the provisions of part 1401 of this chapter with respect to such loans.

(3) Notwithstanding any provisions of the note and security agreement, if a producer has made any such fraudulent representation or if the producer has disposed of, or moved, the loan collateral without prior written approval from CCC in accordance with § 1421.20, the value of the settlement for such collateral delivered to or removed by CCC shall be determined by CCC in accordance with § 1421.22.

(l) A producer shall be personally liable for any damages resulting from a commodity delivered to or removed by CCC containing mercurial compounds, toxin producing molds, or other substances poisonous to humans or animals.

(m) If the amount disbursed under a loan or in settlement thereof, or loan deficiency payment exceeds the amount authorized by this part, the producer shall be liable for repayment of such excess and charges, plus interest.

(n) If the amount collected from the producer in satisfaction of the loan is less than the amount required in accordance with this part, the producer shall be personally liable for repayment of the amount of such deficiency and charges, plus interest.

(o) In the case of joint loans or loan deficiency payments, the personal liability for the amounts specified in this section shall be joint and several on the part of each producer signing the note or loan deficiency payment application.

(p) Any or all of the liquidated damages assessed in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (c) may be waived as determined by CCC.

§ 1421.17 Farm-stored commodities.

(a) The quantity of a commodity that shall be used to determine the amount of a farm-stored loan shall not exceed a percentage (the loan percentage), as established by the State committee that shall not exceed a percentage established by CCC, of the certified or measured quantity of the eligible commodity stored in approved farm storage and covered by the note and security agreement. The quantity of a commodity pledged as security for a farm-storage loan shall be measured or certified in accordance with paragraph (e). Farm-stored loans may be made on less than the maximum quantity eligible for loan at the producer's request. If the loan quantity is reduced by the State committee, the county committee, or by request of the producer, such reduced quantity shall be the mortgaged quantity on the note and security agreement for the commodity in a bin, crib, or lot on which the loan is made.

(1) With respect to additional peanuts, loans shall be made on 100 percent of the estimated quantity pledged as collateral for a farm-stored loan.

(2) With respect to all other commodities, the State committee may establish a loan percentage that does not exceed a percentage established by CCC or may apply quality discounts to the loan rate, each year for each commodity on a Statewide basis or for specified areas within the State. Before approving a county committee request to establish a different loan percentage, or to apply quality discounts, the State committee shall consider conditions in the State or areas within a State to determine if the loan percentage should be reduced below the maximum loan percentage or the quality discounts should be applied to the basic county loan rate to provide CCC with adequate protection. Loans disbursed based upon loan percentages previously lowered and loan rates adjusted for quality shall not be altered if conditions within the State or areas within the State change to substantiate removing such reductions; percentages established or loan rates adjusted for quality in accordance with this section shall apply only to new loans and not to outstanding loans. The factors to be considered by the State committee in determining loan percentages or the necessity to apply quality discounts shall include but are not limited to:

(i) General crop conditions;

(ii) Factors affecting quality peculiar to an area within the State; and

(iii) Climatic conditions affecting storability.

(3) The loan percentages established by the State committee may be reduced by the county committee when authorized on an individual farm, area,

or producer basis when determined to be necessary in order to provide CCC with adequate protection. The factors to be considered by the county committee in reducing the loan percentages shall include but not be limited to:

(i) The condition or suitability of the storage structure;

(ii) The condition of the commodity;

(iii) The hazardous location of the storage structure, such as a location that exposes the structure to danger of flood, fire, and theft by a person not entrusted with possession of the commodity;

(iv) Any disagreement with respect to the quantity of the commodity to be pledged as collateral for a loan; and

(v) Such other factors that relate to the preservation or safety of the loan collateral.

(b) If an eligible quantity of a commodity except peanuts, has been commingled with an ineligible quantity of the commodity, the commingled commodity is not eligible to be pledged as collateral for a loan unless:

(1) The producer, when requesting a loan shall designate all structures that may be used for storage of the loan collateral. In such cases, the producer is not required to obtain prior written approval from the county committee before moving loan collateral from one designated structure to another designated structure. In all other instances, if the producer intends to move loan collateral from a designated structure to another undesignated structure, the producer must request prior approval from the county committee. Such approval shall be evidenced on Form CCC–687–1 and the eligible or ineligible commodity must be measured by a representative of the county office, at the producer's expense, before commingling; or

(2) The producer has made a certification with respect to the acreage planted to the commodity that is to be commingled for all farms in which the producer has an interest. When certifying to the acreage on all farms in which interest is held, the producer must provide acceptable evidence of the production and purchase of the commodity from which the county committee may determine whether the eligible production claimed by the producer is reasonable in relation to the production practices on such farm or similar farms in the same county; or have either the eligible or ineligible commodity measured by a representative of the county office at the producer's expense, before commingling. Peanuts pledged as collateral for a loan must be stored separately from peanuts produced on any other farm and handled in such a manner that only the actual peanuts produced on the farm and on no other farm will be delivered to CCC.

(c) Upon request by the producer before transfer, the county committee may approve the transfer of a quantity of a commodity that is pledged as collateral for a farm-stored loan to a warehouse-stored loan at any time during the loan period.

(1) Liquidation of the farm-stored loan or part thereof shall be made through the pledge of warehouse receipts for the commodity placed under warehouse-stored loan and the immediate payment by the producer of the amount by which the warehouse-stored loan is less than the farm-stored loan or part thereof and charges plus interest. The loan quantity for the warehouse-stored loan cannot exceed 110 percent of the loan quantity transferred from the farm-stored loan.

(2) Any amounts due the producer shall be disbursed by the county office. The maturity date of the warehouse-stored loan shall be the maturity date applicable to the farm-stored loan that was transferred.

(d) Upon request by the producer before the transfer, the county committee may approve the transfer of a warehouse-stored loan or part thereof to a farm-stored loan at any time during the loan period. Quantities pledged as collateral for a farm-stored loan shall be based on a measurement by a representative of the county office before approving the farm-stored loan. The producer must immediately repay the amount by which the farm-stored loan is less than the warehouse-stored loan and charges plus interest on the shortage. The maturity date of the farm-stored loan shall be the maturity date applicable to the warehouse-stored loan that was transferred.

(e) The quantity of a commodity pledged as security for a farm-stored loan or for which a loan deficiency payment is requested may be determined on the basis of the quantity of the commodity that an eligible producer certifies in writing on Form CCC–666 for a loan and Form CCC–666 LDP or CCC–709, as applicable, for a loan deficiency payment, is eligible to be pledged as collateral and is otherwise available for loan or loan deficiency payment purposes.

(f) If the county committee determines, by measurement or otherwise, that the actual quantity serving as collateral for a loan is less than the loan quantity, the county committee shall take the actions specified in § 1421.16.

§ 1421.18 Warehouse-stored loans.

(a) The quantity of a commodity that may be pledged as collateral for a loan shall be the quantity of any eligible commodity delivered to CCC for storage at an approved warehouse. Such quantity shall be the net weight specified on the warehouse receipt or supplemental certificate.

(b) To be eligible to be pledged as collateral for a loan, the commodity must not be Sample Grade and must meet the requirements of § 1421.5 and the commodity eligibility requirements, as determined by CCC. These requirements are available at State and county offices.

§ 1421.19 Liquidation of loans.

(a) If a producer does not pay to CCC the total amount due in accordance with a loan, CCC shall have the right to acquire title to the loan collateral and to sell or otherwise take possession of such collateral without any further action by the producer. With respect to farm-stored loans, the producer may, as CCC determines, deliver the collateral for such loan in accordance with instructions issued by CCC. CCC will not accept delivery of any quantity of a commodity in excess of 110 percent of the outstanding farm-stored loan quantity. If a quantity in excess of 110 percent of the outstanding farm-stored loan quantity is shown on the warehouse receipt or other documents, the producer shall provide replacement warehouse receipts and delivery documents. If the warehouse receipt and such other documents applicable to the settlement are not replaced showing only the quantity eligible for delivery, CCC shall provide for such corrected documents and apply charges for such service, if any, to the producer's account as charges for settlement on the loan.

(b) If the producer desires to deliver eligible commodities to CCC in satisfaction of the loan, the producer must notify CCC of such intention before the loan maturity date by giving written notice to the county office that disbursed the proceeds for such loan. If the producer fails to deliver such commodities to CCC by the date specified on Form CCC–691, Commodity Delivery Notice, and the producer subsequently redeems the commodity pledged as collateral for the loan before delivery is completed, interest shall continue to be assessed on such amount in accordance with part 1405 of this chapter.

(c) If, either before or after maturity, the commodity is going out of condition or is in danger of going out of condition, the producer shall so notify the county office and confirm such notice in writing. If the county committee determines that the commodity is going out of condition or is in danger of going out of condition and the commodity cannot be satisfactorily conditioned by the producer and delivery cannot be accepted within a reasonable length of time, the county committee shall arrange for an inspection and grade and quality determination. When delivery is completed, settlement shall be made on the basis of such grade and quality determination or on the basis of the grade and quality determination made at the time of delivery, whichever is higher, for the quantity actually delivered.

(d) If the producer loses control of the storage structure, or if there is insect infestation that cannot be controlled, danger of flood, or damage to the storage structure making it unsafe to continue storage of the commodity on the farm, the commodity may be delivered before the maturity date of the loan upon prior approval of the county committee in accordance with paragraph (a). Settlement will be made