§ 1951.11 Application of payments on real estate accounts.

(a) Regular payments. If a borrower owes more than one type of real estate loan, or has received initial and subsequent real estate loans on which separate accounts are maintained, payments on such accounts should be applied to maintain the note accounts approximately in balance at the end of the year with respect to installments due on the notes, other charges, and delinquencies.

(b) Refunds and extra payments.

1. Refunds will be applied to the note representing the loan from which the advance was made.

2. Extra payments will be applied to the note secured by the earliest mortgage on the property from which the extra payment was obtained.

3. Funds remaining from an RH grant or a combination loan and grant, after completion of development, will be refunded. If the borrower received a combination loan and grant, the remaining funds up to the amount of the grant are considered to be grant funds.

(c) County Office actions.

1. The collecting official will complete Form FmHA or its successor agency under Public Law 103–354 451–1, “Acknowledgment of Cash Payment,” in accordance with the FMI when cash or money orders are received as a payment.

2. The collecting official will complete Form FmHA or its successor agency under Public Law 103–354 451–2, “Schedule of Remittances,” in accordance with the FMI.

(d) Finance Office handling.

1. Regular payment will be handled as follows.

   i. Payments will be applied first to satisfy any administrative costs such as a charge for an uncollectible check. (The amounts of any such charges are available from any FmHA or its successor agency under Public Law 103–354 office.)

   ii. Amounts paid on direct loan accounts will be credited to the borrower’s account as of the date of Form FmHA or its successor agency under Public Law 103–354 451–2 and will be applied first to a portion of any interest which accrues during the deferral period, second to interest accrued to the date received and third to principal, in accordance with the terms of the note.

   iii. Amounts paid on insured loan accounts will be credited to the borrower’s account as of the date of Form FmHA or its successor agency under Public Law 103–354 451–2 or for direct payments the date payment is received in the Finance Office, and will be applied first to a portion of any interest which accrues during the deferral period, second to interest accrued to the date received and third to principal, in accordance with the terms of the note.

   (iii) Amounts paid on insured loan accounts will be credited to the borrower’s account as of the date of Form FmHA or its successor agency under Public Law 103–354 451–2 or for direct payments the date payment is received in the Finance Office, and will be applied in the following order:

   A. Advances from the insurance funds as shown on the latest Form FmHA or its successor agency under Public Law 103–354 389–404, “Analysis of Accounts Maturing.” (If the collection is intended for final payment of the loan, or to pay the insurance account in connection with an assumption agreement, the collection will be applied first to the interest accrued on the advance to the date of the payment.)

   B. Principal advanced from the insurance fund.

   C. Unamortized costs.

   D. Amount due for amortized costs for taxes and insurance.

   E. Unpaid loan insurance charges, including the current year’s charge, when applicable.

   F. First to a portion of any interest which accrues during the deferral period, second to accrued interest to the date of the payment on the note account and then to the principal balance of the note account in accordance with the terms of the note.

   (2) Extra payments and refunds will be credited to the borrower’s note account as of the date of Form FmHA or its successor agency under Public Law 103–354 451–2 and will be applied first to a portion of any interest which accrues during the deferral period, second to interest accrued to the date of the receipt and third to principal in accordance with the terms of the note. The amount to be applied to principal will be applied to the final unpaid installment(s). Extra payments and refunds will not affect the schedule status of a
borrower except indirectly in connection with the amortization of a direct loan.

(3) The Finance Office will remit final payments promptly to lenders. Other collections (regular, extra, and refunds) applied to a borrower’s insured note will be accumulated until the annual installment due date, and will be remitted along with any advances from the insurance fund to the lender within 30 days after the installment due date. All payments to a lender will be credited first to interest to the date of the Treasury check and then to principal.

Since the application of a payment to a borrower’s account with the Government and the Government’s account with a lender is of a different effective date, the balance owed by a borrower to the government and by the Government to a lender ordinarily will not be the same.

[50 FR 45764, Nov. 1, 1985, as amended at 54 FR 46845, Nov. 8, 1989]

§ 1951.12 Changes in the application of loan payments.

(a) Authority to change payments. County Supervisors and Assistant County Supervisors are hereby authorized to approve requests for changes in the application of payments between loan accounts when payments have been applied in error and such requests conform to the policies expressed in this Subpart. However, no change will be made if the payment applied in error resulted in the payment in full of any FmHA or its successor agency under Public Law 103–354 loan and the canceled note or notes have been returned to the borrower.

(b) Form FmHA or its successor agency under Public Law 103–354 1951–7. “Request for Change in Application.” Requests for changes in application of payments will be made on Form FmHA or its successor agency under Public Law 103–354 1951–7. For requests which County Supervisors or Assistant County Supervisors are authorized to approve, the County Supervisor or Assistant County Supervisor will sign the original of Form FmHA or its successor agency under Public Law 103–354 1951–7 and forward it to the Finance Office. The Finance Office will send Form FmHA or its successor agency under Public Law 103–354 451–26 to the County Office when the change is made on Finance Office records.

(c) Changes by the Finance Office in application of remittances. (1) When reapplication of collection is made by the Finance Office Form FmHA or its successor agency under Public Law 103–354 451–8, “Journal Voucher for Loan Account Adjustments,” will be prepared. Form FmHA or its successor agency under Public Law 103–354 451–26 will be forwarded to the County Office to show the reapplication.

(2) When necessary, the Finance Office will correct Form FmHA or its successor agency under Public Law 103–354 451–2 as prepared by the County Office.


§ 1951.13 Overpayments and refunds.

(a) The Finance Office will mail any overpayment refund check to the County Supervisor, who will verify that the refund is due before delivering the check.

(b) Borrower requests for overpayment refunds must be in writing. Borrowers will be discouraged from requesting refunds when the County Office records show that a refund is not due, however, the County Supervisor will forward any request to the Finance Office. Finance Office computations will control in determining the amount of any refund.

(c) Underpayments or overpayments of less than $10 will not be collected or refunded (except as provided in paragraph (b) of this section) since the expense of processing the action would be more than the amount involved.

§ 1951.14 Recoverable and nonrecoverable cost charges.

(a) The County Supervisor will:

(1) Prepare vouchers for recoverable and nonrecoverable cost charges according to the applicable instruction for the type of advance being made. (“Recoverable costs” is defined in §1951.10(a) of this subpart).

(2) If a recoverable cost, show on the voucher the fund code to which the advance is to be charged.

(3) If the cost item relates to security for more than one type of account,