§ 701.127 Maximum ECP payments per person or legal entity.

A person or legal entity, as defined in part 1400 of this title, is limited to a maximum ECP cost-share of $200,000 per person or legal entity, per natural disaster.

§ 701.128–701.149 [Reserved]

§ 701.150 2005 hurricanes.

In addition benefits elsewhere allowed by this part, claims related to calendar year 2005 hurricane losses may be allowed to the extent provided for in §§701.150 through 701.157. Such claims under these sections will be limited to losses in counties that were declared disaster counties by the President or the Secretary because of a calendar year 2005 hurricane and to losses to oyster reefs. Claims under §§701.151 through 701.157 shall be subject to all normal ECP limitations and provisions except as explicitly provided in those sections.

§ 701.151 Definitions.

The following definitions apply to §§701.152 through 701.157:

Above-ground irrigation facilities means irrigation pipes, sprinklers, pumps, emitters, and any other integral part of the above ground irrigation system.

Barn means a structure used for the housing of animals or farm equipment.

Commercial forest land means forest land with trees intended to be harvested for commercial purposes that has a productivity potential greater than or equal to 20 cubic feet per year of merchantable timber.

Date of loss means the date the hurricane damage occurred in calendar year 2005.

Eligible county means any county that was declared a disaster county by the President or the Secretary because of a calendar year 2005 hurricane, that otherwise meets the eligibility requirements of this part.

Forest management plan means a plan of action and direction on forest lands to achieve a set of results usually specified as goals or objectives consistent with program policies prepared or approved by a natural resource professional, such as a State forestry agency representative.

Poultry house means a building used to house live poultry for the purpose of commercial food production.

Private non-industrial forest land means rural commercial forest lands with existing tree cover, or which are suitable for growing trees, that are owned by a private non-industrial forest landowner as defined in this section.

Private non-industrial forest landowner means, for purposes of the ECP for forestry, an individual, group, association, corporation, Indian tribe, or other legal private entity owning non-industrial private forest land or who receives concurrence from the landowner for making the claim in lieu of the owner, and for practice implementation and who holds a lease on the land for a minimum of 10 years. Owners or lessees principally engaged in the primary processing of raw wood products are excluded from this definition. Owners of land leased to lessees who would be excluded under the previous sentence are also excluded.

Shade house means a metal or wood structure covered by a material used for shade purposes.