

and an opinion by OGC that the confirming order has discharged the obligor(s) of liability to that part of the debt.

(iii) For debts identified as being part of an unsecured claim under chapters 12 or 13, the cancellation will be documented with a copy of the reorganization plan and confirmation order, as above, a copy of the order completing the plan and closing the case, and an opinion by OGC that the completion order has discharged the obligor(s) of liability to that portion of the debt.

(c) *Signature of debtor cannot be obtained.* Debts of a living debtor may be canceled if it is impossible or impracticable to obtain a signed application and the requirements in paragraph (a) of this section concerning cancellation with application have been met or if the debt has been discharged in bankruptcy and there is no security. Form FmHA or its successor agency under Public Law 103-354 1956-1 will state:

(1) The sources of information obtained.

(2) That a current effort was made to obtain the debtor's application and the date of such effort.

(3) The specific reasons why it was impossible or impracticable to obtain the signature of the debtor and, if the debtor refused to sign, the reason(s) given.

§1956.71 Settling uncollectible recapture receivables.

The settlement of uncollectible recapture receivables will be fully documented on a debt settlement form and retained in the case file.

[58 FR 21345, Apr. 21, 1993]

§§ 1956.72-1956.74 [Reserved]

§1956.75 Chargeoff.

(a) *Judgment debts.* Subject to the provisions of §1956.57(g)(3), judgment debts may be charged off by use of Form FmHA or its successor agency under Public Law 103-354 1956-1 or Form FmHA or its successor agency under Public Law 103-354 1956-2 for housing upon a report and favorable recommendation of the employee in charge of the account provided:

(1) The United States Attorney's file is closed, and

(2) The requirements of §1956.70(b)(2) have been met, or two years have elapsed since any collections were made on the judgment and the debtor(s) has no equity in property on which the judgment is a lien or on which it can presently be made a lien.

(b) *Nonjudgment debts.* Debts which cannot be settled under other sections of this subpart may be charged off using Form FmHA or its successor agency under Public Law 103-354 1956-1 or Form FmHA or its successor agency under Public Law 103-354 1956-2 for housing loans without the debtor's signature subject to the following provisions:

(1) When the principal balance is \$2,000 or less and efforts to collect have been unsuccessful or it is apparent that further collection efforts would be ineffectual or uneconomical,

(2) When the OGC advises in writing that the claim is legally without merit.

(3) Even though FmHA or its successor agency under Public Law 103-354 considers the claim to be valid, when efforts to induce voluntary payments are unsuccessful and the OGC advises in writing that evidence necessary to prove the claim in court cannot be produced, or

(4) When the employee in charge of the account recommends the chargeoff and has made the following determinations on the basis of information in FmHA or its successor agency under Public Law 103-354's official files or from other informed reliable sources:

(i) That the debtor is:

(A) Unable to pay any part of the debt and has no apparent future debt repayment ability as specified in §1956.66(a); or

(B) Able to pay part or all of the debt but is unwilling to do so, it is clear that the Government cannot enforce collection of a significant amount from assets or income, and an opinion is received from OGC to that effect; and

(ii) There is no security for the debt.

(c) For debts identified as being part of an unsecured claim under a confirmed Chapter 11 plan, the chargeoff will be documented with a copy of the organization plan, a copy of the court order confirming the plan, an opinion by OGC that the order confirming the

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plan has discharged the debtor(s) of liability on the unsecured part of the debt.

§§ 1956.76–1956.83 [Reserved]

§ 1956.84 Approval or rejection.

(a)–(d) [Reserved].

(e) *Appeal rights.* A debtor whose debt settlement offer is rejected will be notified of appeal rights pursuant to subpart B of part 1900 of this chapter. In cases where the adverse decision maker is the County Committee, the FmHA or its successor agency under Public Law 103–354 official will advise the debtor of appeal rights. If the debtor exercises his/her right to a meeting, the County Committee must meet with the debtor. If the meeting does not result in a resolution, the debtor may exercise his/her right to a hearing. If the hearing officer reverses the adverse County Committee decision, the case will be forwarded to the appropriate debt settlement approval official for consideration of approval.

[58 FR 21345, Apr. 21, 1993]

§ 1956.85 Payments and receipts.

(a) *Servicing office handling.* (1) An application with which the debtor offers a lump-sum payment in compromise, or with which the debtor offers an initial payment on an adjustment offer, will be accompanied by the payments required at the time such application is filed in the servicing office.

(2) Except as provided in paragraph (a)(3) of this section, payments offered by debtors in settlement of debts will be deposited and transmitted as required in subpart B, C, and K of part 1951 of this chapter.

(3) Checks or check transmittal letter containing restrictive notations such as “Settlement in full” or “Payment in full,” or in those exceptional instances when the debtor refuses to sign the Form FmHA or its successor agency under Public Law 103–354 1956–1 in connection with a compromise offer, will be forwarded to the State Office where they will be retained until approval or rejection of the offer. The use of restrictive notations will be discouraged to the fullest extent possible.

(b) *Finance Office handling.* (1) All payments evidenced by Form FmHA or

its successor agency under Public Law 103–354 451–2, “Schedule of Remittances,” on Form FmHA or its successor agency under Public Law 103–354 1944–9, “Multiple Family Housing Payment Transmittal,” bearing the legend “Compromise Offer—FmHA or its successor agency under Public Law 103–354” or “Adjustment Offer—FmHA or its successor agency under Public Law 103–354,” will be held in the Deposits FundAccount by the Finance Office until notification is received from the State Office of the approval or rejection of the offer. In cases of approved offers, remittances will be applied in accordance with established policies, beginning with the oldest loan included in the settlement, except that when the request for settlement includes loans made from different revolving funds the Finance Office will prorate the amount received, on the basis of the total principal balance due the respective revolving funds. Upon notification of a rejection of a debtor’s offer and receipt of a request from the State Director for a refund, the Finance Office will refund to the debtor, in care of the employee in charge of the account, the amount held in the Deposits Fund Account representing a rejected compromise or adjustment offer.

(2) When a debtor’s adjustment offer is approved, the accounts involved will not be adjusted in the records of the Finance Office until all payments have been made. Form FmHA or its successor agency under Public Law 103–354 1956–1 will be held in a suspense file pending payment of the full amount of the approved offer. The original Form FmHA or its successor agency under Public Law 103–354 1956–1 in approved cases will be retained in the Finance Office.

[56 FR 10147, Mar. 11, 1991, as amended at 58 FR 21345, Apr. 21, 1993]

§§ 1956.86–1956.95 [Reserved]

§ 1956.96 Delinquent adjustment agreements.

The employee in charge of the account should notify debtors in advance of the due dates of payments on debt settlement agreements. The employee in charge of the account should also