

than 134 percent of the loan rate for extra long staple cotton.

(c) Eligible recipients

The Secretary shall make payments available under this section to domestic users of extra long staple cotton produced in the United States and exporters of extra long staple cotton produced in the United States that enter into an agreement with the Commodity Credit Corporation to participate in the program under this section.

(d) Payment amount

Payments under this section shall be based on the amount of the difference in the prices referred to in subsection (b)(1) of this section during the fourth week of the consecutive 4-week period multiplied by the amount of documented purchases by domestic users and sales for export by exporters made in the week following such a consecutive 4-week period.

(e) Form of payment

Payments under this section shall be made through the issuance of cash or marketing certificates, at the option of eligible recipients of the payments.

(Pub. L. 107-171, title I, §1208, May 13, 2002, 116 Stat. 164.)

§ 7939. Availability of recourse loans for high moisture feed grains and seed cotton

(a) High moisture feed grains

(1) Recourse loans available

For each of the 2002 through 2007 crops of corn and grain sorghum, the Secretary shall make available recourse loans, as determined by the Secretary, to producers on a farm that—

(A) normally harvest all or a portion of their crop of corn or grain sorghum in a high moisture state;

(B) present—

(i) certified scale tickets from an inspected, certified commercial scale, including a licensed warehouse, feedlot, feed mill, distillery, or other similar entity approved by the Secretary, pursuant to regulations issued by the Secretary; or

(ii) field or other physical measurements of the standing or stored crop in regions of the United States, as determined by the Secretary, that do not have certified commercial scales from which certified scale tickets may be obtained within reasonable proximity of harvest operation;

(C) certify that they were the owners of the feed grain at the time of delivery to, and that the quantity to be placed under loan under this subsection was in fact harvested on the farm and delivered to, a feedlot, feed mill, or commercial or on-farm high-moisture storage facility, or to a facility maintained by the users of corn and grain sorghum in a high moisture state; and

(D) comply with deadlines established by the Secretary for harvesting the corn or grain sorghum and submit applications for loans under this subsection within deadlines established by the Secretary.

(2) Eligibility of acquired feed grains

A loan under this subsection shall be made on a quantity of corn or grain sorghum of the same crop acquired by the producer equivalent to a quantity determined by multiplying—

(A) the acreage of the corn or grain sorghum in a high moisture state harvested on the producer's farm; by

(B) the lower of the farm program payment yield used to make counter-cyclical payments under subchapter I of this chapter or the actual yield on a field, as determined by the Secretary, that is similar to the field from which the corn or grain sorghum was obtained.

(3) High moisture state defined

In this subsection, the term “high moisture state” means corn or grain sorghum having a moisture content in excess of Commodity Credit Corporation standards for marketing assistance loans made by the Secretary under section 7931 of this title.

(b) Recourse loans available for seed cotton

For each of the 2002 through 2007 crops of upland cotton and extra long staple cotton, the Secretary shall make available recourse seed cotton loans, as determined by the Secretary, on any production.

(c) Repayment rates

Repayment of a recourse loan made under this section shall be at the loan rate established for the commodity by the Secretary, plus interest (determined in accordance with section 7283 of this title).

(d) Termination of superseded loan authority

Notwithstanding section 7237 of this title, recourse loans shall not be made for the 2002 crop of corn, grain sorghum, and seed cotton under such section.

(Pub. L. 107-171, title I, §1209, May 13, 2002, 116 Stat. 165.)

SUBCHAPTER III—PEANUTS

§ 7951. Definitions

In this subchapter:

(1) Base acres for peanuts

The term “base acres for peanuts” means the number of acres assigned to a farm by historic peanut producers pursuant to section 7952(b) of this title.

(2) Counter-cyclical payment

The term “counter-cyclical payment” means a payment made under section 7954 of this title.

(3) Effective price

The term “effective price” means the price calculated by the Secretary under section 7954 of this title for peanuts to determine whether counter-cyclical payments are required to be made under that section for a crop year.

(4) Direct payment

The term “direct payment” means a payment made under section 7953 of this title.

(5) Historic peanut producer

The term “historic peanut producer” means a producer on a farm in the United States that

produced or was prevented from planting peanuts during any or all of the 1998 through 2001 crop years.

(6) Payment acres

The term “payment acres” means—

(A) for the 2002 crop of peanuts, 85 percent of the average acreage determined under section 7952(a)(2) of this title for an historic peanut producer; and

(B) for the 2003 through 2007 crops of peanuts, 85 percent of the base acres for peanuts assigned to a farm under section 7952(b) of this title.

(7) Payment yield

The term “payment yield” means the yield assigned to a farm by historic peanut producers pursuant to section 7952(b) of this title.

(8) Producer

The term “producer” means an owner, operator, landlord, tenant, or sharecropper that shares in the risk of producing a crop on a farm and is entitled to share in the crop available for marketing from the farm, or would have shared had the crop been produced. In determining whether a grower of hybrid seed is a producer, the Secretary shall not take into consideration the existence of a hybrid seed contract and shall ensure that program requirements do not adversely affect the ability of the grower to receive a payment under this subchapter.

(9) Secretary

The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of Agriculture.

(10) State

The term “State” means each of the several States of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and any other territory or possession of the United States.

(11) Target price

The term “target price” means the price per ton of peanuts used to determine the payment rate for counter-cyclical payments.

(12) United States

The term “United States”, when used in a geographical sense, means all of the States.

(Pub. L. 107-171, title I, §1301, May 13, 2002, 116 Stat. 166.)

REFERENCES IN TEXT

This subchapter, referred to in text, was in the original “this subtitle”, meaning subtitle C (§§1301-1310) of title I of Pub. L. 107-171, May 13, 2002, 116 Stat. 166, which enacted this subchapter, amended sections 1361, 1371, 1373, 1378, 1428, and 1441 of this title, and repealed sections 1357 to 1359a and 7271 of this title. For complete classification of subtitle C to the Code, see Tables.

§ 7952. Establishment of payment yield and base acres for peanuts for a farm

(a) Average yield and acreage average for historic peanut producers

(1) Determination of average yield

(A) In general

The Secretary shall determine, for each historic peanut producer, the average yield

for peanuts on each farm on which the historic peanut producer planted peanuts for harvest for the 1998 through 2001 crop years, excluding any crop year in which the producer did not plant or was prevented from planting peanuts.

(B) Assigned yields

For the purposes of determining the 4-year average yield for an historic peanut producer under this paragraph, the historic peanut producer may elect to substitute for a farm, for not more than 3 of the 1998 through 2001 crop years in which the producer planted peanuts on the farm, the average yield for peanuts produced in the county in which the farm is located for the 1990 through 1997 crop years.

(2) Determination of acreage average

(A) In general

The Secretary shall determine, for each historic peanut producer, the 4-year average of the following:

(i) Acreage planted to peanuts on each farm on which the historic peanut producer planted peanuts for harvest for the 1998 through 2001 crop years.

(ii) Any acreage on each farm that the historic peanut producer was prevented from planting to peanuts during the 1998 through 2001 crop years because of drought, flood, or other natural disaster, or other condition beyond the control of the historic peanut producer, as determined by the Secretary.

(B) Inclusion of all 4 years in average

For the purposes of determining the 4-year acreage average for an historic peanut producer under this paragraph, the Secretary shall not exclude any crop year in which the producer did not plant peanuts.

(C) Proportional shares

If more than 1 historic peanut producer shared in the risk of producing the crop on a farm, the historic peanut producers shall receive their proportional share of the number of acres planted (or prevented from being planted) to peanuts for harvest on the farm based on the sharing arrangement that was in effect among the producers for the crop.

(3) Time for determinations

The Secretary shall make the determinations required by this subsection as soon as practicable after May 13, 2002.

(4) Special considerations

In making the determinations required by this subsection, the Secretary shall take into account changes in the number, identity, or interest of producers sharing in the risk of producing a peanut crop since the 1998 crop year, including providing a method for the assignment of average acres and average yield to a farm—

(A) when an historic peanut producer is no longer living;

(B) when an entity composed of historic peanut producers has been dissolved; or

(C) in other appropriate situations, as determined by the Secretary.