

loan are sufficient to protect the interest of the lenders and FmHA or its successor agency under Public Law 103-354. FmHA or its successor agency under Public Law 103-354 will thoroughly document the justification for the exception to the feasibility study for such businesses. An acceptable feasibility study should include but not be limited to:

(a) *Economic feasibility.* Information related to the project site, availability of trained or trainable labor; utilities; rail, air and road service to the site; and the overall economic impact of the project.

(b) *Market feasibility.* Information on the sales organization and management, nature and extent of market area, marketing plans for sale of projected output, extent of competition and commitments from customers or brokers.

(c) *Technical feasibility.* Technical feasibility reports shall be prepared by individuals who have previous experience in the design and analysis of similar facilities and/or processes as are proposed in the application. The technical feasibility reports shall address the suitability of the selected site for the intended use, including an environmental impact analysis. The report shall be based upon verifiable data and contain sufficient information and analysis so that a determination may be made on the technical feasibility of achieving the levels of income and/or production that are projected in the financial statements. The report shall also identify any constraints or limitations in these financial projections and any other facility or design related factors which might affect the success of the enterprise. The report shall also identify and estimate project operating and development costs and specify the level of accuracy of these estimates and the assumptions on which these estimates have been based. For the purpose of the technical feasibility reports, the project engineer or architect may be considered an independent party provided the principals of the firm or any individual of the firm who participates in the technical feasibility report does not have a financial interest in the project, and provided further that no other individual or firm with the exper-

tise necessary to make such a determination is reasonably available to perform the function.

(d) *Financial feasibility.* An opinion on the reliability of the financial projections and the ability of the business to achieve the projected income and cash flow. An assessment of the cost accounting system, the availability of short-term credit for seasonal business and the adequacy of raw material and supplies.

(e) *Management feasibility.* Evidence that continuity and adequacy of management has been evaluated and documented as being satisfactory.

#### *Administrative*

FmHA or its successor agency under Public Law 103-354 loan approval officials will be selective in approving borrowers for new business ventures involved in unproven products, services, or markets. Should such businesses be considered, additional equity will usually be required.

[52 FR 6501, Mar. 4, 1987, as amended at 58 FR 40039, July 27, 1993]

#### **§ 1980.443 Collateral, personal and corporate guarantees and other requirements.**

(a) *Collateral.* (1) The lender is responsible for seeing that proper and adequate collateral is obtained and maintained in existence and of record to protect the interest of the lender, the holder, and FmHA or its successor agency under Public Law 103-354.

(2) Collateral must be of such a nature that repayment of the loan is reasonably assured when considered with the integrity and ability of project management, soundness of the project, and applicant's prospective earnings. Collateral may include, but is not limited to the following: Land, buildings, machinery, equipment, furniture, fixtures, inventory, accounts receivable, cash or special cash collateral accounts, marketable securities and cash surrender value of life insurance. Collateral may also include assignments of leases or leasehold interest, revenues, patents, and copyrights.

(3) All collateral must secure the entire loan. The lender will not take separate collateral to secure only that portion of the loan or loss not covered by the guarantee. The lender will not

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require compensating balances or certificates of deposit as a means of eliminating the lender's exposure on the unguaranteed portion of the loan. However, compensating balances as used in the ordinary course of business may be used.

(4) Release of collateral of a going concern is based on a complete analysis of the proposal.

(i) Release of collateral prior to payment-in-full of the FmHA or its successor agency under Public Law 103-354 guaranteed debt must be requested by the lender and concurred with by the State Director as prescribed in §1980.469 Administrative D.2 of this subpart subject to the following conditions:

(A) Collateral taken initially or subsequently may not be released prior to the payoff, in full, of the loan balance without adequate consideration for the value of that collateral. Adequate consideration may include, but is not limited to:

(1) Application of the net proceeds from the sale of the collateral to the note in inverse order of maturity. All or part of the total proceeds, if approved by the Administrator, may be applied to the payment of current or delinquent principal and interest on the note; or

(2) Use of the net proceeds from the sale of collateral to purchase collateral of equal or greater value for which the lender will obtain a first lien position; or

(3) Application of net proceeds from the sale of collateral to the borrower's business operations in such a manner that enhancement of the borrower's debt service ability can be clearly demonstrated; for example, the payoff or reamortization of the loan as the result of a large extra payment which reduces subsequent installments on the loan; or

(4) Assurance to FmHA or its successor agency under Public Law 103-354 that the release of collateral will contribute to the project's success thereby furthering the goals of the B&I program to show why the release of collateral will contribute to the success of the borrower and repayment of the loan; and

(B) FmHA or its successor agency under Public Law 103-354 must not be

adversely affected by the release of collateral; and

(C) If the release of collateral does not involve a reduction of the FmHA or its successor agency under Public Law 103-354 guaranteed debt equal to the net proceeds of the disposition of the collateral, then it must be determined that the remaining collateral is sufficient to provide for the recovery of the FmHA or its successor agency under Public Law 103-354 guaranteed loan(s).

(ii) Sale of collateral of a going concern to the borrower, borrower's stockholder(s) or officer(s), the lender or lender's stockholder(s) or officer(s) must be based on an arm's-length transaction with the concurrence of FmHA or its successor agency under Public Law 103-354.

(b) *Personal and corporate guarantees.*

(1) Unconditional personal/corporate guarantees (i.e., absolute guarantees of full and punctual payment and performance by the borrower) from owners or major stockholders as determined by FmHA or its successor agency under Public Law 103-354 and all partners of partnerships (except for limited partnerships) unless restricted by law will be required unless exempted as provided for in paragraph (b)(2) of this section. Guarantees of parent, subsidiaries, or affiliated companies and/or secured guarantees may also be required. FmHA or its successor agency under Public Law 103-354 is not a co-guarantor with the personal or corporate guarantors. The personal and corporate guarantees are part of the collateral for the loan.

(2) An exception to the requirement for personal or corporate guarantees may be made by FmHA or its successor agency under Public Law 103-354 when requested by the lender and if:

(i) The borrower has a satisfactory and current (not over 90 days old) credit report, proven management, evidence of the market necessary to support projections, profitable historical performance of no less than 3 years, abundant collateral to protect the lender and FmHA or its successor agency under Public Law 103-354, sufficient cash flow to service its debts and meets key industry standards such as those of Robert Morris Associates, Dunn and Bradstreet or the like; or

(ii) The borrower's stock is widely enough held so that no one individual can exercise control. Examples of control would include but are not limited to: Holding sufficient proxies and maintaining sufficient family or special interest voting blocks; or

(iii) A borrower which has a parent, subsidiary, or affiliate which is legally restricted from guaranteeing, or if the guarantee would conflict with existing contractual obligations. Examples of existing contractual obligations include but are not limited to restrictions in loan agreements or in credit lines which may preclude guaranteeing.

(3) No guarantees are required from any partners in a limited partnership.

(4) As a general rule, stockholders of publicly traded corporations will not be required to guarantee. However, such guarantees can be required from some of the stockholders where such guarantees are determined necessary to adequately protect the interest of the Government.

(5) If the guarantee would conflict with existing contractual restrictions, the Administrator will have the authority to grant exceptions to the above restrictions upon a finding by the Administrator that such a guarantee is not necessary to adequately protect the Government's interest. Relief would only be granted as to contractual restrictions existing at the time the lender filed an application with FmHA or its successor agency under Public Law 103-354.

(6) Unsecured personal guarantees, while collateral, will not be considered for purposes of adequacy of security. Personal guarantees will be secured by collateral when business collateral offered is determined by FmHA or its successor agency under Public Law 103-354 to be insufficient or when the borrower's credit does not meet the program's normal requirements or anytime the lender deems such security should be taken.

(7) Guarantors of borrowers will:

(i) In the case of personal guarantees, provide current financial statements (not over 60 days old at time of filing), signed by the guarantors, which make a clear disclosure of community or homestead property.

(ii) in the case of corporate guarantees, provide current financial statements (not over 90 days old at time of filing), certified by an officer of the corporation.

(iii) When applicable, provide written evidence to FmHA or its successor agency under Public Law 103-354 of their inability to provide a guarantee because of existing contractual arrangements or legal restrictions.

(c) *Other requirements.* (1) The lender will ascertain that no claim or liens of laborers, material men, contractors, subcontractors, suppliers of machinery and equipment or other parties are against the collateral of the borrower, and that no suits are pending or threatened that would adversely affect the collateral of the borrower when the security instruments are filed.

(2) Hazard insurance with a standard mortgage clause naming the lender as beneficiary will be required on every loan in an amount that is at least the lesser of the depreciated replacement value of the property being insured or the amount of the loan. Hazard insurance includes fire, windstorm, lightning, hail, business interruption, explosion, riot, civil commotion, aircraft, vehicle, marine, smoke, builder's risk, public liability, property damage, flood or mudslide or any other hazard insurance that may be required to protect the collateral.

(3) Ordinarily, life insurance, which may be decreasing term insurance, is required for the principals and key employees of the borrower and will be assigned or pledged to the lender. A schedule of life insurance available for the benefit of the loan will be included as part of the application.

(4) Workman's compensation insurance is required in accordance with State law.

#### *Administrative*

*A. Par (a)(2).* FmHA or its successor agency under Public Law 103-354's credit analysis of collateral will consist of the following:

1. Little or no value will be assigned to unsecured personal or corporate guarantees.

2. A maximum of 80 percent of current market value will be given to real estate. Special purpose real estate should be assigned less value.

3. FmHA or its successor agency under Public Law 103-354 at its option may permit a maximum of 60 percent of book value to be

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assigned to acceptable accounts receivable; however, all accounts over 90 days past due, contra accounts, affiliated accounts and other accounts deemed, by the FmHA or its successor agency under Public Law 103-354 official, not to be collateral will be omitted. Calculations to determine the percentage to be applied in the analysis are to be based on the realizable value of the accounts receivable taken from a current aging of accounts receivable from the borrower's most recent financial statement.

4. A maximum of 60 percent of book value will be assigned to inventory.

5. Collateral value assigned to machinery and equipment, furniture and fixtures will be based upon its marketability, mobility, useful life and alternative uses, if any.

*B. Par (b).* The State Director will assure that the collateral values and personal and corporate guarantees are fully reviewed, analyzed and the loan file is documented as to the facts and reasons for decisions reached.

### § 1980.444 Appraisal of property serving as collateral.

(a) Appraisal reports prepared by independent qualified fee appraisers will be required on all property that will serve as collateral. In the case of loans two million dollars or less, the State Director may modify this requirement by permitting the appraisal to be made by a qualified appraiser on the lender's staff with experience appraising the type of collateral involved. The appraisers will give their opinion regarding the current market value of the collateral and the purpose for which the appraisal will be used. The lender will be responsible for assuring that appropriate appraisals are made.

(b) The lender will be responsible for determining that appraisers have the necessary qualifications and experience to make the appraisals. The lender will consult with FmHA or its successor agency under Public Law 103-354 for its recommendations before having the appraisal made.

(c) The lender will determine that the fees or charges of appraisers are reasonable.

(d) Independent appraisals will be made in accordance with the accepted format of the industry and those prepared by the lender in accordance with its policy and procedures. All appraisals will become part of the application. (See § 1980.541(i)(6) of this subpart.)

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(e) If a subsequent loan request is made within 3 years from the date of the most recent borrower's appraisal report, and there is no significant change in collateral, then the FmHA or its successor agency under Public Law 103-354 State Director in his/her discretion, and if the lender agrees, may use the existing appraisal report in lieu of having a new appraisal prepared.

[52 FR 6501, Mar. 4, 1987, as amended at 53 FR 40401, Oct. 17, 1988]

### § 1980.445 Periodic financial statements and audits.

All borrowers will be required to submit periodic financial statements to the lender. Lenders must forward copies of the financial statements and the lender's analysis of the statements to the Agency.

(a) *Audited financial statements.* Except as provided in paragraphs (d) and (e) of this section, all borrowers with a total principal and interest loan balance for loans under this subpart, at the end of the borrower's fiscal year of more than \$1 million, must submit annual audited financial statements. The audit must be performed in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). In addition, the audits are also to be performed in accordance with appropriate Office of Management and Budget (OMB) circulars and any Agency requirements specified in this subpart.

(b) *Unaudited financial statements.* For borrowers with a loan balance (principal plus interest at year-end) of \$1 million or less, the Agency will require annual financial statements which may be statements compiled or reviewed by an accountant qualified in accordance with the publication "Standards for Audit of Governmental Organizations, Programs, Activities and Functions" instead of audited financial statements.

(c) *Internal financial statements.* The Agency may require submission of financial statements prepared by the borrower at whatever frequency is determined necessary to adequately monitor the loan. Quarterly financial statements will be required on new business enterprises or those needing close monitoring.