§ 766.111 Writedown.

(a) Eligibility. The Agency will only consider a writedown if the borrower:

(1) Meets the eligibility criteria in §766.104;

(2) Is delinquent;

(3) Has not previously received debt forgiveness on any FLP direct loan; and

(4) Complies with the Highly Erodible Land and Wetland Conservation requirements of 7 CFR part 12.

(b) Conditions. (1) Rescheduling, consolidation, reamortization, deferral or some combination of these options on all of the borrower’s loans would not result in a feasible plan with a 110 percent debt service margin. If a feasible plan, including writedown is achieved with a debt service margin of 101 percent or more, the Agency will determine if a feasible plan can be achieved without a writedown. If a feasible plan is achieved with and without a writedown and the borrower meets all the eligibility requirements, both options will be offered and the borrower may choose one option.

(2) The present value of the restructured loan must be greater than or equal to the net recovery value of Agency security and any non-essential assets.

(3) The writedown amount, excluding debt reduction received through Conservation Contract, does not exceed $300,000.

(4) A borrower who owns real estate must execute an SAA in accordance with §766.201.

(c) Associated loan servicing. Loans written down will also be serviced in accordance with §§766.107 and 766.108, as appropriate.

§ 766.112 Additional security for restructured loans.

(a) If the borrower is delinquent prior to restructuring, the borrower, and all entity members in the case of an entity, must execute and provide to the Agency a lien on all of their assets, except as provided in paragraph (b) of this section, when the Agency is servicing a loan.

(b) The Agency will take the best lien obtainable on all assets the borrower owns, except:

(1) When taking a lien on such property will prevent the borrower from obtaining credit from other sources;

(2) When the property could have significant environmental problems or costs as described in subpart G of 7 CFR part 1940;

(3) When the Agency cannot obtain a valid lien;

(4) When the property is subsistence livestock, cash, special collateral accounts the borrower uses for the farming operation, retirement accounts, personal vehicles necessary for family living, household contents, or small equipment such as hand tools and lawn mowers; or

(5) When a contractor holds title to a livestock or crop enterprise, or the borrower manages the enterprise under a share lease or share agreement.

§ 766.113 Buyout of loan at current market value.

(a) Borrower eligibility. A delinquent borrower may buy out the borrower’s FLP loans at the current market value of the loan security, including security not in the borrower’s possession, and all non-essential assets if:

(1) The borrower has not previously received debt forgiveness on any other FLP direct loan;

(2) The borrower has acted in good faith;

(3) The borrower does not have non-essential assets for which the net recovery value is sufficient to pay the account current;

(4) The borrower is unable to develop a feasible plan through primary loan servicing programs or a Conservation Contract, if requested;

(5) The present value of the restructured loans is less than the net recovery value of Agency security;

(6) The borrower pays the amount required in a lump sum without guaranteed or direct credit from the Agency; and
§ 766.114 State-certified mediation or voluntary meeting of creditors.

(a) A borrower who is unable to develop a feasible plan but is otherwise eligible for primary loan servicing may request:

(1) State-certified mediation; or
(2) Voluntary meeting of creditors when a State does not have a certified mediation program.

(b) Any negotiation of the Agency’s appraisal must be completed before State-certified mediation or voluntary meeting of creditors.

§ 766.115 Challenging the Agency appraisal.

(a) A borrower considered for primary loan servicing who does not agree with the Agency’s appraisal of the borrower’s assets may:

(1) Obtain a technical appraisal review of the Agency’s appraisal and provide it at the reconsideration or appeal hearing;
(2) Obtain an independent appraisal completed in accordance with § 761.7 as part of the appeals process. The borrower must:

   (i) Pay for this appraisal;
   (ii) Choose which appraisal will be used in Agency calculations, if the difference between the two appraisals is five percent or less.
(3) Negotiate the Agency’s appraisal by obtaining a second appraisal.

   (i) If the difference between the two appraisals is five percent or less, the borrower will choose the appraisal to be used in Agency calculations.
   (ii) If the difference between the two appraisals is greater than five percent, the borrower may request a third appraisal. The Agency and the borrower will share the cost of the third appraisal equally. The average of the two appraisals closest in value will serve as the final value.
   (iii) A borrower may request a negotiated appraisal only once in connection with an application for primary loan servicing.
   (iv) The borrower may not appeal a negotiated appraisal.

(b) If the appraised value of the borrower’s assets changes as a result of the appealed appraisal or the negotiated appraisal, the Agency will reconsider its previous loan servicing decision using the new appraisal value.

(c) If the appeal process results in a determination that the borrower is eligible for primary loan servicing, the Agency will use the information utilized to make the appeal decision, unless stated otherwise in the appeal decision letter.

§§ 766.116–766.150 [Reserved]