

using reasonable and customary full production planting techniques.

(d) The Deputy Administrator has the discretionary authority to allow row allowances other than those specified in this section in those instances in which crops are normally planted with spacings greater or less than 40 inches, such as in case of tobacco, or where other circumstances are present which the Deputy Administrator finds justifies that allowance.

(e) Paragraphs (a) through (d) of this section shall apply with respect to the 2003 and subsequent crops. For preceding crops, the rules in effect on January 1, 2002, shall apply.

§ 718.109 Deductions.

(a) Any contiguous area which is not devoted to the crop being measured and which is not part of a skip-row pattern under § 718.108 shall be deducted from the acreage of the crop if such area meets the following minimum national standards or requirements:

(1) A minimum width of 30 inches;

(2) For tobacco—three-hundredths (.03) acre. Turn areas, terraces, permanent irrigation and drainage ditches, sod waterways, non-cropland, and subdivision boundaries each of which is at least 30 inches in width may be combined to meet the 0.03-acre minimum requirement; or

(3) For all other crops and land uses—one-tenth (.10) acre. Turn areas, terraces, permanent irrigation and drainage ditches, sod waterways, non-cropland, and subdivision boundaries each of which is at least 30 inches in width and each of which contain 0.1 acre or more may be combined to meet any larger minimum prescribed for a State in accordance with this subpart.

(b) If the area not devoted to the crop is located within the planted area, the part of any perimeter area that is more than 217.8 feet (33 links) in width will be considered to be an internal deduction if the standard deduction is used.

(c) A standard deduction of 3 percent of the area devoted to a row crop and zero percent of the area devoted to a close-sown crop may be used in lieu of measuring the acreage of turn areas.

§ 718.110 Adjustments.

(a) The farm operator or other interested producer having excess tobacco acreage (other than flue-cured or burley) may adjust an acreage of the crop in order to avoid a marketing quota penalty if such person:

(1) Notifies the county committee of such election within 15 calendar days after the date of mailing of notice of excess acreage by the county committee; and

(2) Pays the cost of a farm inspection to determine the adjusted acreage prior to the date the farm visit is made.

(b) The farm operator may adjust an acreage of tobacco (except flue-cured and burley) by disposing of such excess tobacco prior to the marketing of any of the same kind of tobacco from the farm. The disposition shall be witnessed by a representative of FSA and may take place before, during, or after the harvesting of the same kind of tobacco grown on the farm. However, no credit will be allowed toward the disposition of excess acreage after the tobacco is harvested but prior to marketing, unless the county committee determines that such tobacco is representative of the entire crop from the farm of the kind of tobacco involved.

§ 718.111 Notice of measured acreage.

Notice of measured acreage shall be provided by FSA and mailed to the farm operator. This notice shall constitute notice to all parties who have ownership, leasehold interest, or other, in such farm.

§ 718.112 Redetermination.

(a) A redetermination of crop acreage, appraised yield, or farm-stored production for a farm may be initiated by the county committee, State committee, or Deputy Administrator at any time. Redetermination may be requested by a producer with an interest in the farm if they pay the cost of the redetermination. The request must be submitted to FSA within 15 calendar days after the date of the notice described in §§ 718.110 or 718.111, or within 5 calendar days after the initial appraisal of the yield of a crop, or before the farm-stored production is removed from storage. A redetermination shall

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be undertaken in the manner prescribed by the Deputy Administrator. A redetermination shall be used in lieu of any prior determination.

(b) The county committee shall refund the payment of the cost for a redetermination when, because of an error in the initial determination:

(1) The appraised yield is changed by at least the larger of:

- (i) Five percent or 5 pounds for cotton;
- (ii) Five percent or 1 bushel for wheat, barley, oats, and rye; or
- (iii) Five percent or 2 bushels for corn and grain sorghum; or

(2) The farm stored production is changed by at least the smaller of 3 percent or 600 bushels; or

(3) The acreage of the crop is:

- (i) Changed by at least the larger of 3 percent or 0.5 acre; or
- (ii) Considered to be within program requirements.

Subpart C—Reconstitution of Farms, Allotments, Quotas, and Bases

SOURCE: 68 FR 16178, Apr. 3, 2003, unless otherwise noted.

§718.201 Farm constitution.

(a) In order to implement agency programs and monitor farmer compliance with regulations, the agency must have records on what land is being farmed by a particular producer. This is accomplished by a determination of what land or groups of land 'constitute' an individual unit or farm. Land, which has been properly constituted under prior regulations, shall remain so constituted until a reconstitution is required under paragraph (c) of this section. The constitution and identification of land as a farm for the first time and the subsequent reconstitution of a farm made hereafter, shall include all land operated by an individual entity or joint operation as a single farming unit except that it shall not include:

(1) Land under separate ownership unless the owners agree in writing and the labor, equipment, accounting system, and management are operated in common by the operator but separate from other tracts;

(2) Land under a lease agreement of less than 1 year duration;

(3) Land in different counties when the tobacco allotments or quotas established for the land involved cannot be transferred from one county to another county by lease, sale, or owner. However, this paragraph shall not apply if:

- (i) All of the land is contiguous;
- (ii) The land is located in counties that are contiguous in the same State if:

(A) A burley or flue-cured tobacco quota is established for one or more of the tracts; and

(B) The county committee determines that the tracts will be operated as a single farming unit as set forth in §718.202; or

(iii) Because of a change in operation, tracts or parts of tracts will be divided from the parent farm that currently has land in more than one county, and there is no change in operation and ownership of the remainder of the farm, or if there is a change in ownership, the new owner agrees in writing to the constitution of the farm.

(4) Federally-owned land;

(5) State-owned wildlife lands unless the former owner has possession of the land under a leasing agreement; and

(6) Land constituting a farm which is declared ineligible to be enrolled in a program under the regulations governing the program; and

(7) For acreage base crops, land located in counties that are not contiguous. However, this paragraph shall not apply if:

- (i) Counties are divided by a river;
- (ii) Counties do not touch because of a correction line adjustment; or
- (iii) The land is within 20 miles, by road, of other land that will be a part of the farming unit.

(b)(1) If all land on the farm is physically located in one county, the farm shall be administratively located in such county. If there is no FSA office in the county or the county offices have been consolidated, the farm shall be administratively located in the contiguous county most convenient for the farm operator.

(2) If the land on the farm is located in more than one county, the farm