

§ 1437.2

insurance. NAP is designed to help reduce production risks faced by producers of commercial crops or other agricultural commodities. NAP will reduce financial losses that occur when natural disasters cause a catastrophic loss of production or where producers are prevented from planting an eligible crop.

(b) The provisions contained in this part are applicable to eligible producers and eligible crops for which catastrophic coverage under section 508(b) the Federal Crop Insurance Act (7 U.S.C. 1508(b)), as amended, or its successors, is not available.

(c) The regulations of this part are applicable to the 2001 and subsequent crop years.

§ 1437.2 Administration.

(a) NAP is administered under the general supervision of the Executive Vice-President, CCC (who also serves as Administrator, Farm Service Agency), and shall be carried out by State and county FSA committees (State and county committees).

(b) State and county committees, and representatives and their employees, do not have authority to modify or waive any of the provisions of the regulations of this part.

(c) The State committee shall take any action required by the regulations of this part that the county committee has not taken. The State committee shall also:

(1) Correct, or require a county committee to correct, any action taken by such county committee that is not in accordance with the regulations of this part; or

(2) Require a county committee to withhold taking any action that is not in accordance with this part.

(d) No provision or delegation to a State or county committee shall preclude the Executive Vice-President, CCC, or a designee, from determining any question arising under the program or from reversing or modifying any determination made by a State or county committee.

(e) The Deputy Administrator may authorize State and county committees to waive or modify deadlines (except statutory deadlines) in cases where lateness to file does not ad-

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versely affect operation of the program.

§ 1437.3 Definitions.

The definitions and program parameters set out in this section shall be applicable for all purposes of administering the Noninsured Crop Disaster Assistance Program provided for in this part. Although the terms defined in part 718 of this title and part 1400 of this chapter shall also be applicable, the definitions set forth in this section shall govern for all purposes of administering the Program.

Actual Production History (APH) means the farm's operative production history established in accordance with subpart B of this part.

Administrative county office means the county FSA office designated to make determinations, handle official records, and issue payments for the producer in accordance with 7 CFR part 718.

Animal Unit Days (AUD) means an expression of expected or actual stocking rate for pasture or forage.

Application Closing Date means the last date, as determined by CCC, producers can submit an application for coverage for noninsured crops for the specified crop year.

Catastrophic coverage means a catastrophic risk protection (CAT) level of crop insurance available in accordance with section 508(b) of the Federal Crop Insurance Act, as amended.

Catastrophic loss means—

(1) Loss, as the result of an eligible cause of loss, that entails as determined by CCC:

(i) Prevented planting of greater than 35 percent of the intended crop acreage; a yield loss of greater than 50 percent of the approved yield; or value loss of greater than 50 percent of the pre-disaster value; or

(ii) AUD loss of greater than 50 percent of the expected AUD.

(2) The quantity will not be reduced for any quality consideration unless a zero value is established.

Controlled environment means, with respect to those crops for which a controlled environment is expected to be provided, including but not limited to

ornamental nursery, aquaculture (including ornamental fish), and floriculture, an environment in which everything that can practicably be controlled with structures, facilities, growing media (including but not limited to water, soil, or nutrients) by the producer, is in fact controlled by the producer.

Crop year means the calendar year in which the crop is normally harvested or in which the majority of the crop would have been harvested. For value loss and other specific commodities, see the applicable subpart and section of this part. For crops for which catastrophic coverage is available, the crop year will be as defined by such coverage.

Fiber means a slender and greatly elongated natural plant filament, e.g. cotton, flax, etc. used in manufacturing, as determined by CCC.

Final planting date means the date which marks the end of the planting period for the crop and in particular the last day, as determined by CCC, the crop can be planted to reasonably expect to achieve 100 percent of the expected yield in the intended harvest year or planting period.

Food means a material consisting essentially of protein, carbohydrates, and fat used in the body to sustain growth, repair, and vital processes including the crops used for the preparation of food, as determined by CCC.

Good farming practices means the cultural practices generally used for the crop to make normal progress toward maturity and produce at least the individual unit approved yield. These practices are normally those recognized by Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service as compatible with agronomic and weather conditions.

Harvested means the producer has removed the crop from the field by hand, mechanically, or by grazing of livestock. The crop is considered harvested once it is removed from the field and placed in a truck or other conveyance or is consumed through the act of grazing. Crops normally placed in a truck or other conveyance and taken off the crop acreage, such as hay are considered harvested when in the bale, whether removed from the field or not.

Industrial crop means a commercial crop, or other agricultural commodity utilized in manufacturing. Industrial crops include castor beans, chia, crambe, crotalaria, cuphea, guar, guayule, hesperaloe, kenaf, lesquerella, meadowfoam, milkweed, plantago, ovato, sesame and other crops specifically designated by CCC.

Intended Use means for a crop or a commodity, the end use for which it is grown and produced.

Multiple planted means the same crop is planted and harvested during two or more distinct planting periods in the same crop year, as determined by CCC.

Normal harvest date means the date harvest of the crop is normally completed in the administrative county, as determined by CCC.

Seed crop means propagation stock commercially produced for sale as seed stock for eligible crops.

Seeded forage means forage on acreage mechanically seeded with forage vegetation at regular intervals, at least every 7 years, in accordance with good farming practices.

T-Yield means the yield which is based on the county expected yield of the crop for the crop year and is used on an adjusted or unadjusted basis to calculate the approved yield for crops covered under the NAP when less than four years of actual, assigned, or appraised yields are available in the APH data base.

Transitional yield means an estimated yield of that name provided in the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation (FCIC) actuarial table which is used to calculate an average/approved APH yield for crops insured under the Federal Crop Insurance Act when less than four years of actual, temporary, and/or assigned yields are available on a crop by county basis.

§ 1437.4 Eligibility.

(a) Noninsured crop disaster assistance for low yield or prevented planting is available to producers of eligible commercial crops or other agricultural commodities, as determined by CCC, for which:

- (1) Catastrophic coverage is not available; or
- (2) Catastrophic coverage is available in the administrative county, however,