

(4) Prepare reamortization schedules needed as a result of restructuring any loans and send to the Administrator or designee.

(5) Furnish in writing to the Administrator or designee a per diem amount on the actual interest amount due when requested by the Administrator.

(g) It is the responsibility of the Administrator or designee to:

(1) Review and analyze the semi-annual report of the intermediaries and reconcile same to the annual audits.

(2) Review the annual audits of intermediaries.

(3) Review the semiannual reports of the intermediaries and take appropriate action when necessary.

(4) Follow up on delinquent intermediaries to bring the account current.

(5) Notify the Finance Office in writing when a loan is determined to be uncollectible in order for the Finance Office to make provisions for an appropriate timely entry to the loss account.

(6) Furnish to the Finance Office the necessary information to produce reamortization schedules.

(7) Provide the Finance Office a copy of any correspondence in regard to the restructuring of the loans.

(8) Review reamortization schedules, the schedule will then be forwarded to the intermediary.

(9) Confirm account balances. Payment history of loans and any other related matter will be furnished to the requesting party, (i.e. third party auditing firms) if warranted and proper. If there are discrepancies in any loan balances being confirmed, the Finance Office should be consulted before the Administrator or designee writes the requested parties.

(10) Furnish upon request by the Finance Office, the information necessary to help reconcile account balances, obtain evidence of payments made by the borrower, and any other related data necessary to keep the financial records correct and in balance.

(11) Answer Congressional and other correspondence.

(12) Review intermediary's plans, cash flow projections, balance sheets, and operating statements.

**§ 1951.882 [Reserved]**

**§ 1951.883 Reporting requirements.**

(a) Intermediaries are to provide FmHA or its successor agency under Public Law 103-354 with reports as required in their respective loan agreements, applicable statutes and as required by FmHA or its successor agency under Public Law 103-354. The report shall include the following:

(1) An annual audit; dates of audit report period need not necessarily coincide with other reports on the RDLF/IRP. Audits shall be due 90 days following the audit period. Audits must cover all of the intermediary's activities. Audits will be performed by an independent certified public accountant or by an independent public accountant licensed and certified on or before December 31, 1970, by a regulatory authority of a State or other political subdivision of the United States. An acceptable audit will be performed in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and include such tests of the accounting records as the auditor considers necessary in order to express an opinion on the financial condition of the intermediary. FmHA or its successor agency under Public Law 103-354 does not require an unqualified audit opinion as a result of the audit. Compilations or reviews do not satisfy the audit requirement.

(2) Quarterly or semiannual reports (due 30 days after the end of the period).

(i) Reports will be required quarterly during the first year after loan closing and, if all loan funds are not utilized during the first year, quarterly reports will be continued until at least 90 percent of the Agency IRP loan funds have been advanced to ultimate recipients. Thereafter, reports will be required semiannually. Also, the Agency may require quarterly reports if the intermediary becomes delinquent in repayment of its loan or otherwise fails to fully comply with the provisions of its work plan or Loan Agreement, or the Agency determines that the intermediary's IRP revolving fund is not adequately protected by the current sound worth and paying capacity of the ultimate recipients.

(ii) These reports shall contain only information on the IRP revolving loan fund, or if other funds are included, the IRP loan program portion shall be segregated from the others; and in the case where the intermediary has more than one IRP revolving fund from the Agency a separate report shall be made for each of the IRP revolving funds.

(iii) The reports will include, on a form provided by the Agency, information on the intermediary's lending activity, income and expenses, financial condition, and a summary of names and characteristics of the ultimate recipients the intermediary has financed.

(3) An annual report on the extent to which increased employment income and ownership opportunities are provided to low-income persons, farm families, and displaced farm families for each loan made by such intermediary.

(4) Proposed budget for the following year.

(5) Other reports as FmHA or its successor agency under Public Law 103-354 may require from time to time.

(b) Intermediaries shall report to FmHA or its successor agency under Public Law 103-354 whenever an ultimate recipient is more than 90 days in arrears in the repayment of principal or interest.

[53 FR 30656, Aug. 15, 1988, as amended at 63 FR 6053, Feb. 6, 1998]

**§ 1951.884 Non-Federal funds.**

Once all the FmHA or its successor agency under Public Law 103-354-derived loan funds have been utilized by the intermediary for assistance to ultimate recipients according to the provisions of these regulations and the loan agreement, assistance to new ultimate recipients financed thereafter from the intermediary's revolving loan fund shall not be considered as being derived from Federal funds and the requirements of these regulations will not be imposed on those new ultimate recipients. Ultimate recipients assisted by the intermediary with FmHA or its successor agency under Public Law 103-354-derived loan funds shall be required to comply with the provisions of these regulations and/or loan agreement.

**§ 1951.885 Loan classifications.**

All loans to intermediaries in the FmHA or its successor agency under Public Law 103-354 portfolio will be classified by FmHA or its successor agency under Public Law 103-354 at loan closing and again whenever there is a change in the loan which would impact on the original classification. No one classification should be viewed as more important than others. The uncollectibility aspect of Doubtful and Loss classifications is of obvious importance. However, the function of the Substandard classification is to indicate those loans that are unduly risky which may result in future losses. Substandard, Doubtful and Loss are adverse classifications. The special mention classification is for loans which are not adversely classified but which require the attention and followup of FmHA or its successor agency under Public Law 103-354. The loans will be classified as follows:

(a) *Seasoned loan classification.* To be classified as a seasoned loan, a loan must:

(1) Have a remaining principal loan balance of two-thirds or less of the original aggregate of all existing loans made to that intermediary.

(2) Be in compliance with all loan conditions and FmHA or its successor agency under Public Law 103-354 regulations.

(3) Have been current on the loan(s) payments for 24 consecutive months.

(4) Be secured by collateral which is determined to be adequate to ensure there will be no loss on the loan.

(b) *Current non-problem classification.* This classification includes those loans which have been current for less than 24 consecutive months and are in compliance with the loan conditions and FmHA or its successor agency under Public Law 103-354 regulations, and are not considered to pose a credit risk to FmHA or its successor agency under Public Law 103-354. These loans would be classified as seasoned but for the "24 months" and "two-thirds" requirements for seasoned loans.

(c) *Special mention classification.* This classification includes loans which do not presently expose FmHA or its successor agency under Public Law 103-354 to a sufficient degree of risk to warrant