

§ 1003.703

(b) *Reduction or withdrawal.* When the Area ONAP determines, on the basis of a review of the grantee's performance, that the objectives set forth in § 1003.700(a)(2) or (3) have not been met, the Area ONAP may reduce or withdraw the grant, except that funds already expended on eligible approved activities shall not be recaptured.

§ 1003.703 Other remedies for non-compliance.

(a) *Secretarial actions.* If the Secretary finds a grantee has failed to comply with any provision of this part even after corrective actions authorized under § 1003.701 have been applied, the following actions may be taken provided that reasonable notice and opportunity for hearing is made to the grantee. (The Administrative Procedure Act (5 U.S.C. 551 et seq.), where applicable, shall be a guide in any situation involving adjudications where the Secretary desires to take actions requiring reasonable notice and opportunity for a hearing):

(1) Terminate the grant to the grantee;

(2) Reduce the grant to the grantee by an amount equal to the amount which was not expended in accordance with this part; or

(3) Limit the availability of funds to projects or activities not affected by such failure to comply; provided, however, that the Secretary may on due notice revoke the grantee's line of credit in whole or in part at any time if the Secretary determines that such action is necessary to preclude the further expenditure of funds for activities affected by such failure to comply.

(b) *Secretarial referral to the Attorney General.* If there is reason to believe that a grantee has failed to comply substantially with any provision of the Act, the Secretary may refer the matter to the Attorney General of the United States with a recommendation that an appropriate civil action be instituted. Upon such a referral, the Attorney General may bring a civil action in any United States district court having venue thereof for such relief as may be appropriate, including an action to recover the amount of the assistance furnished under this part which was not expended in accordance

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with this part or for mandatory or injunctive relief.

PART 1004 [RESERVED]

PART 1005—LOAN GUARANTEES FOR INDIAN HOUSING

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AUTHORITY: 42 U.S.C. 1715z-13a and 3535(d).

SOURCE: 61 FR 9054, Mar. 6, 1996, unless otherwise noted. Redesignated at 63 FR 12349, Mar. 12, 1998.

§ 1005.101 What is the applicability and scope of these regulations?

Under the provisions of section 184 of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1992, as amended by Native American Housing Assistance and Self-Determination Act of 1996 (12 U.S.C. 1715z-13a), the Department of Housing and Urban Development (the Department or HUD) has the authority to guarantee loans for the construction, acquisition, or rehabilitation of 1- to 4-family homes that are standard housing located on trust or restricted land or land located in an Indian or Alaska Native area, and for which an Indian Housing Plan has been submitted and approved under 24 CFR part 1000. This part provides requirements that are in addition to those in section 184.

[63 FR 48990, Sept. 11, 1998]

§ 1005.103 What definitions are applicable to this program?

In addition to the definitions that appear in Section 184 of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1992,

the following definitions are applicable to loan guarantees under Section 184—

Default means the failure by a borrower to make any payment or to perform any other obligation under the terms of a loan, and such failure continues for a period of more than 30 days.

Holder means the holder of the guarantee certificate and in this program is variously referred to as the lender holder, the holder of the certificate, the holder of the guarantee, and the mortgagee.

Indian means any person recognized as being Indian or Alaska Native by an Indian tribe, the Federal Government, or any State, and includes the term “Native American”.

Mortgage means:

(1)(i) A first lien as is commonly given to secure advances on, or the unpaid purchase price of, real estate under the laws of the jurisdiction where the property is located and may refer to a security instrument creating a lien, whether called a mortgage, deed of trust, security deed, or another term used in a particular jurisdiction; or

(ii) A loan secured by collateral as required by 24 CFR 1005.107; and

(2) The credit instrument, or note, secured thereby.

Mortgagee means the same as “Holder.”

Principal residence means the dwelling where the mortgagor maintains (or will maintain) his or her permanent place of abode, and typically spends (or will spend) the majority of the calendar year. A person may have only one principal residence at any one time.

Property means the property constructed, acquired, or rehabilitated with the guaranteed loan, except when the context indicates that the term means other collateral for the loan.

Section 184 means section 184 (entitled, “Loan Guarantees for Indian Housing”) of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1992 (12 U.S.C. 1515z-13a).

Trust or restricted land has the meaning given to “trust land” in section 184(k)(9) of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1992.

[61 FR 9054, Mar. 6, 1996. Redesignated and amended at 63 FR 12349, 12372, Mar. 12, 1998; 63 FR 48990, Sept. 11, 1998]

§ 1005.104 What lenders are eligible for participation?

Eligible lenders are those approved under and meeting the qualifications established in this subpart, except that loans otherwise insured or guaranteed by an agency of the United States, or made by an organization of Indians from amounts borrowed from the United States, shall not be eligible for guarantee under this part. The following lenders are deemed to be eligible under this part:

(a) Any mortgagee approved by HUD for participation in the single family mortgage insurance program under title II of the National Housing Act;

(b) Any lender whose housing loans under chapter 37 of title 38, United States Code are automatically guaranteed pursuant to section 1802(d) of such title;

(c) Any lender approved by the Department of Agriculture to make guaranteed loans for single family housing under the Housing Act of 1949;

(d) Any other lender that is supervised, approved, regulated, or insured by any other agency of the United States; or

(e) Any other lender approved by the Secretary under this part.

[63 FR 12372, Mar. 12, 1998, as amended at 63 FR 48990, Sept. 11, 1998]

§ 1005.105 What are eligible loans?

(a) *In general.* Only fixed rate, fixed term loans with even monthly payments are eligible under the Section 184 program.

(b) *Eligible borrowers.* A loan guarantee under section 184 may be made to:

(1) An Indian family who will occupy the home as a principal residence and who is otherwise qualified under section 184;

(2) An Indian Housing Authority or Tribally Designated Housing Entity; or

(3) An Indian tribe.

(c) *Appraisal of labor value.* The value of any improvements to the property made through the skilled or unskilled labor of the borrower, which may be used to make a payment on account of the balance of the purchase price, must be appraised in accordance with generally acceptable practices and procedures.