

(iii) Production lost due to uninsured causes; and

(iv) Potential production on insured acreage that you intend to put to another use or abandon, if you and we agree on the appraised amount of production. Upon such agreement, the insurance period for that acreage will end when you put the acreage to another use or abandon the crop. If agreement on the appraised amount of production is not reached:

(A) We may require you to continue to care for the crop so that a subsequent appraisal may be made or the crop harvested to determine actual production (If we require you to continue to care for the crop and you do not do so, the original appraisal will be used); or

(B) You may elect to continue to care for the crop, in which case the amount of production to count for the acreage will be the harvested production, or our reappraisal if the crop is not harvested.

(3) The total value of all harvested production from the insurable acreage will be the dollar amount obtained by subtracting the allowable cost contained in the Special Provisions from the price received for each box of peppers (this result may not be less than the minimum value shown in the Special Provisions for any box of peppers), and multiplying this result by the number of boxes of peppers harvested. Harvested production that is damaged or defective due to insurable causes and is not marketable, will not be counted as production to count.

15. Late and Prevented Planting

The late and prevented planting provisions of the Basic Provisions are not applicable.

16. Minimum Value Option

(a) The provisions of this option are continuous and will be attached to and made a part of your insurance policy, if:

(1) You elect *either* Option I *or* Option II of the Minimum Value Option on your application, or on a form approved by us, on or before the sales closing date for the initial crop year in which you wish to insure fresh market peppers under this option, and pay the

additional premium indicated in the actuarial documents for this optional coverage; and

(2) You have not elected coverage under the Catastrophic Risk Protection Endorsement.

(b) In lieu of the provisions contained in section 14(c)(3), the total value of harvested production will be determined as follows:

(1) If you selected Option I of the Minimum Value Option, the total value of harvested production will be as follows:

(i) For sold production, the dollar amount obtained by subtracting the allowable cost contained in the Special Provisions from the price received for each box of peppers (this result may not be less than the minimum value option price contained in the Special Provisions for any box of peppers), and multiplying this result by the number of boxes of peppers sold; and

(ii) For marketable production that is not sold, the dollar amount obtained by multiplying the number of boxes of such peppers on the unit by the minimum value shown in the Special Provisions for the planting period (harvested production that is damaged or defective due to insurable causes and is not marketable will not be counted as production).

(2) If you selected Option II of the Minimum Value Option, the total value of harvested production will be as provided in section 16(b)(1), except that the dollar amount specified in section 16(b)(1)(i) may not be less than zero.

(c) This option may be canceled by either you or us for any succeeding crop year by giving written notice on or before the cancellation date preceding the crop year for which the cancellation of this option is to be effective.

[62 FR 14789, Mar. 28, 1997, as amended at 62 FR 65174, Dec. 10, 1997]

§457.149 Table grape crop insurance provisions.

The table grape crop insurance provisions for the 1999 and succeeding crop years are as follows:

For FCIC policies:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Federal Crop Insurance Corporation

For Reinsured Policies

(Insurance provider's name or other appropriate heading)

For both FCIC and reinsured policies:

Table Grape Crop Provisions

If a conflict exists among the policy provisions, the order of priority is as follows: (1) The Catastrophic Risk Protection Endorsement, if applicable; (2) the Special Provisions; (3) these Crop Provisions; and (4) the Basic Provisions with (1) controlling (2), etc.

1. Definitions

Adapted. Varieties that are recognized by the Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service as compatible with agronomic and weather conditions in the county.

Cluster thinning and removal. Removing parts of an immature cluster or the entire cluster of grapes.

Direct marketing. Sale of the insured crop directly to consumers without the intervention of an intermediary such as a wholesaler, retailer, packer, processor, shipper or buyer. Examples of direct marketing include selling through an on-farm or roadside stand, farmer's market, and permitting the general public to enter the field for the purpose of picking all or a portion of the crop.

Graft. To unite a shoot or bud (scion) with a rootstock or an existing vine in accordance with recommended practices to form a living union.

Harvest. Severing the clusters of mature grapes from the vine.

Interplanted. Acreage on which two or more crops are planted in any form of alternating or mixed pattern.

Lug. Twenty pounds of table grapes in the Coachella Valley, California district; 21 pounds in all other California districts; and 20 pounds in Arizona.

Set out. Physically planting the grape plant in the vineyard.

Table grapes. Grapes that are grown for commercial sale for human consumption as fresh fruit on acreage where the cultural practices to produce fresh marketable grapes are carried out.

2. Unit Division

(a) A basic unit, as defined in section 1 of the Basic Provisions, will be divided into additional basic units by each table grape variety designated in the Special Provisions.

(b) Provisions in the Basic Provisions that allow optional units by section, section equivalent, or FSA farm serial number and by irrigated and non-irrigated practices are not applicable. Optional units may be established only if each optional unit is located on non-contiguous land, unless otherwise allowed by written agreement.

3. Insurance Guarantees, Coverage Levels, and Prices for Determining Indemnities

In addition to the requirements of section 3 (Insurance Guarantees, Coverage Levels, and Prices for Determining Indemnities) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8):

(a) You may select only one price election and coverage level for each table grape variety in the county insured under this policy.

(b) You must report, by the production reporting date designated in section 3 (Insurance Guarantees, Coverage Levels, and Prices for Determining Indemnities) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), by variety if applicable:

(1) Any damage, removal of bearing vines, change in practices, or any other circumstance that may reduce the expected yield below the yield upon which the insurance guarantee is based, and the number of affected acres;

(2) The number of bearing vines on insurable and uninsurable acreage;

(3) The age of the vines and the planting pattern; and

(4) For the first year of insurance for acreage interplanted with another perennial crop, and any time the planting pattern of such acreage is changed:

(i) The age of the interplanted crop, and type if applicable;

(ii) The planting pattern; and

(iii) Any other information that we request in order to establish your approved yield.

We will reduce the yield used to establish your production guarantee as necessary, based on our estimate of the effect of the following: Interplanting perennial crop, removal of vines, damage, change in practices and any other circumstance that may affect the yield potential of the insured crop. If you fail to notify us of any circumstance that may reduce your yields from previous levels, we will reduce your production guarantee as necessary at any time we become aware of the circumstance.

4. Contract Changes

In accordance with section 4 (Contract Changes) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), the contract change date is October 31 preceding the cancellation date.

5. Cancellation and Termination Dates

In accordance with section 2 (Life of Policy, Cancellation, and Termination) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), the cancellation and termination dates are January 31.

6. Report of Acreage

In addition to the requirements of section 6 (Report of Acreage) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), you must report the acreage of table grapes in the county by variety.

7. Insured Crop

(a) In accordance with section 8 (Insured Crop) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), the crop insured will be any insurable variety of grapes in the county that you elect and for which a premium rate is provided by the actuarial documents:

(1) In which you have a share;

(2) That are grown for harvest as table grapes;

(3) That are adapted to the area; and

(4) That are grown in a vineyard that, if inspected, is considered acceptable by us.

(b) In addition to table grapes not insurable under section 8 (Insured Crop) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), we do not insure any table grapes grown on vines:

(1) That, after being set out or grafted, have not reached the number of growing seasons designated by the Special Provisions; or

(2) That have not produced an average of at least 150 lugs of table grapes per acre in at least one of the most recent three crop years in your actual production history base period. However, we may inspect and agree in writing to insure acreage that has not produced this amount.

8. Insurable Acreage

In lieu of the provisions in section 9 (Insurable Acreage) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8) that prohibit insurance attaching to a crop planted with another crop, table grapes interplanted with another perennial crop are insurable unless we inspect the acreage and determine that it does not meet the requirements contained in your policy.

9. Insurance Period

(a) In accordance with the provisions of section 11 (Insurance Period) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8):

(1) Coverage begins on February 1 of each crop year, except that for the year of application, if your application is received after January 22 but prior to February 1, insurance will attach on the 10th day after your properly completed application is received in our local office, unless we inspect the acreage during the 10-day period and determine that it does not meet insurability requirements. You must provide any information that we require for the crop or to determine the condition of the vineyard.

(2) The calendar date for the end of the insurance period for each crop year is the date during the calendar year in which the grapes are normally harvested or contained in the Special Provisions as provided to you on or before the contract change date.

(b) In addition to the provisions of section 11 (Insurance Period) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8):

(1) If you acquire an insurable share in any insurable acreage after coverage begins but on or before the acreage reporting date for the crop year, and after an inspection we consider the acreage acceptable, insurance will be considered to have attached to such acreage on the calendar date for the beginning of the insurance period.

(2) If you relinquish your insurable share on any insurable acreage of table grapes on or before the acreage reporting date for the crop year, insurance will not be considered to have attached to, and no premium will be

due or indemnity paid for such acreage for that crop year unless:

(i) A transfer of coverage and right to an indemnity, or a similar form approved by us, is completed by all affected parties;

(ii) We are notified by you or the transferee in writing of such transfer on or before the acreage reporting date; and

(iii) The transferee is eligible for crop insurance.

10. Causes of Loss

(a) In accordance with the provisions of section 12 (Causes of Loss) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), insurance is provided only against the following causes of loss that occur during the insurance period:

(1) Adverse weather conditions;

(2) Fire, unless weeds and other forms of undergrowth have not been controlled or pruning debris has not been removed from the vineyard;

(3) Wildlife;

(4) Earthquake;

(5) Volanic eruption; or

(6) Failure of irrigation water supply, if caused by an insured cause of loss ((a)(1) through (5) of this section) that occurs during the insurance period.

(b) In addition to the causes of loss excluded in section 12 (Causes of Loss) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), we will not insure against damage or loss of production due to:

(1) Disease or insect infestation, unless adverse weather:

(i) Prevents the proper application of control measures or causes properly applied control measures to be ineffective; or

(ii) Causes disease or insect infestation for which no effective control mechanism is available;

(2) Phylloxera, regardless of cause; or

(3) Inability to market the table grapes for any reason other than actual physical damage from an insurable cause specified in this section. For example, we will not pay you an indemnity if you are unable to market due to quarantine, boycott, or refusal of any person to accept production.

11. Duties In the Event of Damage or Loss

In addition to the requirements of section 14 (Duties in the Event of Damage or Loss) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), the following will apply:

(a) You must notify us within 3 days after the date harvest should have started if the crop will not be harvested.

(b) You must notify us at least 15 days before any production from any unit will be sold by direct marketing. We will conduct an appraisal that will be used to determine your production to count for production that is sold by direct marketing. If damage occurs after this appraisal, we will conduct an additional appraisal. These appraisals, and any acceptable records provided by you, will be used to determine your production to count. Failure to give timely notice that production will be sold by direct marketing will result in an appraised amount of production to count of not less than the production guarantee per acre if such failure results in our inability to make the required appraisal.

(c) If the crop has been damaged during the growing season, you must provide notice at least 15 days prior to the beginning of harvest if you intend to claim an indemnity as a result of the damage previously reported. You must not destroy the damaged crop until the earlier of 15 days from the date you gave notice of loss, or our written consent to do so. If you fail to meet the requirements of this section all such production will be considered undamaged and included as production to count.

12. Settlement of Claim

(a) We will determine your loss on a unit basis. In the event you are unable to provide separate acceptable production records:

(1) For any optional unit, we will combine all optional units for which such production records were not provided; or

(2) For any basic unit, we will allocate any commingled production to such units in proportion to our liability on the harvested acreage for each unit.

(b) In the event of loss or damage covered by this policy, we will settle your claim by:

(1) Multiplying the insured acreage by its respective production guarantee;

(2) Multiplying the result in section 12(b)(1) by the respective price election for the variety;

(3) Totaling the results in section 12(b)(2);

(4) Multiplying the total production to be counted of the variety (see section 12(c)) by the respective price election;

(5) Totaling the results in section 12(b)(4);

(6) Subtracting the result of section 12(b)(5) from the result in section 12(b)(3); and

(7) Multiplying the result of section 12(b)(6) by your share.

(c) The total production to count (in lugs) from all insurable acreage on the unit will include:

(1) All appraised production as follows:

(i) Not less than the production guarantee per acre for acreage:

(A) That is abandoned;

(B) That is sold by direct marketing if you fail to meet the requirements in section 11(b);

(C) That is damaged solely by uninsured causes; or

(D) For which you fail to provide acceptable production records;

(ii) Production lost due to uninsured causes;

(iii) Unharvested production that meets, or would meet if properly handled, the California Department of Food and Agriculture minimum standards for table grapes; and

(iv) Potential production on insured acreage that you intend to abandon or no longer care for, if you and we agree on the appraised amount of production. Upon such agreement, the insurance period for that acreage will end. If you do not agree with our appraisal, we may defer the claim only if you agree to continue to care for the crop. We will then make another appraisal when you notify us of further damage or that harvest is general in the area unless you harvested the crop, in which case we will use the harvested production. If you do not continue to care for the crop, our appraisal made prior to deferring the claim will be used to determine the production to count; and

(2) All harvested production from insurable acreage regardless of condition or disposition. The quantity of production to count for table grape production damaged by insurable causes within the insurance period that is marketed for any use other than table grapes will be determined by multiplying the greater of (1) the value of the table grapes per ton or (2) $50, by the number of tons and dividing that result by the highest price election available for the insured unit. This result will be the number of lugs to count.

13. Late and Prevented Planting

The late and prevented planting provisions of the Basic Provisions are not applicable.

[62 FR 47747, Sept. 11, 1997, as amended at 62 FR 65175, Dec. 10, 1997]

§ 457.150 Dry bean crop insurance provisions.

The dry bean crop insurance provisions for the 1998 and succeeding crop years are as follows:

FCIC Policies

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Federal Crop Insurance Corporation

Reinsured Policies

(Appropriate title for insurance provider)
Both FCIC and Reinsured Policies

Dry Bean Crop Provisions

If a conflict exists among the policy provisions, the order of priority is as follows: (1) The Catastrophic Risk Protection Endorsement, if applicable; (2) the Special Provisions; (3) these Crop Provisions; and (4) the Basic Provisions with (1) controlling (2), etc.

1. Definitions

Actual value—The dollar value received, or that could be received, for contract seed beans under a seed bean processor contract if the contract seed bean production is properly handled in accordance with the requirements of such contract.

Base price—The price per pound (excluding any discounts or incentives that may apply) that is stated in the seed bean processor contract and that will be paid to the producer for at least 50 percent of the total production under contract with the seed company.

Beans—Dry beans and contract seed beans.

Combining—A harvesting process that uses a machine to separate the beans from the pods and other vegetative matter and place the beans into a temporary storage receptacle.

Contract seed beans—Dry beans grown under the terms of a seed bean processor contract for the purpose of producing seed to be used for producing dry beans or vegetable beans in a future crop year.

Dry beans—The crop defined by The United States Standards for Beans excluding contract seed beans.

Harvest—Combining the beans. Beans which are swathed or knifed prior to combining are not considered harvested.

Local market price—The cash price per hundredweight for the U.S. No. 2 grade of dry beans of the insured type offered by buyers in the area in which you normally market the dry beans. Moisture content and factors not associated with grading under the United States Standards for Beans will not be considered in establishing this price.

Net price—The dollar value of dry bean production received, or that could have been received, after reductions in value due to insurable causes of loss.

Pick—The percentage, on a weight basis, of defects including splits, damaged (including discolored) beans, contrasting types, and foreign material that remains in the dry beans after dockage has been removed by the proper use of screens or sieves.

Planted acreage—In addition to the definition contained in the Basic Provisions, beans must initially be planted in rows far enough apart to permit mechanical cultivation, unless otherwise provided by the Special Provisions, actuarial documents, or by written agreement.

Practical to replant—In lieu of the definition of ''Practical to replant'' contained in section 1 of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), practical to replant is defined as our determination, after loss or damage to the insured crop, based on factors, including but not limited to moisture availability, condition of the field, time to crop maturity, and marketing window, that replanting the insured crop will allow the crop to attain maturity prior to the calendar date for the end of the insurance period. It will not be considered practical to replant after the end of the late planting period unless replanting is generally occurring in the area. For contract

seed beans, it will not be considered practical to replant unless production from the replanted acreage can be delivered under the terms of the seed bean processor contract or the seed company agrees to accept such production.

Seed bean processor contract—A written agreement between the contract seed bean producer and the seed company, containing at a minimum:

(a) The contract seed bean producer's promise to plant and grow one or more specific varieties of contract seed beans, and deliver the production from those varieties to the seed company;

(b) The seed company's promise to purchase all the production stated in the contract; and

(c) A base price, or a method to determine such price based on published independent information, that will be paid to the contract seed bean producer for the production stated in the contract.

Seed company—Any business enterprise regularly engaged in the processing of seed beans, that possesses all licenses and permits for marketing seed beans required by the State in which it operates, and that possesses or has contracted for facilities, with enough drying, screening and bagging or packaging equipment to accept and process the seed beans within a reasonable amount of time after harvest.

Swathing or knifing—Severance of the bean plant from the ground, including the pods and beans, and placing them into windrows.

Type—A category of beans identified as a type in the Special Provisions.

2. Unit Division

(a) In addition to the definition of basic unit in section 1 of the Basic Provisions, all acreage of contract seed beans qualifies as a separate basic unit. For production based seed bean processor contracts, the basic unit will consist of all the acreage needed to produce the amount of production under contract, based on the actual production history of the acreage. For acreage based seed bean processor contracts, the basic unit will consist of all acreage specified in the contract.

(b) In addition to, or instead of, establishing optional units by section, section equivalent, or FSA farm serial number and by irrigated and non-irrigated acreage as provided in the unit division provisions contained in the Basic Provisions, a separate optional unit may be established for each bean type shown in the Special Provisions.

(c) Contract seed beans may qualify for optional units only if the seed bean processor contract specifies the number of acres under contract. Contract seed beans produced under a seed bean processor contract that specifies only an amount of production or a combination of acreage and production, are not eligible for optional units.

3. Insurance Guarantees, Coverage Levels, and Prices for Determining Indemnities

(a) In addition to the requirements of section 3(b) (Insurance Guarantees, Coverage Levels, and Prices for Determining Indemnities) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), you may select only one price election for all the dry beans in the county insured under this policy unless the Special Provisions provide different price elections by type, in which case you may select one price election for each dry bean type designated in the Special Provisions. The price elections you choose for each type are not required to have the same percentage relationship to the maximum price offered by us for each type. For example, if you choose 100 percent of the maximum price election for one type, you may also choose 75 percent of the maximum price election for another type.

(b) For contract seed beans only, the dollar amount of insurance is obtained by multiplying the production guarantee per acre for each variety in the unit by the insured acreage of that variety, times the applicable base price, and times the price election percentage you selected. The total of these results will be the amount of insurance for contract seed beans in the unit.

4. Contract Changes

In accordance with section 4 (Contract Changes) of the Basic Provisions, the contract change date is November 30 (December 17 for the 1998 crop year only) preceding the cancellation date.

5. Cancellation and Termination Dates

In accordance with section 2 (Life of Policy, Cancellation, and Termination) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), the cancellation and termination dates are:

State and county	Cancellation and termination dates
California	February 28.
All other States	March 15.

6. Report of Acreage

For contract seed beans only, in addition to the requirements of section 6 (Report of Acreage) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), you must submit a copy of the seed bean processor contract on or before the acreage reporting date.

7. Insured Crop

(a) In accordance with section 8 (Insured Crop) of the Basic Provisions(§457.8), the crop insured will be all the beans in the county for which a premium rate is provided by the actuarial documents:

(1) In which you have a share;

(2) That are planted for harvest as:

(i) Dry beans; or

(ii) If applicable, contract seed beans, if the seed bean processor contract is executed on or before the acreage reporting date; and

(3) That are not (unless allowed by the Special Provisions or by written agreement):

(i) Interplanted with another crop; or

(ii) Planted into an established grass or legume.

(b) For contract seed beans only:

(1) An instrument in the form of a ''lease'' under which you retain control of the acreage on which the insured crop is grown and that provides for delivery of the crop under substantially the same terms as a seed bean processor contract may be treated as a contract under which you have an insurable interest in the crop; and

(2) We will not insure any acreage of contract seed beans produced by a seed company.

(c) In addition to the types of dry beans designated in the Special Provisions, we will insure other types if:

(1) The type you intend to plant has been demonstrated to be adapted to the area. Evidence of adaptability must include:

(i) Results of test plots for 2 years and recommendations by a university or seed company; or

(ii) Two years of production reports that indicate your experience producing the type in your production area;

(2) You submit on or before the sales closing date your production reports and prices received, or the test plot results, and evidence of market potential, including the price buyers are willing to pay for the type; and

(3) Both parties (you and us) enter into a written agreement allowing insurance on the type in accordance with section 18 of the Basic Provisions.

(d) Any acreage of beans that is destroyed and replanted to a different insurable type of beans will be considered insured acreage in accordance with section 11.

8. Insurable Acreage

In addition to the provisions of section 9 (Insurable Acreage) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8):

(a) We will not insure any acreage that does not meet the rotation requirements contained in the Special Provisions; or

(b) Any acreage of the insured crop damaged before the final planting date, to the extent that the majority of growers in the area would normally not further care for the crop, must be replanted unless we agree that replanting is not practical. We will not require you to replant if it is not practical to replant to the same type of beans as originally planted.

9. Insurance Period

In accordance with the provisions of section 11 (Insurance Period) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), the calendar date for the end of the insurance period is the date immediately following planting as follows:

(a) October 15 in Oklahoma, New Mexico, and Texas;

(b) November 15 in California; and

(c) October 31 in all other States.

10. Causes of Loss

In accordance with the provisions of section 12 (Causes of Loss) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), insurance is provided only against the following causes of loss that occur during the insurance period:

(a) Adverse weather conditions;

(b) Fire;

(c) Insects, but not damage due to insufficient or improper application of pest control measures;

(d) Plant disease, but not damage due to insufficient or improper application of disease control measures;

(e) Wildlife;

(f) Earthquake;

(g) Volcanic eruption; or

(h) Failure of the irrigation water supply, if caused by an insured peril that occurs during the insurance period.

11. Replanting Payments

(a) In accordance with section 13 (Replanting Payment) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), a replanting payment is allowed if the bean crop is damaged by an insurable cause of loss to the extent that the remaining stand will not produce at least 90 percent of the production guarantee for the acreage and it is practical to replant.

(b) The maximum amount of the replanting payment per acre will be the lesser of 10 percent of the production guarantee for the type to be replanted or 120 pounds multiplied by your price election for the type to be replanted and by your insured share.

(c) When beans are replanted using a practice that is uninsurable as an original planting, the liability for the unit will be reduced by the amount of the replanting payment. The premium amount will not be reduced.

(d) The guarantee and premium for acreage replanted to a different insurable type will be based on the replanted type and will be calculated in accordance with sections 3 (Insurance Guarantees, Coverage Levels, and Prices for Determining Indemnities) and 7 (Annual Premium) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8) and section 3 of these Crop Provisions.

12. Duties in the Event of Damage or Loss

In accordance with the requirements of section 14 (Duties in the Event of Damage or Loss) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), representative samples of the unharvested crop must be at least 10 feet wide and extend the entire length of each field in the unit. The samples must not be harvested or destroyed until the earlier of our inspection or 15 days after harvest of the balance of the unit is completed.

13. Settlement of Claim

(a) We will determine your loss on a unit basis. In the event you are unable to provide separate acceptable production records:

(1) For any optional units, we will combine all optional units for which such production records were not provided; or

(2) For any basic units, we will allocate any commingled production to such units in proportion to our liability on the harvested acreage for the unit.

(b) In the event of loss or damage to your bean crop covered by this policy, we will settle your claim by:

(1) Multiplying the insured acreage of each dry bean type by its respective production guarantee;

(2) Multiplying each result in section 13(b)(1) by the respective price election for each insured type;

(3) Totaling the results in section 13(b)(2);

(4) Multiplying the insured acreage of each contract seed bean type by its respective production guarantee;

(5) Multiplying each result in section 13(b)(4) by the applicable base price;

(6) Multiplying each result in section 13(b)(5) by your selected price election percentage;

(7) Totaling the results in section 13(b)(6);

(8) Totaling the results in section 13(b)(3) and section 13(b)(6);

(9) Multiplying the total production to be counted of each dry bean type if applicable, (see section 13(d)) by the respective price election;

(10) Totaling the value of all contract seed bean production (see section 13(c));

(11) Totaling the results in section 13(b)(9) and section 13(b)(10);

(12) Subtracting the total in section 13(b)(11) from the total in section 13(b)(8); and

(13) Multiplying the result by your share.

(c) The value of contract seed bean production to count for each type in the unit will be determined as follows:

(1) For production meeting the minimum quality requirements contained in the seed bean processor contract and for production that does not meet such requirements due to uninsured causes:

(i) Multiplying the actual value or base price per pound, whichever is greater, by the price election percentage you selected; and

(ii) Multiplying the result by the number of pounds of such production.

(2) For production not meeting the minimum quality requirements contained in the seed bean processor contract due to insurable causes:

(i) Multiplying the actual value by the price election percentage you selected; and

(ii) Multiplying the result by the number of pounds of such production.

(d) The total bean production to count (in pounds) from all insurable acreage on the unit will include:

(1) All appraised production as follows:

(i) Not less than the production guarantee per acre for acreage:

(A) That is abandoned;

(B) That is put to another use without our consent;

(C) That is damaged solely by uninsured causes; or

(D) For which you fail to provide production records that are acceptable to us;

(ii) Production lost due to uninsured causes;

(iii) Unharvested production (mature unharvested production of dry beans may be adjusted for quality deficiencies and excess moisture in accordance with section 13(e)); and

(iv) Potential production on insured acreage that you intend to put to another use or abandon, if you and we agree on the appraised amount of production. Upon such agreement, the insurance period for that acreage will end when you put the acreage to another use or abandon the crop. If agreement on the appraised amount of production is not reached:

(A) If you do not elect to continue to care for the crop, we may give you consent to put the acreage to another use if you agree to leave intact, and provide sufficient care for, representative samples of the crop in locations acceptable to us (The amount of production to count for such acreage will be based on the harvested production or appraisals from the samples at the time harvest should have occurred. If you do not leave the required samples intact, or fail to

provide sufficient care for the samples, our appraisal made prior to giving you consent to put the acreage to another use will be used to determine the amount of production to count); or

(B) If you elect to continue to care for the crop, the amount of production to count for the acreage will be the harvested production, or our reappraisal if additional damage occurs and the crop is not harvested; and

(2) All harvested production from the insurable acreage.

(e) Mature dry bean production to count may be adjusted for excess moisture and quality deficiencies. If moisture adjustment is applicable, it will be made prior to any adjustment for quality. Adjustment for excess moisture and quality deficiencies will not be applicable to contract seed beans.

(1) Production will be reduced by 0.12 percent for each 0.1 percentage point of moisture in excess of 18 percent. We may obtain samples of the production to determine the moisture content.

(2) Production will be eligible for quality adjustment if:

(i) A pick is designated in the Special Provisions and the pick of the damaged production exceeds this designation; or

(ii) A pick is not designated in the Special Provisions and deficiencies in quality, in accordance with the United States Standards for Beans, result in dry beans not meeting the grade requirements for U.S. No. 2 (grades U.S. No. 3 or worse) because the beans are damaged or badly damaged; or

(iii) Substances or conditions are present that are identified by the Food and Drug Administration or other public health organizations of the United States as being injurious to human or animal health.

(3) Quality will be a factor in determining your loss only if:

(i) The deficiencies, substances, or conditions resulted from a cause of loss against which insurance is provided under these crop provisions and which occurs within the insurance period;

(ii) The deficiencies, substances, or conditions result in a net price for the damaged production that is less than the local market price;

(iii) All determinations of these deficiencies, substances, or conditions are made using samples of the production obtained by us or by a disinterested third party approved by us; and

(iv) The samples are analyzed by a grader licensed to grade dry beans under the authority of the United States Agricultural Marketing Act or the United States Warehouse Act with regard to deficiencies in quality, or by a laboratory approved by us with regard to substances or conditions injurious to human or animal health. (Test weight for quality adjustment purposes may be determined by our loss adjuster.)

(4) Dry bean production that is eligible for quality adjustment, as specified in sections 13(e) (2) and (3), will be reduced:

(i) If a conversion factor is designated by the Special Provisions, by multiplying the number of pounds of eligible production by the conversion factor designated in the Special Provisions for the applicable grade or pick; or

(ii) If a conversion factor is not designated by the Special Provisions as follows:

(A) The market price of the qualifying damaged production and the local market price will be determined on the earlier of the date such quality adjusted production is sold or the date of final inspection for the unit. If a local market price is not available for the insured crop year, the current years' maximum price election available for the applicable type will be used. The price for the qualifying damaged production will be the market price for the local area to the extent feasible. We may obtain prices from any buyer of our choice. If we obtain prices from one or more buyers located outside your local market area, we will reduce such prices by the additional costs required to deliver the dry beans to those buyers. Discounts used to establish the net price of the damaged production will be limited to those that are usual, customary, and reasonable. The price of the damaged production will not be reduced for:

(*1*) Moisture content;

(*2*) Damage due to uninsured causes; or

(*3*) Drying, handling, processing, including trading tare for grade to obtain a higher grade and price, or any other costs associated with normal harvesting, handling, and marketing of the dry beans; except, if the price of the damaged production can be increased by conditioning, we may reduce the price of the production after it has been conditioned by the cost of conditioning but not lower than the value of the production before conditioning;

(B) The value per pound of the damaged or conditioned production will be divided by the local market price to determine the quality adjustment factor; and

(C) The number of pounds remaining after any reduction due to excessive moisture (the moisture-adjusted gross pounds (if appropriate)) of the damaged or conditioned production will then be multiplied by the quality adjustment factor to determine the net production to count.

(f) Any production harvested from plants growing in the insured crop may be counted as production of the insured crop on a weight basis.

14. Prevented Planting

Your prevented planting coverage will be 60 percent of your production guarantee for timely planted acreage. If you have limited or additional levels of coverage, as specified

in 7 CFR part 400, subpart T, and pay an additional premium, you may increase your prevented planting coverage to a level specified in the actuarial documents.

[62 FR 6105, Feb. 11, 1997, as amended at 62 FR 63633, Dec. 2, 1997; 62 FR 65175, Dec. 10, 1997]

§457.151 Forage seeding crop insurance provisions.

The forage seeding crop insurance provisions for the 1999 and succeeding crop years are as follows:

FCIC Policies

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Federal Crop Insurance Corporation

Reinsured Policies

(Appropriate title for insurance provider)

Both FCIC and Reinsured Policies:

Forage Seeding Crop Provisions

If a conflict exists among the policy provisions, the order of priority is as follows: (1) The Catastrophic Risk Protection Endorsement, if applicable; (2) the Special Provisions; (3) these Crop Provisions; and (4) the Basic Provisions with (1) controlling (2), etc.

1. Definitions

Crop year—The period within which the planting is or normally would become established and shall be designated by the calendar year in which the planting is made for spring planted acreage and the next succeeding calendar year for fall planted acreage.

Fall planted—A forage crop seeded after June 30.

Forage—Planted perennial alfalfa, perennial red clover, perennial grasses, or a mixture thereof, or other species, as shown in the actuarial documents.

Good farming practices—The cultural practices generally in use in the county for the crop to make normal progress toward maturity and produce a normal stand, and are those recognized by the Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service as compatible with agronomic and weather conditions in the county.

Harvest—Severance of the forage plant from the land with the intention of using it as livestock feed. Grazing will not be considered harvested.

Normal stand—A population of live plants per square foot that meets the minimum required number of plants as shown in the Special Provisions.

Nurse Crop (companion crop)—A crop seeded into the same acreage as another crop, that is intended to be harvested separately, and that is planted to improve growing conditions for the crop with which it is grown.

Planted acreage—In addition to the provisions in section 1 of the Basic Provisions, land on which seed is initially spread onto the soil surface by any method and subsequently is mechanically incorporated into the soil in a timely manner and at the proper depth will be considered planted, unless otherwise provided by the Special Provisions, actuarial documents, or written agreement.

Replanting—Performing the cultural practices necessary to prepare the land for replacing of the forage seed and then replacing the forage seed in the insured acreage with the expectation of producing a normal stand. Replacing new seed into an existing damaged stand, which results in a reduced seeding rate from the original seeding rate, will not be considered replanting.

Spring planted—A forage crop seeded before July 1.

2. Unit Division

A basic unit, as defined in section 1 of the Basic Provisions, will also be divided into additional basic units by spring planted and fall planted acreage.

3. Amounts of Insurance

(a) In addition to the requirements of section 3 (Insurance Guarantees, Coverage Levels, and Prices for Determining Indemnities) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), you may only select one coverage level and the corresponding amount of insurance designated in the actuarial documents for the applicable type and practice for all the forage seeding in the county that is insured under this policy. The amount of insurance you choose for each type and practice must have the same percentage relationship to the maximum amount of insurance offered by us for each type and practice. For example, if you choose 100 percent of the maximum amount of insurance for a specific type and practice, you must also choose 100 percent of the maximum amount of insurance for all other types and practices.

(b) The production reporting requirements contained in section 3 (Insurance Guarantees, Coverage Levels, and Prices for Determining Indemnities) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), do not apply to forage seeding.

4. Contract Changes

In accordance with section 4 (Contract Changes) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), the contract change date is November 30 preceding the cancellation date for counties with a March 15 cancellation date and April 30 preceding the cancellation date for all other counties.

5. Cancellation and Termination Dates

In accordance with section 2 (Life of Policy, Cancellation, and Termination) of the

Basic Provisions (§457.8), the cancellation and termination dates are:

State and County	Cancellation and termination dates
Nevada, New Hampshire, New York, Pennsylvania, Vermont.	July 31.
All other states	March 15.

6. Insured Crop

In accordance with section 8 (Insured Crop) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), the crop insured will be all the forage in the county for which a premium rate is provided by the actuarial documents:

(a) In which you have a share;

(b) That is planted during the current crop year, or replanted the calendar year following planting, to establish a normal stand of forage intended for harvest as livestock feed;

(c) That is not grown with the intent to be grazed, or not grazed at any time during the insurance period; and

(d) That is not interplanted with another crop, except nurse crops, unless allowed by the Special Provisions or by written agreement.

7. Insurable Acreage

In addition to the provisions of section 9 (Insurable Acreage) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), any acreage of the insured crop damaged before the final planting date, to the extent that such acreage has less than a normal stand, must be replanted unless we agree that it is not practical to replant.

8. Insurance Period

In lieu of the provisions of section 11 (Insurance Period) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8) regarding when insurance ends, forage seeding insurance will end at the earliest of:

(a) Total destruction of the insured crop on the unit;

(b) The initial harvest of the unit, if a late harvest date is not listed in the Special Provisions;

(c) The first harvest after the late harvest date, if a late harvest date is specified in the Special Provisions. You may harvest the crop as often as practical in accordance with good farming practices on or before the late harvest date.

(d) Final adjustment of a loss on a unit;

(e) Abandonment of the insured crop;

(f) The date grazing commences on the insured crop; or

(g) May 21 of the calendar year following seeding for spring-planted forage; or October 15 of the calendar year following seeding for fall-planted forage.

9. Causes of Loss

In accordance with the provisions of section 12 (Causes of Loss) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), insurance is provided only against the following causes that result in loss of, or failure to establish, a stand of forage that occur during the insurance period:

(a) Adverse weather conditions;

(b) Fire;

(c) Insects, but not damage due to insufficient or improper application of pest control measures;

(d) Plant disease, but not damage due to insufficient or improper application of disease control measures;

(e) Wildlife;

(f) Earthquake;

(g) Volcanic eruption; or

(h) Failure of the irrigation water supply, if caused by an insured peril that occurs during the insurance period.

10. Replanting Payment

In lieu of the provisions contained in section 13 (Replanting Payment) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8):

(a) A replanting payment is allowed only in counties for which the Special Provisions designate both fall and spring final planting dates if:

(1) The insured fall planted acreage is damaged by an insurable cause of loss to the extent that less than 75 percent of a normal stand remains;

(2) It is practical to replant;

(3) We give written consent to replant; and

(4) Such acreage is replanted the following spring by the spring final planting date.

(b) The amount of the replanting payment will be equal to 50 percent of the amount of the liability determined in accordance with section 12(a).

(c) No replanting payment will be made on acreage for which one replanting payment has been allowed.

(d) If the information reported by you on the acreage report results in a lower premium than the actual premium determined to be due based on the acreage, share, practice, or type determined actually to have existed, the replanting payment will be reduced proportionately.

11. Duties in the Event of Damage or Loss

(a) In accordance with the requirements of section 14 (Duties in the Event of Damage or Loss) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), the representative samples of the crop must be at least 10 feet wide and extend the entire length of each field in the unit. The samples must not be harvested or destroyed until the earlier of our inspection or 15 days after tilling of the balance of the unit is completed.

(b) In addition to the requirements of section 14 (Duties in the Event of Damage or Loss) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), you

must give us written notice if, during the period before destroying the crop on any fall planted acreage that is damaged, you decide to replant the acreage by the spring final planting date.

12. Settlement of Claim

(a) In the event of loss or damage covered by this policy, we will settle your claim on any unit by:

(1) Multiplying the insured acreage of each type and practice by the amount of insurance for the applicable type and practice;

(2) Totaling the results in section 12(a)(1);

(3) Multiplying the total of the acres with an established stand plus 10 percent of the planted acres for the insured acreage of each type and practice in the unit by the amount of insurance for the applicable type and practice;

(4) Totaling the results in section 12(a)(3);

(5) Subtracting the result in section 12(a)(4) from the result in section 12(a)(2); and

(6) Multiplying the result in section 12(a)(5) by your share.

(b) The acres with an established stand will include:

(1) Acreage that has at least 75 percent of a normal stand;

(2) Acreage abandoned or put to another use without our prior written consent;

(3) Acreage damaged solely by an uninsured cause; or

(4) Acreage that is harvested and not reseeded.

(c) The amount of indemnity on any spring planted acreage determined in accordance with section 12(a) will be reduced 50 percent if the stand is less than 75 percent but more than 55 percent of a normal stand.

13. Late and Prevented Planting

The late and prevented planting provisions of the Basic Provisions are not applicable.

[62 FR 13291, Mar. 20, 1997, as amended at 62 FR 65175, Dec. 10, 1997]

EDITORIAL NOTE: At 62 FR 65175, Dec. 10, 1997, §457.151 was amended in section 1 by revising the definition ''Sales closing date'', however, this definition was not included when this section was added at 62 FR 13291, Mar. 20, 1997.

§457.152 Hybrid seed corn crop insurance provisions.

The Hybrid Seed Corn Crop Insurance Provisions for the 1998 and succeeding crop years are as follows:

FCIC Policies

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Federal Crop Insurance Corporation

Reinsured Policies

(Appropriate title for insurance provider)

Both FCIC and Reinsured policies

Hybrid Seed Corn Crop Provisions

If a conflict exists among the policy provisions, the order of priority is as follows: (1) The Catastrophic Risk Protection Endorsement, if applicable; (2) the Special Provisions; (3) these Crop Provisions; and (4) the Basic Provisions, (§457.8) with (1) controlling (2), etc.

1. Definitions

Adjusted yield. An amount determined by multiplying the county yield by the coverage level factor.

Amount of insurance per acre. A dollar amount determined by multiplying the adjusted yield by the price election you select and subtracting any minimum guaranteed payment, not to exceed the total compensation specified in the hybrid seed corn processor contract. If your hybrid seed corn processor contract contains a minimum guaranteed payment that is stated in bushels, we will convert that value to dollars by multiplying it by the price election you selected.

Approved yield. In lieu of the definition contained in the Basic Provisions, an amount FCIC determines to be representative of the yield that the female parent plants are expected to produce when grown under a specific production practice. FCIC will establish the approved yield based upon records provided by the seed company and other information it deems appropriate.

Bushel. Fifty-six pounds avoirdupois of shelled corn, 70 pound avoirdupois of ear corn, or the number of pounds determined under the seed company's normal conversion chart when that chart is used to determine the approved yield and the claim for indemnity.

Certified seed test. A warm germination test performed on clean seed according to specifications of the ''Rules for Testing Seeds'' of the Association of Official Seed Analysts.

Commercial hybrid seed corn. The offspring produced by crossing a male and female parent plant, each having a different genetic character. This offspring is the product intended for use by an agricultural producer to produce a commercial field corn crop for grain.

County yield. An amount contained in the actuarial documents that is established by FCIC to represent the yield that a producer of hybrid seed corn would be expected to produce if the acreage had been planted to commercial field corn.

Coverage level factor. A factor contained in the Special Provisions to adjust the county yield for commercial field corn to reflect the higher value of hybrid seed corn.

Dollar value per bushel. An amount that determines the value of any seed production to count. It is determined by dividing the amount of insurance per acre by the result of multiplying the approved yield by the coverage level percentage, expressed as a decimal.

Female parent plants. Corn plants that are grown for the purpose of producing commercial hybrid seed corn and have had the stamens removed or are otherwise male sterile.

Field run. Commercial hybrid seed corn production before it has been dried, screened, or processed.

Good farming practices. In addition to the definition contained in the Basic Provisions, good farming practices include those practices required by the hybrid seed corn processor contract.

Harvest. Combining, threshing or picking ears from the female parent plants to obtain commercial hybrid seed corn.

Hybrid seed corn processor contract. An agreement executed between the hybrid seed corn crop producer and a seed company containing, at a minimum:

(a) The producer's promise to plant and grow male and female parent plants, and to deliver all commercial hybrid seed corn produced from such plants to the seed company;

(b) The seed company's promise to purchase the commercial hybrid seed corn produced by the producer; and

(c) Either a fixed price per unit of measure (bushels, hundredweight, etc.) of the commercial hybrid seed corn or a formula to determine the value of such seed. Any formula for establishing the value must be based on data provided by a public third party that establishes or provides pricing information to the general public, based on prices paid in the open market (*e.g.*, commodity futures exchanges), to be acceptable for the purpose of this policy.

Inadequate germination. Germination of less than 80 percent of the commercial hybrid seed corn as determined by using a certified seed test.

Insurable interest. Your share of the financial loss that occurs in the event seed production is damaged by a cause of loss specified in section 10.

Local market price. The cash price offered by buyers for any production from the female parent plants that is not considered commercial hybrid seed corn under the terms of this policy.

Male parent plants. Corn plants grown for the purpose of pollinating female parent plants.

Minimum guaranteed payment. A minimum amount (usually stated in dollars or bushels) specified in your hybrid seed corn processor contract that will be paid or credited to you by the seed company regardless of the quantity of seed produced.

Non-seed production. Production that does not qualify as seed production because of inadequate germination.

Planted acreage. In addition to the definition contained in the Basic Provisions, the insured crop must be planted in rows wide enough to permit mechanical cultivation, unless otherwise provided by the Special Provisions or by written agreement.

Planting pattern. The arrangement of the rows of the male and female parent plants in a field. An example of a planting pattern is four consecutive rows of female parent plants followed by two consecutive rows of male parent plants.

Practical to replant. In addition to the definition contained in the Basic Provisions, practical to replant applies to either the female or male parent plant. It will not be considered practical to replant unless production from the replanted acreage can be delivered under the terms of the hybrid seed corn processor contract, or the seed company agrees that it will accept the production from the replanted acreage.

Prevented planting. In addition to the definition contained in the Basic Provisions, prevented planting applies to the female and male parent plants. The male parent plants must be planted in accordance with the requirements of the hybrid seed corn processor contract to be considered planted.

Sample. For the purpose of the certified seed test, at least 3 pounds of randomly selected field run shelled corn for each variety of commercial hybrid seed corn grown on the unit.

Seed company. A business enterprise that possesses all licenses for marketing commercial hybrid seed corn required by the state in which it is domiciled or operates, and which possesses facilities with enough storage and drying capacity to accept and process the insured crop within a reasonable amount of time after harvest. If the seed company is the insured, it must also be a corporation.

Seed production. All seed produced by female parent plants with a germination rate of at least 80 percent as determined by a certified seed test.

Shelled corn. Kernels that have been removed from the cob.

Variety. The name, number or code assigned to a specific genetic cross by the seed company or the Special Provisions for the insured crop in the county.

2. Unit Division

For any processor contract that stipulates the amount of production to be delivered:

(a) In lieu of the definition of ''basic unit'' contained in the Basic Provisions, a basic unit will consist of all acreage planted to the

insured crop in the county that will be used to fulfill a hybrid seed corn processor contract;

(b) There will be no more than one basic unit for all production contracted with each processor contract;

(c) In accordance with section 12, all production from any basic unit in excess of the amount under contract will be included as production to count if such production is applied to any other basic unit for which the contracted amount has not been fulfilled; and

(d) Optional units will not be established.

3. Insurance Guarantees, Coverage Levels, and Prices for Determining Indemnities

(a) In addition to the requirements of section 3 of the Basic Provisions, you may select only one price election for all the hybrid seed corn in the county insured under this policy unless the Special Provisions provide different price elections by variety, in which case you may select one price election for each hybrid seed corn variety designated in the Special Provisions. The price election you choose for each variety must have the same percentage relationship to the maximum price offered by us for each variety. For example, if you choose 100 percent of the maximum price election for one specific variety, you must also choose 100 percent of the maximum price election for all other varieties.

(b) The production reporting requirements contained in section 3 of the Basic Provisions are not applicable to this contract.

4. Contract Changes

In accordance with section 4 of the Basic Provisions, the contract change date is November 30 preceding the cancellation date.

5. Cancellation and Termination Dates

In accordance with section 2 of the Basic Provisions, the cancellation and termination dates are March 15.

6. Report of Acreage

In addition to the requirements of section 6 of the Basic Provisions, you must:

(a) Report by type and variety, the location and insurable acreage of the insured crop;

(b) Report any acreage that is uninsured, including that portion of the total acreage occupied by male parent plants; and

(c) Certify that you have a hybrid seed corn processor contract and report the amount, if any, of any minimum guaranteed payment.

7. Insured Crop

(a) In accordance with section 8 of the Basic Provisions, the crop insured will be all the female parent plants in the county for which a premium rate is provided by the actuarial documents:

(1) In which you have a share;

(2) That are grown under a hybrid seed corn processor contract executed before the acreage reporting date;

(3) That are planted for harvest as commercial hybrid seed corn in accordance with the requirements of the hybrid seed corn processor contract and the production management practices of the seed company; and

(4) That are not (unless allowed by the Special Provisions or by written agreement):

(i) Planted with a mixture of female and male parent seed in the same row;

(ii) Planted for any purpose other than for commercial hybrid seed corn;

(iii) Interplanted with another crop; or

(iv) Planted into an established grass or legume.

(b) An instrument in the form of a ''lease'' under which you retain control of the acreage on which the insured crop is grown and that provides for delivery of the crop under substantially the same terms as a hybrid seed corn processor contract will be treated as a contract under which you have an insurable interest in the crop.

(c) A commercial hybrid seed corn producer who is also a seed company may be able to insure the hybrid seed corn crop if the following requirements are met:

(1) The seed company has an insurable interest in the hybrid seed corn crop;

(2) Prior to the sales closing date, the Board of Directors of the seed company has executed and adopted a corporate resolution that contains the same terms as a hybrid seed corn processor contract. This corporate resolution will be considered a contract under this policy;

(3) Sales records for at least the previous years' seed production must be provided to confirm that the seed company has produced and sold seed. If such records are not available, the crop may be insured under the Coarse Grains Crop Provisions with a written agreement; and

(4) Our inspection reveals that the storage and drying facilities satisfy the definition of a seed company.

(d) Any of the insured crop that is under contract with different seed companies may be insured under separate policies with different insurance providers provided all acreage of the insured crop in the county is insured. If you elect to insure the insured crop with different insurance providers, you agree to pay separate administrative fees for each insurance policy.

8. Insurable Acreage

In addition to the provisions of section 9 of the Basic Provisions, we will not insure any acreage of the insured crop:

(a) Planted and occupied exclusively by male parent plants;

(b) Not in compliance with the rotation requirements contained in the Special Provisions or, if applicable, required by the hybrid seed corn processor contract; or

(c) If either the female or male parent plants are damaged before the final planting date and we determine that the insured crop is practical to replant but it is not replanted.

9. Insurance Period

(a) In addition to the provisions of section 11 of the Basic Provisions, insurance attaches upon completion of planting of:

(1) The female parent plant seed on or before the final planting date designated in the Special Provisions, except as allowed in section 16 of the Basic Provisions; and

(2) The male parent plant seed.

(b) In accordance with the provisions of section 11 of the Basic Provisions, the calendar date for the end of the insurance period is the October 31 immediately following planting.

10. Causes of Loss

(a) In accordance with the provisions of section 12 of the Basic Provisions, insurance is provided only against the following causes of loss that occur within the insurance period:

(1) Adverse weather conditions;

(2) Fire;

(3) Insects, but not damage due to insufficient or improper application of pest control measures;

(4) Plant disease, but not damage due to insufficient or improper application of disease control measures;

(5) Wildlife;

(6) Earthquake;

(7) Volcanic eruption; or

(8) Failure of the irrigation water supply, if due to a cause of loss contained in section 10(a) (1) through (7) that occurs during the insurance period.

(b) In addition to the causes of loss excluded by section 12 of the Basic Provisions, we will not insure against any loss of production due to:

(1) The use of unadapted, incompatible, or genetically deficient male or female parent plant seed;

(2) Frost or freeze after the date established by the Special Provisions;

(3) Failure to follow the requirements stated in the hybrid seed corn processor contract and production management practices of the seed company;

(4) Inadequate germination, even if resulting from an insured cause of loss, unless you have provided adequate notice as required by section 11(b)(1); or

(5) Failure to plant the male parent plant seed at a time or in a manner sufficient to assure adequate pollination of the female parent plants, unless you are prevented from planting the male parent plant seed by an insured cause of loss.

11. Duties In The Event of Damage or Loss

(a) In accordance with the requirements of section 14 of the Basic Provisions, you must leave representative samples of at least one complete planting pattern of the female and male parent plant rows that extend the entire length of each field in the unit. If you are going to destroy any acreage of the insured crop that will not be harvested, the samples must not be destroyed until after our inspection.

(b) In addition to the requirements of section 14 of the Basic Provisions:

(1) You must give us notice of probable loss at least 15 days before the beginning of harvest if you anticipate inadequate germination on any unit; and

(2) You must provide a completed copy of your hybrid seed corn processor contract unless we have determined it has already been provided by the seed company, and the seed company certifies that such contract is used for all its growers without any waivers or amendments.

12. Settlement of Claim

(a) We will determine your loss on a unit basis. In the event you are unable to provide separate acceptable production records:

(1) For any optional units, we will combine all optional units for which such production records were not provided; or

(2) For any basic units, we will allocate any commingled production to such units in proportion to our liability on the harvested acreage for the units.

(b) You will not receive an indemnity payment on a unit if the seed company refuses to provide us with records we require to determine the dollar value per bushel of production for each variety.

(c) In the event of loss or damage covered by this policy, we will settle your claim on any unit by:

(1) Multiplying the insured acreage by its respective amount of insurance per acre, by type and variety if applicable;

(2) Totaling the results of section 12(c)(1) if there are more than one type or variety;

(3) Multiplying the total seed production to count (see section 12(d)) for each type and variety of commercial hybrid seed corn by the applicable dollar value per bushel for that type or variety;

(4) Multiplying the total non-seed production to count (see section 12(e)) for each type and variety by the applicable local market price determined on the earlier of the date the non-seed production is sold or the date of final inspection;

(5) Totaling the results of sections 12(c)(3) and 12(c)(4) by type and variety;

(6) Subtracting the result of section 12(c)(5) from the result of section 12(c)(1) if there is only one type or variety, or subtracting the result of 12(c)(5) from the result of section 12(c)(2) if there are more than one type or variety; and

(7) Multiplying the result of section 12(c)(6) by your share. For example:

You have a 100 percent share in 50 acres insured for the development of variety ''A'' hybrid seed corn in the unit, with an amount of insurance per acre guarantee of $340 (county yield of 160 bushels times a coverage level factor of .867 for the 65 percent coverage level, times a price election of $2.45 per bushel, minus the minimum guaranteed payment of zero). Your seed production was 1,400 bushels and the dollar value per bushel was $9.80. Your non-seed production was 100 bushels with a local market value of $2.00 per bushel. Your indemnity would be calculated as follows:

(1) 50 acres×$340=$17,000 amount of insurance guarantee;

(3) 1,400 bushels×$9.80=$13,720 value of seed production;

(4) 100 bushel of non-seed×$2.00=$200 of non-seed production;

(5) $13,720+$200=$13,920;

(6) $17,000−$13,920=$3,080; and

(7) $3,080×100 percent share=$3,080 indemnity payment.

You also have a 100 percent share in 50 acres insured for the development of variety ''B'' hybrid seed corn in the unit, with an amount of insurance per acre guarantee of $297 (county yield of 140 bushels times a coverage level factor of .867 for the 65 percent coverage level, times a price election of $2.45 per bushel, minus the minimum guaranteed payment of zero). You harvested 1,200 bushels and the dollar value per bushel for the harvested amount was $8.56. You also harvested 200 bushels of non-seed with a market value of $2.00 per bushel. Your indemnity would be calculated as follows:

(1) 50 acres×$340=$17,000 amount of insurance guarantee for type ''A'' and 50 acres×$297=$14,850 amount of insurance guarantee for type ''B'';

(2) $17,000+$14,850=$31,850 amount of insurance guarantee;

(3) 1,400 bushels×$9.80=$13,720 value of seed production for type ''A'' and 1,200 bushels×$8.56=$10,272 value of seed production for type ''B'';

(4) 100 bushels of non-seed×$2.00=$200 of non-seed production for type ''A'' and 200 bushels of non-seed×$2.00=$400 of non-seed production for type ''B'';

(5) $13,720+$200+$10,272+$400=$24,592 value of production to count;

(6) $31,850−$24,592=$7,258; and

(7) $7,258×100 percent share=$7,258 indemnity payment.

(d) Production to be counted as seed production will include:

(1) All appraised production as follows:

(i) Not less than the amount of insurance per acre for acreage:

(A) That is abandoned;

(B) Put to another use without our consent;

(C) That is damaged solely by uninsured causes; or

(D) For which you fail to provide acceptable production records;

(ii) Production lost due to uninsured causes;

(iii) Mature unharvested production with a germination rate of at least 80 percent of the commercial hybrid seed corn as determined by a certified seed test. Any such production may be adjusted in accordance with section 12(f);

(iv) Immature appraised production;

(v) Potential production on insured acreage that you intend to put to another use or abandon, if you and we agree on the appraised amount of production. Upon such agreement, the insurance period for that acreage will end when you put the acreage to another use or abandon the crop. If agreement on the appraised amount of production is not reached:

(A) If you do not elect to continue to care for the crop, we may give you consent to put the acreage to another use if you agree to leave intact, and provide sufficient care for, representative samples of the crop in locations acceptable to us (The amount of production to count for such acreage will be based on the harvested production or appraisals from the samples at the time harvest should have occurred. If you do not leave the required samples intact, or fail to provide sufficient care for the samples, our appraisal made prior to giving you consent to put the acreage to another use will be used to determine the amount of production to count); or

(B) If you elect to continue to care for the crop, the amount of production to count for the acreage will be the harvested production, or our reappraisal if additional damage occurs and the crop is not harvested; and

(2) Harvested production that you deliver as commercial hybrid seed corn to the seed company stated in your hybrid seed corn processor contract, regardless of quality, unless the production has inadequate germination.

(e) Production to be counted as non-seed production will include all harvested or mature appraised production that does not qualify as seed production to count as specified in section 12(d). Any such production may be adjusted in accordance with section 12(f).

(f) For the purpose of determining the quantity of mature production:

(1) Shelled commercial hybrid seed corn will be:

(i) Increased 0.12 percent for each 0.1 percentage point of moisture below 15 percent; or

(ii) Decreased 0.12 percent for each 0.1 percentage point of moisture in excess of 15 percent.

(2) The weight of ear corn required to equal one bushel of shelled seed corn will be increased 1.5 pounds for each full percentage point of moisture in excess of 14 percent, and any portion of a percentage point will be disregarded. The moisture content of ear corn will be determined from a shelled sample of the ear corn.

(3) When records of commercial hybrid seed corn production provided by the seed company have been adjusted to a shelled corn basis of 15.0 percent moisture and 56 pound avoirdupois bushels, sections 12(f)(1) and (2) above will not apply to harvested production. In such cases, records of the seed company will be used to determine the amount of production to count, provided that the moisture and weight of such production are calculated on the same basis as that used to determine the approved yield.

13. Prevented Planting

Your prevented planting coverage will be 50 percent of your amount of insurance for timely planted acreage. If you have limited or additional levels of coverage as specified in 7 CFR part 400, subpart T, and pay an additional premium, you may increase your prevented planting coverage to a level specified in the actuarial documents.

[62 FR 65350, Dec. 12, 1997; 62 FR 67117, Dec. 23, 1997]

§ 457.153 Peach crop insurance provisions.

The Peach Crop Insurance Provisions for the 1999 and succeeding crop years are as follows:

FCIC Policies

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Federal Crop Insurance Corporation

Reinsured policies:

(Appropriate title for insurance provider)
Both FCIC and reinsured policies:

Peach Crop Provisions

If a conflict exists among the policy provisions, the order of priority is as follows: (1) The Catastrophic Risk Protection Endorsement, if applicable; (2) the Special Provisions; (3) these Crop Provisions; and (4) the Basic Provisions with (1) controlling (2), etc.

1. Definitions

Actual price per bushel for:

(a) Fresh peaches means the average price per bushel of U.S. Extra No. 1 ''2-inch'' peaches (if not available, the next larger size for which a price is available) determined from applicable prices reported by the Market News Service of the United States Department of Agriculture for seven consecutive marketing days, commencing with the day harvest of the variety begins. In the absence of FOB shipping point price from the Market News Service, the price per bushel of U.S. Extra No. 1 ''2-inch'' peaches will be the total of the price election and allowable costs for the undamaged peaches; and

(b) Processing peaches means the average price per bushel received from the processor for that applicable variety determined for seven consecutive marketing days, commencing with the day harvest of the variety begins.

Bearing tree. A tree in at least the 4th growing season after set out.

Bushel. Fifty pounds of ungraded peaches.

Direct marketing. Sale of the insured crop directly to consumers without the intervention of an intermediary such as a wholesaler, retailer, packer, processor, shipper or buyer. Examples of direct marketing include selling through an on-farm or roadside stand, farmer's market, or permitting the general public to enter the field for the purpose of picking all or a portion of the crop.

Harvest. The picking or removal of mature peaches from the trees either by hand or machine.

Interplanted. Acreage on which two or more crops are planted in any form of alternating or mixed pattern.

Loss in quality. When the crop is damaged to the extent that the producer does not receive the average price for U.S. Extra No. 1 peach.

Packing shed. A facility at which peaches are graded, packed and cooled in preparation for shipment to a wholesale market.

Set out. Transplanting the tree into the orchard.

2. Insurance Guarantees, Coverage Levels, and Prices for Determining Indemnities

In addition to the requirements of section 3 (Insurance Guarantees, Coverage Levels, and Prices for Determining Indemnities) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8):

(a) You may select only one price election for all the peaches in the county insured under this policy unless the Special Provisions provide different price elections by type, in which case you may select one price election for each peach type (fresh or processing) designated in the Special Provisions. The price elections you choose for each type must have the same percentage relationship to the maximum price offered by us for each type. For example, if you choose 100 percent of the maximum price election for one type,

you must choose 100 percent of the maximum price election for all other types.

(b) You must report, not later than the production reporting date designated in section 3 (Insurance Guarantees, Coverage Levels, and Prices for Determining Indemnities) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), by type if applicable:

(1) Any damage, removal of or addition of trees, or change in practices, or any other circumstance that may reduce the expected yield below the yield upon which the insurance guarantee is based, and the number of affected acres;

(2) The number of bearing and non-bearing trees on insurable and uninsurable acreage;

(3) The age of the trees, variety, type, and the planting pattern; and

(4) For the first year of insurance, acreage interplanted with another perennial crop, and anytime the planting pattern of such acreage is changed:

(i) The age of the crop that is interplanted with the peaches;

(ii) The variety, and type if applicable;

(iii) The planting pattern; and

(iv) Any other reasonable and pertinent information that we request in order to establish your approved yield.

We will adjust the yield used to establish your production guarantee as necessary, based on our estimate of the effect of interplanting a perennial crop; removal or addition of trees or varieties of trees; physical or structural tree damage; a change in practices or changes in tree population and density, and any other circumstance affecting the yield potential of the insured crop. If you fail to notify us of any circumstance that may affect your yields from previous levels, we will adjust your production guarantee as necessary at any time we become aware of the circumstance.

3. Contract Changes

In accordance with section 4 (Contract Changes) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), the contract change date is August 31 preceding the cancellation date.

4. Cancellation and Termination Dates

In accordance with section 2 (Life of Policy, Cancellation, and Termination) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), the cancellation and termination dates are November 20.

5. Insured Crop

In accordance with section 8 (Insured Crop) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), the crop insured will be all the peaches in the county for which a premium rate is provided by the actuarial documents:

(a) In which you have a share;

(b) That are grown on tree varieties that:

(1) Were commercially available when the trees were set out;

(2) Are a variety having a chilling hour requirement that is appropriate for the area;

(3) Are grown on a root stock that is adapted to the area.

(c) That the crop insured will be any of the types or varieties of peaches that are grown for the production of Fresh or Processing Peaches (except Processing Peaches excluded in California) on insured acreage and for which a guarantee and premium rate are provided by the Actuarial Table.

(d) That are grown in an orchard that, if inspected, is considered acceptable by us; and

(e) That has reached at least the fourth growing season after set out. However, we may agree in writing to insure acreage that has not reached this age if it has produced at least 100 bushels of peaches per acre.

6. Insurable Acreage

In lieu of the provisions in section 9 (Insurable Acreage) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), that prohibit insurance attaching to a crop planted with another crop, peaches interplanted with another perennial crop are insurable unless we inspect the acreage and determine that it does not meet the requirements contained in your policy.

7. Insurance Period

(a) In accordance with the provisions of section 11 (Insurance Period) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8):

(1) Coverage begins on November 21 of each crop year, except that for the year of application, if your application is received after November 11 but prior to November 21, insurance will attach on the 10th day after your properly completed application is received in our local office, unless we inspect the acreage during the 10-day period and determine that it does not meet insurability requirements. You must provide any information that we require for the crop to determine the condition of the orchard.

(2) The calendar date for the end of the insurance period for each crop year is September 30.

(b) In addition to the provisions of section 11 (Insurance Period) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8):

(1) If you acquire an insurable share in any insurable acreage after coverage begins but on or before the acreage reporting date for the crop year, and after an inspection we consider the acreage acceptable, insurance will be considered to have attached to such acreage on the calendar date for the beginning of the insurance period.

(2) If you relinquish your insurable interest on any acreage of peaches on or before the acreage reporting date for the crop year and

if the acreage was insured by you the previous crop year, insurance will not be considered to have attached, and no premium or indemnity will be due for such acreage for that crop year unless:

(i) A transfer of coverage and right to an indemnity, or a similar form approved by us, is completed by all affected parties;

(ii) We are notified by you or the transferee in writing of such transfer on or before the acreage reporting date; and

(iii) The transferee is eligible for crop insurance.

8. Causes of Loss

(a) In accordance with the provisions of section 12 (Causes of Loss) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), insurance is provided only against the following causes of loss that occur within the insurance period:

(1) Adverse weather conditions;

(2) Fire, unless weeds and other forms of undergrowth have not been controlled or pruning debris has not been removed from the orchard;

(3) Earthquake;

(4) Insects, but not damage due to insufficient or improper application of pest control measures;

(5) Plant disease, but not damage due to insufficient or improper application of disease control measures;

(6) Volcanic eruption;

(7) Wildlife, unless control measures have not been taken;

(8) An insufficient number of chilling hours to effectively break dormancy; or

(9) Failure of irrigation water supply, if caused by an insured peril that occurs during the insurance period.

(b) In addition to the causes of loss excluded in section 12 (Causes of Loss) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), we will not insure against damage or loss of production due to:

(1) Split pits, regardless of cause; or

(2) Inability to market the peaches for any reason other than actual physical damage from an insurable cause specified in this section. For example, we will not pay you an indemnity if you are unable to market due to quarantine, boycott, or refusal of any person to accept production.

9. Duties in the Event of Damage or Loss

In addition to the requirements of section 14 (Duties in the Event of Damage or Loss) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), and unless the insurance period has ended prior to each of the following events, the following will apply:

(a) You must notify us within three days of the date that harvest of the damaged variety should have started if the crop will not be harvested.

(b) You must notify us at least 15 days before any production from any unit will be sold by direct marketing unless you have records verifying that the direct market peaches were ''weighed and graded'' through a packing shed. Failure to give timely notice that production will be sold by direct marketing will result in an appraised amount of production to count not less than the production guarantee per acre if such failure results in our inability to make the required appraisal.

(c) If you previously gave notice in accordance with section 14 of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), and if you intend to claim an indemnity on any unit, you must notify us at least 15 days prior to the beginning of harvest of the damaged variety, so that we may inspect the damaged production. You must not sell or dispose of the damaged crop until after we have given you written consent to do so.

(d) If you fail to meet the requirements of this section and such failure results in our inability to inspect the damaged production, all such production will be considered undamaged and included as production to count.

10. Settlement of Claim

(a) We will determine your loss on a unit basis. In the event you are unable to provide separate acceptable production records:

(1) For any optional units, we will combine all optional units for which such production records were not provided; or

(2) For any basic units, we will allocate any commingled production to such units in proportion to our liability on the harvested acreage for the units.

(b) In the event of loss or damage covered by this policy, we will settle your claim by:

(1) Multiplying the insured acreage for each type, if applicable, by its respective production guarantee;

(2) Multiplying each result in section 10(b)(1) by the respective price election;

(3) Totaling the results in section 10(b)(2);

(4) Multiplying the total production to be counted by type, if applicable, (see subsection 10(c)) by the respective price election;

(5) Totaling the results in section 10(b)(4);

(6) Subtracting the total in section 10(b)(5) from the total in section 10(b)(3); and

(7) Multiplying the result in section 10(b)(6) by your share.

(c) The total production to count (in bushels) from all insurable acreage on the unit will include:

(1) All appraised production will be determined as follows:

(i) Not less than the production guarantee per acre for acreage:

(A) That is abandoned;

(B) From which production is sold by direct marketing if you fail to meet the requirements contained in section 9;

(C) That is damaged solely by uninsured causes; or

(D) For which you fail to provide production records that are acceptable to us;

(ii) Production lost due to uninsured causes;

(iii) Unharvested production;

(iv) Potential production on insured acreage that you intend to abandon or no longer care for, if you and we agree on the appraised amount of production. Upon such agreement, the insurance period for that acreage will end. If you do not agree with our appraisal, we may defer the claim only if you agree to continue to care for the crop. We will then make another appraisal when you notify us of further damage or that harvest is general in the area unless you harvested the crop, in which case we will use the harvested production. If you do not continue to adequately care for the crop, our appraisal made prior to deferring the claim will be used to determine the production to count; and

(v) Any appraised production on insured acreage will be considered production to count unless such production is exceeded by the actual harvested production.

(2) All harvested production from the insurable acreage.

(3) Mature marketable peach production may be reduced as a result of a loss in quality due to an insured cause of loss. The amount of production to count for such peaches will be determined as follows:

(i) Peaches grown for fresh use by:

(A) Dividing the value of the damaged peaches by the actual price for undamaged peaches; and

(B) Multiplying the result of section 10(c)(3)(i)(A) by the number of bushels of the eligible damaged peaches.

(ii) Peaches grown for processing by:

(A) Dividing the value of the damaged peaches by the actual price of undamaged peaches for processing; and

(B) Multiplying the result of section 10(c)(3)(ii)(A) by the number of bushels of the eligible damaged peaches.

(4) Peaches that cannot be marketed due to insurable causes will not be considered production to count.

11. Late and Prevented Planting

the late and prevented planting provisions of the Basic Provisions are not applicable.

[62 FR 39923, July 25, 1997, as amended at 62 FR 65176, Dec. 10, 1997]

§457.154 Processing sweet corn crop insurance provisions.

The Processing Sweet Corn Crop Insurance Provisions for the 1998 and succeeding crop years are as follows:

FCIC Policies

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Federal Crop Insurance Corporation

Reinsured Policies

(Appropriate title for insurance provider)

Both FCIC and reinsured policies:

Processing Sweet Corn Crop Provisions

If a conflict exists among the policy provisions, the order of priority is as follows: (1) The Catastrophic Risk Protection Endorsement, if applicable; (2) the Special Provisions; (3) these Crop Provisions; and (4) the Basic Provisions with (1) controlling (2), etc.

1. Definitions

Base contract price. The price stipulated on the processor contract without regard to discounts or incentives that may apply.

Bypassed acreage. Land on which production is ready for harvest but the processor elects not to accept such production so it is not harvested.

Good farming practices. The cultural practices generally in use in the county for the crop to make normal progress toward maturity and produce at least the yield used to determine the production guarantee and are those required by the sweet corn processor contract with the processing company, and recognized by the Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service as compatible with agronomic and weather conditions in the county.

Harvest. The removal of the ears from the stalks for the purpose of delivery to the processor.

Planted acreage. In addition to the definition contained in the Basic Provisions, sweet corn must initially be placed in rows far enough apart to permit mechanical cultivation. Acreage planted in any other manner will not be insurable unless otherwise provided by the Special Provisions or by written agreement.

Practical to replant. In lieu of the definition of Practical to replant contained in section 1 of the Basic Provisions, practical to replant is defined as our determination, after loss or damage to the insured crop, based on factors including, but not limited to, moisture availability, condition of the field, time to crop maturity, and marketing window, that replanting the insured crop will allow the crop to attain maturity prior to the calendar date for the end of the insurance period. It will not be considered practical to replant unless the replanted acreage can produce at least 75 percent of the approved yield, and the processor agrees in writing that it will accept the production from the replanted acreage.

Processor. Any business enterprise regularly engaged in canning or freezing processing sweet corn for human consumption, that possesses all licenses and permits for

processing sweet corn required by the state in which it operates, and that possesses facilities, or has contractual access to such facilities, with enough equipment to accept and process contracted processing sweet corn within a reasonable amount of time after harvest.

Processor contract. A written agreement between the producer and a processor, containing at a minimum:

(a) The producer's commitment to plant and grow sweet corn, and to deliver the sweet corn production to the processor;

(b) The processor's commitment to purchase all the production stated in the processor contract; and

(c) A base contract price.

Multiple contracts with the same processor that specify amounts of production will be considered as a single processor contract.

Ton. Two thousand (2,000) pounds avoirdupois.

Unhusked ear weight. Weight of the seed-bearing spike of sweet corn including the membranous or green outer envelope.

Usable tons. The quantity of sweet corn for which the producer is compensated or should have been compensated by the processor.

2. Unit Division

(a) For processor contracts that stipulate the amount of production to be delivered:

(1) In lieu of the definition contained in the Basic Provisions, a basic unit will consist of all acreage planted to the insured crop in the county that will be used to fulfill contracts with each processor;

(i) There will be no more than one basic unit for all production contracted with each processor contract;

(ii) In accordance with section 12, all production from any basic unit in excess of the amount under contract will be included as production to count if such production is applied to any other basic unit for which the contracted amount has not been fulfilled; and

(2) Provisions in the Basic Provisions that allow optional units by section, section equivalent, or FSA farm serial number and by irrigated and non-irrigated practices are not applicable.

(b) For any processor contract that stipulates the number of acres to be planted, the provisions contained in section 34 of the Basic Provisions will apply.

3. Insurance Guarantees, Coverage Levels, and Prices for Determining Indemnities

In addition to the requirements of section 3 of the Basic Provisions:

(a) You may select only one price election for all the processing sweet corn in the county insured under this policy unless the Special Provisions provide different price elections by type. The percentage of the maximum price elections you choose for one type will be applicable to all other types insured under this policy.

(b) The insurance guarantee per acre is expressed as tons of unhusked ear weight. Any other measured production will be converted to an unhusked ear weight equivalent.

(c) The appraised production from bypassed acreage that could have been accepted by the processor will be included when determining your approved yield.

(d) Acreage that is bypassed because it was damaged by an insurable cause of loss will be considered to have a zero yield when determining your approved yield.

4. Contract Changes

In accordance with section 4 of the Basic Provisions, the contract change date is November 30 preceding the cancellation date.

5. Cancellation and Termination Dates

In accordance with section 2 of the Basic Provisions, the cancellation and termination dates are March 15.

6. Report of Acreage

In addition to the provisions of section 6 of the Basic Provisions, you must provide a copy of all processor contracts to us on or before the acreage reporting date.

7. Insured Crop

(a) In accordance with section 8 of the Basic Provisions, the crop insured will be all the processing sweet corn in the county for which a premium rate is provided by the actuarial documents:

(1) In which you have a share;

(2) That is grown under, and in accordance with, the requirements of a processor contract executed on or before the acreage reporting date and not excluded from the processor contract at any time during the crop year; and

(3) That is not (unless allowed by the Special Provisions or by written agreement):

(i) Interplanted with another crop; or

(ii) Planted into an established grass or legume.

(b) You will be considered to have a share in the insured crop if, under the processor contract, you retain control of the acreage on which the sweet corn is grown, you are at risk of loss, and the processor contract provides for delivery of sweet corn under specified conditions and at a stipulated base contract price.

(c) A commercial sweet corn producer who is also a processor may establish an insurable interest if the following requirements are met:

(1) The producer must comply with these Crop Provisions;

(2) Prior to the sales closing date, the Board of Directors or officers of the processor must execute and adopt a resolution that contains the same terms as an acceptable processor contract. Such resolution will be considered a processor contract under this policy; and

(3) Our inspection reveals that the processing facilities comply with the definition of a processor contained in these Crop Provisions.

8. Insurable Acreage

In addition to the provisions of section 9 of the Basic Provisions:

(a) Any acreage of the insured crop that is damaged before the final planting date, to the extent that the majority of producers in the area would normally not further care for the crop, must be replanted unless we agree that it is not practical to replant; and

(b) We will not insure any acreage that does not meet the rotation requirements, if applicable, contained in the Special Provisions.

9. Insurance Period

In lieu of the provisions contained in section 11 of the Basic Provisions, regarding the end of the insurance period, insurance ceases at the earlier of:

(a) The date the sweet corn:

(1) Was destroyed;

(2) Should have been harvested but was not harvested;

(3) Was abandoned; or

(4) Was harvested;

(b) The date you harvest sufficient production to fulfill your processor contract if the processor contract stipulates a specific amount of production to be delivered;

(c) Final adjustment of a loss; or

(d) Unless otherwise agreed to in writing, the calendar date for the end of the insurance period in which the sweet corn would normally be harvested as follows:

(1) September 30 in Malheur County, Oregon, all Idaho counties, and all Iowa counties;

(2) October 20 in all other Oregon counties, and in all Washington counties; or

(3) September 20 in all other states.

10. Causes of Loss

In accordance with the provisions of section 12 of the Basic Provisions:

(a) Insurance is provided only against the following causes of loss that occur during the insurance period:

(1) Adverse weather conditions, including:

(i) Excessive moisture that prevents harvesting equipment from entering the field or that prevents the timely operation of harvesting equipment; and

(ii) Abnormally hot or cold temperatures that cause an unexpected number of acres over a large producing area to be ready for harvest at the same time, affecting the timely harvest of a large number of such acres or the processing of such production is beyond the capacity of the processor, either of which causes the acreage to be bypassed.

(2) Fire;

(3) Insects, but not damage due to insufficient or improper application of pest control measures;

(4) Plant disease, but not damage due to insufficient or improper application of disease control measures or as otherwise limited by the Special Provisions;

(5) Wildlife;

(6) Earthquake;

(7) Volcanic eruption; or

(8) Failure of the irrigation water supply, if due to a cause of loss listed in section 10(a)(1) through (7) that occurs during the insurance period.

(b) In addition to the causes of loss excluded in section 12 of the Basic Provisions, we will not insure any loss of production due to:

(1) Bypassed acreage because of:

(i) The breakdown or non-operation of equipment or facilities; or

(ii) The availability of a crop insurance payment. We may deny any indemnity immediately in such circumstance or, if an indemnity has been paid, require you to repay it to us with interest at any time acreage was bypassed due to the availability of a crop insurance payment; or

(2) Your failure to follow the requirements contained in the processor contract.

11. Duties In The Event of Damage or Loss

In addition to the requirements of section 14 of the Basic Provisions, you must give us notice:

(a) Not later than 48 hours after:

(1) Total destruction of the sweet corn on the unit; or

(2) Discontinuance of harvest on a unit on which unharvested production remains.

(b) Within 3 days after the date harvest should have started on any acreage that will not be harvested unless we have previously released the acreage. You must also provide acceptable documentation of the reason the acreage was bypassed. Failure to provide such documentation will result in our determination that the acreage was bypassed due to an uninsured cause of loss. If the crop will not be harvested and you wish to destroy the crop, you must leave representative samples of the unharvested crop for our inspection. The samples must be at least 10 feet wide and extend the entire length of each field in each unit. The samples must not be destroyed until the earlier of our inspection or 15 days after notice is given to us; and

(c) At least 15 days prior to the beginning of harvest if you intend to claim an indemnity on any unit, or immediately if damage

is discovered during the 15 day period or during harvest, so that we may inspect any damaged production. If you fail to notify us and such failure results in our inability to inspect the damaged production, we will consider all such production to be undamaged and include it as production to count. You are not required to delay harvest.

12. Settlement of Claim

(a) We will determine your loss on a unit basis. In the event you are unable to provide separate, acceptable production records:

(1) For any optional units, we will combine all optional units for which such production records were not provided; or

(2) For any basic units, we will allocate any commingled production to such units in proportion to our liability on the harvested acreage for the units.

(b) In the event of loss or damage covered by this policy, we will settle your claim by:

(1) Multiplying the insured acreage by its respective production guarantee, by type if applicable;

(2) Multiplying each result of section 12(b)(1) by the respective price election, by type if applicable;

(3) Totaling the results of section 12(b)(2) if there are more than one type;

(4) Multiplying the total production to count (see section 12(c)), for each type if applicable, by its respective price election;

(5) Totaling the results of section 12(b)(4) if there are more than one type;

(6) Subtracting the results of section 12(b)(4) from the results of section 12(b)(2) if there is only one type or subtracting the results of section 12(b)(5) from the result of section 12(b)(3) if there are more than one type; and

(7) Multiplying the result of section 12(b)(6) by your share.

For example:

You have a 100 percent share in 100 acres of type A processing sweet corn in the unit, with a guarantee of 3.0 tons per acre and a price election of $50.00 per ton. You are only able to harvest 200 tons. Your indemnity would be calculated as follows:

(1) 100 acres×3.0 tons=300 tons guarantee;
(2) 300 tons×$50.00 price election=$15,000.00 value of guarantee;
(4) 200 tons×$50.00 price election=$10,000.00 value of production to count;
(6) $15,000.00 − $10,000.00=$5,000.00 loss;
(7) $5,000.00×100 percent=$5,000.00 indemnity payment.

You also have a 100 percent share in 100 acres of type B processing sweet corn in the same unit, with a guarantee of 4.0 tons per acre and a price election of $45.00 per ton. You are only able to harvest 350 tons. Your total indemnity for both types A and B would be calculated as follows:

(1) 100 acres×3.0 tons=300 tons guarantee for type A, and
100 acres×4.0 tons=400 tons guarantee for type B;
(2) 300 tons×$50.00 price election=$15,000.00 value of guarantee for type A, and
400 tons×$45.00 price election=$18,000.00 value of guarantee for type B;
(3) $15,000.00 + $18,000.00=$33,000.00 total value of guarantee;
(4) 200 tons×$50.00 price election=$10,000.00 value of production to count for type A, and
350 tons×$45.00 price election=$15,750.00 value of production to count for type B;
(5) $10,000.00+$15,750.00=$25,750.00 total value of production to count;
(6) $33,000.00 − $25,750.00=$7,250.00 loss;
(7) $7,250.00 loss×100 percent=$7,250.00 indemnity payment.

(c) The total production to count, specified in tons of unhusked ear weight, from all insurable acreage on the unit will include:

(1) All appraised production as follows:

(i) Not less than the production guarantee for acreage:

(A) That is abandoned;

(B) That is put to another use without our consent;

(C) That is damaged solely by uninsured causes; or

(D) For which you fail to provide production records that are acceptable to us.

(ii) Production lost due to uninsured causes.

(iii) Production on acreage that is bypassed unless the acreage was bypassed due to an insured cause of loss which resulted in production which would not be acceptable under the terms of the processor contract.

(iv) Potential production on insured acreage that you intend to put to another use or abandon, if you and we agree on the appraised amount of production. Upon such agreement, the insurance period for that acreage will end when you put the acreage to another use or abandon the crop. If agreement on the appraised amount of production is not reached:

(A) If you do not elect to continue to care for the crop, we may give you consent to put the acreage to another use if you agree to leave intact, and provide sufficient care for, representative samples of the crop in locations acceptable to us (The amount of production to count for such acreage will be based on the harvested production or appraisals from the samples at the time harvest should have occurred. If you do not leave the required samples intact, or fail to provide sufficient care for the samples, our appraisal made prior to giving you consent to put the acreage to another use will be

used to determine the amount of production to count); or

(B) If you elect to continue to care for the crop, the amount of production to count for the acreage will be the harvested production, or our reappraisal if additional damage occurs and the crop is not harvested.

(2) All harvested processing sweet corn production from the insurable acreage. The amount of such production will be:

(i) The usable tons of processing sweet corn shown on the processor settlement sheet, if available; or

(ii) Determined by dividing the dollar amount paid, payable, or which should have been paid under the terms of the processor contract for the quantity of the sweet corn delivered to the processor by the base contract price per ton; and

(3) All harvested processing sweet corn production from any other insurable units that have been used to fulfill your processor contract for this unit.

The total production to count will be expressed as an unhusked ear weight. Any other measure of production will be converted to an unhusked ear weight equivalent.

13. Late Planting

A late planting period is not applicable to processing sweet corn unless allowed by the Special Provisions and you provide written approval from the processor by the acreage reporting date that it will accept the production from the late planted acres when it is expected to be ready for harvest.

14. Prevented Planting.

Your prevented planting coverage will be 40 percent of your production guarantee for timely planted acreage. If you have limited or additional levels of coverage, as specified in 7 CFR part 400, subpart T, and pay an additional premium, you may increase your prevented planting coverage to the levels specified in the actuarial documents.

[62 FR 65342, Dec. 12, 1997]

§457.155 Processing bean crop insurance provisions.

The Processing Bean Crop Insurance Provisions for the 1998 and succeeding crop years are as follows:

FCIC Policies

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Federal Crop Insurance Corporation

Reinsured Policies

(Appropriate title for insurance provider)

Both FCIC and reinsured policies:

Processing Bean Crop Provisions

If a conflict exists among the policy provisions, the order of priority is as follows: (1) The Catastrophic Risk Protection Endorsement, if applicable; (2) the Special Provisions; (3) these Crop Provisions; and (4) the Basic Provisions with (1) controlling (2), etc.

1. Definitions

Base contract price. The price stipulated in the processor contract for the grade factor or sieve size that is designated in the Special Provisions, if applicable, without regard to discounts or incentives that may apply.

Broker. A business enterprise that has all the licenses and permits required by the state in which it operates, and has a long term agreement in writing with a processor to purchase and deliver processing beans.

Bypassed acreage. Land on which production is ready for harvest but the processor elects not to accept such production so it is not harvested.

Good farming practices. The cultural practices generally in use in the county for the crop to make normal progress toward maturity and produce at least the yield used to determine the production guarantee and are those required by the bean processor contract with the processing company, and recognized by the Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service as compatible with agronomic and weather conditions in the county.

Harvest. The mechanical picking of bean pods from the vines.

Planted acreage—In addition to the definition contained in the Basic Provisions, beans must initially be placed in rows far enough apart to permit mechanical cultivation to be considered planted. Acreage planted in any other manner will not be insurable unless otherwise provided by the Special Provisions or by written agreement.

Practical to replant. In lieu of the definition of ''Practical to replant'' contained in section 1 of the Basic Provisions, practical to replant is defined as our determination, after loss or damage to the insured crop, based on factors including, but not limited to, moisture availability, condition of the field, time to crop maturity, and marketing window, that replanting the insured crop will allow the crop to attain maturity prior to the calendar date for the end of the insurance period. It will not be considered practical to replant unless the replanted acreage can produce at least 75 percent of the approved yield, and the processor agrees in writing that it will accept the production from the replanted acreage.

Processing beans. Lima, snap, or other bean types identified in the Special Provisions that are grown under a processor contract to be canned or frozen and sold for human consumption.

Processor. Any business enterprise regularly engaged in canning or freezing processing beans for human consumption, that

possesses all licenses and permits for processing beans required by the state in which it operates, and that possesses facilities, or has contractual access to such facilities, with enough equipment to accept and process the contracted beans within a reasonable amount of time after harvest.

Processor contract. A written agreement between the producer and a processor, or between the producer and a broker, containing at a minimum:

(a) The producer's commitment to plant and grow processing beans, and to deliver the bean production to the processor or broker;

(b) The processor's, or broker's, commitment to purchase all the production stated in the processor contract; and

(c) A base contract price.

Multiple contracts with the same processor that specify amounts of production will be considered as a single processor contract unless the contracts are for different types of processing beans.

Ton. Two thousand (2,000) pounds avoirdupois.

Type. A category of processing beans identified as a type in the Special Provisions.

2. Unit Division

(a) For any processor contract that stipulates the amount of production to be delivered:

(1) In lieu of the definition contained in the Basic Provisions, a basic unit will consist of all acreage planted to the insured crop in the county that will be used to fulfill contracts with each processor;

(i) There will be no more than one basic unit for all production contracted with each processor contract;

(ii) In accordance with section 12, all production from any basic unit in excess of the amount under contract will be included as production to count if such production is applied to any other basic unit for which the contracted amount has not been fulfilled; and

(2) Provisions in the Basic Provisions that allow optional units by section, section equivalent, or FSA farm serial number and by irrigated and non-irrigated practices are not applicable. Optional units will not be established.

(b) For any processor contract that stipulates the number of acres to be planted, in addition to or instead of, establishing optional units by section, section equivalent or FSA farm serial number, or irrigated and non-irrigated acreage, optional units may be established by type if acreage of one type does not continue into acreage of another type in the same rows or planting pattern.

3. Insurance Guarantees, Coverage Levels, and Prices for Determining Indemnities

In addition to the requirements of section 3 of the Basic Provisions:

(a) You may select only one price election for all the processing beans in the county insured under this policy unless the Special Provisions provide different price elections by type. The percentage of the maximum price elections you choose for one type will be applicable to all other types insured under this policy.

(b) The appraised production from bypassed acreage that could have been accepted by the processor will be included when determining your approved yield.

(c) Acreage that is bypassed because it was damaged by an insurable cause of loss will be considered to have a zero yield when determining your approved yield.

4. Contract Changes

In accordance with section 4 of the Basic Provisions, the contract change date is November 30 preceding the cancellation date.

5. Cancellation and Termination Dates

In accordance with section 2 of the Basic Provisions, the cancellation and termination dates are March 15.

6. Report of Acreage

In addition to the provisions of section 6 of the Basic Provisions, you must provide a copy of all processor contracts to us on or before the acreage reporting date.

7. Insured Crop

(a) In accordance with section 8 of the Basic Provisions, the crop insured will be all the processing beans in the county for which a premium rate is provided by the actuarial documents:

(1) In which you have a share;

(2) That are grown under, and in accordance with, the requirements of a processor contract executed on or before the acreage reporting date and are not excluded from the processor contract at any time during the crop year; and

(3) That are not (unless allowed by the Special Provisions or by written agreement):

(i) Interplanted with another crop; or

(ii) Planted into an established grass or legume.

(b) You will be considered to have a share in the insured crop if, under the processor contract, you retain control of the acreage on which the processing beans are grown, you are at risk of loss, and the processor contract provides for delivery of the processing beans under specified conditions and at a stipulated base contract price.

(c) A commercial processing bean producer who is also a processor or broker may establish an insurable interest if the following requirements are met:

(1) The producer must comply with these Crop Provisions;

(2) Prior to the sales closing date, the Board of Directors or officers of the processor or the broker must execute and adopt a resolution that contains the same terms as an acceptable processor contract. Such resolution will be considered a processor contract under this policy; and

(3) Our inspection reveals that the processing facilities comply with the definition of a processor contained in these Crop Provisions.

8. Insurable Acreage

In addition to the provisions of section 9 of the Basic Provisions:

(a) Any acreage of the insured crop that is damaged before the final planting date, to the extent that the majority of producers in the area would normally not further care for the crop, must be replanted unless we agree that it is not practical to replant; and

(b) We will not insure acreage that does not meet any rotation requirements, if applicable, contained in the Special Provisions.

9. Insurance Period

In lieu of the provisions contained in section 11 of the Basic Provisions, regarding the end of the insurance period, insurance ceases at the earlier of:

(a) The date the processing beans:

(1) Were destroyed;

(2) Should have been harvested but were not harvested;

(3) Were abandoned; or

(4) Were harvested;

(b) The date you harvest sufficient production to fulfill your processor contract if the processor contract stipulates a specific amount of production to be delivered;

(c) Final adjustment of a loss; or

(d) The date shown below for the end of the insurance period in the calendar year in which the processing beans would normally be harvested, unless otherwise agreed to in writing, as follows:

(1) October 30 for all processing beans in the state of Arkansas;

(2) October 15 for all processing beans in the states of Delaware, Maryland, and New Jersey;

(3) October 5 for all processing beans in the states of Idaho, Oregon, and Washington;

(4) September 30 for snap beans in the state of New York;

(5) September 20 for snap beans in all other states; or

(6) October 5 for lima beans in all other states.

10. Causes of Loss

In accordance with the provisions of section 12 of the Basic Provisions:

(a) Insurance is provided only against the following causes of loss that occur during the insurance period:

(1) Adverse weather conditions, including:

(i) Excessive moisture that prevents the harvesting equipment from entering the field or that prevents the timely operation of harvesting equipment; and

(ii) Abnormally hot or cold temperatures that cause an unexpected number of acres over a large producing area to be ready for harvest at the same time, affecting the timely harvest of a large number of such acres or the processing of such production is beyond the capacity of the processor, either of which causes the acreage to be bypassed.

(2) Fire;

(3) Insects, but not damage due to insufficient or improper application of pest control measures;

(4) Plant disease on acreage not planted to processing beans the previous crop year. (In certain instances, contained in the Special Provisions or in a written agreement, acreage planted to processing beans the previous year may be covered. Damage due to insufficient or improper application of disease control measures is not covered);

(5) Wildlife;

(6) Earthquake;

(7) Volcanic eruption; or

(8) Failure of the irrigation water supply, if due to a cause of loss contained in section 10 (a)(1) through (7) that occurs during the insurance period.

(b) In addition to the causes of loss excluded in section 12 of the Basic Provisions, we will not insure any loss of production due to:

(1) Bypassed acreage because of:

(i) The breakdown or non-operation of equipment or facilities; or

(ii) The availability of a crop insurance payment. We may deny any indemnity immediately in such circumstance or, if an indemnity has been paid, require you to repay it to us with interest at any time acreage was bypassed due to the availability of a crop insurance payment; or

(2) Your failure to follow the requirements contained in the processor contract.

11. Duties In The Event of Damage or Loss

In addition to the notice required by section 14 of the Basic Provisions, you must give us notice:

(a) Not later than 48 hours after:

(1) Total destruction of the processing beans on the unit; or

(2) Discontinuance of harvest on a unit on which unharvested production remains.

(b) Within 3 days after the date harvest should have started on any acreage that will

not be harvested unless we have previously released the acreage. You must also provide acceptable documentation of the reason the acreage was bypassed. Failure to provide such documentation will result in our determination that the acreage was bypassed due to an uninsured cause of loss. If the crop will not be harvested and you wish to destroy the crop, you must leave representative samples of the unharvested crop for our inspection. The samples must be at least 10 feet wide and extend the entire length of each field in each unit. The samples must not be destroyed until the earlier of our inspection or 15 days after notice is given to us; and

(c) At least 15 days prior to the beginning of harvest if you intend to claim an indemnity on any unit, or immediately if damage is discovered during the 15 day period or during harvest. If you fail to notify us and such failure results in our inability to inspect the damaged production, we will consider all such production to be undamaged and include it as production to count. You are not required to delay harvest.

12. Settlement of Claim

(a) We will determine your loss on a unit basis. In the event you are unable to provide separate, acceptable production records:

(1) For any optional units, we will combine all optional units for which such production records were not provided; or

(2) For any basic units, we will allocate any commingled production to such units in proportion to our liability on the harvested acreage for the units.

(b) In the event of loss or damage covered by this policy, we will settle your claim by:

(1) Multiplying the insured acreage by its respective production guarantee, by type if applicable;

(2) Multiplying each result of section 12(b)(1) by the respective price election, by type if applicable;

(3) Totaling the results of section 12(b)(2) if there are more than one type;

(4) Multiplying the total production to count (see section 12(c)), for each type if applicable, by its respective price election;

(5) Totaling the results of section 12(b)(4) if there are more than one type;

(6) Subtracting the results of section 12(b)(4) from the results of section 12(b)(2) if there is only one type or subtracting the results of section 12(b)(5) from the result of section 12(b)(3) if there are more than one type; and

(7) Multiplying the result of section 12(b)(6) by your share.

For example:

You have a 100 percent share in 100 acres of snap type processing beans in the unit, with a guarantee of 3.0 tons per acre and a price election of $110.00 per ton. You are only able to harvest 200 tons. Your indemnity would be calculated as follows:

(1) 100 acres × 3.0 tons = 300 tons guarantee;
(2) 300 tons × $110.00 price election = $33,000.00 value of guarantee;
(3) 200 tons × $110.00 price election = $22,000.00 value of production to count;
(4) $33,000.00 − $22,000.00 = $11,000.00 loss; and
(5) $11,000.00 × 100 percent = $11,000.00 indemnity payment.

You also have a 100 percent share in 100 acres of lima type processing beans in the same unit, with a guarantee of 1.0 ton per acre and a price election of $225.00 per ton. You are only able to harvest 75 tons. Your total indemnity for both snap and lima types processing beans would be calculated as follows:

(1) 100 acres × 3.0 tons = 300 tons guarantee for the snap type, and 100 acres × 1.0 ton = 100 tons guarantee for the lima type;
(2) 300 tons × $110.00 price election = $33,000.00 value of guarantee for the snap type, and 100 tons × $225.00 price election = $22,500.00 value of guarantee for the lima type;
(3) $33,000.00 + $22,500.00 = $55,500.00 total value of guarantee;
(4) 200 tons × $110.00 price election = $22,000.00 value of production to count for the snap type, and 75 tons × $225.00 price election = $16,875.00 value of production to count for the lima type;
(5) $22,000.00 + $16,875.00 = $38,875.00 total value of production to count;
(6) $55,500.00 − $38,875.00 = $16,625.00 loss; and
(7) $16,625.00 loss × 100 percent = $16,625.00 indemnity payment.

(c) The total production to count, specified in tons, from all insurable acreage on the unit will include:

(1) All appraised production as follows:

(i) Not less than the production guarantee for acreage:

(A) That is abandoned;

(B) That is put to another use without our consent;

(C) That is damaged solely by uninsured causes; or

(D) For which you fail to provide production records that are acceptable to us.

(ii) Production lost due to uninsured causes.

(iii) Production on acreage that is bypassed unless the acreage was bypassed due to an insured cause of loss which resulted in production which would not be acceptable under the terms of the processor contract.

(iv) Potential production on insured acreage that you intend to put to another use or abandon, if you and we agree on the appraised amount of production. Upon such agreement, the insurance period for that acreage will end when you put the acreage to another use or abandon the crop. If agreement on the appraised amount of production is not reached:

(A) If you do not elect to continue to care for the crop, we may give you consent to put the acreage to another use if you agree to leave intact, and provide sufficient care for, representative samples of the crop in locations acceptable to us (The amount of production to count for such acreage will be based on the harvested production or appraisals from the samples at the time harvest should have occurred. If you do not leave the required samples intact, or fail to provide sufficient care for the samples, our appraisal made prior to giving you consent to put the acreage to another use will be used to determine the amount of production to count); or

(B) If you elect to continue to care for the crop, the amount of production to count for the acreage will be the harvested production, or our reappraisal if additional damage occurs and the crop is not harvested.

(2) All harvested processing bean production from the insurable acreage. The amount of such production will be:

(i) The usable tons of processing beans shown on the processor settlement sheet, if available; or

(ii) Determined by dividing the dollar amount paid, payable, or which should have been paid under the terms of the processor contract for the quality and quantity of beans to be delivered to the processor by the base contract price per ton; and

(3) All harvested processing bean production from any other insurable units that have been used to fulfill your processor contract for this unit.

13. Late Planting

A late planting period is not applicable to processing beans unless allowed by the Special Provisions and you provide written approval from the processor by the acreage reporting date that it will accept the production from the late planted acres when it is expected to be ready for harvest.

14. Prevented Planting

Your prevented planting coverage will be 40 percent of your production guarantee for timely planted acreage. If you have limited or additional levels of coverage, as specified in 7 CFR part 400, subpart T, and pay an additional premium, you may increase your prevented planting coverage to a level specified in the actuarial documents.

[62 FR 58625, Oct. 30, 1997, as amended at 62 FR 65176, Dec. 10, 1997]

§457.156 Quota tobacco crop insurance provisions.

The Quota Tobacco Crop Insurance Provisions for the 1999 and succeeding crop years are as follows:

FCIC Policies

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Federal Crop Insurance Corporation

Reinsured policies:

(Appropriate title for insurance provider)

Both FCIC and reinsured policies:

Quota Tobacco Crop Insurance Provisions

If a conflict exists among the policy provisions, the order of priority is as follows: (1) The Catastrophic Risk Protection Endorsement, if applicable; (2) the Special Provisions; (3) these Crop Provisions; and (4) the Basic Provisions with (1) controlling (2), etc.

1. Definitions

Amount of insurance. The dollar amount determined by multiplying the insured poundage quota by the current year's support price or the percentage of the current year's support price you select less any adjustments for late planting as specified in section 14.

Approved yield. The yield calculated in accordance with 7 CFR part 400, subpart G, if required by the Special Provisions.

Basic unit. In lieu of the definition in the Basic Provisions, a basic unit is all insurable acreage of an insurable type of tobacco in the county in which you have a share on the date of planting for the crop year and that is identified by a single FSA farm serial number at the time insurance first attaches under these provisions for the crop year.

Carryover tobacco. Any tobacco produced on the land identified by a FSA farm serial number in previous years that remained unsold at the end of the most recent marketing year.

County. In lieu of the definition in the Basic Provisions, county is defined as the county or other political subdivision of a state shown on your accepted application including any land identified by a FSA farm serial number for such county but physically located in another county.

Discount variety. Tobacco defined as such under the provisions of the United States Department of Agriculture tobacco price support program.

Effective poundage marketing quota. The farm marketing quota as established and recorded by the local FSA office for the land identified by the FSA farm serial number plus any additional poundage, as allowed by the USDA Tobacco Marketing Quota Regulations, that you intend to produce for each unit in that crop year minus the amount of any carryover tobacco. The term may not include any tobacco that would be subject to a marketing quota penalty under USDA Tobacco Marketing Quota Regulations. For any crop year in which there are no effective USDA Tobacco Marketing Quota Regulations, the effective poundage marketing

quota will be the pounds obtained by multiplying the applicable approved yield per acre by the lower of the reported or insured acreage on the basic unit, unless otherwise provided by the actuarial documents.

Fair market value. The current year's tobacco season average price for the applicable type of tobacco obtained from the sale of the tobacco through a market other than an auction warehouse.

Farm yield. The yield per acre used by FSA to establish the effective poundage marketing quota for land identified by a FSA farm serial number, unless we have estab lished a yield for that land in the actuarial documents.

Harvest. Cutting and removing all insured tobacco from the field in which it was grown.

Hydroponic plants. Seedlings grown in liquid nutrient solutions.

Insured poundage quota. The lesser of:

(1) The product (in pounds) obtained by multiplying the effective poundage marketing quota for the land identified by a FSA farm serial number by your selected coverage level; or

(2) The farm yield or approved yield, as applicable, adjusted for late planting in accordance with section 14, if applicable, multiplied by the appropriate number of insured acres and by your selected coverage level.

Late planting period. In lieu of the definition in section 1 of the Basic Provisions, the period that begins the day after the final planting date for the insured crop and ends 15 days after the final planting date, unless otherwise specified in the Special Provisions.

Market price. The previous years' season average price published by National Agricultural Statistics Service for the applicable type of tobacco in the area.

Marketing year. The marketing year published by National Agricultural Statistics Service for the applicable type of tobacco in the area.

Planted acreage. Land in which tobacco seedlings, including hydroponic plants, have been transplanted by hand or machine from the tobacco bed to the field.

Pound. Sixteen ounces avoirdupois.

Replanting. In lieu of the definition in section 1 of the Basic Provisions, performing the cultural practices necessary to replace the tobacco plant, and then replacing the tobacco plant in the insured acreage with the expectation of producing at least the quota.

Support price. The average price per pound for the type of tobacco as announced by the USDA under its tobacco price support program, or, if there is no such program, as announced by FCIC.

Tobacco bed. An area protected from adverse weather, in which tobacco seeds are sown and seedlings are grown until transplanted into the tobacco field by hand or machine.

2. Unit Division

A unit will be determined in accordance with the definition of basic unit contained in section 1 of these Crop Provisions. The provision in the Basic Provisions regarding optional units are not applicable, unless specified by the Special Provisions.

3. Insurance Guarantees, Coverage Levels, and Prices for Determining Indemnities

In addition to section 3 of the Basic Provisions, a production report, if required by the Special Provisions, must be filed in accordance with section 3(c) of the Basic Provisions.

4. Contract Changes

In accordance with section 4 of the Basic Provisions, the contract change date is November 30 preceding the cancellation date.

5. Cancellation and Termination Dates

In accordance with section 2 of the Basic Provisions, the cancellation and termination dates are March 15.

6. Report of Acreage

In addition to the requirements of section 6 of the Basic Provisions:

(a) You must report the effective poundage marketing quota and specify any amount of carryover tobacco, if applicable.

(b) You must provide a copy of any written lease agreement between you and any landlord or tenant showing the amount of the effective poundage marketing quota allocated to you. The written lease agreement must:

(1) Identify all other persons sharing in the effective poundage marketing quota; and

(2) Be submitted to your local insurance provider's office on or before the acreage reporting date.

(c) In the event of a loss, if the written lease agreement has been submitted timely, we will distribute the effective poundage marketing quota in accordance with the terms of the written lease agreement. If the written lease agreement is not submitted timely, we will prorate the effective poundage marketing quota across the FSA farm serial number to all insured and uninsured persons based on planted acres within land identified by the FSA farm serial number.

7. Annual Premium

In lieu of paragraph (c) of section 7 of the Basic Provisions, your annual premium amount is determined by either:

(a) Multiplying the amount of insurance by the rate, your share, and any premium adjustment percentages that may apply; or

(b) If no support price program exists, multiplying the approved yield by the coverage level, the support price, the acres, your

share, and any premium adjustment percentages that may apply.

8. Insured Crop

(a) In accordance with section 8 of the Basic Provisions, the crop insured will be any of the tobacco types designated in the Special Provisions for the county, in which you have a share, that you elect to insure, and for which a premium rate is provided by the actuarial documents.

(b) In addition to section 8 of the Basic Provisions, the crop insured will not include any poundage above the effective poundage marketing quota or the insured poundage quota.

9. Insurable Acreage

In addition to the provisions of section 9 of the Basic Provisions, we will not insure any acreage under these crop provisions that is:

(a) Planted to a discount variety;

(b) Planted to a tobacco type for which no premium rate is provided by the actuarial documents;

(c) Planted in any manner other than as provided in the definition of ''planted acreage'' in section 1 of these Crop Provisions, unless otherwise provided by the Special Provisions or by written agreement; or

(d) Damaged before the final planting date to the extent that most of the producers of tobacco acreage with similar characteristics in the area would normally not further care for the crop, unless such crop is replanted or we agree that replanting is not practical.

10. Insurance Period

In accordance with the provisions of section 11(b) of the Basic Provisions, insurance ceases at the earliest of:

(a) Total destruction of the tobacco on the unit;

(b) Weighing-in at the tobacco warehouse;

(c) Removal of the tobacco from the field where grown except for curing, grading, packing, or immediate delivery to the tobacco warehouse; or

(d) The February 28 immediately following the normal harvest period.

11. Causes of Loss

In accordance with the provisions of section 12 of the Basic Provisions, insurance is provided only against the following causes of loss that occur during the insurance period:

(a) Adverse weather conditions;

(b) Fire;

(c) Insects, but not damage due to insufficient or improper application of pest control measures;

(d) Plant disease, but not damage due to insufficient or improper application of disease control measures;

(e) Wildlife;

(f) Earthquake;

(g) Volcanic eruption; or

(h) Failure of the irrigation water supply, if caused by a peril specified in section 11 (a) through (g) that occurs during the insurance period.

12. Duties In The Event of Damage or Loss

In accordance with the requirements of section 14 of the Basic Provisions, any representative samples we may require of each unharvested tobacco type must be at least 5 feet wide (at least two rows) and extend the entire length of each field in the unit. The samples must not be harvested or destroyed until after our inspection.

13. Settlement of Claim

(a) We will determine your loss on a unit basis. In the event you are unable to provide separate acceptable production records, we will allocate any commingled production to such units in proportion to our liability on the harvested acreage for each unit.

(b) In the event of loss or damage covered by this policy, we will settle your claim by:

(1) Multiplying the insured poundage quota by your elected percentage of the current year's support price.

(2) Subtracting the total value of the production to be counted (see section 13(c)) from the amount of insurance; and

(3) Multiplying the result in section 13(b)(1) by your share. For example:

You have 100 percent share of type 31 quota tobacco in the unit, with an insurable poundage quota of 1,000 pounds and a support price of $1.73 per pound. The amount of insurance equals $1730.00 (1,000 insurable poundage quota × $1.73 support price). You are only able to harvest 600 pounds. The value of the total production to count equals $1038.00 (600 harvested pounds × $1.73 support price). Your indemnity would be calculated as follows:

(1) $1730.00 (amount of insurance) − $1038.00 (value of the total production to count) = $692.00 loss

(2) $692.00 loss x 100 percent = $692.00 indemnity payment

(c) The value of the total production to count (pounds of appraised or harvested production) for all insurable acreage on the unit will include:

(1) All appraised production as follows:

(i) Not less than the amount of insurance per insured acre for the unit for any acreage:

(A) That is abandoned;

(B) Put to another use without our consent;

(C) That is damaged solely by uninsured causes; or

(D) For which you fail to provide acceptable production records, if required by the Special Provisions;

(ii) The value of production lost due to uninsured causes which is the number of

pounds of such production multiplied by the support price;

(iii) The value of potential production on unharvested insured acreage that you intend to put to another use with our consent, if you and we agree on the number of pounds of such production to count which will be multiplied by the support price. Upon such agreement, the insurance period for that acreage will end when you put the acreage to another use or abandon the crop. If agreement on the appraised amount of production is not reached:

(A) If you do not elect to continue to care for the crop, we may allow you to put the acreage to another use if you agree to leave intact, and provide sufficient care for, representative samples of the crop in locations acceptable to us (The value of production to count for such acreage will be the number of pounds of harvested or appraised production taken from samples at the time harvest should have occurred multiplied by the support price. If you do not leave the required samples intact, or you fail to provide sufficient care for the samples, the value of production to count will be our appraisal made prior to giving you consent to put the acreage to another use multiplied by the support price); or

(B) If you elect to continue to care for the crop, the value of production to count for the acreage will be the harvested production, or our reappraisal multiplied by the support price if additional damage occurs and the crop is not harvested;

(2) All harvested production from insurable acreage multiplied by:

(i) The average price for any tobacco sold on a warehouse floor; and

(ii) Fair market value for all other tobacco sold or not sold.

(d) Mature tobacco production that is damaged by insurable causes will be adjusted for quality based on the USDA Official Standard Grades for the insured type of tobacco.

(e) To enable us to determine the fair market value of tobacco not sold through auction warehouses, you must give us the opportunity to inspect such tobacco before it is sold, contracted to be sold, or otherwise disposed. Failure to provide us the opportunity to inspect such tobacco may result in rejection of any claim for indemnity.

(f) If we consider the best offer you receive for such tobacco to be inadequate, we may obtain additional offers on your behalf.

(g) Once we agree that any carryover or current year's tobacco has no market value due to insured causes, you must destroy it. If you disagree and refuse to destroy the tobacco with no value, we will determine the value and count it as production to count.

14. Late Planting

(a) In lieu of late planting provisions in the Basic Provisions regarding acreage initially planted after the final planting date, insurance will be provided for acreage planted to the insured crop after the final planting date as follows:

(1) For each acre or portion thereof planted during the first 10 days after the final planting date, the farm yield will be reduced by 1 percent per day; and

(2) For each acre or portion thereof planted during the 11th through the 15th day after the final planting date, the farm yield will be reduced by 2 percent per day.

(b) If you plant enough acreage to fulfill the effective poundage marketing quota, there will be no reduction in the insured poundage quota as a result of any late planted acreage.

15. Prevented Planting

The prevented planting provisions in the Basic Provisions are not applicable to quota tobacco.

[63 FR 34782, June 26, 1998]

§ 457.157 Plum crop insurance provisions.

The plum crop insurance provisions for the 1999 and succeeding crop years are as follows:

FCIC Policies

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Federal Crop Insurance Corporation

Reinsured Policies

(Appropriate title for insurance provider)

Both FCIC and reinsured policies:

Plum Crop Provisions

If a conflict exists among the policy provisions, the order of priority is as follows: (1) The Catastrophic Risk Protection Endorsement, if applicable; (2) the Special Provisions; (3) these Crop Provisions; and (4) the Basic isions with (1) controlling (2), etc.

1. Definitions

Adapted. Varieties of the insured crop that are recognized by the Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service as compatible with agronomic and weather conditions in the county.

Direct marketing. Sale of the insured crop directly to consumers without the intervention of an intermediary such as a wholesaler, retailer, packer, processor, shipper, or buyer. Examples of direct marketing include selling through an on-farm or roadside stand, farmer's market, and permitting the general public to enter the field for the purpose of picking all or a portion of the crop.

Harvest. The picking of mature plums from the trees by hand.

Interplanted. Acreage on which two or more crops are planted in any form of alternating or mixed pattern.

Lug. Twenty-eight (28) pounds of the insured crop.

Scion. Twig or portion of a twig of one plant that is grafted onto a stock of another.

Varietal group. Different varieties of plums that are grouped according to the normal maturity dates as specified in the Special Provisions.

2. Unit Division

Provisions in the Basic Provisions that allow optional units by section, section equivalent, or FSA farm serial number and by irrigated and non-irrigated practices are not applicable. Optional units must meet one or more of the following, as applicable, unless otherwise provided by the Special Provisions, actuarial documents, or written agreement:

(a) Optional units may be established if each optional unit is located on non-contiguous land.

(b) In addition to, or instead of, establishing optional units for non-contiguous land, optional units may be established by varietal group when provided for in the Special Provisions. The requirements of section 34(a)(1) of the Basic Provisions are not applicable for this method of unit division.

3. Insurance Guarantees, Coverage Levels, and Prices for Determining Indemnities

In addition to the requirements of section 3 (Insurance Guarantees, Coverage Levels, and Prices for Determining Indemnities) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8):

(a) You may select only one price election for all the plums in the county insured under this policy unless the Special Provisions provide different price elections by varietal group, in which case you may select one price election for each plum varietal group designated in the Special Provisions. The price elections you choose for each varietal group must have the same percentage relationship to the maximum price offered by us for each varietal group. For example, if you choose 100 percent of the maximum price election for one varietal group, you must also choose 100 percent of the maximum price election for all other varietal groups.

(b) You must report, by the production reporting date designated in section 3 (Insurance Guarantees, Coverage Levels, and Prices for Determining Indemnities) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), by varietal group if applicable:

(1) Any damage, removal of trees, change in practices, or any other circumstance that may reduce the expected yield below the yield upon which the insurance guarantee is based, and the number of affected acres;

(2) The number of bearing trees on insurable and uninsurable acreage;

(3) The age of the trees and the planting pattern; and

(4) For the first year of insurance for acreage interplanted with another perennial crop, and any time the planting pattern of such acreage is changed:

(i) The age of the interplanted crop and varietal group if applicable;

(ii) The planting pattern; and

(iii) Any other information that we request in order to establish your approved yield.

We will reduce the yield used to establish your production guarantee as necessary, based on our estimate of the effect of interplanting a perennial crop, removal of trees, damage, change in practice, and any other circumstance that may effect the yield potential of the insured crop. If you fail to notify us of any circumstance that may reduce your yields from previous levels, we will reduce your production guarantee as necessary at any time we become aware of the circumstance.

4. Contract Changes

In accordance with section 4 (Contract Changes) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), the contract change date is October 31 preceding the cancellation date.

5. Cancellation and Termination Dates

In accordance with section 2 (Life of Policy, Cancellation, and Termination) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), the cancellation and termination dates are January 31.

6. Insured Crop

In accordance with section 8 (Insured Crop) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), the crop insured will be all the plums in the county for which a premium rate is provided by the actuarial documents:

(a) In which you have a share;

(b) That are grown on tree varieties that:

(1) Were commercially available when the trees were set out;

(2) Are adapted to the area;

(3) Are grown on rootstock that is adapted to the area; and

(4) Are regulated by the California Tree Fruit Agreement, California Advisory Board Standards, a related crop advisory board, or the State;

(c) That are irrigated;

(d) That have produced an average of at least 200 lugs per acre in at least one of the three most recent actual production history crop years, unless we inspect the acreage and give our approval to insure such acreage in writing;

(e) That are grown in an orchard that, if inspected, is considered acceptable by us; and

(f) That have reached at least the fifth (5th) growing season after set out. Plums produced on scions that have not reached the fifth growing season may be insured if the provisions in section 6(a), (b), (c), and (e) are met. Such trees must have produced at least 200 lugs per acre in at least one year after being grafted.

7. Insurable Acreage

In lieu of the provisions in section 9 (Insurable Acreage) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8) that prohibit insurance attaching to a crop planted with another crop, plums interplanted with another perennial crop are insurable unless we inspect the acreage and determine that it does not meet the requirements contained in your policy.

8. Insurance Period

(a) In accordance with the provisions of section 11 (Insurance Period) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8):

(1) Coverage begins on February 1 of each crop year. Notwithstanding the previous sentence, for the year of application, if your application is received after January 22 but prior to February 1, insurance will attach on the 10th day after your properly completed application is received in our local office unless we inspect the acreage during the 10-day period and determine that it does not meet insurability requirements. You must provide any information that we require for the crop or to determine the condition of the orchard.

(2) The calendar date for the end of the insurance period for each crop year is September 30.

(b) In addition to the provisions of section 11 (Insurance Period) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8):

(1) If you acquire an insurable share in any insurable acreage after coverage begins but on or before the acreage reporting date for the crop year, and after an inspection we consider the acreage acceptable, insurance will be considered to have attached to such acreage on the calendar date for the beginning of the insurance period.

(2) If you relinquish your insurable share on any insurable acreage of plums on or before the acreage reporting date for the crop year, insurance will not be considered to have attached to, and no premium or indemnity will be due for such acreage for that crop year unless:

(i) A transfer of coverage and right to an indemnity, or a similar form approved by us, is completed by all affected parties;

(ii) We are notified by you or the transferee in writing of such transfer on or before the acreage reporting date; and

(iii) The transferee is eligible for crop insurance.

9. Causes of Loss

(a) In accordance with the provisions of section 12 (Causes of Loss) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), insurance is provided only against the following causes of loss that occur during the insurance period:

(1) Adverse weather conditions;

(2) Fire, unless weeds and other forms of undergrowth have not been controlled or pruning debris has not been removed from the orchard;

(3) Wildlife, unless control measures have not been taken;

(4) Earthquake;

(5) Volcanic eruption;

(6) An insufficient number of chilling hours to effectively break dormancy; or

(7) Failure of the irrigation water supply, if caused by an insured peril that occurs during the insurance period.

(b) In addition to the causes of loss excluded in section 12 (Causes of Loss) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), we will not insure against damage or loss of production due to:

(1) Disease or insect infestation, unless adverse weather:

(i) Prevents the proper application of control measures or causes properly applied control measures to be ineffective; or

(ii) Causes disease or insect infestation for which no effective control mechanism is available;

(2) Rejection of the crop by the packing house due to being undersized, immature, overripe, or mechanically damaged; or

(3) Inability to market the plums for any reason other than actual physical damage from an insurable cause specified in this section. For example, we will not pay you an indemnity if you are unable to market due to quarantine, boycott, or refusal of any person to accept production.

10. Duties In The Event of Damage or Loss

In addition to the requirements of section 14 (Duties in the Event of Damage or Loss) of the Basic Provisions (§457.8), the following will apply:

(a) You must notify us within 3 days of the date harvest should have started if the crop will not be harvested.

(b) You must notify us at least 15 days before any production from any unit will be sold by direct marketing. We will conduct an appraisal that will be used to determine your production to count for production that is sold by direct marketing. If damage occurs after this appraisal, we will conduct an additional appraisal. These appraisals, and any acceptable records provided by you, will be used to determine your production to count. Failure to give timely notice that production will be sold by direct marketing will result in an appraised amount of production to

count of not less than the production guarantee per acre if such failure results in our inability to make the required appraisal.

(c) If you intend to claim an indemnity on any unit, you must notify us at least 15 days prior to the beginning of harvest or immediately if damage is discovered during harvest, so that we may inspect the damaged production.

(d) You must not destroy the damaged crop until after we have given you written consent to do so.

(e) If you fail to notify us in accordance with this section, we may consider all such production to be undamaged and include it as production to count.

11. Settlement of Claim

(a) We will determine your loss on a unit basis. In the event you are unable to provide separate, acceptable production records:

(1) For any optional unit, we will combine all optional units for which such production records were not provided; or

(2) For any basic unit, we will allocate any commingled production from such units in proportion to our liability on the harvested acreage for the units.

(b) In the event of loss or damage covered by this policy, we will settle your claim by:

(1) Multiplying the insured acreage for each varietal group, if applicable, by its respective production guarantee;

(2) Multiplying the results in section 11(b)(1) by the respective price election for each varietal group, if applicable;

(3) Totaling the results in section 11(b)(2);

(4) Multiplying the total production to be counted of each varietal group, if applicable, (see section 11(c)) by the respective price election;

(5) Totaling the results in section 11(b)(4);

(6) Subtracting the results in section 11(b)(5) from the results in section 11 (b)(3); and

(7) Multiplying the result in section 11(b)(6) by your share.

(c) The total production to count (in lugs) from all insurable acreage on the unit will include:

(1) All appraised production as follows:

(i) Not less than the production guarantee per acre for acreage:

(A) That is abandoned;

(B) That is sold by direct marketing directly if you fail to meet the requirement contained in section 10;

(C) That is damaged solely by uninsured causes; or

(D) For which you fail to provide production records that are acceptable to us.

(ii) Production lost due to uninsured causes;

(iii) Unharvested production; and

(iv) Potential production on insured acreage that you intend to abandon or no longer care for, if you and we agree on the appraised amount of production. Upon such agreement, the insurance period for that acreage will end. If you do not agree with our appraisal, we may defer the claim only if you agree to continue to care for the crop. We will then make another appraisal when you notify us of further damage or that harvest is general in the area unless you harvested the crop, in which case we will use the harvested production. If you do not continue to care for the crop, our appraisal made prior to deferring the claim will be used to determine the production to count; and

(2) All harvested production from the insurable acreage:

(i) That is packed and sold as fresh fruit and meets the U.S. No. 1 standards as modified by the California Tree Fruit Agreement publication for plums for the applicable crop year;

(ii) That is packed and sold as fresh fruit but does not meet the grade requirements specified in section 11(c)(2)(i) due to insurable causes. Such production will be adjusted by:

(A) Dividing the value per lug of this production by the highest price election available for the applicable varietal group; and

(B) Multiplying the resulting factor, if less than 1.0, by the number of lugs of such plums.

(iii) That is damaged and is, or could be, marketed for any use other than fresh packed plums. Such production will be adjusted by:

(A) Multiplying the number of tons of such production by the value per ton of the damaged plums or $50.00, whichever is greater; and

(B) Dividing that result by the highest price election available for the applicable varietal group.

12. Late and Prevented Planting

The late and prevented planting provisions of the Basic Provisions are not applicable.

[62 FR 33735, June 23, 1997, as amended at 62 FR 65177, Dec. 10, 1997]

§ 457.158 Apple crop insurance provisions.

The Apple Crop Insurance Provisions for the 1999 and succeeding crop years are as follows:

FCIC Policies

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Federal Crop Insurance Corporation

Reinsured policies

(Appropriate title for insurance provider)

Both FCIC and reinsured policies:

Apple Crop Insurance Provisions

If a conflict exists among the policy provisions, the order of priority is as follows: (1) The Catastrophic Risk Protection Endorsement, if applicable; (2) the Special Provisions; (3) these Crop Provisions; and (4) the Basic Provisions, with (1) controlling (2), etc.

1. Definitions

Area A. A geographic area that includes Montana, Wyoming, Utah, New Mexico and all states west thereof.

Area B. A geographic area that includes all states not included in Area A, except for Colorado.

Area C. Colorado.

Bin. A container that contains a minimum of 875 pounds of apples or some other quantity designated in the Special Provisions.

Box. A container that contains 35 pounds of apples or some other quantity designated in the Special Provisions.

Bushel. In all states except Colorado, 42 pounds of apples. In Colorado, 40 pounds of apples.

Culls. Apples that fail to meet the requirements of U.S. Cider Grade.

Direct marketing. Sale of the insured crop directly to consumers without the intervention of an intermediary such as a wholesaler, retailer, packer, processor, shipper, buyer or broker. Examples of direct marketing include selling through an on-farm or roadside stand, or a farmer's market, and permitting the general public to enter the field for the purpose of picking all or a portion of the crop.

Excessive sun. Exposure of unharvested apples to direct or indirect sunlight that causes apples to grade less than U.S. Fancy due to sunburn.

Harvest. The picking of mature marketable apples from the trees or removing such apples from the ground.

Marketable. Apple production that grades U.S. No. 1, 2, or Cider in accordance with the United States Standards for Grades of Apples.

Non-contiguous. Any two or more tracts of land whose boundaries do not touch at any point, except that land separated only by a public or private right-of-way, waterway, or an irrigation canal will be considered as contiguous.

Pound. Sixteen (16) ounces avoirdupois.

Production guarantee (per acre). The quantity of apples (boxes or bushels) determined by multiplying the approved APH yield per acre by the coverage level percentage you elect.

Russeting. A brownish roughened area on the surface of the apple.

Sunburn. As defined in the United States Standards for Grades of Apples.

2. Unit Division

In addition to the requirements of section 34(b) of the Basic Provisions, optional units may be established if each optional unit is located on non-contiguous land.

3. Insurance Guarantees, Coverage Levels, and Prices for Determining Indemnities

In addition to the requirements of section 3 of the Basic Provisions:

(a) You may select only one price election for all the apples in the county insured under this policy unless the Special Provisions provide different price elections by type, in which case you may select one price election for each apple type designated in the Special Provisions. The price elections you choose for each type must have the same percentage relationship to the maximum price offered by us for each type. For example, if you choose 100 percent of the maximum price election for one type, you must also choose 100 percent of the maximum price election for all other types.

(b) You must report, by the production reporting date designated in section 3 of the Basic Provisions, by type if applicable:

(1) Any damage, removal of trees, change in practices, or any other circumstance that may reduce the expected yield below the yield upon which the insurance guarantee is based, and the number of affected acres;

(2) The number of bearing trees on insurable and uninsurable acreage;

(3) The age of the trees and the planting pattern;

(4) The separate acreage of apples intended for fresh-market or processing as shown on the actuarial table; and

(5) For the first year of insurance for acreage interplanted with another perennial crop, and anytime the planting pattern of such acreage has changed:

(i) The age of the interplanted crop, and type if applicable;

(ii) The planting pattern; and

(iii) Any other information that we request in order to establish your approved yield. We will reduce the yield used to establish your production guarantee as necessary, based on our estimate of the effect of the following: interplanted perennial crop; removal of trees; damage; change in practices and any other circumstance on the yield potential of the insured crop. If you fail to notify us of any circumstance that may reduce your yields from previous levels, we will reduce your production guarantee as necessary at any time we become aware of the circumstance.

4. Contract Changes

In accordance with section 4 of the Basic Provisions, the contract change date is August 31 preceding the cancellation date.

5. Cancellation and Termination Dates

In accordance with section 2 of the Basic Provisions, the cancellation and termination dates are November 20.

6. Insured Crop

In accordance with section 8 of the Basic Provisions, the crop insured will be all the apples in the county for which a premium rate is provided by the actuarial table:

(a) In which you have a share;

(b) That are grown on tree varieties that:

(1) Are adapted to the area;

(2) Are in area A and have produced at least an average of 10 bins per acre;

(3) Are in area B and have produced at least an average of 150 bushels per acre;

(4) Are in Area C and have produced at least an average of 200 bushels per acre; and

(c) That are grown in an orchard that, if inspected, is considered acceptable by us.

7. Insurable Acreage

In lieu of the provisions in section 9 of the Basic Provisions that prohibit insurance attaching to a crop planted with another crop, apples interplanted with another perennial crop are insurable unless we inspect the acreage and determine that it does not meet the insurability requirements contained in your policy.

8. Insurance Period

(a) In accordance with the provisions of section 11 of the Basic Provisions:

(1) Coverage begins on November 21 of each crop year, except for the year of application, if your application is received after November 11 but prior to November 21. In that case, insurance will attach on the 10th day after your properly completed application is received in our local office unless we inspect the acreage prior to the end of the 10 day period and determine that it does not meet insurability requirements. You must provide any information that we require for the crop to determine the condition of the orchard.

(2) The calendar date for the end of the insurance period for each crop year is November 5.

(b) In addition to the provisions of section 11 of the Basic Provisions:

(1) If you acquire an insurable share in any insurable acreage after coverage begins but on or before the acreage reporting date for the crop year, and after an inspection we consider the acreage acceptable, insurance will be considered to have attached to such acreage on the calendar date for the beginning of the insurance period. There will no coverage of any insurable interest acquired after the acreage reporting date.

(2) If you relinquish your insurable share on any insurable acreage of apples on or before the acreage reporting date for the crop year, and the acreage was insured by you the previous crop year, insurance will not be considered to have attached to, and no premium or indemnity will be due for such acreage for that crop year unless:

(i) A transfer of coverage and right to an indemnity, or a similar form approved by us, is completed by all affected parties;

(ii) We are notified by you or the transferee in writing of such transfer on or before the acreage reporting date; and

(iii) The transferee is eligible for crop insurance.

9. Causes of Loss

(a) In accordance with the provisions of section 12 of the Basic Provisions, insurance is provided only against the following causes of loss that occur during the insurance period:

(1) Adverse weather conditions;

(2) Fire, unless weeds and other forms of undergrowth have not been controlled or unmulched pruning debris has not been removed from the orchard;

(3) Insects, but not damage due to insufficient or improper application of pest control measures;

(4) Plant disease, but not damage due to insufficient or improper application of disease control measures;

(5) Earthquake;

(6) Volcanic eruption;

(7) Failure of the irrigation water supply, if caused by an insured peril that occurs during the insurance period;

(8) Excess sun, only if you have elected the Fresh Fruit Option B and the Sunburn Option as described in section 13; and

(9) Wildlife;

(b) In addition to the causes of loss excluded in section 12 of the Basic Provisions, we will not insure against damage or loss of production due to:

(1) Failure of the fruit to size, shape, or color properly; or

(2) Inability to market the apples for any reason other than actual physical damage from an insurable cause specified in this section. For example, we will not pay you an indemnity if you are unable to market due to quarantine, boycott, or refusal of any person to accept production.

(3) Mechanical damage including, but not limited to, limb rubs, scars, and punctures; or

(4) Russeting.

10. Duties In the Event of Damage or Loss

In addition to the requirements of section 14 of the Basic Provisions, the following will apply:

(a) You must notify us within three 3 days of the date harvest should have started if the crop will not be harvested.

(b) You must notify us at least 15 days before any production from any unit will be

sold by direct marketing. We will conduct an appraisal that will be used to determine your production to count for production that is sold by direct marketing. If damage occurs after this appraisal, we will conduct an additional appraisal. These appraisals, and any acceptable records provided by you, will be used to determine your production to count. Failure to give timely notice that production will be sold by direct marketing will result in an appraised amount of production to count of not less than the production guarantee per acre if such failure results in our inability to make the required appraisal.

(c) If you intend to claim an indemnity on any unit, you must notify us at least 15 days prior to the beginning of harvest, or immediately if damage is discovered during harvest, so that we may inspect the damaged production.

(d) You must not destroy the damaged crop until after we have given you written consent to do so. If you fail to meet the requirements of this section and such failure results in our inability to inspect the damaged production, all such production will be considered undamaged and included as production to count.

11. Settlement of Claim

(a) We will determine your loss on a unit basis. In the event you are unable to provide separate acceptable production records:

(1) For any optional unit, we will combine all optional units for which such production records were not provided; or

(2) For any basic units, we will allocate any commingled production to such units in proportion to our liability on the harvested acreage for the units.

(b) In the event of loss or damage covered by this policy, we will settle your claim by:

(1) Multiplying the insured acreage by its respective production guarantee, by type if applicable;

(2) Multiplying each result in section 11(b)(1) by the respective price election, by type if applicable;

(3) Totaling the results in section 11(b)(2) if there are more than one type;

(4) Multiplying the total production to count (see section 11(c)), for each type if applicable, by the respective price election;

(5) Totaling the results in section 11(b)(4), if there are more than one type;

(6) Subtracting the total in section 11(b)(5) from the total in section 11(b)(3); and

(7) Multiplying the result in section 11(b)(6) by your share.

For example:

You have 100 percent share in 28 acres of fresh market apples and 30 acres of processing apples in the unit, with a 300 bushel per acre guarantee and a price election of $5.00 per bushel for fresh market and $2.00 per bushel for processing. You are only able to harvest 4,500 bushels of fresh market apples and 6,500 bushels of processing. Your indemnity would be calculated as follows:

(1) 28 acres × 300 bushels = 8,400 bushels guarantee of fresh market; 30 acres × 300 bushels = 9,000 bushels guarantee of processing;

(2) 8,400 bushels × $5.00 price election = $42,000.00 value of guarantee for fresh market; 9,000 bushels × $2.00 price election = $18,000.00 value of guarantee for processing;

(3) $42,000.00 + $18,000.00 = $60,000 total value guarantee;

(4) 4,500.00 bushels × $5.00 price election = $22,500.00 value of production to count for fresh market;

6,500.00 bushels × $2.00 price election = $13,000.00 value of production to count for processing;

(5) $22,500.00 + $13,000.00 = $35,500.00 total value of production to count;

(6) $60,000.00 − $35,500.00 = $24,500.00 loss; and

(7) $24,000.00 × 100 percent = $24,500.00 indemnity payment.

(c) The total production to count (boxes or bushels) from all insurable acreage on the unit will include:

(1) All appraised production as follows:

(i) Not less than the production guarantee per acre for acreage:

(A) That is abandoned;

(B) That is sold by direct marketing if you fail to meet the requirements contained in section 10;

(C) That is damaged solely by uninsured causes; or

(D) For which you fail to provide acceptable production records;

(ii) Production lost due to uninsured causes;

(iii) Unharvested production; and

(iv) Potential production on insured acreage that you intend to abandon or no longer care for, if you and we agree on the appraised amount of production. Upon such agreement, the insurance period for that acreage will end. If you do not agree with our appraisal, we may defer the claim only if you agree to continue to care for the crop. We will then make another appraisal when you notify us of further damage or that harvest is general in the area unless you harvested the crop, in which case we will use the harvested production. If you do not continue to care for the crop, our appraisal made prior to deferring the claim will be used to determine the production to count; and

(2) All marketable harvested production from the insurable acreage.

(3) Mature marketable apple production may be reduced as a result of loss in quality due to hail, wind, freeze, or sunburn in accordance with section 13 of these provisions, if you elect one or more of these coverages.

12. Late and Prevented Planting

The late and prevented planting provisions of the Basic Provisions are not applicable.

13. Optional Coverage for Quality Adjustment

(a) These quality adjustment options apply only if the following conditions are met:

(1) You have not elected to insure your apples under the Catastrophic Risk Protection (CAT) Endorsement.

(2) You elected the Fresh Fruit Option A or the Fresh Fruit Option B; or you elected both the Fresh Fruit Option B and the Sunburn Option on your application or other form approved by us, and did so on or before the sales closing date for the initial crop year for which you wish it to be effective. By doing so, you agreed to pay the additional premium designated in the actuarial documents for this optional coverage; and

(3) You or we did not cancel the option in writing on or before the cancellation date. Your election of CAT coverage for any crop year after this endorsement is effective will be considered as notice of cancellation by you.

(b) If you select Fresh Fruit Option A only, Fresh Fruit Option A will apply to all of your apples intended for processing and fresh market.

(c) If you select Fresh Fruit Option B, those provisions will apply to all of your apples intended for fresh market and the provisions of Fresh Fruit Option A will apply to all of your apples intended for processing.

(d) If you select the Sunburn Option as designated in the Special Provisions, you must also select Fresh Fruit Option B.

(e) In addition to the requirements of section 10 of these provisions, you must permit us to inspect and grade the fruit prior to harvest or no quality adjustment will be made.

(f) Fresh Fruit Option A and Fresh Fruit Option B are subject to the following conditions:

(1) Fresh Fruit Option A—In addition to section 11(c) of these provisions and notwithstanding the definition of ''marketable'' in section 1 of these provisions, your production to count will be adjusted when your apples are damaged by hail to the extent that such apples will not grade U.S. No. 1 (processing). Harvested apple production that is damaged by hail to the extent that it does not grade 80 percent U.S. No. 1 (processing) or better, in accordance with applicable USDA Standards for Grades of Apples, will be adjusted as follows:

(i) Production to count with 21 through 40 percent not grading U.S. No. 1 (processing) or better will be reduced 2 percent for each full percent in excess of 20 percent.

(ii) Production to count with 41 through 50 percent not grading U.S. No. 1 (processing) or better will be reduced 40 percent plus an additional 3 percent for each full percent in excess of 40 percent.

(iii) Production to count with 51 percent through 64 percent not grading U.S. No. 1 (processing) or better will be reduced 70 percent plus an additional 2 percent for each full percent in excess of 50 percent.

(iv) Production to count with 65 percent or more not grading U.S. No. 1 (processing) or better will be considered 100 percent cull production.

(v) The difference between the total production and the production to count as determined above will be considered cull production.

(vi) Thirty (30) percent of all cull production will be considered production to count, unless otherwise specified in the Special Provisions.

(vii) No reduction in production to count will be applied to any apple grading less than U.S. No. 1 (processing) due solely to size, shape, russeting, or color.

(viii) Any appraisal we make on the insured acreage will be considered production to count unless such appraised production is knocked to the ground by wind or hail or frozen on the tree to the extent that harvest is not practical.

(2) Fresh Fruit Option B—Notwithstanding section 11(c) and the definitions of ''harvest'' and ''marketable'' in section 1 of these provisions, the total production to count for a unit will include all harvested and appraised production. Harvested apple production that is damaged by hail to the extent that it does not grade 80 percent U.S. Fancy or better, in accordance with applicable USDA Standards for Grades of Apples, will be adjusted as follows:

(i) Production to count with 21 through 40 percent not grading U.S. Fancy or better will be reduced 2 percent for each full percent in excess of 20 percent.

(ii) Production to count with 41 through 50 percent not grading U.S. Fancy or better will be reduced 40 percent plus an additional 3 percent for each full percent in excess of 40 percent.

(iii) Production to count with 51 percent through 64 percent not grading U.S. Fancy or better will be reduced 70 percent plus an additional 2 percent for each full percent in excess of 50 percent.

(iv) Production to count with 65 percent or more not grading U.S. Fancy or better will be considered 100 percent cull production.

(v) The difference between the total production and the production to count as determined above will be considered cull production.

(vi) Apples that are knocked to the ground by wind or frozen to the extent they can be harvested but not marketed as U.S. Fancy grade apples will be considered 100 percent cull production.

(vii) Thirty (30) percent of all cull production will be considered production to count, unless otherwise specified in the Special Provisions.

(viii) No reduction in production to count will be applied to any apple grading less than U.S. Fancy due solely to size, shape, russeting, or color.

(ix) Any appraisal we make on the insured acreage will be considered production to count unless such appraised production is knocked to the ground by wind, hail, or frozen on the tree to the extent that harvest is not practical.

(g) Sunburn Option

(1) In addition to the causes of loss specified in section 9 of these provisions, excess sun is an insurable cause of loss.

(2) Notwithstanding the definitions of ''harvest'' and ''marketable'' in section 1 and 11(c)(1) and (2) of these provisions, the total production to be counted for a unit will include all harvested and appraised production. Harvested apple production that, due to excessive sun or in conjunction with hail damage, does not grade 80 percent U.S. Fancy or better, in accordance with applicable USDA Standards, will be adjusted as follows:

(i) Production to count with 21 through 40 percent not grading U.S. Fancy or better due solely to excessive sun or excessive sun along with hail damage, will be reduced 2 percent for each full percent in excess of 20 percent.

(ii) Production to count with 41 through 50 percent not grading U.S. Fancy or better due solely to excessive sun or excessive sun along with hail damage, will be reduced 40 percent plus an additional 3 percent for each full percent in excess of 40 percent.

(iii) Production to count with 51 through 64 percent not grading U.S. Fancy or better due solely to excessive sun or excessive sun along with hail damage, will be reduced 70 percent plus an additional 2 percent for each full percent in excess of 50 percent.

(iv) Production to count with 65 percent or more not grading U.S. Fancy or better due solely to excessive sun or excessive sun along with hail damage, will be considered 100 percent cull production.

(v) The difference between the total production and the production to count as determined above will be considered cull production.

(vi) Thirty (30) percent of all cull production will be considered as production to count unless otherwise specified in the Special Provisions.

[63 FR 17054, Apr. 8, 1998]

§ 457.159 Stonefruit crop insurance provisions.

The Stonefruit Crop Insurance Provisions for the 1999 and succeeding crop years are as follows:

FCIC Policies

United States Department of Agriculture

FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE CORPORATION

Reinsured PoliciesP='02'≤

(Appropriate title for insurance provider)P='02'≤

Both FCIC and reinsured policies:

Stonefruit Crop Insurance Provisions

If a conflict exists among the policy provisions, the order of priority is as follows: (1) The Catastrophic Risk Protection Endorsement, if applicable; (2) the Special Provisions; (3) these Crop Provisions; and (4) the Basic Provisions with (1) controlling (2), etc.

1. Definitions

Direct marketing. Sale of the insured crop directly to consumers without the intervention of an intermediary such as wholesaler, retailer, packer, processor, shipper, or buyer. Examples of direct marketing include selling through an on-farm or roadside stand, farmer's market, and permitting the general public to enter the field for the purpose of picking all or a portion of the crop.

Grading standards. The California Tree Fruit Agreement Marketing Order, or California State Department of Food and Agriculture Code of Regulations in effect for the appropriate crop, type, or varietal group.

Harvest. The picking of mature stonefruit either by hand or machine.

Interplanted. Acreage on which two or more crops are planted in any form of alternating or mixed pattern.

Lug. A container of fresh stonefruit of specified weight. Lugs of varying sizes will be converted to standard lug equivalents on the basis of the following average net pounds of packed fruit:

Crop	Pounds per lug
Fresh Apricots	24
Fresh Nectarines	25
Fresh Freestone Peaches	22

Weight for Processing Apricots, Processing Cling Peaches, and Processing Freestone Peaches are specified in tons.

Marketable. Stonefruit production acceptable for processing or other human consumption, even if it fails to meet the State Department of Food and Agriculture minimum grading standard.

Processor. A business enterprise regularly engaged in processing fruit for human consumption that possesses all licenses and permits for processing fruit required by the state in which it operates, and that possesses facilities, or has contractual access to such facilities, with enough equipment to accept and process contracted fruit within a reasonable amount of time after harvest.

Stonefruit. Any of the following crops grown for fresh market or processing: P='02'≤

(a) Fresh Apricots,
(b) Fresh Freestone Peaches,
(c) Fresh Nectarines,
(d) Processing Apricots,
(e) Processing Cling Peaches, and
(f) Processing Freestone Peaches. P='02'≤

Ton. Two thousand (2,000) pounds avoirdupois.

Type. Class of a stonefruit crop with similar characteristics that are grouped for insurance purposes.

Varietal group. A subclass of type.

2. Unit Division

Notwithstanding the provisions of section 34 of the Basic Provisions that allow optional units by section, section equivalent, or FSA farm serial number and by irrigated and non-irrigated practices, optional units will only be allowed as stated herein or by written agreement.

(a) *Optional Units on Acreage Located on Non-contiguous Land:* Optional units may be established if each optional unit is located on non-contiguous land.

(b) *Optional Units by Type or Varietal Group:* Optional units may be established by type or varietal group if allowed by the Special Provisions.

3. Insurance Guarantees, Coverage Levels, and Prices for Determining Indemnities

In addition to the requirements of section 3 of the Basic Provisions:

(a) You may select only one price election and coverage level for each crop grown in the county and listed in the Special Provisions that is insured under this policy. If separate price elections are available by type or varietal group of a crop, the price elections you choose for each type or varietal group must have the same percentage relationship to the maximum price offered by us for each type or varietal group. For example, if you choose 100 percent of the maximum price election for one type of cling peaches, you must choose 100 percent of the maximum price election for all other types of cling peaches.

(b) You must report, by the production reporting date designated in section 3 of the Basic Provisions, by type or varietal group, if applicable, for each stonefruit crop:

(1) Any damage, removal of trees, change in practices, or any other circumstance that may reduce the expected yield below the yield upon which the insurance guarantee is based, and the number of affected acres;

(2) The number of bearing trees on insurable and uninsurable acreage;

(3) The age of the trees and the planting pattern; and

(4) For the first year of insurance for acreage interplanted with another perennial crop, and any time the planting pattern of such acreage is changed:

(i) The age of the interplanted crop, and type or varietal group if applicable;

(ii) The planting pattern; and

(iii) Any other information that we request in order to establish your approved yield.

We will reduce the yield used to establish your production guarantee as necessary, based on our estimate of the effect of interplanting a perennial crop, removal of trees, damage, change in practice, and any other circumstance that could affect the yield potential of the insured crop. If you fail to notify us of any circumstance that may reduce your yields from previous levels, we will reduce your production guarantee as necessary at any time we become aware of the circumstance.

4. Contract Changes

In accordance with section 4 of the Basic Provisions, the contract change date is October 31 preceding the cancellation date.

5. Cancellation and Termination Dates

In accordance with section 2 of the Basic Provisions, the cancellation and termination dates are January 31.

6. Insured Crop

In accordance with section 8 of the Basic Provisions, the crop insured will be all of each stonefruit crop you elect to insure, that is grown in the county, and for which premium rates are provided in the actuarial documents:

(a) In which you have a share;

(b) That is grown on trees that:

(1) Were commercially available when the trees were set out;

(2) Is adapted to the area; and

(3) Is grown on a root stock that is adapted to the area;

(c) That is irrigated;

(d) That have produced at least 200 lugs of fresh market production per acre, or at least 2.2 tons per acre for processing crops, in at least 1 of the 3 most recent actual production history crop years, unless we inspect such acreage and give our approval in writing;

(e) That are regulated by the California Tree Fruit Agreement or related crop advisory board for the state (for applicable types);

(f) That are grown in an orchard that, if inspected, is considered acceptable by us; and

(g) That have reached at least the fifth growing season after set out. However, we may agree in writing to insure acreage that has not reached this age if it meets the requirements of subsection (d) of this section.

7. Insurable Acreage

In lieu of the provisions of section 9 of the Basic Provisions that prohibit insurance attaching to a crop planted with another crop, stonefruit interplanted with another perennial crop is insurable unless we inspect the acreage and determine that it does not meet the requirements for insurability contained in your policy.

8. Insurance Period

(a) In accordance with the provisions of section 11 of the Basic Provisions:

(1) Coverage begins on February 1 of each crop year, except that for the year of application, if your application is received after January 22 but prior to February 1, insurance will attach on the 10th day after your properly completed application is received in our local office unless we inspect the acreage and determine that it does not meet insurability requirements. You must provide any information that we require for the crop or to determine the condition of the orchard.

(2) The calendar date for the end of the insurance period for each crop year is:

(i) July 31 for all apricots; and

(ii) September 30 for all nectarines and peaches.

(b) In addition to the provisions of section 11 of the Basic Provisions:

(1) If you acquire an insurable share in any insurable acreage after coverage begins but on or before the acreage reporting date for the crop year, and after an inspection we consider the acreage acceptable, insurance will be considered to have attached to such acreage on the calendar date of acquisition.

(2) If you lose or relinquish your insurable share on any insurable acreage of stonefruit on or before the acreage reporting date for the crop year and if the acreage was insured by you the previous crop year, insurance will not be considered to have attached to, and no premium or indemnity will be due for such acreage for that crop year unless:

(i) A transfer of coverage and right to an indemnity, or a similar form approved by us, is completed by all affected parties;

(ii) We are notified by you or the transferee in writing of such transfer on or before the acreage reporting date; and

(iii) The transferee is eligible for crop insurance.

9. Causes of Loss

(a) In accordance with the provisions of section 12 of the Basic Provisions, insurance is provided only against the following causes of loss that occur during the insurance period:

(1) Adverse weather conditions;

(2) Fire, unless weeds and other forms of undergrowth have not been controlled or pruning debris has not been removed from the orchard;

(3) Wildlife;

(4) Earthquake;

(5) Volcanic eruption; or

(6) Failure of the irrigation water supply, if due to a cause of loss contained in sections 9(a)(1) through (5) that occurs during the insurance period.

(b) In addition to the causes of loss excluded by section 12 of the Basic Provisions, we will not insure against damage or loss of production due to:

(1) Disease or insect infestation, unless adverse weather:

(i) Prevents the proper application of control measures or causes properly applied control measures to be ineffective; or

(ii) Causes disease or insect infestation for which no effective control mechanism is available;

(2) Split pits regardless of cause; or

(3) Inability to market the insured crop for any reason other than actual physical damage from an insurable cause of loss specified in this section. For example, we will not pay you an indemnity if you are unable to market due to quarantine, boycott, or refusal of any person to accept production.

10. Duties in the Event of Damage or Loss

In addition to the requirements of section 14 of the Basic Provisions, the following will apply:

(a) You must notify us within 3 days after the date harvest should have started if the insured crop will not be harvested.

(b) You must notify us at least 15 days before any production from any unit will be sold by direct marketing. We will conduct an appraisal that will be used to determine your production to count for production that is sold by direct marketing. If damage occurs after this appraisal, we will conduct an additional appraisal. These appraisals, and any acceptable records provided by you, will be used to determine your production to count. Failure to give timely notice that production will be sold by direct marketing will result in an appraised amount of production to count of not less than the production guarantee per acre if such failure results in our inability to make the required appraisal.

(c) In addition to section 14 of the Basic Provisions, if you intend to claim an indemnity on any unit, you must give us notice at least 15 days prior to the beginning of harvest. You must not destroy the damaged crop until after we have given you written consent to do so. If you fail to notify us and such failure results in our inability to inspect the damaged production, we may consider all such production to be undamaged and include it as production to count.

11. Settlement of Claim

(a) We will determine your loss on a unit basis. In the event you are unable to provide separate acceptable production records:

(1) For any optional units, we will combine all optional units for which such production records were not provided; or

(2) For any basic units, we will allocate any commingled production to such units in proportion to our liability on the harvested acreage for the units.

(b) In the event of loss or damage covered by this policy, we will settle your claim by:

(1) Multiplying the insured acreage for each type or varietal group by its respective production guarantee;

(2) Multiplying each result of section 11(b)(1) by the respective price election for the type or varietal group;

(3) Totaling the results of section 11(b)(2). (If there is only one type or varietal group, the result of (3) will be the same as the result of (2));

(4) Multiplying the total production to count (see section 11(c)), for each type or varietal group, by the respective price election;

(5) Totaling the results of section 11(b)(4);

(6) Subtracting the result of section 11(b)(5) from the result of section 11(b)(2). (If there is only one type or varietal group, the result of (6) will be the same as the result of (5)); and

(7) Multiplying the result of section 11(b)(6) by your share.

For example:

You have a 100 percent share in 50 acres of varietal group A stonefruit in the unit, with a guarantee of 500 lugs per acre and a price election of $6.00 per lug. You are only able to harvest 5,000 lugs. Your indemnity would be calculated as follows:P='04'≤

(1) 50.0 acres × 500 lugs = 25,000 lugs guarantee;
(2) and (3) 25,000 lugs × $6.00 price election = $150,000.00 value of guarantee;
(4) 5,000 lugs × $6.00 price election = $30,000.00 value of production to count;
(5) and (6) $150,000.00—$30,000.00 = $120,000.00 loss; and
(7) $120,000.00 × 100 percent = $120,000 indemnity payment.P='04'≤

You also have a 100 percent share in 50 acres of varietal group B stonefruit in the unit, with a guarantee of 300 lugs per acre and a price election of $3.00 per lug. You are only able to harvest 3,000 lugs. Your indemnity would be calculated as follows:

(1) 50.0 acres × 500 lugs varietal group A = 25,000 lugs guarantee; and 50.0 acres × 300 lugs varietal group B = 15,000 lugs guarantee;

(2) 25,000 lugs × $ 6.00 price election = $150,000.00 value of guarantee for varietal group A; and 15,000 lugs × $3.00 price election = $45,000.00 value of guarantee for varietal group B;

(3) $150,00.00 + $45,000.00 = $195,000.00 total value of guarantee;

(4) 5,000 lugs varietal group A × $6.00 price election = $30,000.00 value of production to count; and 3,000 lugs varietal group B × $3.00 price election = $9,000.00 value of production to count; and

(5) $30,000.00 + $9,000.00 = $39,000.00 total value of production to count;

(6) $195,000.00—$39,000.00 = $156,000.00 loss

(7) $156,000.00 loss × 1.000 = $156,000 indemnity payment.

(c) The total production to count (in lugs or tons) from all insurable acres on a unit will include:

(1) All appraised production as follows:

(i) Not less than the production guarantee per acre for acreage:

(A) That is abandoned;

(B) That is sold by direct marketing if you fail to meet the requirements contained in section 10;

(C) That is damaged solely by uninsured causes; or

(D) For which you fail to provide production records that are acceptable to us;

(ii) Production lost due to uninsured causes;

(iii) Unharvested production that would be marketable if harvested; and

(iv) Potential production on insured acreage that you intend to abandon or no longer care for, if you and we agree on the appraised amount of production. Upon such agreement, the insurance period for that acreage will end. If you do not agree with our appraisal, we may defer the claim only if you agree to continue to care for the insured crop. We will then make another appraisal when you notify us if any further damage or that harvest is general in the area unless you harvested the crop. If you harvest the crop we will use the harvested production. If you do not continue to care for the crop, our appraisal made prior to deferring the claim will be used to determine the production to count; and

(2) All harvested production from the insurable acreage.

(3) The quantity of harvested production will be reduced if the following conditions apply:

(i) The value of the damaged production is less than 75 percent of the marketable value of undamaged production due to an insured cause of loss; and

(ii) For stonefruit insured as fresh fruit only, the stonefruit either is packed and sold as fresh fruit and meets only the utility grade requirements of the applicable grading standards, or fails to meet the applicable grading standards but is or could be sold for any use other than fresh packed stonefruit.

(4) Harvested production of stonefruit that is eligible for quality adjustment as specified in section 11(c)(3) will be reduced as follows:

(i) When packed and sold as fresh fruit or when insured as a processing crop, by dividing the marketable value per lug or ton by the highest price election (for the applicable coverage level) and multiplying the result (not to exceed 1.00) by the quantity of such production; or

(ii) For all other fresh stonefruit, multiplying the number of tons that could be marketed by the value per ton (for the applicable coverage level) and dividing that result by the highest price election available for that type.

12. Late and Prevented Planting

The late and prevented planting provisions of the Basic Provisions (§ 457.8) are not applicable.

[63 FR 29935, June 2, 1998]

§ 457.160 Processing tomato crop insurance provisions.

The Processing Tomato Crop Insurance Provisions for the 1998 and succeeding crop years are as follows: P='04'≤

FCIC Policies

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Federal Crop Insurance Corporation

Reinsured Policies

(Appropriate title for insurance provider)
Both FCIC and reinsured polices:

Processing Tomato Crop Provisions

If a conflict exists among the policy provisions, the order of priority is as follows: (1) The Catastrophic Risk Protection Endorsement, if applicable; (2) the Special Provisions; (3) these Crop Provisions; and (4) the Basic Provisions with (1) controlling (2), etc.

1. Definitions

Acre. 43,560 square feet of land on which row widths do not exceed 6 feet, or the land on which at least 7,260 linear feet rows are planted if row widths exceed 6 feet.

Bypassed acreage. Land on which production is ready for harvest but the processor elects not to accept such production so it is not harvested.

First fruit set. The reproductive stage of the plant at which 30 percent of the plants have produced a fruit that has reached a minimum of one inch in diameter.

Good farming practices. The cultural practices generally in use in the county for the crop to make normal progress toward maturity and produce at least the yield used to determine the production guarantee and are those required by the tomato processor contract with the processing company, and are those recognized by the Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service as compatible with agronomic and weather conditions in the county.

Harvest. The severance of tomatoes from the vines.

Plant stand. The number of plants per acre considered to be normal for the applicable tomato variety and growing area.

Planted acreage—In addition to the definition contained in the Basic Provisions, tomatoes must initially be placed in rows to be considered planted. Acreage planted in any other manner will not be insurable unless otherwise provided by the Special Provisions or by written agreement.

Practical to replant. In lieu of the definition of ''Practical to replant'' contained in section 1 of the Basic Provisions, practical to replant is defined as our determination, after loss or damage to the insured crop, based on factors, including but not limited to moisture availability, marketing window, condition of the field, and time to crop maturity, that replanting the insured crop will allow the crop to attain maturity prior to the calendar date for the end of the insurance period. It will not be considered practical to replant unless the replanted acreage can produce at least 75% of the approved yield, and the processor agrees in writing that it will accept the production from the replanted acreage.

Processor. Any business enterprise regularly engaged in processing tomatoes for human consumption, that possesses all licenses and permits for processing tomatoes required by the state in which it operates, and that possesses facilities, or has contractual access to such facilities, with enough equipment to accept and process contracted processing tomatoes within a reasonable amount of time after harvest.

Processor contract. A written agreement between the producer and a processor, containing at a minimum:

(a) The producer's commitment to plant and grow processing tomatoes, and to deliver the tomato production to the processor;

(b) The processor's commitment to purchase all the production stated in the processor contract; and

(c) A price per ton that will be paid for the production.

Ton. Two thousand (2,000) pounds avoirdupois.

2. Unit Division

(a) Notwithstanding the provisions of this section or any unit division provisions contained in the Basic Provisions, no indemnity will be paid for any loss of production on any unit if the insured produced a crop sufficient to fulfill the processor contracts forming the basis for the guarantee, and any indemnity will be limited to the amount necessary to compensate for loss in yield at the price

elected between production to count and the contract requirements.

(b) In California only, in addition to, or instead of, establishing optional units by section, section equivalent or FSA farm serial number and by irrigated and non-irrigated acreage as provided in the unit division provisions contained in the Basic Provisions, optional units may be established if acreage planted to tomatoes is separated by a field that is not planted to tomatoes, or by a permanent boundary such as a permanent waterway, fence, public road or woodland. Such optional unit must consist of the minimum number of acres stated in the Special Provisions. Acreage planted to tomatoes that is less than the minimum number of acres required will attach to the closest unit within the section, section equivalent, or FSA farm serial number.

3. Insurance Guarantees, Coverage Levels, and Prices for Determining Indemnities

In addition to the requirements of section 3 of the Basic Provisions:

(a) You may select only one price election for all the processing tomatoes in the county insured under this policy unless the Special Provisions provide different price elections by type. The percentage of the maximum price election you choose for one type will be applicable to all other types insured under this policy. For example, if you choose 100 percent of the maximum price election for one type, you must also choose 100 percent of the maximum price election for all other types.

(b) Liability under this policy will not exceed the number of tons required to be accepted by the processor under a processor contract in effect on or before:

(1) The earlier of August 20 or the date of damage to the insured crop in all counties with an acreage reporting date of July 15; or

(2) The earlier of the acreage reporting date or the date of damage in all other counties. (Exclude indemnities that occur in stage one and replant payments.)

(c) The price election used to determine the amount of an indemnity is progressive by stage and increases, at specified intervals, to the price used for final stage losses. Stages will be determined on an acre basis. The stages and applicable price elections are:

(1) First stage is from planting until first fruit set. If any acreage of the insured crop is destroyed in this stage, the price used to establish the amount of any indemnity owed for such acreage will be 50 percent of your price election;

(2) Second stage is from the first fruit set until harvest. If any acreage of the insured crop is destroyed in this stage, the price used to establish the amount of any indemnity owed for such acreage will be 80 percent of your price election; and

(3) Third stage (final stage) is harvested acreage. The price election used in this stage to establish the amount of any indemnity owed will be 100 percent of your price election.

(d) Any acreage of tomatoes damaged to the extent, that the majority of producers in the area would not normally further care for the tomatoes, will be deemed to have been destroyed even though you may continue to care for it. The price election used to determine the amount of an indemnity will be that applicable to the stage in which the tomatoes were destroyed.

(e) The appraised production from bypassed acreage that could have been accepted by the processor will be included when determining your approved yield.

(f) Acreage that is bypassed because it was damaged by an insurable cause of loss to the extent that the processor cannot use the product will be considered to have a zero yield when determining your approved yield.

4. Contract Changes

In accordance with section 4 of the Basic Provisions, the contract change date is August 31 preceding the cancellation date for California and November 30 preceding the cancellation date for all other states.

5. Cancellation and Termination Dates

In accordance with section 2 of the Basic Provisions, the cancellation and termination dates are January 15 in California and March 15 in all other states.

6. Report of Acreage

In addition to the provisions of section 6 of the Basic Provisions, you must provide a copy of all processor contracts to us on or before the acreage reporting date in all counties, unless otherwise specified in the Special Provisions.

7. Annual Premium

In lieu of the premium amount determinations contained in section 7 of the Basic Provisions, the annual premium amount per acre is determined by multiplying the production guarantee per acre by the price election for the third (final) stage; by the premium rate; by the insured acreage; by the applicable share at the time of planting; and ultimately by any applicable premium adjustment factors contained in the actuarial documents.

8. Insured Crop

(a) In accordance with section 8 of the Basic Provisions, the crop insured will be all the tomatoes in the county for which a premium rate is provided by the actuarial documents:

(1) In which you have a share;

(2) That are planted for harvest as processing tomatoes;

(3) That are grown under, and in accordance with, the requirements of a processor contract executed on or before August 20 in all counties with an acreage reporting date of July 15, or on or before the acreage reporting date in all other counties, and are not excluded from the processor contract for or during the crop year; and

(4) That are not (unless allowed by the Special Provisions or by written agreement):

(i) Grown on acreage on which tomatoes were grown in either of the two previous years, except in California;

(ii) Interplanted with another crop; or

(iii) Planted into an established grass or legume.

(b) You will be considered to have a share in the insured crop if, under the processor contract, you retain control of the acreage on which the tomatoes are grown, you are at risk of loss, and the processor contract provides for delivery of processing tomatoes under specified conditions and at a stipulated price.

(c) A tomato producer who is also a processor may establish an insurable interest if the following requirements are met:

(1) The processor must comply with these Crop Provisions;

(2) Prior to the sales closing date, the Board of Directors or officers of the processor must execute and adopt a resolution that contains the same terms as an acceptable processor contract. Such resolution will be considered a contract under this policy; and

(3) Our inspection provides that the processing facilities comply with the definition of a processor contained in these Crop Provisions.

9. Insurable Acreage

In addition to the provisions of section 9 of the Basic Provisions:

(a) Any acreage of the insured crop that is damaged before the final planting date, to the extent that the majority of producers in the area would normally not further care for the crop, must be replanted unless we agree that it is not practical to replant; and

(b) We will not insure any acreage that does not meet the rotation requirements, if applicable, contained in the Special Provisions.

10. Insurance Period

In lieu of the provisions contained in section 11 of the Basic Provisions, regarding the end of the insurance period, insurance ceases at the earlier of the date:

(a) You harvest sufficient production to fulfill your processor contract if the processor contract stipulates a specific amount of production to be delivered;

(b) The tomatoes should have been harvested but was not harvested;

(c) The tomatoes were abandoned;

(d) Harvest was completed;

(e) Final adjustment of a loss was completed; or

(f) The following calendar date for the end of the insurance period

(1) October 20 in California; and

(2) October 10 in all other states.

11. Causes of Loss

In accordance with the provisions of section 12 of the Basic Provisions:

(a) Insurance is provided only against the following causes of loss that occur during the insurance period:

(1) Adverse weather conditions, including:

(i) Excessive moisture that prevents the harvesting equipment from entering the field or that prevents the timely operation of harvesting equipment; and

(ii) Abnormally hot or cold temperatures that cause an unexpected number of acres over a large producing area to be ready for harvest at the same time, affecting the timely harvest of a large number of such acres or the processing of such production being beyond the capacity of the processor, either of which causes the acreage to be bypassed;

(2) Fire;

(3) Insects, but not damage due to insufficient or improper application of pest control measures;

(4) Plant disease, but not damage due to insufficient or improper application of disease control measures;

(5) Wildlife;

(6) Earthquake;

(7) Volcanic eruption; or

(8) Failure of the irrigation water supply, if due to a cause of loss contained in sections 11(a)(1) through (7) that occurs during the insurance period.

(b) In addition to the causes of loss excluded by section 12 of the Basic Provisions, we will not insure against any loss of production due to:

(1) Acreage being bypassed, if the acreage is bypassed because:

(i) The breakdown or non-operation of equipment or facilities; or

(ii) The availability of a crop insurance payment. We may deny any indemnity immediately in such circumstance or, if an indemnity has been paid, require you to repay it to us with interest at any time acreage was bypassed due to the availability of a crop insurance payment;

(2) The processing tomatoes not being timely harvested, unless such delay in harvesting is solely and directly due to an insured cause of loss; or

(3) Your failure to follow the requirements contained in the processor contract.

12. Replanting Payment

(a) In accordance with section 13 of the Basic Provisions, a replanting payment is allowed if the crop sustained a loss exceeding 50 percent of the plant stand and it is practical to replant.

(b) The maximum amount of the replanting payment per acre will be the lesser of 20 percent of the production guarantee or three tons, multiplied by your third stage (final) price election, multiplied by your share.

13. Duties in the Event of Damage or Loss

In addition to the notice required by section 14 of the Basic Provisions, you must give us notice:

(a) Not later than 48 hours after:

(1) Total destruction of the tomatoes in the unit; or

(2) Discontinuance of harvest on a unit on which unharvested production remains;

(b) Within 3 days after the date harvest should have started on any acreage that will not be harvested. You must also provide acceptable documentation of the reason the acreage was bypassed. Failure to provide such documentation will result in our determination that the acreage was bypassed due to an uninsured cause of loss. If the crop will not be harvested and you wish to destroy the crop, you must leave representative samples of the unharvested crop for our inspection. The samples must be at least 10 feet wide and extend the entire length of each field in the unit. The samples must not be destroyed until the earlier of our inspection or 15 days after notice is given to us; and

(c) At least 15 days prior to the beginning of harvest if you intend to claim an indemnity on any unit, or immediately if damage is discovered during the 15 day period or during harvest, so that we may inspect the damaged production. If you fail to notify us and such failure results in our inability to inspect the damaged production, we will consider all such production to be undamaged and include it as production to count. You are not required to delay harvest.

14. Settlement of Claim

(a) We will determine your loss on a unit basis. In the event you are unable to provide separate acceptable production records:

(1) For any optional units, we will combine all optional units for which such production records were not provided; or

(2) For any basic units, we will allocate any commingled production to such units in proportion to our liability on the harvested acreage for the units.

(b) In the event of loss or damage covered by this policy, we will settle your claim by:

(1) Multiplying the insured acreage by its respective production guarantee, by type if applicable;

(2) Multiplying each result of section 14(b)(1) by the respective price election, by type if applicable;

(3) Totaling the results of section 14(b)(2) if there are more than one type;

(4) Multiplying the total production to counted (see section 14(c)), for each type if applicable, by its respective price election;

(5) Totaling the results of section 14(b)(4) if there are more than one type;

(6) Subtracting the result of section 14(b)(4) from the result of section 14(b)(2) if there is only one type or subtracting the result of section 14(b)(5) from the result of section 14(b)(3) if there are more than one type; and

(7) Multiplying the result of section 14(b)(6) by your share.

For example:

You have a 100 percent share in 50 acres of type A processing tomatoes in the unit, with a guarantee of 18.8 tons per acre and a price election of $50.00 per ton. You are only able to harvest 10.0 tons. Your indemnity would be calculated as follows:

(1) 50.0 acres × 18.8 tons = 940.0 tons guarantee;

(2) 940.0 tons × $50.00 price election = $47,000.00 value guarantee;

(4) 10.0 tons × $50.00 price election = $500.00 value of production to count;

(6) $47,000.00 − $500.00 = $46,500.00 loss; and

(7) $46,500 × 100 percent = $46,500.00 indemnity payment.

You also have a 100 percent share in 50 acres of type B processing tomatoes in the same unit, with a guarantee of 15.0 tons per acre and a price election of $35.00 per ton. You are only able to harvest 5.0 tons. Your total indemnity for both types A and B would be calculated as follows:

(1) 50.0 acres × 18.8 tons = 940.0 ton guarantee for type A and 50.0 acres × 15.0 tons = 750.0 ton guarantee for type B;

(2) 940.0 ton guarantee × $50.00 price election = $47,000.00 value of guarantee for type A and 750.0 ton guarantee × $35.00 = $26,500.00 value of guarantee for type B;

(3) $47,000.00 + $26,500.00=$72,500.00 total value of guarantee;

(4) 10.0 tons × $50.00 price election=$500.00 value of production to count for type A and 5.0 tons × $35.00 price election=$175.00 value of production to count for type B;

(5) $500.00 + $175.00=$675.00 total value of production to count;

(6) $72,500.00 − $675.00=$71,575.00 loss; and

(7) $71,575 loss × 100 percent=$71,575.00 indemnity payment.

(c) The total production to count, specified in tons, from all insurable acreage on the unit will include:

(1) All appraised production as follows:

(i) Not less than the production guarantee for acreage:

(A) That is abandoned;

(B) Put to another use without our consent;

(C) That is damaged solely by uninsured causes; or

(D) For which you fail to provide production records that are acceptable to us.

(ii) Production lost due to uninsured causes;

(iii) Production on acreage that is bypassed unless the acreage was bypassed due to an insured cause of loss which resulted in production which would not be acceptable under the terms of the processor contract;

(iv) Potential production on insured acreage that you intend to put to another use or abandoned, if you and we agree on the appraised amount of production. Upon such agreement, the insurance period for that acreage will end when you put the acreage to another use or abandon the crop. If agreement on the appraised amount of production is not reached:

(A) If you do not elect to continue to care for the crop, we may give you consent to put the acreage to another use if you agree to leave intact, and provide sufficient care for, representative samples of the crop in locations acceptable to us, (The amount of production to count for such acreage will be based on the harvested production or appraisals from the samples at the time harvest should have occurred. If you do not leave the required samples intact, or you fail to provide sufficient care for the samples, our appraisal made prior to giving you consent to put the acreage to another use will be used to determine the amount of production to count); or

(B) If you elect to continue to care for the crop, the amount of production to count for the acreage will be the harvested production, or our reappraisal if additional damage occurs and the crop is not harvested;

(2) All harvested production (in tons) delivered to the processor which meets the quality requirements of the processor contract (expressed as usable or payable weight).

(3) All harvested tomato production delivered to processor which does not meet the quality requirements of the processor contract due to not being timely delivered.

(d) Once harvest has begun on any acreage covered by a processor contract that specifies the number of tons to be delivered, the total indemnity payable will be limited to an amount based on the lesser of the guaranteed tons, or the tons remaining unfulfilled under the processor contract.

15. Late and Prevented Planting

The late and prevented planting provisions of the Basic Provisions are not applicable.

[62 FR 54342, Oct. 20, 1997, as amended at 62 FR 65177, Dec. 10, 1997]

§ 457.161 Canola and rapeseed crop insurance provisions.

The Canola and Rapeseed Crop Insurance Provisions for the 1998 and succeeding crop years are as follows:

FCIC policies:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Federal Crop Insurance Corporation

Reinsured Policies

(Appropriate title for insurance provider)

Both FCIC and reinsured policies:

Canola and Rapeseed Crop Provisions

If a conflict exists among the policy provisions, the order of priority is as follows: (1) the Catastrophic Risk Protection Endorsement, if applicable; (2) the Special Provisions; (3) these Crop Provisions; and (4) the Basic Provisions, with (1) controlling (2), etc.

1. Definitions

Canola. A crop of the genus *Brassica* as defined in accordance with the Official United States Standards for Grain—Subpart C—U.S. Standards for Canola.

Harvest. Combining or threshing for seed. A crop that is swathed prior to combining is not considered harvested.

Local market price (Canola). The cash price per pound for U.S. No. 2 grade canola that reflects the maximum limits of quality deficiencies allowable for the U.S. No. 2 grade canola.

Planted acreage. In addition to the definition contained in the Basic Provisions, land on which seed is initially spread onto the soil surface by any method and subsequently is mechanically incorporated into the soil in a timely manner and at the proper depth will be considered planted. Acreage planted in any other manner will not be insurable unless otherwise provided by the Special Provisions, actuarial documents, or by written agreement.

Price of damaged production. The cash price per pound available if the production were sold for canola that qualifies for quality adjustment in accordance with section 12 of these crop provisions.

Rapeseed. A crop of the genus *Brassica* that contains at least 30 percent of an industrial type of oil as shown on the Special Provisions and that is measured on a basis free from foreign material.

Swathed. Severance of the stem and seed pods from the ground and placing into windrows without removal of the seed from the pod.

2. Unit Division

In addition to optional units by section, section equivalent or FSA farm serial number and by irrigated and non-irrigated practices, optional units may be by type if the type is designated on the Special Provisions.

3. Insurance Guarantees, Coverage Levels, and Prices for Determining Indemnities

In addition to the requirements of section 3 of the Basic Provisions, you may select only one price election for all the canola and rapeseed in the county insured under this policy unless the Special Provisions provide different price elections by type, in which case you may select one price election for each canola and rapeseed type designated in the Special Provisions. The price elections you choose for each type must have the same percentage relationship to the maximum price offered by us for each type. For example, if you choose 100 percent of the maximum price election for a specific type, you must also choose 100 percent of the maximum price election for all other types.

4. Contract Changes

In accordance with section 4 of the Basic Provisions, the contract change date is November 30 preceding the cancellation date for counties with a March 15 cancellation date, and June 30 preceding the cancellation date for all other counties.

5. Cancellation and Termination Dates

In accordance with section 2 of the Basic Provisions, the cancellation and termination dates are:

State and county	Cancellation and Termination dates
All counties in Georgia	Sept. 30.
All other counties without fall planted types specified on the actuarial table.	Mar. 15.
All other counties with fall planted types specified on the actuarial table.	Aug. 31.

6. Insured Crop

In accordance with section 8 of the Basic Provisions, the crop insured will be all canola and rapeseed in the county for which a premium rate is provided by the actuarial table:

(a) In which you have a share;

(b) That is planted for harvest as seed; and

(c) That is not, unless allowed by Special Provisions or by written agreement:

(1) Interplanted with another crop; or

(2) Planted into an established grass or legume.

7. Insurable Acreage

In addition to the provisions of section 9 of the Basic Provisions,

(a) Any acreage of the insured crop that is damaged before the final planting date, to the extent that most producers producing crops on similarly situated acreage in the area would not normally further care for the crop, must be replanted unless we agree that it is not practical to replant; and

(b) We will not insure any acreage that does not meet the rotation requirements contained in the Special Provisions.

8. Insurance Period

In accordance with the provisions of section 11 of the Basic Provisions, the end of the insurance period is October 31 of the calendar year in which the crop is normally harvested.

9. Causes of Loss

In accordance with the provisions of section 12 of the Basic Provisions, insurance is provided only against the following causes of loss which occur during the insurance period:

(a) Adverse weather conditions;

(b) Fire;

(c) Insects, but not damage due to insufficient or improper application of pest control measures;

(d) Plant disease, but not damage due to insufficient or improper application of disease control measures;

(e) Wildlife;

(f) Earthquake;

(g) Volcanic eruption; or

(h) Failure of the irrigation water supply, if applicable, caused by an insured cause of loss that occurs during the insurance period.

10. Replanting Payment

(a) In accordance with section 13 of the Basic Provisions, a replanting payment is allowed if the insured crop is damaged by an insurable cause of loss to the extent that most producers producing the crop on similarly situated acreage in the area, would not continue to care for the crop and it is practical to replant.

(b) The maximum amount of the replanting payment per acre will be the lesser of 20 percent of the production guarantee or 175 pounds, multiplied by your price election, multiplied by your insured share.

(c) When the canola or rapeseed is replanted using a practice or type that is uninsurable as an original planting, the liability for the unit will be reduced by the amount of the replanting payment that is attributable to your share. The premium amount will not be reduced.

11. Duties in the Event of Damage or Loss

In accordance with the requirements of section 14 of the Basic Provisions, the representative samples of the unharvested crop that we may require must be at least 10 feet wide and extend the entire length of each

field in the unit. If you intend to put the acreage to another use or not harvest the acreage, the samples must not be harvested or destroyed until our inspection.

12. Settlement of Claim

(a) We will determine your loss on a unit basis. In the event you are unable to provide separate acceptable production records:

(1) For any optional units, we will combine all optional units for which acceptable production records were not provided; or

(2) For any basic units, we will allocate any commingled production to such units in proportion to our liability on the harvested acreage for the units.

(b) In the event of loss or damage covered by this policy, we will settle your claim by:

(1) Multiplying the insured acreage by its respective production guarantee;

(2) Multiplying each result in section 12(b)(1) by the respective price election for each type, if applicable;

(3) If there are more than one type, totaling the results in section 12(b)(2);

(4) Multiplying the total production to be counted of each type, if applicable, (see section 12(c)) by the respective price election;

(5) If there are more than one type, totaling the results in section 12(b)(4);

(6) If there are more than one type, subtracting the total in section 12(b)(5) from the total in section 12(b)(3);

(7) If there is only one type, subtracting the total in section 12(b)(4) from the total in section 12(b)(2); and

(8) Multiplying the result in section 12(b)(6) and 12(b)(7), as applicable, by your share.

(c) The total production to count (pounds) from all insurable acreage on the unit will include:

(1) All appraised production as follows:

(i) Not less than the production guarantee for acreage:

(A) That is abandoned;

(B) That is put to another use without our consent;

(C) That is damaged solely by uninsured causes; or

(D) For which you fail to provide acceptable production records;

(ii) Production lost due to uninsured causes;

(iii) Unharvested production (mature unharvested production may be adjusted for quality deficiencies and excess moisture in accordance with section 12(d)); and

(iv) Potential production on insured acreage that you intend to put to another use or abandon, if you and we agree on the appraised amount of production. Upon such agreement, the insurance period for that acreage will end when you put the acreage to another use or abandon the crop. If agreement on the appraised amount of production is not reached:

(A) If you do not elect to continue to care for the crop, we may give you consent to put the acreage to another use if you agree to leave intact, and provide sufficient care for, representative samples of the crop in locations acceptable to us (The amount of production to count for such acreage will be based on the harvested production or appraisals from the samples at the time harvest should have occurred. If you do not leave the required samples intact, or you fail to provide sufficient care for the samples, our appraisal made prior to giving you consent to put the acreage to another use will be used to determine the amount of production to count); or

(B) If you elect to continue to care for the crop, the amount of production to count for the acreage will be the harvested production, or our reappraisal if additional damage occurs and the crop is not harvested; and

(2) All harvested production from the insurable acreage.

(d) Mature canola may be adjusted for excess moisture and quality deficiencies. Mature rapeseed may be adjusted for excess moisture only. If moisture adjustment is applicable, it will be made prior to any adjustment for quality.

(1) Canola and rapeseed production will be reduced by 0.12 percent for each 0.1 percentage point of moisture in excess of 8.5 percent. We must be permitted to obtain samples of the production to determine the moisture content.

(2) Canola production will be eligible for quality adjustment if:

(i) Deficiencies in quality, in accordance with the Official United States Standards for Grain, result in the canola not meeting the grade requirements for U.S. No. 3 or better (U.S. Sample grade) because of kernel damage (excluding heat damage), or a musty, sour, or commercially objectionable foreign odor; or

(ii) Substances or conditions are present that are identified by the Food and Drug Administration or other public health organizations of the United States as being injurious to human or animal health.

(3) Quality will be a factor in determining your loss in canola production only if:

(i) The deficiencies, substances, or conditions resulted from a cause of loss against which insurance is provided under these Crop Provisions and which occurs within the insurance period;

(ii) The deficiencies, substances, or conditions result in a net price for the damaged production that is less than the local market price;

(iii) All determinations of these deficiencies, substances, or conditions are made using samples of the production obtained by us or by a disinterested third party approved by us; and

(iv) The samples are analyzed by a grader licensed to grade canola under the authority of the United States Grain Standards Act or the United States Warehouse Act with regard to deficiencies in quality, or by a laboratory approved by us with regard to substances or conditions injurious to human or animal health.

(4) Canola production that is eligible for quality adjustment, as specified in sections 12(d)(2) and (3), will be reduced:

(i) In accordance with the quality adjustment factors contained in the Special Provisions; or

(ii) As follows if quality adjustment factors are not contained in the Special Provisions:

(A) Divide the price of damaged production by the local market price to determine the quality adjustment factor.

(B) The number of pounds remaining after any reduction due to excessive moisture (the moisture-adjusted gross pounds) of the damaged or conditioned production will then be multiplied by the quality adjustment factor to determine the net production to count.

(5) For canola, the price of damaged production and the local market price will be determined at the earlier of the date such quality adjusted production is sold or the date of final inspection for the unit subject to the following conditions:

(i) Discounts used to establish the price of damaged production will be limited to those that are usual, customary, and reasonable.

(ii) The price of damaged production will not be reduced for:

(A) Moisture content;

(B) Damage due to uninsured causes;

(C) Drying, handling, processing, or any other costs associated with normal harvesting, handling, and marketing of the canola; except, if the price of damaged production can be increased by conditioning, we may reduce the price of damaged production after the production has been conditioned by the cost of conditioning but not lower than the price of damaged production before conditioning. We may obtain prices of damaged production from any buyer of our choice. If we obtain prices of damaged production from one or more buyers located outside your local market area, we will reduce such price of damaged production by the additional costs required to deliver the canola to those buyers; or

(D) Erucic acid or glucosinolates in excess of the amount allowed under the definition of canola contained in the Official United States Standards for Grain; and

(iii) Factors not associated with grading under the Official United States Standards for Grain including, but not limited to protein and oil, will not be considered.

(e) Any production harvested from plants growing in the insured crop may be counted as production of the insured crop on an unadjusted weight basis.

For example:

You have 100 percent share in 25 acres of Fall Oleic Canola in a unit with a 650 pound production guarantee and a price election of $0.11 per pound. You are only able to harvest 14,700 pounds and there is no appraised production. Your indemnity would be calculated as follows:

(1) 25 acres x 650 pounds = 16,250 pounds of Fall Oleic Canola;

(2) 16,250 pounds x $0.11 price election = $1,788 value of guarantee for Fall Oleic Canola;

(3) 14,700 pounds x $0.11 price election = $1,617 total value of production to count for Fall Oleic Canola;

(4) $1,788 value of guarantee − $1,617 value of production to count = $171 value of loss; and

(5) $171 value of loss x 100 percent = $171 indemnity payment.

You also have a 100 percent share in 50 acres of Fall High Erucic Rapeseed in the same unit with a production guarantee of 750 pounds per acre and a price election of $0.15 per pound. You are only able to harvest 14,000 pounds and there is no appraised production. Your total indemnity for both Fall Oleic Canola and Fall High Erucic Rapeseed would be calculated as follows:

(1) 25 acres x 650 pounds = 16,250 pounds guarantee for the Fall Oleic Canola, and
50 acres x 750 pounds = 37,500 pounds guarantee for the Fall High Erucic Rapeseed;

(2) 16,250 pounds guarantee x $0.11 price election = $1,788 value of the guarantee for the Fall Oleic Canola, and
37,500 pounds guarantee x $0.15 price election = $5,625 value of the guarantee for the Fall High Erucic Rapeseed;

(3) $1,788 + $5,625 = $7,413 total value of the guarantees;

(4) 14,700 pound x $0.11 price election = $1,617 value of production to count for the Fall Oleic Canola, and
14,000 pounds x $0.15 price election = $2,100 value of production to count for the Fall High Erucic Rapeseed;

(5) $1,617 + $2,100 = $3,717 total value of production to count;

(6) $7,413 value of guarantee − $3,717 value of production = $3,696 loss; and

(7) $3,696 value of loss x 100 percent = $3,696 indemnity payment.

13. Late Planting

In lieu of section 16(a) of the Basic Provisions, the production guarantee for each acre planted to the insured crop during the late planting period will be reduced by 1 percent per day for each day planted after the final planting date unless otherwise specified in the Special Provisions.

14. Prevented Planting

In addition to the provisions contained in section 17 of the Basic Provisions, your prevented planting coverage will be 60 percent of your production guarantee for timely planted acreage. If you have limited or additional levels of coverage, as specified in 7 CFR part 400, subpart T, and pay an additional premium, you may increase your prevented planting coverage to the levels specified in the actuarial documents.

[62 FR 65997, Dec. 17, 1997]

§ 457.162 Nursery crop insurance provisions.

The Nursery Crop Insurance Provisions for the 1999 and succeeding crop years are as follows:

FCIC Policies

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Federal Crop Insurance Corporation

Reinsured Policies

(Appropriate title for insurance provider)
Both FCIC and Reinsured Policies

Nursery Crop Insurance Provisions

If a conflict exists among the policy provisions, the order of priority is as follows: (1) The Catastrophic Risk Protection Endorsement, if applicable; (2) the Special Provisions; (3) these Crop Provisions; and (4) the Basic Provisions with (1) controlling (2), etc.

1. Definitions

Act. The Federal Crop Insurance Act, 7 U.S.C. 1501 *et seq.*

Amount of insurance. For each basic unit, your practice value multiplied by the coverage level percentage you elect, multiplied by your price election, and multiplied by your share. Your accumulated paid losses during the crop year for each basic unit or the optional units will not exceed your amount of insurance.

Crop year. The period beginning the day insurance attaches and extending until 11:59 p.m. of the following September 30. Crop year is designated by the calendar year in which it ends.

Crop year deductible. The deductible percentage multiplied by the sum of all plant inventory values for each basic unit. The crop year deductible will be increased for any increases in the inventory value on the plant inventory value report or through the purchase of a peak inventory endorsement, if in effect at the time of loss. The crop year deductible will be reduced by any previously incurred deductible if you timely report each loss to us.

Deductible percentage. An amount equal to 100 percent minus the percent of coverage you select.

Eligible plant list. A list published by FCIC in electronic format and available from your agent that includes the botanical and common names of insurable plants, the winter protection requirements for container material and the areas in which they apply, the hardiness zone to which field grown material is insurable, the designated hardiness zones for each county, and the unit classification for each plant on the list. A paper copy of the eligible plant list is also available from your agent.

Field grown. Nursery plants planted and grown in the ground without the use of any artificial root containment device. In-ground fabric bags are not considered an artificial root containment device.

Field market value A. The value of undamaged insurable plants, based on the prices contained in the plant price schedule, in the basic or optional unit, as applicable, immediately prior to the occurrence of any loss as determined by our appraisal. This allows the amount of insurance under the policy to be divided among the individual units in accordance with the actual value of the plants in the unit at the time of loss for the purpose of determining whether you are entitled to an indemnity for insured losses in the unit, optional or basic, as applicable.

Field market value B. The value of the insurable plants, based on the prices contained in the plant price schedule, in the basic or optional unit, as applicable, following the occurrence of a loss as determined by our appraisal plus any reduction in value due to uninsured causes. This is used to determine the loss of value for each individual unit so that losses can be paid on an individual unit basis, optional or basic, as applicable.

Field market value C. The value of undamaged insurable plants based on the prices contained in the plant price schedule for all types within the basic unit immediately prior to the occurrence of any loss as determined by our appraisal. This value is used to calculate the actual value of the plants in the basic unit at the time of loss to ensure that you have not underreported your plant values.

In-ground fabric bag. (Also called a grow bag or a root control bag). A porous fabric bag made of a non-biodegradable material such as polypropylene that typically has a plastic bottom, and is used for growing woody plants in the ground.

Irrigated practice. In lieu of the definition in the Basic Provisions, the application of water, using appropriate systems and at the proper times, to provide the quantity of water needed to sustain normal growth of your insured plant inventory and provide cold protection for applicable plants as specified in the eligible plant list.

Loss. Field market value A minus field market value B.

Marketable. Of a condition that it may be offered for sale in the market.

Nursery. A business enterprise that derives at least 50 percent of its gross income from the wholesale marketing of plants.

Occurrence deductible. This deductible allows a smaller deductible than the crop year deductible to be used when; (1) Inventory values are less than the reported practice value, or (2) you have elected optional units. The occurrence deductible is the lesser of: (a) The deductible percentage multiplied by field market value A multiplied by the under report factor; or (b) the crop year deductible.

Plant inventory value report. Your report that declares the value of insurable plants in accordance with section 6.

Plant price schedule. A schedule of insurable plant prices published by FCIC in electronic format that establishes the value of undamaged insurable plants and the maximum amount we will pay for damaged insurable plants. A paper copy is available from your crop insurance agent.

Practice. A cultural method of producing plants. Standard nursery containers grown and field grown are considered separate insurable practices.

Practice value. The full value of all insurable plants in each basic unit on your plant inventory value report including any report that increases the value of your insurable plant inventory. This will be used to determine the amount of insurance under this policy.

Price election. The allowable percentage, as specified in the actuarial documents, of the prices shown in the plant price schedule that you elect and that is used to determine the amount of insurance and any indemnity.

Standard nursery containers. Rigid containers not less than 3 inches in diameter at the widest point of the container interior and that are appropriate in size and have drainage holes appropriate for the plant. In-ground fabric bags, trays, cellpacks with individual cells less than 3 inches in diameter at the widest point of the container interior, and burlap are not considered standard nursery containers under these Crop Provisions.

Stock plants. Plants used solely for propagation during the insurance period.

Under report factor. The factor which adjusts your indemnity for underreporting of inventory values. The factor is always used in determining any indemnity. For each practice, the under report factor is the lesser of: (a) 1.000 or; (b) the sum of all practice values reported on all plant inventory value reports, including any peak inventory value reports during the coverage term of the Peak Inventory Endorsement minus the total of all previous losses, as adjusted by any previous under report factor, divided by field market value C.

2. Unit Division

(a) In lieu of the definition of ''basic unit'' contained in section 1 of the Basic Provisions, a basic unit consists of all insurable plants in which you have a share in the county for each practice for which a separate rate is established in the actuarial documents. Although the basic unit may be divided into optional units in accordance with sections 2(b) and 2(c), you will still be considered to have a basic unit that will be used to establish the amount of insurance, crop year deductible, under report factor, premium, and the total amount of indemnity payable under this policy.

(b) In lieu of the optional unit provisions in the Basic Provisions, if you elect either limited or additional levels of coverage, for an additional premium, inventory that would otherwise be one basic unit may be divided into optional units by plant type as specified in section 2(c). If you elect optional units, your amount of insurance will be divided among optional units in relation to the actual value of plants in each optional unit. If, at the time of loss, the aggregate value of the plants in all your optional units exceeds your practice value, you will be subject to the under report factor provisions.

(c) Plant Types contained on the eligible plant list.

1. Deciduous Trees (Shade and Flower);
2. Broad-leaf Evergreen Trees;
3. Coniferous Evergreen Trees;
4. Fruit and Nut Trees;
5. Deciduous Shrubs;
6. Broad-leaf Evergreen Shrubs;
7. Coniferous Evergreen Shrubs;
8. Small Fruits;
9. Herbaceous Perennials;
10. Roses;
11. Ground Cover and Vines;
12. Annuals;
13. Foliage; and
14. Other plant types listed in the Special Provisions.

(d) You must elect either basic units or optional units.

3. Insurance Guarantees, Coverage Levels, and Prices for Determining Indemnities

(a) The production reporting requirements contained in section 3 of the Basic Provisions are not applicable.

(b) In addition to the requirements of section 3 of the Basic Provisions, you must select one price election for all plants, regardless of type, insured under this policy.

(c) Your amount of insurance will be reduced by the amount of any indemnity paid under this policy. For losses occurring when a Peak Inventory Endorsement is in effect, to determine the amount of insurance remaining after the loss you must subtract the amount of the indemnity from the peak

amount of insurance, then subtract any remaining amount of indemnity from the amount of insurance.

(d) If you restock your nursery plant inventory, you may increase your amount of insurance in accordance with section 6(f).

4. Contract Changes

In accordance with section 4 of the Basic Provisions, the contract change date is June 30 of each year.

5. Cancellation and Termination Dates

In accordance with section 2 of the Basic Provisions, the cancellation and termination dates are September 30 preceding the crop year.

6. Plant Inventory Value Report

(a) Section 6 of the Basic Provisions is not applicable.

(b) You must submit a plant inventory value report to us with your application and for each subsequent crop year, not later than September 1. If you do not submit a plant inventory value report by September 1, your policy will continue using the reported inventory values in effect as of August 31.

(c) The plant inventory value report must include all growing locations, the practice value, and your share. At our option, you will be required to provide documentation in support of your plant inventory value report, including, but not limited to, a detailed plant inventory listing that includes the name, the number, and the size of each plant; sales and purchases of plants for the 3 previous crop years in the amount of detail we require, and your ability to properly obtain and maintain nursery stock. For catastrophic level policies only, you must report your previous plant sales on the plant inventory value report. You may be required to provide documentation to support such sales.

(d) Your plant inventory value report, including any revised report, and your peak inventory value report will be used to determine your premium and amount of insurance.

(e) Your plant inventory value report must reflect your insurable nursery plant inventory value according to prices contained in the plant price schedule. In no instance will we be liable for plant values greater than those contained in the plant price schedule.

(f) You may revise your plant inventory value report to increase the reported inventory value. Any revision must be made in writing before May 31st of the crop year. We may inspect the inventory. Your revised plant inventory value report will be considered accepted by us and insurance will attach on any proposed increase in inventory value 30 days after your written request is received unless we reject the proposed increase in your plant inventory value in writing. We will reject any requested increase if a loss occurs within 30 days of the date the request is made.

(g) You must report the full value of your practice value in accordance with section 6(e). Failure to report the full value of your practice value will result in the reduction of any claim in accordance with section 12(d).

(h) For catastrophic insurance coverage only: (1) Your plant inventory value report for container grown nursery plants cannot exceed the lesser of the actual value from section 6(e) or 150 percent of your previous year's sales of container grown nursery plants; (2) Your plant inventory value report for field grown nursery plants cannot exceed the lesser of the actual value from section 6(e) or 250 percent of your previous years' sale of field grown nursery plants, and if the above restrictions cause you to under report the value of your inventory, you must present records acceptable to us to prove your actual inventory value to receive a waiver of these restrictions.

7. Premium

(a) In lieu of section 7(c) of the Basic Provisions, we will determine your premium by multiplying the amount of insurance by the appropriate premium rate and by the premium adjustment factors listed on the actuarial documents that may apply.

(b) In addition to the provisions in section 7 of the Basic Provisions, the premium will be adjusted for partial crop years. Premium will be charged for the entire month for any calendar month during which any amount of coverage is provided under these provisions or the peak inventory endorsement.

(c) Additional premium from an increase in the plant inventory value report is due and payable when the revised plant inventory value report is accepted by us.

8. Insured Plants

In lieu of the provisions of sections 8 and 9 of the Basic Provisions, the insured nursery plant inventory will be all the nursery plants in the county that:

(a) Are shown on the Eligible Plant List and meet all the requirements for insurability (plant types, species and cultivars not insurable under the eligible plant list may be insured by written agreement, subject to FCIC's determination that the proper storage requirements and an accurate insurable price for the plant can be determined, and provided all other requirements, such as plant and container size, are met);

(b) Are determined by us to be acceptable;

(c) Are grown in a county for which a premium rate is provided in the actuarial documents;

(d) Are grown in a nursery inspected by us and determined to be acceptable;

(e) Are irrigated unless otherwise provided by the Special Provisions (You must have adequate irrigation equipment and water to irrigate all insurable nursery plants at the time coverage begins and throughout the insurance period);

(f) Are grown in accordance with the production practices for which premium rates have been established;

(g) Are grown in an appropriate medium;

(h) Are not grown for sale as Christmas trees;

(i) Are not stock plants; and

(j) Produce edible fruits or nuts provided the fruit or nuts are not intended for harvest while the plant is located in the nursery.

9. Insurance Period

(a) In lieu of the provisions of section 11 of the Basic Provision: (1) For the year of application, coverage begins 30 days after your crop insurance agent receives an application signed by you, unless we notify you that your inventory is not acceptable; (2) For subsequent crop years, the insurance period begins at 12:01 a.m. each October 1st; (3) No application for insurance for any current crop year will be accepted after May 31st of the crop year; (4) If you apply for coverage after May 31st, coverage will not begin prior to October 1st; and (5) For the 1999 crop year only, if you insured your nursery under 7 CFR 457.114 and you elect to cancel such policy by November 30, 1998, and obtain insurance under these Crop Provisions by November 30, 1998, by simultaneous cancellation and application, and if you select the same coverage level, the 30 day delay in coverage will not apply to your container grown nursery crop, and coverage for your container grown nursery crop will begin on the date of application. If you change coverage levels, the 30 day delay in coverage on your container grown nursery crop specified in section 9(a)(1) will apply and coverage under 7 CFR 457.114 will continue until coverage under this policy begins.

(b) Insurance ends at the earliest of:

(1) The date of final adjustment of a loss when the total indemnities due equal the amount of insurance;

(2) Removal of bare root nursery plant material from the field;

(3) Removal of all other insured plant material from the nursery; or

(4) 11:59 p.m. on September 30.

10. Causes of Loss

(a) In accordance with the provisions of section 12 of the Basic Provisions, insurance is provided for unavoidable damage caused only by the following causes of loss that occur within the insurance period:

(1) Adverse weather conditions, except as specified in section 10(b) or the Special Provisions;

(2) Fire, provided weeds and undergrowth in the vicinity of the plants or buildings on your insured site are controlled by chemical or mechanical means;

(3) Wildlife;

(4) Earthquake;

(5) Volcanic eruption; or

(6) Failure of the irrigation water supply due to a cause of loss specified in sections 10(a)(1) through (5) that occurs within the insurance period; or

(7) Delay in marketability of the plants, if such delay results in a reduction in the value of the plants, due to a cause of loss specified in section 10(a)(1) through (6) that occurs within the insurance period.

(b) In addition to the causes of loss excluded in section 12 of the Basic Provisions, we do not insure against any loss caused by:

(1) Disease or insect infestation, unless:

(i) A disease or insect infestation occurs for which no effective control measure exists; or

(ii) Coverage is specifically provided by the Special Provisions.

(2) A failure of, or a reduction in, the power supply, unless such failure or reduction is due to an insurable cause of loss specified in section 10(a);

(3) The inability to market the nursery plants as a direct result of quarantine, boycott, or refusal of a buyer to accept production;

(4) Cold temperatures, if cold protection is required in the eligible plant list, unless:

(i) You have installed adequate cold protection equipment or facilities and there is a failure or breakdown of the cold protection equipment or facilities resulting from an insurable cause of loss specified in section 10(a) (the insured plants must be damaged by cold temperatures and the damage must occur within 72 hours of the failure of such equipment or facilities unless we establish that repair or replacement was not possible between the time of failure or breakdown and the time the damaging temperatures occurred); or

(ii) The lowest temperature or its duration exceeded the ability of the required cold protection equipment to keep the insured plants from sustaining cold damage;

(5) Collapse or failure of buildings or structures, unless the damage to the building or structures results from a cause of loss specified in section 10(a); or

(6) Failure of plants to grow to an expected size due to drought.

11. Duties in the Event of Damage or Loss

(a) In addition to your duties contained in section 14 of the Basic Provisions,

(1) You must obtain our written consent prior to:

(i) Destroying, selling or otherwise disposing of any plant inventory that is damaged; or

(ii) Changing or discontinuing your normal growing practices with respect to care and maintenance of the insured plants.

(2) You must submit a claim for indemnity to us on our form, not later than 60 days after the date of your loss, but in no event later than 60 days after the end of the insurance period.

(b) Failure to obtain our written consent as required by section 11(a)(1) will result in the denial of your claim.

12. Settlement of Claim

We will determine indemnities for any unit as follows:

(a) Determine the under report factor for the basic unit;

(b) Determine the occurrence deductible;

(c) Subtract field market value B from field market value A;

(d) Multiply the result of 12(c) by the under report factor;

(e) Subtract the occurrence deductible from the result in section 12(d); and

(f) If the result of section 12(e) is greater than zero, and subject to the limit of section 12(g), your indemnity equals the result of section 12(e), multiplied by your price election, and multiplied by your share.

(g) The total of all indemnities for the crop year will not exceed the amount of insurance including any peak amount of insurance during the coverage term of the peak inventory endorsement.

13. Late and Prevented Planting

The late and prevented planting provisions in the Basic Provisions are not applicable.

14. Written Agreements

(a) In lieu of section 18(a) of the Basic Provisions, for the year of application you must request a written agreement in writing with the application and not later than the cancellation date for each subsequent crop year;

(b) In addition to the requirements of section 18 of the Basic Provisions any written agreement is valid only until the end of the insurance period; and

(c) In lieu of section 18(e) of the Basic Provisions, an application for a written agreement submitted after the date of application for the initial year and the cancellation date for all subsequent crop years may be approved if you demonstrate your physical inability to have applied timely and, after physical examination of the nursery plant inventory, we determine the inventory will be marketable at the value shown on the plant value inventory report.

15. Examples

Single Unit Example

Assume you have a 100 percent share and the plant inventory value reported by you is $100,000, your coverage level is 75 percent, and your price election is 75 percent. Your amount of insurance is $56,250 ($100,000 × .75 × .75). At the time of loss, field market value A is $125,000, field market value B is $80,000, and field market value C is $125,000. The under report factor is .80 ($100,000 divided by $125,000). The deductible percentage is 25 percent (100−75), the crop year deductible is $25,000 (.25 × $100,000) and the occurrence deductible is $25,000 (.25 × $125,000 × .80). Your indemnity would be calculated as follows:

Step (1) Determine the under report factor
$100,000 ÷ $125,000 =.80;

Step (2) Field market value A minus field market value B
$125,000 − $80,000 = $45,000;

Step (3) Result of step 2 multiplied by the under report factor (step 1)
$45,000 × .80 = $36,000;

Step (4) Result of step 3 minus the occurrence deductible
$36,000−$25,000 = $11,000;

Step (5) Result of step 4 multiplied by your price election
$11,000 × .75 = $8,250;

Step (6) Result of step 5 multiplied by your share
$8,250 × 1.000 = $8,250 indemnity payment.

Peak Inventory Report Example

Assume you have a second loss on the same basic unit. Your amount of insurance has been reduced by subtracting your previous indemnity payment or $8,250 from your amount of insurance ($56,250− $8,250 = $48,000). Your crop year deductible has been reduced to zero by the previous loss ($25,000—$36,000, but not less than zero). You purchase a Peak Inventory Endorsement and report $60,000 in inventory. Your peak amount of insurance is your reported inventory times your coverage level times your price election ($60,000 × .75 × .75 = $33,750). The combined amount of insurance for the coverage term of the peak endorsement is $48,000 + $33,750 = $81,750. Your crop year deductible is increased by $15,000 ($60,000 × .25). At the time of loss, field market value A is $124,000, field market value B is $58,000, and field market value C is $124,000. The under report factor is 1.00 [($160,000−$36,000) ÷ $124,000]. The crop year deductible is $15,000 (.25 × $60,000) and the occurrence deductible is $15,000 (the lesser of field market value A × .25 or the crop year deductible). Your indemnity would be calculated as follows:

Step (1) Determine the under report factor
($160,000−$36,000) ÷ $124,000 = 1.00;

Step (2) Field market value A minus field market value B
$124,000−$58,000 = $66,000;

Step (3) Result of step 2 multiplied by the under report factor (step 1)
$66,000 × 1.00 = $66,000;

Step (4) Result of step 3 minus the occurrence deductible
$66,000 − $15,000 = $51,000;
Step (5) Result of step 4 multiplied by your price election
$51,000 × .75 = $38,250;
Step (6) Result of step 5 multiplied by your share
$38,250 × 1.000 = $38,250 indemnity payment.

Your peak amount of insurance is reduced to zero. Your amount of insurance is reduced by the amount the indemnity exceeds the peak amount of insurance. $48,000 − ($38,250 − $33,750) = $48,000 − $4,500 = $43,500

Multiple Unit Multiple Loss Example

Assume you have a 100 percent share and the plant inventory value reported by you is $100,000, your coverage level is 75 percent, and your price election is 75 percent. You have elected optional units and have two optional units, unit 1 and unit 2. Your amount of insurance is $56,250 ($100,000 × .75 × .75). You have a loss on unit 1 and no loss on unit 2. At the time of loss, field market value A on unit 1 is $60,000, field market value B on unit 1 is $18,000, and field market value C is $125,000. The under report factor is .80 ($100,000 ÷ $125,000). The deductible percentage is 25 percent (100 − 75), the crop year deductible is $25,000 (.25 × $100,000) and the occurrence deductible is $12,000 (.25 × $60,000 × .80). Your indemnity would be calculated as follows:

Step (1) Determine the under report factor
$100,000 ÷ $125,000 = .80;
Step (2) Field market value A minus field market value B
$60,000 − $18,000 = $42,000;
Step (3) Result of step 2 multiplied by the under report factor (step 1)
$42,000 × .80 = $33,600;
Step (4) Result of step 3 minus the occurrence deductible
$33,600 − $12,000 = $21,600;
Step (5) Result of step 4 multiplied by your price election
$21,600 × .75 = $16,200;
Step (6) Result of step 5 multiplied by your share
$16,200 × 1.000 = $16,200 indemnity payment.

Your crop year deductible is reduced to $13,000 ($25,000 − $12,000). Your amount of insurance is reduced to $40,050 ($56,250 − $16,200). You do not restock unit 1 after the first loss. Values on unit 2 do not change from the those measured at the time of the loss on unit 1. Assume you have a second loss during the crop year but this time on unit 2. Field market value A on unit 2 is $65,000, Field market value B on unit 2 is $ 0.00 and field market value C on the basic unit is $83,000. Your loss would be determined as follows:

Step (1) Determine the under report factor
$66,400 ÷ $83,000 = .80;
Step (2) Field market value A minus field market value B
$65,000 − $0.00 = $65,000;
Step (3) Result of step 2 multiplied by the under report factor (step 1)
$65,000 × .80 = $52,000;
Step (4) Result of step 3 minus the occurrence deductible
$52,000 − $13,000 = $39,000;
Step (5) Result of step 4 multiplied by your price election
$39,000 × .75 = $29,250;
Step (6) Result of step 5 multiplied by your share
$29,250 × 1.000 = $29,250 indemnity payment.

[63 FR 50975, Sept. 24, 1998; 63 FR 57046, Oct. 26, 1998]

§457.163 Nursery peak inventory endorsement.

Nursery Crop Insurance

Peak Inventory Endorsement

This endorsement is not continuous and must be purchased for each crop year to be effective for that crop year.

In return for payment of premium for the coverage contained herein, this endorsement will be attached to and made part of the Nursery Crop Insurance Provisions, subject to the terms and conditions described herein.

1. Definitions

Coverage commencement date. The later of the date you declare as the beginning of the coverage or 30 days after a properly completed peak inventory value report is received by us.

Coverage term. A period of time that begins on the coverage commencement date and ends on the coverage termination date.

Coverage termination date. The date you declare that the peak amount of insurance will cease. This date cannot be after the end of the crop year.

Peak amount of insurance. The additional inventory value reported on the peak inventory value report for each basic unit multiplied by the coverage level, price election you elected for the crop and county, and by your share.

Peak inventory value report. A report that increases the value of insurable plants over the value reported on the plant inventory value report, declares the coverage commencement and coverage termination dates, and the other requirements of section 6 of the Nursery Crop Insurance Provisions.

Restock. Replacement of lost or damaged plants that increase the value of your insurable inventory to an amount greater than your remaining amount of insurance.

2. Eligibility

(a) You must have insurance under the Nursery Crop Insurance Provision, 7 CFR 457.162, in effect for the crop year that this endorsement applies;

(b) You must have elected either the limited or additional level of coverage.

(c) You must submit a peak inventory value report which will serve as the application for coverage under this endorsement. We may reject the peak inventory value report if all requirements in this endorsement and the Nursery Crop Insurance Provisions are not met.

(d) You may purchase no more than two Peak Inventory Endorsements for each practice during the crop year unless you have suffered insured losses and have restocked your nursery.

3. Coverage

(a) The amount of insurance provided under the Nursery Crop Insurance Provisions is increased by the peak amount of insurance for the coverage term.

(b) Except as provided herein, this endorsement does not change, amend or otherwise modify any other provision of your Nursery Crop Insurance Policy.

4. PEAK INSURANCE PERIOD

Coverage begins at 12:01 a.m. on the coverage commencement date and ends at 11:59 p.m. on the coverage termination date.

5. Premium

(a) The premium for this endorsement is determined by multiplying the peak amount of insurance by the appropriate premium rate and by any premium adjustment factors listed in the actuarial documents that may apply.

(b) The premium for this endorsement is due and payable in accordance with section 7 of the Nursery Crop Insurance Provisions.

6. Reporting Requirements

In addition to the reporting requirements of section 6 of the Nursery Crop Insurance Provisions, you must submit a peak inventory value report on our form.

7. Liability Limit

The peak amount of insurance is limited to the practice value you declare under the Nursery Crop Insurance Provisions.

[63 FR 50979, Sept. 24, 1998; 63 FR 57047, Oct. 26, 1998]

PART 458—SPECIAL CALIFORNIA CROP INSURANCE REGULATIONS

Subpart—Regulations for the 1992 through 1994 Crop Years

Sec.

458.1 Availability of Special California citrus crop insurance.
458.2 Premium rates, production guarantees, coverage levels, and prices at which indemnities shall be computed.
458.3 OMB control numbers.
458.4 Creditors.
458.5 Good faith reliance on misrepresentation.
458.6 The contract.
458.7 The application and policy.

AUTHORITY: 7 U.S.C. 1506, 1516.

SOURCE: 56 FR 30490, July 3, 1991, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart—Regulations for the 1992 through 1994 Crop Years

§ 458.1 Availability of Special California citrus crop insurance.

Insurance shall be offered under the provisions of this subpart on citrus in California counties within limits prescribed by and in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Crop Insurance Act, as amended. The counties shall be designated by the Manager of the Corporation from those approved by the Board of Directors of the Corporation.

§ 458.2 Premium rates, production guarantees, coverage levels, and prices at which indemnities shall be computed.

(a) The Manager shall establish premium rates, production guarantees, coverage levels, and prices at which indemnities shall be computed for California citrus which will be included in the actuarial table on file in the applicable service offices for the county.

(b) At the time of application, the applicant will select the coverage level (50%, 65%, or 75%) for the 1993 and 1994 crop years. The coverage level for the 1992 crop year will be level 1 (50%). The price selection for the 1992 crop year will be established by the actuarial tables for the applicable type for the crop year.

§458.3 OMB control numbers.

The OMB control numbers are contained in subpart H of part 400, Title 7 CFR.

§458.4 Creditors.

An interest of a person in an insured crop existing by virtue of a lien, mortgage, garnishment, levy, execution, bankruptcy, involuntary transfer or other similar interest shall not entitle the holder of the interest to my benefit under the contract.

§458.5 Good faith reliance on misrepresentation.

Notwithstanding any other provision of the Special California citrus insurance contract, whenever:

(a) An insured under a contract of crop insurance entered into under these regulations, as a result of a misrepresentation or other erroneous action or advice by an agent or employee of the Corporation:

(1) Is indebted to the Corporation for additional premiums; or

(2) Has suffered a loss to a crop which is not insured or for which the insured is not entitled to an indemnity because of failure to comply with the terms of the insurance contract, but which the insured believed to be insured, or believed the terms of the insurance contract to have been complied with or waived; and

(b) the Board of Directors of the Corporation, or the Manager in cases involving not more than $100,000.00 finds that:

(1) An agent or employee of the Corporation did in fact make such misrepresentation or take other erroneous action or give erroneous advice;

(2) Said insured relied thereon in good faith; and

(3) To require the payment of the additional premiums or to deny such insured's entitlement to the indemnity would not be fair and equitable, such insured shall be granted relief the same as if otherwise entitled thereto. Requests for relief under this section must be submitted to the Corporation in writing.

§458.6 The contract.

The insurance contract shall become effective upon the written acceptance on the Corporation's form by the insured of the Corporation's insurance offer. Said offer will be extended only after receipt by the corporation of an application for insurance on a form prescribed by the Corporation and inspection of the grove by the Corporation. The applicant will have 15 calendar days from the date the insurance offer is tendered to accept such offer. The offer will be withdrawn thereafter if not accepted. The contract shall cover the citrus crop as provided in the policy. The contract shall consist of the application, the insurance offer, the acceptance, the policy, an annual field inspection report, and the county actuarial table. Any changes made in the contract shall not affect its continuity from year to year. The forms referred to in the contract are available at the applicable services offices.

§458.7 The application and policy.

(a) Application for insurance on a form prescribed by the Corporation may be made by any person to cover such person's share in the citrus crop as landlord, owner-operator, or tenant. The application shall be submitted to the Corporation at any designated service office on or before the applicable sales closing date.

(b) The Corporation may discontinue the acceptance of applications in any county upon its determination that the insurance risk is excessive, and also, for the same reason, may reject any individual application. The Manager of the Corporation is authorized in any crop year to extend the closing date for submitting applications in any county, by placing the extended date on file in the applicable service offices and publishing a notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER upon the Manager's determination that no adverse selectivity will result during the extended period.

However, if adverse conditions should develop during such period, the Corporation may discontinue the acceptance of applications.

The provision of the Special California Insurance Policy for the 1992 through 1994 crop years are as follows:

Special California Citrus Crop Insurance Policy

(This is a three (3) year term contract. Refer to Section 15.)

Agreement to Insure: We will provide the insurance described in this policy in return for the premium and your compliance with all applicable provisions.

Throughout this policy, ''you'' and ''your'' refer to the insured shown on the accepted Application and ''we,'' ''us,'' ''our'' refer to the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation.

NOTE: This is a three year policy of insurance. The Corporation, after inspection of the grove, will extend to the applicant, an offer of insurance. Upon acceptance of that offer a contract of insurance will be in existence. The first year's premium and the estimated premium for the remaining two years are due and payable to the Corporation within 45 days of acceptance of the insurance offer. The amount of production used to compute the insurance offer each year will be determined only after the Corporation's annual inspection of the insured's grove. The amount of premium for each of the remaining two years will be determined as a result of the corporation's inspection.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS

1. Causes of Loss

(a) For the 1992 crop year the insurance provided is against unavoidable loss of production resulting from the following causes occurring within the insurance period:

(1) Frost;

(2) Freeze;

(3) Excess moisture; and

(4) Hail.

(b) For the 1993 and 1994 crop years the insurance provided is against those causes listed in subsection 1.(a) above, and the following causes occurring within the insurance period:

(1) Fire;

(2) Wildlife;

(3) Excess heat;

(4) Excess wind;

(5) Tornado;

(6) Earthquake;

(7) Volcanic eruption;

(8) Failure of the irrigation water supply due to an unavoidable cause occurring after insurance attaches; or

(9) Direct Mediterranean Fruit Fly damage; unless those causes are expected, excluded, or limited by the actuarial table or subsection 9.(f)(7).

(c) We will not insure against any loss of production due to:

(1) Fire, where weeds and other forms of undergrowth have not been controlled or tree-pruning debris has not been removed from the grove;

(2) The neglect, mismanagement, abandonment, or wrongdoing of you, any member of your household, your tenants, or employees;

(3) The failure to follow recognized good citrus grove practices;

(4) The failure or breakdown of irrigation equipment or facilities;

(5) The failure to carry out a good citrus irrigation practice;

(6) The impoundment of water by any governmental, public, or private dam or reservoir project; or

(7) Any cause not specified in section 1.(a) or 1.(b), as applicable, as an insured loss.

2. Crop, Acreage, and Share Insured

(a) The crop insured will be all of the following citrus types you elect, which are grown in the country on insured acreage and for which a premium rate is provided by the actuarial table:

Type I—Navel oranges;

Type II—Sweet oranges;

Type III—Valencia oranges;

Type IV—Grapefruit;

Type V—Lemons;

Type VI—Kinnow mandarins;

Type VII—Minneola tangelos; or

Type VIII—Orlando tangelos.

(b) The acreage insured for each crop year will include all acreage of citrus of the type(s) elected pursuant to section 2.(a), located on insurable acreage as designated by the actuarial table and in which you have a share at the time insurance attaches for the 1992 crop year.

(c) The insured share is your share as landlord, owner-operator, or tenant in the insured citrus on the date insurance attaches.

(d) We do not insure any acreage:

(1) Which is not irrigated; and

(2) On which the trees have not reached the sixth growing season after being set out.

(e) Insurance will not attach or be considered to have attached to any acreage of the crop, for each crop year, until the acreage has been inspected and accepted by us. Tree damage occurring prior to the insured crop year will result in a commensurate reduction in yield guarantee for a subsequent years insurance coverage.

(f) We may limit the insured acreage to any acreage limitation established under any Act of Congress if we advise you of the limit prior to the date insurance attaches.

3. Report of Acreage, Share, Number of Trees, and Practice

You must report on our form:

(a) All of the acreage of citrus in the county in which you have a share;

(b) The practice;

(c) Your share on the date insurance attaches; and

(d) The number of bearing trees.

You must designate separately any acreage in which you have an interest that is not insurable. The 1992 crop year acreage report must accompany your application for insurance coverage under this contract.

For the 1993 and 1994 crop years, the designated acreage will remain the same as that

noted for 1992 unless, as a result of a subsequent field inspection, we determine that some covered acreage has suffered structural damage sufficient to make it uninsurable. This report must be submitted annually thereafter on or before January 10.

4. Production Guarantees, Coverage Levels, and Prices for Computing Indemnities

(a) The coverage levels and prices for computing indemnities are contained in the actuarial table.

(b) Coverage level 1 will apply for the 1992 crop year.

(c) You may select any coverage level for the 1993 and 1994 crop years at the time of application.

(d) The price election for the 1992 crop year will be the maximum available for the 1992 crop year as shown on the actuarial table. The price election for the 1993 and 1994 crop years will be the maximum available as shown on the 1993 crop year actuarial table.

(e) You must report production and acreage to us for at least the four-year period 1987 through 1990 when the application is submitted. However, if the trees had not reached the sixth growing season in 1987, only those years in which the trees were six years or older must be reported. Your guarantee for each crop year will be based on your production history and our appraisal of current crop potential.

In no case will the insurance yield on which the guarantee is based be greater than can be supported by the production history.

5. Premium

(a) The premium amount for each crop year is computed by multiplying the applicable production guarantee as determined in section 4.(e) times the price election, times the premium rate, times the insured acreage, times your share at the time insurance attaches for the 1992 crop year.

(b)(1) The premium for the 1992 crop year is earned at the time the insurance attaches and must be paid within 45 days of acceptance of the Corporation's insurance offer by the applicant. The insurance will be considered accepted when you agree, in writing, to the insurance offer. In addition, a premium deposit for the 1993 and 1994 crop years, calculated as in subsection 5.(a) above, must be submitted within 45 days of the acceptance of the insurance offer. The premium deposit amount will be calculated based on the factors selected for the 1993 and 1994 crop years.

(2) Failure to pay the premium within 45 days of the acceptance of the insurance offer will result in:

(i) The insured being charged interest at a rate of fifteen (15%) percent annum, from the due date of the premium payment to the date actually paid;

(ii) The elimination of the discount permitted under subsection (c) below;

(iii) The withholding of any indemnities payable under the policy until payment is made in full; and

(iv) Legal action to collect the required premium payment.

(c) The 1993 and 1994 crop year premium deposits will be adjusted as follows to reflect the present value of the premium (based on an average annual interest rate of seven percent (7%):

(1) The premium deposit amount for the 1993 crop year will be multiplied by 0.935; and

(2) The premium deposit amount for the 1994 crop year will be multiplied by 0.873.

(d) A portion of the premium deposit may be refunded if, upon subsequent annual field inspections, it is determined that the trees on insured acreage have been damaged in a manner that will result in subsequent production losses. Adjustments will be made to eliminate that portion of guaranteed production relating to tree damage and a pro-rata portion of the premium deposit will be returned to you.

6. Deductions for Debt

Any unpaid amount due us may be deducted from any indemnity payable to you, or from any loan or payment due you under any Act of Congress or program administered by the United States Department of Agriculture or its Agencies.

7. Insurance Period

For the 1992 crop year, insurance attaches at the time the Corporation's insurance offer is accepted by the insured. For the 1993 and 1994 crop years, insurance attaches on the December 1 prior to the calendar year of normal bloom, and ends at the earliest of:

(a) Total destruction of the citrus;

(b) Harvest of the citrus;

(c) Final adjustment of a loss; or

(d) The date following the year in which the bloom is normally set as follows:

(1) August 31 for Navel oranges and Southern California lemons;

(2) November 30 for Valencia oranges; or

(3) July 31 for all other types of citrus.

8. Notice of Damage or Loss

(a) In case of damage or probable loss:

(1) You must give us prompt written notice:

(i) After insured damage to the citrus becomes apparent, giving the dates and causes of such damage; or

(ii) If you decide not to further care for or harvest any part of the insured citrus crop.

(2) You must give us notice of probable loss at least 15 days before the beginning of harvest if you anticipate a loss on any unit.

(3) If probable loss is later determined, immediate notice must be given. If harvest will

begin after the end of the insurance period, notice must be given on or before the calendar date for the end of the insurance period.

(b) You must obtain written consent from us before you destroy any of the citrus which is not to be harvested.

(c) We may reject any claim for indemnity if any of the requirements of this section or section 9 are not complied with.

9. Claim for Indemnity

(a) Any claim for indemnity on a unit must be submitted to us on our form not later than 60 days after the earliest of:

(1) Total destruction of the citrus on the unit:

(2) Harvest of the unit; or

(3) The calendar date for the end of the insurance period.

(b) We will not pay any indemnity unless you:

(1) Establish the total production of citrus on the unit and that any loss of production has been directly caused by one or more of the insured causes during the insurance period; and

(2) Furnish all information we require concerning the loss.

(c) The indemnity will be determined on each unit by:

(1) Multiplying the insured acreage by the production guarantee;

(2) Subtracting therefrom the total production of citrus to be counted (see section 9.(f));

(3) Multiplying the remainder by the price election; and

(4) Multiplying this result by your share.

(d) If the information reported by you under section 3 of the policy results in a lower premium than the actual premium determined to be due, the production guarantee on the unit will be computed on the information reported, but all the production from insurable acreage, whether or not reported as insurable, will count against the production guarantee.

(e) If a determination is made that frost protection equipment was not properly utilized or not properly reported, the indemnity for the unit will be reduced by the percentage of premium reduction allowed for frost protection equipment. You must, at our request, provide us records showing the start-stop times by date for each period the equipment was used.

(f) The total production (cartons) to be counted for each unit will include all harvested production marketed as fresh packed fruit and all appraised production determined to be marketable as fresh packed fruit.

(1) Any production will be considered marketed or marketable as fresh packed fruit unless, due to insurable causes, such production was not marketed or marketable as fresh packed fruit.

(2) In the absence of acceptable records to determine the disposition of harvested citrus, an amount of citrus equal to the guarantee will be treated as production to count.

(3) Appraised production to be counted will include:

(i) Unharvested production, and potential production lost due to uninsured causes and failure to follow recognized good citrus grove practices;

(ii) Not less than the guarantee for any acreage which is abandoned, damaged solely by an uninsured cause or destroyed by you without our consent.

(4) Any appraisal we have made on insured acreage will be considered production to count unless such appraised production is:

(i) Harvested; or

(ii) Further damaged by an insured cause and reappraised by us.

(5) Citrus which cannot be marketed due to insurable causes will not be considered production.

(6) The amount of production of any unharvested citrus may be determined on the basis of field appraisals conducted after the end of the insurance period.

(7) If you elect to exclude hail and fire as insured causes of loss and the citrus is damaged by hail or fire, appraisals will be made in accordance with Form FCI–78, ''Request to Exclude Hail and Fire.''

(g) You must not abandon any acreage to us.

(h) You may not sue us unless you have complied with all policy provisions. If a claim is denied, you may sue us in the United States District Court under the provisions of 7 U.S.C. 1508(c). You must bring suit within 12 months of the date notice of denial is received by you.

(i) We have a policy for paying your indemnity within 30 days of our approval of your claim, or entry of a final judgment against us. We will, in no instance, be liable for the payment of damages, attorney's fees, or other charges in connection with any claim for indemnity, whether we approve or disapprove such claim. We will, however, pay simple interest computed on the net indemnity ultimately found to be due by us or by a final judgment from and including the 61st day after the date you sign, date, and submit to us the properly completed claim for indemnity form, if the reason for our failure to timely pay is not due to your failure to provide information or other material necessary for the computation or payment of the indemnity.

The interest rate will be that established by the Secretary of the Treasury under Section 12 of the Contract Disputes Act of 1978 (41 U.S.C. 611), and published in the FEDERAL REGISTER semiannually on or about January 1 and July 1. The interest rate to be paid on any indemnity will vary with the rate announced by the Secretary of the Treasury.

(j) If you die, disappear, or are judicially declared incompetent, or if you are an entity other than an individual and such entity is dissolved after the date insurance attaches for any crop year, any indemnity will be paid to the person determined to be beneficially entitled thereto.

(k) If you have other fire insurance, fire damage occurs during the insurance period, and you have not elected to exclude fire insurance from this policy, we will be liable for loss due to fire only for the smaller of the amount:

(1) Of indemnity determined pursuant to this contract without regard to any other insurance; or

(2) By which the loss from fire exceeds the indemnity paid or payable under such other insurance.

For the purpose of this section, the amount of loss from fire will be the difference between the fair market value of the production on the unit before the fire and after the fire.

10. Concealment or Fraud

We may void the contract on all crops insured without affecting your liability for premiums or waiving any right, including the right to collect any amount due us if, at any time, you have concealed or misrepresented any material fact or committed any fraud relating to the contract. Such voidance will be effective as of the beginning of the crop year with respect to which such act or omission occurred.

11. Transfer of Right to Indemnity on Insured Share

If you transfer any part of your share during the crop year, you may transfer your right to an indemnity. The transfer must be on our form and approved by us. We may collect the premium from either you or your transferee or both. The transferee will have all rights and responsibilities under the contract.

12. Assignment of Indemnity

You may assign to another party your right to an indemnity for the crop year, only on our form and with our approval. The assignee will have the right to submit the loss notices and forms required by the contract.

13. Subrogation. (Recovery of Loss From a Third Party)

Because you may be able to recover all or part of your loss from someone other than us, you must do all you can to preserve any such right. If we pay you for your loss, then your right of recovery will at our option belong to us. If we recover more than we paid you plus our expenses, the excess will be paid to you.

14. Records and Access To Grove

You must keep, for 3 years after the time of loss, records of the harvesting, storage, shipment, sale, or other disposition of all citrus produced on each unit including separate records showing the same information for production from any uninsured acreage. Failure to keep and maintain such records may, at our option, result in cancellation of the contract prior to the crop year to which the records apply, assignment of production to units by us, or a determination that no indemnity is due. Any person designated by us will have access to such records and the grove for purposes related to the contract.

15. Life of Contract: Cancellation

(a) This contract will be in effect for the crop years 1992, 1993 and 1994, and may not be canceled by you.

(b) If you die or are judicially declared incompetent, or if you are an entity other than an individual and such entity is dissolved, the contract will continue in force through the end of the insurance period (1994 crop year).

16. Meaning of Terms

For the purposes of California citrus crop insurance:

(a) *Actuarial table*—means the forms and related material for the crop year approved by us and which show the coverage levels, premium rates, prices for computing indemnities, practices, insurable and uninsurable acreage, and related information regarding citrus insurance in the county.

(b) *Carton*—as to each insured citrus type, means the standard container for marketing fresh packed fruit as shown below by citrus type. In the absence of marketing records on such a carton basis, production will be converted to cartons on the basis of the following average net pounds of packed fruit in a standard packed carton:

Container Size	Types of Fruit	Pounds
Container #58 ...	Navel oranges, Valencia oranges & Sweet oranges	38
Container #58 ...	Lemons	40
Container #59 ...	Grapefruit	32
Container #63 ...	Tangerines (including Tangelos) & Mandarin oranges	25

(c) *Contiguous land*—means land which is touching at any point, except that land which is separated by only a public or private right-of-way will be considered contiguous.

(d) *County*—means the county shown on the application and any additional land located in a local producing area bordering on the county as shown by the actuarial table.

(e) *Crop year*—means the period beginning with the date insurance attaches to the citrus crop and extending through normal harvest time, and will be designated by the calendar year following the year in which the bloom is normally set.

(f) *Direct Mediterranean fruit fly damage*—means the actual physical damage to the citrus on the unit which causes such citrus to be unmarketable and will not include unmarketability of such citrus as a direct result of a quarantine, boycott, or refusal to accept the citrus by any entity without regard to actual physical damage to such citrus.

(g) *Harvest*—means the severance of mature citrus from the tree either by pulling, picking, or by mechanical or chemical means.

(h) *Insurable acreage*—means the land classified as insurable by us and shown as such by the actuarial table.

(i) *Insured*—means the person who submitted the application accepted by us.

(j) *Person*—means an individual, partnership, association, corporation, estate, trust, or other business enterprise or legal entity, and wherever applicable, a State, a political subdivision of a State, or any agency thereof.

(k) *Service office*—means the office servicing your contract as shown on the application for insurance or such other approved office as may be selected by you or designated by us.

(l) *Tenant*—means a person who rents land from another person for a share of the citrus or a share of the proceeds therefrom.

(m) *Unit*—means all insurable acreage in the county of any one of the citrus types referred to in section 2 of this policy, located on contiguous land on the date insurance attaches for the crop year: (1) In which you have a 100 percent share; or

(2) Which is owned by one entity and operated by another entity on a share basis.

Land rented for cash, a fixed commodity payment, or any consideration other than a share in the citrus on such land will be considered as owned by the lessee. Land which would otherwise be one unit may be divided according to applicable guidelines on file in your service office. Units will be determined when the acreage is reported. Errors in reporting units may be corrected by us to conform to applicable guidelines when adjusting a loss. We may consider any acreage and share thereof reported by or for your spouse or child or any member of your household to be your bona fide share or the bona fide share of any other person having an interest therein.

17. Descriptive Headings

The descriptive headings of the various policy terms and conditions are formulated for convenience only and are not intended to affect the construction or meaning of any of the provisions of the contract.

18. Determinations

All determinations required by the policy will be made by us. If you disagree with our determinations, you may obtain reconsideration of or appeal those determinations in accordance with Appeal Regulations (7 CFR 400, Subpart J).

19. Notices

All notices required to be given by you must be in writing and received by your service office within the designated time unless othewise provided by the notice requirement. Notices required to be given immediately may be by telephone or in person and confirmed in writing. Time of the notice will be determined by the time of our receipt of the written notice.

CHAPTER V—AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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PART 500—NATIONAL ARBORETUM

Subpart A—Conduct on U.S. National Arboretum Property

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AUTHORITY: 20 U.S.C. 196; secs. 2, 4, 62 Stat. 281; sec. 103, 63 Stat. 380; sec 205(d), 63 Stat. 389; 40 U.S.C. 318a, 318c, 486(d), 753, 34 FR 6406; 34 FR 7389.

SOURCE: 34 FR 12939, Aug. 9, 1969, unless otherwise noted. Redesignated at 36 FR 22807, Dec. 1, 1971.

Subpart A—Conduct on U.S. National Arboretum Property

§ 500.1 General.

The rules and regulations in this part apply to the buildings and grounds of the U.S. National Arboretum, Washington, D.C., and to all persons entering in or on such property. The Administrator, General Services Administration, has delegated to the Secretary of Agriculture, with authority to redelegate, the authority to make all the needful rules and regulations for the protection of the buildings and grounds of the U.S. National Arboretum (34 FR 6406). The Secretary of Agriculture has in turn delegated such authority to the Administrator, Agricultural Research Service (34 FR 7389). The rules and regulations in this part are issued pursuant to such delegations.

[61 FR 65302, Dec. 11, 1996]

§ 500.2 Recording presence.

Admission to the U.S. National Arboretum during periods when it is closed to the public will be limited to authorized individuals who may be required to sign the register and/or display identification documents when requested by the Security Staff, or other authorized individuals.

[61 FR 65302, Dec. 11, 1996]

§ 500.3 Preservation of property.

It is unlawful to willfully destroy, damage, or remove property or any part thereof.

§ 500.4 Conformity with signs and emergency directions.

Persons in and on property of the U.S. National Arboretum shall comply with official signs of prohibitory or director nature and with the directions of authorized individuals.

[61 FR 65302, Dec. 11, 1996]

§ 500.5 Nuisances.

The use of loud, abusive, or otherwise improper language, unwarranted loitering, sleeping, or assembly, the creation of any hazard to persons or things, improper disposal of rubbish, spitting, prurient prying, the commission of any obscene or indecent act, or any other unseemly or disorderly conduct, throwing articles of any kind from a building, and climbing upon any part of a building, is prohibited.

§ 500.6 Gambling.

Participating in games for money or other personal property, or the operation of gambling devices, the conduct of a lottery or pool, or the selling or purchasing of numbers tickets, in or on U.S. National Arboretum property, is prohibited.

[61 FR 65302, Dec. 11, 1996]

§ 500.7 Intoxicating beverages and narcotics.

Entering U.S. National Arboretum property or the operation of a motor vehicle thereon, by a person under the influence of intoxicating beverages or narcotic drug, or the consumption of such beverages or the use of such drug in or on U.S. National Arboretum property, is prohibited.

[61 FR 65302, Dec. 11, 1996]

§ 500.8 Soliciting, vending, debt collection, and distribution of handbills.

The soliciting of contributions, display or distribution of commercial advertising and the collection of private debts, is prohibited. This section does not apply to national or local drives for funds for welfare, health, and other purposes sponsored or approved by the Agricultural Research Service, concessions, or personal notices posted by employees on authorized bulletin boards. Distribution of material such as pamphlets, handbills, and flyers is prohibited without prior approval of the Director, U.S. National Arboretum.

[61 FR 65302, Dec. 11, 1996]

§ 500.9 Photographs for news, advertising, or commercial purposes.

Photographs for news purposes may be taken at the U.S. National Arboretum without prior permission. Photographs for advertising and commercial purposes may be taken, but only with the prior approval of the Director, U.S. National Arboretum and fees may be charged.

[61 FR 65302, Dec. 11, 1996]

§ 500.10 Pets.

Pets, except assistance trained animals, brought upon U.S. National Arboretum property must be kept on leash and have proper vaccinations. The abandonment of unwanted animals on USNA grounds is prohibited.

[61 FR 65302, Dec. 11, 1996]

§ 500.11 Vehicular and pedestrian traffic.

(a) Drivers of all vehicles in or on U.S. National Arboretum property shall drive in a careful and safe manner at all times and shall comply with the signals and directions of the Security Staff and all posted traffic signs;

(b) The blocking of entrances, driveways, walks, loading platforms, or fire hydrants in or on U.S. National Arboretum property is prohibited;

(c) Except in emergencies, parking in or on U.S. National Arboretum property in other than designated areas is not allowed without a permit. Parking without authority, parking in unauthorized locations or in locations reserved for other persons, or contrary to the direction of posted signs is prohibited. This section may be supplemented from time to time, by the issuance and posting of specific traffic directives as may be required, and when so issued and posted such directives shall have the same force and effect as if incorporated in this part.

[61 FR 65302, Dec. 11, 1996]

§ 500.12 Weapons and explosives.

No person while in or on U.S. National Arboretum property shall carry firearms, other dangerous or deadly weapons, or explosives, either openly or concealed, except for official purposes.

[61 FR 65303, Dec. 11, 1996]

§ 500.13 Nondiscrimination.

There shall be no discrimination by segregation or otherwise against any person or persons because of race, religion, color, age, sex, disability or national origin, in furnishing, or by refusing to furnish to such person or persons the use of any facility of a public nature, including all services, privileges, accommodations, and activities provided thereby on U.S. National Arboretum property.

[61 FR 65303, Dec. 11, 1996]

§ 500.14 Exceptions.

The Administrator, Agricultural Research Service, may in individual cases make prior, written exceptions to the rules and regulations in this part if he determines it to be not adverse to the public interest.

§ 500.15 Penalties and other law.

Whoever shall be found guilty of violating the rules and regulations in this

part is subject to fine of not more than $50 or imprisonment of not more than 30 days, or both (see 40 U.S.C. 318c). Nothing contained in the rules and regulations in this part shall be construed as abrogating or authorizing the abrogation of any other regulations or any Federal law or any laws and regulations of the District of Columbia which may be applicable.

Subpart B—Fee Schedule for Certain Uses of National Arboretum Facilities and Grounds

SOURCE: 62 FR 46432, Sept. 3, 1997, unless otherwise noted.

§ 500.20 Scope.

The subpart sets forth schedules of fees for temporary use by individuals or groups of United States National Arboretum (USNA) facilities and grounds for any purpose that is consistent with the mission of the USNA. This part also sets forth schedules of fees for the use of the USNA for commercial photography and cinematography. Fees generated will be used to offset costs of services or for the purposes of promoting the mission of the USNA. All rules and regulations noted in 7 CFR 500, subpart A—Conduct on the U.S. National Arboretum Property, will apply to individuals or groups granted approval to use the facilities and grounds for the purposes specified in this subpart.

§ 500.21 Fee schedule for tram.

The USNA provides tours of the USNA grounds in a 48-passenger tram (accommodating 2 wheelchairs) for a fee as follows: $3.00 per adult; $2.00 per senior citizen or Friend of the National Arboretum; $1.00 per child ages 4 through 16. Children under 4 sharing a seat with an adult will not be charged.

§ 500.22 Fee schedule for use of facilities and grounds.

The USNA will charge a fee for temporary use by individuals or groups of USNA facilities and grounds. Facilities and grounds are available by reservation at the discretion of the USNA and may be available to individuals or groups whose purpose is consistent with the mission of the USNA. Agency initiatives may be granted first priority. Non profit organizations that substantially support the mission and purpose of the USNA may be exempted from the requirements of this part by the Director. Reservation requests should be made as far in advance of the need as possible to ensure consideration. The fees for use of USNA buildings listed in the following fee schedule are for times when the building is open. ''Half Day'' usage is defined as 4 hours or less; ''Whole Day'' is defined as more than 4 hours in a day. For after hours usage of such buildings, an additional $25/hour will be added for supervision/security.

Area	Includes	Per day charge	
		Half day	Whole day
Auditorium	Basic audience-style set-up for 125 people or classroom set-up for 40–50 people. Includes microphone/lectern, screen, projection stand, (2) flip charts (no paper) and (2) trash cans. Also includes the use of the Kitchen space, Upstairs Conference Room, and Coat Room. Extra tables are $10 each	N/A	$250
Upstairs Conference Room.	(Only if Auditorium is not in use) Includes use of telephone for local calls. Also includes the use of the Kitchen space and Coat Room.	$50	100
Lobby	As is (with furniture in place)	N/A	100
	Furniture removed	.....	150
Classroom	Standard set-up with 40 chairs. Includes microphone/lectern, screen, projection stand, (2) flip charts (no paper) and trash can.	50	125
Classroom-Multiple	3 hour limit; 5 sessions	.....	225
	3 hour limit; 10 sessions	.....	450
Yoshimura Center	For use from 10:00 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. weekends only	50	125
Grounds—1–301 people.	No Public Invited—Patio, Meadow, Triangle, NY Avenue, etc. Cost includes scheduling time, extra mowing, and site preparation.. Guest organization responsible for everything related to their event, including portable toilets.	N/A	500
300–600 people	Same as above	N/A	750

Area	Includes	Per day charge	
		Half day	Whole day
Grounds	Public Invited (i.e., show or sale)—Cost includes scheduling time, extra mowing, and site preparation. Guest organization responsible for everything related to their event, including portable toilets..	N/A	750
Damages.			
Damages to plants, grounds, facilities or equipment will be assessed on a value based on replacement cost (including labor) plus 10% (administrative fee)..	.....	.....	

§ 500.23 Fee schedule for photography and cinematography on grounds.

The USNA will charge a fee for the use of the facility or grounds for purposes of commercial photography or cinematography. Facilities and grounds are available for use for commercial photography or cinematography at the discretion of the USNA Director. Requests for use should be made a minimum of two weeks in advance of the required date. In addition to the fees listed below, supervision costs of $25.00 per hour will be charged. The USNA Director may waive fees for photography or cinematography conducted for the purpose of disseminating information to the public regarding the USNA and its mission or for the purpose of other noncommercial, First Amendment activity.

Category	Type	Notes	Per day charge	
			Half day	Whole day
Still Photography	Individual	For personal use only. Includes hand-held cameras, recorders, small non-commercial tripods.	No Charge	No Charge
	Commercial	Includes all photography which uses professional photographer and/or involves receiving a fee for the use or production of the photography. Note: This includes 5 people or less with carry on (video) equipment.	$250 plus Supervisor	$500 plus Supervisor
Cinematography	Set Preparation	Set up sets; no filming performed	N/A	$250 plus Supervision
	Filming	Sliding scale based on number of people in cast and crew and number of pieces of equipment. 45 people and 6 pieces of equipment=$1,500. 200 people=$3,900. Note: 5 people with carry on equipment=same as still photography.		$1,200 to $3,900
	Strike Set	Take down sets, remove equipment; no filming	N/A	$250 plus Supervision
	Music Videos	No sound involved; smaller operation	N/A	$1,000 plus Supervision
Slide Production		Providing USNA photos/slides for use in promotions/advertisements. Fee is for one-time rights.		$100 per image to reproduce
Damages	All	Damages to plants, grounds, facilities or equipment will be assessed on a value based on replacement cost (Including labor) plus 10% (administrative fee). Half Day=4 hours or less. Full Day=more than 4 hours.		

§ 500.24 Payment of fees.

Payment for use of tram will be made by cash or money order (in U.S. funds) and is due at the time of ticket purchase. Fee payments for use of facilities or grounds or for photography and cinematography must be made in advance of services being rendered. These payments are to the made in the form of a check or money order. Checks and money orders are to be made payable, in U.S. funds, to the ''U.S. National Arboretum.'' The National Arboretum will provide receipts to requestors for their records or billing purposes.

PART 501—CONDUCT ON U.S. MEAT ANIMAL RESEARCH CENTER, CLAY CENTER, NEBRASKA

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501.8 Soliciting, vending, debt collection, and distribution of handbills.
501.9 Photographs for news, advertising, or commercial purposes.
501.10 Pets.
501.11 Mobile equipment and pedestrian traffic.
501.12 Weapons and explosives.
501.13 Nondiscrimination.
501.14 Non-Federal law enforcement.
501.15 Exceptions.
501.16 Penalties and other law.

AUTHORITY: Secs. 2, 4, 62 Stat. 281; 40 U.S.C. 318(a), (c); sec. 103, 63 Stat. 380; 40 U.S.C. 753; sec. 205(d), 63 Stat. 389; 40 U.S.C. 486(d); 36 FR 1293 and 36 FR 21706.

SOURCE: 37 FR 2423, Feb. 1, 1972, unless otherwise noted.

§ 501.1 General.

The rules and regulations in this part apply to all property of or under the charge or control of the U.S. Meat Animal Research Center, Clay Center, Nebr. (hereinafter referred to as the Research Center), and to all persons entering in or on such property. The Administrator, General Services Administration, has delegated to the Secretary of Agriculture, with authority to redelegate, the authority to make all the needful rules and regulations for the protection of the Research Center (36 FR 1293). The Secretary of Agriculture has delegated this authority to the Director of Science and Education (36 FR 21706) who in turn has delegated such authority to the Administrator, Agricultural Research Service (36 FR 21706). The rules and regulations in this part are issued pursuant to such delegations. It is the responsibility of occupant or cooperating agency to require observance of these rules and regulations.

§ 501.2 Admission.

Admission to the Research Center during ''off duty'' hours shall be restricted to the main arteries and any deviation therefrom by individuals shall be limited to authorized individuals who may be required to sign a register and display identification documents when requested by a guard or other authorized individuals. ''Off duty'' hours will be posted at the Research Center. Admission during ''duty'' hours when the Center is closed to the public in emergency situations will be limited to authorized individuals who may be required to sign a register and display identification documents when requested by a guard or other authorized individual.

§ 501.3 Preservation of property.

It is unlawful to willfully destroy, damage, or remove property or any part thereof. Hunting, fishing, motorcycling, using snowmobiles, and other disturbances or encroachment activities are prohibited except for official purposes.

§ 501.4 Conformity with signs and emergency directions.

Persons in and on property of the Research Center shall comply with official signs of a prohibitory or directory nature, and with the directions of authorized individuals.

§ 501.5 Nuisances.

The use of loud, abusive, or otherwise improper language, unwarranted loitering, sleeping, or assembly, the creation of any hazard to persons or things, improper disposal of rubbish,

spitting, prurient prying, the commission of any obscene or indecent act, or any other unseemly or disorderly conduct, throwing articles of any kind from a building, or climbing upon any part of a building is prohibited. Further, conduct which obstructs the usual use of entrances, foyers, corridors, offices, elevators, stairways and parking lots, or which otherwise tends to impede or disturb Center employees in the performance of their duties or which otherwise impedes the general public from obtaining the administrative services provided by the Research Center is prohibited.

§ 501.6 Gambling.

Participating in games for money or other personal property, or the operation of gambling devices, the conduct of a lottery or pool, or the selling or purchasing of numbers tickets, in or on Research Center property, is prohibited.

§ 501.7 Intoxicating beverages and narcotics.

Entering Research Center property or the operating of a motor vehicle thereon, by a person under the influence of intoxicating beverages or narcotic drug, hallucinogen, marijuana, barbiturate, or amphetamine (unless prescribed by a physician) or the consumption of such beverages, or the use of any such drug or substance in or on the Research Center property, is prohibited.

§ 501.8 Soliciting, vending, debt collection, and distribution of handbills.

The soliciting of alms and contributions, commercial soliciting and vending of all kinds, the display or distribution of commercial advertising, or the collecting of private debts, in or on Research Center property, is prohibited. This section does not apply to national or local drives for funds for welfare, health, and other purposes sponsored or approved by the Agricultural Research Service, concessions, or personal notices posted by employees on authorized bulletin boards. Distribution of material such as pamphlets, handbills, and flyers or the posting of mateirals on bulletin boards or elsewhere, is prohibited without prior approval of authorized individuals.

§ 501.9 Photographs for news, advertising, or commercial purposes.

Except where security regulations apply, or a Federal court order or rules prohibit it, photographs for news purposes may be taken in entrances, lobbies, foyers or auditoriums when used for public meetings without prior permission. Photographs for advertising and commercial purposes may be taken only with the prior written permission of the Director, Research Center. Photographs for news, advertising, or commercial purposes may be taken in space or areas occupied by a cooperator only with the consent of the cooperator concerned and the Director, Research Center.

§ 501.10 Pets.

Animals shall be brought or allowed, as applicable, upon the Research Center only with the prior written approval of the Director, Research Center, except seeing eye dogs may be brought to the reception area serving the offices of the Director, Research Center, without prior approval.

§ 501.11 Mobile equipment and pedestrian traffic.

(a) Drivers, operators, or pilots of all equipment whether or not motorized in or on Research Center property, or within the scope of Research Center activity, shall operate in a careful and safe manner at all times and shall comply with the signals and directions of guards, special policemen, or other authorized individuals, and all posted traffic signs;

(b) The blocking of entrances, driveways, walks, railways, runways, loading platforms, or fire hydrants in or on Research Center property is prohibited;

(c) Except in emergencies, parking or landing in or on Research Center property in other than designated areas is not allowed without a permit. Parking without authority, parking in unauthorized locations or in locations reserved for other persons, or parking continuously in excess of ten hours without permission, or contrary to the direction of posted signs is prohibited. This section may be supplemented

from time to time by the issuance and posting of specific traffic directives as may be required, and when so issued and posted such directives shall have the same force and effect as if made a part hereof;

(d) The operation of unlicensed gasoline powered vehicles is prohibited.

§ 501.12 Weapons and explosives.

No person while in or on Research Center property shall carry firearms, bows and arrows, darts, other dangerous or deadly weapons, or explosives, either openly or concealed, except as officially authorized, for official purposes.

§ 501.13 Nondiscrimination.

There shall be no discrimination by segregation or otherwise against any person or persons because of race, sex, religion, color, or national origin, in furnishing, or by refusing to furnish to such person or persons the use of any facility of a public nature, including all service, privileges, accommodations, and activities provided thereby on Research Center property.

§ 501.14 Non-Federal law enforcement.

Research Center special policemen may be deputized by State or local law enforcement agencies to exercise police power on property outside the Research Center. With the consent of any State or local law enforcement agency, the facilities or services of such State or local law enforcement agency may be utilized by the Research Center.

§ 501.15 Exceptions.

The Administrator, Agricultural Research Service, may in individual cases make prior, written exceptions to the rules and regulations in this part if he determines it to be not adverse to the public interest.

§ 501.16 Penalties and other law.

Whoever shall be found guilty of violating the rules and regulations in this part where the United States has and exercises exclusive or concurrent legislative jurisdiction, is subject to fine of not more than $50 or imprisonment or not more than 30 days, or both (see 40 U.S.C. 318c). Nothing contained in the rules, regulations, or penalties in this part shall be construed as abrogating or authorizing the abrogation of any other rules, regulations, penalties, or any Federal law, or any State and local laws and regulations which may be applicable.

PART 502—CONDUCT ON BELTSVILLE AGRICULTURE RESEARCH CENTER PROPERTY, BELTSVILLE, MARYLAND

Sec.

502.1 General.
502.2 Admission.
502.3 Preservation of property.
502.4 Conformity with signs and emergency directions.
502.5 Nuisances.
502.6 Hunting, fishing, camping, horseback riding.
502.7 Gambling.
502.8 Intoxicating beverages and narcotics.
502.9 Soliciting, vending, debt collection, and distribution of handbills.
502.10 Photographs by visitors or for news, advertising, or commercial purposes.
502.11 Pets.
502.12 Vehicular and pedestrian traffic.
502.13 Weapons and explosives.
502.14 Nondiscrimination.
502.15 Exceptions.
502.16 Penalties and other law.

AUTHORITY: Secs. 2, 4, 62 Stat. 281; 40 U.S.C. 318 (a), (c); sec. 103, 63 Stat. 380; 40 U.S.C. 753; sec. 205(d), 63 Stat. 389; 40 U.S.C. 486(d); 36 FR 18440 and 60 FR 56392.

SOURCE: 37 FR 2424, Feb. 1, 1972, unless otherwise noted.

§ 502.1 General.

The rules and regulations in this part apply to the buildings and grounds of the Beltsville Agricultural Research Center (BARC), Beltsville, MD, and to any persons entering in or on such property. The Administrator, General Services Administration, has delegated to the Secretary of Agriculture, with authority to redelegate, the authority to make all the needful rules and regulations for the protection of the buildings, grounds, equipment, and experimental plants and animals of BARC (36 FR 18440). The Secretary of Agriculture has delegated this authority to the Under Secretary for Research, Education, and Economics (60 FR 56392) who in turn has delegated such authority to the Administrator, Agricultural Research Service (60 FR 56392). The

rules and regulations in this part are issued pursuant to such delegations.

[61 FR 51211, Oct. 1, 1996]

§ 502.2 Admission.

Admission to BARC during ''off duty'' hours shall be restricted to the main arteries and any deviation therefrom by individuals shall be limited to authorized individuals who may be required to sign a register and display identification documents when requested by BARC Security or other authorized individual. ''Off duty'' hours will be posted at BARC. Admission during ''duty'' hours when BARC is closed to the public in emergency situations will be limited to authorized individuals who may be required to sign a register and display identification documents when requested by BARC Security or other authorized individual.

[61 FR 51211, Oct. 1, 1996]

§ 502.3 Preservation of property.

It is unlawful to willfully destroy, damage, or remove property or any part thereof.

§ 502.4 Conformity with signs and emergency directions.

Persons in and on property of BARC shall comply with official signs of a prohibitory or directory nature, and with the directions of authorized individuals.

[61 FR 51211, Oct. 1, 1996]

§ 502.5 Nuisances.

The use of loud, abusive or otherwise improper language, unwarranted loitering, sleeping, or assembly, the creating of any hazard to persons or things, improper disposal of rubbish, spitting, prurient prying, the commission of any obscene or indecent act, or any other unseemly or disorderly conduct, throwing articles of any kind from a building, or climbing upon any part of a building is prohibited. Further, conduct which obstructs the usual use of entrances, foyers, corridors, office elevators, stairways and parking lots, or which otherwise tends to impede or disturb BARC employees in the performance of their duties or which otherwise impedes the general public from obtaining the administrative services provided by BARC is prohibited.

[61 FR 51211, Oct. 1, 1996]

§ 502.6 Hunting, fishing, camping, horseback riding.

The use of BARC grounds for any form of hunting, fishing, camping, or horseback riding is prohibited. Further, the use of these grounds for unauthorized picnicking is also prohibited.

[61 FR 51211, Oct. 1, 1996]

§ 502.7 Gambling.

Participating in games for money or other personal property, or the operation of gambling devices, the conduct of a lottery or pool, or the selling or purchasing of numbers tickets, in or on BARC property, is prohibited.

[61 FR 51211, Oct. 1, 1996]

§ 502.8 Intoxicating beverages and narcotics.

Entering BARC property or the operation of a motor vehicle thereon, by a person under the influence of intoxicating beverages or narcotic drug, hallucinogen, marihuana, barbiturate, or amphetamine (unless prescribed by a physician) or the consumption of such beverages, or the use of any such drug or substance in or on BARC property, is prohibited.

[61 FR 51211, Oct. 1, 1996]

§ 502.9 Soliciting, vending, debt collection, and distribution of handbills.

The soliciting of alms and contributions, commercial soliciting and vending of all kinds or the display or distribution of commercial advertising, or the collecting of private debts, in or on BARC property, is prohibited. This section does not apply to national or local drives for funds for welfare, health, and other purposes sponsored or approved by the Agricultural Research Service, concessions, or personal notices posted by employees on authorized bulletin boards. Distribution of material such as pamphlets, handbills, and flyers or the posting of materials on bulletin boards or elsewhere is prohibited without prior approval of the Director, Beltsville Area.

[61 FR 51211, Oct. 1, 1996]

§ 502.10 Photographs by visitors or for news, advertising, or commercial purposes.

Photographs may be taken by visitors or for news purposes without prior permission. Photographs for advertising and commercial purposes may be taken at BARC only with the prior written approval of the Director, Beltsville Area.

[61 FR 51212, Oct. 1, 1996]

§ 502.11 Pets.

Pets, except assistance trained animals, brought upon BARC property must be kept on a leash and have proper vaccinations. Pets that are the property of employees residing on BARC must be up to date on their vaccinations, in accordance with State or local laws, and be kept on a leash or similarly restrained. The abandonment of unwanted animals on BARC grounds is prohibited.

[61 FR 51212, Oct. 1, 1996]

§ 502.12 Vehicular and pedestrian traffic.

(a) Drivers of all vehicles whether or not motorized in or on BARC property shall drive in a careful and safe manner at all times and shall comply with the signals and directions of the security staff and all posted traffic signs;

(b) The blocking of entrances, driveways, walks, loading platforms, or fire hydrants in or on BARC property is prohibited;

(c) Except in emergencies, parking in or on BARC property in other than designated areas is not allowed without a permit. Parking without authority, parking in unauthorized locations or in locations reserved for other persons, or contrary to the direction of posted signs is prohibited. This section may be supplemented from time to time, by the issuance and posting of specific traffic directives as may be required, and when so issued and posted such directives shall have the same force and effect as if made a part hereof.

(d) The operation of unlicensed gasoline powered vehicles is prohibited.

[37 FR 2424, Feb. 1, 1972, as amended at 61 FR 51212, Oct. 1, 1996]

§ 502.13 Weapons and explosives.

No person while in or on BARC property shall carry firearms, other dangerous or deadly weapons, or explosives, either openly or concealed, except as officially authorized for official purposes.

[61 FR 51212, Oct. 1, 1996]

§ 502.14 Nondiscrimination.

There shall be no discrimination by segregation or otherwise against any person or persons because of race, religion, color, sex, age, disability or national origin, in furnishing, or by refusing to furnish to such person or persons the use of any facility of a public nature, including all services, privileges, accommodations, and activities provided thereby on BARC property.

[61 FR 51212, Oct. 1, 1996]

§ 502.15 Exceptions.

The Administrator, Agricultural Research Service, may in individual cases, make prior, written exceptions to the rules and regulations in this part, if a determination is made that the exception is not adverse to the public interest.

[61 FR 51212, Oct. 1, 1996]

§ 502.16 Penalties and other law.

Whoever shall be found guilty of violating the rules and regulations in this part is subject to fine of not more than $50 or imprisonment of not more than 30 days, or both (see 40 U.S.C. 318c). Nothing contained in the rules and regulations in this part shall be construed as abrogating or authorizing the abrogation of any other regulations or any Federal law or any laws and regulations of the State of Maryland.

[37 FR 2424, Feb. 1, 1972. Redesignated at 61 FR 51212, Oct. 1, 1996]

PART 503—CONDUCT ON PLUM ISLAND ANIMAL DISEASE CENTER

Sec.

503.1 General.
503.2 Admission.
503.3 Preservation of property.
503.4 Conformity with Plum Island regulations.
503.5 Nuisances.

503.6 Camping, boating, and fishing.
503.7 Gambling.
503.8 Intoxicating beverages and narcotics.
503.9 Soliciting, vending, debt collection, and distribution of handbills.
503.10 Photographs for news, advertising, commercial purposes or for personal use.
503.11 Pets.
503.12 Vehicular and pedestrian traffic.
503.13 Weapons and explosives.
503.14 Nondiscrimination.
503.15 Exceptions.
503.16 Penalties and other law.

AUTHORITY: Secs. 2, 4, 62 Stat. 281; 40 U.S.C. 318(a), (c); sec. 103, 63 Stat. 380; 40 U.S.C. 486(d); 38 FR 31165 and 38 FR 31166.

SOURCE: 39 FR 36563, Oct. 11, 1974, unless otherwise noted.

§ 503.1 General.

The rules and regulations in this part cover the buildings, grounds, and vessels of the Plum Island Animal Disease Center (PIADC), United States Department of Agriculture, Orient Point, New York, and apply to all persons entering in or on such properties both on the mainland, Orient Point, New York, and on Plum Island. The Administrator, General Services Administration, has delegated to the Secretary of Agriculture authority to make all needful rules and regulations, and to annex to such rules and regulations such reasonable penalties (not to exceed those prescribed in 40 U.S.C. 318c) as will ensure their enforcement for the protection of persons and property at Plum Island, New York. The Secretary of Agriculture has redelegated this authority to the Assistant Secretary for Conservation, Research, and Education, who in turn has delegated it to the Administrator, Agricultural Research Service (38 FR 31166).

§ 503.2 Admission.

No person will be admitted to PIADC, into animal holding areas, specified restricted areas, laboratory compounds, or into laboratories without having in his or her possession a specific approved pass or permit authorized by the Director, PIADC, to enter such areas. The pass must be presented at the request of the guard or other authorized PIADC safety representative.

§ 503.3 Preservation of property.

The willful destruction, damage to or removal of property or any part thereof from the Government-owned buildings, grounds, and vessels in or on the PIADC is prohibited.

§ 503.4 Conformity with Plum Island regulations.

Persons in and on PIADC shall at all times comply with official signs of a prohibitory or directory nature and with the directions of law enforcement or other authorized officials.

§ 503.5 Nuisances.

The use of loud, abusive or otherwise improper language, unwarranted loitering, sleeping or assembly, the creation of any hazard to persons or things, improper disposal of rubbish, spitting, prurient prying, or the commission of any obscene or indecent act in or on the PIADC is prohibited.

§ 503.6 Camping, boating, and fishing.

The use of PIADC as a recreational area for camping, boating, fishing, and picnicking is prohibited. The use of Plum Island beaches for unauthorized landings and sightseeing is prohibited.

§ 503.7 Gambling.

Participating in games for money or other personal property, or the operation of gambling devices, the conduct of a lottery or pool, or the selling or purchasing of numbers tickets in or on the PIADC is prohibited.

§ 503.8 Intoxicating beverages and narcotics.

Entering the PIADC or operating a motor vehicle thereon by a person under the influence of intoxicating beverages or narcotic drugs, or the consumption of such beverages or the use of such drugs in or on the PIADC, is prohibited.

§ 503.9 Soliciting, vending, debt collection, and distribution of handbills.

The soliciting of alms and contributions, commercial soliciting and vending of all kinds, the display or distribution of commercial advertising, or the collecting of private debts, in or on PIADC is prohibited. This section does

not apply to national or local drives for funds for welfare, health, and other purposes, sponsored or approved by the PIADC, or concessions or personal notices posted by employees on authorized bulletin boards. Unauthorized distribution of materials such as pamphlets, handbills, and flyers is prohibited.

§ 503.10 Photographs for news, advertising, commercial purposes or for personal use.

Photographs on the PIADC for news, advertising, commercial purposes, or personal use may be taken only with prior written permission of Director, PIADC.

§ 503.11 Pets.

No pets or animals of any kind may be brought to the PIADC.

§ 503.12 Vehicular and pedestrian traffic.

Drivers of all vehicles on the PIADC Government-owned parking areas in PIADC shall drive in a careful and safe manner at all times and shall comply with the signals and directions of guards and all posted traffic signs. Pedestrians will also observe specific safety directives as may be issued and posted from time to time by the Director, PIADC, or his authorized representative.

§ 503.13 Weapons and explosives.

No person while in or on the PIADC shall carry firearms or other dangerous or deadly weapons or explosives either openly or concealed, except when authorized to do so for official purposes by the Director, PIADC, or his authorized representative.

§ 503.14 Nondiscrimination.

There shall be no discrimination by segregation or otherwise against any person or persons because of race, religion, sex, color, or national origin in furnishing or refusing to furnish to such person or persons the use of any facility of a public nature, including all services, privileges, accommodations and activities provided by the PIADC.

§ 503.15 Exceptions.

The Director, PIADC, may, in specific cases, make prior written exceptions to the rules and regulations in this part if he determines it to be in the best interest of the Government.

§ 503.16 Penalties and other law.

Whoever shall be found guilty of violating any rule or regulation in this part while in or on the PIADC is subject to a fine of not more than $50 or imprisonment of not more than 30 days, or both. (See 40 U.S.C. 318c.) Nothing contained in these rules and regulations shall be construed to abrogate any other Federal laws or regulations, or any State and local laws and regulations, applicable to the PIADC.

PART 504—USER FEES

Sec.

504.1 General statement.
504.2 Fees for deposit and requisition of microbial cultures.
504.3 Payment of fees.
504.4 Exemptions from user fee charges.
504.5 Address.

AUTHORITY: 31 U.S.C. 9701.

SOURCE: 50 FR 5365, Feb. 8, 1985, unless otherwise noted.

§ 504.1 General statement.

This part sets forth fees to be charged for the deposit and distribution of microbial patent cultures. The fees set forth in this part are applicable to the Agricultural Research Service (ARS) Patent Culture Collection, Northern Regional Research Center, Peoria, Illinois.

§ 504.2 Fees for deposit and requisition of microbial cultures.

(a) Depositors of microbial cultures must pay a one-time $500 user fee for each culture deposited on or after November 1, 1983.

(b) For cultures deposited on or after November 1, 1983, requesters must pay a $20 user fee for each culture distributed. Cultures which were deposited on or after November 1, 1983 have an identification number greater than 15,722.

§ 504.3 Payment of fees.

(a) Payment of user fees must accompany a culture deposit or request.

(b) Payment shall be made by check, draft, or money order payable to USDA, National Finance Center.

§ 504.4 Exemptions from user fee charges.

(a) USDA laboratories and ARS cooperators designated by the Curator of the ARS Patent Culture Collection are exempt from fee assessments.

(b) The Curator of the ARS Patent Culture Collection is delegated the authority to approve and revoke exemptions from fee assessments.

§ 504.5 Address.

Deposits of and requests for microbial patent cultures should be directed to the Curator, ARS Patent Culture Collection, Northern Regional Research Center, USDA–ARS, 1815 N. University St., Peoria, Illinois 61604; (309) 685–4011.

PART 510—PUBLIC INFORMATION

Sec.

510.1 General statement.
510.2 Public inspection, copying, and indexing.
510.3 Requests for records.
510.4 Denials.
510.5 Appeals.

AUTHORITY: 5 U.S.C. 301, 552; 7 CFR Part 1, Subpart A and Appendix A thereto.

SOURCE: 60 FR 66062, Dec. 21, 1995, unless otherwise noted.

§ 510.1 General statement.

This part is issued in accordance with the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture in Part 1, Subpart A of this title and Appendix A thereto, implementing the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) (5 U.S.C. 552). The Secretary's regulations, as implemented by the regulations in this part, govern the availability of records of the Agricultural Research Service (ARS) to the public.

§ 510.2 Public inspection, copying, and indexing.

5 U.S.C. 552(a)(2) requires that certain materials be made available for public inspection and copying and that a current index of these materials be published quarterly or otherwise be made available. Members of the public may request access to such materials maintained by ARS at the following office: Information Staff, ARS, USDA, 6303 Ivy Lane, Room 456, Greenbelt, MD 20770; Telephone (301) 344–2207. Office hours are 8:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.

§ 510.3 Requests for records.

Requests for records of ARS under 5 U.S.C. 552(a)(3) shall be made in accordance with §1.6 of this title and submitted to the FOIA Coordinator, Agricultural Research Service, USDA, 6303 Ivy Lane, Room 456, Greenbelt, MD 20770; Telephone (301) 344–2207; Facsimile (301) 344–2325; TDD (301) 344–2435. The FOIA Coordinator is delegated authority to make determinations regarding such requests in accordance with §1.3(a)(3) of this title.

§ 510.4 Denials.

If the FOIA Coordinator determines that a requested record is exempt from mandatory disclosure and that discretionary release would be improper, the FOIA Coordinator shall give written notice of denial in accordance with §1.8(a) of this title.

§ 510.5 Appeals.

Any person whose request is denied shall have the right to appeal such denial. Appeals shall be made in accordance with §1.6(e) of this title and should be addressed as follows: Administrator, Agricultural Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, DC 20250.

PART 520—PROCEDURES FOR IMPLEMENTING NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT

Sec.

520.1 General statement.
520.2 Definition.
520.3 Policy.
520.4 Responsibilities.
520.5 Categorical exclusions.
520.6 Preparation of an Environmental Assessment (EA).
520.7 Preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS).

AUTHORITY: National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) as amended, 42 U.S.C. 4321 *et*

seq.; E.O. 11514, 34 FR 4247, as amended by E.O. 11991, 42 FR 26927; E.O. 12144, 44 FR 11957; 5 U.S.C. 301; 40 CFR 1500–1508.

SOURCE: 51 FR 34191, Sept. 25, 1986, unless otherwise noted.

§ 520.1 General statement.

These procedures assure that research and other activities of the Agricultural Research Service (ARS) comply with the intent of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA) and appropriate regulations implementing this Act. These procedures incorporate and supplement, and are not a substitute for, CEQ regulations under 40 CFR parts 1500–1508, and Department of Agriculture NEPA Policies and Procedures under 7 CFR part 1b. ARS conducts and supports research as authorized by legislation to support one of the USDA goals of assuring adequate supplies of high quality food and fiber. Information generated through such research often forms the basic data needed to assess the impact of a new technology upon the environment. Large scale projects simulating commercial practices are normally implemented in cooperation with other agencies of the Federal or State Governments.

§ 520.2 Definition.

Control Agents mean biological material or chemicals which are intended to enhance the production efficiency of an agricultural crop or animal such as through elimination of a pest.

§ 520.3 Policy.

(a) It is ARS policy to comply with the provisions of NEPA and related laws and policies.

(b) Environmental documents should be concise, written in plain language, and address the issues pertinent to the decision being made.

(c) Environmental documents may be substituted or combined with other reports which serve to facilitate decisionmaking.

(d) Costs of analyses and environmental documents are to be planned for during the budgetary process for the plan, program, or project. Special provisions for financing NEPA process activities which are unanticipated and extraordinary may be made in the Office of the Administrator of ARS.

(e) ARS personnel will cooperate with other agencies, States, contractors, or other entities proposing to undertake activities involving the ARS to assure that NEPA considerations are addressed early in the planning process to avoid delays and conflicts as required by 40 CFR 1501.2.

(f) For some activities, project participants outside ARS may be required to provide data and documentation. When an applicant or contractor prepares an environmental assessment (EA) or a contractor prepares an environmental impact statement (EIS), the activities shall be carried out according to 40 CFR 1506.5.

(g) Environmental documents, decision notices, and records of decision must be made available for review by the public. There shall be an early and open process for determining the scope of issues to be addressed in the environmental analysis process (40 CFR 1501.7).

(h) The concepts of tiering to eliminate repetitive discussions applicable to EIS's (40 CFR Part 1502) are also applicable to EA's.

(i) ARS personnel may adopt an existing EA or EIS when a proposed action is substantially the same as the action for which the existing EA or EIS was prepared (40 CFR 1506.3 (b)).

(j) ARS personnel may incorporate by reference any existing documents in order to reduce the bulk of an EA or EIS (40 CFR 1502.21).

(k) After prior consultation with the Council on Environmental Quality, ARS personnel may forego preparation of an EA or EIS in emergency situations (40 CFR 1506.11).

§ 520.4 Responsibilities.

(a) *Administrator.* The Administrator is responsible for environmental analysis and documentation required for compliance with the provisions of NEPA and related laws, policies, plans, programs, and projects. The ARS Assistant Administrator for Cooperative Interactions has been delegated responsibility for the establishment of procedures and coordination necessary to carry out the policies and provisions of NEPA.

(b) *Deputy Administrators and Area Directors.* The Deputy Administrators and Area Directors are responsible to the Administrator for assuring that ARS programs are in compliance with the policies and procedures of NEPA.

§ 520.5 Categorical exclusions.

For the following categories of actions, the preparation of an EA or EIS is not required:

(a) *Department of Agriculture categorical exclusions (7 CFR 1b.3).*

(1) Policy development, planning and implementation which are related to routine activities such as personnel, organizational changes or similar administrative functions;

(2) Activities which deal solely with the functions of programs, such as program budget proposals, disbursement, transfer or reprogramming of funds;

(3) Inventories, research activities and studies, such as resource inventories and routine data collection when such actions are clearly limited in context and intensity;

(4) Educational and information programs and activities;

(5) Activities which are advisory and consultative to other agencies, public and private entities, and

(6) Activities related to trade representation and market development activities overseas.

(b) *ARS categorical exclusions.* ARS actions which, based on previous experience, have been found to have limited scope and intensity and produce little or no individual or cumulative impacts to the human environment. Some examples are:

(1) Repair, replacement of structural components or equipment, or other routine maintenance of facilities controlled in whole or in part by ARS;

(2) Research programs or projects of limited size and magnitude or with only short-term effects on the environment. Examples are:

(i) Research operations conducted within any laboratory, greenhouse or other contained facility where research practices and safeguards prevent environment impacts such as the release of hazardous materials into the environment;

(ii) Inventories, studies or other such activities that have limited context and minimal intensity in terms of changes in the environment;

(iii) Testing outside of the laboratory, such as in small isolated field plots, which does not involve the use of control agents requiring containment or a special license or a permit from a regulatory agency.

(c) *Exceptions to categorical exclusions.* An environmental assessment shall be prepared for an activity which is normally within the purview of categorical exclusion if there are extraordinary circumstances which may cause such activity to have a significant environmental effect.

§ 520.6 Preparation of an Environmental Assessment (EA).

(a) *Actions requiring EA.* The following actions would normally require an EA:

(1) Programs, supported in the majority by ARS, which may assist in the transition of a particular technology from field evaluation stage to large-scale demonstration or simulated commercial phase;

(2) Field work having an impact on the local environment such as earth excavation, explosives, weather modifications, or other such techniques; and

(3) The testing outside the laboratory, such as small isolated field plots, of control agents which require containment precautions or either a special license or a permit from a regulatory agency.

(b) *Multiple agencies actions.* If more than one Federal agency participates in a program activity, the EA shall be prepared by the lead agency as provided in 40 CFR 1501.5.

(c) *Format and conclusion.* An EA can be in any format provided it covers in a logical and succinct fashion the information necessary for determining whether a proposed Federal action may have a significant environmental impact and thus warrant preparation of an EIS. The EA will contain the information required by 40 CFR 1508.9. This information will include brief discussions of the need for the project or other proposal, alternatives, environmental impacts of the proposed action and alternatives and a listing of agencies and persons consulted.

(d) *Decision notice.* Upon completion of an EA, the responsible official will consider the information it contains, decide whether an EIS is required or that no significant environmental impact will occur, and will document the decision and the reasons for it. The decision and the EA shall be available to the public in a manner appropriate to the situation. If there is a finding of no significant impact, the EA may be combined with the decision notice.

§ 520.7 Preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS).

(a) *Actions requiring EIS.* An EIS will normally be prepared for:

(1) Proposals for legislation which are determined to be a major Federal action significantly affecting the quality of the human environment; or,

(2) Other major Federal actions significantly affecting the quality of the human environment. In the experience of ARS, an environmental impact statement shall normally be required in situations when a research project has advanced beyond the laboratory and small plot testing to full scale field testing over a very large area and involving the introduction of control agents.

(b) *Notice of intent.* If the responsible official recommends the preparation of an EIS, then the public shall be apprised of the decision. This notice shall be prepared according to 40 CFR 1508.22.

(c) *Draft and final EIS.* The process of preparing the draft and final EIS, as well as the format, shall be according to 40 CFR parts 1502–1506.

(d) *Decisionmaking and implementation.* The responsible official may make a decision no sooner than thirty days after the notice of availability of the final EIS has been published in the FEDERAL REGISTER by the Environmental Protection Agency (40 CFR 1506.10). The decision will be documented in a Record of Decision required by 40 CFR 1502.2, and monitoring and mitigation activities will be implemented as required by 40 CFR 1505.3.

CHAPTER VI—NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

EDITORIAL NOTE: Nomenclature changes to Chapter VI appear at 60 FR 28514, June 1, 1995.

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SUBCHAPTER A—GENERAL

PART 600—ORGANIZATION

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AUTHORITY: 7 U.S.C. 6962.

SOURCE: 62 FR 16659, Apr. 8, 1997, unless otherwise noted.

§ 600.1 General.

(a) The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) was authorized by the Federal Crop Insurance Reform and Department of Agriculture Reorganization Act of 1994 (Pub. L. 103–354, 7 U.S.C. 6901 note) and established by Secretary's Memorandum 1010–1 (2.b.6), *Reorganization of the Department of Agriculture,* to provide national leadership in the conservation, development, and productive use of the Nation's natural resources. Such leadership encompasses soil, water, air, plant, and wildlife conservation with consideration of the many human (economic and sociological) interactions with these resources. NRCS is the Federal agency that works with landowners on private lands to help them conserve their natural resources. NRCS employees are highly skilled in many scientific and technical specialities, including soil science, soil conservation, agronomy, biology, agroecology, range conservation, forestry, engineering, geology, hydrology, wetlands science, cultural resources, and economics. NRCS was formerly the Soil Conservation Service (SCS) which was established by the Soil Conservation Act of 1935 (Pub. L. 74–46, 49 Stat. 163 (16 U.S.C. 590 (a-f))). NRCS has responsibility for the three major areas covered by SCS—soil and water conservation, natural resource surveys (soil surveys, resources inventory, snow surveys, and water supply forecasting), and community resource protection and management (watershed projects, river basin studies and investigations, resource conservation and development areas, land evaluation and site assessment, and emergency watershed protection)—the Wetland Reserve Program, Environmental Quality Incentives Program, Grazing Lands Conservation Initiative, Farmland Protection Program, Wildlife Habitat Incentives Program, and Forestry Incentives Program.

(b) The NRCS organization consists of a National Headquarters located in Washington, D.C.; six regional offices; 50 state offices and equivalent offices in the Caribbean Area and the U.S. Trust Territories of the Pacific Basin Area; approximately 2,500 field offices and 300 specialized offices; 28 plant materials centers; eight national centers; and eight natural resources institutes. NRCS is headed by a Chief who reports to the USDA Under Secretary for Natural Resources and Environment.

§ 600.2 National headquarters.

(a) *Chief.* The Chief, with assistance of the Associate Chief, is responsible for administering a coordinated national program of natural resource conservation; planning, directing, and coordinating all program, technical, and administrative activities of NRCS; developing policies and procedures; correlating NRCS conservation programs with other agencies; accepting departmental leadership for programs for other activities assigned by the Secretary of Agriculture; and serving as Equal Employment Opportunity Officer for NRCS.

(b) *Deputy Chiefs.* Four deputy chiefs assist the Chief as follows:

(1) *Deputy Chief for Management.* The Deputy Chief for Management is responsible for management services, operations management and oversight, human resources management, civil rights employment, financial management, information technology, administrative support (providing a coordinated administrative management program for National Headquarters activities), special projects, and controlled correspondence. This deputy chief is also responsible for the activities of

three national centers: Business management, information technology, and employee development.

(2) *Deputy Chief for Programs.* The Deputy Chief for Programs is responsible for conservation operations, watershed planning, wetlands restoration, community assistance, resource conservation and development, USDA program outreach, civil rights program compliance, budget formulation and analysis, and international conservation.

(3) *Deputy Chief for Soil Survey and Resource Assessment.* The Deputy Chief for Soil Survey and Resource Assessment is responsible for soil survey, resource inventory, and resource assessment and strategic planning. This deputy chief is also responsible for the activities of two national centers: soil survey and cartography and geospatial.

(4) *Deputy Chief for Science and Technology*. The Deputy Chief for Science and Technology is responsible for the ecological sciences, conservation engineering, institutes, and resource economics and social sciences division. This deputy chief is also responsible for the activities of three nation centers (water and climate, soil mechanics, and plant data) and eight institutes. This deputy chief, working closely with the deputy chiefs for Management and Soil Survey and Resource Assessment, provides overall direction for the National Science and Technology Consortium.

(c) *National Science and Technology Consortium.* The consortium consists of four divisions, three centers, eight technical institutes, and several cooperating scientists under the Deputy Chief for Science and Technology; two divisions and two centers under the Deputy Chief for Soil Survey and Resource Assessment; and three centers under the Deputy Chief for Management.

(1) *Centers.* The eight centers provide specific products and services that maintain and enhance the technical quality of the agency. The centers are: water and climate, soil mechanics, plant data, soil survey, cartography and geospatial, information technology, business management, and employee development.

(2) *Institutes.* The eight institutes are: soil quality, natural resources inventory and analysis, grazing lands technology, social sciences, watershed science, wetlands science, wildlife habitat management, and information technology. The institutes acquire, develop, and transfer needed technology in special emphasis areas so field employees can better serve their customers. The institutes often establish partnerships with other Federal agencies, universities, and public and private organizations.

(3) *Cooperating Scientists.* Cooperating scientists work in the areas of soil erosion and sedimentation, air quality, and agroforestry. These scientists are located at various universities and research centers.

(d) *Legislative Affairs.* The Legislative Affairs Staff provides coordination and assistance to the Chief on legislative affairs issues and activities.

(e) *Conservation Communication*. The Conservation Communication Staff is responsible for communications, volunteer programs, conservation education, and public affairs activities.

(f) *Strategic Natural Resource Issues.* The Strategic Natural Resource Issues Staff is responsible for coordinating priority strategic issues as determined by the Chief.

§ 600.3 Regional offices.

Each regional office is under the direction and supervision of a regional conservationist. Regional offices direct, coordinate, and integrate all phases of NRCS programs and activities, and address the total natural resource needs of the region. Regional offices are located in Beltsville, Maryland; Atlanta, Georgia; Fort Worth, Texas; Madison, Wisconsin; Lincoln, Nebraska; and Sacramento, California.

§ 600.4 State offices.

Each office is under the direction and supervision of a State conservationist. Each State conservationist is responsible for NRCS programs in a State. The Pacific Basin Area Office, under the direction and supervision of a director, serves the U.S. Trust Territories in that area. The Caribbean Area Office, under the direction and supervision of a director, serves the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands. Directors of the Pacific

Basin and Caribbean areas have the same responsibility and authority as a State conservationist. All references to State conservationist in this chapter include the directors of the Pacific Basin and Caribbean areas.

§ 600.5 Area offices.

Each area office is under the direction and supervision of an area conservationist or assistant State conservationist for field operations who is responsible for NRCS activities in the geographical area served by the area office. Usually the geographical area includes multiple field offices and counties. Many area offices now consist of teams working on a watershed or other geopolitical basis.

§ 600.6 Field offices.

Each field office is under the direction and supervision of a district conservationist who is responsible for NRCS activities in the geographical area served by the field office. Usually the geographical area of a field office includes one or more conservation districts and one or more counties. Field offices are generally collocated with other USDA agencies in USDA Service Centers.

§ 600.7 Specialized field offices.

Other field offices serve specialized activities, such as watershed protection and flood reduction projects, construction projects, resource conservation and development areas, and soil survey activities. Direction and supervision of these offices are designated by State conservationists.

§ 600.8 Plant materials centers.

Plant materials centers (PMC) assemble and test plant species for conservation uses. Usually a PMC serves two or more States, and is under the jurisdiction of the State conservationist where the center is located. Each PMC is directed and supervised by a manager who is responsible to a State office specialist/manager who is responsible to a State office specialist/manager as designated by the State conservationist.

PART 601—FUNCTIONS

Sec.

601.1 Functions assigned.
601.2 Functions reserved to the Secretary of Agriculture.
601.3 Natural disaster assistance.
601.4 Defense responsibilities.

AUTHORITY: 7 U.S.C. 1010–1011; 16 U.S.C. 590a–590f, 1001–1008, 2001–2009, 2203–2205, 3801 *et seq.*; 33 U.S.C. 701b–1.

SOURCE: 62 FR 16660, Apr. 8, 1997, unless otherwise noted.

§ 601.1 Functions assigned.

The Natural Resources conservation Service (NRCS) is the Federal agency that works with private landowners to conserve their natural resources. NRCS employees help land users and communities approach conservation planning and implementation with an understanding of how natural resources relate to each other and to people—and how human activities affect those resources. The agency emphasizes voluntary, science-based assistance, partnerships, and cooperative problem solving at the community level. The mission of NRCS is to work on the Nation's non-Federal lands to conserve, improve, and sustain natural resources. The following functions support the mission.

(a) NRCS facilitates and provides conservation technical assistance at the local level that helps people assess their natural resource conditions and needs, set goals, identify programs and other resources to address those needs, develop proposals and recommendations, implement solutions, and measure their success. The agency's role is to assist with:

(1) Resource inventories,

(2) Resource assessments,

(3) Planning assistance, and/or

(4) Technical assistance.

(b) NRCS provides technical assistance through local conservation districts to land users, communities, watershed groups, Federal and State agencies, other partners, and customers.

(c) NRCS provides assistance on a voluntary basis.

(d) The agency's work focuses on soil, water, air, plant, and animal conservation including erosion reduction, water

quality improvement, wetland restoration and protection, fish and wildlife habitat improvement, range management, stream restoration, water management, and other natural resource issues.

(e) NRCS has general responsibility for administration of the following programs:

(1) Conservation operations, authorized by the Soil Conservation Act of 1935 and the Soil and Water Resources Conservation Act of 1977. Activities include:

(i) Conservation technical assistance to land users, communities, units of State and local government, and other Federal agencies in planning and implementing natural resource solutions to reduce erosion, improve soil and water quantity and quality, improve and conserve wetlands, enhance fish and wildlife habitat, improve air quality, improve pasture and range conditions, reduce upstream flooding, and improve woodlands. Assistance is also provided to implement the highly erodible land (HEL) and wetland conservation (Swampbuster) provisions, Wetlands Reserve Program (WRP), and Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) in the 1985 Food Security Act, as amended by the Food, Agriculture, Conservation and Trade Act of 1990 and Federal Agriculture Improvement and Reform Act of 1996. NRCS technical field staff make HEL and wetland determinations and assist land users to develop and implement conservation plans needed to ensure compliance with the law. NRCS is also the lead Federal agency for delineating wetlands on agricultural lands for purposes of implementing both the provisions of the Food Security Act and Section 404 of the Clean Water Act.

(ii) Soil surveys which provide the public with local information on the uses and capabilities of their soil resource. Soil surveys are based on scientific analysis and classification of the soils and are used to determine land capabilities and conservation treatment needs. Surveys are conducted cooperatively with other Federal agencies, land grant universities, State agencies, and local units of government. NRCS is the world leader in soil classification and soil mapping, and is expanding into soil quality.

(iii) Snow survey and water supply forecasts that provide western States and Alaska with vital information and forecasts of seasonable variable water supplies. NRCS field staff in cooperation with partnering organizations manually collect data from 850 remote high mountain sites. Data is electronically collected from an additional 600 SNOTEL (automated snowpack telemetry network) sites. In cooperation with the National Weather Service, the data is assembled and analyzed. Then, NRCS staff develop seasonal water supply forecasts.

(iv) Plant Material Centers assemble, test, and encourage increased plant propagation and usefulness of plant species for biomass production, carbon sequestration, erosion reduction, wetland restoration, water quality improvement, streambank and riparian area protection, coastal dune stabilization, and to meet other special conservation treatment needs. The work is carried out cooperatively with State and Federal agencies, private organizations, commercial businesses, and seed and nursery associations. After species are proven, they are released to the private sector for commercial production.

(2) Conservation programs in the Federal Agriculture Improvement and Reform Act of 1996, most of which are funded by the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC). NRCS provides leadership and technical assistance for the following programs:

(i) Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP). EQIP provides a single, voluntary conservation program for farmers and ranchers who face serious threats to soil, water, and related natural resources. Nationally, it provides technical, financial, and educational assistance, half of it targeted to livestock-related natural resource problems and half to more general conservation priorities.

(ii) Wetlands Reserve Program (WRP). WRP is a voluntary program to restore and protect wetlands on private property. It provides an opportunity

for landowners to receive financial incentives to enhance wetlands in exchange for retiring marginal agricultural land.

(iii) Wildlife Habitat Incentives Program (WHIP). WHIP is a voluntary program for people who want to develop and improve wildlife habitat on private lands. It provides both technical assistance and cost sharing to help establish and improve fish and wildlife habitat.

(iv) Farmland Protection Program (FFP). This program provides funds to help purchase development rights to keep productive farmland in agricultural use. Working through existing programs, USDA joins with State, tribal, or local governments to acquire voluntary conservation easements or other interests from landowners.

(v) Forestry Incentives Programs (FIP). FIP supports good forest management practices on privately owned, non-industrial forest lands nationwide. FIP is designed to benefit the environment while meeting future demands for wood products. Although not funded by CCC, Section 373 of the Federal Agriculture Improvement and Reform Act of 1996 extended the program under discretionary appropriations.

(3) Resource Conservation and Development (RC&D) Program, authorized by Section 102 of the Flood and Agriculture Act of 1962 (Pub. L. 87–702) and Sections 1528–1538 of the Agriculture and Food Act of 1981 (Pub. L. 97–98). This program is initiated and directed at the local level by volunteers who involve multiple communities, various units of government, municipalities, and grassroots organizations. RC&D is a catalyst for civic-oriented groups to share knowledge and resources in a collective attempt to solve common problems. The program offers aid in balancing the environmental, economic, and social needs of an area.

(4) Rural Abandoned Mine Program (RAMP) and other responsibilities assigned under the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977 (Pub. L. 95–87). Under RAMP, NRCS provides technical and financial assistance to landowners to reclaim certain abandoned coal-mined lands. This assistance can be used to reclaim these lands for approved uses, which include pasture, range, woodland, cropland, non-commercial recreation, and wildlife habitat. The program's first priority is to protect public health, welfare, safety, and property from hazards caused by past surface coal mining or by surface effects of deep mining.

(5) Watershed surveys and planning, authorized by the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act (Pub. L. 83–566, Section 6 (16 U.S.C. 1001–1008)). This 1996 appropriations act combined the Small Watershed Planning and the River Basin Surveys and Investigations programs into a new program called the Watershed Surveys and Planning Program. The program involves cooperation with other Federal, State, and local agencies to conduct watershed planning, river basin surveys and investigations, flood hazard analysis, and flood plain management assistance, which aid in the development of coordinated water resource programs, including the development of guiding principles and procedures.

(6) Watershed and flood prevention operations include the following activities:

(i) Watershed operations authorized by the Flood Control Act of 1944. Flood prevention operations include: Planning and installing works of improvement and land treatment measures; conservation, development, utilization, and disposal of water; and reduction of sedimentation and erosion damages. This may also include the development of recreational facilities and the improvement of fish and wildlife habitat.

(ii) The Emergency Watershed Protection (EWP) Program, authorized by Section 216 of the Flood Control Act of 1950 (Pub. L. 81–516) and Section 403 of Title IV of the Agricultural Credit Act of 1978 (Pub. L. 95–334). EWP provides assistance to reduce hazards to life and property in watersheds damaged by severe natural events. Emergency work includes establishing quick vegetative cover on denuded land, sloping steep land, and eroding banks; opening dangerously restricted channels; repairing diversions and levees; and other emergency work. NRCS provides technical and financial assistance for disaster cleanup; stream corridor, wetland, and riparian area restoration; and urban planning and site location assistance to the Federal Emergency Management

Agency (FEMA) when relocating communities out of flood plains.

(iii) The Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act (Pub. L. 83–566), also known as the Small Watersheds Program. This program provides for cooperation with local sponsors, State, and other public agencies in the installation of planned works of improvement and land treatment measures in approved watershed projects. Eligible measures include flood prevention, water conservation, recreation, agricultural water management, flood plain easements, municipal and industrial water, and rural water supply.

§ 601.2 Functions reserved to the Secretary of Agriculture.

(a) Designation of new Resource Conservation and Development (RC&D) areas. Once designated, these areas may receive RC&D Program assistance from NRCS.

(b) Administration of the Soil and Water Resources Conservation Act of 1977 (Pub. L. 95–192) to conduct an appraisal and develop a national conservation program every 5 years.

§ 601.3 Natural disaster assistance.

(a) To assist in emergencies caused by natural disasters, NRCS may:

(1) Provide technical and financial assistance under authority of Section 216 of the Flood Control Act of 1950 (Pub. L. 81–516, Stat. 184, 33 U.S.C. 701b) and Section 403 of Title IV of the Agricultural Credit Act of 1978 (Pub. L. 95–334).

(2) Provide technical assistance for rehabilitation of land and conservation systems for which other U.S. Department of Agriculture agencies provide cost sharing.

(3) Provide technical assistance on rehabilitation of rural lands damaged by natural disaster.

(4) Provide assistance in evaluating the severity of the disaster, assessing problems created, and determining the amount and kind of emergency work needed for restoration.

(5) Provide available information, maps, and reports on projects described in Parts 621, 622, 623, and 640 of Section 216 of the Flood Control Act of 1950.

(6) Provide assistance in locating heavy earthmoving equipment.

(7) Make light trucks and other types of NRCS transportation equipment available for emergency use.

(8) Provide technical assistance in locating alternate routes when existing roads and highways cannot be used.

(b) In a disaster, it is the responsibility of the state conservationist to determine the extent of NRCS assistance. In presidentially-declared disasters, NRCS coordinates emergency assistance with the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).

§ 601.4 Defense responsibilities.

In the event of nuclear attack, NRCS is responsible for providing:

(a) Technical guidance, based upon results of radiological monitoring and the extent of radiological contamination to farmers, ranchers, and others relating to:

(1) The selection and use of land for agricultural production.

(2) The harvesting of crops.

(3) The use of crops stored on the farm.

(4) The use, conservation, disposal, and control of water to insure adequate usable water for agricultural purposes and to prevent floods.

(5) The safety of livestock.

(b) Basic soil information, land use guides, and onsite technical assistance in selecting land for production and in applying practices to increase production of food and fiber with maximum efficiency.

SUBCHAPTER B—CONSERVATION OPERATIONS

PART 610—TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Subpart A—Conservation Operations

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610.2 Scope.
610.3 Assistance through conservation districts.
610.4 Technical assistance furnished.
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Subpart B—Soil Erosion Prediction Equations

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610.21 Purpose and scope.
610.22 State Technical Committee membership.
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610.24 Responsibilities of State Technical Committees.
610.25 Specialized Subcommittees.

AUTHORITY: 16 U.S.C. 590a–f, 590q, 2005b, 3861, 3862.

SOURCE: 42 FR 38169, July 27, 1977, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart A—Conservation Operations

§ 610.1 Purpose.

This subpart sets forth Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) policies and procedures for furnishing technical assistance in conservation operations.

[61 FR 27999, June 4, 1996]

§ 610.2 Scope.

(a) Conservation operations, including technical assistance, is the basic soil and water conservation program of NRCS. This program is designed to:

(1) Reduce soil losses from erosion;

(2) Help solve soil, water, and agricultural waste management problems;

(3) Bring about adjustments in land use as needed;

(4) Reduce damage caused by excess water and sedimentation;

(5) Enhance the quality of fish and wildlife habitat; and

(6) Improve all agricultural lands, including cropland, forestland, and grazing lands that include pastureland, rangeland, and grazed forestland so that the long-term sustainability of the resource base is achieved.

(b) The Natural Resources Conservation Service is USDA's technical agency for providing assistance to private landowners, conservation districts, and other organizations in planning and carrying out their conservation activities and programs. NRCS works with individuals, groups, and units of government to help them plan and carry out conservation decisions to meet their objectives.

[64 FR 42003, Aug. 3, 1999]

§ 610.3 Assistance through conservation districts.

(a) Technical assistance is provided through and in cooperation with conservation districts in the 50 States, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. These districts, formed under authority of State laws, are operated and controlled by local citizens. They provide the leadership and the program needed to meet the conservation objectives of the district.

(b) NRCS furnishes technical assistance to conservation districts as specified in memorandums of understanding. Soil conservationists assigned to conservation districts work directly with land users and others according to the program needs and the priorities established by the conservation districts.

(c) The practical experience of land users is combined with the scientific knowledge and skills of professional conservationists to plan and carry out locally formulated conservation programs.

(d) When requested, technical assistance may be provided to owners, operators, or groups using land that is under the jurisdiction of the United States Department of the Interior if such land

is included in a conservation district or if assistance is in accordance with memorandums of understanding identifying the coordination of agency activities.

§ 610.4 Technical assistance furnished.

The Natural Resources Conservation Service provides technical assistance to land users and others who are responsible for making decisions and setting policies that influence land use, conservation treatment, and resource management. Technical assistance furnished by NRCS consists of program assistance, planning assistance, application of conservation practices, and assistance in the technical phases of USDA cost-share programs.

(a) Program assistance is provided to conservation districts and other organizations concerned with the conservation of soil, water, plant, and wildlife resources. This assistance includes providing resource inventory data and identifying conservation problems and needs in order for districts to develop long-range soil and water conservation programs. Individuals, groups, and organizations requesting NRCS assistance through conservation districts include:

(1) Farmers, ranchers, and other land users concerned with the conservation of land and water resources.

(2) County and other local government units such as park authorities, departments of public works, planning, zoning (rural, urban, and flood plain), school, and institution boards, highway departments, and tax assessors.

(3) Citizen groups, youth groups, recreation groups, and garden clubs.

(4) State and local units of government (highway, health, recreation, water resources, and regional planning) involved in establishing public policy regarding the use of resources.

(5) Federal departments and agencies such as Defense, Housing and Urban Development, Public Roads, Health and Human Services; and Interior.

(6) Professional consultants who provide services such as engineering, planning, environmental assessment, tax assessment, and forest management.

(b) Planning assistance includes evaluation of soil, water, vegetation, and other resource data needed for making land use, environmental and conservation treatment decisions. NRCS helps land users make conservation plans for farms, ranches, and other land units. This help includes onsite planning assistance in making conservation plans. The plans are based on a soil survey and interpretations for the intended land uses and conservation treatment. Plans may also include other inventories of soil, water, plant, and related resources needed in the planning process. Information about the responses of each kind of soil and the conservation practices and resource management needed for different land uses is provided. The land user's decisions recorded in the plan are based on his conservation objectives. Conservation plans provide for the orderly installation of conservation practices. Conservation plans reflect changing conditions.

(c) Application assistance is provided to help land users apply and maintain planned conservation work. NRCS assistance for applying the conservation practices in the plan may include:

(1) Designing, constructing, and maintaining conservation practices;

(2) Selecting management alternatives and cultural practices needed to establish and maintain vegetation; and

(3) Other conservation practices needed to protect land and water resources.

(d) The Natural Resources Conservation Service assists in carrying out certain phases of USDA soil and water conservation cost-share programs. NRCS assists individual program participants with conservation plans needed for long-term cost-share agreements. NRCS is assigned responsibility by the Secretary of Agriculture for technical phases of applying conservation practices on the land. This assignment includes:

(1) Determining what practices are needed and feasible to install, (2) selecting sites and planning and designing practices, (3) providing assistance for installing practices, and (4) certifying that the work done is in accordance with NRCS standards and specifications.

[42 FR 38169, July 27, 1977, as amended at 47 FR 56473, Dec. 17, 1982]

§ 610.5 Interdisciplinary assistance.

Technical assistance is based on the principle that soil, water, plant, and related resources are interdependent and must be managed accordingly. Soil conservationists integrate the various technical fields in providing for the conservation of land and water resources. Staff scientists and specialists develop conservation standards, prepare necessary specifications, provide training, and review work performance, NRCS uses consultants for conservation problems that require special expertise.

Subpart B—Soil Erosion Prediction Equations

SOURCE: 61 FR 27999, June 4, 1996, unless otherwise noted.

§ 610.11 Purpose and scope.

This subpart sets forth the equations and rules for utilizing the equations that are used by the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) to predict soil erosion due to water and wind. Section 301 of the Federal Agriculture Improvement and Reform Act of 1996 (FAIRA) and the Food Security Act, as amended, 16 U.S.C. 3801–3813 specified that the Secretary would publish the universal soil loss equation (USLE) and wind erosion equation (WEQ) used by the Department within 60 days of the enactment of FAIRA. This subpart sets forth the equations, definition of factors, and provides the rules under which NRCS will utilize the USLE, the revised universal soil loss equation (RUSLE), and the WEQ.

§ 610.12 Equations for predicting soil loss due to water erosion.

(a) The equation for predicting soil loss due to erosion for both the USLE and the RUSLE is $A=R\times K\times LS\times C\times P$. (For further information about USLE see the U.S. Department of Agriculture Handbook 537, ''Predicting Rainfall Erosion Losses—A Guide to Conservation Planning,'' dated 1978. Copies of this document are available from the Natural Resources Conservation Service, P.O. Box 2890, Washington, DC 20013. For further information about RUSLE see the U.S. Department of Agriculture Handbook 703, ''Predicting Soil Erosion by Water: A Guide to Conservation Planning with the Revised Universal Soil Loss Equation (RUSLE).'' Copies may be purchased from the National Technical Information Service, 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, VA 22161.)

(b) The factors in the USLE equation are:

(1) *A* is the estimation of average annual soil loss in tons per acre caused by sheet and rill erosion.

(2) *R* is the rainfall erosivity factor. Accounts for the energy and intensity of rainstorms.

(3) *K* is the soil erodibility factor. Measures the susceptibility of a soil to erode under a standard condition.

(4) *LS* is the slope length and steepness factor. Accounts for the effect of length and steepness of slope on erosion.

(5) *C* is the cover and management factor. Estimates the soil loss ratio for each of 4 or 5 crop stage periods throughout the year, accounting for the combined effect of all the interrelated cover and management variables.

(6) *P* is the support practice factor. Accounts for the effect of conservation support practices, such as contouring, contour stripcropping, and terraces on soil erosion.

(c) The factors in the RUSLE equation are defined as follows:

(1) *A* is the estimation of average annual soil loss in tons per acre caused by sheet and rill erosion.

(2) *R* is the rainfall erosivity factor. Accounts for the energy and intensity of rainstorms.

(3) *K* is the soil erodibility factor. Measures the susceptibility of a soil to erode under a standard condition and adjusts it bi-monthly for the effects of freezing and thawing, and soil moisture.

(4) *LS* is the slope length and steepness factor. Accounts for the effect of length and steepness of slope on erosion based on 4 tables reflecting the relationship of rill to interrill erosion.

(5) *C* is the cover and management factor. Estimates the soil loss ratio at one-half month intervals throughout the year, accounting for the individual effects of prior land use, crop canopy,

surface cover, surface roughness, and soil moisture.

(6) *P* is the support practice factor. Accounts for the effect of conservation support practices, such as cross-slope farming, stripcropping, buffer strips, and terraces on soil erosion.

§ 610.13 Equations for predicting soil loss due to wind erosion.

(a) The equation for predicting soil loss due to wind in the Wind Erosion Equation (WEQ) is E=f(IKCLV). (For further information on WEQ see the paper by N.P. Woodruff and F.H. Siddaway, 1965. ''A Wind Erosion Equation,'' Soil Science Society of America Proceedings, Vol. 29, No. 5, pages 602–608, which is available from the American Society of Agronomy, Madison, Wisconsin. In addition, the use of the WEQ in NRCS is explained in the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) National Agronomy Manual, 190–V–NAM, second ed., Part 502, March, 1988, which is available from the NRCS, P.O. Box 2890, Washington, DC 20013.)

(b) [Reserved]

(c) The factors in the WEQ equation are defined as follows:

(1) *E* is the estimation of the average annual soil loss in tons per acre.

(2) *f* indicates the equation includes functional relationships that are not straight-line mathematical calculations.

(3) *I* is the soil erodibility index. It is the potential for soil loss from a wide, level, unsheltered, isolated field with a bare, smooth, loose and uncrusted surface. Soil erodibility is based on soil surface texture, calcium carbonate content, and percent day.

(4) *K* is the ridge roughness factor. It is a measure of the effect of ridges formed by tillage and planting implements on wind erosion. The ridge roughness is based on ridge spacing, height, and erosive wind directions in relation to the ridge direction

(5) *C* is the climatic factor. It is a measure of the erosive potential of the wind speed and surface moisture at a given location compared with the same factors at Garden City, Kansas. The annual climatic factor at Garden City is arbitrarily set at 100. All climatic factor values are expressed as a percentage of that at Garden City.

(6) *L* is the unsheltered distance. It is the unsheltered distance across an erodible field, measured along the prevailing wind erosion direction. This distance is measured beginning at a stable border on the upwind side and continuing downward to the nonerodible or stable area, or to the downwind edge of the area being evaluated.

(7) *V* is the vegetative cover factor. It accounts for the kind, amount, and orientation of growing plants or plant residue on the soil surface.

§ 610.14 Use of USLE, RUSLE, and WEQ.

(a) All Highly Erodible Land (HEL) determinations are based on the formulas set forth in 7 CFR §12.21 using some of the factors from the USLE and WEQ and the factor values that were contained in the local Field Office Technical Guide (FOTG) as of January 1, 1990. In addition, this includes the soil loss tolerance values used in those formulas for determining HEL. The soil loss tolerance value is used as one of the criteria for planning soil conservation systems. These values are available in the FOTG in the local field office of the Natural Resources Conservation Service.

(b) RUSLE will be used to:

(1)(i) Evaluate the soil loss estimates of conservation systems contained in the FOTG.

(ii) Evaluate the soil loss estimates of systems actually applied, where those systems were applied differently than specified in the conservation plan adopted by the producer or where a conservation plan was not developed, in determining whether a producer has complied with the HEL conservation provisions of the Food Security Act of 1985, as amended, 16 U.S.C. §3801 *et seq.*, set forth in 7 CFR Part 12; and

(2) Develop new or revised conservation plans.

Subpart C—State Technical Committees

SOURCE: 64 FR 42003, Aug. 3, 1999, unless otherwise noted.

§ 610.21 Purpose and scope.

This subpart sets forth the procedures for establishing and using the advice of State Technical Committees. NRCS shall establish in each State a technical committee to assist in making technical recommendations relating to the implementation of natural resource conservation activities and programs. USDA will use State Technical Committees in an advisory capacity in the administration of certain conservation programs and initiatives. These State Technical Committees are exempt from the provisions of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.2).

§ 610.22 State Technical Committee membership.

(a) State Technical Committees shall include members who represent a variety of natural resource sciences and occupations, including those related to soil, water, wetlands, plants, and wildlife. The State Conservationist in each State will serve as chairperson. In addition, committee membership will include one representative from each of the following agencies or groups, if willing to serve:

(1) NRCS, USDA;

(2) Farm Service Agency, USDA;

(3) State Farm Service Agency Committee, USDA;

(4) Forest Service, USDA;

(5) Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service, USDA;

(6) Rural Development, USDA;

(7) Fish and Wildlife Service, United States Department of Interior;

(8) United States Environmental Protection Agency;

(9) Bureau of Land Management, United States Department of Interior;

(10) Bureau of Indian Affairs, United States Department of Interior;

(11) U.S. Geological Survey, United States Department of Interior;

(12) Bureau of Reclamation, United States Department of Interior;

(13) Corps of Engineers, United States Department of the Army;

(14) Each of the Federally recognized American Indian Tribal Governments and Alaskan Native Corporations encompassing 100,000 acres or more in the State;

(15) State departments and agencies that the NRCS State Conservationist deems appropriate, including a member from each of the following agencies or entities within the State:

(i) Fish and wildlife agency;

(ii) Forestry agency;

(iii) Water resources agency;

(iv) Department of agriculture;

(v) Association of soil and water conservation districts;

(vi) Soil and water conservation agency;

(vii) Coastal zone management agency; and

(16) Other Federal, State, tribal, and local agency personnel with expertise in soil, water, wetlands, plant, and wildlife management, as the NRCS State Conservationist considers appropriate.

(b) In addition to agency and Tribal membership, State Technical Committees shall include members from the following private interests, if willing to serve:

(1) Agricultural producers with demonstrable conservation expertise;

(2) Nonprofit organizations with demonstrable conservation expertise;

(3) Persons knowledgeable about economic and environmental impacts of conservation techniques and programs; and

(4) Representatives from agribusiness.

(c) To ensure that recommendations of the State Technical Committees take into account the needs of the diverse groups served by the USDA, membership shall include, to the extent practicable, individuals with demonstrated ability to represent the conservation and related technical concerns of particular historically underserved groups and individuals; i.e., minorities, women, persons with disabilities and socially and economically disadvantaged groups.

(d) In accordance with the guidelines in paragraphs (a), (b), and (c) of this section, the State Conservationist establishes membership on the State Technical Committee. Individuals or groups wanting to participate on a State Technical Committee within a specific State may submit to the State Conservationist of that particular

State a request that explains their interest and outlines their credentials which they believe are relevant to becoming a member of the State Technical Committee. Decisions of the State Conservationist concerning membership on the committee are final and not appealable to any other individual or group within USDA.

§ 610.23 State Technical Committee meetings.

(a) The State Conservationist shall provide public notice of State Technical Committee meetings in which issues related to conservation programs will be considered.

(b) The State Conservationist shall publish a meeting notice no later than 14 calendar days prior to the meeting. Notification may exceed this 14-day minimum where State open meeting laws exist and provide for a longer notification period. This minimum 14-day notice requirement may be waived in the case of exceptional conditions. The State Conservationist shall publish this notice in at least one or more newspaper(s), including recommended Tribal publications, to attain statewide circulation. The State Conservationist, as Chairperson, schedules and conducts the meetings, although a meeting may be requested by any USDA agency as needed.

§ 610.24 Responsibilities of State Technical Committees.

(a) Each State Technical Committee established under this subpart shall meet on a regular basis, as determined by the State Conservationist, to provide information, analysis, and recommendations.

(b) The State Technical Committee shall provide, in writing to the implementing USDA program agency, recommendations, data, and technical analyses, which reflect the professional information and judgment of the State Technical Committee. Such information, analyses, and recommendations shall be provided in a manner that will assist in determining matters of fact, technical merit, or scientific question.

(c) The responsibilities of the State Technical Committee include making recommendations with respect to the technical matters such as:

(1) Guidelines for evaluating petitions by agricultural producers regarding new conservation practices and systems not already described in field office technical guides;

(2) Aspects of wetland protection, restoration, and mitigation requirements;

(3) Criteria to be used in evaluating bids for enrollment of environmentally-sensitive lands in the Conservation Reserve Program (16 U.S.C. 3831–3836);

(4) Guidelines for haying or grazing and the control of weeds to protect nesting wildlife on set-aside acreage;

(5) Highly erodible land exemptions and the appeals process as it pertains to technical issues and information;

(6) Wetland and highly erodible land conservation compliance exemptions and the appeals process;

(7) Methods to address common weed and pest problems, and programs to control weeds and pests found on acreage enrolled in the Conservation Reserve Program (16 U.S.C. 3831–3836);

(8) Guidelines for planting perennial cover for water quality and wildlife habitat improvement on set-aside lands;

(9) Criteria and priorities for state initiatives under the Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP) (16 U.S.C. 3839aa), including:

(i) Criteria to prioritize applications from applicants with significant statewide resource concerns outside a priority area;

(ii) Eligible conservation practices for an EQIP priority area or for significant statewide resource concerns outside a priority area;

(iii) Criteria to be used in defining a large confined livestock operation under EQIP;

(iv) Suggestions on how often producers' EQIP applications are ranked and selected;

(v) Criteria to prioritize applications from applicants with significant statewide resource concerns outside a priority area; and

(vi) Determination of cost share and incentive payment limits for participants subject to environmental requirements or with significant statewide resource concerns outside a priority area.

(10) The implementation of the Wildlife Habitat Incentives Program (WHIP) (16 U.S.C 3836a);

(11) The technical merits of proposals submitted for the Farmland Protection Program (16 U.S.C. 3830);

(12) The development of a Wetland Reserve Program (WRP) (16 U.S.C. 3837) wetland restoration plan;

(13) Statewide program guidelines applicable to WRP easement compensation, restoration planning, priority ranking, and related policy matters, 7 CFR part 1467;

(14) Identification of any categories of wetland conversion activities and conditions which are routinely determined by NRCS to have minimal effect on wetland functions and values as described in 7 CFR part 12.

(15) Conservation techniques and measures related to achieving environmental justice needs; and

(16) Types or classes of wetland that are not eligible for mitigation exemption under the Wetland Conservation provisions of 7 CFR part 12.

(d) The implementing agency reserves the authority to accept or reject the Committee's recommendations; however, the implementing USDA agency shall give strong consideration to the Committee's suggestions.

§610.25 Specialized subcommittees.

In some situations, specialized subcommittees, made up of State Technical Committee members, may be needed to analyze and refine specific issues. The State Conservationist may assemble certain members to discuss, examine, and focus on a particular technical or programmatic topic. The subcommittee may seek public participation; however, it is not required to do so. Nevertheless, decisions resulting from these subcommittee sessions shall be made only in a general session of the State Technical Committee, where the public is notified and invited to attend.

PART 611—SOIL SURVEYS

Subpart A—General

Sec.

611.1 Purpose and scope.
611.2 Cooperative relationships.

Subpart B—Soil Survey Operations

611.10 Standards, guidelines, and plans.
611.11 Reproduction and distribution of soil survey information.

Subpart C—Cartographic Operations

611.20 Function.
611.21 Availability of aerial photography.
611.22 Availability of satellite imagery.

AUTHORITY: Pub. L. 74–46, 49 Stat. 163 (16 U.S.C. 590(a–f); Pub. L. 89–560, 80 Stat. 706 (42 U.S.C. 3271–3274).

SOURCE: 39 FR 7415, Feb. 26, 1974, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart A—General

§611.1 Purpose and scope.

(a) This part sets forth policy on soil survey operations of the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS).

(b) NRCS is responsible for soil survey activities of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA). A soil survey provides (1) an orderly, on-the-ground, scientific inventory of soil resources according to their potentialities and problems of use, and (2) information about each kind of soil in sufficient detail to meet all reasonable needs of farmers, agricultural technicians, community planners, engineers, and scientists in planning and transferring the findings of research and experience to specific land areas.

§611.2 Cooperative relationships.

(a) Soil surveys on nonfederal lands are carried out cooperatively with state agricultural experiment stations and other state agencies. The cooperative effort is evidenced in a memorandum of understanding setting forth guidelines for actions to be taken by each cooperating party in the performance of soil surveys. Similar cooperative arrangements exist between NRCS and other federal agencies for soil surveys on federal lands.

(b) Arrangements for nonfederal financial participation in the cost of soil surveys may be made with states, counties, soil conservation districts, planning agencies, and other local groups.

Subpart B—Soil Survey Operations

§ 611.10 Standards, guidelines, and plans.

(a) NRCS conducts soil surveys under national standards and guidelines for naming, classifying, and interpreting soils and for publishing soil surveys in the USDA series.

(b) A soil survey work plan of a county or area of similar size that is to be completed for publication is prepared prior to the start of each soil survey. The work plan provides information relevant to the conduct and publication of the soil survey. The plan is signed by representatives of NRCS, land grant universities, and in some states representatives of other state agencies. Federal land administering agencies also sign the work plan if federal lands are included in the survey.

§ 611.11 Reproduction and distribution of soil survey information.

(a) *Published soil surveys.* (1) When soil survey field work is completed on a designated area, NRCS publishes the soil survey as soon as possible so that the information will be available to the public The published soil survey includes soil maps, soil descriptions, and soil interpretations for appropriate uses such as farming, engineering, range, woodland, recreation, and wildlife.

(2) Each party cooperating with NRCS in a soil survey will receive without cost 50 copies of the published soil survey. Prior to publication each may order additional copies at printing cost by preparing a special amendment to the soil survey work plan.

(3) The number of copies to be published and the distribution of a published soil survey are coordinated by NRCS with those cooperating in the survey and with the U.S. Senators from the state and the U.S. Representative from the congressional district in which the survey was made.

(4) Copies of published soil surveys are sent by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, to depository libraries that have requested them. Copies also are sent to interested agencies that have requested them.

(5) Published soil surveys may be obtained without charge if available, from NRCS field and state offices, and from respective members of the United States Senate and House of Representatives. Land grant universities also may have copies. When the supply is exhausted, reference copies generally are available from libraries or on interlibrary loan.

(b) *Interim soil reports.* (1) State and local units of government and others may need soil survey information for subdivision, town, or county planning, tax assessment, and other uses prior to the time a soil survey is published. NRCS may prepare interim reports to provide soil survey information to meet these needs.

(2) Interim soil reports may include copies of soil survey field sheets, soil descriptions, and soil interpretive maps and tables showing the general rating of each kind of soil for various uses such as farming, range, woodland, engineering, recreation, and wildlife.

(c) *Resource conservation plan data.* Information prepared specifically for use in developing resource conservation plans for soil conservation district cooperators is considered confidential. Soil maps and interpretations prepared for this use will not be made available to others without the consent of the landowner as well as the district governing body. However, copies of soil survey field sheets and related data from which the conservation plan was developed may be purchased from the local NRCS field office with prior approval from the NRCS state office. The purchase is subject to the fee schedule cited in § 1.2(b) of this title.

(d) *Identity of advance reproductions.* Advance reproductions of individual soil survey field sheets include the name of the soil survey area, the state, the names of the parties cooperating in the survey, date of survey, map scale, and necessary precautionary notes.

[39 FR 7415, Feb. 26, 1974, as amended at 39 FR 27553, July 29, 1974]

Subpart C—Cartographic Operations

§611.20 Function.

The NRCS Cartographic Division provides cartographic services needed to carry out NRCS functions. Cartographic services include general cartography, photogrammetry, aerial photography, planimetric and topographic mapping, drafting, and specialized types of reproduction.

§611.21 Availability of aerial photography.

The Cartographic Division obtains necessary clearnace for all aerial photography for NRCS. New aerial photography of designated areas in the United States is obtained yearly by NRCS through competitive contracting. This photography is obtained only after it is determined that imagery of these areas available from other sources does not meet NRCS scale and quality requirements. Orders for reproductions of NRCS aerial photography are subject to the fee schedule cited in §1.2(b) of this title. Order reproductions from the Cartographic Division, USDA—Natural Resources Conservation Service, Federal Center Building, No. 1, Hyattsville, Maryland 20782.

§611.22 Availability of satellite imagery.

Cloud-free maps of the United States based on imagery received from a satellite are prepared and released to the public by NRCS. The maps offer the first image of the United States not obscured by clouds or distortions. Orders or requests for information should be directed to the Cartographic Division, USDA—Natural Resources Conservation Service, Federal Center Buildings, No. 1, Hyattsville, Maryland 20782. Orders are subject to the fee schedule cited in §1.2(b) of this title.

PART 612—SNOW SURVEYS AND WATER SUPPLY FORECASTS

Sec.

612.1 Purpose and scope.
612.2 Snow survey and water supply forecast activities.
612.3 Data collected and forecasts.
612.4 Eligible individuals or groups.
612.5 Dissemination of water supply forecasts and basic data.
612.6 Application for water supply forecast service.
612.7 Forecast user responsibility.

AUTHORITY: 26 Stat. 653; Sec. 8, Reorg. Plan No. IV of 1940, 54 Stat. 1234 (5 U.S.C. App. II); 5 FR 2421, 3 CFR 1938–1943 Comp. P. 1288.

SOURCE: 40 FR 12067, Mar. 17, 1975, unless otherwise noted.

§612.1 Purpose and scope.

This part sets forth Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) policy and procedure for the administration of a cooperative snow survey and water supply forecast program. The program provides agricultural water users and other water management groups in the western states area with water supply forecasts to enable them to plan for efficient water management. The program also provides the public and the scientific community with a data base that can be used to accurately determine the extent of the now resource. The western states area comprises Alaska, Arizona, California (east side of the Sierra Nevada mountain range only), Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

§612.2 Snow survey and water supply forecast activities.

To carry out the cooperative snow survey and water supply forecast program, NRCS:

(a) Establishes, maintains, and operates manual and automated snow course and related hydro meteorological networks. Planning for such networks is carried out in accordance with OMB Circular A–62.

(b) Determines and provides information on the expected water supply, including seasonal streamflow data. If pertinent and appropriate to the needs of cooperators and not otherwise available to them, may provide necessary interpretative analyses and forecasts required for operation of water-control structures and/or agricultural operations.

(c) On request and to the extent NRCS resources and any required cooperator contributions are available, establishes hydrometeorological stations

to cllect and provide data and necessary interpretive analyses to the requesting party. By written agreement NRCS may accept cooperators' funds, materials, equipment, and services for this purpose.

(d) Develops and encourages use of new techniques and improving data collection and processing.

(e) Cooperates with other federal, state, and local agencies, organizations, and Canadian provinces and agencies.

§ 612.3 Data collected and forecasts.

(a) Basic data are currently collected at numerous sites in the western states area. Data sites generally include a snow course where both snow depth and water equivalent of snow are measured. However, special sites may measure only snow depth or water equivalent. Many of these sites also provide related drometeorological data, such as precipitation, temperature, humidity, solar tradiation, and wind.

(b) Water supply forecasts in the western states area are generally made monthly from January through June. Forecasts may be made more frequently for an established need when data are available to NRCS.

§ 612.4 Eligible individuals or groups.

(a) Any individual or group who is a significant water user and who would benefit from a water supply forecast may obtain forecasts from NRCS on a regular basis provided data are available to NRCS to develop a forecast at the desired location.

(b) The program collects and interprets data as a service and an aid to agricultural interests, particularly those served by or affiliated with soil, water, and other conservation districts. Information collected by NRCS for these agricutural users is also made available to other Federal, State, and private agencies and to the general public without charge. Cooperator financial contribution is usually required for special measurements or interpretations beyond the scope of the regular program.

§ 612.5 Dissemination of water supply forecasts and basic data.

Water supply outlook reports prepared by NRCS and its cooperators containing water supply forecasts and basic data are usually issued monthly by each NRCS state office in the western states area for the months of January through June. Other reports jointly issued by NRCS and its cooperators include a fall water supply summary, annual and accumulative summaries of data, and a western states area report covering water supply outlook.

§ 612.6 Application for water supply forecast service.

Requests for obtaining water supply forecasts or related assistance may be directed to any NRCS office in the western states areas. NRCS offices are described in part 600 of this chapter.

§ 612.7 Forecast user responsibility.

The forecast user's obligation to the federal government is to give appropriate credit and recognition to NRCS for information furnished. The Federal Government does not assume any responsibility for management decisions the user makes which may be based in whole or part on information provided by NRCS.

PART 613—PLANT MATERIALS CENTERS

Sec.

613.1 Purpose.
613.2 Policy and objectives.
613.3 NRCS responsibilities in plant materials.
613.4 Special production of plant materials.
613.5 Plant materials centers.

AUTHORITY: Pub. L. 74–46, 49 Stat. 163 (16 U.S.C. 590a–f); Pub. L. 74–210, 50 Stat. 525 (7 U.S.C. 1010–1011)

SOURCE: 49 FR 12188, Mar. 29, 1984, unless otherwise noted.

§ 613.1 Purpose.

This part provides Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) policy on the operations of plant materials centers. The centers have responsibilities for assembling, testing, releasing, and

providing for the commercial production and use of plant materials for programs of soil, water, and related resource conservation and development.

§613.2 Policy and objectives.

(a) It is NRCS policy to assemble, comparatively evaluate, release, and distribute for commercial increase new or improved plant materials needed for broad programs of resource conservation and development for agriculture, wildlife, urban, recreation, and other land uses and environmental needs. It is NRCS policy to conduct plant materials work in cooperation with other agencies of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, such as the Agricultural Research Service, and with other federal and state research agencies including state agricultural experiment stations. The emphasis of the NRCS plant materials work is to find suitable plants for erosion control adapted to soil and site conditions where vegetation is difficult to establish. In contrast, the emphasis of research agencies and organizations in plant development is to improve economically important crops. The NRCS program of testing and releasing new seed-propagated plant materials follows the guidelines in ''Statement of Responsibilities and Policies Relating to the Development, Release, and Multiplication of Publicly Developed Varieties of Seed-Propagated Crops,'' which was adopted in June 1972 by land grant colleges and interested federal agencies. NRCS releases improved conservation plant materials requiring vegetative multiplication in ways appropriate for particular states and particular species by working with experiment stations, crop improvement associations, and other state and federal agencies.

(b) The objective of the plant materials activity is to select or develop special and improved plants, and techniques for their successful establishment and maintenance to solve conservation problems and needs related to:

(1) Controlling soil erosion on all lands.

(2) Conserving water.

(3) Protecting upstream watersheds.

(4) Reducing sediment movement into waterways and reservoirs through the stabilization of critical sediment sources such as surface mined lands, highway slopes, recreation sites, and urban and industrial development areas.

(5) Stabilizing disposal areas for liquid and solid wastes.

(6) Improving plant diversity and lengthening grazing season on dryland pastures and rangelands.

(7) Replacing brush on mountain slopes with fire-retarding plant cover to reduce the possibility of fires that threaten life and property or result in serious sediment sources.

(8) Improving the effectiveness of windbreaks and shelterbelts for reducing airborne sediment, controlling snow drifting, and preventing crop damage from wind erosion.

(9) Protecting streambank, pond, and lake waterlines from erosion by scouring and wave action.

(10) Improving wildlife food and cover.

(11) Selecting special-purpose plants to meet specific needs for environment protection and enhancement.

(12) Selecting plants that tolerate air pollution agents and toxic soil chemicals.

§613.3 NRCS responsibilities in plant materials.

NRCS operates or enters into agreements with state universities or other state organizations to operate plant materials centers. NRCS employs specialists for selecting and using plant materials. NRCS responsibilities are to:

(a) Identify the need for suitable plant materials and cultural and management methods in resource conservation and for environmental protection and enhancement.

(b) Assemble and comparatively evaluate plant materials at the plant materials centers and on sites where soil, climate, or other conditions differ significantly from those at the centers.

(c) Make comparative field plantings for final testing of promising plants and techniques in cooperation with conservation districts and other interested cooperators.

(d) Release cooperatively improved conservation plants and maintain the breeder or foundation stocks in ways

appropriate for particular state and plant species by working with experiment stations, crop improvement associations, and other state and federal agencies.

(e) Produce limited amounts of foundation or foundation-quality seed and plants available by grant to or by exchange with conservation districts, experiment stations, other federal and state research agencies, and state seed certifying organizations that will use the material to establish seed fields, seed orchards or plantings for vegetative increase.

(f) Encourage conservation districts, commercial seed producers, and commercial and state nurseries to produce needed plant materials for conservation uses and to assist them in this production.

(g) Encourage the use of improved plant materials in resource conservation and environmental improvement programs.

§ 613.4 Special production of plant materials.

NRCS can produce plant materials in the quantity required to do a specific conservation job if this production will serve the public welfare and only if the plant materials are not available commercially. This function will be performed only until the plant materials are available commercially. Specific production of plant materials by NRCS requires the approval of the Chief.

§ 613.5 Plant materials centers.

(a) The National Plant Materials Center. The National Plant Materials Center at Beltsville, Maryland, serves as the central facility for assembling, increasing, and determining the characteristics of plant materials from foreign and domestic sources. Plant materials with potential value for conservation and related uses are distributed to other plant materials centers.

(b) Other Plant Materials Centers. There are 23 other plant materials centers. Each serves several major land resource areas. Seventeen of these other centers are operated by NRCS, and six by cooperating agencies, as follows:

(1) Operated by NRCS:

Tucson, Arizona
Lockeford, California
Brooksville, Florida
Americus, Georgia
Molokai, Hawaii
Aberdeen, Idaho
Manhattan, Kansas
Quicksand, Kentucky
East Lansing, Michigan
Coffeeville, Mississippi
Elsberry, Missouri
Bridger, Montana
Cape May Courthouse, New Jersey
Big Flats, New York
Corvallis, Oregon
Knox City, Texas
Pullman, Washington

(2) Operated by cooperating agencies with financial and technical assistance from NRCS:

Los Lunas, New Mexico (New Mexico State University)
Bismarck, North Dakota (North Dakota Association of Soil Conservation Districts)
Meeker, Colorado (White River and Douglas Creek Soil Conservation Districts with partial funding from NRCS)

(3) Operated by cooperating agencies with technical assistance from NRCS:

Palmer, Alaska (State of Alaska)
Kingsville, Texas (Caesar Kleberg Wildlife Research Institute, Texas Agricultural and Industrial University, and South Texas Association of Conservation Districts)
Nacogdoches, Texas (Stephen F. Austin University and the East Texas Association of Conservation Districts)

PART 614—APPEAL PROCEDURES

Subpart A—General Provisions

Sec.
614.1 Purpose and scope.
614.2 Definitions.
614.3 Applicability.
614.4 Reservation of authority.
614.5 Decisions not subject to appeal.

Subpart B—Appeals of Technical Determinations Related to the Conservation Title (Title XII) of the Food Security Act of 1985, as Amended

614.100 Applicability.
614.101 Notice of preliminary technical determinations.
614.102 Mediation of preliminary technical determinations.
614.103 Final determinations.
614.104 Appeals of technical determinations.

Subpart C—Appeals of Decision Related to Conservation Programs (non-Title XII)

614.200 Applicability.

614.201 Notice of final decisions.
614.202 Time frames for filing requests for informal hearings.
614.203 Mediation of adverse final decisions.
614.204 Appeals of adverse final decisions.

AUTHORITY: 5 U.S.C. 301, sections 226 and 275 of Pub. L. 103–354 (7 U.S.C. 6932 and 6995); 16 U.S.C. 3843(a).

SOURCE: 60 FR 67313, Dec. 29, 1995, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart A—General Provisions

§614.1 Purpose and scope.

This part sets forth the informal procedures under which a landowner or program participant may appeal adverse technical determinations or decisions made by officials of the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) or its successor agency.

§614.2 Definitions.

Adverse technical determination or decision includes, in addition to the definition of adverse decision in 7 CFR part 11, an NRCS technical determination or decision that affects the legal substantive status of the land, though it may not necessarily be adverse.

Chief means the Chief of NRCS. For the purposes of this part, the term ''Chief'' includes an official of NRCS national headquarters designated by the Chief to act for the Chief in making decisions under this part.

Conservation district means any district or unit of State or local government formed under State law or territorial law for the express purpose of developing and carrying out a local soil and water conservation program. Such district or unit of government may be referred to as a conservation district, soil conservation district, soil and water conservation district, natural resource district, land conservation committee, or a similar name.

County committee means a Farm Service Agency (FSA) county or area committee established in accordance with section 8(b) of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act (16 U.S.C. 590h(b)).

Decision means a conclusion reached by an NRCS official based on applicable regulations and program instructions which relates to eligibility for program benefits, including a technical determination used as a basis for the decision.

Designated conservationist means the NRCS official, usually the district conservationist, whom the State Conservationist designates to be responsible for the program or compliance requirement to which this part is applicable.

Mediation means a process in which a neutral third party, the mediator, meets with the disputing parties (e.g., the landowner or program participant and the agency), facilitates discussions, and works with the parties to resolve their disputes, narrow areas of disagreement, and improve communications and relationships. A mediator has no authority to render a decision or determination.

Preliminary technical determination means the initial written technical determination provided to a client which will become final after 30 days unless the client takes action in accordance with §614.101 to stay the preliminary technical determination from becoming final.

State Conservationist means the NRCS official in charge of NRCS operations within a State, as set forth in part 600 of this chapter.

Technical determination means a conclusion concerning the status and condition of the natural resources and cultural practices based on science and best professional judgment of natural resource professionals concerning the soils, water, air, plants, and animals.

Refer to 7 CFR 11.1 for other definitions applicable to appeals of adverse technical determinations and decisions covered by this part.

§614.3 Applicability.

(a) Appeals of adverse technical determinations and adverse decisions covered by this part are also governed by National Appeals Division (NAD) regulations at 7 CFR part 11.

(b) Decisions which are subject to this part include any decision under one or more NRCS programs; and technical determinations or decisions that affect the status of the land even though they may not affect the landowner's or program participant's eligibility for USDA program benefits.

(c) The failure of an official of NRCS to issue a technical determination or decision is subject to this part.

(d) Complaints involving discrimination in program delivery will be handled under the existing USDA civil rights rules and regulations.

(e) Appeals on contractual issues that are subject to the jurisdiction of the Agriculture Board of Contract Appeals are not appealable under the procedures within this part.

§ 614.4 Reservation of authority.

Nothing contained in the regulations of this part shall preclude the Secretary of Agriculture or the Chief from determining at any time any question arising under the programs to which the regulations of this part apply, or from reversing or modifying in writing, with sufficient reason given therefore, any technical determination or decision made by an NRCS official.

§ 614.5 Decisions not subject to appeal.

The following are examples of decisions which are not appealable:

(a) General program requirements that apply to all participants;

(b) Science-based formulas and criteria;

(c) Procedural decisions relating to administration of the programs; and

(d) Denials of assistance due to lack of funds or authority.

Subpart B—Appeals of Technical Determinations Related to the Conservation Title (Title XII) of the Food Security Act of 1985, as Amended

§ 614.100 Applicability.

The provisions of this subpart set forth the procedures under which a landowner or program participant may seek mediation of a preliminary technical determination or appeal from technical determinations made by NRCS officials on or after January 16, 1996 regarding technical determinations within the following programs:

(1) Highly Erodible Land Conservation;

(2) Wetland Conservation, including wetland technical determinations made by NRCS officials not related to a request for USDA program benefits;

(3) Conservation Reserve Program;

(4) Wetlands Reserve Program;

(5) Agricultural Water Quality Incentives Program; and

(6) Environmental Easement Program.

§ 614.101 Notice of preliminary technical determinations.

(a) All preliminary technical determinations related to programs provided for in §614.100 shall be in writing and shall inform the landowner or program participant of the following:

(1) The preliminary technical determination will become final after 30 days if the landowner or program participant does not arrange with the designated conservationist for either or both of the following options:

(i) A field visit to the site to gather additional information and to discuss the facts concerning the preliminary technical determination, together with, at the option of the conservation district, a district representative; and

(ii) Mediation.

(2) Once the technical determination is final, the landowner or program participant may appeal the technical determination to the FSA county or area committee pursuant to 7 CFR part 780. Landowners or program participants wishing to appeal must exhaust any available appeal procedures through the FSA county committee prior to appealing to NAD. Judicial review is available only as specified in 7 CFR part 11.

(b) The document containing the preliminary technical determination shall be mailed or hand delivered to the landowner or program participant.

§ 614.102 Mediation of preliminary technical determinations.

(a)(1) Any dispute with respect to a preliminary technical determination related to the programs provided in §614.100 shall, at the request of the landowner or program participant, be mediated:

(i) Through certified individuals in those States where a State mediation program certified by the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) has been established. Conservation district

officials in certified State Mediation Program States may become certified by the State and utilized for mediation, if they choose to participate.

(ii) In States with no certified mediation program in effect, through mediation by a qualified representative of a local conservation district, if a local conservation district chooses to participate. Upon mutual agreement of the parties, other individuals may serve as mediators.

(2) Upon receiving a request for mediation, NRCS shall notify other USDA and Federal agencies, as appropriate.

(b) The parties shall have not more than 30 days to reach an agreement following a mediation session. The mediator shall notify the designated conservationist in writing at the end of this period whether the parties reached an agreement. Any agreement reached during, or as a result of, the mediation process shall conform to the statutory, regulatory, and manual provisions governing the program.

§ 614.103 Final determinations.

(a) Preliminary technical determinations shall become final:

(1) 30 days after receipt by the landowner or program participant of the notice of a preliminary technical determination issued pursuant to § 614.101, unless a field visit or mediation is requested;

(2) After the earlier of 30 days after the field visit provided for under § 614.101(a) or receipt by the landowner or program participant of a final determination from the designated conservationist; or

(3) 30 days after a mediation session if a mutual agreement has not been reached by the parties.

(b) The final technical determination shall set forth the decision, the basis for the decision, including all factors, technical criteria, and facts relied upon in making the decision, and shall inform the landowner or program participant of the procedure for requesting and pursuing further review.

§ 614.104 Appeals of technical determinations.

(a) Technical determinations related to the programs in § 614.100 may only be appealed, pursuant to the provisions of 7 CFR part 780, to the FSA county committee with jurisdiction.

(b) In cases where a field visit has not already been completed in accordance with § 614.101(a), a field visit shall be completed by the designated conservationist before the FSA county committee considers the appeal.

(c) If the FSA county committee hearing the appeal requests review of the technical determination by the applicable State Conservationist prior to issuing their decision, the State Conservationist may:

(1) Designate an appropriate NRCS official to gather any additional information necessary for review of the technical determination;

(2) Obtain additional oral and documentary evidence from any party with personal or expert knowledge about the facts under review; and

(3) Conduct a field visit to review and obtain additional information and to discuss the facts concerning the technical determination. The State Conservationist shall provide the applicable FSA county committee with a written technical determination, including all factors, technical criteria, and facts relied upon in making the technical determination.

(d) Any landowner or program participant who is adversely affected by a decision of the FSA county committee may appeal to NAD in accordance with 7 CFR part 11.

Subpart C—Appeals of Decisions Related to Conservation Programs (non-Title XII)

§ 614.200 Applicability.

The provisions of this subpart set forth the procedures under which a landowner or program participant may seek an informal hearing on adverse decisions made by NRCS officials (exclusive of those decisions that are appealable to the USDA Board of Contract Appeals) after January 16, 1996 in the following program areas:

(1) Great Plains Conservation Program;

(2) Rural Abandoned Mine Program;

(3) Emergency Watershed Projects;

(4) Rural Clean Water Program;

(5) Colorado River Basin Salinity Control Program;

(6) Forestry Incentive Program;
(7) Water Bank Program;
(8) Flood Prevention and Watershed Protection Programs;
(9) Any other program which subsequently incorporates these procedures through reference to this subpart within the program regulations.

§ 614.201 Notice of final decisions.

(a) All final decisions related to programs provided for in § 614.200 that are made by the designated conservationist shall be in writing and shall inform the landowner or program participant of their right to request any or all of the following:
(1) An informal hearing before NRCS;
(2) Mediation; or
(3) A hearing before NAD in accordance with 7 CFR part 11.
(b) The document containing the decision shall be mailed or hand delivered to the landowner or program participant.

§ 614.202 Time frames for filing requests for informal hearings.

(a) A request for an informal hearing before NRCS shall be filed within 30 days after written notice of the final decision, which is the subject of the request, is mailed or otherwise made available to the landowner or program participant. A request for an informal hearing shall be considered ''filed'' when personally delivered in writing to the appropriate reviewing authority or when the properly addressed request, postage paid, is postmarked.
(b) A request for appeal may be accepted and acted upon even though it is not filed within the time prescribed in paragraph (a) of this section if, in the judgment of the reviewing authority with whom such request is filed, the circumstances warrant such action.

§ 614.203 Mediation of adverse final decisions.

(a) Any dispute with respect to an adverse final decision related to the programs provided in § 614.200 shall, at the request of the landowner or program, be mediated:

(1) Through certified individual in those States where a State Mediation Program has been established. Conservation district officials in certified State Mediation Program States may become certified by the State and utilized for mediation, if they choose to participate.

(2) In States where no certified mediation program is in effect, through mediation by a qualified representative of a local conservation district, if a local conservation district chooses to participate. Upon mutual agreement of the parties, other individuals may serve as mediators.

(b)(1) The parties shall have not more than 30 days to reach an agreement following a mediation session. The mediator shall notify the designated conservationist in writing at the end of this period whether the parties reached an agreement.

(2) Any agreement reached during, or as a result of, the mediation process shall conform to the statutory, regulatory, and manual provisions governing the program.

(3) If the parties fail to reach an agreement within the specified period, the designated conservationist shall have up to 30 days after the conclusion of mediation to issue a final decision.

§ 614.204 Appeals of adverse final decisions.

(a) Any landowner or program participant, who is adversely affected by a decision made by a designated conservationist related to the programs in § 614.200, may appeal the decision to the State Conservationist in the applicable State for an informal hearing or to NAD in accordance with 7 CFR part 11.

(b) The State Conservationist may designate a NRCS official to gather information and conduct the informal hearing before making a decision.

(c) Any landowner or program participant who is adversely affected by a decision of the State Conservationist may appeal to NAD in accordance with 7 CFR part 11.

SUBCHAPTER C—WATER RESOURCES

PART 621—RIVER BASIN INVESTIGATIONS AND SURVEYS

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AUTHORITY: Sec. 6 (Pub. L. 83–566) 68 Stat. 666 (16 U.S.C. 1006).

SOURCE: 48 FR 18788, Apr. 26, 1983, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart A—General

§ 621.1 Purpose.

This part describes policies, requirements, and procedures governing the Department of Agriculture's (USDA's) investigations and surveys of watersheds of rivers and other waterways as a basis for developing coordinated programs. These activities are undertaken in cooperation with other Federal, State, and local agencies. The delegation of authority to the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) to provide national leadership for the conservation, development, and productive use of the Nation's soil, water, and related resources, including the activities treated in this part is found at §2.62 of this title.

§ 621.2 Scope.

USDA river basin activities include:

(a) Cooperative river basin surveys in coordination with Federal, State, and local agencies;

(b) Floodplain management assistance in coordination with the responsible State agency and involved local governments;

(c) Joint investigations and reports with the Department of the Army under Pub. L. 87–639, 76 Statute 438 (16 U.S.C. 1009); and

(d) Interagency coordination of water resources activities.

Subpart B—USDA Cooperative Studies

§ 621.10 Description.

Cooperative river basin studies provide USDA planning assistance to Federal, State, and local governments. The purpose of these studies is to assist in appraising water and related land resources; defining and determining the extent of the problems; and formulating alternative plans, including land treatment, nonstructural or structural measures, or combinations thereof, that would solve existing problems or meet existing and projected needs. These studies concentrate on specific objectives identified by the requesting agencies and citizen groups that are consistent with USDA authorities and responsibilities and current NRCS priorities. The objectives ordinarily include the formulation of a plan but may require only inventories of available resources and associated problems to be used by other agencies in plan

formulation. USDA assistance is provided through field advisory committees composed of representatives of the Economic Research Service, Forest Service, and NRCS. The NRCS representative chairs the field advisory committee.

§ 621.11 Who may obtain assistance.

Assistance is available to conservation districts, communities. county governments, regional planning boards, other planning groups, and State and Federal agencies. Local groups express their desires for a cooperative study to the governor or appropriate State agency.

§ 621.12 How to request assistance.

For a cooperative study a governor, or a Federal, State, or local government agency must submit a written request and a Proposal to Study (PTS) through the NRCS State Conservationist to the Chief. Assistance in preparing the proposal may be obtained by contacting the State Conservationist. The State Conservationist sends the request and proposal with comments to the Chief for consideration. The proposal should:

(a) Describe the basin or study area, including a map of the study area;

(b) Explain the need for the study;

(c) Explain the need for USDA participation;

(d) State the responsibility and authority of the requesting agency in the study;

(e) Estimate the extent of participation of other Federal and State agencies;

(f) Discuss views and priorities of affected soil conservation districts regarding the proposed study;

(g) Briefly describe the intended management organization of the study;

(h) Specifically describe the expected results of the study;

(i) Identify primary users of the study results and the manner in which the results will be used;

(j) State the relationship of the study to ongoing and completed river basin studies;

(k) State that procedures for informing clearinghouses and for eliciting public participation will be followed;

(l) Estimate the duration and scope of the study; and

(m) Estimate the study costs by year and agency.

§ 621.13 Conditions for approval.

The Chief may authorize requested cooperative studies recommended by the State Conservationist. Priority for starting cooperative studies is based on the date of application, the readiness of the requesting agency to begin participation, the importance and significance of problems to be studied, the monetary or in-kind contributions toward the study, the sequence of ongoing and future studies, the type of study, the duration of study, the cost of study, the potential for implementation and other factors affecting the effectiveness and efficiency of the study. The number and location of cooperative studies started each year are governed by the availability of USDA funds and personnel.

§ 621.14 Recipient responsibility.

Leadership in arrangements for other needed Federal, State, and local agency participation is responsibility of the requesting agency. Consistent with national objectives and NRCS policy and procedures, the requesting agency has leadership responsibility for developing specific study objectives, providing the necessary study organization, and ensuring public participation in the planning process.

Subpart C—Floodplain Management Assistance

§ 621.20 Description.

Floodplain management studies provide needed information and assistance to local and State entities so that they can implement programs for reducing existing and future flood damages in rural and urban communities. Assistance is targeted to communities where flood damage is a serious concern and local governments are sincerely interested in taking action to reduce damage.

§ 621.21 Who may obtain assistance.

Assistance is available to conservation districts, communities, county

governments, regional planning boards, other planning groups, and State and Federal agencies.

§ 621.22 How to request assistance.

(a) A conservation district, local community or other jurisdiction may request floodplain management assistance for a local area for which they are responsible, by letter to the governor or the agency of State government responsible for floodplain management activities. Assistance in making application may be obtained by contacting any NRCS office.

(b) The governor or his designee may request floodplain management assistance for the State by submitting a written request to the State Conservationist.

§ 621.23 Conditions for approval.

(a) USDA floodplain management studies are authorized by the Director of the Basin and Area Planning Division. Priority for starting floodplain management studies is based on the same factors as for USDA Cooperative Studies as described in § 621.13.

(b) A study for an individual community may be started upon completion of a plan of work in which the Director of the Basin and Area Planning Division concurs and for which funds are available. Preparation of the plan of work is the responsibility of and must be approved by the applicant, the responsible State agency, and the State Conservationist. The plan sets forth the responsibilities of the applicant, the State, and USDA in carrying out the study and interpreting and using the data in a local floodplain management program. The State agency responsible for floodplain management activities may establish priorities on which to base the sequence of approval of floodplain management studies within its State. The number of studies started each Federal fiscal year is governed by the availability of funds and personnel and the amount of State and local assistance available.

(c) States and communities are encouraged to make monetary or in-kind contributions toward the floodplain management study. The State and local share may reflect in-kind contributions in lieu of fund transfers.

§ 621.24 NRCS responsibility.

NRCS is responsible for providing leadership for scheduling and implementing the technical phases of the studies and preparing the reports. NRCS assists in interpreting the study results.

§ 621.25 Recipient responsibility.

The State agency is responsible for developing State priorities for floodplain management studies and coordinating this work with related activities in the State. The cooperating local government entity is responsible for obtaining permission for carrying out field surveys. The State and local participants assist in distributing and interpreting the report and providing public information and educational services.

Subpart D—Joint Investigations and Reports With the Department of the Army

§ 621.30 Description.

(a) As provided by Pub. L. 87–639, joint investigations and reports by USDA and the Department of the Army may be authorized by resolutions adopted by the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the U.S. Senate or the Committee on Public Works and Transportation of the U.S. House of Representatives for any watershed area in the 50 States, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands if the nature of the watershed area problems dictates need for a joint effort by the two Departments.

(b) Authorized joint investigations and reports are made to determine works of improvement needed in the study area for flood prevention; for the conservation, development, use, and disposal of water; for flood control; for the conservation and proper use of land; and for allied purposes. The joint report to Congress may include a water and related land resources plan recommended for implementation. Such an implementation plan must be accompanied by an environmental impact statement (EIS) and must be in sufficient detail to permit its implementation.

(c) As mutually agreed by USDA and the Department of the Army Corps of Engineers, the report and EIS are forwarded to Congress through appropriate channels after technical, public, and interagency reviews in accordance with NRCS policy as described in § 622.34, or in accordance with the Corps of Engineers' policy concerning technical and public review. Implementation of these plans is contingent on congressional action.

§ 621.31 Who may request assistance.

Any organization, group, or State or local government may request assistance.

§ 621.32 How to request assistance.

Applicants for a joint investigation and report should request their congressional representative(s) to initiate appropriate action under Pub. L. 87–639.

§ 621.33 Conditions for approval.

A joint investigation and report is authorized by a resolution of the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the U.S. Senate or the Committee on Public Works and Transportation of the U.S. House of Representatives. Studies are initiated when funds for them are appropriated by the Congress.

§ 621.34 Recipient responsibility.

Participating local and State governments work with USDA and the Department of the Army representatives in developing objectives, collecting data, analyzing problems, planning and formulating proposals, and considering financial plans. Active public participation is solicited in the planning process through means such as questionnaires, public meetings, citizen advisory boards, and technical committees.

Subpart E—Interagency Coordination

§ 621.40 Participation in Federal interagency policy activities at the national level.

(a) Policy development in water and related land resources is coordinated at the Federal level through the Cabinet Council on Natural Resources and Environment. NRCS provides staff support and representation in these activities as requested.

(b) Within the Department, all interested USDA agencies participate in water policy development through the USDA Committee on Natural Resources and Environment and the Water Issues Work Group.

(c) NRCS provides appropriate staff support when requested for committees, work groups, and task forces established for interagency coordination of water resources related activities of Federal agencies.

§ 621.41 Participation in Federal-State policy and planning activities at the regional level.

(a) NRCS has a responsibility to represent the Department when needed to assist regional water planning entities and interagency committees which coordinate water resources planning activities.

(b) For the Arkansas-White-Red Basin Interagency Committee (AWRBIAC) and the Pacific Southwest Interagency Committee (PSIAC), the USDA member periodically serves as chairperson and provides an executive secretary. For the Southeast Basin Interagency Committee (SEBIAC), NRCS periodically provides an executive secretary for the chairperson, who is a State government official.

(c) Under the leadership of NRCS, other USDA agencies, principally the Forest Service and Economic Research Service, also participate.

§ 621.42 Federal-State compacts.

NRCS is designated to represent USDA in assisting the U.S. Commissioners of the Delaware River Basin Commission and the Susquehanna River Basin Commission. In carrying out this responsibility, NRCS provides a liaison officer to work with the U.S. Commissioners on policy level matters, as well as providing the USDA representatives on the Federal field committees to assist the Commissioners.

§ 621.43 Interstate compacts and commissions.

As assigned, an NRCS State Conservationist is the USDA point of contact for governing bodies of interstate compacts and commissions concerned

with the conservation, development, and proper use of water, soil, and related resources.

§ 621.44 Special studies.

As designated, NRCS represents USDA on special study groups such as for the Colorado River Basin Salinity Control Program Studies.

§ 621.45 Flood insurance studies.

As requested by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), and within the limits of available resources, NRCS carries out flood insurance studies of various types under the National Flood Insurance Program (Pub. L. 90–448, 82 Statute, 574 (42 U.S.C. 4012)), as amended. In this activity, NRCS performs detailed technical studies to determine the extent and frequency of flooding. The flood insurance program is administered by FEMA. NRCS is reimbursed by that agency for actual costs incurred in carrying out the studies. Local entities desiring flood insurance coverage should contact the responsible State agency or FEMA and apply in accordance with procedures of that agency.

PART 622—WATERSHED PROJECTS

Subpart A—General

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AUTHORITY: Pub. L. 83–566, 68 Stat. 666 as amended (16 U.S.C. 1001, *et seq.*); Pub. L. 78–534, 58 Stat. 889, 33 U.S.C. 701b–1.

SOURCE: 49 FR 6078, Feb. 17, 1984, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart A—General

§ 622.1 Purpose.

This part sets forth the general policies for planning and carrying out watershed projects under Pub. L. 83–566, 68 Stat. 666 (16 U.S.C. 1001 *et seq.*) and flood prevention projects under Pub. L. 78–534, 58 Stat. 889 (33 U.S.C. 701b–1).

§ 622.2 Scope.

(a) To assist sponsors in preparing and carrying out watershed plans, the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) shall conduct investigations and surveys, with the cooperation and assistance of other Federal agencies, to:

(1) Determine the extent of watershed problems and needs, and

(2) Set forth viable alternative solutions consistent with local, regional, and national objectives, including an alternative solution which makes the greatest net contribution to national economic development.

(b) Alternatives will consist of either land treatment, nonstructural or structural measures, or combinations thereof that will help accomplish one or more of the authorized project purposes.

(c) Authorized project purposes are watershed protection, conservation and proper utilization of land, flood prevention, agricultural water management including irrigation and drainage, public recreation, public fish and wildlife, municipal and industrial water supply, hydropower, water quality management, ground water supply, agricultural pollution control, and other water management.

(d) After a final plan for works of improvement is agreed upon between NRCS and the sponsors and the approval processes are completed, NRCS will provide technical and financial assistance to install the project, subject to the availability of funds and the budgeting and fiscal policies of the President.

§ 622.3 Relationship to the Pub. L. 78–534 Program.

(a) *General.* The purposes and objectives of the programs under Pub. L. 83–566 and Pub. L. 78–534 are the same in most cases. Planning criteria, economic justification, local sponsorship, agency participation, financial assistance, eligible measures, operation and maintenance arrangements for the Pub. L. 78–534 program are consistent with those of the Pub. L. 83–566 program. The differences with the Pub. L. 78–534 program are outlined below.

(b) *Initiation.* Flood prevention projects are individually authorized by Federal legislation. The state conservationist and the sponsors agree on a plan of action and notify interested parties to solicit their participation. The sponsors keep the public informed and solicit their views and comments.

(c) *Subwatershed plans.* These plans are administratively approved by the state conservationist. If the plan involves purposes other than flood prevention, clearance must be obtained from the Office of Management and Budget before approval. Financial assistance available differs only in that program funds may be used for the purchase of land rights for single-purpose flood prevention structures and installing land treatment on Federal lands.

(d) *Installation.* NRCS shall award and administer contracts for the installation of project measures unless the sponsors agree to perform the work. Project agreements between the sponsors and NRCS are not required if the work consists of flood prevention structures built and funded by NRCS.

§ 622.4 Relationship to other agencies.

NRCS will coordinate responsibilities with other water and land resource development agencies on projects that may come under the jurisdictions of various authorities. This will include any land management agencies which may have land which would be affected by project measures. Coordination with the U.S. Department of the Interior's Fish and Wildlife Service will be in accordance with section 12 of Pub. L. 83–566 (as amended).

§ 622.5 Guidelines.

Guidelines for carrying out programs authorized under Pub. L. 83–566 and Pub. L. 78–534 are contained in miscellaneous instructions, manuals, and handbooks issued by the Natural Resources Conservation Service, Regulations for Implementing NEPA (40 CFR Parts 1500–1508) issued by the Council on Environmental Quality, and in Economic and Environmental Principles and Guidelines for Water and Related Land Resources Implementation Studies issued by the Water Resources Council. Watershed projects are to be planned and carried out in a way that will conform to conditions mandated by the above and other applicable laws, Executive orders, and codified rules.

§ 622.6 Equal opportunity.

The Pub. L. 83–566 and Pub. L. 78–534 programs will be conducted in compliance with all requirements respecting nondiscrimination as contained in the Civil Rights Act of 1964, as amended, and in the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture (7 CFR Part 15), which provide that no person in the United States shall, on the grounds of race, color, national origin, sex, age, handicap, or religion be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be otherwise subjected to discrimination under any program or activity conducted or assisted by the Department of Agriculture.

§ 622.7 Notification under Executive Order 12372.

This program is covered under Executive Order 12372, ''Intergovernmental Review of Federal Programs'' and 7 CFR Part 3015, Subpart V, ''Intergovernmental Review of the Department of Agriculture Programs and Activities.'' State processes or directly affected State, areawide, regional and local officials and entities have 60 days for comment starting from the date of submission of the application to the State Single Point of Contact.

Subpart B—Qualifications

§ 622.10 Sponsors.

(a) Watershed projects are sponsored by one or more local organizations

qualifying as sponsors. All watershed plans shall be sponsored by entities legally organized under State law or by any Indian tribe or tribal organization having the authority to carry out, operate and maintain works of improvement. Those plans that incorporate the use of nonstructural or structural measures shall be sponsored by organizations that, individually or collectively, have:

(1) The power of eminent domain,

(2) The authority to levy taxes or use other adequate funding sources, including state, regional, or local appropriations, to finance their share of the project cost and all operation and maintenance costs.

(b) To receive Federal assistance for project installation, sponsors must commit themselves to use their powers and authority to carry out and maintain the project as planned.

§ 622.11 Eligible watershed projects.

(a) To be eligible for Federal assistance, a watershed project must:

(1) Meet the definition of a watershed area as defined in NRCS's National Watersheds Manual.

(2) Not exceed 250,000 acres in size.

(3) Not include any single structure that provides more than 12,500 acre-feet of floodwater detention capacity nor more than 25,000 acre-feet of total capacity.

(4) Have significant land or water management problems that can be solved or alleviated by measures for watershed protection, flood prevention, drainage, irrigation, recreation, fish and wildlife, municipal or industrial water supply, or other water management.

(5) Produce substantial benefits to the general public, to communities, and to groups of landowners.

(6) Cannot be installed by individual or collective landowners under alternative cost-sharing assistance.

(7) Have strong local citizen and sponsor support through agreement to obtain land rights, contribute the local cost of construction, and carry out operation and maintenance.

(b) Works and improvement that may be included in a watershed project are those that:

(1) Contribute to reducing floodwater, erosion, and sediment damages.

(2) Further the conservation, development, utilization, and disposal of water and the conservation and proper utilization of land.

(3) Have the greatest net national economic benefits consistent with protecting the Nation's environment (for structural water resource projects) relative to alternative works, unless an exception is granted by the Secretary.

Subpart C—Application Procedure

§ 622.20 Application.

Sponsors shall follow State developed procedures (based on Executive Order 12372) for coordination of proposed Federal financial assistance and also USDA's 7 CFR part 3015 in applying for Pub. L. 83–566 assistance. Standard forms for Federal assistance or other approved forms may be obtained from NRCS State, area, or field offices. These forms should be submitted to the Single Point of Contact in accordance with the State developed procedures.

§ 622.21 State agency approval.

The governor or designated State agency will approve or disapprove the application. If disapproved, no further action is required of NRCS. If approved or not disapproved within 45 days, the application shall be sent to the NRCS state conservationist. After the state conservationist has determined that the application is legally valid, he will notify the sponsor of receipt of the application. If found not legally valid, the state conservationist will return it to the originator with an opinion.

Subpart D—Planning

§ 622.30 General.

(a) Watershed projects are to be planned and carried out in a way that will (1) minimize all adverse impacts, and (2) mitigate unavoidable losses to the maximum practicable degree. Projects must comply with the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (Pub. L. 91–190, 83 Stat. 852) (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.).

(b) Fish and Wildlife enhancement measures proposed by Federal or State

fish and wildlife agencies will be included if they are technically and economically feasible and are acceptable to the sponsors and the NRCS. If additional sponsors are needed to carry out the recommended fish and wildlife measures, NRCS will assist fish and wildlife agencies in attempting to obtain such sponsors.

(c) All planning efforts by NRCS and the sponsors must include well publicized public meetings to obtain public input and views on the project.

§ 622.31 Basic planning efforts.

Upon receipt of an application, the NRCS will make any necessary field studies and develop a report to justify the need for planning effort. Once planning is authorized by the Chief of NRCS, a watershed plan-environmental impact statement (plan-EIS) or a watershed plan-environmental assessment (plan-EA) will be prepared by NRCS to request funding. This effort must be coordinated with other State and Federal agencies.

§ 622.32 Reviews and approvals.

(a) The watershed plan-environmental impact statement (or assessment) will be subject to internal technical reviews, sponsor and other local party review, interagency review by other Federal, state, and concerned groups, and a final review as stated in NRCS's National Watersheds Manual.

(b) After thorough review by NRCS and other agencies, the NRCS and the sponsors shall accept the plan-EIS or plan-EA by signing the watershed agreement. The watershed plan must be approved by the Committees of Congress or the Chief of NRCS. Funding for installation can then be granted by the Chief of NRCS.

PART 623—EMERGENCY WETLANDS RESERVE PROGRAM

Sec.

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AUTHORITY: 16 U.S.C. 3837–3837f; Pub. L. 103–75, Chapter 1, 107 Stat. 739, 742.

SOURCE: 58 FR 62497, Nov. 29, 1993, unless otherwise noted.

§ 623.1 Purpose and scope.

(a) The regulations in this part set forth the policies, procedures, and requirements for the Emergency Wetlands Reserve Program (EWRP). Under the EWRP, NRCS will make offers to purchase wetland conservation easements from persons owning croplands that were damaged by the 1993 Midwest floods if those lands have the potential for restoration to wetland conditions and if the owner voluntarily agrees to restore and maintain those conditions. The easements are to be purchased to promote the restoration and maintenance of wetland characteristics, such as hydrologic conditions of inundation or saturation of the soil and hydrophytic vegetation. The functions and values of the wetlands for wildlife habitat, water quality improvement, flood water retention, floodway enhancement, ground water recharge, open space, aesthetic values, and environmental education will thus be promoted. The wetland conservation easements will permanently prohibit use of the affected land as cropland. Additionally, the easement shall require permanent maintenance of the wetland conditions, except in the case of natural disaster.

(b) The EWRP is available only in the following States: Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, South Dakota, and Wisconsin. Certain cropland areas within these States have been determined to have been inundated by the Midwest floods of 1993. As more fully defined and described in

this part, eligible land may include farmed wetlands or prior converted wetlands (wetlands converted prior to December 23, 1985), together with adjacent lands on which the wetlands are functionally dependent so long as the likelihood of successful restoration of such land and the potential wetland values merit inclusion in the program with reasonable costs.

§ 623.2 Definitions.

The following definitions shall be applicable for the purposes of this part:

(a) *Agricultural commodity*—means any crop planted and produced by annual tilling of the soil, or on an annual basis by one trip planters, or alfalfa and other multiyear grasses and legumes in rotation as approved by the Secretary. For purposes of determining crop history, as relevant to eligibility to enroll land in the program, land shall be ''considered planted to an agricultural commodity'' during a crop year if, as determined by ASCS, as action of the Secretary prevented land from being planted to the commodity during the crop year.

(b) *Applicant*—means a person who submits to NRCS an application to participate in the EWRP.

(c) *Commodity Credit Corporation*—a wholly owned government corporation within the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

(d) *Conservation District* (CD)—means a subdivision of a State or local government organized pursuant to applicable State law to promote soil and water conservation practices.

(e) *Conservation Reserve Program*—means the program under which long-term payments and cost-share assistance is provided to individuals to establish permanent vegetative cover on cropland that is highly erodible or environmentally sensitive.

(f) *Prior converted wetland*—means wetland that has been drained, dredged, filled, leveled, or otherwise manipulated (including any activity that results in impairing or reducing the flow, circulation, or reach of water) prior to December 23, 1985, for the purpose, or that has the effect, of making the production of agricultural commodities possible if such production would not have been possible but for such action.

(g) *Cost-share payment*—means the payment made by NRCS to assist program participants in establishing the practices required in a WRPO.

(h) *Chief*—means the Chief of the Natural Resources Conservation Service, or the Chief's designee.

(i) *Easement*—means the real property interest acquired by NRCS under this part for wetland restoration and maintenance and which is properly filed with the appropriate local or State government official.

(j) *Easement area*—means the land to which the approved wetland restoration practices and wetland conservation restrictions are to be applied.

(k) *Fair market value (FMV)*—means the price that a willing seller would accept and a willing buyer would pay in an open, informed transaction.

(l) *Farmed wetland*—means wetland that was drained, dredged, filled, or otherwise manipulated prior to December 23, 1985 to the extent that the production of agricultural commodities was made possible, but which continues to meet wetland criteria [refer to 7 CFR 12.32(a)(3) for descriptions of farmed wetlands].

(m) *Floodwater control systems*—means dikes, levees, or other similar structural measures for the protection of cropland from flooding.

(n) *FWS*—means the Fish and Wildlife Service of the United States Department of the Interior.

(o) *Local NRCS office*—means the office of the Natural Resources Conservation Service serving the county or combination of counties in which the landowner's farm or ranch is located.

(p) *Participant*—means a person(s) owning land subject to a perfected easement purchased by the Natural Resources Conservation Service under this part.

(q) *Offer*—means the total payment NRCS will make to a landowner to purchase an easement.

(r) *Permanent easement*—means an easement in perpetuity.

(s) *Substantially altered lands*—means lands which have not been and are not now wetlands but could likely develop wetland characteristics in the future,

as a result of the Midwest floods of 1993.

(t) *Practice*—means the wetland and easement area development restoration measures agreed to in the WRPO to accomplish the desired program objectives.

(u) *Technical assistance*—means the assistance provided to land owners to facilitate implementation of the WRPO.

(v) *Wetland*—means land that (1) has a predominance of hydric soils; (2) is inundated or saturated by surface or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support a prevalence of hydrophytic vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions; and (3) does support a prevalence of such vegetation under normal circumstances.

§ 623.3 Eligible person.

To be eligible to participate in the EWRP, a person must be the owner of eligible land for which enrollment is sought and must have been the owner of such land for at least the preceding 12 months prior to the time the enrollment offer is declared by NRCS, as provided in this part. The person shall provide to NRCS adequate proof of ownership of the land. NRCS may waive the 12 month ownership requirement if:

(a) The land was acquired by will or succession as a result of the death of the previous owner; or

(b) Adequate assurances have been presented that the new owner of such land did not acquire such land for the purpose of placing it in the EWRP.

§ 623.4 Eligible land.

(a) Except as otherwise provided in this section, land is eligible for enrollment in the EWRP only if NRCS determines that the land:

(1) Was inundated by the Midwest floods of 1993;

(2) If restored to productive condition, would have a fair market value that is less than the estimated costs of restoring the land to productive condition and repairing related floodwater control systems;

(3) Is likely to have its wetland value restored with minimal costs; and

(4) Is wetland farmed under natural conditions, a farmed wetland or prior converted wetland, or substantially altered lands which are cropland; or

(5) Is wetland that has been restored on the land under a CRP contract, or under a Federal or State wetland restoration program with an easement for a period of less than 30 years.

(b) To be eligible for enrollment in the EWRP, land must also:

(1) Be determined by ASCS to have been annually planted or considered planted to an agricultural commodity in at least 1 of the 5 previous crop years; or

(2) Be land under a CRP contract, in which case, the land need only to have been planted to an agricultural commodity during 2 of the 1981 through 1985 crop years.

(c) Other lands may be considered eligible if the inclusion of such lands in the EWRP easement would significantly add to the functions and values of the wetlands to be restored under this part, as determined by NRCS.

(d) The criteria and procedures contained in 7 CFR part 12 will be used to identify wetlands, converted wetlands, and farmed wetlands.

§ 623.5 Ineligible land.

Notwithstanding any other provisions of this part, the following land is not eligible for enrollment in the EWRP:

(a) Land that contains either timber stands or trees established in connection with a CRP contract;

(b) Lands owned or acquired by an agency of the Federal Government;

(c) Land already subject to a deed restriction prohibiting the production of agricultural commodities or the alternation of existing wetland hydrologic conditions;

(d) Land located between the preflood mainstem levees and the river; or

(e) Land that was restored to wetland conditions, as required under Part 12 of this title, to mitigate the conversion of wetland to cropland use.

§ 623.6 Transfer of lands from the CRP to the EWRP.

Land that is subject to an existing CRP contract administered under 7 CFR parts 704 and 1410 may be transferred into the EWRP only if:

(a) The land and landowner(s) meet the requirements of this part; and

(b) The application for transfer into the EWRP is approved by Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC), if found to be in the interest of the program. If such transfer is requested by the owner and approved by CCC, the CRP contract for the property will be terminated or otherwise modified subject to such terms and conditions as are mutually agreed by the landowner, CCC, and NRCS.

§ 623.7 Terms of the easement.

Landowners will grant to NRCS an easement which shall run with the land and be in favor of NRCS and its assigns or delegates. The easement shall require the land to be monitored as specified by the WRPO to promote the purposes of this part, including but not limited to maintenance of the restored wetland for entire length of the easement. Such easement shall: (a) be a permanent reserve interest easement; (b) require that the maintenance of the land be in accordance with the terms of the easement and with the terms of the WRPO and shall be the responsibility of the owners of the property and their successors of any kind, including, but not limited to, the owners' heirs and assigns; (c) grant to NRCS a right of access in favor of NRCS and its delegates, assigns and successors of any kind, to the portion of the property which is subject to the provisions of the easement. Maintenance of such access shall be the responsibility of the owner and their successors of any kind; (d) reserve to NRCS the right to permit such compatible uses of the easement area as may be identified in the WRPO; (e) reserve to the landowner those compatible uses identified in the WRPO that are permitted to be pursued by the landowner; (f) be signed by each person with an interest of any kind in the land covered by the easement; (g) permanently prohibit use of the easement area for cropland, except to harvest an agricultural commodity planted before the easement is perfected; and (h) require permanent maintenance of the wetland conditions, except in the case of natural disaster.

§ 623.8 Easement value.

NRCS offers for easements will be based on the fair market value, as determined by the NRCS State Conservationist, of the land covered by the easements. Fair market value will be based on post-flood conditions as if reclaimed. Land easement values will be determined by the State Conservationist in consultation with a technical committee. A technical committee shall included representatives of: ASCS, Extension Service, and FWS. Additionally, the State Conservationist may collect information from other sources as he deems necessary. Coordination between States will be provided by the Chief, NRCS.

§ 623.9 Easement priority.

The State Conservationist, in consultation with the FWS and with input from a technical committee and other interested Federal agencies, will establish a ranking process to establish the priority of parcels offered into the EWRP. This process will rank the floodway enhancement and environmental benefits per dollar of government expenditure on restoration and easement purchase. The factors for determining the priority for selection will consider the following:

(a) Protection and enhancement of habitat for migratory birds and wildlife, including the contribution the restoration may make to the recovery of threatened and endangered species,

(b) Floodway expansion,

(c) Proximity to other protected wetlands,

(d) Level of hydrology restored,

(e) Wetland function or values,

(f) Likelihood of successful restoration of wetland values,

(g) Cost of restoration and easement purchase, and

(h) Other factors as determined appropriate by NRCS.

§ 623.10 Application to participate.

(a) A person seeking to enroll land in the EWRP must apply for enrollment on an approved NRCS form. The application to participate must be filed with the local NRCS field office during an announced period for such submissions.

(b) A person submitting an application to participate shall not be obligated to accept an NRCS offer to purchase an easement if one is forthcoming.

(c) An application to participate must be signed by all owners of the property or their duly authorized representative(s).

§ 623.11 Obligations of the landowner.

(a) All owners of land who accept an EWRP offer from NRCS shall:

(1) Comply with the terms of the easement.

(2) Comply with all terms and conditions of the WRPO for the full life of the easement.

(3) Ensure that the easement granted to NRCS is superior to the interest of all other parties who may have an interest in the easement area, except as authorized by NRCS. Such action shall include, but not be limited to, obtaining a written statement of consent to such a superior easement from those holding a security interest or any other encumbrance or the land covered by the easement. Additionally, the landowner shall perfect the easement with superior NRCS interest in accordance with State law.

(4) Agree to the permanent retirement of the aggregate total of crop acreage bases, and allotment and mandatory quota on the farm or ranch in order to maintain the base allotment on quota acres at or below the number of acres of cropland after the easement has been perfected.

(5) Not allow grazing or commercial use of the land covered by an easement except as provided for in the WRPO, or harvesting of any agricultural commodity produced on the land subject to the EWRP easement.

(6) Comply with Federal or State noxious week laws in the manner specified in the WRPO.

(7) Control other identified weed and pest species, in the manner specified in the WRPO.

(8) Be responsible for repairs, improvements, and inspections of the WRPO practices as necessary to maintain existing public drainage systems when the land is restored to the condition required by the terms of the easement, the contract, and the easement.

(9) Be permitted to control public access, in accordance with the WRPO, on the land enrolled in the program.

(10) Implement any additional provisions that are required by NRCS in consultation with FWS in the contract, WRPO, or easement, in order to, as determined by NRCS, facilitate the administration of the EWRP.

(11) Not alter the vegetation, except to harvest already planted crops or forage, or hydrology on such acres subsequent to perfection of the easement by the landowner, except as provided for in the easement or WRPO.

(12) Be responsible for the long-term management of the easement in accordance with the terms of the easement and related agreements including the WRPO. Owners may enter into agreements with Federal or State agencies or private organizations to assist in the management of the easement area. No NRCS funds will be provided to these agencies or organizations for management expenses. Responsibility for management of the easement shall in all cases remain with the owner and the owner's successors of any kind regardless of whether arrangements are made for third-party management.

(13) Agree that each person with an interest in the land covered by an easement under EWRP shall be jointly and severally responsible for compliance with the WRPO, the easement, the provisions of this part, and for any refunds or payment adjustment which may be required for violation of any terms or conditions of the WRPO, the easement, or provisions of this part.

(14) Refrain from taking any action on the easement area unless specifically authorized in the reserve interest easement or the WRPO; and

(15) Secure any necessary local, State and Federal permits prior to commencing restoration of the designated area.

(b) In addition, program participants and their successors of any kind may:

(1) Not alter wildlife habitat and other natural land features of the enrolled land unless authorized by the WRPO.

(2) Apply pesticides or fertilizers on enrolled land or mow such land, only as provided for in the WRPO.

(3) Not engage in any activities on other land on the farm on which the easement exists that will, as determined by NRCS; (i) alter the flow of surface or subsurface water into or out of the easement area except as specified in the WRPO; or (ii) be otherwise inconsistent with the terms of the easement.

(c) The activities of any person on the property shall be considered for purposes of this section to be the actions of the program participant. However, if the NRCS determines that the activities of the person were beyond the control of the program participants, NRCS may adjust the remedies provided for in this part to the extent determined consistent with program goals. Obligations created by the easement shall run with the land and shall bind all persons having an interest in the property at any time whether such interest is created by death of the owner, sale, assignment, or otherwise.

§ 623.12 Payments to landowners by NRCS.

(a) NRCS will share the cost with landowners of rehabilitating the enrolled land in the EWRP as provided in the WRPO. The amount of the cost-share assistance shall be specified in the contract. Eligible costs for such cost-share assistance by NRCS shall only include those costs which NRCS determines are appropriate and shall be subject to the following restrictions:

(1) The State Conservationist will establish cost-share rates of between 75 to 100 percent of the historical cost of establishing or installing the practices specified in the WRPO; or pay the average cost of establishing the practices specified in the WRPO, based on the historical cost of establishing the practices in the State;

(2) Cost-share payments may be made only upon a determination that an approved practice or an identifiable unit of the practice has been completed in compliance with NRCS approved standards and specifications; and

(3) Cost-share payments may not be made for the maintenance of the practice except as specifically permitted in writing by the State Conservationist.

(b) Notwithstanding paragraph (a)(3) of this section, cost share payments may be authorized for the replacement or restoration of practices for which cost share assistance has been previously allowed under the EWRP, but only if:

(1) Replacement or restoration of the practice is needed to meet the objectives for which the easement was established; and

(2) The failure of the original practice was due to reasons beyond the control of the participant.

(c)(1) NRCS shall pay the amount agreed upon by NRCS and the landowner for the purchase of the easement in a lump-sum amount after the easement is perfected in compliance with State law, except in the case of paragraph (c)(2) of this section.

(2) For all easements, NRCS shall pay no more than 75 percent of the total easement price pending completion of the practices to restore the wetlands as provided under the WRPO. The remaining amount shall be paid when NRCS determines the restoration is complete.

(d) After an easement is perfected, NRCS will reimburse landowners for fair and reasonable expenses incurred for title searches, filing expenses, and related costs, as determined by NRCS.

§ 623.13 Wetlands reserve plan of operations.

(a) After NRCS has accepted the applicant for enrollment in the program, a WRPO will be developed by the landowner and NRCS, in consultation with FWS.

(b) The WRPO shall:

(1) Include an aerial photo displaying the land offered for enrollment;

(2) Specify the manner in which the eligible land shall be restored, operated, and maintained to accomplish the goal of the program, including, but not limited to: (i) measures to control noxious weeds and insect pests in order to comply with applicable Federal, or State noxious weed and pest control laws; and (ii) measures to control other specified species of weeds, insects or pests;

(3) Specify compatible land uses for personal enjoyment for which the landowner may be compensated. These compatible land uses shall be reserved to the landowner in the easement. Such uses may include, among others:

(1) recreational use, hunting and fishing; (ii) manage timber production including harvesting; and (iii) managed haying or grazing consistent with the goals of the program;

(4) Set out cost estimates of the practices required by the WRPO, the offer for the easement, and other reimbursement costs;

(5) Identify access routes to be maintained for wetland restoration activities and future management and easement monitoring in connection with the land to be enrolled;

(6) Make provisions deemed necessary for maintaining public drainage systems if present on lands subject to the WRPO;

(7) Contain scheduled implementation dates for restoration practices;

(8) Contain other provisions or limitations as NRCS, in consultation with the FWS, determines to be necessary.

(c) NRCS in consultation with FWS will collect from State or Federal agencies whatever additional information is deemed necessary for the development of the WRPO with the landowner.

(d) The WRPO must be signed by NRCS, FWS, Conservation District (CD), and the landowner(s). However, if agreement between NRCS and FWS, or CD at the local level is not reached within 20 calendar days, the WRPO shall be developed by the State Conservationist of NRCS in consultation with FWS or CD.

(e) The WRPO may require that a temporary vegetative or water cover be established on the property if immediate establishment of a permanent cover is not practicable or otherwise desirable.

(f) The terms of an approved WRPO shall not relieve the program participant of any obligation or term imposed or provided for in the contract, the easement, or this part.

(g) WRPO, where appropriate, will provide for the development of a tree planting plan with the assistance of the FS or State forestry agency.

(h) The WRPO, where appropriate, will provide for the development by NRCS of detailed plans for weed control, structural measures and their operation, vegetation establishment and management, and other measures as needed.

(i) Revisions of the WRPO to enhance or protect the value for which the easement was established may be made at any time at the request of either NRCS, FWS, the owner and upon the concurrence of all three parties.

§ 623.14 Easement modifications.

After the easement has been perfected, no change will be made in the easement without a written request by the participant and the written consent of the Chief. Approval may be granted to achieve the goals of EWRP or facilitate the practical administration and management of the easement area or the program and the approval will not adversely affect the functions and values for which the easement was established. A modified easement shall be perfected in accordance with State law and NRCS superior interest shall be reserved by the landowner in accordance with §§ 623.7 and 623.11(a)(3).

§ 623.15 Transfer of land.

(a) If a new owner purchases or obtains the right and interest in, or right to occupancy of, the land subject to a EWRP easement, such new owner shall be subject to the terms and conditions of the easement. The participant who is the signatory to the easement shall be entitled to receive all remaining payments, if any, for the purchase of the easement. Eligible cost-share payments shall be made to the participants. with respect to costs actually incurred.

(b) Upon the transfer of the property subject to an EWRP easement, any remaining cost-share payments shall be paid to the new owner or purchaser only if the new owner or purchaser becomes a party to the WRPO within 60 days of the perfection of the deed transferring title to the new owner. Such payments shall be paid in the manner agreed to by the participant and the buyer. The new owner or purchaser shall be responsible for assuring completion of all measures and practices required by the contract and the WRPO.

(c) Any transfer of the property prior to the perfection of the easement shall void any NRCS offer or WRPO unless

the new owner agrees to accept the offer within 60 days of the perfection of the deed transferring the land to the new owner.

§ 623.16 Monitoring and enforcement of easement terms and conditions.

(a) NRCS or its representative shall be permitted to inspect each easement area at any and all times determined necessary by NRCS to ensure that:

(1) Structural and vegetative restoration work are properly maintained;

(2) The wetlands and adjacent upland habitat of the easement area is being managed as required in the WRPO and the terms of the easement; and

(3) Uses of the area are consistent with the terms and conditions of the easement and the WRPO.

(b) If an owner or other interested party is unwilling to voluntarily correct, in a timely manner, deficiencies in compliance with the terms of the WRPO, the EWRP easement, or any related agreements, NRCS may at the expense of any person who is subject to the EWRP easement correct such deficiency. Such NRCS action shall be in addition to other remedies available to NRCS.

(c) Monitoring and enforcement responsibilities may be delegated by NRCS at any time to other Federal or State agencies. Landowners may transfer management responsibilities only to Federal, State, or local agencies or private organizations that have been approved by NRCS in advance as having the appropriate authority, expertise, and resources necessary to carry out such delegated responsibilities.

§ 623.17 Violations and remedies.

(a) If a violation of the terms and conditions of the contract, the WRPO, or the recorded EWRP easement occurs, the easement shall remain in force and NRCS may:

(1) Require the owner to fully restore the easement area to fulfill the terms and conditions of the easement and WRPO; and

(2) Require the owner, who received payments from NRCS for any purpose under this part, to refund all or part of such payments received together with interest, as determined appropriate by NRCS.

(b) If an owner fails to carry out the terms and conditions of an easement, appropriate legal action may be initiated. The owner of the property shall reimburse NRCS for all costs incurred including, but not limited to, legal fees.

§ 623.18 Access to land.

In order to determine eligibility and compliance with respect to this part, representatives of the Department, or designee thereof, shall have the right of access to:

(a) Land which is the subject of an application made in accordance with this part,

(b) Land which is subject to an easement made in accordance with this part, and

(c) Records of the participant showing status of all ownership interest in lands subject to this part.

§ 623.19 Assignments.

Any participant entitled to any cash payment under this program may assign the right to receive such cash payments, in whole or in part.

§ 623.20 Appeals.

A participant in the EWRP may obtain a review of any administrative determination concerning land eligibility, development of a WRPO, or any adverse determination under this part in accordance with the administrative appeal regulations provided in part 614 of this title.

[60 FR 67316, Dec. 29, 1995]

§ 623.21 Scheme and device.

(a) If it is determined by NRCS that a landowner has employed a scheme or device to defeat the purposes of this part, any part of any program payment otherwise due or paid such landowner during the applicable period may be withheld or be required to be refunded with interest thereon, as determined appropriate by NRCS, and the contract with the landowner may be terminated. In such a case, NRCS may also continue to hold the easement interest acquired under this part.

(b) A scheme or device includes, but is not limited to, coercion, fraud, misrepresentation, depriving any other

person of payments for cost-share practices or easements for the purpose of obtaining a payment to which a person would otherwise not be entitled.

(c) An owner of land subject to this part who succeeds to the responsibilities under this part shall report in writing to NRCS any interest of any kind in the land subject to this part that is retained by a previous participant. Such interest includes a present, future or conditional interest, reversionary interest or any option, future or present, with respect to such land and any interest of any lender in such land where the lender has, will, or can obtain, a right of occupancy to such land or an interest in the equity in such land other than an interest in the appreciation in the value of such land occurring after the loan was made. A failure of full disclosure will be considered a scheme or device under this section.

§ 623.22 Filing of false claims.

If it is determined by NRCS that any participant has knowingly supplied false information or has knowingly filed a false claim, such participant shall be ineligible for any payment under this part. False information or false claims include claims for payment for practices which do not meet the specifications of the applicable WRPO. Any amounts paid under these circumstances shall be refunded, together with interest as determined by NRCS, and any amounts otherwise due such participant shall be withheld.

PART 624—EMERGENCY WATERSHED PROTECTION

Sec.

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AUTHORITY: Sec. 216, Pub. L. 81–516, 33 U.S.C. 701b–1; and sec. 403, Pub. L. 95–334, 16 U.S.C. 2203, 5 U.S.C. 301.

SOURCE: 46 FR 56577, Nov. 17, 1981, unless otherwise noted.

§ 624.1 Purpose.

This part sets forth the requirements and procedures for Federal assistance administered by the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) under section 216, Pub. L. 81–516 and section 403 of Title IV of the Agricultural Credit Act of 1978, Pub. L. 95–334.

§ 624.2 Objective.

The objective of the Emergency Watershed Protection (EWP) program is to assist in relieving imminent hazards to life and property from floods and the products of erosion created by natural disasters that cause a sudden impairment of a watershed.

§ 624.3 Scope.

(a) Authorized EWP technical and financial assistance may be made available when an emergency exists. Emergency water shed protection consists of emergency measures for runoff retardation and soil erosion prevention as needed to reduce hazards to life and property from floods, drought, and the products of erosion on any watershed imparied by a natural disaster.

(b) Technical assistance includes engineering and other technical expertise necessary for planning and installing emergency measures. Emergency watershed protection is authorized in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

§ 624.4 Administration.

NRCS shall provide overall administrative directive and guidance for EWP. NRCS will transfer funds to the Forest Service (FS) of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) at the national level for work to be installed by FS or its cooperators. Under general program criteria and procedures established by NRCS, FS is responsible for administering EWP measures on National Forests and National Grasslands. FS is also responsible for emergency measures on all forested lands or rangelands within the National Forests, on adjacent rangelands that are administered under formal agreement with FS, and on other forest lands. On

these lands, emergency work is done by either NRCS or FS as mutually agreed. In carrying out their responsibilities, FS and NRCS work cooperatively with other Federal, State, and local government agencies.

§ 624.5 Eligible emergencies, recipients, and assistance.

(a) *Conditions of eligibility.* Emergency watershed protection assistance is made available when the following conditions of eligibility are determined to exist by the state conservationist. Procedures for providing emergency assistance vary according to whether the watershed emergency constitutes an exigency or a nonexigency situation. Emergency measures for both types of situations are those undertaken to remove or reduce hazards created by the disaster to safeguard life and property from flooding, drought, or the products of erosion.

(1) *Watershed emergency.* A watershed emergency exists when a natural occurrence causes a sudden impairment of a watershed that creates an imminent threat to life or property. To be eligible for assistance, the imminent threat to life or property must significantly exceed that which existed before the impairment.

(i) *Natural occurrence* includes but is not limited to floods, fires, windstorms, earthquakes, volcanic actions, and drought.

(ii) A *watershed impairment* exists when the ability of a watershed to carry out its natural functions is reduced to the extent of creating an imminent threat to life or property.

(iii) A *sudden watershed impairment* results from a single natural occurrence or a short-term combination of occurrences. Watershed impairments resulting from long-term combinations or series of natural or other occurrences are not considered sudden watershed impairments.

(iv) *Exigency and nonexigency situations.* Watershed emergencies are classified as either exigency or nonexigency situations.

(A) An *exigency* exists when the near-term probability of damage to life or property is high enough to demand immediate Federal action. An exigency continues to exist as long as the probability of damage continues at a high enough level.

(B) A *nonexigency* situation exists when the near-term probability of damage to life or property is high enought to constitute an emergency but not sufficiently high to be considered an exigency. A nonexigency situation continues to exist as long as the probability of damage remains high enough to be considered an emergency.

(v) *Changes in emergency situations.* Changes in the near-term probability of threat to life or property will be reflected by changes in the classification of emergencies. As the near-term probability that the threats will be realized is reduced because of emergency assistance or other factors, exigency and nonexigency situations will be appropriately reclassified. Similarly, as occurrences increase the probability of threats to life or property, situations previously considered nonemergencies will be appropriately reclassified as nonexigencies and previous nonexigency emergency situations will be appropriately reclassified as exigencies.

(vi) *Drought emergencies.* Assistance is available in drought emergencies when the eligibility criteria specified in this rule are met and the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service (ASCS) determines that a drought emergency exists under regulations promulgated to carry out sections 401 and 402 of the Agriculture Credit Act of 1978 (Pub. L. 95–334).

(b) *Eligible recipients.* Include those public or private landowners, land managers, land users, or others who—

(1) Have a legal interest in or responsibility for the values threatened by a watershed emergency; and

(2) Have exhausted or have insufficient funds or other resources available to provide adequate relief from the applicable hazards. Interested persons other than Federal agencies must be represented by a project sponsor. Project sponsors must:

(i) Be a State or political subdivision of a State or a qualified Indian tribe or tribal organization;

(ii) Have legal authority and agree to use such authority to obtain needed landrights, water rights, and permits; and

(iii) Agree to provide for the operation and maintenance of completed emergency measures.

(c) *Eligible assistance.* (1) In an exigency—

(i) Federal emergency funds may bear up to 100 percent of the construction costs of emergency measures.

(ii) Funds must be obligated within 10 days after receipt of the emergency funds or after the date of the disaster event when conditions permit beginning construction activities, whichever is later.

(iii) Emergency work must be completed within 30 days after funds are obligated.

The NRCS Chief retains discretion to grant extensions for good cause. Documentation must support requests for extensions. Extensions may extend an additional 10 days for the obligation of funds and an additional 30 days for the completion of work.

(2) In a nonexigency—

(i) Federal emergency funds may bear up to 80 percent of the construction costs for emergency measures.

(ii) Funds must be obligated and construction completed within 220 consecutive calendar days after the date of receipt of funds. Extensions are permitted at the discretion of the NRCS Chief if unforeseen or uncontrollable events cause delays. A request for such an extension must be documented.

(3) Sponsors may provide their share of construction costs in the form of cash; inkind services such as labor, equipment, etc.; or a combination of cash and inkind services. Cost sharing is waived for measures to be installed on Federal lands such as national forests or national grasslands.

[46 FR 56577, Nov. 17, 1981, as amended at 48 FR 4448, Feb. 1, 1983]

§ 624.6 Eligible measures.

(a) *Eligibility.* To be eligible for assistance a measure must—

(1) Retard runoff, prevent flooding, or prevent soil erosion;

(2) Reduce threats to life or property resulting from a watershed emergency;

(3) Be economically and environmentally defensible and sound from an engineering standpoint;

(4) Be limited to the minimum that will reduce applicable threats to a level not to exceed that which existed before the impairment of the watershed;

(5) Yield beneficial effects to more than one individual except in an exigency; and

(6) Conform to rules and regulations published by NRCS for complying with Executive Order 11990, Protection of Wetlands, and Executive Order 11988, Floodplain Management.

(b) *Documentation.* (1) When an exigency does not exist, the economic rationale of proposed measures must be submitted in appropriate detail with the request for funds. Generally, the expected value of imminent damages (amount of damages multiplied by the near-term probability of their occurrence) must exceed the cost of emergency measures. Information provided in the request for emergency funds to support economic defensibility of the measures must include but is not limited to—

(i) Number and extent of values at risk because of the watershed impairment;

(ii) Estimated damages to the values at risk if the threat is realized;

(iii) Events that must occur for the threat to be realized and the estimated probability of their occurrence both individually and collectively; and

(iv) Estimates of the nature, extent, and cost of emergency measures to be constructed to relieve the threat.

(2) In nonexigency situations, the state conservationist shall also submit adequate information to substantiate the environmental defensibility the emergency measures proposed for installation. This must include but is not limited to—

(i) Thorough descriptions of beneficial and adverse effects on environmental resources including fish and wildlife habitat;

(ii) Descriptions of water quality and water conservation impacts as appropriate; and

(iii) Analysis of effects on downstream water rights.

The Chief shall issue instructions as are necessary to determine the economic and environmental defensibility of measures proposed for installation consistent with this rule.

(c) *Implementation.* (1) When planning emergency measures, emphasis should

be placed on measures that are the least expensive and most environmentally sound. The measures are to be accomplished by using the least damaging construction techniques and equipment that will retain as much of the existing characteristics of the channel and riparian habitat as possible. Emergency measure construction practices may include but are not limited to such things as seasonal construction, minimum clearing, reshaping soil, limiting excavation to one bank (on alternating sides where appropriate), and prompt revegetation of disturbed areas.

(2) Measures needed to offset adverse impacts should be planned for installation concurrent with installation of the emergency measures. If they cannot be installed then, plans should be included to ensure their installation within 30 days. Cost sharing for these measures is at the same rate as for the original emergency construction.

(3) An EWP team consisting of NRCS personnel from the National Office and the technical service center shall determine the eligibility of all permanent, enduring, or long-life measures or practices proposed for construction. The team shall determine the need for funds before any commitments are made.

(4) Where lands under jurisdiction of FS are involved, the team will be assisted by FS representatives of the National Office and area or regional offices. The team shall also be available, at the request of the state conservationists, regional foresters, and area directors, to help determine the eligibility of other EWP measures or practices and to assist with administrative details.

[46 FR 56577, Nov. 17, 1981, as amended at 48 FR 4448, Feb. 1, 1983]

§ 624.7 Limitations on use of emergency funds.

Emergency watershed protection funds may not be used to:

(a) Perform operation or maintenance (periodic work that is necessary to maintain the efficiency and effectiveness of a measure to perform as originally designed and installed).

(b) Solve watershed problems that existed before the disaster.

(c) Repair, rebuild, or maintain private or public transportation facilities, public utilities, or similar facilities.

(d) Perform work on features of projects installed under the authority of Pub. L. 83–566, Pub. L. 78–534, Resource Conservation and Development, or measures installed by other Federal agencies. Exceptions may be made at the discretion of the Chief of NRCS.

(e) Construct works that would adversely affect downstream water rights.

(f) Make improvements to public or private property not essential to the reduction of threats caused by watershed improvement.

(g) Perform any work not determined to be economically and environmentally defensible under the provisions of this rule.

[46 FR 56577, Nov. 17, 1981, as amended at 48 FR 4448, Feb. 1, 1983]

§ 624.8 Environment.

Environmental aspects of emergency work are to be given careful consideration. A program environmental impact statement (EIS) for EWP work has been developed in compliance with section 102(2)(C) of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (Pub. L. 91–190, 83 Stat. 852 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.)). An environmental evaluation is to be prepared for all nonexigency situations. State conservationists shall notify concerned area and field offices of the Fish and Wildlife Service, the Environmental Protection Agency, and, through existing coordination mechanisms of State clearinghouses, the State fish and game and other appropriate agencies of anticipated EWP work. They shall invite the assistance of these agencies in preparing the environmental evaluation and in planning and implementing the emergency work. Archeological, historical, or other special expertise needed is to be solicited from appropriate agencies and groups. Environmental and other considerations are to be integrated into emergency work by using an interagency and interdisciplinary planning approach.

[48 FR 4448, Feb. 1, 1983]

§ 624.9 Application.

Sponsors may apply to any NRCS office for EWP assistance. NRCS shall help sponsors prepare their applications. The NRCS offices are defined in part 600 of this chapter. Information supplied should include the nature, location, and scope of the problems and the assistance needed.

§ 624.10 Investigation and request for funds.

(a) On receipt of an application for EWP, the State conservationist and regional forester or area director, where appropriate, shall immediately investigate the emergency situation to determine if EWP is applicable. In carrying out EWP work, State conservationists shall take into consideration two broad types or degrees of emergency situations:

(1) An imminent situation of unusual urgency—and exigency—and (2) an emergency requiring action but of less urgency than an imminent situation. (See § 624.5)

(b) Prompt remedial action to eliminate an imminent threat to loss of life is to be provided when an exigency exists. The State conservationist shall notify Project Development and Maintenance and indicate the nature of the emergency and the estimated amount of funds needed. If funds are made available, the state conservationist may authorize actions necessary to remedy the emergency. The state conservationist shall confirm the situation in a memorandum to the Chief that explains the nature of the emergency, the location of the emergency, the kind of remedial work and funds needed, sponsors, description of potential damage, etc. In these situations, the memorandum from the State conservationist with its brief information constitutes the request for funds.

(c) If an exigency does not exist but the impairment justifies emergency assistance, the state conservationist shall submit a request for funds to the Chief within 60 days after the disaster event. Neither NRCS nor FS may commit funds until notified by the National Office of the availability of funds.

SUBCHAPTER D—LONG TERM CONTRACTING

PART 630—LONG TERM CONTRACTING

AUTHORITY: Pub. L. 75–430, 49 Stat. 1151 (16 U.S.C. 590d); Pub. L. 84–1021, 70 Stat. 1115 (16 U.S.C. 590p(b); Pub. L. 91–118, 83 Stat. 194 (16 U.S.C. 590d).

§ 630.1 Purpose.

The purpose of this subchapter is to provide for programs to extend cost sharing and technical assistance through long term contracts to landowners and others for making land use changes and to install measures to conserve, develop, and utilize the soil, water, and related natural resources on their lands.

[40 FR 53370, Nov. 18, 1975]

PART 631—GREAT PLAINS CONSERVATION PROGRAM

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AUTHORITY: 16 U.S.C. 590p(b).

SOURCE: 49 FR 11142, Mar. 27, 1984, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart A—General Provisions

§ 631.1 Purpose.

(a) The Great Plains Conservation Program (GPCP) is a special program targeted to the total conservation treatment of farm or ranch units with the most severe soil and water resources problems. The purpose of the program is to assist farm, ranch and other land users to make changes in their cropping systems and land uses which are needed to conserve, develop, protect, and utilize the soil and water resources of their lands. This purpose is achieved by controlling erosion, conserving water, and adjusting land use to mitigate climatic, soil, topographic, flood, saline and other natural hazards.

(b) Program participation is voluntary and is carried out by applying a conservation plan encompassing an entire operating unit. A conservation plan is developed with the land user in consultation with the local conservation district and is used to establish a GPCP contract. This contract provides for cost sharing between the land user and the Secretary of Agriculture for applying needed land use adjustments and conservation treatment within a specified time schedule. The program is supplemental to, not a substitution for, other programs in the Great Plains area.

§ 631.2 Definitions.

The terms defined shall have the following meaning in this part and in all contracts, forms, documents, instructions, and procedures in connection therewith, unless the contract or subject matter requires otherwise.

Applicant. A land user who has requested in writing to participate in the GPCP.

Area conservationist. The NRCS employee who is the supervisor with primary responsibility for quality control. This person serves as contracting officer if designated by the state conservationist.

Chief. The Chief of the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), USDA.

Conservation district (CD). A conservation district, soil conservation district, soil and water conservation district, natural resource district, or similar legally constituted body with which the Secretary of Agriculture cooperates pursuant to the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act. The members of governing bodies of these organizations may be known as supervisors, directors, or commissioners.

Conservation plan. A written record of the land user's decisions regarding planned land use and treatment, including estimates of extent and cost. The timing of applications for each practice and/or identifiable unit is scheduled in the conservation plan.

Conservation practice. A specific treatment which is planned and applied according to NRCS standards and specifications as a part of a resource management system for land, water, and related resources.

Contract. A legal document that binds both the participants and the federal government to carry out the terms and conditions of the conservation plan. The contract forms the basis for GPCP sharing the costs of implementing the conservation plan.

Contracting officer. The NRCS employee authorized to sign GPCP contracts on behalf of NRCS.

County program committee. A group of Federal, State, and local officials selected by the designated conservationist. The committee provides ideas to the designated conservationist regarding program development and interagency program coordination.

Designated county. A county within a Great Plains state that the Chief has designated for participation.

Designated conservationist. A district conservationist or other NRCS employee who the state conservationist has designated to be responsible for administration of the GPCP in a designated county.

District conservationist. The NRCS employee assigned to direct and supervise NRCS activities in one or more conservation districts.

Great Plains area. The area comprising those counties within the Great Plains states designated for GPCP participation.

Great Plains states. Colorado, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Texas, and Wyoming.

Identifiable unit. A discernibly distinct component of a conservation practice.

Land user. An individual, partnership, firm, joint-stock company, corporation, association, trust, estate, or other nonpublic legal entity having control of a unit of land. This definition includes two or more persons having a joint or common interest.

Life span. The period of time specified in the contract and/or operation and maintenance agreement during which the resource management systems of component practices are to be maintained and used for the intended purpose. Most practices will have a useful life beyond the specified life span.

Operation and maintenance agreement. A document signed by both the participant and the contracting officer outlining the operation and maintenance requirements for applied conservation treatment.

Operating unit. A parcel or parcels of land, whether contiguous or noncontiguous, constituting a single management unit for agricultural purposes.

Other land. Nonagricultural land on which erosion must be controlled to protect agricultural land and which can be covered by contract.

Participant. A land user who is a party to a GPCP contract.

Resource management system. A combination of conservation practices identified by the land or water use that, if installed, will protect or improve the soil or water resource base.

Specifications. Minimum guantity or quality requirements established by NRCS to meet the standard for a specific conservation practice.

State conservationist. The NRCS employee authorized to direct and supervise NRCS activities within the state.

State program committee. A group of Federal, state, and local officials selected by the state conservationist. The committee provides ideas to the state conservationist regarding program development, coordination, general policies, and operating procedures of GPCP in the state.

Technical assistance. Guidance provided to land users regarding the use and treatment of soil, water, plant, animal, and related resources. This assistance may include conservation plan formulation, application, and maintenance and is usually confined to those activities which the recipient could not reasonably be expected to do without specialized assistance.

Technical guide. A document containing detailed information on the conservation of soil, water, plant, animal, and related resources applicable specifically to the area for which it is prepared.

§631.3 Administration.

(a) NRCS is responsible for the administration of the Great Plains Conservation Program (GPCP).

(b) The program shall be carried out in close cooperation with interested Federal, state, and local government units and organizations. The program in designated counties shall be coordinated with the long-range program of conservation districts operating in such counties and with other USDA activities.

(c) Applicants who have USDA-Farmers Home Administration (FmHA) loans must furnish to NRCS satisfactory evidence that the conservation plan used as a basis for the GPCP contract is compatible with assistance provided by FmHA. Such evidence may consist of written acknowledgement by the authorized FmHA official that the GPCP conservation plan is compatible with the farm management plan prepared for FmHA program purposes.

§631.4 Program applicability.

The program is applicable only to designated counties within the Great Plains states. County designation is a responsibility of the NRCS Chief.

§631.5 Land user eligibility.

Any land user in a designated county may file an application for participation in the GPCP with the NRCS field office. A land user who develops an acceptable conservation plan in cooperation with NRCS and the conservation district that is in compliance with the terms and conditions of the program is eligible to sign a contract.

§631.6 Land eligible for the program.

The program is applicable to: (a) Privately owned land, (b) nonfederally owned public land under private control for the contract period and included in the participant's operating unit, and (c) federally owned land, if installation of conservation practices would directly benefit nearby or adjoining privately owned land of persons who maintain and use the Federal land.

§631.7 Conservation treatment eligible for cost sharing.

(a) The state conservationist, in consultation with the state program committee, shall select the resource management systems, conservation practices, or identifiable units eligible for GPCP cost sharing in the state.

(b) The designated conservationist, in consultation with the county program committee, shall select from the state list the eligible conservation systems, practices, or identifiable units eligible for GPCP cost sharing in the county.

§631.8 Cost-share rates.

(a) The Federal rate may not exceed 80 percent.

(b) The maximum Federal rate (percentage) within each state for each practice or identifiable unit shall be established by the state conservationist.

(c) The maximum rate (percentage) for each county is established by the designated conservationist not to exceed the state rate (percentage).

(d) The rate (percentage) established by a state conservationist or a designated conservationist shall not exceed the amount necessary and appropriate to apply conservation treatment.

§631.9 Conservation plan.

(a) An applicant is responsible for developing a conservation plan, in cooperation with the conservation district, that protects the resource base in a manner acceptable to NRCS. This plan will be used as a basis for developing a contract. Conservation treatment is to be planned and implemented as a resource management system.

(b) The applicant decides how the land will be used and selects the resource management systems that will achieve the applicant's objectives and

provide protection of soil, water, and related resources acceptable to NRCS. Eligible practices may be included in the conservation plan to enhance fish and wildlife and recreation resources, promote the economic use of land, and reduce or control agriculture-related pollution.

(c) Technical assistance will be provided by NRCS, as needed by the land user. NRCS may utilize the services of private, local, state, and other Federal agencies in discharging its responsibilities for technical assistance.

(d) Participants are responsible for accomplishing the conservation plan and may use all available sources of assistance, including other USDA programs that are consistent with the conservation plan.

(e) All conservation practices scheduled in the conservation plan are to be carried out in accordance with the applicable NRCS technical guide.

Subpart B—Contracts

§ 631.10 Contracts.

(a) To participate in the program, an applicant must enter into a contract agreeing to implement a conservation plan. All persons who control or share control of the operating unit for the proposed contract period must sign the contract or one person with power-of-attorney may sign the contract for all persons. The applicant must provide the contracting officer with satisfactory evidence of control of the operating unit for the life of the proposed contract.

(b) Contracts may be entered into not later than September 30, 1991. The contract shall be for a period needed to establish the conservation treatment scheduled in the conservation plan and must extend at least 3 years but not more than 10 years.

(c) Contracts may be transferred or modified by mutual consent. The transferee assumes full responsibility for the contract including operation and maintenance of all land treatment installed under the contract. Also included are payments made under the contract to the participant or preceding participants before and after the transfer.

(d) Contracts may be terminated by mutual consent or by NRCS for cause.

§ 631.11 Conservation practice maintenance.

(a) Each participant is obligated to maintain the resource management systems or conservation practices applied under the contract for the duration of the contract. Practices installed before execution of the contract are to be maintained as specified in the contract.

(b) If the life span of the practices or resource management systems extends beyond the period of the contract, state conservationists may make the operation and maintenance of those practices or systems a condition of the contract. The length of such operation and maintenance shall extend for the expected life span.

§ 631.12 Cost-share payments.

(a) Federal cost sharing shall be adjusted so that the combined cost share by Federal and state government or subdivision of a state shall not exceed 100 percent of the cost.

(b) Cost-share payments for completing resource management systems or a practice or an identifiable unit according to specifications will be made by NRCS as specified in the contract or as adjusted according to § 631.12(a).

§ 631.13 Disputes and appeals for matters other than contract violations.

Applicants or participants may appeal decisions regarding matters other than contract disputes under this part in accordance with part 614 of this title.

[60 FR 67316, Dec. 29, 1995]

§ 631.14 Contract violations.

Contract violations, determinations and appeals will be handled in accordance with the terms of the contract and attachments thereto. Violations involving fraud are to be handled in accordance with current USDA regulations.

Subpart C—Miscellaneous

§ 631.20 Setoffs.

(a) If any participant to whom compensation is payable under the program is indebted to U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), or any agency thereof, or is indebted to any other agency of the United States, and such indebtedness is listed on the county claim control record maintained in the office of the county ASC committee, the compensation due the participant shall be set off against the indebtedness. Indebtedness owing to USDA, or any agency thereof, shall be given first consideration. Setoffs made pursuant to this section shall not deprive the participant of any right to contest the justness of the indebtedness involved either by administrative appeal or by legal action.

(b) Participants who are indebted to this program for any reason will be placed on the USDA claim control record promptly by the state conservationist after the participant has been given opportunity to pay the debt.

§ 631.21 Compliance with regulatory measures.

Participants who carry out conservation practices shall be responsible for obtaining the authorities, rights, easements, or other approvals necessary for the implementation and maintenance of the conservation practices in keeping with applicable laws and regulations. Participants shall save the United States harmless from any infringements upon the rights of others or from any failure to comply with applicable laws or regulations.

§ 631.22 Access to operating unit.

Any authorized NRCS representative shall have the right to enter an operating unit for the purpose of ascertaining the accuracy of any representations made in a contract or leading up to a contract, and as to the performance of the terms and conditions of the contract. Access shall include the right to measure acreages, render technical assistance, and inspect any work undertaken under the contract.

§ 631.23 State conservationist's authority.

The state conservationist may take the initiative to revise or require revision of any determination made by the contracting officer or the district conservationist in connection with the program, except that the state conservationist may not revise any executed contract other than as may specifically be authorized herein.

PART 632—RURAL ABANDONED MINE PROGRAM

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AUTHORITY: Sec. 406, Pub. L. 95–87; 91 Stat. 460 (30 U.S.C. 1236).

SOURCE: 43 FR 44749, Sept. 28, 1978, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart A—General

§ 632.1 Purpose and scope.

(a) The purpose of this part is to set forth the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) rules and regulations to carry out the Rural Abandoned Mine Program under section 406, Pub. L. 95–87; 91 Stat. 460 (30 U.S.C. 1236).

(b) The Rural Abandoned Mine Program:

(1) Through the NRCS delivery system, assists land users to voluntarily develop reclamation plans and apply conservation treatment for the reclamation, conservation, and development of eligible coal-mined lands and water, and

(2) Provides cost sharing through long-term contracts according to an approved reclamation plan, to land users for establishing land use and conservation treatment on these lands.

§ 632.2 Objectives.

(a) The objectives of the program are to protect people and the environment from the adverse effects of past coal-mining practices and to promote the development of the soil and water resources of unreclaimed mined lands by:

(1) Stabilizing mined lands.

(2) Controlling erosion and sediment on mined areas and areas affected by mining.

(3) Reclaiming lands and water for useful purposes.

(4) Enhancing water quality or quantity where it has been disturbed by past coal-mining practices.

§ 632.3 Responsibilities.

(a) The Rural Abandoned Mine Program is administered by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) through NRCS in accordance with the delegation of responsibility contained in § 601.1(h) of this chapter.

(1) The Chief of NRCS is responsible for national program management and administration and for coordinating program operations with the Office of Surface Mining (OSM), U.S. Department of the Interior.

(2) State conservationists (Responsible Federal Officials) are responsible for program operations within a State including program coordination with the State reclamation agency and the representatives of OSM.

(b) The primary public contacts for program assistance are the district conservationists located in local NRCS field offices.

(c) NRCS is assisted by other USDA agencies in accordance with existing authorities and agreements in carrying out the program.

(d) NRCS is to coordinate Rural Abandoned Mine Program activities with NRCS programs and the other reclamation programs authorized by Pub. L. 95–87 that are carried out by the Office of Surface Mining of the U.S. Department of the Interior, State reclamation agencies, and Indian tribes. Coordination includes program development, development of reclamation standards, preparation of special reports, requests for funding, and related actions required to achieve coordination between programs.

(e) NRCS is to consult with State and local reclamation committees to obtain recommendations on program operation, evaluation of applications for reclamation assistance, and public participation. The NRCS State Conservationist is to use existing reclamation committees or encourage the organization of a new State committee for this purpose. The State Conservationist is to serve as a member when the committee is functioning for the purposes of this program. Representatives of the Office of Surface Mining, State reclamation agency, State water quality agency, State conservation agency, and other agencies or groups are to be invited to participate as members. Individual citizens may participate through the State committee. Local committees, if needed, are to be organized on a multicounty, county, conservation district, or other appropriate area with a local membership structure similar to the State committee. The district conservationist is to be a member of a local reclamation committee organized to provide program guidance.

[43 FR 44749, Sept. 28, 1978, as amended at 45 FR 65181, Oct. 2, 1980]

§ 632.4 Definitions.

Abandoned mined lands. Unreclaimed coal-mined lands that existed before August 3, 1977, and for which there is no continuing reclamation responsibility on the part of a mine operator, permittee, or agent under State or Federal law or on the part of the State as a result of a bond forfeiture. See § 632.13.

Average costs. The calculated cost, determined by recent actual costs and current cost estimates, considered necessary for a land user to carry out a conservation practice or an identifiable unit of a conservation practice.

Conservation district. A legal subdivision of State government responsible for developing and carrying out programs of soil and water conservation with which the Secretary of Agriculture cooperates under the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act of 1935.

Conservation treatment. Specific conservation or reclamation practices applied to the land according to current standards and specifications in NRCS technical guides.

Contract. A binding agreement between NRCS and the land user that includes the reclamation plan and provides for cost sharing the conservation treatment.

Contracting officer. The NRCS official authorized to enter into and administer contracts for the Rural Abandoned Mine Program.

Cost. The monetary amount actually paid or obligated to be paid by the land user for equipment use, materials, and services for carrying out a conservation practice or identifiable unit. If the land user uses his own resources, it includes the computed value of his labor, equipment use, and materials.

Cost-share payments. Payments made to or on behalf of land users at established rates as specified in contracts for carrying out a conservation practice or an identifiable unit of such practices according to the contract.

Financial burden. The land user's cost of reclamation that cannot be expected to be recovered within the contract period and that would probably prevent participation in the program. The land user must sign a statement to substantiate financial burden.

Identifiable unit. A component of a conservation practice that can be clearly identified as a step in carrying out the conservation practice.

Inadequately reclaimed. Lands or water that are mined for coal or are affected by mining conducted before August 3, 1977, which continue in their present condition to substantially degrade the quality of the environment, prevent or damage beneficial use of land or water resources, or endanger the health or safety of the public.

Landrights. An interest acquired by fee simple title, easements, and rights-of-way to occupy or use land, buildings, structures, or other improvements.

Land user. Any person, partnership, firm, company, corporation, association, trust, estate, other entity, or agent that owns or has management control of the surface rights of the land during the contract period or owns water rights on eligible lands. Also included are State or local public entities that own or control eligible land and water.

Main benefits. The principal values or benefits that can be identified and/or quantified as a result of reclamation. Main offsite benefits are those values that accrue to surrounding land users or the public in general as a result of the reclamation. Main onsite benefits are those that accrue to the participant. Examples of principal values or benefits include but are not limited to human lives and property protected, reduction of erosion or sediment damage, elimination of public safety or health hazards, improvement of water quality, improved visual quality, improved fish or wildlife habitat, or restoration of beneficial uses of reclaimed areas.

Reclamation committee. A committee on a local or State level consisting of representatives of Federal and State agencies and other organizations or individuals that have responsibilities or interest in abandoned mine reclamation. The committee provides guidance to NRCS on the operation of the Rural Abandoned Mine Program.

Reclamation plan. A conservation and development plan as referred to in Pub. L. 95–87, consisting of a written record of land user decisions on proposed use,

conservation treatment, and maintenance of eligible lands and water that will protect, enhance, and maintain the resource base. A reclamation plan contains pertinent soils data, a planned land use map or drawing, a record of use and treatment decisions including a schedule of conservation treatment, and other resource data as appropriate.

Specified maximum costs. The maximum amount of cost-share money that is to be paid to a land user for carrying out a conservation practice or an identifiable unit of a conservation practice.

Standards and specifications. Requirements that establish the acceptable quality level for planning, designing, and installing a conservation practice so it achieves its intended purpose. NRCS standards and specifications are contained in the NRCS field office technical guides and are designed to be sound and practicable under local conditions. Technical guides are on file in local NRCS field offices.

Water rights. Any interest acquired in, priority established for, or permission obtained for the use of water.

[43 FR 44749, Sept. 28, 1978; 45 FR 65181, Oct. 2, 1980]

Subpart B—Qualifications

§ 632.10 Applicability.

This program applies to any county or other designated area within a State that had abandoned or inadequately reclaimed coal-mined lands within its borders before August 3, 1977.

§ 632.11 Availability of funds.

(a) The provisions of the program are subject to the annual appropriation by Congress of funds from the Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund and the transfer of as much as 20 percent of these funds from the Office to Surface Mining to NRCS for program operation.

(b) Allotments of Rural Abandoned Mine Program funds to state conservationists are to reflect the national program needs, the geographic areas from which the funds were derived, the funding priority assigned to applications for program assistance, including benefits expected to be derived, and the practicability and feasibility of the reclamation work proposed.

§ 632.12 Funding priorities.

(a) All eligible applications within a State are to be assigned a funding priority and subpriority. Assignment of a priority and subpriority establishes the order in which the proposed reclamation work will be selected and evaluated for funding. (See § 632.20(b) for additional selection criteria.) Applications for individual, joint, or special projects (See § 632.18) for areas of different priorities or subpriorities are to be assigned the highest applicable priority or subpriority. The funding priorities are as follows:

(1) *Priority 1.* Protection of public health, safety, general welfare, and property from extreme danger of adverse effects of coal-mining practices. Extreme danger means a condition that could be expected to cause substantial physical harm to persons, property, or the environment and to which persons or improvements on real property are exposed.

(2) *Priority 2.* Protection of public health, safety, and general welfare from the adverse effects of coal-mining practices that do not constitute an extreme danger.

(3) *Priority 3.* Restoration of the land and water resources and the environment where previously degraded by the adverse effects of coal-mining practices, including measures for the conservation and development of soil, water (excluding channelization), woodland, fish and wildlife, recreation resources, and agricultural productivity. First consideration in this priority is to be the reduction of offsite damage affecting the public. Second consideration is to be given to restoring to beneficial uses for the main benefit of the land user.

(b) Eligible and feasible applications for program assistance within each priority category (§ 632.12(a)) are to be funded in the following order:

(1) Individual persons or public entities who owned the eligible area before May 2, 1977, and who neither consented to nor exercised control over the mining operation.

(2) Individual persons who would actively use the area, if reclaimed, for agricultural or silvicultural purposes.

(3) All other participants.

[43 FR 44749, Sept. 28, 1978; 45 FR 65181, Oct. 2, 1980]

§ 632.13 Eligible lands and water.

Lands and water eligible for reclamation are those that were mined for coal or were affected by coal-mining processes and were abandoned or inadequately reclaimed before August 3, 1977. These lands and water are not eligible if:

(a) There is continuing reclamation responsibility on the part of a mine operator, permittee, or agent under State or Federal law or on the part of the State as a result of bond forfeiture. However, if the amount of the bond forfeiture was insufficient to reclaim the area covered by the bond, the area will be considered eligible.

(b) They are under Federal ownership and control.

(c) The surface rights are under easement or lease to be remined for coal or other minerals.

§ 632.14 Eligible land users.

Landowners holding surface land and water rights, residents, tenants, or their agents who own or have management control of eligible land and/or water are eligible to participate in the program. Residents or tenants who do not own the land must have control of the land for the period of the proposed contract and have the written consent of the landowner. Land users may participate by operating as persons, partnerships, associations, corporations, estates, trusts, or non-Federal public entities, and by acting individually or jointly with other eligible land users. However, joint participation with other eligible land users is required if the primary purpose of reclamation is enhancement of water quality or quantity.

§ 632.15 Eligible uses and treatment of reclaimed lands.

(a) Reclaimed lands and water may be used for cropland, hayland, pasture land, rangeland, woodland, wildlife land, natural areas, noncommercial recreation land, and the supporting uses associated with these land uses. Other land uses proposed by public entities for public use and benefit such as open space, conservation uses, natural areas, and recreation sites may be approved by the NRCS State conservationist in accordance with the priorities stated in § 632.12. However, development of public sites, such as the installation of recreation facilities, is not eligible for cost sharing.

(b) Reclaimed land use is determined by the objectives of the land user, compatibility of the land use with surrounding land use, and the practicability and feasibility of restoring the soil and water resources to support the use selected.

(c) The maximum acreage of eligible lands and water that may be offered for contract under one ownership is 320 acres for the life of the program.

(d) Conservation treatment eligible for Federal cost sharing includes the combination of practices needed and feasible to achieve:

(1) Protection of life, property, and elimination of public health and safety hazards, including land stabilization.

(2) Restoration of the environment where degraded by past mining, including water quality, visual quality, recreation resources, fish and wildlife habitat, and erosion and sediment control.

(3) A site that can be developed for a beneficial use as specified in § 632.15(a). Examples of eligible treatment that may be cost shared include but are not limited to: Land shaping and grading, critical area planting or other plantings for stabilization, improving visual quality, wildlife food and cover, diversions or terraces, waterways or lined ditches, grade stabilization structures, sediment basins, and special practices for sealing shafts and tunnels, correcting subsidence problems, or other unusual situations. Practices not eligible for cost sharing are those that are solely applied to develop a reclamation site (including sites developed by public entities for public use), increase the production of crops, or for the recurring maintenance of applied reclamation.

(e) Applied conservation treatment is to meet the applicable Federal and State standards for the reclamation

and conservation treatment of abandoned or inadequately reclaimed coal-mined lands and water. Where needed, these standards are incorporated in local NRCS technical guides as the NRCS standards and specifications applicable to the program. Special practices as specified in § 632.15(d) are to be developed in cooperation with appropriate State or Federal agencies having the expertise or responsibility for the practices.

(f) NRCS State conservationists, in consultation with the State reclamation committee, are to:

(1) Develop a list of practices that are eligible for cost sharing, and

(2) Maintain, as applicable, lists of average costs of applying conservation treatment to eligible lands and waters.

§ 632.16 Methods of applying planned land use and treatment.

(a) Land users may arrange to apply the planned land uses and conservation treatment specified in the contract by one or more of the following methods:

(1) By performing the required treatment with his own labor and equipment.

(2) By hiring a qualified contractor to install the required treatment.

(3) By requesting NRCS to award and administer a contract to perform the required treatment in accordance with 41 CFR chapters I and IV.

(b) State conservationists are to develop criteria specifying the conditions for which NRCS will award and administer a contract. Criteria will consider: Type of equipment required, type and amount of conservation treatment required, costs of the required reclamation, needs of the land user, and the applicable cost-share rate. If the Federal share is less than 100 percent, a land user must put up his estimated share of the cost before NRCS awards the contract.

§ 632.17 Cost-share rates.

(a) Cost-share rates paid by the Federal Government are to be established and issued as instructions by the NRCS Administrator in accordance with the following criteria:

(1) For 120 acres or less, the cost-share rate is to provide up to 80 percent of the costs of land use and conservation treatment depending on the income-producing potential of the land after reclamation. However, this rate may be increased to a level required to obtain participation if the main benefits of reclamation are offsite (in the public interest) and there is a declaration of financial burden by the participant.

(2) The rate on acreage in excess of 120 acres up to 320 acres maximum is to be reduced by up to 0.5 percent per acre. This reduced rate applies to the entire acreage offered for contract.

§ 632.18 Special projects.

(a) The NRCS State conservationist may approve the following types of special projects subject to the eligibility requirements, funding priorities, and cost-share rates as stated in §§ 632.12, 632.13, 632.14, 632.15, and 632.17:

(1) Field trials or demonstration projects recommended by the State reclamation committee.

(2) Projects to enhance water quality and quantity where past coal-mining practices disturbed local water supplies and where joint action by a group of eligible land users in cooperation with Federal and State agencies is needed to restore the water resource.

§ 632.19 Crop history and allotments.

(a) Most crop history and allotments on eligible lands were discontinued at the time of mining. However, if eligible lands are classified as cropland at the time the contract is signed, the cropland crop history and allotment, if any, may be:

(1) Preserved for a period not to exceed twice the length of the contract as provided in 7 CFR part 719, or

(2) Voluntarily surrendered by the land user.

Subpart C—Participation

§ 632.20 Application for assistance.

(a) Land users must submit an application for program assistance through the local conservation district or NRCS field office. NRCS is to announce dates for receiving applications through local media. Applications are to be reviewed by the conservation district and/or local reclamation committee,

which is to verify eligibility and recommend funding priorities to the NRCS district conservationist. The NRCS district conservationist is to assign funding priorities according to the recommendations unless he determines that applications are incomplete, ineligible, or unfeasible. Low priority applications that cannot be serviced within specific time periods established by the State conservationist are to be returned to the applicant with an appropriate explanation. These applicants may reapply at a later date if they are still interested.

(b) Eligible applicants are serviced within each subpriority according to the following criteria:

(1) The specific type, amount, and relative importance of benefits to be derived. (Public benefits and offsite environmental improvement will take precedence over onsite benefits.)

(2) Feasibility and practicability of reclaiming for the proposed uses.

(3) Land user's ability to proceed.

(4) Date of the application.

§ 632.21 Reclamation plan.

(a) *Responsibility.* Land users are responsible for developing a reclamation plan that will serve as a basis for a contract. Normally, a land user will need the technical services of NRCS and the conservation district or another professional to develop an acceptable plan.

(b) *Objectives and priorities.* The reclamation plan is to provide for the appropriate program objectives and priorities as stated in §§ 632.2 and 632.12 and meet the definition of a reclamation plan as defined in § 632.4.

(c) *Review.* (1) In areas served by conservation districts, reclamation plans are to be reviewed and signed by the district board to insure that planned land use and treatment is compatible with surrounding land uses and that proposed assistance is consistent with the district plan of work and priorities. In areas not served by conservation districts, the land use compatibility review may be performed by the local reclamation committee.

(2) If reclamation plans include lands within or adjacent to Federal lands, the plan is to be reviewed with the appropriate Federal land management agency to insure that the planned land use is compatible with that of the surrounding area.

(3) Land users are responsible for insuring that the proposed land use and treatment is compatible with local land use ordinances.

(d) *Approval.* Proposed land use, conservation treatment, and sequence of application contained in the plan are to be agreed to by both NRCS and the land user. The district conservationist is to sign the reclamation plan to indicate technical approval.

§ 632.22 Contracts.

(a) *Cost-sharing contracts.* A land user who has an approved reclamation plan may enter into a contract with NRCS to receive Federal cost-share assistance. All land users are to sign the contract. A land user is required to furnish evidence of management control, such as a long-term lease, recorded deed, or land contract, and must have the written consent of the landowner. The NRCS contracting officer is to sign the contract after determining that all documents meet program requirements.

(b) *Effect of contract.* A land user who signs a contract is obligated to apply or arrange for the application of the land use and conservation treatment as scheduled in the reclamation plan according to approved standards and specifications. A land user may request NRCS to award and administer a contract to apply the conservation treatment as scheduled in the reclamation plan in accordance with § 632.16(a)(3).

(c) *Permits, landrights, and water rights.* The land user is responsible for obtaining the permits, surface landrights, and water rights that may be required to perform the planned work. NRCS is to assist land users in identifying the specific permit, landright, or water right required.

(d) *Operation and maintenance.* During the contract period the land user is responsible for the operation and maintenance of applied conservation treatment. Operation and maintenance requirements are to be included in the contract.

(e) *Period of contract.* The contract period is to be no less than 5 nor more than 10 years. A contract is to extend

for at least 3 years after the application of the last cost-shared conservation treatment to insure adequate establishment of vegetation and other treatment. Exceptions to the 3-year provision may be granted by the state conservationist for unusual circumstances.

(f) *Transfer of contract.* (1) If during the contract period all or part of the right and interest in the land is transferred by sale or other action, the contract is terminated on the land unit that was transferred and the land user:

(i) Forfeits all right to any future cost-share payments on the transferred land unit, and

(ii) Must refund cost-share payments that have been made on the transferred land unit not to exceed the difference between the estimated value of the land at the time of entering into the contract and at the time of transfer, unless the new land user becomes a party to the contract as provided in paragraph (f)(2) of this section.

(2) If the new land user becomes a party to the contract:

(i) He is to assume all obligations of the previous land user on the transferred land unit.

(ii) The contract with the new land user is to remain in effect with the original terms and conditions.

(iii) The contract is to be modified in writing to show the changes caused by the transfer. If the modification is not acceptable to the contracting officer, the provisions of paragraphs (f)(1) (i) and (ii) of this section apply.

(3) The transfer of all or part of a land unit by a land user does not affect the rights and obligations of other land users who have signed the contract.

(g) *Modification of contract.* (1) A contract previously entered into with a land user may be modified only with the approval of the State conservationist or as authorized under established policies. No contract may be modified unless it is determined that the modification is desirable to carry out the program.

(2) Contracts may be modified to add, delete, substitute, or reapply conservation treatment if:

(i) Applied conservation treatment failed to achieve the desired results through no fault of the land user,

(ii) Applied treatment deteriorated because of conditions beyond the control of the land user, or

(iii) Other treatment is substituted that will achieve the desired results.

(h) *Joint contract.* A land user may enter a contract jointly with other land users subject to the 320 acres maximum limitation per landowner. However, joint participation is permitted only if it will result in better land use and treatment than individual participation or if it is required by §§ 632.14 and 632.18(a)(2).

(i) *Termination of contract.* Contracts may be terminated by mutual consent of the signatories only if the State conservationist determines that the termination is authorized under established policies and is in the public interest. In this case, the State conservationist is to determine the amount of refund.

§ 632.23 Access to land unit and records.

Any authorized NRCS employee or agent is to have the right of access to land under application or contract and the right to examine any program records to ascertain the accuracy of any representations made in the application or contract. This includes the right to furnish technical assistance and to inspect work done under the contract.

Subpart D—Cost-Share Procedures

§ 632.30 Applicability.

This subpart contains procedures for making cost-share payments to a land user when land use and conservation treatment is applied as specified in § 632.16(a)(1) or (2).

§ 632.31 Cost-share payment.

(a) *Amount of cost-share payment.* Cost-share payments are to be made at rates specified in the contract. The cost-share payment is to be determined by one of the following methods:

(1) Average cost.

(2) Actual cost but not more than the average cost.

(3) Specified maximum cost. If the average cost or the specified maximum cost at the time of starting the installation of a conservation practice or

identifiable unit is less than the cost specified in the contract, payment is to be made at the lower rate. If the cost at the start of installation is higher, payment may be made at the higher rate. A contract modification is necessary if NRCS determines that the higher cost is a significant increase in the total cost-share obligation. If costs are significant, cost-share payment is not to be made until the modification reflecting the increase is approved. If the higher costs are not significant, cost-share payments may be made if funds are available.

(b) *Time of payment.* Cost-share payments are to be made to the land user after a practice or an identifiable unit has been satisfactorily applied. The land user is to submit claims for payment to the district conservationist no later than September 30 of the year after application. Late claims require approval of the State conservationist before payment can be made. A claim is to show the proportion of each land user's contribution to the applied practice or identifiable unit.

(c) *Approval.* The district conservationist must certify that a practice or identifiable unit has been satisfactorily applied before NRCS can make cost-share payments.

(d) *Ineligible claim.* A land user is not eligible to receive cost-share payments for a practice or an identifiable unit that was not carried out under program requirements.

(e) *Authorization for payment.* (1) Materials or services needed to carry out contracts are to be obtained by land users. Contracts may provide for part or all of the cost-share payment for a practice or identifiable unit to be made directly to suppliers of materials or services. The materials or services must be delivered or performed before payment is made.

(2) The contracting officer is to authorize payment for materials or services not exceeding:

(i) The cost share of the material or service used, or

(ii) The total cost share of the practices or identifiable unit if requested by the land user.

(3) The land user who purchases materials or services to carry out a contract is responsible for them until the district conservationist determines that the material or service was used for the intended purpose. If a material or service cost-shared by NRCS is used for a purpose other than to carry out the contract, the land user is indebted to the United States for the cost of the misused material or service. This indebtedness is to be repaid to NRCS as a refund or withheld from cost-share payments otherwise due the land user under the contract.

(4) NRCS has the right to inspect materials or services and to take samples for testing. Inspections by NRCS will not be necessary if NRCS considers State inspection regulations adequate.

(5) Materials or services must meet the quality standards as specified. NRCS may make exceptions for materials or services that do not meet the standards only if they will satisfactorily serve the intended purpose. NRCS is to deduct from the cost-share payment the difference between the price of the materials or services specified and the actual value of the different materials or services.

(f) *Division of cost-share payments.* Federal cost-share payments made directly to suppliers of materials or services are credited to the land user who was issued the authorization. The remainder of the cost share is credited to the land user who carried out the remainder of the practice or identifiable unit. If more than one land user contributed to carrying out a practice or identifiable unit, the cost-share payment is to be divided proportionately according to the contribution made by each of the land users. Furnishing a landright or water right is not a contribution for cost-share payment purposes.

(g) *Other aid.* Non-Federal public entities may furnish all or part of the land user's portion of the cost of applying a practice or identifiable unit with no reduction in the Federal cost share.

(h) *Assignments and claims.* Land users may not assign cost-share payments except as provided under the authority of 31 U.S.C. 203, as amended by 41 U.S.C. 15. Federal cost-share payments due any land user are not subject to claims for advances except as provided in this section.

Subpart E—Appeals and Violations

§ 632.40 Appeals.

Land users may appeal decisions under this part in accordance with part 614 of this title.

[60 FR 67316, Dec. 29, 1995]

§ 632.41 Violations.

(a) *Actions causing violation.* The following actions constitute violation of a contract by a land user:

(1) Knowingly or negligently damaging or causing conservation treatment to be impaired.

(2) Adopting land use or treatment that tends to defeat the program purposes during the period of the contract.

(3) Failing to comply with the terms of the contract.

(4) Filing a false claim.

(5) Misusing an authorization.

(b) *Effect of violation*—(1) *Contract to be terminated.* (i) By signing a contract, the land user agrees to forfeit all rights to further cost-share payments under a contract and to refund cost-share payments received not to exceed the difference between the estimated value of the land at time of entering into the contract and the value at time of termination, if the contracting officer, with approval of the State conservationist, determines that:

(A) There was a violation of the contract during the time the land user had control of the land, and

(B) The violation was of a nature as to warrant termination of the contract.

(ii) The land user is to be obligated to refund cost-share payments and cost shares paid under authorizations not to exceed the difference between the estimated value of the land at time of entering into the contract and the value at time of termination.

(2) *Contract not terminated.* (i) By signing a contract, the land user agrees to refund cost-share payments received under the contract or to accept payment adjustment if the contracting officer, with the approval of the State conservationist, determines that:

(A) There was a violation of the contract during the time the land user had control of the land, and

(B) The nature of the violation does not warrant termination of the contract.

(ii) Payment adjustments may include decreasing the rate of a cost share, deleting a cost-share commitment from the contract, or withholding cost-share payments earned but not paid. The land user who signs the contract may be obligated to refund cost-share payments and cost shares paid under authorizations.

§ 632.42 Violation procedures.

(a) *Scope.* This section prescribes the regulations dealing with contract violations. The Chief reserves the right to revise or supplement any of the provisions of this section at any time if the action does not adversely affect the land user, or if the land user has been officially notified before this action is taken. No cost-share payment shall be made pending the decision on whether a contract violation has occurred.

(b) *Determination by contracting officer.* On notification that a contract violation may have occurred, the contracting officer is to:

(1) Determine, with the approval of the State conservationist, that a violation did not occur or that the violation was of such a nature that no penalty of forfeiture, refund, or payment adjustment is necessary. No notice is issued to the land user, and no further action is to be taken; or

(2) Determine that a violation did occur, but the land user agrees to accept the penalty. If the land user agrees in writing to accept a penalty of forfeiture, refund, payment adjustment or termination, no further action is to be taken. The land user's agreement to accept the penalty must be approved by the contracting officer and State conservationist.

(c) *Notice of possible violation.* (1) When the State conservationist is notified that a contract violation may have occurred that may warrant a penalty of forfeiture, refund, payment adjustment, or termination, he is to notify, in writing, each land user who signed the agreement of the alleged violation. This notice may be personally delivered or sent by certified or registered mail. A land user is considered to have

received the notice at the time of personal receipt acknowledged in writing, at the time of the delivery of a certified or registered letter, or at the time of the return of a certified or registered letter where delivery was refused.

(2) The notice setting forth the nature of the alleged violation is to give the land user an opportunity to appear at a hearing before a hearing officer designated by the State conservationist. The land user's request for a hearing is to be submitted in writing and must be received in the NRCS field office within 30 days after receipt of the notice. The land user is to be notified in writing by the hearing officer of the time, date, and place for the hearing. The land user is to have no right to a hearing if he does not file a written request for a hearing, or if he or his representative does not appear at the appointed time, unless the hearing officer, at his discretion, permits an appearance. A request for a hearing filed by a land user is considered to be a request by all land users who signed the contract.

(d) *Hearing.* A public hearing is to be conducted to obtain the facts about the alleged violation. The hearing officer is to limit the hearing to relevant facts and evidence and is not to be bound by the strict rules of evidence as required in courts of law. Witnesses may be sworn in at the discretion of the hearing officer.

(1) The land user or his representative is to be given full opportunity to present oral or documentary evidence about the alleged violation. Likewise, the United States may submit statements and evidence. Individuals not otherwise represented at the hearing may be permitted, at the discretion of the hearing officer, to give information of evidence. The hearing officer, at his discretion, may permit witnesses to be cross-examined.

(2) The hearing officer is to make a record of the hearing so that the testimony can be summarized. A summary of the testimony may be made if both the land user and the State conservationist agree. A transcript of the hearing is to be made if requested by either the State conservationist or the land user within 10 days of the hearing. If a transcript is requested by the land user, the land user may be assessed the cost of a copy of the transcript.

(3) The hearing officer is to close the hearing after a reasonable period of time if the land user or his representative is not present at the scheduled time. The hearing officer may, at his discretion, accept information and evidence submitted by others present for the hearing.

(4) The hearing officer is to furnish the State conservationist with a written report setting forth his findings, conclusions, and recommendations. The report is to include the summary of testimony or transcript made of the hearing and any other information that would aid the State conservationist in reaching his decision.

(e) *Decision by State conservationist.* The State conservationist is to make a decision after considering the hearing officer's report, including recommendations of the conservation district board if any, and any other information available to him, including, if applicable, the amount of the forfeiture, refund, or payment adjustment. The decision is to state whether the violation is of such a nature as to warrant termination of the contract. The State conservationist is to notify, in writing, each land user who signed the contract of his decision. The State conservationist may authorize or require the reopening of any hearing before a hearing officer for any reason at any time before his decision.

(f) *Appeal to Chief.* Any land user affected by a decision of the State conservationist has the right of appeal to the Chief. The appeal and any briefs or statements must be received in the Office of the Chief within 30 days after the land user has received notice of the State conservationist's decision. The State conservationist is to file a brief or statement in the Office of the Chief within 20 days after the land user's brief or statement is received there. The appeal is to be limited to the records and the issues made before the State conservationist. The Chief's decision is final. The decision is to be determined by the record before him and the issues presented in the appeal, and the land user is to be notified in writing.

(1) If the decision provides for termination of the contract, it is to state that the contract is terminated, that all rights to further cost-share payments under the contract are forfeited, and that cost-share payments received under the contract are to be refunded, but the refund is not to exceed the difference between the estimated value of the land at time of entering into the contract and the value at time of termination. The decision is to state the amount of refund and method of payment.

(2) If the decision does not provide for termination of the contract, the land user may be required to make a refund of cost-share payments or to accept payment adjustments. The decision is to state the amount of refunds of cost-share payments or payment adjustments. In determining amounts of refund or payment adjustments, the following are to be considered:

(i) The extent of the violation.

(ii) Whether the violation was deliberate or the result of negligence or was caused by circumstances beyond the control of the land user.

(iii) The effect on the program if no refund or payment adjustment is required.

(iv) The extent to which the land user benefited by the violation.

(v) The effect of the violation on the contract as a whole.

(vi) Other considerations including the appropriateness and reasonableness of the refund or payment adjustment.

[43 FR 44749, Sept. 28, 1978; 45 FR 65181, Oct. 2, 1980]

Subpart F—Environment

§ 632.50 Environmental evaluation.

(a) Environmental evaluation is an integral part of planning used by NRCS in developing each reclamation plan under this program. Planning includes site inventory and analysis, evaluation of reasonable alternatives, and identification of significant environmental impacts. Major points in planning when NRCS or the land user can make decisions concerning further action are:

(1) After an evaluation of the application for program assistance to verify eligibility, land user objectives, and priorities for funding.

(2) After a site-specific inventory and analysis to evaluate feasible treatment alternatives, costs, and environmental impacts.

(3) After development of an acceptable reclamation plan as a basis for contract.

(4) Before the signing of a mutually acceptable contract for financial cost-share assistance.

(b) The scope and complexity of the assessment is to be consistent with the scope and complexity of the proposed reclamation.

(c) An interdisciplinary team, consisting of NRCS and/or other cooperating agency personnel as needed, is used in making the assessment.

(d) The Responsible Federal Official (RFO) is to use the environmental evaluation to make a decision concerning the need to prepare an environmental impact statement (EIS) in accordance with § 632.52.

[43 FR 44749, Sept. 28, 1978; 45 FR 65181, Oct. 2, 1980]

§ 632.51 Accord with environmental laws and orders.

(a) A final program EIS is available in compliance with section 102(2)(c) of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA). This statement discloses the cumulative program impacts that significantly affect the quality of the human environment.

(b) The program is to be conducted in accordance with other laws and Executive orders concerning environmental protection.

(c) Channelization of streams is prohibited under this program. Channelization as used herein means the overall widening, deepening, realining, or constructing a nonvegetative protective lining over all or part of the perimeter of a perennial stream channel as described in NRCS Channel Modification Guidelines, Part B, Items 4, 5, 6, and 7, as published in the FEDERAL REGISTER on March 1, 1978 (43 FR 8278).

§ 632.52 Identifying typical classes of action.

(a) The RFO will analyze the environmental assessment of the proposed action to determine which of the following classes of action applies. This determination will be recorded and will be available to the public on request.

(1) *Actions not requiring a site-specific EIS.* All proposed actions and their impacts that are determined to be adequately discussed in the program EIS or determined not to be major Federal actions will not require a site-specific EIS. However, if the assessment reveals that these proposed actions will have significant adverse effects on the quality of the human environment, the RFO will:

(i) Modify the action to eliminate or mitigate the significant adverse impacts, or

(ii) Withdraw further Federal assistance if significant adverse impacts cannot be eliminated or mitigated.

(2) *Actions requiring a site-specific EIS.* A site-specific EIS is required for proposed actions if their impacts are not adequately discussed in the program EIS, and the proposal is determined to be a major Federal action significantly affecting the quality of the human environment in accordance with §650.7(b) of this chapter. When a decision is made to prepare an EIS, a Notice of Intent will be published in the FEDERAL REGISTER. The content and format of the EIS is to be consistent with the format of the program EIS and use scoping and tiering techniques to focus on the significant environmental issues.

(3) *Actions excluded from the EIS requirements.* Those actions taken to prevent loss of life or property under the extreme danger provisions of priority 1 as described in §632.12. These actions are determined by a limited environmental assessment that reasonably identifies the possible loss of life or property.

PART 633—WATER BANK PROGRAM

Sec.

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AUTHORITY: 16 U.S.C. 1301–1311.

SOURCE: 62 FR 48472, Sept. 16, 1997, unless otherwise noted.

§ 633.1 Purpose and scope.

The regulations in this part set forth the policies, procedures, and requirements for the Water Bank Program (WBP) as administered by the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) for program implementation.

§ 633.2 Definitions.

The following definitions shall be applicable to this part:

Adjacent land means land on a farm which adjoins designated types 1 through 7 wetlands and is considered essential for the protection of the wetland or for the nesting, breeding, or feeding of migratory waterfowl. Adjacent land need not be contiguous to the land designated as wetland, but cannot be located more than one quarter of a mile away.

Agreement means the document that specifies the obligations and rights of any person who has been accepted for participation in the WBP.

Annual payment means the consideration paid to a participant each year for entering an agreement with the NRCS under the WBP.

Chief means the Chief of the Natural Resources Conservation Service or the person delegated authority to act for the Chief.

Conservation District is a subdivision of a State government organized pursuant to applicable State law to promote and undertake actions for the conservation of soil, water, and other natural resources.

Conservation plan means a written record of the land user's decision on the use and management of the wetland and adjacent areas covered by the agreement.

Cost-share payment means the payment made by the NRCS to achieve the protection of the wetland functions and values of the agreement area in accordance with the conservation plan.

Landowner means a person or persons having legal ownership of farmland, including those who may be buying farmland under a purchase agreement. Landowner may include all forms of collective ownership including joint tenants, tenants in common, and life tenants and remaindermen in a farm property.

Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) is an agency of the United States Department of Agriculture, formerly called the Soil Conservation Service.

Operator means the person who is in general control of the farming operations on the farm during the crop year.

Person means one or more individuals, partnerships, associations, corporations, estates or trusts, or other business enterprises or other legal entities and, whenever applicable, a State, a political subdivision of a State, or any agency thereof.

Practice means a measure necessary or desirable to accomplish the desired program objectives.

State Technical Committee means a committee established by the Secretary of the United States Department of Agriculture in a State pursuant to 16 U.S.C. 3861. The State Conservationist will be the chairperson of the State Technical Committee.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service is an agency of the United States Department of the Interior.

Wetlands mean the inland fresh areas defined under 16 U.S.C. 1302 and described as types 1 through 7 in Circular 39, Wetlands of the United States, as published by the United States Department of the Interior.

Wetlands functions and values mean the hydrological and biological characteristics of wetlands and the social worth placed upon these characteristics, including:

(1) Habitat for migratory birds and other wildlife, in particular at risk species;

(2) Protection and improvement of water quality;

(3) Attenuation of water flows due to flooding;

(4) The recharge of ground water;

(5) Protection and enhancement of open space and aesthetic quality;

(6) Protection of flora and fauna which contributes to the Nation's natural heritage; and

(7) Contribution to educational and scientific scholarship.

WBP means the Water Bank Program.

§ 633.3 Administration.

(a) The regulations in this part will be administered under the general supervision and direction of the Chief.

(b) As determined by the Chief and the Administrator of the Farm Service Agency, the NRCS will seek the agreement of the Farm Service Agency in establishing policies, priorities, and guidelines related to the implementation of this part.

(c) The State Conservationist will consultation with the State Technical Committee, on program administration and related policy matters. No determination by the State Technical Committee shall compel the NRCS to take any action which the NRCS determines will not serve the purposes of the program established by this part.

(d) The NRCS may enter into cooperative agreements with Federal or State agencies and with private conservation organizations to assist the NRCS with educational efforts, agreement management and monitoring, program implementation assistance, and to assure a solid technical foundation for the program.

(e) The NRCS shall consult with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service in the implementation of the program and in establishing program policies.

(f) The Chief may allocate funds for such purposes related to special pilot programs for wetland management and monitoring, emergencies, cooperative agreements with other Federal or State agencies for program implementation, coordination of enrollment

across State boundaries, or for other goals of the WBP found in this part.

§ 633.4 Program requirements.

(a) *General.* Under the WBP, the NRCS will enter 10-year agreements with eligible persons who voluntarily cooperate in the protection of wetlands and associated lands. To participate in WBP, a person will agree to the implementation of a conservation plan, the effect of which is to protect, enhance, maintain, and manage the hydrologic conditions of inundation or saturation of the soil, native vegetation, and natural topography of eligible lands. The NRCS may provide cost-share assistance for the activities that promote the protection of wetland functions and values. Specific protection actions may be undertaken by the participant or other NRCS designee.

(b) *Participant eligibility.* To be eligible to participate in the WBP, a person must:

(1) Be the landowner of eligible land for which enrollment is sought; or

(2) Have possession of the land by written lease over all designated acreage in the agreement for at least two years preceding the date of the agreement and will have possession over the all designated acreage for the agreement period.

(c) *Eligible land.* (1) The NRCS shall determine whether land is eligible for enrollment and whether, once found eligible, the lands may be included in the program based on the likelihood of successful protection of wetland functions and values when considering the cost of entering the agreement and protection costs. Land placed under an agreement shall be specifically identified and designated for the period of the agreement.

(2) The following land is eligible for enrollment in the WBP:

(i) Privately owned inland fresh wetland areas of types 1 through 7.

(ii) Privately owned inland fresh wetland areas of types 1 through 7 which are under a drainage easement with the U.S. Department of the Interior or with a State government which permits agricultural use; or

(iii) Other privately owned land which is adjacent to or within one quarter mile of designated types 1 through 7 wetlands and which is determined by the State Conservationist to be essential for the nesting, breeding, or feeding of migratory waterfowl, or for the protection of wetland.

(d) *Ineligible land.* The following land is not eligible for enrollment in the WBP:

(1) Converted wetlands if the conversion was in violation of 16 U.S.C. 3821 et seq.;

(2) Lands owned by an agency of the United States;

(3) Land which is set aside or diverted under any other program administered by the Department of Agriculture;

(4) Land which is harvested in the first year of the agreement period prior to being designated, except for land on which timber is harvested in accordance with a Forest Management Plan which is included in the conservation plan and is approved by the State forester or equivalent State official;

(5) Lands where implementation of agreement practices would be futile due to on-site or off-site conditions; and

(6) Land on which the ownership has changed during the 2-year period preceding the first year of the agreement period unless:

(i) The new ownership was acquired by will or succession as a result of the death of the previous owner,

(ii) The land was acquired by the owner or operator to replace eligible land from which he was displaced because of its acquisition by any Federal, State, or other agency having the right of eminent domain, or

(iii) The new owner operated the land to be designated for as long as 2 years preceding the first year of the agreement and has control of such land for the agreement period.

§ 633.5 Application procedures.

(a) Application for participation. To apply for enrollment, a person must submit an application for participation in the WBP.

(b) Preliminary agency actions. The NRCS must certify that the designated acreage that would be placed under an agreement constitutes a viable wetland unit, contains sufficient adjacent land

to protect the wetland, and provides essential habitat for the nesting, breeding or feeding of migratory waterfowl.

(c) Where funds allocated to the State do not permit accepting all requests which are filed, the State Conservationist, in consultation with the State Technical Committee, may establish ranking criteria and limit the approval of requests for agreements in accordance with the ranking scheme. Any ranking scheme shall consider estimated costs of the agreement, costs of protection, availability of matching funds, significance of wetland functions and values, and estimated success of protection measures.

(d) The NRCS may place higher priority on certain geographic regions of the State where the protection of wetlands may better achieve NRCS State and regional goals and objectives.

(e) Notwithstanding any limitation of this part, the State Conservationist may enroll eligible lands at any time in order to encompass total wetland areas subject to multiple ownership or otherwise to achieve program objectives. Similarly, the State Conservationist may, at any time, exclude otherwise eligible lands if the participation of the adjacent landowners is essential to the successful protection of the wetlands and those adjacent landowners are unwilling to participate.

§ 633.6 Program participation requirements.

(a) *WBP Agreement.* An agreement shall be executed for each participating farm. The agreement shall be signed by the owner of the designated acreage and any other person who, as landlord, tenant, or share cropper, will share in the payment or has an interest in the designated acreage. There may be more than one agreement for a farm.

(b) *Agreement period.* The agreement period shall:

(1) Be for a term of 10 years;

(2) Become effective on January 1 of the year in which the agreement is approved except that the agreement shall become effective on January 1 of the next succeeding year in cases where, at the time the agreement is approved, the NRCS determines that the agreement signers will be unable to comply with the provisions of paragraph (c) of this section in the year in which such agreement is approved.

(c) *Agreement terms and conditions.* The acreage designated under an agreement shall:

(1) Be maintained for the agreement period in a manner which will preserve, restore, or improve the wetland character of the land;

(2) Not be drained, burned, filled, or otherwise used in a manner which would destroy the wetland character of the acreage, except that the provisions of this paragraph shall not prohibit the carrying out of management practices which are specified in a conservation plan for the farm;

(3) Not be used as a dumping area for draining other wetlands, except where the State Conservationist determines that such use is consistent with the sound management of wetlands and is specified in the conservation plan;

(4) Not be used as a source of irrigation water;

(5) Not be used for the harvesting of a crop;

(6) Not be hayed except for during periods of severe drought and only under conditions prescribed by the State Conservationist in consultation with the Secretary of the Interior or his designee; and

(7) Not be grazed, except as may be specified in the conservation plan.

§ 633.7 Annual payments.

(a) Person on the farm having an interest in the designated acreage, including tenants and sharecroppers, shall be eligible for an annual payment in the manner agreed upon by them as representing their respective contributions to compliance with the agreement. The State Conservationist shall not approve an agreement if it is determined that the proposed division of payment is not fair and equitable.

(b) The annual per acre payment rates for wetlands and for adjacent land shall be determined for each county by the State Conservationist, based on recommendations of the State Technical Committee.

(c) Maximum payments. In order to ensure that limited program funds are expended to maximize program benefits, the State Conservationist, in consultation with the State Technical

Committee, may establish uniform maximum annual payment limits for agreements within a State or for geographic areas within a State.

(d) Preliminary estimates of annual payments. Upon request prior to filing an application for enrollment, a person may be apprised of the maximum annual payment rates.

(e) Adjustment of annual rates.

(1) The State Conservationist, in consultation with the State Technical Committee, shall reexamine the payment rates with respect to each agreement at the beginning of the fifth year of any ten-year initial or renewal period and before the renewal expires.

(2) An adjustment in the payment rates shall be made for any initial or renewal period taking into consideration the current land rental rates and crop values in the area. No adjustment shall be made in a payment rate which will result in a reduction of an annual payment rate from the rate which is specified in the initial or renewal agreement.

(3) The rate or rates of annual payments may be increased if the program participant permits access by the general public to the designated acreage for hunting, trapping, fishing, and hiking, subject to applicable State and Federal regulations.

§ 633.8 Cost-share payments.

(a) In addition to annual payments, the NRCS may share the cost with program participants of protecting the wetland functions and values of the enrolled land as provided in the conservation plan. The NRCS may pay up to 75 percent of such costs.

(b) Cost-share payments may be made only upon a determination by the NRCS that an eligible practice or an identifiable unit of the practice has been established in compliance with appropriate standards and specifications. Identified practices may be implemented by the program participant or other designee.

(c) A program participant may seek additional cost-share assistance from other public or private organizations as long as the activities funded are in compliance with this part. In no event shall the program participant receive an amount which exceeds 100 percent of the total actual cost of the practices.

§ 633.9 Conservation plan.

(a) The program participant, with assistance from NRCS and in consultation with the Conservation District, shall prepare a conservation plan for the acreage designated under an agreement.

(b) The conservation plan is the basis for the agreement and is incorporated therein. It includes a schedule of conservation treatment and management required to protect and to maintain the wetland and adjacent land as a functional wetland unit for the life of the agreement.

(c) Conservation treatment and management of the vegetation for wetland protection, wildlife habitat, or other authorized objectives are consistent with the program objectives and priorities.

§ 633.10 Modifications.

The NRCS may approve modifications to the agreement or associated conservation plan after consultation with the Conservation District. Any modification must meet WBP program objectives, and must be in compliance with this part.

§ 633.11 Transfer of interest in an agreement.

(a) If the ownership or operation of a farm changes in such a manner that the agreement no longer contains the signatures of the persons required by § 633.6(a) to sign the agreement, the agreement shall be modified to reflect the new interested persons and new divisions of payments.

(b) If such persons are not willing to become parties to the modified agreement or for any other reason a modified agreement is not executed, the agreement shall be terminated and all unearned payments shall be forfeited or refunded.

(c) The annual payment for the year in which the change of ownership or operation occurs shall not be considered to have been earned unless the designated acreage is continued in the program and there is compliance with the agreement for the full agreement year.

(d) The signatories to the agreement prior to the change of ownership or operation shall be jointly and severally responsible for refunding the unearned payments previously made.

§ 633.12 Termination of agreements.

(a) The State Conservationist may, by mutual agreement with the parties to the agreement, consent to the termination of the agreement where:

(1) The parties to the agreement are unable to comply with the terms of the agreement as the result of conditions beyond their control;

(2) Compliance with the terms of the agreement would work a severe hardship on the parties to the agreement; or

(3) Termination of the agreement would be in the public interest.

(b) If an agreement is terminated in accordance with the provisions of this section, the annual payment for the year in which the agreement is terminated shall not be considered to have been earned unless there is compliance with the terms and conditions of the agreement for the entire calendar year.

§ 633.13 Violations and remedies.

(a) In the event of a violation of an agreement or any associated conservation plan, the parties to the agreement shall be given reasonable notice and an opportunity to voluntarily correct the violation within 30 days of the date of the notice, or such additional time as the State Conservationist may allow.

(b) In addition to any and all legal and equitable remedies as may be available to the NRCS under applicable law, the NRCS may withhold any annual or cost-share payments owing to the parties of the agreement at any time there is a material breach of the agreement or any conservation plan. Such withheld funds may be used to offset costs incurred by the NRCS in any remedial actions or retained as damages pursuant to court order or settlement agreement.

(c) The NRCS shall be entitled to recover any and all administrative and legal costs, including attorney's fees or expenses, associated with any enforcement or remedial action.

§ 633.14 Debt collection.

Any debts arising under this program are governed with respect to their collection by the Federal Claims Collection Act of 1966 (31 U.S.C. 3701) and the regulations found in 4 CFR chapter II.

§ 633.15 Payments not subject to claims.

(a) Any payments due any person shall be determined and allowed without regard to State land and without regard to any claim or lien against any crop, or proceeds thereof, which may be asserted by any creditor, except as provided in paragraph (b) of this section.

(b) The regulations governing setoffs and withholdings, in part 13 of this title, as amended, shall be applicable to this program.

§ 633.16 Assignments.

Any person entitled to any cash payment under this program may assign the right to receive such cash payments, in whole or in part.

§ 633.17 Appeals.

(a) Any person may obtain reconsideration and review of determinations affecting participation in this program in accordance with part 614 of this chapter.

(b) Before a person may seek judicial review of any action taken under this part, the person must exhaust all administrative appeal procedures set forth in paragraph (a) of this section, and for purposes of judicial review, no decision shall be a final agency action except a decision of the Chief of NRCS under these procedures.

§ 633.18 Scheme and device.

(a) If it is determined by the NRCS that a person has employed a scheme or device to defeat the purposes of this part, any part of any program payment otherwise due or paid such person during the applicable period may be withheld or be required to be refunded with interest thereon, as determined appropriate by the NRCS.

(b) A scheme or device includes, but is not limited to, coercion, fraud, misrepresentation, depriving any other person of an annual payment or payments for cost-share practices for the

purpose of obtaining a payment to which a person would otherwise not be entitled.

(c) A program participant who succeeds to the responsibilities under this part shall report in writing to the NRCS any interest of any kind in enrolled land that is held by a predecessor or any lender. A failure of full disclosure will be considered a scheme or device under this section.

PART 634—RURAL CLEAN WATER PROGRAM

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AUTHORITY: Sec. 35, Pub. L. 95–217, 91 Stat. 1579 (33 U.S.C. 1288).

SOURCE: 43 FR 50855, Nov. 1, 1978, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart A—General

§ 634.1 Purpose and scope.

(a) The purpose of this part is for the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), with the concurrence of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), to set forth regulations to carry out a Rural Clean Water Program (RCWP) under section 35, Pub. L. 95–217; 91 Stat. 1579; 33 U.S.C. 1288.

(b) The Rural Clean Water Program provides financial and technical assistance to private landowners and operators (participants) having control of rural land. The assistance is provided through long-term contracts (5 to 10 years) to install best management practices (BMP's) in project areas which have critical water quality problems resulting from agricultural activities. The proposed project area must be within a high priority area in an approved agricultural portion of a 208 water quality management plan. Participation in RCWP is voluntary.

(c) The program is a new USDA program and an extension of existing water-quality management programs of EPA.

§ 634.2 Objective.

The RCWP is designed to reduce agricultural nonpoint source pollutants to improve water quality in rural areas to meet water quality standards or water quality goals. The objective is to be achieved in the most cost-effective manner possible in keeping with the provision of adequate supplies of food and fiber and a quality environment.

§ 634.3 Administration.

At the national level, the Secretary of Agriculture, with the concurrence of the Administrator, EPA, administers RCWP. The Secretary of Agiculture has delegated responsibility for administration of the program (43 FR 8252) to the Administrator, Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS). NRCS will be assisted by other USDA agencies in accordance with existing authorities.

(a) A National Rural Clean Water Coordinating Committee (NRCWCC), chaired by the Administrator, NRCS, is to assist in carrying out the Rural Clean Water Program.

(b) At the State level, a State Rural Clean Water Coordinating Committee (SRCWCC) is to assist the State Conservationist, NRCS, in administering the program. The State Conservationist will chair the SRCWCC.

(c) To assure coordination at the project level, a local Rural Clean Water Coordinating Committee is to be established at the time the application is developed. An existing local committee may be used, where practicable, to perform the functions of this committee.

(d) The Administrator, NRCS, through the State Conservationists, NRCS, is to enter into agreements, where practicable, with soil conservation districts, State soil and water conservation agencies, or State water quality agencies to administer all or part of the program for a project area. That portion of program administration to be conducted by these agencies will be defined in the project application and grant agreement. Where this is not practicable, USDA will administer the program in a project area. In those instances where USDA retains administration of the program in a project area, NRCS will enter into agreements for the transfer of funds to the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service (ASCS) for the administration of part of the program.

§ 634.4 Responsibilities.

(a) *Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) will—*

(1) Approve 208 water quality management plans,

(2) Participate in the National and State Rural Clean Water Coordinating Committees,

(3) Review and concur in project applications approved for funding in accordance with § 634.14,

(4) Advise the Secretary of Agriculture of practices which tend to defeat the purposes of contracts with rural landowners or operators in accordance with section 208(j)(1)(iv) of the act,

(5) Assist USDA in evaluating the effectiveness of the program in improving water quality, and

(6) Concur in the selection of project areas and the criteria for comprehensive, joint USDA–EPA water quality monitoring, evaluation, and analysis in accordance with § 634.50.

(b) *U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) will—*

(1) With the concurrence of EPA, administer a program to enter into contracts to install and maintain best management practices to control agricultural nonpoint source pollution for improved water quality,

(2) Act through NRCS and such other USDA agencies as the Secretary may designate,

(3) Provide technical assistance and share the cost of carrying out best management practices that are set forth in the contracts,

(4) Where practicable, enter into agreements with soil conservation districts, State soil and water conservation agencies, or State water quality agencies to administer all or part of the program for a project area,

(5) Administer the program where it is not practicable for soil conservation districts, State soil and water conservation agencies, or State water quality agencies to administer all or part of the program for a project area,

(6) Together with local soil conservation districts, determine the priorities for assistance to individual participants to assure that the most critical water quality problems are addressed,

(7) Assist in evaluating the overall effectiveness of the program in improving water quality, and

(8) Within the framework of the 208 planning process, make additional investigations or plans, where necessary, to supplement information contained in the approved agricultural portion of 208 water quality management plans for the purpose of selecting among projects to be funded.

(c) *Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) will—*

(1) Provide RCWP leadership,

(2) Retain major technical responsibility for RCWP, and provide leadership to assure the adequacy of standards and specifications for use by all administering agencies,

(3) Manage budgeting, accounting, and reporting,

(4) Chair NRCWCC and assure that RCWP applications are distributed to the NRCWCC, including EPA, for review,

(5) For the Secretary of Agriculture, with the concurrence of the Administrator, EPA, approve RCWP projects for funding,

(6) For the Secretary of Agriculture, select and enter into agreements with either soil conservation districts, State soil and water conservation agencies, or State water quality agencies, where practicable, to adminster all or part of the program,

(7) Enter into fund transfer agreements to transfer funds to ASCS in those instances where the administration of contracts is retained by USDA,

(8) Enter into agreements with other USDA agencies, as appropriate, for support which they are to provide,

(9) Chair SRCWCC,

(10) For the Secretary of Agriculture, in coordination with NRCWCC, determine the maximum Federal contribution to the total cost of the project,

(11) Provide technical assistance through soil conservation districts or arrange for other Federal, State, local agencies, or private individuals or firms to provide technical assistance as appropriate,

(12) Provide technical assistance to soil conservation districts and County Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation (ASC) Committees to assist them in determining priorities of assistance among individual participants,

(13) Develop appropriate technical and administrative training programs,

(14) Provide leadership for USDA for comprehensive joint USDA–EPA water quality monitoring, evaluation, and analysis in selected project areas,

(15) Provide leadership for USDA in evaluating the effectiveness of the program in improving water quality,

(16) Carry out the function of soil conservation districts for approving water quality plans where no soil conservation district exists, and

(17) Through the State Conservationist, after considering recommendations of the SRCWCC, reach agreement with the Governor on the recommended administering agency to be included in the project application.

(d) *The Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service (ASCS) will—*

(1) Participate on the National, State, and local coordinating committees.

(2) Provide guidance to State and County ASC Committees and coordinate the Agricultural Conservation Program (ACP) and the Forestry Incentives Program (FIP) with RCWP,

(3) Where the administration of contracts is retained by USDA, enter into agreements with NRCS for the transfer of funds to be allocated to County ASC Committees,

(4) Consolidate reports of the annual cost-share disbursements made by the State ASC Committee, and report these disbursements to NRCS,

(5) Furnish data on land use, crop history, and cost-shared conservation measures,

(6) Review plans and contracts to assure coordination with other farm programs, and

(e) *The Forest Service (FS) will—*

(1) Retain technical responsibility for forestry,

(2) Provide technical assistance through the State forestry agency (State Forester as appropriate) for planning, applying, and maintaining forestry best management practices, and

(3) Participate on the National, and as appropriate, State, and local coordinating committees.

(f) *The Science and Education Administration (SEA) will—*

(1) Develop, implement, and coordinate educational programs for agricultural nonpoint source water pollution control,

(2) Participate on the National, and as appropriate, State, and local coordinating committees, and

(3) Provide technical assistance for appropriate BMP's.

(g) *The Economics, Statistics, and Cooperatives Service (ESCS) will:*

(1) Participate on the National coordinating committee and, as appropriate, particpate in State, and local coordinating committee activities,

(2) Assist in the economic evaluation of best management practices and RCWP projects,

(3) Make data available from existing and planned ESCS surveys relating to water quality and related matters,

(4) Assist in RCWP evaluation by making available the ESCS land and water resource economic modeling systems, and

(5) Conduct socioeconomic research, within ESCS authorities and funds, on relevant policy and program issues pertinent to RCWP.

(h) *The Farmers Home Administration (FmHA) will—*

(1) Participate on the National, and as appropriate, State and local coordinating committees, and

(2) Provide assistance and coordinate their farm loan and grant programs with RCWP.

(i) The NRCWCC is chaired by the Administrator, NRCS. Other members of the National Committee are the Administrators of ASCS, FmHA, and ESCS; the Chief of FS; the Director of SEA; and the Assistant Administrator for Water and Waste Management, EPA. Non-Federal agencies such as conservation districts, State soil and water conservation agencies, State water quality agencies, and other organizations are invited to attend as observers. The duties of the Committee are to:

(1) Coordinate individual agency programs with the Rural Clean Water Program,

(2) Recommend to the Administrator, NRCS, the project applications to be funded,

(3) Advise the Administrator, NRCS, on the maximum Federal contribution to the total cost of the project,

(4) Assist the Administrator, NRCS, in mediating agency differences at the State level,

(5) Periodically advise the Secretary and Assistant Secretary for Conservation, Research and Education of program and policy issues, and

(6) Recommend project areas and criteria for comprehensive, joint USDA/EPA water quality monitoring, evaluation, and analyses.

(j) The SRCWCC is chaired by the State Conservationist, NRCS. Other members of the State committee are the State 208 water quality agency, a designated representative of the areawide agencies, the State soil and water conservation agency, a designated representative of soil and water conservation districts, other State and local agencies or individuals as the Governor deems appropriate, and representatives of the agency members of the NRCWCC. The duties of the committee are to insure that a process exists:

(1) To consult with the Governor or his designee on the Governor's determination of priority project areas,

(2) To assure coordination of activities at the project level by assisting in determining the composition and responsibilities of the local rural clean water coordinating committee,

(3) To prepare the RCWP applications for the Governor to submit to the State Conservationist, NRCS, based on priorities established by the Governor,

(4) To incorporate adequate public participation, including public meeting(s), and appropriate environmental assessment in the preparation of RCWP applications,

(5) To monitor and evaluate the RCWP in the State and to assist USDA and EPA in their comprehensive, joint water quality monitoring and evaluation of selected project areas in accordance with § 634.50,

(6) To develop procedures for coordination between conservation districts and county ASC committees and between RCWP and other water quality programs at the local level,

(7) To assist the State Conservationist, NRCS, in mediating agency differences at the local level,

(8) To initiate a written agreement setting forth any or all of the above activities when the Governor and the Secretary of Agriculture or his designee deem it appropriate, and

(9) To make recommendations to the State Conservationist, NRCS, concerning the selection of the administering agency to be included in the project application.

(k) The State soil and water conservation agency will, as appropriate:

(1) Assist in preparing and submitting applications for RCWP,

(2) Administer all or part of the RCWP for a project area,

(3) Carry out the responsibilities of soil conservation districts for determining priority for assistance among

individual participants where no soil conservation district exists, and

(4) Participate on the State and local coordinating committees.

(l) The State 208 water quality agency will, as appropriate:

(1) Assist in preparing and submitting applications for rural clean water projects,

(2) Administer all or part of the RCWP for a project area,

(3) Participate on the State and local coordinating committees, and

(4) Assist in monitoring and evaluating the water quality effectiveness of projects.

(m) The soil conservation district will:

(1) As appropriate, assist in the preparation and submission of applications for rural clean water projects,

(2) As appropriate, administer all or part of the RCWP in a project area.

(3) As appropriate, participate on the local coordinating committees,

(4) Approve participants' water quality plans, and

(5) Together with the county ASC Committee, determine the priority for assistance among individual participants to assure that the most critical water quality problems are addressed.

(n) The county ASC committee will:

(1) Together with the soil conservation district, determine the priorty for assistance among individual participants to assure that the most critical water quality problems are addressed,

(2) Receive applications for assistance for individual participants where USDA retains administration of the program,

(3) Make cost-share payments to individual participants where USDA retains administration of the program, and

(4) As appropriate, participate on the local coordinating committees.

(o) The designated management agency(s) for the agricultural portion of a 208 plan for the project area will:

(1) Assist in preparing and submitting an application for a rural clean water project in an area for which they were designated,

(2) Submit a letter, as part of the project application, certifying that the BMP's proposed for cost sharing are consistent with the BMP's in the approved 208 plan,

(3) Submit a letter, including a schedule, giving assurance that an adequate level of participation in the project will be achieved within 5 years, and

(4) As appropriate, serve as the administering agency.

(p) The administering agency will:

(1) As appropriate, enter into a grant agreement or fund transfer agreement with the Natural Resources Conservation Service for:

(i) Receiving funds from the Natural Resources Conservation Service for administrative costs, cost sharing, and technical assistance, as appropriate, associated with carrying out the project,

(ii) Establishing detailed work schedules in accordance with the approved project application,

(iii) Establishing the maximum amount of administrative costs chargeable to the grant,

(iv) Establishing an adequate financial management system,

(v) Preparing a cost allocation plan,

(vi) Monitoring and reporting performance,

(vii) Reviewing applications for assistance from landowners or operators,

(viii) Certifying availability of funds, and

(ix) Complying with OMB Circular A–102 and other appropriate regulations,

(2) Enter into contracts with participants for the installation and maintenance of BMP's based on water quality plans developed by participants,

(3) Make cost-share payments to participants upon receipt of certification by NRCS,

(4) Issue modifications to participant RCWP contracts,

(5) Develop average cost rates for each practice applicable in the project area.

(6) Sample and inspect materials used in the installation of BMP's,

(7) Establish a contract violations and appeals and collections process,

(8) Provide for public involvement in the implementation of RCWP in a project area, and maintain a mailing list of interested individuals and organizations for informing the public

about the activities contemplated and carried out in the project area, and

(9) Maintain records, provide necessary facilities, personnel, and legal counsel for carrying out these responsibilities.

(q) The Governor of each State will:

(1) In order to qualify for assistance under RCWP:

(i) Establish priorities for RCWP project areas in the State,

(ii) Coordinate the development of RCWP project applications with the SRCWCC and local agencies,

(iii) Submit, in order of priority, RCWP project applications to the Administrator, NRCS, through the State Conservationist, NRCS, and

(iv) Recommend an eligible State or local agency to serve as the administering agency of the project, or request USDA to be the administering agency.

(2) Where appropriate, with the State Conservationist, NRCS, set forth the activities of the SRCWCC in a written agreement,

(3) Assign additional State and local agencies or individuals to membership on the SRCWCC, as appropriate, and

(4) Reach agreement with the State Conservationist, NRCS, in selecting the administering agency.

§ 634.5 Definitions.

(a) *Adequate level of participation.* An adequate level of participation is reached when participants, having control of 75 percent of the identified critical area or source of the pollution problem in the project area, are under contract. Exceptions may be made where the approved agricultural portion of the 208 plan provides data and analyses which indicate that a greater or lesser percentage of the critical area or source treated is needed to attain water quality standards or water quality goals. Fifty (50) percent of the adequate level of participation is to be achieved within 3 years; the remainder within 5 years.

(b) *Administering agency.* A soil conservation district, State soil and water conservation agency, or State water quality agency that enters into an agreement with the State Conservationist, NRCS, to administer assigned responsibilities for RCWP projects; or ASCS, when USDA retains contract administration.

(c) *Administrative cost.* Grant and fund transfer costs, including allowable costs incurred by the Administering agency in contract administration. These costs, indirect and direct, include charges for personnel, travel, materials, and supplies. The costs are limited to a maximum of 5 percent of the Federal share for BMP cost.

(d) *Agreement.* A legal instrument reflecting the relationship between NRCS and the administering agency for performance of RCWP activities.

(e) *Agricultural nonpoint source pollution.* Pollution originating from existing nonpoint sources that are (a) agriculturally related, including runoff from animal waste disposal areas and from land used for livestock and crop production, or (b) silviculturally related pollution.

(f) *Agricultural portion of a 208 plan.* That portion of the 208 plan that deals with agriculture and those silvicultural activities related to farming and ranching enterprises.

(g) *Appeals board.* A group of three or more individuals, including a hearing officer, established by the administering agency with the concurrence of the State conservationist, NRCS, to review asserted contract violations, hear associated appeals, and report its findings, conclusions, decisions, and recommendations in State or locally administered projects.

(h) *Average cost.* The calculated cost, determined by recent actual local costs and current cost estimates, considered necessary for carrying out BMP's or an identifiable unit thereof.

(i) *Best Management Practice (BMP).* A single practice or a system of practices included in the approved RCWP application that reduces or prevents agricultural nonpoint source pollution to improve water quality.

(j) *BMP cost.* The amount of money actually paid or obligated to be paid by the participant for equipment use, materials, and services for carrying out BMP's or an identifiable unit of a BMP. If the participant uses his or her own resources, the cost includes the computed value of his or her own labor, equipment use, and materials.

(k) *Contract.* The legal document, that includes the water-quality plan and is executed by the participant and the administering agency. It details the agreement between parties for carrying out BMP's on the participant's land.

(l) *Cost-share level.* The percentage of the total cost of installing BMP's included in the participant's contract that is paid by the administering agency.

(m) *Critical areas or sources.* Those finite areas or sources of agricultural nonpoint source pollutants identified as having the most significant impact on the quality of the receiving waters.

(n) *Federal Management Circular FMC 74–4.* ''Cost Principles Applicable to Grants and Contracts with State and Local Governments.''

(o) *Financal burden.* The participant's contribution to the total cost of BMP's that would be inequitable or probably prevent participation in RCWP.

(p) *Identifiable unit.* A component of a BMP that can be clearly identified in carrying out BMP's in the water quality plan.

(q) *Letter of Credit—Treasury Regional Disbursing Officer System.* The system whereby the letters of credit are maintained and serviced by Treasury disbursing centers and Treasury regional disbursing officers.

(r) *Management agency.* The Federal, State, interstate, regional, or local agency designated by the Governor to carry out the approved agricultural portion of the 208 water-quality management plan.

(s) *OMB Circular A–34.* ''Instructions on Budget Execution.''

(t) *OMB Circular A–102 (Rev.)* Office of Management and Budget Uniform Administrative Requirements for Grants-in-Aid to State and local governments.

(u) *Offsite benefits.* Those favorable effects of BMP's that occur away from the land of the participant receiving RCWP assistance and accrue to the public as a result of improved water quality.

(v) *Participant.* A landowner or operator who applies for and receives assistance under RCWP.

(w) *Participants water quality plan.* The plan which identifies critical agricultural nonpoint source(s) of water quality problems and sets forth BMP's which contribute to meeting the water quality objectives of the project.

(x) *Privately owned rural land.* Those lands not held by Federal, State, or local governments which include cropland, pastureland, forest land, rangeland, and other associated lands.

(y) *RCWP projects.* The total system of BMP's, institutional arrangements, and technical, cost-sharing, and administrative assistance activities that are authorized in a RCWP project area.

(z) *Standards and specifications.* Requirements that establish the minimum acceptable quality level for planning, designing, installing, and maintaining BMP's.

(aa) *State.* Any of the several States of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

(bb) *Technical assistance cost.* Those direct and indirect costs associated with the preparation and review of participant water quality plans; design, layout and application of BMP's; and investigations associated with monitoring and evaluating progress toward meeting project objectives.

(cc) *Treasury Circular 1075 (Rev.).* Uniform Administrative Requirements for Grants-in-Aid to State and local governments.

Subpart B—Project Authorization and Funding

§634.10 Applicability.

RCWP is applicable in project areas that meet the criteria for eligibility contained in §634.12 and are authorized for funding by the Administrator, NRCS.

§634.11 Availability of funds.

(a) The provisions of the program are subject to the appropriation of funds by Congress to the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

(b) The allocation of funds to the administering agencies is to be made on the basis of the total funds needed to carry out the project.

(c) The obligation of Federal funds for RCWP contracts with participants

is to be made on the basis of the total contract costs.

§ 634.12 Eligible project areas.

(a) Only those project areas which are included in an approved agricultural portion of a 208 water quality management plan, or revised portions thereof, and have identified agricultural nonpoint source water quality problems are eligible for authorization under RCWP. Those critical areas or sources of pollutants significantly contributing to the water quality problems are eligible for financial and technical assistance.

(b) The management agency designated by the Governor under section 208(c)(1) of the Act to implement the agricultural portion of the 208 plan must assure in writing in the project application that there will be an adequate level of participation by land owners or operators with critical areas or sources in a project area.

(c) An RCWP project area is a hydrologically related land area. Exceptions may be made for ease of administration, or to focus on concentrated critical areas. To be designated as an RCWP project area eligible for authorization, the area's water quality problems must be related to agricultural nonpoint source pollutants, including sediment animal waste, irrigation return flows, runoff, or leachate that contain high concentrations of nitrogen, phosphorus, dissolved solids, toxics (pesticides and heavy metals), or high pathogen levels. Generally, the project areas will be less than 200,000 acres.

§ 634.13 Project applications.

(a) The SRCWCC is to assure that a process exists to prepare the RCWP project applications for submission by the Governor in order of priority to the Administrator, NRCS, through the State Conservationst, NRCS. This process must include the opportunity for public participation, especially participation by potential RCWP participants. Applications will be submitted in conformance with OMB Circular A–95.

(b) The preparation and submission of applications are to be based on the priorities established by the Governor and data and information in the approved agricultural portion of the State or areawide 208 water quality management plan.

(c) Applications shall contain the following components. Additional material may be added when, in the judgment of the applicant, it is needed to fully support the application and/or would enhance the probability of project authorization. Information provided under each component shall be in sufficient detail to permit the NRCWCC to evaluate the application using priority criteria in § 634.14.

(1) *Description of the project area,*

(2) *Severity of the water quality problem,*

(3) *Objectives and planned action,*

(4) *Schedule for carrying out the plan, and*

(5) *Estimated cost.* This component is to identify and show the basis for those costs associated with completing the project. The project application shall include an estimate of the total cost of the project, the Federal contribution, and the non-Federal contribution. The Federal contribution shall not exceed 50 percent unless the application, based on offsite benefits and financial burden, show that a higher level is appropriate.

(6) *Estimated water quality benefits and effects.*

(7) *Arrangements for project administration.* This component is to set out the applicant's plan for carrying out the program in the project area. The plan should:

(i) Identify the administering agency and document the capability of the agency to carry out the responsibilities described in § 634.4(p). In addition, information should be included to describe the administering agency staff, the location of that staff relative to the project area, and the experience of the agency in administering comparable grant programs.

(ii) Where appropriate, describe the specific arrangements that have been made, or that are anticipated, for local, State, and Federal agency participation such as technical assistance and other cost-sharing programs.

(8) *Attachments.* The following attachments are the minimum required with each application:

(i) A letter from the water-quality management agency designated by the Governor to carry out the approved agricultural portion of the 208 water quality management plan for the area or source certifying that the BMPs to be cost shared are consistent with the BMP's in the 208 plan,

(ii) A letter from the designated management agency which assures and sets out a strategy for reaching an adequate level of participation (§ 634.5(a)).

(iii) As appropriate, the preapplication for Federal assistance (OMB Circular A–102) from the identified administering agency, and

(iv) A listing of the prevailing cost-share levels of other programs in the project area.

§ 634.14 Review and approval of project applications.

(a) In reviewing applications and recommending priorities, the NRCWCC will consider the following:

(1) Severity of the water quality problem caused by agricultural and silvicultural related pollutants, including:

(i) State designated uses of the water affected,

(ii) Kinds, sources, and effects of pollutants, and

(iii) Miles of stream or acres of water bodies affected,

(2) Demonstration of public benefits from the project, including:

(i) Effects on human health,

(ii) Population benefited by improved water quality,

(iii) Effects on the natural environment, and

(iv) Additional beneficial uses of the waters that result from improvement of the water quality,

(3) Economic, and technical feasibility to control water quality problems within the life of the project, including:

(i) Cost effectiveness of BMP's,

(ii) Size of the area and BMP's needed, and

(iii) Cost per participant and cost per acre for solution of problem,

(4) State and local input in the project area, including:

(i) Funds for cost-sharing, technical, and administrative costs. States or local governments with their own cost-share programs may receive greater consideration for the funding of RCWP projects,

(ii) Commitment of local leadership to promote the program, and

(5) The project area's contribution to meeting the national water quality goals.

(b) Based on the project applications, the NRCWCC is to recommend an upper limit of the Federal contribution to the total cost of the project.

(c) All project applications will be reviewed by EPA. Project applications approval for funding require written EPA concurrence, except that the Administrator, NRCS, may assume EPA's concurrence if EPA does not act within 45 days following receipt of the project application. EPA review of project applications will occur concurrently with review by the NRCWCC.

(d) The Administrator, NRCS, will approve projects for funding. The NRCWCC acting through the Chairman will announce the approval of the project. The State Conservationist, NRCS, through the SRCWCC, will also inform the other involved Federal, State, and local agencies of the approval.

§ 634.15 Agreements.

The State Conservationist, NRCS, upon receiving notice of an approved project, is to enter into a grant agreement with the administering agency, except in those cases where USDA is to administer the program. When USDA retains administration, the State Conservationist, NRCS, is to enter into a fund transfer agreement with the State Executive Director, ASCS.

(a) *Grant agreements.* Grant agreements detail the working arrangements and applicable operating regulations between NRCS and the administering agency. A written grant agreement identifying the parties involved, their responsibilities for carrying out the program, and the amount of program funds to be encumbered by NRCS is to be executed by the parties. This agreement is the fund obligating document. It also sets out the necessary working arrangements between parties for determining and allocating the administering agency's costs. All grants to administering agencies are to be in

accordance with OMB Circular No. A–102, Department of the Treasury Circular No. 1075, and Federal Management Circular No. 74–4. State or local administering agency grants will be funded under Letter-of-Credit serviced by the U.S. Treasury Regional Disbursing Office, or by NRCS approved advance/reimbursement financing arrangements subject to the terms and conditions of the grant agreement.

(1) The grant agreement will provide for payment of cost-sharing for BMP (§ 634.5(j)) and administrative costs (§ 634.5(c)).

(2) The grant agreement may provide for payment of technical assistance costs when the administering agency has the capability, and the NRCS designates that agency to provide this assistance to RCWP participants.

(3) The administering agency is to monitor the performance of activities supported by RCWP grant funds to assure that time schedules and participant RCWP contract requirements are being met. Performance goals are to be measured against the terms of the grant agreement and program directives. When NRCS determines that onsite technical inspections, certified completion data, and financial status reports do not provide adequate grant evaluation data, the following information may be requested:

(i) A comparison of actual accomplishments with the objectives established for the plan,

(ii) Reasons why established objectives were not met, and

(iii) Objectives established for the next reporting period.

(4) Grant agreements may be amended by mutural agreement of the parties to the agreement. NRCS may unilaterally amend agreements when the sole consideration is a change in the cost and the Administrator, NRCS, based on NRCWCC recommendations, determines that such an adjustment is necessary to carry out the program efficiently and effectively.

(b) *Fund transfer agreements.* When it is impractical for NRCS to enter into agreements with local soil conservation districts, State soil and water conservation agencies, or State water quality agencies to administer the program in a project area, USDA will retain program administration. In this case, the State Executive Director, ASCS, and the State Conservationist, NRCS, are to enter into an agreement for the transfer of funds to ASCS through county ASC committees for activities included in administrative cost (§ 634.5(c)) and BMP cost (§ 634.5(j)). The following general working arrangements are to apply:

(1) Administering contracts, making cost-share payment, and program reporting are to be provided by ASCS as the administering agency.

(2) NRCS, or its designee, with appropriate Federal or State agency support, will provide technical assistance to participants in preparing RCWP contracts and in carrying out their water-quality plans.

(c) *Agreements for services.* NRCS may enter into an agreement for services with a State or local agency. The designee must meet the requirements of OMB Circular No. A–102.

(d) *Contracts for services.* NRCS may enter into contracts for services with individuals or firms for providing technical assistance.

§ 634.16 Suspension of grants.

(a) *Suspension orders.* Work on a project or on a portion or phase of a project for which a grant has been awarded, may be suspended by order of the State Conservationist, NRCS. Suspension does not affect RCWP contracts existing at the time the suspension order is issued, or the administering agency's responsibility to make payments under such contracts unless specifically provided for in the suspend order. In no event will the participant's right to cost-share payment be diminished by action taken under this section.

(b) *Use of suspension orders.* Suspension may be required for good cause, such as default by the administering agency, failure to comply with the terms and conditions of the grant, realignment of programs, or advancements in the state of the art.

(c) *Contents of suspension orders.* Prior to issuance, suspension orders will be discussed with the administering agency and may be appropriately modified, in the light of such discussions. Suspension orders are to include:

(1) A clear description of the work to be suspended,

(2) Instructions as to the issuance of further orders by the administering agency for materials or services,

(3) Instructions as to the administering agency entering into new RCWP contracts in the project area,

(4) Instructions as to the administering agency servicing existing RCWP contracts in the project area, and

(5) Other instructions to the administering agency for minimizing Federal costs.

(d) *Issuance of suspension order.* Suspension orders are issued by the State Conservationist, NRCS, by letter to the administering agency (certified mail, return receipt requested). A suspension order may not exceed forty-five (45) calendar days.

(e) *Effect of suspension order.* (1) Upon receipt of a suspension order, the administering agency shall promptly comply with its terms and take all reasonable steps to minimize costs allocable to the work covered by the order during the period of work suspension. During the suspension period, NRCS shall either:

(i) Cancel the suspension order, in full or in part, and authorize resumption of work, or

(ii) Take action to terminate the work covered by such order as provided by § 634.17.

(2) If a suspension order is canceled, or the period of the order expires, the administering agency shall promptly resume the suspended work. An equitable adjustment shall be made in the grant period, the project period, or grant amount, or all of these, and the grant agreement may be amended:

(i) The suspension order results in an increase in the time, or cost properly allocable to, the performance of any part of the project; and

(ii) The administering agency asserts a written claim for such adjustment within thirty (30) days after the end of the period of work suspension. If no written claim is made, NRCS may unilaterally make such adjustments.

(iii) Reasonable costs resulting from the suspension order shall be allowed in arriving at any terminations settlement.

(3) Costs incurred by the administering agency after a suspension order is delivered that are not authorized by this section or specifically authorized in writing by the State Conservationist, NRCS, shall not be allowable costs.

§ 634.17 Termination of grant agreement.

(a) *Termination agreement or notice.* (1) The State Conservationist, NRCS, may, based on evidence of failure to comply with the terms of the grant agreement, issue a notice of intent to terminate the grant agreement. The notice of intent to terminate has the force and effect of extending or modifying the conditions of the suspend order. Any modification of the conditions of the suspend order shall be shown in the notice and discussed with the administering agency. The State Conservationist shall give not less than ten (10) days written notice to the administering agency (certified mail, return receipt requested) of intent to terminate the grant in whole or in part.

(2) After the administering agency has been afforded an opportunity for consultation, the State Conservationist, NRCS, may request authorization from the Administrator, NRCS, to terminate the grant in whole or in part. If the Administrator, NRCS, concurs in the termination action, the proposed termination notice will be forwarded to the Administrator, EPA, for concurrence.

(3) After the Administrators, NRCS and EPA, have been informed of any expressed views of the administering agency and concurred in the proposed termination, the State Conservationist, NRCS, may, in writing (certified mail, return receipt requested), terminate the grant in whole or in part.

(4) Termination of all or part of the grant agreement may be carried out by either execution of a termination agreement by the State Conservationist, NRCS, or issuance of a grant termination notice by the State Conservationist, NRCS. The agreement or notice shall establish the effective date of termination of the grant, the basis for settlement of grant termination

costs, and the amount and date of payment of any sums due either party.

(b) *Basis for termination.* A grant may be terminated by NRCS for good cause subject to negotiation and payment of appropriate termination settlement costs. Cause for termination by NRCS includes:

(1) Failure by the administering agency to make satisfactory progress toward achieving an adequate level of participation; or other evidence satisfactory to the NRCWCC, Administrator, EPA, and the Administrator, NRCS, that the administering agency has failed or is unable to perform in accordance with the provisions of the grant agreement; or

(2) Failure through no fault of the administering agency to achieve an adequate level of participation; or other evidence satisfactory to the NRCWCC, Administrator, EPA, and the Administrator, NRCS, that the planned actions approved in the project application cannot be achieved.

(c) *Effect of grant termination.* (1)(i) In those cases where cause for grant termination is based on the administering agency's failure or inability to perform (§634.17(b)(1)), upon termination, the administering agency must refund or credit to the United States that portion of the grant funds paid or owed to the administering agency and allocable to the terminated project work. Funds needed to meet unavoidable commitments may be retained. All other funds, including unexpended cost-sharing monies for existing RCWP contracts executed prior to the termination date, shall be refunded to the United States. The administering agency shall not make any new commitments or enter into any new RCWP contracts. The administering agency shall reduce the amount of other outstanding commitments insofar as possible and report to the State Conservationist, NRCS, the uncommitted balance of funds awarded under the grant. The allowability of termination costs will be determined in conformance with applicable Federal cost principles.

(ii) Upon termination of a grant agreement, existing RCWP contracts and their related obligations will immediately, and in no case later than 5 calendar days be transferred to the ASCS county office to assure continuity in payments to participants. The State Conservationist, NRCS, will immediately initiate action under §634.15 to establish a new administering agency for completion of the project.

(2) In those cases where cause for grant termination is based on failure to achieve the planned actions through no fault of the administering agency, the termination agreement and amended grant agreement are to permit the administering agency to fulfill the obligations of its existing RCWP contracts. The administering agency shall not make any new commitments or enter into any new RCWP contracts without NRCS approval.

§ 634.18 Termination of project.

(a) An RCWP project is terminated by the State Conservationist because an adequate level of participation cannot be achieved. Upon this determination, the State Conservationist shall publish in a newspaper of public record in the project area a notice of intent to terminate all or part of the grant agreement and the project (§634.7(c)), and an announcement of the time and place of a public hearing.

(b) No sooner than 15 days from the publication of the notice of intent to terminate all or part of the project and grant agreement, the State Conservationist will conduct a public hearing in the project area.

(c) If, based on the hearing record, the performance record of the administering agency, and the recommendations of the SRCWCC, the State Conservationist determines that the project will be terminated pursuant to §634.17(c), the State Conservationist will enter into a grant termination agreement or issue a grant termination notice.

(d) The existing RCWP contracts will be transferred to the ASCS county office pursuant to §634.17(c)(1)(ii).

(e) The State Conservationist will prepare a project close-out report summarizing the actions accomplished.

§ 634.19 Project completion and closeout.

(a) The maximum total life of a project shall be fifteen (15) years or less.

(b) The allowable contracting period may be increased if an adequate level of participation has been achieved and the designated management agency assures a significant increase in participation can be reached in a reasonable time.

(c) The grant or fund transfer agreement with an administering agency shall expire when the administering agency has fulfilled all of its obligations in the long-term RCWP contracts.

(d) When a project is completed, the administering agency is to provide the State Conservationist, NRCS, a closeout report which summarizes the actions accomplished.

Subpart C—Participant RCWP Contracts

§ 634.20 Eligible land.

RCWP is only applicable to privately owned land. Land owned by corporations whose ownership is public (i.e., their stock is publicly traded over the market) is eligible for program assistance only if the corporation can document that the installation of BMP's places an inappropriate financial burden on the corporation.

§ 634.21 Eligible participants.

(a) Any landowner or operator whose land or activities in a project area is contributing to the area's agricultural nonpoint source water quality problems and who has an approved water quality plan is eligible to enter into an RCWP contract.

(b) This program will be conducted in compliance with all nondiscrimination requirements as contained in the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and amendments thereto and the Regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture (7 CFR 15.1 through 15.12).

§ 634.22 Application for assistance.

(a) Landowners or operators must apply for RCWP assistance through the office of the administering agency or its designee(s) by completing the prescribed application form.

(b) The priority for assistance among landowners and operators in developing water quality plans is to be determined jointly, through an agreed-to process, by the county ASC committee and the soil conservation district, with technical assistance from NRCS.

(c) Applications that are ineligible or technically infeasible are to be returned to the applicant with a letter stating the reasons for disapproval. Applications that are of a low priority will be retained and the applicant will be sent a notice that the application is being held for a period to be determined locally for future consideration.

§ 634.23 Water quality plan.

(a) The participant's water quality plan, developed with technical assistance by the NRCS or its designee, is to include appropriate BMP's identified in the approved agricultural portion of the 208 water quality management plan. Such BMP's must reduce the amount of pollutants that enter a stream or lake by:

(1) Methods, such as reducing the application rates or changing the application methods of potential pollutants, and

(2) Methods, such as practices or combinations of practices which prevent potential pollutants from leaving source areas or reduce the amount of potential pollutants that reach a stream or lake after leaving a source area.

(b) Participant's water quality plans shall as a minimum include BMP's for all critical areas or sources. The plans will include BMP's which are required but not cost-shared. Non-cost-shared BMP's, essential for the performance and maintenance of cost-shared BMP's shall be required as a condition of the RCWP contract.

(c) The participant is responsible for compliance with all other applicable Federal, State, and local laws that deal with the participant's nonpoint source water quality problems, such as the treatment, storage, and disposal of hazardous waste. BMP's required for compliance may be cost shared.

(d) It is recognized that the participants' water-quality plans upon which

the RCWP contracts are to be based may include conservation measures other than those related to water quality improvement. These measures are not eligible for cost sharing under this program. The installation of such conservation measures will not be required as a condition of the RCWP contract and will not be shown in the time schedules for implementing BMP's.

(e) Time schedules for implementing BMP's are to be provided in the participant's water quality plan. The time schedule is to establish the length of the contract within the 5 to 10 year period established by law.

(f) The Natural Resources Conservation Service will certify as to the technical adequacy of the water-quality plan.

(g) The soil conservation districts are to review and approve all water-quality plans and modifications.

§ 634.24 Cost sharing.

(a) The portion of BMP cost (including labor) to be cost shared shall be that part which the Secretary determines is necessary and appropriate. The value of land upon which BMP's are applied, or the participant's water rights, cannot be considered a part of the participant's share of the cost.

(b) The administering agency, in consultation with the county ASC committee(s), soil conservation district(s), and designated management agency will annually set maximum individual BMP cost-share levels for the project area. However, the Federal share of the cost of the contract cannot exceed 50 percent unless a variance has been granted.

(c) Recommended variances exceeding the 50 percent level must be in the public interest and based on the following criteria:

(1) The main benefits to be derived from measures are related to improving offsite water quality, and

(2) The matching share requirements would place a burden on the landowner or operator which would probably prevent him or her from participating in the program.

(d) BMP's to be cost shared must have a positive effect on water quality by reducing the amount of agricultural nonpoint source pollutants that enter a stream or lake.

(e) Cost sharing is not to be made available for:

(1) Measures installed primarily for bringing additional land into crop production, including but not limited to land clearing and brush removal;

(2) Measures installed primarily for increasing production on existing cropland, including but not limited to bedding, field ditches, open drains, and tile drains;

(3) Measures having flood protection as the primary purpose, including but not limited to open channels, clearing and snagging, and obstruction removal;

(4) Structural measures authorized for installation under Pub. L. 83–566.

(f) The Federal cost-share level is not to be reduced by the contribution of a State or subdivision thereof. Total payments from Federal, State, and local sources for a BMP may not exceed the total cost of that BMP.

§ 634.25 Contracting.

(a) To participate in RCWP, a landowner or operator must enter into a contract in which he or she agrees to apply his or her water-quality plan. Any person who controls, or shares control, of the farm, ranch, or other land for the proposed contract period (5 to 10 years) must sign the contract.

(b) Cost-sharing payments cannot be provided for any measure that is initiated before the contract is approved by the administering agency.

(c) The participant must furnish satisfactory evidence of his or her control of the farm, ranch, or other land. The administering agency is to determine the acceptability of the evidence and maintain current ownership evidence in the contract file.

(d) RCWP contracts shall include the basic contract document, special provisions as needed, the participant's water-quality plan, schedule of operations, and any other data necessary.

(e) NRCS or its designee shall approve the technical adequacy of the RCWP contract and obtain the required signature of the participants. The NRCS or its designee will provide the contract to the administering agency for certification of fund availability and for execution.

(f) Participants shall install best management practices according to the specifications that are applicable at the time measures are installed.

(g) NRCS will provide technical assistance to participants for installing BMPs. The State Conservationist, NRCS, or its designee may enter into contracts with qualified soil conservation districts or others to provide technical assistance.

(h) The RCWP contract is to require BMPs to be operated and maintained by the participant at no cost to that administering agency.

(i) The contract period is to be not less than 5 and not more than 10 years. A contract is to extend for at least 1 year after the application of the last cost-shared BMPs. All contract items are to be accomplished prior to contract expiration.

(j) A land owner or operator may enter into a contract jointly (pooling ageement) with other land owners or operators to solve mutual water quality problems. Each participant must enter into an RCWP contract to treat water quality problems not covered by the joint arrangement.

(k) Participants may use all available sources of assistance to accomplish their water-quality objectives. They are responsible for:

(1) Accomplishing the water-quality plan;

(2) Keeping the administering agency informed of their current mailing address;

(3) Obtaining, having in hand, and maintaining any required permits and landrights necessary to perform the planned work;

(4) Applying or arranging for the application of BMPs, as scheduled in the plan, according to approved standards and specifications;

(5) The operation and maintenance of BMPs installed during the contract period; and

(6) Obtaining the authorities, rights, easements, or other approvals necessary to maintain BMPs in keeping with applicable laws and regulations.

(l) Unless otherwise approved by the Administrator, NRCS, and Administrator, EPA, the administering agency shall not enter into any new RCWP contracts after five (5) years of elapsed time from the date when RCWP funds are first made available to begin the project.

(m) Contracts may be terminated due to hardship by mutual agreement if the administering agency and the State Conservationist, NRCS, determine that such action would be in the public interest.

§ 634.26 Contract modifications.

(a) The administering agency may modify contracts previously entered into if it is determined to be desirable to carry out the purposes of the program, facilitate the practical administration thereof, or to accomplish equitable treatment with respect to other conservation, land-use, or water-quality programs.

(b) Requirements of active contracts may be waived or modified by the administering agency only if such waiver or modification is specifically provided for in these regulations. NRCS concurrence in modifications is necessary when modifications involve a technical aspect of the participant's water-quality plan. A contract may be modified only if it is determined that such modifications are desirable to carry out purposes of the program or to facilitate the program's practical administration.

(c) Contracts may be modified to add, delete, substitute, or reinstall best management practices when:

(1) The installed measure failed to achieve the desired results through no fault of the participant,

(2) The installed measure deteriorated because of conditions beyond the control of the participant, or

(3) Another BMP is substituted that will achieve the desired results.

(d) Contract modifications are not required when items of work are accomplished prior to scheduled completion or within 1 year following the year of scheduled completion.

(e) If, during the contract period, all or part of the right and interest in the land is transferred by sale or other transfer action, the contract is terminated on the land unit that was transferred and the participant having control over such land:

(1) Forfeits all right to any future cost-share payments on the transferred land unit, and

(2) Must refund with interest all cost-share payments that have been made on the transferred land unit unless the new land owner or operator becomes a party to the contract, except that where it is determined by the administering agency, with the approval of the State conservationist, NRCS, that the established BMPs will provide water quality benefits for the design life of the BMP, the payment may be retained.

(f) If the new land owner or operator becomes a party to the contract:

(1) Payment which has been earned, but not made to the participant who applied the BMPs and had control prior to the transfer, can be made,

(2) Such land owner or operator is to assume all obligations of the previous participant on the transferred land unit,

(3) The contract with the new participant is to remain in effect with the original terms and conditions, and

(4) The contract is to be modified in writing to show the changes caused by the transfer. If the modification is not acceptable to the administering agency, the provisions of paragraphs (e) (1) and (2) of this section apply.

(g) The transfer of all or part of a land unit by a participant does not affect the rights and obligations of other participants who have signed the contract.

§ 634.27 Cost-share payment.

(a) *General.* Participants are to obtain or contract for materials or services as needed to install BMPs. Federal Cost-share payments are to be made by the administering agency upon certification by the District Conservationist, NRCS, or its designee, that the BMPs, or an identifiable unit thereof, have been properly carried out and meet the appropriate standards and specifications.

(b) *Payment maximum.* The maximum total Federal cost-share payment to a participant shall be limited to $50,000. Exceptions to this limit may be made by the administering agency with concurrence of the Administrator, NRCS, upon recommedation of the NRCWCC, where it determines that the main benefits to be derived are essential for meeting the water quality objectives in the project area.

(c) *Basis for cost-share payment.* (1) Cost-share payments are to be made by the administering agency at the cost-share percentage and by one of the following methods designated by the administering agency and set out in the contract:

(i) Average cost, or

(ii) Actual cost not to exceed average cost.

(2) If the average cost at the time of starting the installation of a BMP or identifiable unit is less than the costs specified in the contract, payment is to be at the lower rate. If the costs at the start of installation are higher, payment may be made at the higher rate. A modification will be necessary if the higher cost results in a significant increase in the total cost-share obligation. Cost-share payment is not to be made until the modification reflecting the increase is approved.

(d) *Average cost development.* Average costs are to be developed by the administering agency for each project using cost data from the local area. These costs should be reviewed by the SRCWCC for consistency with average costs in other USDA programs. The average cost list is to be updated annually by the administering agency.

(e) *Application for payment.* Cost-share payments can be made by the administering agency after a participant has carried out a BMP or an identifiable unit of a BMP. Application for payment must be submitted to the administering agency, be certified by the NRCS or its designee, and be supported by such cost receipts as are required by the administering agency. It is the participant's responsibility to apply for payments.

(f) *Authorizations for payments to suppliers.* (1) The contract may authorize that part or all of the Federal cost share for a BMP or an identifiable unit be made directly to suppliers of materials or services. The materials or services must be delivered or performed before payment is made.

(2) Federal cost shares will not be in excess of the cost share attributable to the material or service used or not in

excess of the cost share for all identifiable units as may be requested by the participant.

(g) *Material inspection and analysis.* When authorizations for payments to suppliers are specified, the administering agency, its representatives, or the Government reserve the right to inspect, sample, and analyze materials or services prior to their use.

(h) *Assignments, set-offs, and claims.* (1) A State or local administering agency may allow the assignment of payments to the extent provided by State law. When ASCS is designated as the administering agency, assignments by any participant who may be entitled to cost-share payment under the program are prohibited unless they are made in accordance with the provisions of section 203, Title 31, U.S.C., as amended, and section 15, Title 41, U.S.C., as amended.

(2) If any participant to whom compensation is payable under RCWP is indebted to the United States and such indebtedness is listed on the county register of indebtedness maintained by the County ASC committee, the compensation due the participant must be used (set-off) to reduce that idebtedness. Indebtedness to USDA is to be given first consideration. Deductions for setoffs involving a nonresident alien shall be made as provided by 26 U.S.C. 871. Setoffs made pursuant to this section are not to deprive the participant of any right to contest the justness of the indebtedness involved, either by administrative appeal or by legal action.

(3) Any cost-share payment due any participant shall be allowed without deduction of claims for advances except as provided for above and without regard to any claim or lien against any crop, or proceeds thereof, in favor of the participant or any other creditor.

(i) *Access to land unit and records.* Any authorized administering agency, or NRCS employees or agents, shall have the right of access at reasonable times to land under application or contract, and the right to examine any program records to ascertain the accuracy of any representations made in the application or contract. This is limited to the right to furnish technical assistance and to inspect work performed under the contract.

(j) *Suspension of payments.* No cost-share payments will be made pending a decision on whether or not a contract violation has occurred.

(k) *Ineligible payments.* The filing of requests for payment for BMP's not carried out, or for BMP's carried out in such a manner that they do not meet contract specifications, constitutes a violation of the contract.

§ 634.28 Appeals not related to contract violations.

(a) The participant may, prior to execution of the contract, request that the administering agency review or reconsider criteria being used in developing his or her contract. Such review or reconsideration may include the eligibility of BMP's which had not been approved for application in the project area, cost-sharing levels for BMP's, priorities for developing water quality plans, and standards and specifications.

(1) If verbal agreement is not reached, the participant may make a written request within 30 days after receiving notice of the decision of his or her verbal request.

(2) The administering agency shall have 30 days in which to make a decision and notify the participant in writing.

(3) The decision of the administering agency shall be final.

(b) If, after the contract has been executed, the participant and the administering agency are unable to reach written agreement relative on matters which are not related to contract violations, the participant may request and receive a review by the appeals board. The administering agency will:

(1) Notify the participant, in writing, of the date the appeals board will consider the appeal.

(2) Within 30 days after receiving the administering agency's notice, the participant may file a request to appear and present oral and other evidence. If the participant does not request an appearance, the administering agency appeals board will decide the dispute on

the evidence available to them, including statements or briefs of the authorized representatives of the soil conservation district and NRCS. The administering agency shall notify the participants of the appeals board's decision in writing. There shall be no further administrative appeal of this decision.

(c) *Filing of documents.* A document is considered filed when it is received in the office of the person or agency concerned.

§ 634.29 Violations.

(a) *Actions causing violations.* The following actions constitute violation of a contract by a participant:

(1) Knowingly or negligently damaging or causing BMP's to become impaired.

(2) Adopting a land use or practice during the contract period which tends to defeat the purposes of the program.

(3) Failing to comply with the terms of the contract.

(4) Filing a false claim.

(5) Misusing authorizations for payment.

(b) *Contract termination as a result of violations.* (1) By signing a contract, the participant agrees to forfeit all rights to further cost-sharing payments under a contract and to refund all cost-share payments received, with interest, if the administering agency, with the concurrence of the State Conservationist, NRCS, determines that:

(i) There was a violation of the contract during the time the participant had control of the land; and

(ii) The violation was of such a nature as to warrant termination of the contract.

(2) The participant shall be obligated to refund all cost-share payments and all cost shares paid under authorizations, with interest, at the rates established by the Secretary of the Treasury pursuant to Pub. L. 92–41, 85 Stat. 97.

(c) Payment adjustments and refunds resulting from violations. (1) By signing a contract, the participant agrees to refund cost-share payments received under the contract or to accept payment adjustments if the administering agency determines and the State Conservationist, NRCS, concurs that:

(i) There was a violation of the contract during the time the participant had control of the land; and

(ii) The nature of the violation does not warrant termination of the contract.

(2) Payment adjustments may include decreasing the rate of cost share, or deleting from the contract a cost-share commitment, or withholding cost-share payments earned but not paid. The participant who signs the contract may be obligated to refund cost-share payments.

§ 634.30 Appeals in USDA administered projects.

The participant in a USDA-administered RCWP project may appeal decisions of the administering agency in accordance with part 614 of this title.

[60 FR 67316, Dec. 29, 1995]

§ 634.31 Appeals of contract violations.

(a) *Scope.* This section prescribes the regulations dealing with contract violations. The Administrator, NRCS, reserves the right to revise or supplement any of the provisions of this section at any time if the action does not adversely affect the participant, or if the participant has been officially notified before this action is taken.

(b) *Determination by administering agency.* Upon notification that a contract violation may have occurred, the administering agency:

(1) Determines that a violation did not occur or that the violation was of such a nature that no further action is to be taken; or

(2) Determines that a violation did occur and the participant agrees to accept a written penalty of forfeiture, refund, payment adjustment, or termination. If no agreement is reached, further action is to be taken.

(c) *Notice of possible violation.* (1) When the administering agency is notified that a contract violation may have occurred and the matter is not resolved under § 634.31(b)(1) it shall notify, in writing, each participant who signed the contract of the alleged violation. This notice setting forth the alleged violation may be personally delivered or sent by certified or registered mail.

A participant is considered to have received the notice at the time of personal receipt acknowledged in writing, at the time of delivery of a certified or registered letter, or at the time of the return of a refused certified or registered letter.

(2) The notice shall give the participant an opportunity to appear at a hearing before an appeals board. The participant's request for a hearing shall be submitted in writing, and must be received by the appeals board within 30 days after receipt of the notice. The participant shall be notified in writing by the appeals board of the time, date, and place for the hearing. The participant shall have no right to a hearing if he does not file a written request for a hearing, or if he or his representative does not appear at the appointed time, unless the appeals board, at its discretion, permits an appearance. A request for a hearing filed by a participant shall be considered to be a request by all participants who signed the contract.

(d) *Hearing.* The appeals board shall conduct an open hearing to obtain the facts about the alleged violation. The appeals board shall limit the hearing to relevant facts and evidence, and shall not be bound by the strict rules of evidence. Witnesses may be sworn in at the discretion of the appeals board.

(1) The participant or his or her representative shall be given full opportunity to present oral or documentary evidence about the alleged violation. Likewise, the administering agency may submit statements and evidence. Individuals not otherwise represented at the hearing may, at the discretion of the appeals board, be permitted to give information or evidence. The appeals board, at its discretion, may permit witnesses to be cross-examined.

(2) The appeals board shall make a record of the hearing. A summary of the testimony may be made if both the participant and the appeals board agree. A transcript of the hearing shall be made if requested by either the appeals board or the participant within 10 days prior to the hearing. If a transcript is requested by the participant, the participant may be assessed the cost of a copy of the transcript.

(3) The appeals board shall, after a reasonable period of time, close the hearing if the participant or his or her representative is not present at the scheduled time. The appeals board may, at its discretion, accept information and evidence submitted by others present for the hearing.

(4) The appeals board shall furnish the administering agency and the State Conservationist, NRCS, with a written report setting forth their findings, conclusions, and recommendations. The report shall include the summary of testimony or transcript made of the hearing and any other information which would aid the administering agency in reaching a decision.

(e) *Decision by the administering agency.* The administering agency shall make a decision within 30 days on the basis of the appeals board report, recommendations of soil conservation district board, if any, and any other information available, including if applicable, the amount of the forfeiture, refund, or payment adjustment. The decision shall state whether the violation is of such a nature as to warrant termination of the contract. The administering agency shall notify, in writing, each participant who signed the contract of its decision. The administering agency may authorize or require the reopening of any hearing before the appeals board for any reason at any time before their decision. The administering agency's decision shall be final.

(1) If the decision provides for termination of the contract, it shall state that the contract is terminated and that all rights to further cost-share payments under the contract are forfeited and that all cost-share payments received under the contract shall be refunded with interest. The decision is to state the amount of refund and method of payment.

(2) If the decision does not provide for termination of the contract, the participant may be required to make a refund of cost-share payments or to accept payment adjustments. The decision shall state the amount and justification for refunds of cost-share payments or payment adjustments.

Subpart D—Financial Management

§ 634.40 Financial management.

(a)(1) Finance and accounting will be in conformance with Office of Management & Budget Circular A–102, (Rev.); U.S. Department of Health, Education & Welfare Brochure OASC–10, Federal Management Circular FMC 74–4, ''Cost Principles Applicable to Grants and Contracts with State and Local Government''; Department of the Treasury, Department Circular No. 1075 (4th Rev.), ''Withdrawal of Cash from the Treasury for Advances under Federal Grant and other Programs''; Office of Management & Budget Circular No. A–34, ''Instruction on Budget Execution''; U.S. Treasury Requirements Manual for Guidance of Departments and Agencies; and General Accounting Office Policy & Procedures Manual for Guidance of Federal Agencies.

(2) Administering agency RCWP grants will be funded under Letter-of-Credit serviced by the U.S. Treasury Regional Disbursing Office (RCO), subject to the terms and conditions of the grant agreement or by NRCS approved advance/reimbursement financing agreements.

(3) The State of local administering agency shall maintain a financial management system which provides accurate and complete disclosure of the financial status of the RCWP grant in accordance with prescribed reporting requirements.

(4) The State or local administering agency shall upon request make its financial management system records available to NRCS, USDA Office of Inspector General, and the General Accounting Office.

(5) Participation in comprehensive USDA/EPA joint water quality monitoring, evaluating, and analysis will be funded according to the plan approved in § 634.50(a)(3).

(b)(1) The carrying out of RCWP will require both financial and performance reporting to the Natural Resources Conservation Service by participating USDA and State or local agencies.

(2) USDA participating agencies shall furnish NRCS with reports prescribed by the U.S. Treasury Department; Office of Management and Budget; Administrative Regulations of the U.S. Department of Agriculture; and other reports required by law, regulation, or agreement.

(3) State or local administering agencies shall furnish financial status reports to NRCS on a quarterly basis as required by the grant agreement. The administering agency is also to provide an audit report upon request. The audit report is to be prepared in sufficient detail to allow NRCS to determine that funds have been used in compliance with applicable laws, regulations, and the grant agreement.

Subpart E—Monitoring and Evaluation

§ 634.50 Program and project monitoring and evaluation.

(a) *Comprehensive USDA/EPA joint water quality monitoring, evaluation, and analysis.* (1) Representative RCWP project areas will be selected to evaluate the improvement in water quality in the project area and to make projections on a nationwide basis. Water-quality monitoring, evaluation, and analysis will be conducted to evaluate the overall cost and effectiveness of projects and BMPs to provide information on the impact of the program on improved water quality and for general RCWP program management.

(2) Monitoring, evaluation, and analysis is a joint USDA/EPA responsibility. Subject to appropriation of funds, the Administrator, NRCS, and EPA are jointly to select the project areas to be monitored and evaluated based on a list of project areas recommended by the NRCWCC.

(3) The Administrator, NRCS, and Administrator, EPA, are jointly to determine the criteria to be used for comprehensive water-quality monitoring, evaluation, and analysis in the selected project areas. A monitoring and evaluation plan is to be developed and agreed to by NRCS and EPA prior to initiating a project selected for monitoring and evaluation. The State water-quality agency and other Federal, State, and local agencies will be involved in the development of the plan for water-quality evaluation. The involvement of concerned agencies in

implementing the plan will be determined at the time the plan is prepared.

(4) The project areas selected for detailed analysis are to be representative of agricultural and silvicultural nonpoint source pollution problems, categories of agriculture and silvicutural nonpoint source pollutants, agricultural enterprises, and BMPs used in the RCWP.

(5) Preference in the selection of project areas for comprehensive evaluation is to be given to those project areas for which long-term baseline information exists on land use, hydrologic data, and water quality.

(6) Monitoring and evaluation of selected project areas is to begin sufficiently in advance of the installation of BMPs to document, in a statistically satisfactory manner, existing land-use practices and baseline water-quality problems.

(7) The water quality monitoring and evaluation plan will provide sufficient basic information to adequately describe the land use, hydrologic water quality relationship. As a minimum, the plan will contain the following components:

(i) Chemical and physical water quality monitoring,

(ii) Biological monitoring,

(iii) Appropriate hydrologic data,

(iv) Soils properties and characteristics, topographic information,

(v) Land use and farm inventory.

(b) *Program and project evaluation.*

(1) There will be a continuing evaluation of the Rural Clean Water Program to measure its effectiveness and for each project for which cost-sharing funds are provided.

(2) Program and project evaluations will be conducted under the direction of the Assistant Secretary for Conservation, Research and Education, USDA, the Director of Economics, Policy Analysis, and Budget, USDA; and the Assistant Administrator for Water and Waste Management, EPA; or their representatives working through NRCWCC.

(3) Evaluative reports for the program and each project area will be submitted annually to the Secretary of Agriculture and the Administrator, EPA.

(c) *Funding.* (1) Research oriented activities will be from sources other than RCWP.

(2) Funding for program and project monitoring and evaluation will be provided through RCWP and other authorizations.

PART 636—WILDLIFE HABITAT INCENTIVES PROGRAM

Sec.

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AUTHORITY: 16 U.S.C. 3836a.

SOURCE: 62 FR 49365, Sept. 19, 1997, unless otherwise noted.

§636.1 Applicability.

(a) The purpose of the WHIP is to help participants develop habitat for upland wildlife, wetland wildlife, threatened and endangered species, fish, and other types of wildlife.

(b) The regulations in this part set forth the requirements for the Wildlife Habitat Incentives Program (WHIP).

(c) The Chief, NRCS may implement WHIP in any of the 50 states, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands of the United States, American Samoa, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.

§636.2. Administration.

(a) The regulations in this part will be administered under the general supervision and direction of the Chief, NRCS.

(b) The State Conservationist will consult with the State Technical Committee in the implementation of the

program and in establishing program direction for the NRCS in the applicable State. The State Conservationist has the authority to accept or reject the State Technical Committee recommendation; however, the State Conservationist will give strong consideration to the State Technical Committee's recommendation.

(c) NRCS may enter into cooperative agreements with Federal agencies, State and local agencies, conservation districts, local watershed groups, and private entities to assist with program implementation, including cost-share agreement execution, assistance, planning, and monitoring responsibilities.

(d) NRCS may make payments pursuant to agreements with other Federal, State, or local agencies, conservation districts, local watershed groups, or private entities for program implementation, coordination of enrollment of cost-share agreements, or for other goals consistent with the program provided for in this part.

(e) NRCS will provide the public with reasonable notice of opportunities to apply for participation in the program.

(f) Nothing in this part shall preclude the Chief of NRCS, or a designee, from determining any question arising under this part or from reversing or modifying any determination made under this part.

§ 636.3. Definitions.

Chief means the Chief of the Natural Resources Conservation Service or the person delegated authority to act for the Chief.

Conservation district means a political subdivision of a State, Native American Tribe, or territory, organized pursuant to the State or territorial soil conservation district law, or Tribal law. The subdivision may be a conservation district, soil conservation district, soil and water conservation district, resource conservation district, natural resource district, land conservation committee, or similar legally constituted body.

Conservation plan means a record of a participant's decisions, and supporting information, for treatment of a unit of land or water, and includes a schedule of operations, activities, and estimated expenditures needed to solve identified natural resource problems.

Cost-share agreement means the document that specifies the obligations and the rights of any person who has been accepted for participation in the program.

Cost-share payment means the payments under this part to develop wildlife habitat.

Habitat development means the physical actions or practices undertaken to establish, improve, protect, enhance, or restore the present conditions of the land for the specific purpose of improving conditions for wildlife.

Participant means an applicant who is a party to a WHIP cost-share agreement.

Person means an individual, partnership, association, corporation, cooperative, estate, trust, joint venture, joint operation, or other business enterprise or other legal entity and, whenever applicable, a State, a political subdivision of a State, or any agency thereof.

Practice means a specified treatment, such as a structural or land management measure, which is planned and applied according to NRCS standards and specifications.

Recurring practices means practices repeated on the same area over the life of a cost-share agreement to achieve specific habitat attributes.

State Conservationist means the NRCS employee authorized to direct and supervise NRCS activities in a State, the Caribbean Area, or the Pacific Basin Area.

State Technical Committee means a committee established by the Secretary of the United States Department of Agriculture in a State pursuant to 16 U.S.C. 3861.

Wildlife means birds, fishes, reptiles, amphibians, invertebrates, and mammals, along with all other animals.

Wildlife habitat means the aquatic and terrestrial environments required for wildlife to complete their life cycles, including air, food, cover, water, and spatial requirements.

§ 636.4. Program requirements.

(a) To participate in WHIP, a person must:

(1) Develop and agree to comply with a WHDP, as described in § 636.7;

(2) Enter into a cost-share agreement for the development of wildlife as described in § 636.8;

(3) Provide NRCS with written evidence of ownership or legal control for the life of the proposed cost-share agreement period; however, an exception may be made by the Chief:

(i) In the case of land allotted by the Bureau of Indian Affairs, tribal land, or

(ii) Other instances in which NRCS determines there is sufficient assurance of control;

(4) Agree to provide all information to NRCS as determined to be necessary to assess the merits of a proposed project and to monitor the compliance of a participant with a cost-share agreement; and (5)Agree to grant to NRCS or its representatives access to the land for purposes related to application, assessment, monitoring, enforcement, or other actions required to implement this part.

(b) *Ineligible land.* NRCS shall not provide cost-share assistance with respect to practices on land:

(1) Enrolled in a program where wildlife habitat objectives have been sufficiently achieved through other forms of assistance or without assistance, as determined by NRCS.

(2) With on-site or off-site conditions which NRCS determines would undermine the benefits of the habitat development or otherwise reduce its value;

(3) Where NRCS determines that the wildlife habitat development benefits attainable are of lessor value than would occur on other lands; or

(4) Owned by the United States, except where there is a direct Tribal, State, or private benefit; or

(5) On which habitat for threatened or endangered species would be adversely affected.

(c) All other land except as provided in paragraph (b) of this section is eligible.

§ 636.5 Establishing priority for enrollment in WHIP.

(a) In response to national and regional needs, the Chief may limit program implementation in any given year to specific geographic areas or to address specific habitat development needs of targeted species of special concern.

(b) The State Conservationist, in consultation with the State Technical Committee, may limit implementation of WHIP to address unique species, habitats, or special geographic areas of the State. Subsequent cost-share agreement offers that would complement previous cost-share agreements due to geographic proximity of the lands involved or other relationships may receive priority consideration for participation.

(c) NRCS will evaluate the applications and make enrollment decisions based on the wildlife habitat need using some or all of the following criteria:

(1) Contribution to resolving an identified habitat problem of national, regional, or state importance;

(2) Relationship to any established wildlife or conservation priority areas;

(3) Duration of benefits to be obtained from the habitat development practices;

(4) Self-sustaining nature of the habitat development practices;

(5) Availability of other partnership matching funds or reduced funding request by the person applying for participation;

(6) Estimated costs of wildlife habitat development activities; and

(7) Other factors determined appropriate by NRCS to meet the objectives of the program.

(d) Notwithstanding the criteria set forth in paragraph (c) of this section, the State Conservationist, in consultation with the State Technical Committee, may deny an application if it is not cost effective or does not sufficiently meet program requirements:

§ 636.6 Cost-share payments.

(a) NRCS may share the cost with a participant for implementing the practices as provided in the WHDP; NRCS shall offer to pay no more than 75 percent of the cost of establishing such practices. The cost-share payment to a participant shall be reduced proportionately below 75 percent to the extent that direct Federal financial assistance is provided to the participant from sources other than NRCS, except for certain cases that merit additional

cost-share assistance to achieve the intended goals of the program, as determined by the State Conservationist.

(b) Cost-share payments may be made only upon a determination by the NRCS that an eligible practice or an identifiable unit of the practice has been established in compliance with appropriate standards and specifications. Identified practices may be implemented by the participant or other designee.

(c) Cost-share payments may be made for the establishment and installation of additional eligible practices, or the maintenance or replacement of an eligible practice, but only if NRCS determines the practice is needed to meet the objectives of the program, or that the failure of the original practice was due to reasons beyond the control of the participant.

§ 636.7 The Wildlife Habitat Development Plan (WHDP).

(a) The participant develops a WHDP with the assistance of NRCS or other public or private natural resource professionals, and the WHDP is approved by the participant, NRCS, and the local conservation district. A WHDP encompasses the parcel of land that has the wildlife habitat conditions that are of concern to the participant.

(b) The WHDP forms the basis for the agreement and is incorporated therein. The WHDP includes a schedule for installation of the wildlife habitat development practices, maintenance, and related requirements to maintain the habitat for the life of the cost-share agreement.

(c) The WHDP may be modified in accordance with § 636.9.

§ 636.8 Cost-share agreements.

(a) To apply for WHIP cost-share assistance, a person must submit an application for participation in the WHIP at a USDA office or to an NRCS representative.

(b) A WHIP cost-share agreement shall:

(1) Incorporate all portions of a WHDP;

(2) Be for a period of 5 to 10 years, unless provisions of paragraph (c) of this section apply;

(3) Include all provisions as required by law or statute;

(4) Specify the requirements for operation and maintenance of applied wildlife habitat development practices;

(5) Include any participant reporting and recordkeeping requirements to determine compliance with the cost-share agreement and program;

(6) Be signed by the participant. When the participant is not the owner, concurrence from the owner is required; and,

(7) Include any other provision determined necessary or appropriate by the NRCS representative.

(c) The Chief may allow a cost-share agreement period for less than five years in situations where wildlife habitat is threatened as a result of a disaster and emergency measures are necessary to address the potential for dramatic declines in one or more wildlife populations.

§ 636.9 Modifications.

(a) NRCS, with the concurrence of the conservation district, may approve modifications to a WHDP where such modifications are acceptable to the parties.

(b) NRCS may approve modifications to the cost-share agreement where such modifications are acceptable to the parties.

(c) Any modifications made under this section must meet WHIP program objectives, and must be in compliance with this part.

§ 636.10 Transfer of interest in a cost-share agreement.

(a) (1) If the ownership or operation of the land changes during the term of the cost-share agreement, NRCS shall modify the cost-share agreement to reflect the new interested persons and new divisions of payments. NRCS shall make eligible cost-share payments upon presentation of an assignment of rights or other evidence that title had passed.

(2) With respect to any and all payments owed to participants who wish to transfer ownership or control of land subject to a cost-share agreement, the division of payment shall be determined by the original party and that

party's successor. In the event of a dispute or claim on the distribution of cost-share payments, NRCS may withhold payments without the accrual of interest pending a settlement or adjudication on the rights to the funds.

(b) (1) If such new owners or operators are not willing to assume the responsibilities posed in an existing WHIP cost-share agreement, NRCS shall terminate the cost-share agreement and may require that all cost-share payments may be forfeited, refunded, or both.

(2) The signatories to the cost-share agreement shall be jointly and severally responsible for refunding the cost-share payments pursuant to paragraph (b)(1) of this section.

§ 636.11 Termination of cost-share agreements.

(a) The State Conservationist may, by mutual agreement with the parties to the cost-share agreement, consent to the termination of the contract where:

(1) The parties to the cost-share agreement are unable to comply with the terms of the cost-share agreement as the result of conditions beyond their control;

(2) Compliance with the terms of the cost-share agreement would work a severe hardship on the parties to the contract; or,

(3) Termination of the cost-share agreement would, as determined by the State Conservationist, be in the public interest.

(b) If a cost-share agreement is terminated in accordance with the provisions of this section, the State Conservationist may allow the participants to retain any cost-share payments received under the cost-share agreement in a porportion appropriate to the effort the participant has made to comply with the cost-share agreement, or, in cases of hardship, where forces beyond the participant's control prevented compliance with the cost-share agreement.

§ 636.12 Violations and remedies.

(a) (1) If NRCS determines that a participant is in violation of a cost-share agreement or documents incorporated by reference into the cost-share agreement, NRCS may give the parties to the cost-share agreement reasonable notice and an opportunity to voluntarily correct the violation within 30 days of the date of the notice, or such additional time as NRCS may allow.

(2) If the participant fails to cure the violation of a cost-share agreement within the period provided under paragraph (a)(1) of this section, NRCS may terminate the agreement and require the participant to refund all or part of any assistance earned under that cost-share agreement, plus interest, as well as require the participant to forfeit all rights for future payment under the agreement.

(b) [Reserved].

§ 636.13 Misrepresentation and scheme or device.

(a) A person who is determined by NRCS to have erroneously represented any fact affecting a program determination made in accordance with this part shall not be entitled to cost-share agreement payments and must refund all payments, plus interest as determined by NRCS.

(b) A person who is determined to have knowingly:

(1) Adopted any scheme or device that tends to defeat the purpose of the program;

(2) Made any fraudulent representation; or,

(3) Misrepresented any fact affecting a program determination shall refund to NRCS all payments, plus interest as determined by NRCS, with respect to all NRCS cost-share agreements. The person's interest in all NRCS cost-share agreements may be terminated.

§ 636.14 Offsets and assignments.

(a) Except as provided in paragraph (b) of this section, any payment or portion thereof to any person shall be made without regard to questions of title under State law and without regard to any claim or lien against the land, or proceeds thereof, in favor of the owner or any other creditor except agencies of the U.S. Government. The regulations governing offsets and withholdings found in part 3 of this title shall be applicable to cost-share agreement payments.

(b) Any person entitled to any cash payment under this program, may assign the right to receive such payments in whole or in part.

§ 636.15 Appeals.

(a) Any person may obtain reconsideration and review of determinations affecting participation in this program in accordance with part 614 Part C of this title, except as provided in paragraph (b) of this section.

(b) In accordance with the provisions of the Department of Agriculture Reorganization Act of 1994, Pub. L. 103–354 (7 U.S.C. 6901), the following decisions are not appealable:

(1) Payment rates, payment limits, and cost-share percentages;

(2) The designation of approved wildlife priority areas, habitats or practices;

(3) NRCS program funding decisions;

(4) Eligible conservation practices; and

(5) Other matters of general applicability.

(c) Before a person may seek judicial review of any action taken under this part, the person must exhaust all administrative appeal procedures set forth in paragraph (a) of this section.

SUBCHAPTER E [RESERVED]
SUBCHAPTER F—SUPPORT ACTIVITIES

PART 650—COMPLIANCE WITH NEPA

Subpart A—Procedures for NRCS-Assisted Programs

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650.2 Applicability.
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Subpart A—Procedures for NRCS-Assisted Programs

AUTHORITY: 42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.; Executive Order 11514 (Rev.); 16 U.S.C. 1001–1008; 7 U.S.C. 1010–1011; 16 U.S.C. 590 a–f, q.; 7 CFR 2.62, unless otherwise noted.

SOURCE: 44 FR 50579, Aug. 29, 1979, unless otherwise noted.

§ 650.1 Purpose.

(a) This rule prescribes procedures by which NRCS is to implement the provisions of NEPA. The Natural Resources Conservation Service recognizes NEPA as the national charter for protection, restoration, and enhancement of the human environment. NEPA establishes policy, sets goals (Section 101), and provides means (Section 102) for carrying out this policy.

(b) The procedures included in this rule supplement CEQ's NEPA regulations, 40 CFR parts 1500–1508. CEQ regulations that need no additional elaboration to address NRCS-assisted actions are not repeated in this rule, although the regulations are cited as references. The procedures include some overlap with CEQ regulations. This is done to highlight items of importance for NRCS. This does not supersede the existing body of NEPA regulations.

(c) These procedures provide that—

(1) Environmental information is to be available to citizens before decisions are made about actions that significantly affect the human environment;

(2) NRCS-assisted actions are to be supported to the extent possible by accurate scientific analyses that are technically acceptable to NRCS;

(3) NRCS-prepared NEPA documents are to be available for public scrutiny; and

(4) Documents are to concentrate on the issues that are timely and significant to the action in question rather than amassing needless detail.

(d) Procedures for implementing NEPA are designed to ensure that environmental consequences are considered in decisionmaking. They allow NRCS to assist individuals and nonfederal public entities to take actions that protect, enhance, and restore environmental quality.

(e) These procedures make possible the early identification of actions that have significant effects on the human environment to avoid delays in decisionmaking.

§ 650.2 Applicability.

This rule applies to all NRCS-assisted programs including the uninstalled parts of approved projects that are not covered by environmental documents prepared under previous rules for compliance with NEPA. It is effective on the date of publication of the final rule. NRCS is to consult with CEQ in the manner prescribed by 40 CFR 1506.11 if it is necessary to take emergency actions.

§ 650.3 Policy.

(a) *NRCS mission.* The NRCS mission is to provide assistance that will allow use and management of ecological, cultural, natural, physical, social, and economic resources by striving for a balance between use, management, conservation, and preservation of the Nation's natural resource base. The NRCS mission is reemphasized and expanded to carry out the mandate of section 101(b) of NEPA, within other legislative constraints, in all its programs of Federal assistance. NRCS will continue to improve and coordinate its plans, functions, programs, and recommendations on resource use so that Americans, as stewards of the environment for succeeding generations—

(1) Can maintain safe, healthful, productive, and esthetically and culturally pleasing surroundings that support diversity of individual choices; and

(2) Are encouraged to attain the widest range of beneficial uses of soil, water, and related resources without degradation to the environment, risk to health or safety, or other undesirable and unintended consequences.

(b) *NRCS environmental policy.* NRCS is to administer Federal assistance within the following overall environmental policies:

(1) Provide assistance to Americans that will motivate them to maintain equilibrium among their ecological, cultural, natural, physical, social, and economic resources by striving for a balance between conserving and preserving the Nation's natural resource base.

(2) Provide technical and financial assistance through a systematic interdisciplinary approach to planning and decisionmaking to insure a balance between the natural, physical, and social sciences.

(3) Consider environmental quality equal to economic, social, and other factors in decisionmaking.

(4) Insure that plans satisfy identified needs and at the same time minimize adverse effects of planned actions on the human environment through interdisciplinary planning before providing technical and financial assistance.

(5) Counsel with highly qualified and experienced specialists from within and outside NRCS in many technical fields as needed.

(6) Encourage broad public participation in defining environmental quality objectives and needs.

(7) Identify and make provisions for detailed survey, recovery, protection, or preservation of unique cultural resources that otherwise may be irrevocably lost or destroyed by NRCS-assisted project actions, as required by Historic Preservation legislation and/or Executive Order.

(8) Encourage local sponsors to review with interested publics the operation and maintenance programs of completed projects to insure that environmental quality is not degraded.

(9) Advocate the retention of important farmlands and forestlands, prime rangeland, wetlands, or other lands designated by State or local governments. Whenever proposed conversions are caused or encouraged by actions or programs of a Federal agency, licensed by or require approval by a Federal agency, or are inconsistent with local or State government plans, provisions are to be sought to insure that such lands are not irreversibly converted to other uses unless other national interests override the importance of preservation or otherwise outweigh the environmental benefits derived from their protection. In addition, the preservation of farmland in general provides the benefits of open space, protection of scenery, wildlife habitat, and in some cases, recreation opportunities and controls on urban sprawl.

(10) Advocate actions that reduce the risk of flood loss; minimize effects of floods on human safety, health, and welfare; and restore and preserve the natural and beneficial functions and values of flood plains.

(11) Advocate and assist in the reclamation of abandoned surface-mined lands and in planning for the extraction of coal and other nonrenewable resources to facilitate restoration of the land to its prior productivity as mining is completed.

(12) Advocate the protection of valuable wetlands, threatened and endangered animal and plant species and

their habitats, and designated ecosystems.

(13) Advocate the conservation of natural and manmade scenic resources to insure that NRCS-assisted programs or activities protect and enhance the visual quality of the landscape.

(14) Advocate and assist in actions to preserve and enhance the quality of the Nation's waters.

[44 FR 50579, Aug. 20, 1979; 44 FR 54981, Sept. 24, 1979]

§ 650.4 Definition of terms.

Definitions of the following terms or phrases appear in 40 CFR part 1508, CEQ regulations. These terms are important in the understanding and implementation of this rule. These definitions are not repeated in the interest of reducing duplication:

Categorical exclusion. (40 CFR 1508.4)
Cooperating agency. (40 CFR 1508.5)
Cumulative impact. (40 CFR 1508.7)
Environmental impact statement (EIS). (40 CFR 1508.11)
Human environment. (40 CFR 1508.14)
Lead agency. (40 CFR 1508.16)
Major Federal action. (40 CFR 1508.18)
Mitigation. (40 CFR 1508.20)
NEPA process. (40 CFR 1508.21)
Scope. (40 CFR 1508.25)
Scoping. (40 CFR 1501.7)
Tiering. (40 CFR 1508.28)

(a) *Channel realignment.* Channel realignment includes the construction of a new channel or a new alignment and may include the clearing, snagging, widening, and/or deepening of the existing channel. (Channel Modification Guidelines, 43 FR 8276).

(b) *Environmental assessment* (*EA*). (40 CFR 1508.9)

(1) An environmental assessment is a concise public document for which a Federal agency is responsible that—

(i) Briefly provides sufficient evidence and analysis for determining whether to prepare an environmental impact statement or a finding of no significant impact.

(ii) Aids an agency's compliance with the Act when no environmental impact statement is necessary.

(iii) Facilitates preparation of an environmental impact statement when one is necessary.

(2) An environmental assessment includes brief discussions of the need for the proposal, alternatives as required by section of the environmental impacts of the proposed action and alternatives, and a list of agencies and persons consulted.

(c) *Environmental evaluation.* The environmental evaluation (EE) (formerly referred to by NRCS as an environmental assessment) is the part of planning that inventories and estimates the potential effects on the human environment of alternative solutions to resource problems. A wide range of environmental data together with social and economic information is considered in determining whether a proposed action is a major Federal action significantly affecting the human environment. The environmental evaluation for a program, regulation, or individual action is used to determine the need for an environmental assessment or an environmental impact statement. It also aids in the consideration of alternatives and in the identification of available resources.

(d) *Federally-assisted actions.* These actions are planned and carried out by individuals, groups, or local units of government largely on nonfederal land with technical and/or financial assistance provided by NRCS.

(e) *Interdisciplinary planning.* NRCS uses an interdisciplinary environmental evaluation and planning approach in which specialists and groups having different technical expertise act as a team to jointly evaluate existing and future environmental quality. The interdisciplinary group considers structure and function of natural resource systems, complexity of problems, and the economic, social, and environmental effects of alternative actions. Public participation is an essential part of effective interdisciplinary planning. Even if an NRCS employee provides direct assistance to an individual land user, the basic data used is a result of interdisciplinary development of guide and planning criteria.

(f) *Nonproject actions.* Nonproject actions consist of technical and/or financial assistance provided to an individual, group, or local unit of government by NRCS primarily through a cooperative agreement with a local conservation district, such as land treatment recommended in the Conservation Operations, Great Plains Conservation, Rural Abandoned Mine, and Rural Clean Water Programs. These actions may include consultations, advice, engineering, and other technical assistance that land users usually cannot accomplish by themselves. Nonproject technical and/or financial assistance may result in the land user installing field terraces, waterways, field leveling, onfarm drainage systems, farm ponds, pasture management, conservation tillage, critical area stablization and other conservation practices.

(g) *Notice of intent* (*NOI*) (*40 CFR 1508.22*). A notice of intent is a brief statement inviting public reaction to the decision by the responsible Federal official to prepare an EIS for a major Federal action. The notice of intent is to be published in the FEDERAL REGISTER, circulated to interested agencies, groups, individuals, and published in one or more newspapers serving the area of the proposed action.

(h) *Project actions.* A project action is a formally planned undertaking that is carried out within a specified area by sponsors for the benefit of the general public. Project sponsors are units of government having the legal authority and resources to install, operate, and/or maintain works of improvement.

(i) *Record of Decision.* (ROD) (40 CFR 1505.2). A record of decision is a concise written rationale by the RFO regarding implementation of a proposed action requiring an environmental impact statement. This was previously defined by NRCS as a Statement of Findings (SOF).

(j) *Responsible Federal official (RFO).* The NRCS Administrator is the responsible Federal official (RFO) for compliance with NEPA regarding proposed legislation, programs, legislative reports, regulations, and program EIS's. NRCS state conservationists (STC's) are the RFO's for compliance with the provisions of NEPA in other NRCS-assisted actions.

(k) *Significantly.* (40 CFR 1508.27) ''Significantly'' as used in NEPA requires considerations of both context and intensity:

(1) *Context.* This means that the significance of an action must be analyzed in several contexts such as society as a whole (human, national), the affected region, the affected interests, and the locality. Significance varies with the setting of the proposed action. For instance, for a site-specific action, significance usually depends on the effects in the locale rather than in the world as a whole. Both short- and long-term effects are relevant.

(2) *Intensity.* This refers to the severity of impact. Responsible officials must bear in mind that more than one agency may make decisions about partial aspects of a major action.

The following should be considered in evaluating intensity:

(i) Impacts that may be both beneficial and adverse. A significant effect may exist even if the Federal agency believes that on balance the effect will be beneficial.

(ii) The degree to which the proposed action affects public health or safety.

(iii) Unique characteristics of the geographic area such as proximity to historic or cultural resources, park lands, prime farmlands, wetlands, wild and scenic rivers, or ecologically critical areas.

(iv) The degree to which the effects on the quality of the human environment are likely to be highly controversial.

(v) The degree to which the possible effects on the human environment are highly uncertain or involve unique or unknown risks.

(vi) The degree to which the action may establish a precedent for future actions with significant effects or represents a decision in principle about a future consideration.

(vii) Whether the action is related to other actions with individually insignificant but cumulatively significant impacts. Significance exists if it is reasonable to anticipate a cumulatively significant impact on the environment. Significance cannot be avoided by terming an action temporary or by

breaking it down into small component parts.

(viii) The degree to which the action may adversely affect districts, sites, highways, structures, or objects listed in or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places or may cause loss or destruction of significant scientific, cultural, or historical resources.

(ix) The degree to which the action may adversely affect an endangered or threatened species or its habitat that has been determined to be critical under the Endangered Species Act of 1973 as amended.

(x) Whether the action threatens a violation of Federal, State, or local law or requirements imposed for the protection of the environment.

(l) *Finding of no significant impact (FNSI).* (40 CFR 1508.13) ''Finding of No Significant Impact'' means a document by a Federal agency briefly presenting the reasons why an action not otherwise excluded (§1508.4) will not have a significant effect on the human environment, and an environmental impact statement therefore will not be prepared. It shall include the environmental assessment or a summary of it and shall note any other environmental documents related to it (§1501.7(a)(5)). If the assessment is included, the finding need not repeat any of the discussion in the assessment but may incorporate it by reference.

[44 FR 50579, Aug. 29, 1979; 44 FR 54981, Sept. 24, 1979]

§ 650.5 Environmental evaluation in planning.

(a) *General.* Environmental evaluation (EE) integrates environmental concerns throughout the planning, installation, and operation of NRCS-assisted projects. The EE applies to all assistance provided by NRCS, but planning intensity, public involvement, and documentation of actions vary according to the scope of the action. NRCS begins consideration of environmental concerns when information gathered during the environmental evaluation is used:

(1) To identify environmental concerns that may be affected, gather baseline data, and predict effects of alternative courses of actions;

(2) To provide data to applicants for use in establishing objectives commensurate with the scope and complexity of the proposed action;

(3) To assist in the development of alternative courses of action; (40 CFR 1502.14). In NRCS-assisted project actions, nonstructural, water conservation, and other alternatives that are in keeping with the Water Resources Council's Principles and Standards are considered, if appropriate.

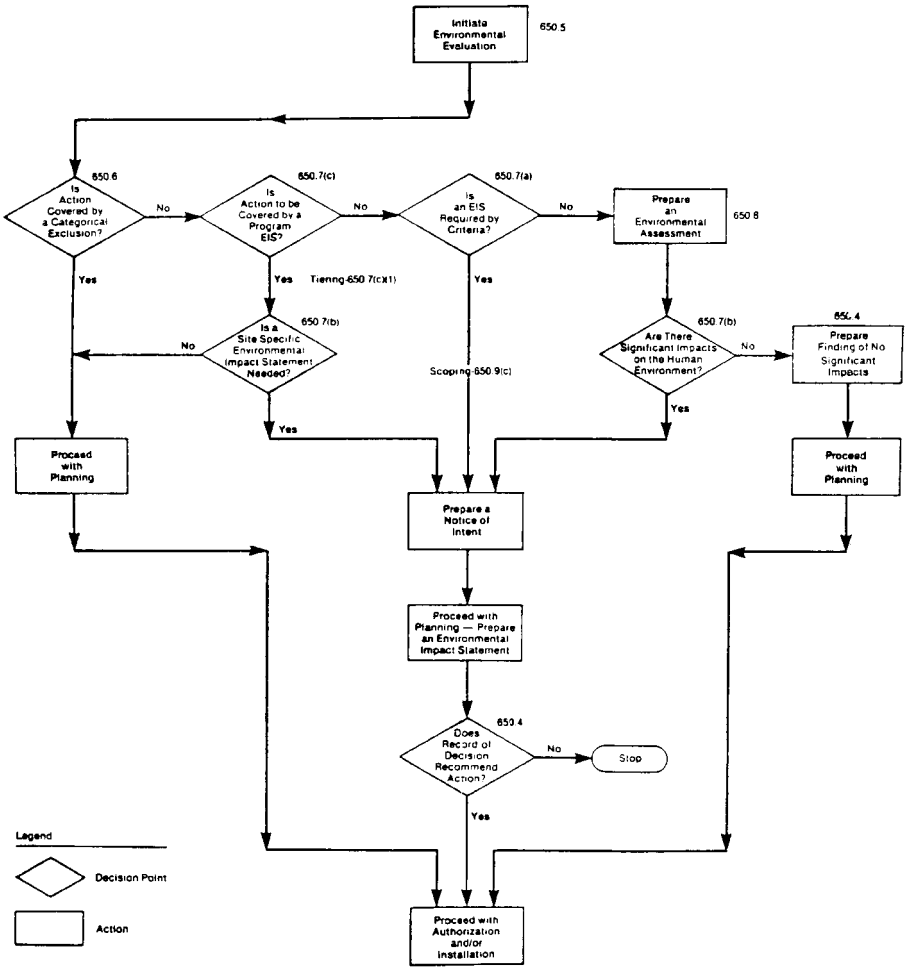
(4) To perform other related investigations and analyses as needed, including economic evaluation, engineering investigations, etc.

(5) To assist in the development of detailed plans for implementation and operation and maintenance.

(b) *Procedures.* NRCS's Guide for Environmental Assessment issued in March 1977 and published in the FEDERAL REGISTER on August 8, 1977, provides guidance for conducting an environmental evaluation. (42 FR 40123–40167).

(c) *Decision points.* Figure 1 illustrates the decision points for compliance with NEPA in NRCS decisionmaking.

NEPA in SCS Planning



§ 650.6 Categorical exclusions.

(a) Some NRCS programs or parts of programs do not normally create significant individual or cumulative impacts on the human environment. Therefore, an EA or EIS is not needed. These are data gathering and interpretation programs and include:

(1) Soil Survey—7 CFR part 611;

(2) Snow Survey and Water Supply Forecasts—7 CFR part 612;

(3) Plant Materials for Conservation—7 CFR part 613;

(4) Inventory and Monitoring—Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance—10.908; and

(5) River Basin Studies under section 6 of Pub. L. 83–566 as amended—7 CFR part 621.

(b) The environmental evaluation performed by the RFO when any new action under these programs is planned

is to identify extraordinary circumstances that might lead to significant individual or cumulative impacts. Actions that have potential for significant impacts on the human environment are not categorically excluded.

§ 650.7 When to prepare an EIS.

The following are categories of NRCS action used to determine whether or not an EIS is to be prepared.

(a) *An EIS is required for:*

(1) Projects that include stream channel realignment or work to modify channel capacity by deepening or widening where significant aquatic or wildlife habitat exists. The EE will determine if the channel supports significant aquatic or wildlife habitat;

(2) Projects requiring Congressional action;

(3) Broad Federal assistance programs administered by NRCS when the environmental evaluation indicates there may be significant cumulative impacts on the human environment (§ 650.7(e)); and

(4) Other major Federal actions that are determined after environmental evaluation to affect significantly the quality of the human environment (§ 650.7(b)). If it is difficult to determine whether there is a significant impact on the human environment, it may be necessary to complete the EE and prepare an EA in order to decide if an EIS is required.

(b) The RFO is to determine the need for an EIS for each action, program, or regulation. An environmental evaluation, using a systematic interdisciplinary analysis and evaluation of data and information responding to the five provisions of Section 102(2)(C) of NEPA, will assist the RFO in deciding if the action requires the preparation of an EIS. In analyzing and evaluating environmental concerns, the RFO will answer the following questions:

(1) *Environmental impact.* Will the proposed action significantly affect the quality of the human environment (40 CFR 1508.14)? For example, will it significantly alter or destroy valuable wetlands, important farmlands, cultural resources, or threatened and endangered species? Will it affect social values, water quality, fish and wildlife habitats, or wilderness and scenic areas?

(2) *Adverse environmental effects that cannot be avoided.* What are the important environmental amenities that would be lost if the proposed action were implemented?

(3) *Alternatives.* Are there alternatives that would achieve the planning objectives but avoid adverse environmental effects?

(4) *Short-term uses versus long-term productivity.* Will the proposed actions, in combination with other actions, sacrifice the enhancement of significant long-term productivity as a tradeoff for short-term uses?

(5) *Commitment of resources.* Will the proposed action irreversibly and irretrievably commit the use of resources such as important farmlands, wetlands, and fish and wildlife habitat?

(c) Criteria for determining the need for a program EIS:

(1) A program EIS is required if the environmental evaluation reveals that actions carried out under the program have individually insignificant but cumulatively significant environmental impacts.

(2) A project EIS, in lieu of a program EIS, is required if the environmental evaluation reveals that actions carried out under the program will have both individually and cumulatively significant environmental impacts. (7 CFR Parts 620 through 623 and 640 through 643).

(d) The RFO, through the process of tiering, is to determine if a site-specific EA or EIS is required for an individually significant action that is included in a program EIS.

§ 650.8 When to prepare an environmental assessment (EA).

An environmental assessment (EA) is to be prepared for:

(a) Land and water resource projects that are not included in § 650.7(a) (1) through (4) for which State and local units of government receive Federal technical and financial assistance from NRCS (7 CFR parts 620 through 623; and 640 through 643); and

(b) Other actions not included in a program EIS nor categorically excluded that the EE reveals may be a

major Federal action significantly affecting the quality of the human environment.

§ 650.9 NEPA and interagency planning.

(a) *Lead agency.* (1) NRCS is to be the lead agency for actions under programs it administers. If the actions affect more than one State, the NRCS Administrator is to designate one NRCS state conservationist as the RFO.

(2) NRCS normally takes the role of lead agency in actions that share program responsibilities among USDA agencies if NRCS provides the majority of funds for the actions. If the lead agency role is in question, the role of NRCS and other USDA agencies is to be determined by the USDA Environmental Coordinator, Office of Environmental Quality Activities.

(3) If NRCS and Federal agencies outside USDA cannot agree on which will be the lead agency and which will be the cooperating agencies, the procedures in 40 CFR 1501.5(e) are to be followed.

(4) NRCS, as lead agency, is to coordinate the participation of all concerned agencies in developing the EIS according to the provisions of 40 CFR 1501.6(a).

(b) *Cooperating agencies.* (1) NRCS is to request, as appropriate, the assistance of cooperating agencies in preparing the environmental evaluation. This assistance will broaden the expertise in the planning and help to avoid future conflict. NRCS is to request assistance in determining the scope of issues to be addressed and identifying the significant issues related to a proposed action from Federal agencies that have jurisdiction by law or special expertise.

(2) NRCS is to act as a cooperating agency if requested. NRCS may request to be designated as a cooperating agency if proposed actions may affect areas of NRCS expertise, such as prime farmlands, soils, erosion control, and agricultural sources of nonpoint pollution. NRCS, as a cooperating agency, is to comply with the requirements of 40 CFR 1501.6(b) to the extent possible depending on funds, personnel, and priority. If insufficient funds or other resources prevent NRCS from participating fully as a cooperating agency, NRCS is to request the lead agency to provide funds or other resources which will allow full participation.

(c) *Scoping.* See 40 CFR 1501.7 for a definition of scoping.

(1) NRCS is to use scoping to identify and categorize significant environmental issues in its environmental evaluation. Formalized scoping is used to insure that an analytical EIS can be prepared that will reduce paperwork and avoid delay. Scoping allows NRCS to obtain the assistance and consultation of affected agencies that have special expertise or legal jurisdiction in the proposed action. If early environmental evaluation identifies a need for an EIS, NRCS is to publish a notice of intent (NOI) to prepare an EIS. The NOI is to request the assistance of all interested agencies, groups, and persons in determining the scope of the evaluation of the proposed action.

(2) Normally a scoping meeting is held and Federal, State, or local agencies that have special expertise or legal jurisdiction in resource values that may be significantly affected are requested to participate. The scoping meeting will identify agencies that may become cooperating agencies.

(3) In the scoping meeting, the range of actions, alternatives, and impacts to be evaluated and included in the EIS as defined in (40 CFR 1508.25) are to be determined. Tiering (40 CFR 1508.28) may be used to define the relation of the proposed statement to other statements.

(4) Periodic meetings of the cooperating agencies are to be held at important decisionmaking points to provide timely interagency, interdisciplinary participation.

(5) Scoping is to include the items listed in 40 CFR 1501.7(a) and may also include any of the activities in 40 CFR 1501.7(b). Appropriate, timely requests and notification are to be made to promote public participation in scoping in accordance with paragraph (d) of this section.

(6) The RFO through the scoping process will set time and page limits as prescribed in 40 CFR 1501.8. Time and page limits are established by NRCS in consultation with sponsors and others according to the projected availability

of resources. The RFO is to make the applicant aware of the possible need for revising time and page limits because of changes in resources.

(d) *Public participation.* (1) *General.* Public participation activities begin early in the EE and are to be appropriate to the proposed action. For example, extensive public participation activities are required in the implementation of new programs and project actions, but limited public participation is appropriate for nonproject technical and financial assistance programs on nonfederal land.

(2) *Early public involvement.* The public is to be invited and encouraged to participate in the early stages of planning, including the consideration of the potential effects of NRCS-assisted actions on significant environmental resources such as wetlands, flood plains, cultural values, endangered species, important farmland.

(3) *Project activities.* The following are general considerations for providing opportunities for public participation:

(i) *Identification of interested public.* The interested public consisting of but not limited to individuals, groups, organizations, and government agencies are to be identified, sought out, and encouraged to participate in and contribute to interdisciplinary planning and environmental evaluation.

(ii) *Public notices.* (40 CFR 1506.6) If the effects of an action are primarily of local concern, notice of each public meeting or hearing should be: Submitted to State and areawide clearinghouses pursuant to OMB Circular A–95 (revised); submitted to Indian tribes if they are interested; published in local newspapers; distributed through other local media; provided to potentially interested community organizations including small business associations; published in newsletters that may be expected to reach potentially interested persons; mailed directly to owners and occupants of nearby or affected property; and posted onsite and offsite in the area where the action is to be located.

(iii) *State statutes.* If official action by the local units of government cooperating in the proposal is governed by State statute, the public notice and mailing requirement of the statute is to be followed. If the effects of an action are of national concern, notice is to be published in the FEDERAL REGISTER and mailed to national organizations reasonably expected to be interested.

(iv) *Public meetings.* The RFO, after consultation with the sponsors, is to determine when public meetings or hearings are to be held. Public meetings may be in the form of a workshop, tour, open house, etc. Public involvement will include early discussion of flood-plain management and protection of wetlands, where appropriate. Environmental information is to be presented and discussed along with other appropriate information. To the extent practical, pertinent information should be made available before the meetings.

(v) *Documentation.* The RFO is to maintain a reviewable record of public participation in the environmental evaluation process.

(4) *Nonproject activities.* Public participation in the planning and application of conservation practices with individual land users is accomplished primarily through conservation districts. These districts are governed by boards of supervisors directors, commissioners, etc., who are elected and/or appointed to insure that soil, water, related resources, and environmental qualities in the district are maintained and improved. The public is to be encouraged to participate in the development of long-range district programs and district annual plans. The district keeps the public informed through public meetings, district newsletters, news stories, radio and television programs, and annual reports.

§ 650.10 Adoption of an EIS prepared by a cooperating agency.

(a) If NRCS adopts an EIS prepared by another Federal or State agency, the RFO is to review the document to insure that it meets the requirements of the CEQ regulations and NRCS–NEPA procedures.

(b) If the actions included in the EIS are substantially the same as those proposed by NRCS, the RFO is to recirculate the EIS as ''final.'' The final EIS is to include an appropriate explanation of the action. If these actions are not substantially the same, the EIS

is to be supplemented and recirculated as a draft EIS. The RFO is to inform the preparing agency of the proposed action.

(c) If the adopted EIS is not final, if it is the subject of a referral under 40 CFR part 1504, or if the statement's adequacy is in litigation, the RFO is to include an appropriate explanation in the EIS.

(d) The RFO is to take appropriate action to inform the public and appropriate agencies of the proposed action.

§ 650.11 Environmental documents.

(a) NRCS is to use the following documents in compliance with NEPA (see § 650.4):

(1) Environmental assessments (EA)

(2) Environmental impact statements (EIS)

(3) Notice of intent (NOI)

(4) Finding of no significant impact (FNSI)

(5) Record of decision (ROD)

(b) The format and content of each document is to be appropriate to the action being considered and consistent with the CEQ regulations.

(1) To reduce duplication, NRCS may combine environmental documents with other planning documents of the same proposal, as appropriate. For example, NRCS, in consultation with CEQ and the office of the Secretary of Agriculture, has determined that each EIS is to satisfy the requirements for a regulatory impact analysis as required by Executive Order 12044. This may necessitate modifying the recommended CEQ format. If documents are combined, the RFO is to include the information and sections required by the CEQ regulations (40 CFR 1502.10). The environmental impact statement should indicate those considerations, including factors not related to environmental quality, that are likely to be relevant to a decision.

(2) The RFO is to establish the format and content of each document giving full consideration to the guidance and requirements of the CEQ regulations. The NRCS technical service center director is to provide guidance and concurrence on the format and content if the NRCS state conservationist is the RFO. The results of scoping are to determine the content of the EA or the EIS and the amount of detail needed to analyze the impacts.

(3) In addition to the minimum requirements of the CEQ regulations (40 CFR 1502.10), environmental assessments and environmental impact statements are to include—

(i) A brief description of public participation activities of agencies, groups, and individuals during the environmental evaluation;

(ii) A description of the hazard potential of each alternative, including an explanation of the rationale for dam classification and the risk of dam failure from overtopping for other causes;

(iii) Information identifying any approved regional plans for water resource management in the study area (40 CFR 1506.2(d)) and a statement on whether the proposed project is consistent with such plans;

(iv) All Federal permits, licenses, and other entitlements that must be obtained (40 CFR 1502.25(b)); and

(v) A brief description of major environmental problems, conflicts, and disagreements among groups and agencies and how they were resolved. Unresolved conflicts and the NRCS's proposal for resolving the disagreements before the project is implemented are to be summarized.

(4) *Letters of comment and responses.* (40 CFR 1503.4, 1502.9(b)) Letters of comment that were received and the responses to these comments are to appended to the final EIS. Opposing views and other substantive comments that were not adequately discussed in the draft EIS are to be incorporated in the final EIS.

(5) *Appendix.* The RFO may use an appendix to an EA or EIS. If an appendix is too voluminous to be circulated with the EIS, the RFO is to make it available on request. If an appendix is included it is to—

(i) Meet the requirements of 40 CFR 1502.18;

(ii) Identify any methodologies used (40 CFR 1502.24) and make explicit reference to other sources relied on for conclusions; and

(iii) Briefly describe the relationship between the benefit-cost analysis and any analyses of unquantified environmental impacts, values, and amenities. ''For purposes of complying with the

Act, *the weighing of the merits or drawbacks of the various alternatives need not be displayed* in a monetary cost benefit and should not be when these are important qualitative considerations.'' (40 CFR 1502.23).

§ 650.12 NRCS decisionmaking.

(a) *General.* The purpose of these procedures is to insure that environmental information is provided to decision makers in a timely manner. The NEPA process is a part of NRCS decisionmaking. The RFO is to insure that the policies and purposes of NEPA and CEQ regulations are complied with in NRCS decisionmaking by:

(1) Including in all decision documents and supporting environmental documents a discussion of all alternatives considered in the decision. Alternatives to be considered in reaching a decision will be available to the public.

(2) Submitting relevant environmental documents, comments, and responses with other decision documents through the review process.

(3) Including in the record of formal rulemaking or adjudicatory proceedings relevent environmental documents, comments and responses.

(4) Providing for pre- and post-project monitoring (40 CFR 1505.2(c), 1505.3) and evaluation in representative projects to insure that planning and evaluation procedures are performed according to sound criteria.

(b) *Decision points in NRCS-assisted projects.* NRCS administers programs that may have a significant effect on the human environment. Program procedures incorporate provisions for compliance with NEPA and for providing environmental information to the public, other agencies, and decision makers in a timely manner. NRCS provides technical and financial assistance for projects under the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention and the Resource Conservation and Development (RC&D) programs. These usually require the preparation of project EA's or EIS's. The major decisionmaking points and their relation to NEPA compliance are as follows:

(1) For Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention projects:

(i) Application for assistance by the sponsoring local organization (SLO).

(ii) A preauthorization report identifying goals, alternatives, and effects of alternatives (including environmental impacts) prepared by the RFO and submitted to the applicant for decision. It is circulated to local, State, and Federal agencies and public comment is solicited. A decision is made to stop planning assistance or to develop a watershed plan.

(iii) Granting of planning authorization by the Administrator. The RFO must provide an evaluation of the potential environmental impacts to obtain the authorization.

(iv) A watershed agreement between the SLO and NRCS. The agreement is based on a completed watershed plan and associated environmental documents, which have been adequately reviewed within NRCS.

(v) A project agreement between the SLO and the RFO executed after the NEPA process is complete and the watershed plan has been approved and final plans and specifications have been developed.

(2) For RC&D measure plans:

(i) A request for assistance (measure proposal) is reviewed by the RC&D council to insure that the proposal is in accordance with the RC&D area plan. The proposal is then referred to NRCS.

(ii) A preliminary report is prepared by the RFO to identify goals, alternatives, and effects (including environmental impacts). The report is submitted to the sponsor for review. The sponsor may then apply to NRCS for planning assistance for measures considered in the preliminary report.

(iii) An authorization for planning assistance is granted by the RFO.

(iv) The RC&D measure plan is signed by the applicant and the RFO after the preparation and review of the measure plan and environmental documents.

(v) A project agreement is signed between the applicant and the RFO after the NEPA process is complete, the measure plan has been approved, and final plans and specifications have been prepared.

(c) *Record of decision*—(1) *EIS's.* The RFO is to prepare a concise record of decision (ROD) for actions requiring an

EIS. The record of decision is to be prepared and signed by the RFO following the 30-day administrative action period initiated by the EPA's publication of the notice of availability of the final EIS in the FEDERAL REGISTER. It is to serve as the public record of decision as described in 40 CFR 1505.2 of the CEQ regulations. The ROD is to be distributed to all who provided substantive comments on the draft EIS and all others who request it. A notice of availability of the ROD will be published in the FEDERAL REGISTER and local newspaper(s) serving the project area. The RFO may choose to publish the entire ROD.

(2) *Environmental Assessments (EA).* If the EA indicates that the proposed action is not a major Federal action significantly affecting the quality of the human environment, the RFO is to prepare a finding of no significant impact (FNSI).

(3) *Distribution and publication of the FNSI (§1506.6(b)).* The RFO is to distribute the FNSI to interested agencies and individuals. Notice of its availability is to be published in the FEDERAL REGISTER and in one or more newspapers serving the area of the proposed action. Single copy requests for the document are to be filed without charge. A charge may be made for multiple copies. Implementing action is not to be initiated for 30 days after the notice of availability of the FNSI has been published in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

(d) *Changes in actions.* When it appears that a project or other action needs to be changed, the RFO will perform an environmental evaluation of the authorized action before making a change.

§ 650.13 Review and comment.

In addition to the requirements of 40 CFR 1503, 1506.10 and 1506.11, NRCS will take the following steps in distributing EIS's for review and comment:

(a) *Draft EIS's.* Five copies of the draft EIS are to be filed by the RFO with the Office of Environmental Review, A–104, Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Washington, D.C. At the same time, the RFO is to send copies of the draft EIS to the following:

(1) *Other Federal agencies.* The regional office of EPA and other agencies that have jurisdiction by law or special expertise with respect to any environmental effect, other Federal agencies (including appropriate field and regional offices), and affected Indian tribes.

(2) *State and local agencies.* OMB Circular No. A–95 (Revised), through its system of State and areawide clearinghouses, provides a means for obtaining the views of State and local environmental agencies that can assist in the preparation and review of EIS's

(3) *Organizations, groups, and individuals.* A copy of the draft EIS is to be sent to the appropriate official of each organization or group and each individual of the interested public (§650.9(d)(3)(i)) and to others as requested. A charge may be made for multiple copy requests.

(b) *Time period for comment.* The time period for review ends 45 days after the date EPA publishes the notice of public availability of the draft in the FEDERAL REGISTER. A 15-day-extension of time for review and comment is to be considered by the RFO when such requests are submitted in writing. If neither comments nor a request for an extension is received at the end of the 45-day period, it is to be presumed that the agency or party from whom comments were requested has no comments to make.

(c) *News releases.* In addition to the notice of availability published in the FEDERAL REGISTER by EPA, the RFO is to announce the availability of the draft EIS in one or more newspapers serving the area.

(d) *Revising a draft EIS.* If significant changes in the proposed action are made as a result of comments on the draft EIS, a revised draft EIS may be necessary. The revised draft EIS is to be recirculated for comment in the same manner as a draft EIS.

(e) *Final EIS's.* After the review period for the draft EIS, the RFO is to prepare a final EIS, making adjustments where necessary by taking into consideration and responding to significant comments and opposing viewpoints received on the draft EIS. The following steps are to be taken in filing and distributing the final EIS:

(1) Letters of comment are to be appended to the final EIS. If numerous repetitive responses are received, summaries of the repetitive comments and a list of the groups or individuals who commented may be appended in lieu of the actual letter.

(2) The RFO is to send five copies of the final EIS to EPA's Office of Environmental Review, and a copy of the final EIS to each State and Federal agency, organization, group, and individual who commented on the draft EIS. Single copy requests for copies of the final EIS will be provided without charge. A charge may be made for multiple copy requests.

(3) During the 30-day administrative action period noted in § 650.12(c), NRCS will make its final EIS available to the public (40 CFR 1506.10).

(f) *Supplements to EIS's.* (1) If NRCS determines that it is necessary to clarify or amplify a point of concern raised after the final EIS is filed, appropriate clarification or amplification is to be sent to EPA with information copies furnished to those who received copies of the final EIS. The waiting periods do not apply.

(2) If the RFO determines that the final EIS or supplement to the original EIS previously filed becomes inadequate because of a major change in the plan for the proposed action that significantly affects the quality of the human environment, a new EIS is to be prepared, filed, and distributed as described in this section.

Subpart B—Related Environmental Concerns

AUTHORITY: Pub. L. 86–523, 74 Stat. 220 as amended, Pub. L. 93–291, 88 Stat. 174 (16 U.S.C. 469); Pub. L. 89–665, 80 Stat. 915 (16 U.S.C. 470); Pub. L. 93–205, 87 Stat. 884 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.); Secretary of Agriculture Memorandum 1695, May 28, 1970; 42 U.S.C. 4332(2)(C); E.O. 11514, 16 U.S.C. 1001–1008; 7 U.S.C. 1010–1011; 16 U.S.C. 590 a–f, q; 7 CFR 2.62.

SOURCE: 39 FR 43993, Dec. 20, 1974, unless otherwise noted.

§ 650.20 Reviewing and commenting on EIS's prepared by other agencies.

(a) *NRCS employees assigned to review and comment* on EIS's prepared by other agencies are to be familiar with NRCS policies and guidelines contained in this part, and NEPA.

(b) *EIS's received for review by NRCS for which NRCS has expertise or interest* shall be responded to promptly. Comments are to be objective with the intent to offer suggestions to help minimize adverse impacts of the proposed action to ensure the health and welfare of the agricultural community. Comments are to be based on knowledge readily available. Field office technical guides, soil surveys, field investigation reports, and other resource data and reference materials developed by NRCS and other agencies should be used and cited. It is not intended that special surveys or investigations be conducted to acquire additional information for use in preparing comments.

(c) *The NRCS reviewer should consider the following kinds of concerns*—(1) *The suitability or limitations of the soils for the proposed action.* Would an alternative route, location, or layout minimize land use problems and adverse environmental impacts?

(2) *Provisions for control of erosion and management of water during construction.* Are there resources downstream that would be affected by sediment from the construction area, and does the statement provide for adequate control measures? Will lack of erosion control cause air pollution? Is the stockpiling of topsoil for future use considered in the EIS?

(3) *Provisions for soil and water conservation managment measures on project lands, rights-of-way, access roads, and borrow areas.* Does the statement indicate that enduring soil and water practices are to be installed and maintained?

(4) *The effect of water discharges from project lands or rights-of-way onto other properties.* Will discharges cause erosion or flooding on other lands? Will discharges affect water quality?

(5) *The effects of disruption of the natural drainage patterns and severance of private land units.* Does the statement indicate that natural drainage patterns will be maintained? Will bridges, culverts, and other water control structures be located to ensure that adjacent lands are not flooded or otherwise restricted in use? Does the EIS describe the effects of severance on private land ownerships?

(6) *The impact on existing soil and water conservation management systems.* To what extent will conservation systems be altered, severed, or suffer blocked outlets? Will land use or cover be affected?

(7) *Impacts on prime and unique farmland.* Would an alternative location or route require less prime farmland? Does the EIS consider secondary effects on prime farmland? What benefits are foregone if prime farmland is taken?

(8) *Impacts on ecosystems.* Does the EIS describe impacts on major plant communities, and terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems?

(9) *Impacts on NRCS-assisted projects.* Does the statement reflect the effect of the proposed action on present or planned NRCS assisted projects?

(d) *EIS's referred to NRCS for departmental comments.* EIS's referred by the USDA Coordinator for Environmental Quality Activities to the NRCS national office may designate NRCS as the lead agency for preparing comments for USDA. In this case, the NRCS national office determines whether inputs from STC's and other USDA agencies are needed. If so, STC's and other USDA agencies are requested to forward comments to the Environmental Services Division fo use in preparing the USDA response.

(e) *EIS's referred to NRCS for agency comments.* EIS's received by the NRCS national office are screeened by the Director, Environmental Services Division to determine which office within NRCS will prepare comments. If the proposed action is within one State, the draft EIS will be forwarded to the appropriate STC and he will reply directly to the agency requesting the comments. If the proposed action involves more than one State, one STC will be designated to forward NRCS comments directly to the agency requesting the comments. In some cases, the action may be national or regional in scope, and require inputs from several offices within NRCS. In this instance, comments will be assembled in the Environmental Services Division for preparation of a response to the agency requesting comments. A copy of each response prepared by a STC should be sent to the Director, Environmental Services Division.

(f) *EIS's sent to NRCS offices other than the national office.* If a STC receives an EIS from another agency, he is to respond to the initiating agency. A copy of his comments should be sent to the Director, Environmental Services Division.

(1) *EIS's addressed to NRCS area or field offices.* If an EIS is received by a field or area office of NRCS, the STC will coordinate the response.

(2) *EIS's submitted to conservation districts.* NRCS may furnish needed soil, water, and related resource information to the district for their use in preparing comments.

(g) *Distribution of NRCS comments on other agencies' draft EIS's.* Five copies of review comments made by NRCS on draft EIS's prepared by other Federal agencies are to be sent to CEQ.

(h) *Third party requests for a copy of NRCS comments on another* agency's EIS will be filled after NRCS has forwarded copies of its letter of comments to CEQ.

[42 FR 40118, Aug. 8, 1977]

§ 650.21 Working relations with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and related State environmental agencies.

(a) *Background.* The authorities and missions of NRCS, EPA, and state environmental agencies make it imperative that an effective cooperative and coordinative working relationship be developed and maintained in areas of mutual concern. These common areas include air quality, water quality, pesticides, waste recycling and disposal, environmental considerations in land use, Environmental Impact Statements (EIS's) and environmental considerations in the conservation and development of natural resources.

(b) *Policy*. NRCS will work closely with EPA in accordance with the provisions of the EPA-USDA Memorandum of Understanding July 31, 1974, at all administrative levels and with related state agencies to meet statutory requirements and to achieve harmonious implementation of all actions of mutual concern directed to improving or maintaining the quality of the environment.

(c) *Responsibility*—(1) *NRCS national office*. The Deputy Administrator for Field Services is responsible for overall coordination with EPA at the national office level. The Deputy Administrator for Water Resources is responsible for contacts with EPA in relation to activities of the Water Resources Council on water and related land resource planning and for coordinating work with EPA on EIS development.

(2) *Technical service center*. The TSC director is responsible for contacts and coordination with EPA regional offices within the group of states served by the TSC.

(3) *NRCS state office*. The state conservationist is responsible for contacts and coordination with regional representatives of EPA and state environmental agencies in matters of mutual concern within his state.

(d) *Coordination and implementation*. (1) The NRCS national office will:

(i) Within the framework of USDA agreements and guidelines, develop agreements for undertaking specific activities or projects of national significance and mutual advantage.

(ii) Assist EPA as requested in developing EPA policy, guidelines, and standards.

(iii) Consider EPA needs in soil survey and land, inventory, and monitoring activities.

(iv) Maintain needed liaison and develop mutual guidelines with EPA on water resources work and in coordinating EIS's.

(v) Advise EPA regarding soils, plant materials, and soil and water conservation techniques.

(vi) Establish procedures for periodic review of NRCS national standards for treatment systems and practices for agricultural pollution abatement, including wind and water erosion and sediment control, transport of pesticides, organic matter and fertilizers, and burning of residues or clearing debris.

(2) The TSC director will:

(i) Within the framework of NRCS memorandums and guidelines coordinate with the EPA regional administrator(s) the development of needed agreements for undertaking specific activities or projects of multistate significance and mutual advantage.

(3) The state conservationist will:

(i) Obtain early input of EPA and interested state and local environmental agencies in the planning process for projects or measures within the state impacting on the environment.

(ii) Coordinate preparations of NRCS practice standards and procedures for agricultural pollution abatement within the state with EPA and related state agencies.

(iii) Encourage the development of a coordinated review and approval process within the state with EPA and appropriate state and local agencies including conservation districts for actions of mutual concern.

(iv) Attempt to resolve all EPA areas of concern on NRCS assisted project-type actions within the state before a final EIS is prepared.

§ 650.22 Rare, threatened, and endangered species of plants and animals.

(a) *Background*. (1) A variety of plant and animal species of the United States are so reduced in numbers that they are threatened with extinction. The disappearance of any of these would be a biological, cultural, and in some instances an economic loss. Their existence contributes to scientific knowledge and understanding, and their presence adds interest and variety to life.

(2) The principal hazard to threatened and endangered species is the destruction or deterioration of their habitats by human activities such as industrialization, urbanization, agriculture, lumbering, recreation, and transportation. These activities of man will continue but the necessity of recognizing their adverse impacts and selecting alternatives that minimize or eliminate such impacts on threatened and endangered species is imperative.

(3) The Endangered Species Act of 1973 (Pub. L. 93–205, 87 Stat. 884 (16

U.S.C. 1531 et seq.)) provides a means whereby the ecosystems upon which endangered and threatened species depend may be maintained and a program for the conservation of such species. The Act also provides that, in addition to the Department of the Interior, ''All other federal departments and agencies shall, in consultation with and with the assistance of the Secretary (of Interior), utilize their authorities for the conservation of endangered species and threatened species listed pursuant to section 4 of this Act and by taking such action necessary to insure that actions authorized, funded, or carried out by them do not jeopardize the continued existence of such endangered species and threatened species or result in the destruction or modification of habitat of such species which is determined by the Secretary, after consultation as appropriate with the affected states, to be critical.'' The Act also:

(i) Defines endangered species as any species in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range and threatened species as any species likely to become an endangered species within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range. The Act uses the category ''threatened.'' The term ''rare'' is not used.

(ii) Further defines species as including any subspecies of fish or wildlife or plants and any other group of fish and wildlife of the same species or smaller taxa in common spatial arrangements that interbreed when mature.

(iii) Provides for the Secretary of the Interior to enter into cooperative agreements with states for the purpose of implementing state programs for the conservation of endangered and threatened fish and wildlife. This assistance may include financial grants.

(iv) Provides national lists of endangered and threatened animal and plant species to be maintained by the Secretary of the Interior and published in the FEDERAL REGISTER. When resident fish and wildlife are added to the list, the affected states are to be consulted by the Secretary. The Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution is preparing a list of endangered or threatened plant species.

(b) *Policy.* The Act gives NRCS additional direction for participation in the conservation and protection of endangered and threatened species. As the principal federal agency concerned with land use planning of privately owned rural land and with professional conservation employees headquartered in almost every county, NRCS is uniquely capable of playing a vital role. Additional training will be provided as needed to meet NRCS responsibilities. NRCS will assist in the conservation of threatened and endangered species and consistent with legal requirements avoid or prevent activities detrimental to such species. NRCS concern for these species will not be limited to those listed by the Secretary of the Interior and published in the FEDERAL REGISTER, but will include species designated by state agencies as rare, threatened, endangered, etc.

(c) *Responsibility*—(1) *NRCS national office.* The Administrator will arrange for consultation and coordination of NRCS national office activities with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, other federal agencies, and national organizations.

(2) *Technical service center.* The TSC director will, within the group of states served by the TSC arrange for consultation and coordination with regional representatives of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, other Federal agencies, and national and regional organizations.

(3) *NRCS state office.* The state conservationist will arrange for consultation and coordination with the state fish and game or conservation agency, other state agencies, state organizations and foundations, conservation districts, and state representatives of federal agencies and national organizations.

(d) *Coordination and implementation.* (1) The NRCS national office will:

(i) Within the framework of national legislation, USDA agreements, and NRCS objectives, develop NRCS policies and directives for guiding agency efforts that will protect threatened and endangered species and for avoiding actions that jeopardize the continued existence of such species and their critical habitats.

(ii) Maintain needed liaison and develop mutual understanding with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and other concerned federal agencies.

(iii) Establish procedures for periodic review of NRCS participation in the national effort to conserve these species.

(2) The TSC director will: (i) Within the framework of NRCS policies and guidelines, arrange for needed liaison and understanding with regional counterparts of other federal agencies within the group of states served by the TSC and keep state conservationists informed of developments within such states.

(ii) Provide guidance and assistance to state conservationists in carrying out NRCS policies and guidelines.

(3) The state conservationist will develop procedures to establish working relationships with other concerned federal agencies, state fish and wildlife or conservation agencies, conservation districts, concerned scientists in state university systems and natural history museums, and other informed persons and organizations to offer assistance in:

(i) Preparing or maintaining lists of the state's threatened and endangered species.

(ii) Determining the geographic occurrence of endangered and threatened species, the nature of their habitat, and that portion of the habitat that is critical to the survival, maintenance, or increase of these species.

(iii) Discussing the kinds of measures important to preserve their habitat.

(iv) A monitoring program that would obtain advanced warning of actions or conditions that could further endanger these species, thereby enabling NRCS and others to take appropriate protective action.

(v) Assisting recovery teams, as appropriate, in preparing species recovery plans of those endangered and threatened species included in Federal lists.

(4) The state conservationist will also:

(i) Keep NRCS area and field offices informed of species listed as being threatened or endangered, geographic area in which they are found, and information such as their numbers, preferred habitat, and critical factors.

(ii) Review the status of threatened and endangered species each December and send a report of the review to the Administrator.

(5) NRCS district conservationists within the geographic range of threatened and endangered species will examine conservation district programs and NRCS operations to evaluate their effects on these species, and recommend to district officials and the state conservationist any action needed for their protection.

(6) NRCS field employees within the geographic range of threatened and endangered species will be continually alert to conditions, actions, or trends that may adversely affect the welfare of these species and report adverse situations to the state conservationist.

§ 650.23 Natural areas.

(a) *Background.* (1) Natural areas are defined as land or water units where natural conditions are maintained insofar as possible. Natural conditions usually result from allowing ordinary physical and biological processes to operate with a minimum of human intervention. Manipulations may be required on natural areas to maintain or restore features that the areas were established to protect.

(2) Natural areas may be designated areas of Federal, non-Federal government, or privately controlled land. Designation may be formal as provided for under federal regulations for areas of federal land to be administered as natural areas or by foundations or conservation organizations specifically created to acquire and maintain natural areas. Designation may be informal in the case of private landowners who designate a specific area as a natural area and manage it accordingly. Several professional societies concerned with renewable natural resources encourage establishment of natural areas withdrawn from economic uses and recognition of natural areas maintained and managed in economic enterprises.

(3) Natural areas are established and maintained for a variety of purposes including:

(i) *Furthering science and education.* Natural areas provide sites for research and outdoor classrooms for study of plant and animal communities in environments with particular ecological conditions.

(ii) *Monitoring the surrounding environment.* Natural areas serve as gauges against which to evaluate changes in land use, vegetation, animal life, air quality, or other environmental values.

(iii) *Providing recreation attractions.* Natural areas are valued by many people for their scenic, wild, and undisturbed character but must be protected, as needed, to prevent disturbance or alteration of the resources.

(iv) *Preserving unique values.* Natural areas may be established to protect scenic, biologic, geologic, or paleontologic features.

(v) *Serving as a genetic base for native plants and animals.* Natural areas may be established to preserve examples of land and water ecosystems with their full range of genetic diversity of native plants and animals including threatened and endangered species.

(b) *Policy.* NRCS will recognize natural areas, if so dedicated, as a land use, and will support the designation of appropriate natural areas.

(c) *Responsibility*—(1) *NRCS national office.* The Administrator will designate a member of the national office staff to act as NRCS representative on the Federal Committee for Ecological Preserves and to provide appropriate liaison with other federal agencies and non-Federal groups concerned with natural areas.

(2) *Technical service center.* The TSC director will designate a TSC plant sciences discipline leader to provide leadership, appropriate liaison, and assistance on natural areas to NRCS state offices.

(3) *NRCS state office.* The state conservationist will designate an appropriate NRCS representative to work with other agencies and groups, and will coordinate assistance on natural areas needed by area and field offices.

(d) *Coordination and implementation.* (1) NRCS technical assistance will be furnished to representatives of administering agencies, foundations, groups, and individuals when requested through conservation districts. Conservation district officers will be encouraged to recognize appropriate natural areas concepts and programs and to participate in them.

(2) NRCS employees will report to state conservationists abuses and potential or actual damages to natural areas that may be found in the course of ordinary business.

(3) NRCS will cooperate with professional societies, groups, and individuals in locating areas suitable for and needed as natural areas.

(4) NRCS employees providing technical assistance to land users must inform them about the impact their decisions may have on adjacent or nearby natural areas. Land users will be encouraged to consult with concerned agencies, societies, and individuals to arrive at mutually satisfactory land use and treatment.

(5) Recommended classification systems for characterizing areas designated as ecological preserves or as natural areas are contained in the following publications:

Soil Taxonomy, a Basic System of Soil Classification for Making and Interpreting Soil Surveys, USDA–NRCS Agricultural Handbook 436.

Forest Cover Types of North America Exclusive of Mexico, Report of the Committee on Forest Cover Types, Society of American Foresters, 1964.

Potential Natural Vegetation of Conterminous United States. A. W. Kuchler, American Geographical Society Special Publication 36, 1964.

Wetlands classification described by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service in its Circular 39.

NRCS will, to the extent feasible, use these classification systems when providing technical assistance on public and private natural areas and ecological preserves.

(6) The NRCS published National List of Scientific Plant Names will be used when scientific names or name symbols are needed for automatic data processing.

§ 650.24 Scenic beauty (visual resource).

(a) *Background.* Contributions to scenic beauty are a normal product of NRCS work. Strip-cropping, field borders, field windbreaks, and ponds are examples. Emphasis is given to those soil and water conservation measures

that contribute to a productive and efficient agriculture and increase the attractiveness of rural America and are in line with goals and objectives of conservation districts. This is best accomplished by considering the landscape visual resource when providing planning assistance to individual landowners, groups, units of government, and watershed and resource conservation development project sponsors. NRCS responsibilities in recreation also offer opportunities to develop the scenic beauty of the rural landscape. Department of Agriculture Secretary's Memorandum 1695, May 28, 1970, ''Protecting and Improving The Quality of the Environment,'' includes scenic beauty as an objective of the Department's programs.

(b) *Policy.* NRCS will: (1) Provide technical assistance with full consideration of alternative management and development systems that preserve scenic beauty or improve the visual resource; (2) emphasize the application of conservation practices having scenic beauty or visual resource values particularly in waste management systems; field borders, field windbreaks, wetland management, access roads, critical area treatment; design and management of ponds, stream margins, odd areas, and farmsteads; siting or positioning of structures and buildings to be in harmony with the landscape while reducing the potential for erosion; using native and other adaptable plants for conservation which enhance scenic beauty and create variety while linking beauty with utility; (3) promote personal pride in landowners in the installation, maintenance, and appearance of conservation practices and their properties; (4) select suitable areas for waste products and use of screens to hide ''eyesore'' areas, and (5) encourage conservation districts to include practices which promote scenic beauty in their annual and long-range programs.

(c) *Responsibility.* The Natural Resources Conservation Service will provide technical assistance through conservation districts to landowners, operators, communities, and state and local governments in developing programs relating to scenic beauty.

(1) *NRCS national office.* The Administrator will:

(i) Assign appropriate NRCS national office leadership to insure that enhancement of scenic beauty is included in national information, policy, guidelines, standards, guides to specifications for conservation practices without impairing basic soil and water conservation functions.

(ii) Emphasize in plant material center management and in plant materials functions that locating and evaluating plants for forage, erosion control, and recreation or wildlife uses be carried out with full attention to visual resource value.

(2) *NRCS state office.* The state conservationist will:

(i) Assign appropriate staff member(s) to provide leadership in carrying out scenic beauty policy and procedure within the state.

(ii) Develop and keep current a landscape management plan to improve and maintain the appearance of all real properties under NRCS control, and provide appropriate assistance to owners and managers of properties leased or rented by NRCS.

(iii) Give emphasis to preserving scenic beauty and contributing to the visual resource in the NRCS information program whenever opportunities exist.

(d) *Coordination and implementation.* (1) The governing body of each conservation district will be encouraged to revise or update its district program to appropriately provide for beautification of the countryside through applicable land use changes and effective soil and water conservation treatment.

(2) In providing assistance to watershed and resource conservation and development project sponsors and other resource planning groups for soil, water, and related resources, emphasis will be given to measures that preserve natural beauty or contribute to the quality of the visual resource.

(3) Local organizations and groups interested in scenic beauty will be contacted and consulted for cooperation in and coordination with NRCS and conservation district efforts.

§ 650.25 Flood-plain management.

Through proper planning, flood plains can be managed to reduce the

threat to human life, health, and property in ways that are environmentally sensitive. Most flood plains are valuable for maintaining agricultural and forest products for food and fiber, fish and wildlife habitat, temporary floodwater storage, park and recreation areas, and for maintaining and improving environmental values. NRCS technical and financial assistance is provided to land users primarily on non-Federal land through local conservation districts and other State and local agencies. Through its programs, NRCS encourages sound flood-plain management decisions by land users.

(a) *Policy*—(1) *General.* NRCS provides leadership and takes action, where practicable, to conserve, preserve, and restore existing natural and beneficial values in base (100-year) flood plains as part of technical and financial assistance in the programs it administers. In addition, 500-year flood plains are taken into account where there are ''critical actions'' such as schools, hospitals, nursing homes, utilities, and facilities producing or storing volatile, toxic, or water-reactive materials.

(2) *Technical assistance.* NRCS provides leadership, through consultation and advice to conservation districts and land users, in the wise use, conservation, and preservation of all land, including flood plains. Handbooks, manuals, and internal memoranda set forth specific planning criteria for addressing flood-plain management in NRCS-assisted programs. The general procedures and guidelines in this part comply with Executive Order (E.O.) 11988, Floodplain Management, dated May 24, 1977, and are consistent with the Water Resources Council's Unified National Program for Floodplain Management.

(3) *Compatible land uses.* The NRCS Administrator has determined that providing technical and financial assistance for the following land uses is compatible with E.O. 11988:

(i) Agricultural flood plains that have been used for producing food, feed, forage, fiber, or oilseed for at least 3 of the 5 years before the request for assistance; and

(ii) Agricultural production in accordance with official State or designated area water-quality plans.

(4) *Nonproject technical and financial assistance programs.* The NRCS Administrator has determined that NRCS may not provide technical and financial assistance to land users if the results of such assisted actions are likely to have significant adverse effects on existing natural and beneficial values in the base flood plain and if NRCS determines that there are practicable alternatives outside the base flood plain. NRCS will make a case-by-case decision on whether to limit assistance whenever a land user proposes converting existing agricultural land to a significantly more intensive agricultural use that could have significant adverse effects on the natural and beneficial values or increase flood risk in the base flood plain. NRCS will carefully evaluate the potential extent of the adverse effects and any increased flood risk.

(5) *Project technical and financial assistance programs.* In planning and installing land and water resource conservation projects, NRCS will avoid to the extent possible the long and short-term adverse effects of the occupancy and modification of base flood plains. In addition, NRCS also will avoid direct or indirect support of development in the base flood plain wherever there is a practicable alternative. As such, the environmental evaluation required for each project action (§ 650.5 of this part) will include alternatives to avoid adverse effects and incompatible development in base flood plains. Public participation in planning is described in § 650.6 of this part and will comply with section 2(a)(4) of E.O. 11988. Floodplain management requires the integration of these concerns into NRCS's National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) process for project assistance programs as described in Section 650 of this part.

(6) *Real property and facilities under NRCS ownership or control.* NRCS owns or controls about 30 properties that are used primarily for the evaluation and development of plant materials for erosion control and fish and wildlife habitat plantings (7 CFR Part 613, Plant Materials Centers, 16 U.S.C. 590 a-e, f, and 7 U.S.C. 1010–1011). If NRCS real properties or facilities are located in the base flood plain, NRCS will require

an environmental evaluation when new structures and facilities or major modifications are proposed. If it is determined that the only practicable alternative for siting the proposed action may adversely affect the base flood plain, NRCS will design or modify its action to minimize potential harm to or within the flood plain and will prepare and circulate a notice explaining why the action is proposed to be located in the base flood plain. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) flood insurance maps, other available maps, information, or an onsite analysis will be used to determine whether the proposed NRCS action is in the base flood plain. Public participation in the action will be the same as described in § 650.6 of this part.

(b) *Responsibility*. NRCS provides technical and financial assistance to land users primarily through conservation districts, special purpose districts, and other State or local subdivisions of State government. Acceptance of this assistance is voluntary on the part of the land user. NRCS does not have authority to make land use decisions on non-Federal land. NRCS provides the land user with technical flood hazard data and information on flood-plain natural values. NRCS informs the land user how alternative land use decisions may affect the aquatic and terrestial ecosystems, human safety, property, and public welfare. Alternatives to flood-plain occupancy, modification, and development are discussed onsite with the land user by NRCS.

(1) *NRCS National Office.* (§ 600.2 of this part). The NRCS Administrator, state conservationist, and district conservationist are the responsible Federal officials in NRCS for implementing the policies expressed in these rules. Any deviation from these rules must be approved by the Administrator. The Deputy Administrator for Programs has authority to oversee the application of policy in NRCS programs. Oversight assistance to state conservationists for flood-plain management will be provided by the NRCS technical service centers (§ 600.3 of this part).

(2) *NRCS state offices.* (§ 600.4 of this part). Each state conservationist is the responsible Federal official in all NRCS-assisted programs administered within the State. He or she is also responsible for administering the plant materials centers within the State. The state conservationist will assign a staff person who has basic knowledge of landforms, soils, water, and related plant and animal ecosystems to provide technical oversight to ensure that assistance to land users and project sponsors on the wise use, conservation, and preservation of flood plains is compatible with national policy. For NRCS-assisted project actions, the staff person assigned by the state conservationist will consult with the local jurisdictions, sponsoring local organizations, and land users, on the basis of an environmental evaluation, to determine what constitutes significant adverse effects or incompatible development in the base flood plain. The state conservationist is to prepare and circulate a written notice for NRCS-assisted actions for which the only practicable alternative requires siting in a base flood plain and may result in adverse effects or incompatible development. The NRCS NEPA process will be used to integrate flood-plain management into project planning and consultations on land use decisions by land users and project sponsors.

(3) *NRCS field offices.* The district conservationist (§ 600.6 of this part) is delegated the responsibility for providing technical assistance and approving financial assistance to land users in nonproject actions, where applicable, and for deciding what constitutes an adverse effect or incompatible development of a base flood plain. This assistance will be based on official NRCS policy, rules, guidelines, and procedures in NRCS handbooks, manuals, memoranda, etc. For NRCS-assisted nonproject actions, the district conservationist, on the basis of the environmental evaluation, will advise recipients of technical and financial assistance about what constitutes a significant adverse effect or incompatible development in the base flood plain.

(c) *Coordination and implementation*. All planning by NRCS staffs is interdisciplinary and encompasses the six NEPA policy statements, the WRC Principles and Standards, and an

equivalent of the eight-step decision-making process in the WRC's February 1978 Floodplain Management Guidelines. NRCS internal handbooks, manuals, and memoranda provide detailed information and guidance for NRCS planning and environmental evaluation.

(1) *Steps for nonproject technical and financial assistance programs.* (i) NRCS assistance programs are voluntary and are carried out through local conservation districts (State entities) primarily on non-Federal, privately owned lands.

(ii) After the land user decides the type, extent, and location of the intended action for which assistance is sought, the district conservationist will determine if the intended action is in the base flood plain by using HUD flood insurance maps, and other available maps and information or by making an onsite determination of the approximate level of the 100-year flood if maps or other usable information are lacking.

(iii) If the district conservationist determines that the land user's proposed location is outside the base flood plain, and would not cause potential harm within the base flood plain, NRCS will continue to provide assistance, as needed.

(iv) If the district conservationist determines that the land user's proposed action is within the base flood plain and would likely result in adverse effects, incompatible development, or an increased flood hazard, it is the responsibility of the district conservationist to determine and point out to the land user alternative methods of achieving the objective, as well as alternative locations outside the base flood plain. If the alternative locations are determined to be impractical, the district conservationist will decide whether to continue providing assistance. If the decision is to terminate assistance for the proposed action, the land user and the local conservation district, if one exists, will be notified in writing about the decision.

(v) If the district conservationist decides to continue providing technical and financial assistance for a proposed action in the base flood plain, which is the only practicable alternative, NRCS may require that the proposed action be designed or modified so as to minimize potential harm to or within the flood plain. The district conservationist will prepare and circulate locally a written notice explaining why the action is proposed to be located in the base flood plain.

(2) *Steps for project assistance programs.* (i) NRCS project assistance to local sponsoring organizations (conservation districts and other legal entities of State government) and land users is carried out primarily on non-Federal land in response to requests for assistance. NRCS helps the local sponsoring organizations prepare a plan for implementing the needed resource measures.

(ii) NRCS uses an interdisciplinary environmental evaluation (§ 650.6 of this part) as a basis for providing recommendations and alternatives to project sponsors. Flood-plain management is an integral part of every NRCS environmental evaluation. NRCS delineates the base flood plain by using detailed HUD flood insurance maps and other available data, as appropriate, and provides recommendations to sponsors on alternatives to avoid adverse effects and incompatible development in base flood plains. NRCS will develop, as needed, detailed 100-year and 500-year flood-plain maps where there are none.

(iii) NRCS's NEPA process (part 650 of this chapter) is used to integrate the spirit and intent of E.O. 11988 Sections 2(a) and 2(c) into agency planning and recommendations for land and water use decisions by local sponsoring organizations and land users.

(iv) NRCS will terminate assistance to a local sponsoring organization in project programs if it becomes apparent that decisions by land users and local jurisdictions concerning flood-plain management would likely result in adverse effects or incompatible development and the environmental evaluation reveals that there are practicable alternatives to the proposed project that would not cause adverse effects on the base flood plain.

(v) In carrying out the planning and installation of land and water resource conservation projects, NRCS will avoid, to the extent possible, the long-

term and short-term adverse effects associated with the occupancy and modification of base flood plains. In addition, NRCS will also avoid direct or indirect support of development in the base flood plain wherever there is a practicable alternative. Where appropriate, NRCS will require design modifications to minimize harm to or within the base flood plain. NRCS will provide appropriate public notice and public participation in the continuing planning process in accordance with NRCS NEPA process.

(vi) NRCS may require the local government to adopt and enforce appropriate flood plain regulations as a condition to receiving project financial assistance.

(3) *Actions on property and facilities under NRCS ownership or control.* For real property and facilities owned by or under the control of NRCS, the following actions will be taken:

(i) Locate new structures, facilities, etc., outside the base flood plain if there is a practicable alternate site.

(ii) Require public participation in decisions to construct structures, facilities, etc., in flood plains that might result in adverse effects and incompatible development in such areas if no practicable alternatives exist.

(iii) New construction or rehabilitation will be in accordance with the standards and criteria of the National Flood Insurance Program and will include floodproofing and other flood protection measures as appropriate.

[44 FR 44462, July 30, 1979]

PARTS 651–652 [RESERVED]

PART 653—TECHNICAL STANDARDS

Sec.
653.1 General.
653.2 Technical standards and criteria.
653.3 Adaptation of technical standards.
653.4 Availability of technical standards.

AUTHORITY: 7 CFR 2.62.

SOURCE: 43 FR 58079, Dec. 12, 1978, unless otherwise noted.

§ 653.1 General.

The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) is responsible for the technical adequacy of conservation practices installed under all NRCS programs, and those practices applied under programs administered by the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service (ASCS) where NRCS has the technical responsibility. NRCS technical or financial assistance will be provided when the practices are applied according to established technical standards.

§ 653.2 Technical standards and criteria.

Technical standards and criteria have been established for all conservation practices. They provide the guidance and direction needed to assure that the practices meet the intended purpose and are of the quality needed to assure lasting for the design life. Standards and criteria are developed in consultation with universities, research institutions, and individual industrial and private firms and individuals. Research information and practical experience are used in setting standards. Changes and new technical standards and criteria are prepared in the same manner as set out above.

§ 653.3 Adaptation of technical standards.

Technical standards and criteria developed on a national basis may require special adaptation to meet local needs. These adaptations must be approved by the Administrator of the Natural Resources Conservation Service or his designee.

§ 653.4 Availability of technical standards.

Information on technical standards used by NRCS is available at field, area, or State offices of NRCS.

PART 654—OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

Subpart A—General

Sec.
654.1 Purpose and scope.
654.2 Definitions.

Subpart B—Federal Financially-Assisted Projects

654.10 Operation and maintenance agreement.

654.11 Sponsor(s)' responsibility.
654.12 Financing operations and maintenance.
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654.15 Operation and maintenance.
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654.17 Inspection.
654.18 Natural Resources Conservation Service responsibility.
654.19 Plan of operation and maintenance.
654.20 Violations of operation and maintenance agreement.

Subpart C—Conservation Operations

654.30 Responsibility for operation and maintenance.
654.31 Performing operation and maintenance.

Subpart D—Emergency Watershed Protection

654.40 Responsibility for operation and maintenance.
654.41 Performance of operation and maintenance.

Subpart E—Great Plains Conservation Program

654.50 Responsibility for operation and maintenance.

AUTHORITY: Pub. L. 83–566, 68 Stat. 666, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1001–1008). Sec. 1, Pub. L. 86–468, 74 Stat. 131, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1006a); sec. 2, Pub. L. 78–534, 58 Stat. 889 (33 U.S.C. 701a–1); sec. 13, Pub. L. 78–534, 58 Stat. 905; sec. 5, Pub. L. 93–251, 88 Stat. 15; Pub. L. 87–703, 76 Stat. 607 (7 U.S.C. 1010–1011); Pub. L. 74–46, 49 Stat. 163 (16 U.S.C. 590a–f, q); Pub. L. 84–1021, 70 Stat. 1115, as amended (16 U.S.C. 590p(b)); sec. 216, Pub. L. 81–516, 64 Stat. 184 (33 U.S.C. 701b–1); 7 CFR 2.62.

SOURCE: 42 FR 58159, Nov. 8, 1977, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart A—General

§ 654.1 Purpose and scope.

(a) This part sets forth the operation and maintenance requirements pertaining to measures installed with Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) assistance. This includes measures installed under the following programs:

(1) Federal financially-assisted projects.

(i) Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention (WP&FP). See part 622 of this title.

(ii) Flood Prevention (FP). See part 623 of this title.

(iii) Specifically authorized projects.

(iv) Resource Conservation and Development (RC&D).

(2) Conservation Operations (CO).

(3) Emergency Watershed Protection (EWP). See part 624 of this title.

(4) Great Plains Conservation Program (GP). See part 631 of this title.

(b) These regulations shall apply to all Federal financially-assisted projects as set forth in subpart B for the duration of their respective operation and maintenance agreements. However, this does not relieve the sponsor(s) of any liability which may continue beyond the evaluated life of the measure under Federal, State, and local laws. Operation and maintenance agreements in effect prior to the effective date of these regulations are not affected by these regulations.

§ 654.2 Definitions.

Evaluated life. The time period for which project or measure benefits and costs have been evaluated. The evaluated life starts after the last project measure of the evaluation unit has been completed.

Landuser. Those who individually or collectively use land as owner, lessee, occupier, or by other arrangements which give them conservation planning or implementation concern and responsibility for the land involved.

Maintenance. The work and actions required to keep works of improvement in a condition to function for their intended purpose and the replacement of portions of project measures as specified in the O&M agreement.

Operation. The administration, management, and performance of services needed to insure the continued proper functioning of completed project measures.

Operation and maintenance agreement. A written agreement between the sponsor(s) and NRCS or other recipient(s) in which responsibilities and actions are established for the operation, maintenance, replacement, and inspection of project measures.

Plan of operation and maintenance. A detailed program of action to provide for performing the operation and maintenance of a specific project measure.

Project measures. An undertaking for watershed protection; flood prevention; the conservation, development, utilization, and disposal of water; the conservation and proper utilization of land; or a combination thereof. The undertaking may consist of vegetative, structural, or management measures or a combination thereof. Vegetative measures are those measures involving only seedbed preparation and/or the planting of vegetative material.

Public recreation and/or fish and wildlife facility. A project measure or part thereof which (a) creates or improves the potential for public recreational use and enjoyment, or (b) materially contributes to the preservation, production, or harvest of fish and wildlife.

Sponsor. An agency or organization with authority to provide local responsibility for a Federal financially-assisted local project under a program administered by NRCS.

State Conservationist. The NRCS officer responsible for NRCS activities within a particular State, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, or the U.S. Virgin Islands.

Structural measures. Structural measures are those measures that are excavated or constructed with concrete, earth, masonry, metal, rock, or other materials, and associated vegetation.

Subpart B—Federal Financially-Assisted Projects

§ 654.10 Operation and maintenance agreement.

A duly authorized official of the sponsor(s) must execute an O&M agreement with NRCS prior to NRCS furnishing financial assistance.

§ 654.11 Sponsor(s)' responsibility.

(a) On non-Federal land, sponsor(s) are responsible for financing and performing without cost to the Federal Government, needed operation and maintenance (O&M) of project measures installed with Federal financial assistance.

(b) The Federal agency administering Federal land involving project measures is responsible either for performing or requiring the performance of O&M on land administered by that agency. If project measures benefit both Federal and non-Federal land or interests, the O&M may be performed by the Federal agency, the sponsor(s), or both as mutually agreed by the Federal agency, sponsor(s), and NRCS. If O&M of project measures is performed by mutual agreement, the cost of O&M may be shared by the Federal agency and sponsor(s) as agreed.

(c) The sponsor(s) shall obtain NRCS approval before modifying a project measure of changing land use to fulfill a different purpose.

§ 654.12 Financing operations and maintenance.

Sources of funds needed to operate and maintain project measures for the duration of the O&M agreement shall be identified in the watershed or RC&D measure plan.

§ 654.13 Designating responsibility for operation and maintenance.

Those organizations or agencies responsible for the O&M of each project measure shall be identified in the watershed or RC&D measure plan.

§ 654.14 Duration of sponsor(s)' responsibility.

(a) Sponsor(s)' responsibility for O&M of a completed project measure begins when a part of all of the contract installing such measure is completed and accepted from the contractor. If the installation of the project measure is performed by force account, division of work, or performance of work methods, the sponsor(s)' O&M responsibilities begin on the date the work or portion thereof is completed as determined by NRCS, except for completed work located on Federal lands which are subject to special-use permits. The O&M agreement shall specify that O&M will continue through: (1) The evaluated life of the project, or (2) the evaluated life of measures that are economically evaluated as a unit, or (3) the useful life of cost-shared measures that are for land conservation or land utilization. The sponsor(s)' duties and liabilities for the measures under other Federal and State laws are not affected by the expiration of the O&M agreement.

(b) For project measures being installed in segments, the sponsor(s)

shall be responsible for O&M of completed and accepted segments. However, the NRCS may share in the cost of repairing damages to a completed segment when the damage is attributed to the continuation of work on uncompleted segments of the measure or when due to the fact that the measure was only partially completed.

§ 654.15 Operation and maintenance.

Sponsor(s) are to operate and maintain completed project measures in:

(a) Compliance with applicable Federal, State, and local laws, regulations, and ordinances.

(b) Compliance with any applicable conditions set forth in the instruments by which the landrights were acquired for installing, operating, and maintaining the project measures.

(c) A manner that will not significantly degrade the environment and will permit project measures to serve the purpose for which they were installed as set forth in the watershed or RC&D measure plan.

(d) Compliance with the time frames and O&M work items established in the plan of O&M and inspection reports.

(e) Accordance with agreements with NRCS on admission charges and user fees for public recreation and/or fish and wildlife facility. Admission or user fees shall be charged only as necessary to produce revenues required to amortize the sponsor(s)' share of installation costs and to provide adequate O&M for that portion of the project measures pertaining to public recreation and/or fish and wildlife facility. Sponsor(s)' admission or user fee charges require prior NRCS approval throughout the life of the O&M agreement.

(f) Accordance with the schedule for withdrawal of water in water impounding structures as specified in the watershed or RC&D measure plan or other legal documents.

(g) A manner consistent with the project objectives.

§ 654.16 Property management.

Sponsor(s) are to:

(a) Use real property acquired in whole or in part with Federal funds as long as needed for the purpose for which it was acquired and in accordance with the O&M agreement. If real property acquired in whole or in part with Federal funds is no longer needed for the purpose for which it was acquired, the sponsor(s) shall obtain NRCS approval for future use or disposition.

(b) Use nonexpendable personal property acquired in whole or in part with Federal funds as long as needed for the purpose for which it was acquired in accordance with the rules governing Federal grant property (34 CFR part 256).

(c) Establish, adopt, and comply with a property management system which meets the standards governing Federal grant property.

§ 654.17 Inspection.

(a) Sponsor(s) are to make periodic and special inspections of installed project measures as provided in the plan of O&M. For structural measures, inspections are to be made at least annually and after each major storm or occurrence of any unusual condition that might adversely affect the project measures. At the discretion of the State Conservationist, NRCS may assist sponsor(s) with their inspections. NRCS or land-administering agencies may make independent inspections at any time during the period covered by the O&M agreement.

(b) Sponsor(s) are to maintain a written record of each inspection and furnish NRCS and land-administering agencies a copy of that record. The record should indentify items inspected, O&M work that may be needed, a time frame to do the work, and the date of the inspection. The NRCS and land-administering agencies will provide the sponsor(s) a copy of a similar record of independent inspections.

(c) The sponsor(s) shall perform the O&M work listed as needed in the inspection reports within the time frame established for each item of work. Failure to perform O&M work will be considered a violation of the O&M agreement and will be handled in accordance with § 654.20.

(d) Sponsor(s) are to maintain a written record of work performed which is listed in the inspection report and a

record of other significant O&M activity. The record will identify the measure, item of work, cost of performance, and date completed.

(e) Sponsor(s)' records relative to the project shall be made available to NRCS for examination.

§ 654.18 Natural Resources Conservation Service responsibility.

The Natural Resources Conservation Service will assist the sponsor(s) in developing a watershed or RC&D measure plan which includes a description of O&M work and estimated cost, assist in the preparation of O&M agreements and plans of O&M, enter into O&M agreements with the sponsor(s), and notify the sponsor(s) of observed failures to comply with the O&M agreement.

§ 654.19 Plan of operation and maintenance.

(a) The plan for O&M shall be incorporated into and made a part of the O&M agreement. A separate plan of O&M shall be prepared for each project measure that is expected to a have a unique O&M need. Two or more measures with similar O&M needs may be included in a single plan for O&M.

(b) The plan of O&M shall include the known and anticipated items of O&M, an explanation of how the O&M activities may be carried out, a general time frame for making O&M inspections and for completing the needed O&M work, and the records and reports deemed appropriate by the sponsor(s) and NRCS.

§ 654.20 Violations of operation and maintenance agreement.

(a) The State Conservationist shall investigate alleged sponsor violations of the O&M agreement. If the State Conservationist determines that a violation has occurred that may prevent the project measure from functioning as intended, create a health or safety hazard, or prevent the accrual of project benefits, he shall provide sponsor(s) written notification.

(b) If the sponsor(s) fail to comply with the O&M agreement or fail to take corrective action, NRCS may notify authorities having appropriate jurisdiction, withhold further assistance to the project, require the sponsor(s) to reimburse the government for the NRCS share of the cost of the project, and/or pursue other action authorized by the O&M agreement or law.

Subpart C—Conservation Operations

§ 654.30 Responsibility for operation and maintenance.

The land user is responsible for O&M of soil and water conservation measures installed with NRCS assistance provided through soil, water, and other conservation districts.

§ 654.31 Performing operation and maintenance.

The method of performing O&M is to be at the option of the land user. The NRCS, working through districts, will furnish information and technical assistance as needed and requested to the extent NRCS resources permit.

Subpart D—Emergency Watershed Protection

§ 654.40 Responsibility for operation and maintenance.

(a) *Non-Federal lands.* The need for an O&M agreement will be determined by the State Conservationist. Where an O&M agreement is necessary, the sponsor(s) will provide the O&M and adopt standards for Federal grant property (34 CFR part 256). Where no O&M agreement is necessary, other arrangements will be made for complying with Federal property management.

(b) *Federal lands.* The Federal agency administering the Federal land is responsible for operating and maintaining emergency measures installed on Federal land.

§ 654.41 Performance of operation and maintenance.

(a) *Arrangement.* O&M is a prerequisite for approval of Federal emergency assistance when:

(1) The emergency measure needs to be operated and maintained in order to serve its intended purpose, or

(2) The emergency measure needs to be operated and maintained to insure that it will not become hazardous.

(b) *Time of operation and maintenance.* The sponsor(s)' obligations for O&M

begin when the measure is installed and extend for the duration of the time required for the emergency measure to serve the purpose for which it is installed.

(c) *Performance.* Operation and maintenance is to be performed in a manner that will protect the environment and otherwise comply with NRCS, State, and local requirements. The method of performing O&M is at the option of the sponsor(s).

Subpart E—Great Plains Conservation Program

§ 654.50 Responsibility for operation and maintenance.

Responsibility for practices under the Great Plains Conservation Program are contained in § 631.10 of this chapter.

PART 655 [RESERVED]

PART 656—PROCEDURES FOR THE PROTECTION OF ARCHEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL PROPERTIES ENCOUNTERED IN NRCS-ASSISTED PROGRAMS

Sec.

656.1 Purpose.
656.2 Archeological and historical laws and Executive orders applicable to NRCS-assisted programs.
656.3 Policy.
656.4–656.9 [Reserved]

AUTHORITY: Pub. L. 86-523, 74 Stat. 220, as amended (16 U.S.C. 469 *et seq.*); Pub. L. 89-665, 80 Stat. 915, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*); 7 CFR 2.62.

SOURCE: 42 FR 36804, July 18, 1977, unless otherwise noted.

§ 656.1 Purpose.

This part prescribes Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) policy, procedures, and guidelines for the implementation of archeological and historical laws and appropriate executive orders for administering NRCS programs.

§ 656.2 Archeological and historical laws and Executive orders applicable to NRCS-assisted programs.

(a) *The Act of June 27, 1960*, relating to the preservation of historical and archeological data, Pub. L. 86–523, 74 Stat. 220, as amended May 24, 1974; Pub. L. 93–291, 88 Stat. 174 (16 U.S.C. 469 et seq.), provides for the preservation of historical and archeological materials or data, including relics and specimens, that might otherwise be lost or destroyed as a result of any Federal or federally-assisted or licensed project, activity, or program.

(b) *The National Historic Preservation Act*, Pub. L. 89–665, 80 Stat. 915, as amended, (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.), authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to maintain and expand a National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), including historic districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that are significant in American history, architecture, archeology, and culture. This law also establishes the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP), to be appointed by the President. Section 106 of this Act (16 U.S.C. 470f), requires that prior to the approval of any Federal or federally-assisted or licensed undertaking, the Federal agency shall afford the ACHP a reasonable opportunity to comment, if properties listed in or eligible for listing in NRHP are affected.

(c) *Executive Order 11593 (36 FR 8921, 3 CFR 1971 Comp. P. 154*), Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment, provides that the Federal government shall furnish leadership in preserving, restoring, and maintaining the historical and cultural environment of the nation, and that Federal agencies shall administer the cultural properties under their control in a spirit of stewardship and trusteeship for future generations; initiate measures necessary to direct their policies, plans, and programs in such a way that federally owned sites, structures, and objects of historical, architectural, or archeological significance are preserved, restored, and maintained. Section 1(3) directs that agencies institute procedures to assure that Federal plans

and programs contribute to the preservation and enhancement of non-federally owned sites, structures, and objects of historical, architectural, or archeological significance in consultation with the ACHP.

§ 656.3 Policy.

(a) NRCS recognizes that significant historical, archeological, and architectural resources are an important part of our national heritage, the protection of which requires careful consideration in this agency's project planning and implementation process.

(b) NRCS will take reasonable precautions to avoid damaging any significant historic, cultural, or natural aspects of our national heritage and will work with the National Park Service (NPS) and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) in identifying and seeking to avoid or mitigate adverse effects of NRCS-assisted projects on the Nation's significant cultural resources. The procedures contained in this part have been developed to comply with sections 1(3) and 2(c) of Executive Order 11593.

§§ 656.4–656.9 [Reserved]

PART 657—PRIME AND UNIQUE FARMLANDS

Subpart A—Important Farmlands Inventory

Sec.
657.1 Purpose.
657.2 Policy.
657.3 Applicability.
657.4 NRCS responsibilities.
657.5 Identification of important farmlands.

AUTHORITY: 16 U.S.C. 590a–f, q; 7 CFR 2.62; Pub. L. 95–87; 42 U.S.C. 4321 *et seq.*

SOURCE: 43 FR 4031, Jan. 31, 1978, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart A—Important Farmlands Inventory

§ 657.1 Purpose.

NRCS is concerned about any action that tends to impair the productive capacity of American agriculture. The Nation needs to know the extent and location of the best land for producing food, feed, fiber forage, and oilseed crops. In addition to prime and unique farmlands, farmlands that are of statewide and local importance for producing these crops also need to be identified.

§ 657.2 Policy.

It is NRCS policy to make and keep current an inventory of the prime farmland and unique farmland of the Nation. This inventory is to be carried out in cooperation with other interested agencies at the National, State, and local levels of government. The objective of the inventory is to identify the extent and location of important rural lands needed to produce food, feed, fiber, forage, and oilseed crops.

§ 657.3 Applicability.

Inventories made under this memorandum do not constitute a designation of any land area to a specific land use. Such designations are the responsibility of appropriate local and State officials.

§ 657.4 NRCS responsibilities.

(a) *State Conservationist.* Each NRCS State Conservationist is to:

(1) Provide leadership for inventories of important farmlands for the State, county, or other subdivision of the State. Each is to work with appropriate agencies of State government and others to establish priorities for making these inventories.

(2) Identify the soil mapping units within the State that qualify as prime. In doing this, State Conservationists, in consultation with the cooperators of the National Cooperative Soil Survey, have the flexibility to make local deviation from the permeability criterion or to be more restrictive for other specific criteria in order to assure the most accurate identification of prime farmlands for a State. Each is to invite representatives of the Governor's office, agencies of the State government, and others to identify farmlands of statewide importance and unique farmlands that are to be inventoried within the framework of this memorandum.

(3) Prepare a statewide list of:

(i) Soil mapping units that meet the criteria for prime farmland;

(ii) Soil mapping units that are farmlands of statewide importance if the

criteria used were based on soil information; and

(iii) Specific high-value food and fiber crops that are grown and, when combined with other favorable factors, qualify lands to meet the criteria for unique farmlands. Copies are to be furnished to NRCS Field Offices and to NRCS Technical Service Centers (TSC's). (See 7 CFR 600.3, 600.6.)

(4) Coordinate soil mapping units that qualify as prime farmlands with adjacent States, including the States responsible for the soil series. Since farmlands of statewide importance and unique farmlands are designated by others at the State level, the soil mapping units and areas identified need not be coordinated among States.

(5) Instruct NRCS District Conservationists to arrange local review of lands identified as prime, unique, and additional farmlands of statewide importance by Conservation Districts and representatives of local agencies. This review is to determine if additional farmland should be identified to meet local decisionmaking needs.

(6) Make and publish each important farmland inventory on a base map of national map accuracy at an intermediate scale of 1:50,000 or 1:100,000. State Conservationists who need base maps of other scales are to submit their requests with justification to the Administrator for consideration.

(b) *Technical Service Centers.* Field representatives are to provide requested technical assistance to State Conservationists in inventorying prime and unique farmlands (see 7 CFR 600.2). This includes reviewing statewide lists of soil mapping units that meet the criteria for prime farmlands and resolving coordination problems that may occur among States for specific soil series or soil mapping units.

(c) *National Office.* The Assistant Administrator for Field Services (see 7 CFR 600.2) is to provide national leadership in preparing guidelines for inventorying prime farmlands and for national statistics and reports of prime farmlands.

§ 657.5 Identification of important farmlands.

(a) *Prime farmlands*—(1) *General.* Prime farmland is land that has the best combination of physical and chemical characteristics for producing food, feed, forage, fiber, and oilseed crops, and is also available for these uses (the land could be cropland, pastureland, rangeland, forest land, or other land, but not urban built-up land or water). It has the soil quality, growing season, and moisture supply needed to economically produce sustained high yields of crops when treated and managed, including water management, according to acceptable farming methods. In general, prime farmlands have an adequate and dependable water supply from precipitation or irrigation, a favorable temperature and growing season, acceptable acidity or alkalinity, acceptable salt and sodium content, and few or no rocks. They are permeable to water and air. Prime farmlands are not excessively erodible or saturated with water for a long period of time, and they either do not flood frequently or are protected from flooding. Examples of soils that qualify as prime farmland are Palouse silt loam, 0 to 7 percent slopes; Brookston silty clay loam, drained; and Tama silty clay loam, 0 to 5 percent slopes.

(2) *Specific criteria.* Prime farmlands meet all the following criteria: Terms used in this section are defined in USDA publications: ''Soil Taxonomy, Agriculture Handbook 436''; ''Soil Survey Manual, Agriculture Handbook 18''; ''Rainfall-erosion Losses From Cropland, Agriculture Handbook 282''; ''Wind Erosion Forces in the United States and Their Use in Predicting Soil Loss, Agriculture Handbook 346''; and ''Saline and Alkali Soils, Agriculture Handbook 60.''

(i) The soils have:

(A) Aquic, udic, ustic, or xeric moisture regimes and sufficient available water capacity within a depth of 40 inches (1 meter), or in the root zone (root zone is the part of the soil that is penetrated or can be penetrated by plant roots) if the root zone is less than 40 inches deep, to produce the commonly grown cultivated crops (cultivated crops include, but are not limited to, grain, forage, fiber, oilseed, sugar beets, sugarcane, vegetables, tobacco, orchard, vineyard, and bush fruit crops) adapted to the region in 7 or more years out of 10; or

(B) Xeric or ustic moisture regimes in which the available water capacity is limited, but the area has a developed irrigation water supply that is dependable (a dependable water supply is one in which enough water is available for irrigation in 8 out of 10 years for the crops commonly grown) and of adequate quality; or,

(C) Aridic or torric moisture regimes and the area has a developed irrigation water supply that is dependable and of adequate quality; and,

(ii) The soils have a temperature regime that is frigid, mesic, thermic, or hyperthermic (pergelic and cryic regimes are excluded). These are soils that, at a depth of 20 inches (50 cm), have a mean annual temperature higher than 32° F (0° C). In addition, the mean summer temperature at this depth in soils with an O horizon is higher than 47° F (8° C); in soils that have no O horizon, the mean summer temperature is higher than 59° F (15° C); and,

(iii) The soils have a pH between 4.5 and 8.4 in all horizons within a depth of 40 inches (1 meter) or in the root zone if the root zone is less than 40 inches deep; and,

(iv) The soils either have no water table or have a water table that is maintained at a sufficient depth during the cropping season to allow cultivated crops common to the area to be grown; and,

(v) The soils can be managed so that, in all horizons within a depth of 40 inches (1 meter) or in the root zone if the root zone is less than 40 inches deep, during part of each year the conductivity of the saturation extract is less than 4 mmhos/cm and the exchangeable sodium percentage (ESP) is less than 15; and,

(vi) The soils are not flooded frequently during the growing season (less often than once in 2 years); and,

(vii) The product of K (erodibility factor) x percent slope is less than 2.0, and the product of I (soils erodibility) × C (climatic factor) does not exceed 60; and

(viii) The soils have a permeability rate of at least 0.06 inch (0.15 cm) per hour in the upper 20 inches (50 cm) and the mean annual soil temperature at a depth of 20 inches (50 cm) is less than 59° F (15° C); the permeability rate is not a limiting factor if the mean annual soil temperature is 59° F (15° C) or higher; and,

(ix) Less than 10 percent of the surface layer (upper 6 inches) in these soils consists of rock fragments coarser than 3 inches (7.6 cm).

(b) *Unique farmland*—(1) *General.* Unique farmland is land other than prime farmland that is used for the production of specific high value food and fiber crops. It has the special combination of soil quality, location, growing season, and moisture supply needed to economically produce sustained high quality and/or high yields of a specific crop when treated and managed according to acceptable farming methods. Examples of such crops are citrus, tree nuts, olives, cranberries, fruit, and vegetables.

(2) *Specific characteristics of unique farmland.* (i) Is used for a specific high-value food or fiber crop; (ii) Has a moisture supply that is adequate for the specific crop; the supply is from stored moisture, precipitation, or a developed-irrigation system; (iii) Combines favorable factors of soil quality, growing season, temperature, humidity, air drainage, elevation, aspect, or other conditions, such a nearness to market, that favor the growth of a specific food or fiber crop.

(c) *Additional farmland of statewide importance.* This is land, in addition to prime and unique farmlands, that is of statewide importance for the production of food, feed, fiber, forage, and oil seed crops. Criteria for defining and delineating this land are to be determined by the appropriate State agency or agencies. Generally, additional farmlands of statewide importance include those that are nearly prime farmland and that economically produce high yields of crops when treated and managed according to acceptable farming methods. Some may produce as high a yield as prime farmlands if conditions are favorable. In some States, additonal farmlands of statewide importance may include tracts of land that have been designated for agriculture by State law.

(d) *Additional farmland of local importance.* In some local areas there is concern for certain additional farmlands

for the production of food, feed, fiber, forage, and oilseed crops, even though these lands are not identified as having national or statewide importance. Where appropriate, these lands are to be identified by the local agency or agencies concerned. In places, additional farmlands of local importance may include tracts of land that have been designated for agriculture by local ordinance.

PART 658—FARMLAND PROTECTION POLICY ACT

Sec.

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AUTHORITY: 7 U.S.C. 4201–4209.

SOURCE: 49 FR 27724, July 5, 1984, unless otherwise noted.

§ 658.1 Purpose.

This part sets out the criteria developed by the Secretary of Agriculture, in cooperation with other Federal agencies, pursuant to section 1541(a) of the Farmland Protection Policy Act (FPPA or the Act) 7 U.S.C. 4202(a). As required by section 1541(b) of the Act, 7 U.S.C. 4202(b), Federal agencies are (a) to use the criteria to identify and take into account the adverse effects of their programs on the preservation of farmland, (b) to consider alternative actions, as appropriate, that could lessen adverse effects, and (c) to ensure that their programs, to the extent practicable, are compatible with State and units of local government and private programs and policies to protect farmland. Guidelines to assist agencies in using the criteria are included in this part. The Department of Agriculture (hereinafter USDA) may make available to States, units of local government, individuals, organizations, and other units of the Federal Government, information useful in restoring, maintaining, and improving the quantity and quality of farmland.

§ 658.2 Definitions.

(a) *Farmland* means prime or unique farmlands as defined in section 1540(c)(1) of the Act or farmland that is determined by the appropriate state or unit of local government agency or agencies with concurrence of the Secretary to be farmland of statewide of local importance. ''Farmland'' does not include land already in or committed to urban development or water storage. Farmland ''already in'' urban development or water storage includes all such land with a density of 30 structures per 40-acre area. Farmland already in urban development also includes lands identified as ''urbanized area'' (UA) on the Census Bureau Map, or as urban area mapped with a ''tint overprint'' on the USGS topographical maps, or as ''urban-built-up'' on the USDA Important Farmland Maps. Areas shown as white on the USDA Important Farmland Maps are not ''farmland'' and, therefore, are not subject to the Act. Farmland ''committed to urban development or water storage'' includes all such land that receives a combined score of 160 points or less from the land evaluation and site assessment criteria.

(b) *Federal agency* means a department, agency, independent commission, or other unit of the Federal Government.

(c) *Federal program* means those activities or responsibilities of a Federal agency that involve undertaking, financing, or assisting construction or improvement projects or acquiring, managing, or disposing of Federal lands and facilities.

(1) The term ''Federal program'' does not include:

(i) Federal permitting, licensing, or rate approval programs for activities on private or non-Federal lands; and

(ii) Construction or improvement projects that were beyond the planning stage and were in either the active design or construction state on August 4, 1984.

(2) For the purposes of this section, a project is considered to be ''beyond the planning stage and in either the active design or construction state on August 4, 1984'' if, on or before that date, actual construction of the project had commenced or:

(i) Acquisition of land or easements for the project had occurred or all required Federal agency planning documents and steps were completed and accepted, endorsed, or approved by the appropriate agency;

(ii) A final environmental impact statement was filed with the Environmental Protection Agency or an environmental assessment was completed and a finding of no significant impact was executed by the appropriate agency official; and

(iii) The engineering or architectural design had begun or such services had been secured by contract. The phrase ''undertaking, financing, or assisting construction or improvement projects'' includes providing loan guarantees or loan insurance for such projects and includes the acquisition, management and disposal of land or facilities that a Federal agency obtains as the result of foreclosure or other actions taken under a loan or other financial assistance provided by the agency directly and specifically for that property. For the purposes of this section, the phrase ''acquiring, managing, or disposing of Federal lands and facilities'' refers to lands and facilities that are acquired, managed, or used by a Federal agency specifically in support of a Federal activity or program, such as national parks, national forests, or military bases, and does not refer to lands and facilities that are acquired by a Federal agency as the incidental result of actions by the agency that give the agency temporary custody or ownership of the lands or facilities, such as acquisition pursuant to a lien for delinquent taxes, the exercise of conservatorship or receivership authority, or the exercise of civil or criminal law enforcement forfeiture or seizure authority.

(d) *State or local government policies or programs to protect farmland* include: Zoning to protect farmland; agricultural land protection provisions of a comprehensive land use plan which has been adopted or reviewed in its entirety by the unit of local government in whose jurisdiction it is operative within 10 years preceding proposed implementation of the particular Federal program; completed purchase or acquisition of development rights; completed purchase or acquisition of conservation easements; prescribed procedures for assessing agricultural viability of sites proposed for conversion; completed agricultural districting and capital investments to protect farmland.

(e) *Private programs to protect farmland* means programs for the protection of farmland which are pursuant to and consistent with State and local government policies or programs to protect farmland of the affected State and unit of local government, but which are operated by a nonprofit corporation, foundation, association, conservancy, district, or other not-for-profit organization existing under State or Federal laws. Private programs to protect farmland may include: (1) Acquiring and holding development rights in farmland and (2) facilitating the transfer of development rights of farmland.

(f) *Site* means the location(s) that would be converted by the proposed action(s).

(g) *Unit of local government* means the government of a county, municipality, town, township, village, or other unit of general government below the State level, or a combination of units of local government acting through an areawide agency under a State law or an agreement for the formulation of regional development policies and plans.

[49 FR 27724, July 5, 1984, as amended at 59 FR 31117, June 17, 1994]

§ 658.3 Applicability and exemptions.

(a) Section 1540(b) of the Act, 7 U.S.C. 4201(b), states that the purpose of the Act is to minimize the extent to which Federal programs contribute to the unnecessary and irreversible conversion of farmland to nonagricultural uses. Conversion of farmland to nonagricultural uses does not include the construction of on-farm structures necessary for farm operations. Federal agencies can obtain assistance from USDA in determining whether a proposed location or site meets the Act's definition of farmland. The USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) field office serving the area will provide the assistance. Many State or local government planning offices can also provide this assistance.

(b) Acquisition or use of farmland by a Federal agency for national defense purposes is exempted by section 1547(b) of the Act, 7 U.S.C. 4208(b).

(c) The Act and these regulations do not authorize the Federal Government in any way to regulate the use of private or non-Federal land, or in any way affect the property rights of owners of such land. In cases where either a private party or a non-Federal unit of government applies for Federal assistance to convert farmland to a nonagricultural use, the Federal agency should use the criteria set forth in this part to identify and take into account any adverse effects on farmland of the assistance requested and develop alternative actions that would avoid or mitigate such adverse effects. If, after consideration of the adverse effects and suggested alternatives, the landowners want to proceed with conversion, the Federal agency, on the basis of the analysis set forth in §658.4 and any agency policies or procedures for implementing the Act, may provide or deny the requested assistance. Only assistance and actions that would convert farmland to nonagricultural uses are subject to this Act. Assistance and actions related to the purchase, maintenance, renovation, or replacement of existing structures and sites converted prior to the time of an application for assistance from a Federal agency, including assistance and actions related to the construction of minor new ancillary structures (such as garages or sheds), are not subject to the Act.

(d) Section 1548 of the Act, as amended, 7 U.S.C. 4209, states that the Act shall not be deemed to provide a basis for any action, either legal or equitable, by any person or class of persons challenging a Federal project, program, or other activity that may affect farmland. Neither the Act nor this rule, therefore, shall afford any basis for such an action. However, as further provided in section 1548, the governor of an affected state, where a state policy or program exists to protect farmland, may bring an action in the Federal district court of the district where a Federal program is proposed to enforce the requirements of section 1541 of the Act, 7 U.S.C. 4202, and regulations issued pursuant to that section.

[49 FR 27724, July 5, 1984, as amended at 59 FR 31117, June 17, 1994]

§658.4 Guidelines for use of criteria.

As stated above and as provided in the Act, each Federal agency shall use the criteria provided in §658.5 to identify and take into account the adverse effects of Federal programs on the protection of farmland. The agencies are to consider alternative actions, as appropriate, that could lessen such adverse effects, and assure that such Federal programs, to the extent practicable, are compatible with State, unit of local government and private programs and policies to protect farmland. The following are guidelines to assist the agencies in these tasks:

(a) An agency may determine whether or not a site is farmland as defined in §658.2(a) or the agency may request that NRCS make such a determination. If an agency elects not to make its own determination, it should make a request to NRCS on Form AD–1006, the Farmland Conversion Impact Rating Form, available at NRCS offices, for determination of whether the site is farmland subject to the Act. If neither the entire site nor any part of it are subject to the Act, then the Act will not apply and NRCS will so notify the agency. If the site is determined by NRCS to be subject to the Act, then NRCS will measure the relative value of the site as farmland on a scale of 0 to 100 according to the information sources listed in §658.5(a). NRCS will respond to these requests within 10 working days of their receipt except that in cases where a site visit or land evaluation system design is needed, NRCS will respond in 30 working days. In the event that NRCS fails to complete its response within the required period, if further delay would interfere with construction activities, the agency should proceed as though the site were not farmland.

(b) The Form AD 1006, returned to the agency by NRCS will also include the following incidental information: The total amount of farmable land (the land in the unit of local government's jurisdiction that is capable of producing the commonly grown crop); the

percentage of the jurisdiction that is farmland covered by the Act; the percentage of farmland in the jurisdiction that the project would convert; and the percentage of farmland in the local government's jurisdiction with the same or higher relative value than the land that the project would convert. These statistics will not be part of the criteria scoring process, but are intended simply to furnish additional background information to Federal agencies to aid them in considering the effects of their projects on farmland.

(c) After the agency receives from NRCS the score of a site's relative value as described in § 658.4(a) and then applies the site assessment criteria which are set forth in §658.5 (b) and (c), the agency will assign to the site a combined score of up to 260 points, composed of up to 100 points for relative value and up to 160 points for the site assessment. With this score the agency will be able to identify the effect of its programs on farmland, and make a determination as to the suitability of the site for protection as farmland. Once this score is computed, USDA recommends:

(1) Sites with the highest combined scores be regarded as most suitable for protection under these criteria and sites with the lowest scores, as least suitable.

(2) Sites receiving a total score of less than 160 need not be given further consideration for protection and no additional sites need to be evaluated.

(3) Sites receiving scores totaling 160 or more be given increasingly higher levels of consideration for protection.

(4) When making decisions on proposed actions for sites receiving scores totaling 160 or more, agency personnel consider:

(i) Use of land that is not farmland or use of existing structures;

(ii) Alternative sites, locations and designs that would serve the proposed purpose but convert either fewer acres of farmland or other farmland that has a lower relative value;

(iii) Special siting requirements of the proposed project and the extent to which an alternative site fails to satisfy the special siting requirements as well as the originally selected site.

(d) Federal agencies may elect to assign the site assessment criteria relative weightings other than those shown in §658.5 (b) and (c). If an agency elects to do so, USDA recommends that the agency adopt its alternative weighting system (1) through rulemaking in consultation with USDA, and (2) as a system to be used uniformly throughout the agency. USDA recommends that the weightings stated in §658.5 (b) and (c) be used until an agency issues a final rule to change the weightings.

(e) It is advisable that evaluations and analyses of prospective farmland conversion impacts be made early in the planning process before a site or design is selected, and that, where possible, agencies make the FPPA evaluations part of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) process. Under the agency's own NEPA regulations, some categories of projects may be excluded from NEPA which may still be covered under the FPPA. Section 1540(c)(4) of the Act exempts projects that were beyond the planning stage and were in either the active design or construction state on the effective date of the Act. Section 1547(b) exempts acquisition or use of farmland for national defense purposes. There are no other exemptions of projects by category in the Act.

(f) Numerous States and units of local government are developing and adopting Land Evaluation and Site Assessment (LESA) systems to evaluate the productivity of agricultural land and its suitability for conversion to nonagricultural use. Therefore, States and units of local government may have already performed an evaluation using criteria similar to those contained in this rule applicable to Federal agencies. USDA recommends that where sites are to be evaluated within a jurisdiction having a State or local LESA system that has been approved by the governing body of such jurisdiction and has been placed on the NRCS State conservationist's list as one which meets the purpose of the FPPA in balance with other public policy objectives, Federal agencies use that system to make the evaluation.

(g) To meet reporting requirements of section 1546 of the Act, 7 U.S.C. 4207,

and for data collection purposes, after the agency has made a final decision on a project in which one or more of the alternative sites contain farmland subject to the FPPA, the agency is requested to return a copy of the Form AD–1006, which indicates the final decision of the agency, to the NRCS field office.

(h) Once a Federal agency has performed an analysis under the FPPA for the conversion of a site, that agency's, or a second Federal agency's determination with regard to additional assistance or actions on the same site do not require additional redundant FPPA analysis.

[49 FR 27724, July 5, 1984, as amended at 59 FR 31118, June 17, 1994]

§ 658.5 Criteria.

This section states the criteria required by section 1541(a) of the Act, 7 U.S.C. 4202(a). The criteria were developed by the Secretary of Agriculture in cooperation with other Federal agencies. They are in two parts, (1) the land evaluation criterion, relative value, for which NRCS will provide the rating or score, and (2) the site assessment criteria, for which each Federal agency must develop its own ratings or scores. The criteria are as follows:

(a) *Land Evaluation Criterion—Relative Value.* The land evaluation criterion is based on information from several sources including national cooperative soil surveys or other acceptable soil surveys, NRCS field office technical guides, soil potential ratings or soil productivity ratings, land capability classifications, and important farmland determinations. Based on this information, groups of soils within a local government's jurisdiction will be evaluated and assigned a score between 0 to 100, representing the relative value, for agricultural production, of the farmland to be converted by the project compared to other farmland in the same local government jurisdiction, This score will be the Relative Value Rating on Form AD 1006.

(b) *Site Assessment Criteria.* Federal agencies are to use the following criteria to assess the suitability of each proposed site or design alternative for protection as farmland along with the score from the land evaluation criterion described in § 658.5(a). Each criterion will be given a score on a scale of 0 to the maximum points shown. Conditions suggesting top, intermediate and bottom scores are indicated for each criterion. The agency would make scoring decisions in the context of each proposed site or alternative action by examining the site, the surrounding area, and the programs and policies of the State or local unit of government in which the site is located. Where one given location has more than one design alternative, each design should be considered as an alternative site. The site assessment criteria are:

(1) How much land is in nonurban use within a radius of 1.0 mile from where the project is intended?

More than 90 percent—15 points
90 to 20 percent—14 to 1 point(s)
Less than 20 percent—0 points

(2) How much of the perimeter of the site borders on land in nonurban use?

More than 90 percent—10 points
90 to 20 percent—9 to 1 point(s)
Less than 20 percent—0 points

(3) How much of the site has been farmed (managed for a scheduled harvest or timber activity) more than 5 of the last 10 years?

More than 90 percent—20 points
90 to 20 percent—19 to 1 points(s)
Less than 20 percent—0 points

(4) Is the site subject to State or unit of local government policies or programs to protect farmland or covered by private programs to protect farmland?

Site is protected—20 points
Site is not protected—0 points

(5) How close is the site to an urban built-up area?

The site is 2 miles or more from an urban built-up area—15 points
The site is more than 1 mile but less than 2 miles from an urban built-up area—10 points
The site is less than 1 mile from, but is not adjacent to an urban built-up area—5 points
The site is adjacent to an urban built-up area—0 points

(6) How close is the site to water lines, sewer lines and/or other local facilities and services whose capacities

and design would promote nonagricultural use?

None of the services exist nearer than 3 miles from the site—15 points
Some of the services exist more than 1 but less than 3 miles from the site—10 points
All of the services exist within ½ mile of the site—0 points

(7) Is the farm unit(s) containing the site (before the project) as large as the average-size farming unit in the county? (Average farm sizes in each county are available from the NRCS field offices in each State. Data are from the latest available Census of Agriculture, Acreage of Farm Units in Operation with $1,000 or more in sales.)

As large or larger—10 points
Below average—deduct 1 point for each 5 percent below the average, down to 0 points if 50 percent or more below average—9 to 0 points

(8) If this site is chosen for the project, how much of the remaining land on the farm will become nonfarmable because of interference with land patterns?

Acreage equal to more than 25 percent of acres directly converted by the project—10 points
Acreage equal to between 25 and 5 percent of the acres directly converted by the project—9 to 1 point(s)
Acreage equal to less than 5 percent of the acres directly converted by the project—0 points

(9) Does the site have available adequate supply of farm support services and markets, i.e., farm suppliers, equipment dealers, processing and storage facilities and farmer's markets?

All required services are available—5 points
Some required services are available—4 to 1 point(s)
No required services are available—0 points

(10) Does the site have substantial and well-maintained on-farm investments such as barns, other storage buildings, fruit trees and vines, field terraces, drainage, irrigation, waterways, or other soil and water conservation measures?

High amount of on-farm investment—20 points
Moderate amount of on-farm investment—19 to 1 point(s)
No on-farm investment—0 points

(11) Would the project at this site, by converting farmland to nonagricultural use, reduce the demand for farm support services so as to jeopardize the continued existence of these support services and thus, the viability of the farms remaining in the area?

Substantial reduction in demand for support services if the site is converted—10 points
Some reduction in demand for support services if the site is converted—9 to 1 point(s)
No significant reduction in demand for support services if the site is converted—0 points

(12) Is the kind and intensity of the proposed use of the site sufficiently incompatible with agriculture that it is likely to contribute to the eventual conversion of surrounding farmland to nonagricultural use?

Proposed project is incompatible with existing agricultural use of surrounding farmland—10 points
Proposed project is tolerable to existing agricultural use of surrounding farmland—9 to 1 point(s)
Proposed project is fully compatible with existing agricultural use of surrounding farmland—0 points

(c) *Corridor-type Site Assessment Criteria.* The following criteria are to be used for projects that have a linear or corridor-type site configuration connecting two distant points, and crossing several different tracts of land. These include utility lines, highways, railroads, stream improvements, and flood control systems. Federal agencies are to assess the suitability of each corridor-type site or design alternative for protection as farmland along with the land evaluation information described in §658.4(a). All criteria for corridor-type sites will be scored as shown in §658.5(b) for other sites, except as noted below:

(1) Criteria 5 and 6 will not be considered.

(2) Criterion 8 will be scored on a scale of 0 to 25 points, and criterion 11 will be scored on a scale of 0 to 25 points.

§658.6 Technical assistance.

(a) Section 1543 of the Act, 7 U.S.C. 4204 states, ''The Secretary is encouraged to provide technical assistance to any State or unit of local government,

or any nonprofit organization, as determined by the Secretary, that desires to develop programs or policies to limit the conversion of productive farmland to nonagricultural uses.'' In §2.62, of 7 CFR part 2, subtitle A, NRCS is delegated leadership responsibility within USDA for the activities treated in this part.

(b) In providing assistance to States, local units of government, and nonprofit organizations, USDA will make available maps and other soils information from the national cooperative soil survey through NRCS field offices.

(c) Additional assistance, within available resources, may be obtained from local offices of other USDA agencies. The Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service and the Forest Service can provide aerial photographs, crop history data, and related information. A reasonable fee may be charged. In many States, the Cooperative Extension Service can provide help in understanding and identifying farmland protection issues and problems, resolving conflicts, developing alternatives, deciding on appropriate actions, and implementing those decisions.

(d) Officials of State agencies, local units of government, nonprofit organizations, or regional, area, State-level, or field offices of Federal agencies may obtain assistance by contacting the office of the NRCS State conservationist. A list of Natural Resources Conservation Service State office locations appears in Appendix A, §661.6 of this title. If further assistance is needed, requests should be made to the Assistant Secretary for Natural Resources and Environment, Office of the Secretary, Department of Agriculture, Washington, DC 20250.

§ 658.7 USDA assistance with Federal agencies' reviews of policies and procedures.

(a) Section 1542(a) of the Act, 7 U.S.C. 4203, states, ''Each department, agency, independent commission or other unit of the Federal Government, with the assistance of the Department of Agriculture, shall review current provisions of law, administrative rules and regulations, and policies and procedures applicable to it to determine whether any provision thereof will prevent such unit of the Federal Government from taking appropriate action to comply fully with the provisions of this subtitle.''

(b) Section 1542(b) of the Act, 7 U.S.C. 4203, requires, as appropriate, each department, agency, independent commission, or other unit of the Federal Government, with the assistance of the Department of Agriculture, to develop proposals for action to bring its programs, authorities, and administrative activities into conformity with the purpose and policy of the Act.

(c) USDA will provide certain assistance to other Federal agencies for the purposes specified in section 1542 of the Act, 7 U.S.C. 4203. If a Federal agency identifies or suggests changes in laws, administrative rules and regulations, policies, or procedures that may affect the agency's compliance with the Act, USDA can advise the agency of the probable effects of the changes on the protection of farmland. To request this assistance, officials of Federal agencies should correspond with the Chief, Natural Resources Conservation Service, P.O. Box 2890, Washington, DC 20013.

(d) To meet the reporting requirements of section 1546 of the Act, 7 U.S.C. 4207, and for data collection purposes, each Federal agency is requested to report to the Chief of the Natural Resources Conservation Service by November 15th of each year on progress made during the prior fiscal year to implement sections 1542 (a) and (b) of the Act, 7 U.S.C. 4203 (a) and (b). Until an agency fully implements those sections, the agency should continue to make the annual report, but may omit the report upon full implementation. However, an agency is requested to file an annual report for any future year in which the agency has substantially changed its process for compliance with the Act.

[49 FR 27724, July 5, 1984, as amended at 59 FR 31118, June 17, 1994]

SUBCHAPTER G—MISCELLANEOUS

PART 660 [RESERVED]

PART 661—PUBLIC INFORMATION AND RIGHT TO PRIVACY

Subpart A—Availability of Records and Materials

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661.1 General.
661.2 Public access and copying.
661.3 Requests for records.
661.4 Appeals.
661.5 Exempt records.

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661.6 General.

APPENDIX A TO PART 661—AVAILABILITY OF INFORMATION

AUTHORITY: 5 U.S.C. 552, 552a; 7 CFR 1.1–1.16, 1.110–1.123.

SOURCE: 43 FR 34756, Aug. 7, 1978, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart A—Availability of Records and Materials

§ 661.1 General.

This part is issued in accordance with the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture at 7 CFR 1.1 through 1.16 implementing the Freedom of Information Act, 5 U.S.C. 552. The Secretary's regulations, as implemented by the regulations in this part, govern the availability to the public of records of the Natural Resources Conservation Service and the records for which the Natural Resources Conservation Service has custodial responsibility.

§ 661.2 Public access and copying.

Natural Resources Conservation Service will make available for public inspection and copying those materials covered by 5 U.S.C. 552(a)(2) as set out in the Secretary's regulations.

§ 661.3 Requests for records.

Requests for records under 5 U.S.C. 552(a)(3) will be made in accordance with 7 CFR 1.3(a). The titles and mailing addresses of the officials in Natural Resources Conservation Service authorized to receive requests for records are shown in Appendix A of this subpart. Authority is hereby delegated to these officials to make determinations regarding such requests in accordance with 7 CFR 1.4(c).

§ 661.4 Appeals.

Any person whose request for records above is denied shall have the right to appeal that denial in accordance with 7 CFR 1.3(e). All appeals shall be addressed to: Administrator, Natural Resources Conservation Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, P.O. Box 2890, Washington, DC 20013.

§ 661.5 Exempt records.

Records exempt under 5 U.S.C. 552(b) may be withheld in accordance with 7 CFR 1.11.

Subpart B—Right to Privacy

§ 661.6 General.

Natural Resources Conservation Service implementation of the Privacy Act of 1974, 5 U.S.C. 552a is contained in the regulations of the Secretary, 7 CFR 1.110 through 1.123.

APPENDIX A TO PART 661—AVAILABILITY OF INFORMATION

The following list pertaining to the availability of information are published in accordance with the requirement and pursuant to the authority of sections 552, 559 of Title 5, United States Code.

REQUEST FOR EXAMINATION OR COPY OF RECORDS

General

Request for examination and copying of a record or for copies of records shall be made to the Deputy Administrator for Administration, Natural Resources Conservation Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, P.O. Box 2890, Washington, DC 20013, or to the State Conservationist in any of the listed State offices.

NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE, STATE OFFICE LOCATION

State Conservationist, Wright Building, 138 South Gay St., P.O. Box 311, Auburn, Ala. 36830.

State Conservationist, Suite 129, Professional Bldg., 2221 East Northern Lights Blvd., Anchorage, Alaska 99504.
State Conservationist, 230 North 1st Ave., Federal Bldg., Phoenix, Ariz. 85025.
State Conservationist, Federal Bldg., Room 5029, 700 West Capitol St., P.O. Box 2323, Little Rock, Ark. 72203.
State Conservationist, 2828 Chiles Rd., Davis, Calif. 95616.
State Conservationist, Mansfield Professional Park, Route 44A, Storrs, Conn. 06268.
State Conservationist, Treadway Towers, Suite 2–4, 9 East Loockerman St., Dover, Del. 19901.
State Conservationist, Federal Bldg., P.O. Box 1208, Gainesville, Fla., 32602.
State Conservationist, Federal Bldg., 355 East Hancock Ave., P.O. Box 832, Athens, Ga. 30603.
State Conservationist, 300 Moana Blvd., Ala., Room 4316, P.O. Box 50004, Honolulu, Hawaii 96850.
State Conservationist, Room 313, 2490 West 26th Ave., P.O. Box 17107, Denver, Colo. 80217.
State Conservationist, Federal Bldg., 200 West Church St., P.O. Box 678, Champaign, Ill. 61820.
State Conservationist, Atkinson Square-West, Suite 220, 5610 Crawfordsville Rd., Indianapolis, Ind. 46224.
State Conservationist, 823 Federal Bldg., 210 Walnut St., Des Moines, Iowa 50309.
State Conservationist, 760 South Broadway, P.O. Box 600, Salina, Kans. 67401.
State Conservationist, 333 Waller Ave., Lexington, Ky. 40504.
State Conservationist, 3737 Government St., P.O. Box 1630, Alexandria, La. 71301.
State Conservationist, USDA Bldg., University of Maine, Orono, Maine 04473.
State Conservationist, Hartwick Bldg., Room 522, 4321 Hartwick Rd., College Park, Md. 20740.
State Conservationist, 29 Cottage St., Amherst, Mass. 01002.
State Conservationist, Room 345, 304 North 8th St., Boise, Idaho 83702.
Staten Conservationist, Milner Bldg., Room 590, 210 South Lamar St., P.O. Box 610, Jackson, Miss. 39205.
State Conservationist, 555 Vandiver Dr., Columbia, Mo. 65201.
State Conservationist, Federal Bldg., P.O. Box 970, Bozeman, Mont. 59715.
State Conservationist, Federal Bldg.,-U.S. Courthouse, Room 345, Lincoln, Nebr. 68508.
State Conservationist, U.S. Post Office Bldg., P.O. Box 4850, Reno, Nev. 89505.
State Conservationist, Federal Bldg., Durham, N.H. 03824.
State Conservationist, 1370 Hamilton St., P.O. Box 219, Somerset, N.J. 08873.
State Conservationist, 517 Gold Ave., SW., P.O. Box 2007, Albuquerque, N. Mex. 87103.
State Conservationist, U.S. Courthouse and Federal Bldg., 100 South Clinton St., Room 771, Syracuse, N.Y. 13260.
State Conservationist, 1405 South Harrison Rd., East Lansing, Mich. 48823.
State Conservationist, 200 Federal Bldg. and U.S. Courthouse, 316 North Robert St., St. Paul, Minn. 55101.
State Conservationist, 200 North High St., Room 522, Columbus, Ohio 43215.
State Conservationist, Agriculture Center Bldg., Farm Rd. and Brumley St., Stillwater, Okla. 74074.
State Conservationist, Federal Bldg., 1220 Southwest 3d Ave., Portland, Oreg. 97204.
State Conservationist, Federal Bldg., and Courthouse, Box 985 Federal Square Station, Harrisburg, Pa. 17108.
State Conservationist, Caribbean Area, Room 633 Federal Bldg., Chardon Ave., G.P.O. Box 4868, Hato Rey, P.R. 00936.
State Conservationist, 222 Quaker Lane, West Warwick, R.I. 02893.
State Conservationist, 240 Stoneridge Dr., Columbia, S.C. 29210.
State Conservationist, 200 4th St., SW., P.O. Box 1357, Huron, S. Dak. 57350.
State Conservationist, Federal Office Bldg., 310 New Bern Ave., Fifth Floor-P.O. Box 27307, Raleigh, N.C. 27611.
State Conservationist, Federal Bldg., P.O. Box 1458, Bismarck, N. Dak. 58501.
State Conservationist, Federal Bldg., 101 South Main St., P.O. Box 648, Temple, Tex. 76501.
State Conservationist, 4012 Federal Bldg., 125 South State St., Salt Lake City, Utah 84138.
State Conservationist, Burlington Square, Suite 205, Burlington, Vt. 05401.
State Conservationist, Federal Bldg., Room 9201, 400 North 8th St., P.O. Box 10026, Richmond, Va. 23240.
State Conservationist, 360 U.S. Courthouse, West 920 Riverside Ave., Spokane, Wash. 99201.
State Conservationist, 75 High St., P.O. Box 865, Morgantown, W. Va. 26505.
State Conservationist, 4601 Hammersley Rd., Madison, Wis. 53711.
State Conservationist, Federal Office Bldg., P.O. Box 2440, Casper, Wyo. 82601.
State Conservationist, 675 U.S. Courthouse, Nashville, Tenn. 37203.

Only those matters pertaining to the particular State and matters of general application will be available in each State office.

PARTS 662–699 [RESERVED]

FINDING AIDS

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451 Sunset review date extended 56569
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