

## Subparts J-K [Reserved]

## Subpart L—Methodology and Formulas for Allocation of Loan and Grant Program Funds

SOURCE: 50 FR 24180, June 10, 1985, unless otherwise noted.

## § 1940.551 Purpose and general policy.

(a) The purpose of this subpart is to set forth the methodology and formulas by which the Administrator of the Farmers Home Administration (FmHA) or its successor agency under Public Law 103-354 allocates program funds to the States. (The term *State* means any of the States of the United States, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, any territory or possession of the United States, or the Western Pacific Areas.) This subpart is inapplicable to Farm Service Agency, Farm Loan Programs.

(b) The formulas in this subpart are used to allocate program loan and grant funds to State Offices so that the overall mission of the Agency can be carried out. Considerations used when developing the formulas include enabling legislation, congressional direction, and administration policies. Allocation formulas ensure that program resources are available on an equal basis to all eligible individuals and organizations.

(c) The actual amounts of funds, as computed by the methodology and formulas contained herein, allocated to a State for a funding period are distributed to each State Office by an exhibit to this subpart. The exhibit is available for review in any FmHA or its successor agency under Public Law 103-354 State Office. The exhibit also contains clarifications of allocation policies and provides further guidance to the State Directors on any suballocation within the State. FmHA or its successor agency under Public Law 103-354 will publish a Notice of Availability of Rural Housing funds in the FEDERAL REGISTER each year.

[49 FR 3727, Jan. 30, 1984, as amended at 53 FR 26229, July 12, 1988; 55 FR 29560, July 20, 1990; 56 FR 66960, Dec. 27, 1991; 72 FR 64122, Nov. 15, 2007]

## § 1940.552 Definitions.

(a) *Amount available for allocation.* Funds appropriated or otherwise made available to the Agency for use in authorized programs. On occasion, the allocation of funds to States may not be practical for a particular program due to funding or administrative constraints. In these cases, funds will be controlled by the National Office.

(b) *Basic formula criteria, data source and weight.* Basic formulas are used to calculate a basic state factor as a part of the methodology for allocating funds to the States. The formulas take a number of criteria that reflect the funding needs for a particular program and through a normalization and weighting process for each of the criteria calculate the basic State Factor (SF). The data sources used for each criteria is believed to be the most current and reliable information that adequately quantifies the criterion. The weight, expressed as a percentage, gives a relative value to the importance of each of the criteria.

(c) *Basic formula allocation.* The result of multiplying the amount available for allocation less the total of any amounts held in reserve or distributed by base or administrative allocation times the basic State factor for each State. The basic formula allocation (BFA) for an individual State is equal to:

$$\text{BFA} = (\text{Amount available for allocation} - \text{NO reserve} - \text{Total base and administrative allocations}) \times \text{SF}.$$

(d) *Transition formula.* A formula based on a proportional amount of previous year allocation used to maintain program continuity by preventing large fluctuations in individual State allocations. The transition formula limits allocation shifts to any particular State in the event of changes from year to year of the basic formula, the basic criteria, or the weights given the criteria. The transition formula first checks whether the current year's basic formula allocation is within the transition range (+ or - percentage points of the proportional amount of the previous year's BFA).

$$\text{Transition range} = 1.0 \pm \frac{\text{Maximum 20\%}}{100} \times \frac{\text{Amount available for allocation this year}}{\text{Amount available for allocation previous year}} \times \text{State previous year BFA}$$

If the current year's State BFA is not within this transition range, the State formula allocation is changed to the amount of the transition range limit closest to the BFA amount. After having performed this transition adjustment for each State, the sum of the funds allocated to all States will differ from the amount of funds available for BFA. This difference, whether a positive or negative amount, is distributed to all States receiving a formula allocation by multiplying the difference by the SF. The end result is the transition formula allocation. The transition range will not exceed 40% ( $\pm 20\%$ ), but when a smaller range is used it will be stated in the individual program section.

(e) *Base allocation.* An amount that may be allocated to each State dependent upon the particular program to provide the opportunity for funding at least one typical loan or grant in each FmHA or its successor agency under Public Law 103-354 State, District, or County Office. The amount of the base allocation may be determined by criteria other than that used in the basic formula allocation such as agency historic data.

(f) *Administrative allocations.* Allocations made by the Administrator in cases where basic formula criteria information is not available. This form of allocation may be used when the Administrator determines the program objectives cannot be adequately met with a formula allocation.

(g) *Reserve.* An amount retained under the National Office control for each loan and grant program to provide flexibility in meeting situations of unexpected or justifiable need occurring during the fiscal year. The Administrator may make distributions from this reserve to any State when it determined necessary to meet a program need or agency objective. The Administrator may retain additional amounts

to fund authorized demonstration programs. When such demonstration programs exist, the information is outlined in exhibit A of this subpart (available in any FmFA State Office).

(h) *Pooling of funds.* A technique used to ensure that available funds are used in an effective, timely and efficient manner. At the time of pooling those funds within a State's allocation for the fiscal year or portion of the fiscal year, depending on the type of pooling, that have not been obligated by the State are placed in the National Office reserve. The Administrator will establish the pooling dates for each affected program.

(1) *Mid-year:* This pooling addresses the need to partially redistribute funds based on use/demand. Mid-year pooling occurs near the midpoint of the fiscal year.

(2) *Year-end:* This pooling is used to ensure maximum use of program funds on a national basis. Year-end pooling usually occurs near the first of August.

(3) *Emergency:* The Administrator may pool funds at any time that it is determined the conditions upon which the initial allocation was based have changed to such a degree that it is necessary to pool funds in order to efficiently carry out the Agency mission.

(i) *Availability of the allocation.* Program funds are made available to the Agency on a quarterly basis. In the high demand programs, it is necessary that specific instructions be given to the State Offices regarding the amount which is available for obligation during each quarter.

(j) *Suballocation by the State Director.* Dependent upon the individual program for which funds are being allocated, the State Director may be directed or given the option of suballocating the State allocation to District or County Offices. When suballocating

**§§ 1940.553–1940.559**

**7 CFR Ch. XVIII (1–1–09 Edition)**

the State Director may retain a portion of the funds in a State Office reserve to provide flexibility in situations of unexpected or justified need. When performing a suballocation the State Director will use the same formula, criteria and weights as used by the National Office.

(k) *Other documentation.* Additional instructions given to field offices regarding allocations.

[49 FR 3727, Jan. 30, 1984, as amended at 53 FR 26229, July 12, 1988]

**§§ 1940.553–1940.559 [Reserved]**

**§ 1940.560 Guarantee Rural Rental Housing Program.**

When funding levels are under \$100,000,000, all funds will be held in a National Office reserve and made available administratively in accordance with the Notice of Funding Availability (NOFA) and program regulations. When program levels are sufficient for a nationwide program, funds are allocated based upon the following criteria and weights.

(a) *Amount available for allocations.* See § 1940.552(a) of this subpart.

(b) *Basic formula criteria, data source and weight.* See § 1940.552(b) of this subpart.

Each factor will receive a weight respectively of 40%, 40% and 20%. The criteria used in the basic formula are:

(1) State’s percentage of National rural population,

(2) State’s percentage of the National number of rural households between 50 and 115 percent of the area median income, and

(3) State’s percentage of National average cost per unit. Data source for the first two of these criterion are based on the latest census data available. The third criterion is based on the cost per unit data using the applicable maximum per unit dollar amount limitations under section 207(c) of the National Housing Act, which can be obtained from the Department of Housing and Urban Development. The percentage representing each criterion is multiplied by the weight assigned and totaled to arrive at a State factor.

State Factor = (criterion No. 1 × weight of 40%)+ (criterion No. 1 × weight of

40%)+ (criterion No. 1 × weight of 20%)

(c) *Basic formula allocation.* See § 1940.552(c).

(d) *Transition formula.* See § 1940.552(d).

(e) *Base allocation.* See § 1940.552(e). Jurisdictions receiving administrative allocations do not receive base allocations.

(f) *Administrative allocations.* See § 1940.552(f). Jurisdictions receiving formula allocations do not receive administrative allocations.

(g) *Reserve.* See § 1940.552(g).

(h) *Pooling of funds.* See § 1940.552(h).

(i) *Availability of the allocation.* See § 1940.552(i).

(j) *Suballocation by the State Director.* See § 1940.552(j).

(k) *Other documentation.* Not applicable.

[63 FR 39458, July 22, 1998]

**§§ 1940.561–1940.562 [Reserved]**

**§ 1940.563 Section 502 non-subsidized guaranteed Rural Housing (RH) loans.**

(a) *Amount available for allocations.* See § 1940.552(a) of this subpart.

(b) *Basic formula criteria, data source and weight.* See § 1940.552 (b) of this subpart. The criteria used in the basic formula are:

(1) State’s percentage of the National number of rural occupied substandard units,

(2) State’s percentage of the National rural population in places of less than 2,500 population,

(3) State’s percentage of the national number of rural households between 80 and 100 percent of the area median income, and

(4) State’s percentage of the national number of rural renter households paying more than 35 percent of income for rent.

Data source for each of these criteria is based on the latest census data available. Each criterion is assigned a specific weight according to its relevance in determining need. The percentage representing each criterion is multiplied by the weight factor and summed to arrive at a basic State factor (SF) as follows: