

to reduce the amount of the judgment lien.

**§ 1480.9 Matters of general applicability.**

(a) For calculations of loss made with respect to insured crops, the producer's existing unit structure will be used as the basis for the calculation and may include optional units established in accordance with part 457 of this title. Insured crops may have basic units established if the existing unit structure is based on enterprise units or whole county units or written agreements. For uninsured and non-insurable crops, basic units will be established for these purposes.

(b) County average yield for loss calculations will be the average of the 1996 through 2000 official county yields established by CCC, excluding the years with the highest and lowest yields, respectively.

(c) County committees will assign production when the county committee determines:

- (1) An acceptable appraisal or record of harvested production does not exist;
- (2) The loss is due to an ineligible cause of loss or practices, soil type, climate, or other environmental factors, that cause lower yields than those upon which the historic yield is based;
- (3) The producer has a contract providing a guaranteed payment for all or a portion of the crop; or
- (4) The crop is planted beyond the normal planting period for the crop.

(d) The county committee shall establish a maximum loss level that should reflect the amount of production producers should have produced considering the eligible disaster conditions in the area or county for the same crop. The maximum loss level for the county shall be expressed as either a percent of loss or yield per acre. The maximum loss level will apply when:

- (1) Unharvested acreage has not been appraised by FSA, or a company reinsured by FCIC; or
- (2) Acceptable production records for harvested acres are not available from any source.

(e) Assigned production or reduced yield for practices that result in lower yields than those for which the historic yield is based shall be established based on the acres found to have been subjected to those practices.

(f) Assigned production for crops planted beyond the normal planting period for the crop shall be calculated according to the lateness of planting the crop. With the exception of replanted crops, if the crop is planted after the final planting date by:

- (1) Through 10 calendar days, the assigned production reduction will be

based on one percent of the payment yield for each day involved;

(2) Eleven (11) through 24 calendar days, the assigned production reduction will be based on 10 percent of the payment yield plus an additional two percent reduction of the payment yield for each day of days 11 through 24 that are involved; and

(3) Twenty-five (25) or more calendar days or a date from which the crop would not reasonably be expected to mature by harvest, the assigned production reduction will be based on 50 percent of the payment yield or such greater amount determined by the county committee to be appropriate.

(4) CCC may adjust items 1 through 3 to make a comparable assignment for short rotation crops such as vegetables which may have a 30-day growing period.

(g) Assigned production for producers with contracts to receive a guaranteed payment for production of an eligible crop will be established by the county committee by:

- (1) Determining the total amount of guaranteed payment for the unit;
- (2) Converting the guaranteed payment to guaranteed production by dividing the total amount of guaranteed payment by the approved county price for the crop or variety or such other factor deemed appropriate if otherwise the production would appear to be too high; and
- (3) Establishing the production for the unit as the greater of the actual net production for the unit or the guaranteed payment, or combination thereof if greater.

**§ 1480.10 Eligible disaster conditions.**

(a) Except as provided in paragraph (b) of this section, this part applies to losses where the crop could not be planted or crop production, both in quantity and quality, was adversely affected by disasters as defined in 1480.3 or:

- (1) Insect infestation as a related condition to damaging weather if documented by COC with published data;
- (2) Disease as a related condition to damaging weather;
- (3) Plum pox virus;
- (4) Pierce's disease;
- (5) Watermelon sudden wilt;
- (6) Salt water intrusion of an irrigation supply;
- (7) Mexican fruit fly quarantine in San Diego and San Bernardino counties in California;
- (8) Irrigation water rationing if proof is provided that water was rationed by a Government entity or water district (unless the producer was compensated

by the Government entity or water district);

- (9) Grasshoppers;
- (10) Lack of water supply due to drought conditions for irrigated crops;
- (11) Mormon crickets; or
- (12) Other causes or factors as determined by the Deputy Administrator.

(b) Disaster benefits will not be available under this part if the crop could not be planted or crop production, both in quantity and quality, was adversely affected by:

- (1) Poor farming practices;
- (2) Poor management decisions; or
- (3) Drifting herbicides.

**§ 1480.11 Qualifying 2001 or 2002-crop losses.**

(a) To receive disaster benefits under this part, the county committee must determine that because of a disaster, the producer with respect to the 2001 or 2002 crop year:

- (1) Was prevented from planting a crop;
  - (2) Sustained a loss in excess of 35 percent of the expected production of a crop; or
  - (3) Sustained a loss in excess of 35 percent of the value for value loss crops.
- (b) Calculation of benefits under this part shall not include losses:
- (1) That are the result of poor management decisions or poor farming practices as determined by the county committee on a case-by-case basis;
  - (2) That are the result of the failure of the producer to re-seed or replant to the same crop in the county where it is customary to re-seed or replant after a loss;

(3) That are not as a result of a natural disaster, unless otherwise specified in § 1480.10;

(4) To crops not intended for harvest in crop year 2002;

(5) To losses of by-products resulting from processing or harvesting a crop, such as cotton seed, peanut shells, wheat or oat straw;

(6) To home gardens;

(7) That are a result of water contained or released by any governmental, public, or private dam or reservoir project if an easement exists on the acreage affected for the containment or release of the water; or

(8) If losses could be attributed to conditions occurring outside of the applicable crop year growing season.

(c) Calculation of benefits under this part for ornamental nursery stock shall not include losses:

- (1) Caused by a failure of power supply or brownouts;
- (2) Caused by the inability to market nursery stock as a result of quarantine,