

(1) *Continuation with the borrower.* The Lender may continue with the borrower when a clear and realistic plan to eliminate the delinquency is presented. The Lender must fully document the borrower's prospects of success and make this information available to RHS upon request.

(2) *Voluntary liquidation.* RHS may accept the Lender's plan to use voluntary liquidation when the plan clearly addresses the responsibilities of the parties, the Lender maintains oversight of the progress of the sale, the property is listed for sale at a price in line with its market value (if there is not already a bona fide purchaser for the dwelling), and the expected cost to the Government is the same as or less than the cost of foreclosure.

(3) *Deed-in-lieu of foreclosure.* The Lender may take a deed-in-lieu of foreclosure from the borrower when it will not result in a cost to the Government in excess of that expected for foreclosure.

(4) *Other methods.* RHS may accept a proposal submitted by the Lender that is not specifically addressed in but is consistent with the provisions of this subpart if the Lender fully documents how the proposal will result in a savings to the Government.

(e) *Handling shared equity.* Interest assistance payments made under §1980.390 of this subpart will not be subject to shared equity if the loan is liquidated in accordance with the Lender Agreement unless:

(1) The property is sold at or prior to foreclosure for an amount exceeding the Lender's unpaid balance and costs of foreclosure, or

(2) A junior lienholder takes over the Lender's loan.

§ 1980.375 Reinstatement of the borrower's account.

The Lender may reinstate an account when all delinquent payments and any funds that were advanced to pay authorized expenses are paid or as required under state law. When the Lender wishes to consider other offers by the borrower to bring the account current, the Lender must obtain RHS concurrence.

§ 1980.376 Loss payments.

Settlement of the guarantee will be processed in accordance with this section.

(a) *Loss payment.* Loss payments will be made within 60 days of the Lender's properly filed claim. The Lender must submit its loss claim within 30 calendar days of loan liquidation. The claim may include interest on the unpaid principal accrued to final loss settlement. RHS will pay interest within the limits of the guarantee to the date the claim is paid when the Lender promptly and properly files the claim.

(1) *Determination of loss payment.* To calculate the loss payment, first determine the unpaid debt by adding the unpaid principal and interest on the loan and the unpaid balance for principal and interest on authorized protective advances. The net proceeds from the property will be first applied to the unpaid debt. Any other proceeds recovered by the Lender from other sources shall also be applied to the total unpaid debt. Determination of net proceeds will be different depending on which of the following circumstances are involved.

(i) If, at liquidation, title to the property is conveyed to a bona fide third-party purchaser, then final loss payment will be based on the net sales proceeds received for the property.

(ii) If, at liquidation, title to the property is conveyed to the Lender, then the Lender must prepare and submit a property disposition plan to RHS for RHS concurrence. The plan will address the Lender's proposed method for sale of the property, the estimated value and minimum sale price, itemized estimated costs of the sale, and any other information that could impact the amount of loss on the loan. The Lender is allowed up to 6 months from the date the property is acquired to sell the property. Upon the Lender's written request, RHS will authorize one extension not to exceed 30 days to close the sale of a purchase offer accepted near the end of the 6-month period. Net proceeds will be based on the net proceeds received for the property when the sale is conducted in accordance with the plan as approved by RHS. If no sale offer is accepted within