### Rural Housing Service, USDA

- (c) Loan agreement or loan resolution consolidations. Loan agreements or loan resolutions may be consolidated, even if the loans related to the agreement or resolution are not consolidated, to allow borrowers to comply with reporting, accounting, and other Agency requirements as a single housing project.
- (1) The loan agreements or loan resolutions may only be consolidated when they are related to loans made for the same purposes, to the same borrower, and operating under the same type of interest credit, if applicable.
- (2) All of a borrower's loan accounts must be current after the loan agreement or loan resolution consolidation is processed, unless otherwise approved by the Agency.

#### §§ 3560.411-3560.449 [Reserved]

### § 3560.450 OMB control number.

The information collection requirements contained in this regulation have been approved by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) and have been assigned OMB control number 0575-0189. Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to vary from 15 minutes to 18 hours per response, including time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. A person is not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

# Subpart J—Special Servicing, Enforcement, Liquidation, and Other Actions

### §3560.451 General.

This subpart contains special servicing, enforcement, liquidation, and other actions that the borrower may request or the Agency may implement when compliance violations, monetary defaults, or non-monetary defaults cannot be resolved through regular servicing.

- (a) Agency obligations. The Agency is under no obligation to offer or agree to any special servicing actions.
- (b) Relationship to workout agreements. Special servicing actions may be im-

plemented either as a part of a workout agreement, developed in accordance with §3560.453, or as an action approved by the Agency separate from a workout agreement unless indicated otherwise in this subpart.

## § 3560.452 Monetary and non-monetary defaults.

- (a) General. Borrowers are in default when they have received a compliance violation notice, issued in accordance with §3560.354, and have failed to correct the compliance violation identified in the compliance violation notice within the time period specified in the notice. Compliance violations include, but are not limited to, violations of promissory note provisions, loan or grant agreement provisions, regulatory, or other Agency requirements, including requirements imposed on a borrower through a workout agreement developed in accordance with §3560.453.
- (b) Monetary defaults. A monetary default exists when any amount due to the Agency or a third party (such as real estate taxes and insurance) under a promissory note, loan or grant agreement, workout agreement, or other agreement remains due more than 30 days after the due date.
- (c) Nonmonetary defaults. A nonmonetary default exists when a borrower fails to correct a compliance violation, other than a monetary amount past due, within the time period specified in a compliance violation notice issued in accordance with §3560.354. Nonmonetary defaults include, but are not limited to, failure to:
- (1) Operate and manage a housing project in accordance with the Agency approved management plan or Agency requirements;
- (2) Maintain the physical condition of a housing project in a decent, safe, and sanitary manner and in accordance with Agency requirements:
- (3) Keep general operating expense, reserve, and other financial accounts related to a housing project at required funding levels;
- (4) Occupy rental units with eligible tenants, unless granted an exception by the Agency;