

(2) Type, quantity, names, and addresses of purchases for peanuts sold or given to others.

(e) Peanut producers shall provide the county office information for acquisition of seed peanuts from other sources, including:

(1) Name and address of person who sold or gave producer the peanuts;

(2) Type, farmer's stock or shelled basis, and quantity; and

(3) Acquisition date.

§ 718.103 Late-filed reports.

(a) A farm operator's report may be accepted after the established date for reporting if evidence is still available for inspection which may be used to make a determination with respect to the existence and use made of the crop, the lack of the crop or a disaster condition affecting the crop.

(b) The farm operator shall pay the cost of a farm visit by an authorized FSA employee unless the County Committee has determined that failure to report in a timely manner was beyond the producer's control.

§ 718.104 Revised reports.

(a) The farm operator may revise a report of acreage with respect to 1996 and subsequent years to change the acreage reported if the county committee determines that the revision does not have an adverse impact on the program and the acreage has not already been determined by FSA.

(b) Revised reports shall be filed and accepted:

(1) At any time for all crops if evidence exists for inspection and determination of the existence and use made of the crop, the lack of the crop, or a disaster condition affecting the crop; and

(2) If the requirements of paragraph (a) have been met and the producer was in compliance with all other program requirements by the applicable established crop reporting date.

§ 718.105 Tolerances, variances, and adjustments for tobacco and peanuts.

(a) Tolerance or variance for tobacco and peanuts is the amount by which the determined acreage may differ from the reported acreage or allotment

and still be considered in compliance with program requirements. Tolerance or variance for tobacco is the amount by which the determined acreage may differ from the reported acreage or allotment and still be considered in compliance with program requirements.

(b) Tolerance rules apply to those fields for which a staking and referencing was performed but such acreage was not planted according to those measurements or when a measurement service is not requested for acreage destroyed to meet program requirements. Tolerance rules do not apply to:

(1) Official fields when the entire field is devoted to one crop;

(2) Those fields for which staking and referencing was performed and such acreage was planted according to those measurements; or

(3) The adjusted acreage for farms using measurement after planting which have a determined acreage greater than the marketing quota crop allotment.

(c) An administrative variance is applicable to all marketing quota crop acreages. Marketing quota crop acreages as determined in accordance with this part shall be deemed in compliance with the effective farm allotment or program requirement when the determined acreage does not exceed the effective farm allotment by more than an administrative variance determined as follows:

(1) For all kinds of tobacco subject to marketing quotas, except dark air-cured and fire-cured the larger of 0.1 acre or 2 percent of the allotment; and

(2) For dark air-cured and fire-cured tobacco, an acreage based on the effective acreage allotment as provided in the table as follows:

Effective acreage allotment is within this range	Administrative variance
0.01 to 0.99	0.01
1.00 to 1.49	0.02
1.50 to 1.99	0.03
2.00 to 2.49	0.04
2.50 to 2.99	0.05
3.00 to 3.49	0.06
3.50 to 3.99	0.07
4.00 to 4.49	0.08
4.50 and up	0.09

(d) A tolerance applies to tobacco other than flue-cured or burley, if the

§718.106

7 CFR Ch. VII (1-1-01 Edition)

determined acreage exceeds the allotment by more than the administrative variance but by not more than the tolerance. Such excess acreage of tobacco may be adjusted to the effective farm acreage allotment to avoid marketing quota penalties or receive price support.

(e) Tolerance for peanuts is the larger of 1.0 acre or 5 percent of the reported acreage, not to exceed 10.0 acres.

[61 FR 37552, July 18, 1996, as amended at 65 FR 8246, Feb. 18, 2000]

§718.106 Acreages.

(a) If an acreage has been established by a representative of FSA for an area delineated on an aerial photograph, such acreage will be recognized by the county committee as the official acreage for the area until such time as the boundaries of such area are changed. When boundaries not visible on the aerial photograph are established from data furnished by the producer, such acreage shall not be recognized as official acreage until the boundaries are verified by an authorized representative of FSA.

(b) Measurements of any row crop shall extend beyond the planted area by the larger of 15 inches or one-half the distance between the rows.

(c) The entire acreage of a field or subdivision of a field devoted to a crop shall be considered as devoted to the crop subject to any allowable deduction or adjustment credit except as otherwise provided in this part.

§718.107 Skip rows and strip crops.

(a) To be considered under the skip row provisions of this section the field must be planted in a uniform planting pattern and the number of rows planted between skips cannot exceed 36 rows. If more than one pattern is used within a field, the area planted to each pattern will be considered a subdivision.

(b) The entire acreage of the field or subdivision shall be considered as devoted to the crop where the crop is planted in strips of two or more rows and the strips of idle land are less than 64 inches wide, except where cotton is planted in skip row patterns:

(1) If the distance between the rows is 30 inches the strips of the idle land are less than 60 inches wide; or

(2) If the distance between the rows is 32 inches or wider and the strips of idle land are at least 60 inches but less than 64 inches, the producer has the option to consider the crop as either solid planted or skip row if the producer has a history of planting 32-inch or wider rows.

(c) The county committee shall determine if the producer has a history of 32-inch or wider rows by verifying that cotton acreage has been planted in 32-inch or wider rows in past years and reported on the acreage report, or reported to other State or Federal Agencies.

(d) If the strips of idle land are too wide to be classified as solid planted in accordance with paragraph (b) of this section the acreage of the strips planted to the crop, including one-half the distance between the rows of the crop but not less than 15 inches beyond the outside rows of the crop in each strip, shall be considered as devoted to the crop.

(e) When one crop is alternating with another crop, the entire acreage of the field or subdivision shall be considered as devoted to the crop being measured where such crop is planted in strips of one or more rows and the strips of the other crop are less than 64 inches.

(f) If strips of the alternating crop are too wide to be considered solid planted in accordance with paragraph (b) of this section and if the alternating crop:

(1) Has substantially the same growing season as the crop being measured, only the acreage planted to the crop being measured, including the smaller of one-half the distance between the strips of the crop being measured or 30 inches shall be considered as being devoted to the crop being measured; or

(2) Does not have substantially the same growing season as the crop being measured, then the acreage of the crop being measured shall be determined in accordance with paragraph (b) or (c) of this section.

(g) When the crops are planted in single wide rows, the entire acreage of the field or subdivision shall be considered