

Act, or who fails to comply with a requirement of the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, codified at 7 U.S.C. 1515(h)(3)(A), has a maximum of the greater of: The amount of pecuniary gain obtained as a result of the false or inaccurate information or the non-compliance; or \$11,000.

(8) *Rural Housing Service*. (i) Civil penalty for a violation of section 536 of Title V of the Housing Act of 1949, codified at 42 U.S.C. 1490p(e)(2), has a maximum of \$110,000 in the case of an individual, and a maximum of \$1,100,000 in the case of an applicant other than an individual.

(ii) Civil penalty for equity skimming under section 543(a) of the Housing Act of 1949, codified at 42 U.S.C. 1490s(a)(2), has a maximum of \$27,500.

(iii) Civil penalty under section 543(b) of the Housing Act of 1949 for a violation of regulations or agreements made in accordance with Title V of the Housing Act of 1949, by submitting false information, submitting false certifications, failing to timely submit information, failing to maintain real property security in good repair and condition, failing to provide acceptable management for a project, or failing to comply with applicable civil rights statutes and regulations, codified at 42 U.S.C. 1490s(b)(3)(A), has a maximum of the greater of: Twice the damages the Department, guaranteed lender, or project that is secured for a loan under Title V, suffered or would have suffered as a result of the violation; or \$55,000 per violation.

[70 FR 29575, May 24, 2005. Redesignated at 73 FR 4, Jan. 2, 2008]

#### PART 4 [RESERVED]

#### PART 5—DETERMINATION OF PARITY PRICES

Sec.

- 5.1 Parity index and index of prices received by farmers.
- 5.2 Marketing season average price data.
- 5.3 Selection of calendar year price data.
- 5.4 Commodities for which parity prices shall be calculated.
- 5.5 Publication of season average, calendar year, and parity price data.
- 5.6 Revision of the parity price of a commodity.

AUTHORITY: 7 U.S.C. 1301, 1375.

EDITORIAL NOTE: Nomenclature changes to part 5 appear at 62 FR 8361, Feb. 25, 1997.

#### § 5.1 Parity index and index of prices received by farmers.

(a) The parity index and related indices for the purpose of calculating parity prices after May 1, 1976, according to the formula contained in section 301(a) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended by the Agricultural Acts of 1948, 1949, 1954, and 1956 (hereinafter referred to as section 301(a)) shall be the index of prices paid by farmers, interest, taxes, and farm wage rates, as revised May 1976 and published in the May 28, 1976, and subsequent issues of the monthly report, "Agricultural Prices." The publication of these indices by the National Agricultural Statistics Service in the monthly report, "Agricultural Prices", shall be continued.

(b) The measure of the general level of prices received by farmers as provided for in section 301(a)(1)(B)(ii) after January 1, 1959, shall be the index of prices received by farmers as revised January 1959 and published in the January 30, 1959, and subsequent issues of "Agricultural Prices". The simple average of the 120 monthly indices included in the preceding 10 calendar years plus an adjustment to take account of the effect on the index of any adjustment made on average prices of individual commodities as hereinafter specified shall be used in the calculation of the adjusted base prices. Parity prices heretofore published for periods prior to January 1, 1959 shall not be revised.

(c) The term *milkfat* as used in these regulations is synonymous with the term *butterfat*, and when any statute requires calculation of the parity price of butterfat, the parity price of milkfat shall be the parity price of butterfat.

[24 FR 697, Jan. 31, 1959, as amended by Amdt. 6, 24 FR 9778, Dec. 5, 1959; Amdt. 29, 41 FR 22333, June 3, 1976]

#### § 5.2 Marketing season average price data.

It is hereby found that it is impractical to use averages of prices received by farmers on a calendar year basis for the following agricultural commodities

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for the purpose of calculating adjusted base prices and, therefore, marketing season average prices will be used. An allowance for any supplemental payment resulting from price support operations shall be included in the determination of the adjusted base prices. For cigar binder tobacco, types 51-52, for each of the marketing seasons beginning in the years 1949 through 1958, 37.9 cents per pound shall be used in lieu of the average of prices received by farmers for such tobacco during each such marketing season.

#### BASIC COMMODITIES

Extra long staple cotton; peanuts; rice, and the following types of tobacco: Flue-cured, types 11-14; Virginia fire-cured, type 21; Kentucky-Tennessee fire-cured, types 22-23; burley, type 31; dark air-cured, types 35-36; sun-cured, type 37; Pennsylvania seedleaf, type 41; cigar filler and binder, types 42-44 and 53-55; Puerto Rican filler, type 46 (price refers to year of harvest); and cigar binder, types 51-52.

#### DESIGNATED NONBASIC COMMODITIES

Tung nuts; honey, wholesale extracted.

#### WOOL AND MOHAIR

Wool and mohair.

#### OTHER NONBASIC COMMODITIES

##### CITRUS FRUIT

Grapefruit; lemons; limes; oranges; tangerines; and Temples.

##### DECIDUOUS AND OTHER FRUIT

Apples for processing; apricots for fresh consumption; apricots for processing (except dried); dried apricots; avocados; blackberries; boysenberries; gooseberries; loganberries; black raspberries; red raspberries; youngberries; tart cherries; sweet cherries; cranberries; dates; grapes, raisins, dried; all grapes excluding raisins, dried; nectarines for fresh consumption, nectarines for processing; olives for processing (except crushed for oil); olives, crushed for oil; olives for canning; papayas (Hawaii), for fresh consumption; peaches for fresh consumption; clingstone peaches for processing (except dried); freestone peaches for processing (except dried); dried peaches; pears for fresh consumption; pears for processing (except dried); dried pears; plums (California), for fresh consumption; plus (California), for processing; dried prunes (California); prunes and plums (excluding California), for processing (except dried); strawberries for fresh consumption; and strawberries for processing.

### 7 CFR Subtitle A (1-1-10 Edition)

#### SEED CROPS

Alfalfa, bentgrass, crimson clover, Chewings fescue, red fescue, tall fescue, Marion Kentucky bluegrass, Ladino clover, lespezeza, orchard grass, red clover, timothy, and hairy vetch.

#### SUGAR CROPS

Sugar beets and sugarcane for sugar.

#### TREE NUTS

Almonds; filberts; pecans, all; and walnuts.

#### VEGETABLES FOR FRESH MARKET

Artichokes, asparagus, snap beans, broccoli, cabbage, cantaloupe, carrots, cauliflower, celery, sweet corn, cucumbers, eggplant, escarole, garlic, honeydew melons, lettuce, onions, green peppers, spinach, tomatoes, and watermelons.

#### VEGETABLES FOR PROCESSING

Asparagus, lima beans, snap beans, beets, cabbage, sweet corn, cucumbers, green peas, spinach, and tomatoes.

#### OTHER COMMODITIES

Beeswax; cottonseed; hops; peas; dry field; peppermint oil; popcorn; potatoes; spearmint oil; and tobacco, types 61-62. All other commodities for which monthly price data are not available.

[21 FR 761, Feb. 3, 1956]

EDITORIAL NOTE: For FEDERAL REGISTER citations affecting §5.2 see the List of CFR Sections Affected, which appears in the Finding Aids section of the printed volume and on GPO Access.

### §5.3 Selection of calendar year price data.

In computing the adjusted base price for those commodities for which calendar year price data are used, “\* \* \* the average of the prices received by farmers for such commodity, at such times as the Secretary may select during each year \* \* \*,” as used in section 301(a)(1)(B)(i), shall be the simple average of the 12 monthly estimates of the prices received by farmers as published by the National Agricultural Statistics Service in “Agricultural Prices” for those commodities for which such prices are available. An allowance for unredeemed loans and purchase agreement deliveries, any supplemental payments resulting from price support operations, and the value of marketing certificates, such as those received by