

(e) *Monitoring CLP and PLP lenders.* CLP and PLP lenders will provide information and access to records upon Agency request to permit the Agency to audit the lender for compliance with these regulations.

(f) *Renewal of CLP or PLP status.* (1) PLP or CLP status will expire within a period not to exceed 5 years from the date the lender's agreement is executed, unless a new lender's Agreement is executed.

(2) Renewal of PLP or CLP status is not automatic. A lender must submit a written request for renewal of a lender's agreement with PLP or CLP status which includes information:

(i) Updating the material submitted in the initial application; and,

(ii) Addressing any new criteria established by the Agency since the initial application.

(3) PLP or CLP status will be renewed if the applicable eligibility criteria under this section are met, and no cause exists for denying renewal under paragraph (g) of this section.

(g) *Revocation of PLP or CLP status.*

(1) The Agency may revoke the lender's PLP or CLP status at any time during the 5 year term for cause.

(2) Any of the following instances constitute cause for revoking or not renewing PLP or CLP status:

(i) Violation of the terms of the lender's agreement;

(ii) Failure to maintain PLP or CLP eligibility criteria. The Agency may allow a PLP lender with a loss rate which exceeds the maximum PLP loss rate, to retain its PLP status for a two-year period, if:

(A) The lender documents in writing why the excessive loss rate is beyond their control;

(B) The lender provides a written plan that will reduce the loss rate to the PLP maximum rate within two years from the date of the plan, and

(C) The Agency determines that exceeding the maximum PLP loss rate standard was beyond the control of the lender. Examples include, but are not limited to, a freeze with only local impact, economic downturn in a local area, drop in local land values, industries moving into or out of an area, loss of access to a market, and biological or chemical damage.

(D) The Agency will revoke PLP status if the maximum PLP loss rate is not met at the end of the two-year period, unless a second two year extension is granted under this subsection.

(iii) Knowingly submitting false or misleading information to the Agency;

(iv) Basing a request on information known to be false;

(v) Deficiencies that indicate an inability to process or service Agency guaranteed farm loan programs loans in accordance with this subpart;

(vi) Failure to correct cited deficiencies in loan documents upon notification by the Agency;

(vii) Failure to submit status reports in a timely manner;

(viii) Failure to use forms, or follow credit management systems (for PLP lenders) accepted by the Agency; or

(ix) Failure to comply with the reimbursement requirements of § 762.144(c)(7).

(3) A lender which has lost PLP or CLP status must be reconsidered for eligibility to continue as a Standard Eligible Lender (for former PLP and CLP lenders), or as a CLP lender (for former PLP lenders) in submitting loan guarantee requests. They may reapply for CLP or PLP status when the problem causing them to lose their status has been resolved.

[64 FR 7378, Feb. 12, 1999; 64 FR 38298, July 16, 1999, as amended at 70 FR 56107, Sept. 26, 2005; 71 FR 43957, Aug. 3, 2006]

§§ 762.107-762.109 [Reserved]

§ 762.110 Loan application.

(a) *Loans for \$125,000 or less.* All lenders except PLP lenders will submit the following items:

(1) A complete application for loans of \$125,000 or less must, at least, consist of:

(i) The application form;

(ii) Loan narrative;

(iii) Balance sheet;

(iv) Cash flow budget;

(v) Credit report;

(vi) A plan for servicing the loan.

(2) In addition to the minimum requirements, the lender will perform at least the same level of evaluation and documentation for a guaranteed loan that the lender typically performs for

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non-guaranteed loans of a similar type and amount.

(3) The \$125,000 threshold includes any single loan, or package of loans submitted for consideration at any one time. A lender must not split a loan into two or more parts to meet the threshold thereby avoiding additional documentation.

(4) The Agency may require lenders with a lender loss rate in excess of the rate for CLP lenders to assemble additional documentation from paragraph (b) of this section.

(b) *Loans over \$125,000.* A complete application for loans over \$50,000 will consist of the items required in paragraph (a) of this section plus the following:

- (1) Verification of income;
- (2) Verification of debts over \$1,000;
- (3) Three years financial history;
- (4) Three years of production history (for standard eligible lenders only);
- (5) Proposed loan agreements; and,
- (6) If construction or development is planned, a copy of the plans, specifications, and development schedule.

(c) *Applications from PLP lenders.* Notwithstanding paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section, a complete application for PLP lenders will consist of at least:

- (1) An application form;
- (2) A loan narrative; and
- (3) Any other items agreed to during the approval of the PLP lender's status and contained in the PLP lender agreement.

(d) *Submitting applications.* (1) All lenders must compile and maintain in their files a complete application for each guaranteed loan. See paragraphs (a), (b), and (c) of this section.

(2) The Agency will notify CLP lenders which items to submit to the Agency.

(3) PLP lenders will submit applications in accordance with their agreement with the Agency for PLP status.

(4) CLP and PLP lenders must certify that the required items, not submitted, are in their files.

(5) The Agency may request additional information from any lender or review the lender's loan file as needed to make eligibility and approval decisions.

(e) *Incomplete applications.* If the lender does not provide the information needed to complete its application by

the deadline established in an Agency request for the information, the application will be considered withdrawn by the lender.

(f) *Conflict of interest.* (1) When a lender submits the application for a guaranteed loan, the lender will inform the Agency in writing of any relationship which may cause an actual or potential conflict of interest.

(2) Relationships include:

(i) The lender or its officers, directors, principal stockholders (except stockholders in a Farm Credit System institution that have stock requirements to obtain a loan), or other principal owners having a financial interest (other than lending relationships in the normal course of business) in the applicant or borrower.

(ii) The applicant or borrower, a relative of the applicant or borrower, anyone residing in the household of the applicant or borrower, any officer, director, stockholder or other owner of the applicant or borrower holds any stock or other evidence of ownership in the lender.

(iii) The applicant or borrower, a relative of the applicant or borrower, or anyone residing in the household of the applicant or borrower is an Agency employee.

(iv) The officers, directors, principal stockholders (except stockholders in a Farm Credit System institution that have stock requirements to obtain a loan), or other principal owners of the lender have substantial business dealings (other than in the normal course of business) with the applicant or borrower.

(v) The lender or its officers, directors, principal stockholders, or other principal owners have substantial business dealings with an Agency employee.

(3) The lender must furnish additional information to the Agency upon request.

(4) The Agency will not approve the application until the lender develops acceptable safeguards to control any actual or potential conflicts of interest.

(g) *Market placement program.* When the Agency determines that a direct applicant or borrower may qualify for guaranteed credit, the Agency may

submit the applicant or borrower's financial information to one or more guaranteed lenders. If a lender indicates interest in providing financing to the applicant or borrower through the guaranteed loan program, the Agency will assist in completing the application for a guarantee.

[64 FR 7378, Feb. 12, 1999, as amended at 68 FR 7695, Feb. 18, 2003; 72 FR 63297, Nov. 8, 2007]

§§ 762.111-762.119 [Reserved]

§ 762.120 Applicant eligibility.

Applicants must meet all of the following requirements to be eligible for a guaranteed OL or a guaranteed FO:

(a) *Agency loss.* (1) Except as provided in paragraph (a)(2) of this section, the applicant, and anyone who will execute the promissory note, has not caused the Agency a loss by receiving debt forgiveness on all or a portion of any direct or guaranteed loan made under the authority of the Act by debt write-down or write-off; compromise, adjustment, reduction, or charge-off under the provisions of section 331 of the Act; discharge in bankruptcy; or through payment of a guaranteed loss claim on:

(i) More than three occasions on or prior to April 4, 1996; or

(ii) Any occasion after April 4, 1996.

(2) The applicant may receive a guaranteed OL to pay annual farm and ranch operating and family living expenses, provided the applicant meets all other requirements for the loan, if the applicant and anyone who will execute the promissory note:

(i) Received a write-down under section 353 of the Act;

(ii) Is current on payments under a confirmed reorganization plan under chapter 11, 12, or 13 of title 11 of the United States Code; or

(iii) Received debt forgiveness on not more than one occasion after April 4, 1996, resulting directly and primarily from a Presidentially-designated emergency for a county or contiguous county in which the applicant operates. Only applicants who were current on all existing direct and guaranteed FSA loans prior to the beginning date of the incidence period for a Presidentially-designated emergency and received debt forgiveness on that debt within

three years after the designation of such emergency meet this exception.

(b) *Delinquent Federal debt.* The applicant, and anyone who will execute the promissory note, is not delinquent on any Federal debt, other than a debt under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986. (Any debt under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 may be considered by the lender in determining cash flow and creditworthiness.)

(c) *Outstanding judgments.* The applicant, and anyone who will execute the promissory note, have no outstanding unpaid judgment obtained by the United States in any court. Such judgments do not include those filed as a result of action in the United States Tax Courts.

(d) *Citizenship.* (1) The applicant must be a citizen of the United States, a United States non-citizen national, or a qualified alien under applicable Federal immigration laws. For an entity applicant, the majority interest of the entity must be held by members who are United States citizens, United States non-citizen nationals, or qualified aliens under applicable Federal immigration laws.

(2) United States non-citizen nationals and qualified aliens must provide the appropriate documentation as to their immigration status as required by the United States Department of Homeland Security, Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services.

(e) *Legal capacity.* The applicant and all borrowers on the loan must possess the legal capacity to incur the obligations of the loan.

(f) *False or misleading information.* The applicant, in past dealings with the Agency, must not have provided the Agency with false or misleading documents or statements.

(g) *Credit history.* (1) The individual or entity applicant and all entity members must have acceptable credit history demonstrated by debt repayment.

(2) A history of failures to repay past debts as they came due when the ability to repay was within their control will demonstrate unacceptable credit history.

(3) Unacceptable credit history will not include:

(i) Isolated instances of late payments which do not represent a pattern