

## **CHAPTER 9: UNAUTHORIZED ASSISTANCE AND CIVIL MONETARY PENALTIES**

### **9.1 INTRODUCTION**

During the term of an Agency loan, there may be cases when the borrower or tenants receive assistance to which they are not entitled, or a member of the borrower entity knowingly and materially participates in the violation of provisions of Title V of the Housing Act of 1949, the regulation, or agreements made in accordance with the Housing Act.

When a borrower incurs unauthorized assistance, it may be due to intentional fraud, inadvertent submittal of inaccurate information by borrowers or tenants, Agency error in calculation or assignment of benefits, or other causes. In cases where unauthorized assistance is identified, the Agency seeks to collect the entire amount of assistance determined to be unauthorized.

Civil Monetary Penalties may be imposed by the Agency due to submitting false information, submitting false certifications, failing to timely submit information, failing to maintain real property in good repair and condition, failing to provide acceptable management for a project, or failing to comply with applicable civil rights statutes and regulations.

This chapter covers Agency procedures for identifying and collecting unauthorized assistance received from tenants, members, or borrowers, and the procedures for imposing and collecting civil monetary penalties from borrower entities and related parties. The Agency's guidance on civil monetary penalties can be found in Section 8 of this chapter.

### **SECTION 1: TYPES OF UNAUTHORIZED ASSISTANCE**

### **9.2 OVERVIEW**

The Agency has established procedures for servicing its multi-family housing loans and grants when it determines that the borrower, grantee, or tenants were not eligible for all or part of the financial assistance received, or the project was not made subject to restrictive-use provisions required by law and/or regulation. Unauthorized assistance includes the following categories:

- The recipient was not eligible for the assistance;
- The property, as approved, does not qualify for the program (e.g., a property clearly above modest in size, design, or cost, or that was not located in an area designated as rural when the initial loan was made);
- The loan or grant was made for unauthorized purposes (e.g., purchase of an excessive amount of land);
- The recipient was granted unauthorized subsidy in the form of interest credits, rental assistance, or a subsidy benefit received through use of an incorrect interest rate; and

- The recipient was not subjected to obligations required by the assistance, such as restrictive-use provisions, at the time the assistance was provided.

### **9.3 ADDRESSING UNAUTHORIZED ASSISTANCE**

Provisions in 7 CFR part 3560, subpart O establish the Agency's authority to seek recapture of the full amount of unauthorized assistance regardless of whether receipt of the assistance is due to errors by the Agency, the borrower, or the tenant. In determining whether to recapture unauthorized assistance, the Agency will consider the cost-effectiveness of such action given the amount of unauthorized assistance, the availability of records to support the Agency's determination, and any applicable statute of limitations.

However, there are certain circumstances where repayment of the unauthorized assistance will not be the agreed-to corrective action. The Agency may forgo collection of unauthorized assistance if the following conditions are met:

- A demand for recovery of the unauthorized assistance was made;
- The unauthorized assistance did not result from inaccurate or false information knowingly or fraudulently provided by a borrower or tenant;
- The Agency determines that the borrower or tenant is unable to comply with the unauthorized assistance repayment demand, but is otherwise willing and able to meet Agency requirements; and
- The Agency determines that it is in the best interest of the Federal Government to forgo collection of the unauthorized assistance.

At the other extreme, the Agency can also choose to initiate liquidation or enforcement proceedings against a recipient of unauthorized assistance on a case-by-case basis.

## **SECTION 2: IDENTIFYING UNAUTHORIZED ASSISTANCE**

### **[7 CFR 3560.703]**

#### **9.4 OVERVIEW**

Unauthorized assistance may be identified through audits conducted by the Office of the Inspector General (OIG), through reviews and federal and state database searches conducted by Loan Servicers, or through other means such as information provided by a private citizen that documents the receipt of unauthorized assistance by a recipient of Agency assistance. In addition, a borrower or management agent also may identify unauthorized assistance resulting from tenant error or fraud.

If the Agency has reason to believe that unauthorized assistance was received but is unable to determine whether or not the assistance was in fact unauthorized, the case will be referred to Office of General Counsel (OGC), as appropriate, for review and advice. OIG investigation should be requested in every case where the Agency knows or believes that the assistance was based on false information. If OIG conducts an investigation, the Agency's notification and collection procedures will be deferred until the investigation is completed.

#### **9.5 REQUIREMENTS FOR IDENTIFYING UNAUTHORIZED ASSISTANCE**

Identification of unauthorized assistance may be accomplished by the Agency or by borrowers in cases involving tenant fraud. The Agency may use all available means to identify unauthorized assistance, including audit reports, monitoring activities, and information provided by reliable sources including the Treasury Department's Do Not Pay (DNP) Portal. Borrowers have the primary responsibility for identifying and pursuing cases of unauthorized assistance received by tenants.

The Agency will take necessary actions to identify unauthorized assistance, provide notice of the unauthorized assistance to the borrower, and recapture that assistance. At its discretion, the Agency may choose to continue with the borrower following the receipt of unauthorized assistance if certain criteria are met. Section 7 of this chapter presents the requirements and procedures for continuation of accounts following the receipt of unauthorized assistance.

#### **9.6 METHODS OF IDENTIFYING UNAUTHORIZED ASSISTANCE**

The Agency uses a number of methods to identify unauthorized assistance, including:

- Audits conducted by OIG;
- Reviews by Agency personnel;
- Search of the Department of the Treasury's DNP Portal; or

- Other means (e.g., information provided by a private citizen that documents the unauthorized assistance).

In addition, the Agency has the authority to pay a contractor (from authorized contracting funds) to conduct an audit to identify unauthorized assistance. In such cases, the State Office and Contracting Staff would work together to identify audit needs and a contractor to perform the audit.

OIG audits can be random or targeted at projects or borrowers suspected of receiving unauthorized assistance. These audits may be either requested by Loan Servicers or conducted at OIG's initiative. In every case where the Agency knows or believes that the unauthorized assistance was based on false information, OIG investigation will be requested by the Servicing Office as provided for in RD Instruction 2012-B.

## **9.7 DOCUMENTATION OF UNAUTHORIZED ASSISTANCE**

Loan Servicers must document the reasons for unauthorized assistance in the case file, specifically stating whether the cause was error or submission of false or inaccurate information. The case file will specifically state whether the unauthorized assistance was a result of:

- Submission of inaccurate information by the recipient;
- Submission of false information by the recipient;
- Submission of inaccurate or false information by another party on the recipient's behalf, such as a loan packager, developer, or real estate broker, or professional consultants (e.g., engineers, architects, management agents, and attorneys), when the recipient did not know the other party had submitted inaccurate or false information;
- Error by Agency personnel, either in making computations or failure to follow published regulations or guidance; or
- Error in preparing a debt instrument that caused a loan to be closed at an interest rate lower than the correct rate in effect when the loan was approved or which was caused by omission from the instrument of language required by applicable regulation (e.g., restrictive-use provisions).

## **9.8 NOTICE TO RECIPIENT**

### **A. Agency Notice to Borrower**

The Agency will provide notice to borrowers upon determining that unauthorized assistance was received. The notice will:

- Specify in detail the reason(s) that the assistance was determined to be unauthorized;

- State the amount of unauthorized assistance to be repaid;
- Establish a meeting for the borrower to discuss the basis for the claim and give the borrower an opportunity to provide facts, figures, written records, or other information that might alter the determination that the assistance was unauthorized; and
- Outline borrower's appeal rights.

Upon request, the Agency may grant additional time for the borrower to assemble the necessary documentation.

#### **B. Borrower Notice to Tenant**

The borrower will provide notice to tenants upon determining that a household received unauthorized assistance. The notice will:

- Specify in detail the reason(s) that the assistance was determined to be unauthorized;
- State the amount of unauthorized assistance to be repaid; and
- Establish a meeting for the tenant to discuss the basis for the claim and give the tenant an opportunity to provide facts, figures, written records, or other information that might alter the determination that the assistance was unauthorized.

Upon request, the borrower may grant additional time for the tenant to assemble the necessary documentation.

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## SECTION 3: CORRECTING UNAUTHORIZED ASSISTANCE

### 9.9 OVERVIEW

After confirming and documenting receipt of unauthorized assistance, the next step is to end the flow of unauthorized assistance to the borrower or tenant receiving it. This section outlines the procedures employed to correct unauthorized assistance, including procedures for both audit and nonaudit cases.

### 9.10 ACCOUNT ADJUSTMENTS – AUDIT CASES

When a final determination has been made through an OIG audit that unauthorized assistance has been granted, the Field Office will be notified of necessary account adjustments by OIG and the State Office.

Only cases of unauthorized assistance identified by OIG audits are reported to the Field Office. In such cases, the Automated Multi-Family Housing Accounting System (AMAS) will be updated with the correct information, if the unauthorized assistance affects establishment of the loan interest rate or closing information.

Types of Unauthorized Assistance	
•	Unauthorized loan
•	Unauthorized subsidy benefits received through use of incorrect interest rate
•	Unauthorized interest credit or rental assistance
•	Unauthorized grant assistance

The chosen method of corrective action depends on the type of unauthorized assistance. The following text describes the actions that Loan Servicers must take to correct each type of unauthorized assistance.

#### A. Unauthorized Loan

For an active borrower with an unauthorized loan, if the problem causing the assistance to be unauthorized can be corrected, appropriate corrective action will be required. For example:

- Where a loan was in excess of the authorized amount, the Agency will require the recipient to refund the difference;
- Where the loan included funds for purchase of excess land, the Agency will require the recipient to sell the excess land and apply the proceeds to the account as an extra payment; and
- Where a restrictive-use provision was omitted from a loan document, the Agency will insert the provision.

## **B. Unauthorized Subsidy Benefits Received Through Use of Incorrect Interest Rate**

When the recipient was eligible for the loan but should have been charged a higher interest rate than that shown in the debt instrument, resulting in the receipt of unauthorized subsidy benefits, the Agency must correct the interest rate to that which was in effect when the loan was approved.

- Loan Servicers must ensure that all payments made are reversed and reapplied at the correct interest rate and future installments will be scheduled at the correct interest rate;
- The Agency will service any delinquency thus created in accordance with applicable Agency procedures;
- After reapplication of payments, the Agency will service the loan as an authorized loan; and
- Continuation of existing terms is authorized when the recipient is a public body with loans secured by bonds on which the interest rate cannot legally be changed or payments reversed or reapplied.

## **C. Unauthorized Interest Credit or Rental Assistance**

In cases involving rental assistance or interest credit, the subsidy benefits should be terminated as provided in *Form RD 3560-9*. The Agency will service unauthorized rental assistance as a delinquent account, see Chapter 10.

## **D. Unauthorized Grant Assistance**

When the recipient will repay unauthorized grant assistance over a period of time, the Agency will charge interest at the rate specified in the grant agreement for default from the date received until paid.

- The Agency will schedule repayment over a period consistent with the recipient's repayment ability but not to exceed 10 years;
- The Loan Servicer must maintain collection records, as the St. Louis Office cannot set up an account for repayment of a grant. The Loan Servicer will attempt to collect the monies due, and all collections data will be entered into AMAS as a "Miscellaneous Collection;"
- The Loan Servicer will report quarterly to the State Office on cases identified in OIG audits;



- If the Agency determines that the recipient cannot repay unauthorized grant assistance, the Agency may leave the assistance outstanding under the terms of the grant agreement; and
- In the case of committed funds not yet disbursed, the Agency will make no further disbursements without prior consent of the Administrator.

#### **E. Cases Where Recipient Has Both Authorized and Unauthorized Loans Outstanding**

When a recipient has both authorized and unauthorized loans outstanding, the Agency will schedule installments to be paid concurrently on all loans. The Agency will service each loan according to the loan servicing regulations in effect for an authorized loan of its type.

#### **F. Liquidation Pending**

When the Agency initiates liquidation, Loan Servicers enter data into AMAS and the account will be flagged accordingly. The account is overseen by the Loan Servicer.

#### **G. Liquidation Not Initiated**

Cases in which liquidation have not been initiated because the outstanding amount is less than \$1,000 or it would not be in the Agency's best interest to do so will be adjusted, and the adjustments will be entered into AMAS. In this instance only, State Office staff may make adjustments without the recipient's signature.

As requested, the State Office will report to OIG on the status of cases of unauthorized assistance identified in OIG audit reports and tracked by Loan Servicers. The amounts to be reported will be determined by the Field Office after servicing actions have been completed.

### **9.11 ACCOUNT ADJUSTMENTS – NONAUDIT CASES**

Servicing procedures are essentially the same for audit and nonaudit cases. However, when the Agency identifies receipt of unauthorized assistance by a means other than an OIG audit report, the St. Louis Office will be notified only if adjustments to an active account or reinstatement of an inactive account are needed or grant funds are repaid.

Once the appropriate adjustments are made, the Agency will treat the loan(s) as an authorized loan(s). Any payment reversed will be reapplied as of the original date of credit.

The Agency will handle nonaudit account adjustments as follows:

- When a change in interest rate retroactive to the date of loan closing is necessary, the borrower will initial changes to *Form RD 3560-52, Promissory Note*. Loan Servicers

will update AMAS with the correct information. AMAS will automatically will reverse and reapply payments accordingly.

- When an inactive borrower agrees to repay unauthorized assistance, the Loan Servicer will notify the St. Louis Office by memo, attaching a copy of *Form RD 3560-52*. The St. Louis Office will establish or reinstate the account according to the terms of *Form RD 3560-52*.
- If a loan is paid in full, the Agency will handle the remittance like any other final payment.

## SECTION 4: RECAPTURE OF UNAUTHORIZED ASSISTANCE TO BORROWERS

### 9.12 OVERVIEW

To ensure that borrowers do not benefit from unauthorized assistance at the expense of others who truly need and qualify for such assistance, the Agency seeks to recover all unauthorized assistance from borrowers. The Agency has established a set of detailed procedures that Loan Servicers must follow in each case of unauthorized assistance.

### 9.13 REQUIREMENTS FOR COLLECTING UNAUTHORIZED ASSISTANCE [7 CFR 3560.705]

The Agency will seek repayment of all unauthorized assistance received by a borrower, plus the cost of collection, to the fullest extent permitted by law. In doing so Loan Servicers should be guided by the following:

- The amount due will be the amount stated in the notice letter (*Handbook Letter 304 or Handbook Letter 305, or 305-A (3560)*);
- No interest will be charged against the debt if the borrower agrees to repay the money in a lump sum or by payment plan within 90 days from the date of debt on Form RD 3560-65, “MFH Miscellaneous Receivable Notification/Repayment Agreement.” Otherwise, a repayment plan longer than 90 days will charge a fixed interest rate of 1%.
- When the borrower cannot repay the money in a lump sum, but will repay over a period of time, the Loan Servicer may allow no more than 60 monthly payments beginning with the date of the first payment due. However, the debt will be submitted to Treasury for Cross Servicing if the borrower: (a) does not agree or respond to a repayment agreement, or (b) agrees to a lump sum repayment and the debt is not fully paid within 90 days, or (c) agrees to a repayment agreement and the remaining debt balance becomes 30 days delinquent at anytime during the agreed upon repayment period.

In determining how to recapture unauthorized assistance, the Agency will consider:

- The cost effectiveness of recapture efforts relative to the amount of unauthorized assistance to be repaid;
- The availability of records to support the Agency’s unauthorized assistance determination;
- Any applicable Federal, state, or local statute of limitations;

- Whether the unauthorized assistance resulted from the provision of inaccurate or false information knowingly or fraudulently provided by the borrower or tenant; and
- The ability of the borrower or tenant to repay.

**9.14 AGENCY RECAPTURE OF UNAUTHORIZED ASSISTANCE**

**A. Overview**

To collect unauthorized assistance, Loan Servicers must follow the following steps described in subparagraph 9.14 A.1 through A.5:

**1. Coordination with OGC**

Loan Servicers may need to work with OGC to determine the appropriate statute of limitations before making a decision to collect.

**2. Notification to Recipient**

The Agency will seek to collect unauthorized assistance from borrowers, up to the applicable statute of limitations for any particular amount of unauthorized assistance.

<b>Steps for Recapturing Unauthorized Assistance from Borrowers</b>	
•	Coordination with OGC (needed to determine appropriate statute of limitations)
•	Notification to recipient ( <i>HB Letter 304(3560)</i> )
•	Recipient response and Agency follow-up
•	Collection

Coordination with OGC (if needed to determine the appropriate statute of limitations) and the State Office via e-mail must occur before proceeding with the initial notification to the recipient when: (a) the debt extends beyond one year, and (b) the amount of unauthorized assistance for that year is greater than or equal to \$1,000. The period of review for cases meeting the criteria of (a) and (b) will extend to 3 years.

The Loan Servicer will initiate collection efforts in the notice described in the Section 3 of this chapter. Handbook Letter 304 (3560) will be used for this notice. The Loan Servicer mails the notice to the recipient by certified mail, with a copy to the State Director and, for a case identified in an OIG audit report, a copy to the OIG office that conducted the audit and the Financial Management Division of the National Office. The Loan Servicer will send the notice to all recipients who received unauthorized assistance, regardless of the amount. If the recipient responds to the initial notification within 15 days and agrees to repay, the Form RD 3560-65, is submitted to the National Financial and Accounting Operations Center (NFAOC) in St. Louis.

**3. Recipient Response and Agency Follow-Up**

If the recipient does not agree with the Agency’s determination, or if the recipient fails to respond to the initial letter within 15 days, the Loan Servicer will notify the

recipient of the following in a second certified letter, using Handbook Letter 305 or 305-A (3560):

- The amount of unauthorized assistance to be repaid and the basis for the unauthorized assistance determination;
- A statement of further actions to be taken by the Agency if repayment is not made by a certain date; and
- The recipient's appeal rights.

As with the first notice, the Loan Servicer sends copies of the second letter to the State Office and will additionally send copies to OIG and the Financial Management Division in the National Office if the unauthorized assistance was the result of any audit findings. If the borrower does not respond to the second certified letter after 30 days and no appeal was received, the Loan Servicer will continue servicing with Handbook Letters 301, 302, and 303 (3560), Servicing Letters #1, #2, and #3 as appropriate. When all attempts to obtain a repayment agreement fail or if a repayment agreement is reached, the Form RD 3560-65, is completed and submitted to NFAOC in St. Louis.

#### ***4. Collection***

If the recipient does not prevail in an appeal, or when an appeal is not requested during the time allowed, the Loan Servicer will proceed with either liquidation or legal action to enforce collection. The Agency allows for repayment of all unauthorized assistance either in a lump sum or from a monthly repayment schedule without the charging of interest if the recipient pays the debt in full within 90 days from the date of debt on Form RD 3560-65. Interest is charged on repayment agreements where the final due date is greater than 90 days. Otherwise, the debt will be submitted by NFAOC to Treasury Cross Servicing if the debtor has been afforded due process notifications resulting in no repayment agreement or a debt with a repayment agreement and a full payment is missed or is delinquent more than 30 days from the due date.

#### ***5. Restriction on Loan Servicer's Actions***

When the Loan Servicer is the same person who approved the unauthorized assistance, the State Office must review the case before further actions are taken by the Loan Servicer.

### **B. Procedures for Collection of Unauthorized Assistance**

Following the final Agency determination of unauthorized assistance, Loan Servicers must take the following steps:

- Notify the NFAOC, Multi-Family Housing Servicing Branch (MFHSB) of the debt to be established by email to [RD.NFAOC.MFHSB@stl.usda.gov](mailto:RD.NFAOC.MFHSB@stl.usda.gov) or fax to 314-457-4282 using Form RD 3560-65. MFHSB may also receive a signed memo for any correction adjustments to the debt (initialed by Debtor and Agency). Payments are to

be mailed to Unauthorized Assistance lockbox address: Rural Development, P.O. Box 970005, St. Louis, MO 63197-0005. In all communications, precaution must be taken to prevent the distribution of any Personally Identifiable Information (PII).

- Restructure accounts so that all money owed is collected and no borrowers are receiving assistance to which they are not entitled. This is normally accomplished on a case-by-case basis, with appropriate involvement of the management agent and tenant in cases where the tenant receives unauthorized assistance. Otherwise, it is accomplished on a case-by-case basis for repayment by the borrower in 3 months or less. Upon demand, borrowers must repay any unauthorized rental assistance and/or return on investment; sometimes this may be achieved through a workout agreement with the Agency. If 3 months is not a feasible timeframe for complete repayment, the State Director can make an exception where justified.
- After submitting the agreement, Form RD 3560-65 to NFAOC, the Loan Servicers may view the Account in CLSS and MFIS.

The specific procedures to be followed in each case will depend on the reason for the unauthorized assistance (i.e., borrower error or Agency error). The procedures associated with each cause of unauthorized assistance are discussed below.

**1. Borrower Error**

- Borrower actions that require borrower repayment of unauthorized assistance received by tenants include, but are not limited to:
  - a) Incorrect determination of tenant income or household status by the borrower, resulting in rental assistance or interest credit that is not allowable under the provisions of subparts D, E, or F of 7 CFR part 3560, as applicable; or
  - b) Assignment of rental assistance to a household that is ineligible under the requirements of subpart F of 7 CFR part 3560. If the borrower assigned rental assistance incorrectly even though the tenant correctly reported income and household size, the borrower will first notify the Loan Servicer. If the Loan Servicer verifies that the error was made based on information that was available at the time the unit was assigned, the borrower or management agent will give the tenant a 30-day written notice that the unit was assigned in error and that the rental assistance benefit will be canceled effective on the next monthly rental payment due after the end of the 30-day notice period. In such cases, Loan Servicers must insure that borrowers grant tenants the chance to cancel their lease without penalty at the time the rental assistance is canceled or appeal the decision. The written notice will provide that: the rental assistance will be assigned to the next eligible household based on *Form RD 3560-29*, from which the original priority was established when the unit was erroneously assigned. The rental assistance will not be retroactive unless the reassignment was based on an appeal

by the tenant. Retroactive rental assistance may not exceed the project's remaining rental assistance obligation balance.

- Borrowers should not charge tenants amounts due to the Agency as a result of unauthorized assistance to tenants through borrower error. (See 7 CFR section 3560.708(d)).
- Restitution for unauthorized rental assistance that is the borrower's fault will be handled as a refund.

Exhibit 9-1 lists the specific actions that Loan Servicers must take to attempt to recapture unauthorized assistance to borrowers.

**Exhibit 9-1**

**Loan Servicer Actions to Recapture Unauthorized Assistance to Borrowers**

Specific Agency actions to be taken in order to recapture unauthorized assistance in cases of borrower error include the following:

- Notify the borrower of the Agency’s finding in Handbook Letter 304 (3560), Preliminary Determination Notice. Include in the letter a specific dollar amount and timeframe for response on or before 15 days from receipt of the letter. Schedule a meeting time. This letter is the initial notification to the recipient and considered the first demand letter.
- If the borrower responds to the first demand letter within 15 days and agrees to repay the unauthorized amount, complete Form RD 3560-65, with borrower signature as debtor, Agency signature, and mail the payment to: Rural Development, P.O. Box 970005, St. Louis, MO 63197-0005, or fax it to MFHSB at 314-457-4282. NFAOC will send out a billing notice. A lump sum or monthly payment may be made to repay the debt within 90 days of the date of the first demand letter without interest. Failure of the recipient to fully pay the debt by 90 days will result in the debt being submitted to Treasury for Cross-Servicing.
- If the borrower does not respond within 15 days to the first demand letter or disagrees with the findings, send Handbook Letter 305 or 305-A (3560), Final Determination/Demand Letter. This second letter should include a final demand and a description of the collection and enforcement action(s) the Agency plans to take if there is no response. Appeal Rights will be provided.
- If the borrower does not respond or appeal within 30 days from the date of the Final Determination/Demand Letter, continue servicing with Handbook Letters 301, 302, & 303 (3560), Servicing Letter #1, #2, & #3 as appropriate. Each successive letter requests a response time from the recipient within 15 days. Borrowers have 30 days from the date of the Final Determination/Demand letter to appeal the Agency’s decision.
- If the borrower does not respond or appeal after 90 days when all demand letters have been sent, complete Form RD 3560-65 without signature from the recipient, include Agency signature and mail or fax to the MFHSB. The debt will be submitted to Treasury for Cross-Servicing, as well as referred to OGC for collection as appropriate.
- If the borrower agrees to a repayment agreement as a result of the Final Determination/Demand letter or any servicing letter, complete and submit Form RD 3560-65 with borrower signature as debtor, and Agency signature to the NFAOC/MFHSB. If repayment is more than 90 days, the debt will accrue interest, calculated at 1%, from the date of debt established on Form RD 3560-65. No repayment period may have a final due date longer than 60 months from the date of the first due date.
- Any repayment agreement with the borrower will have the date of first payment due on the 15<sup>th</sup> of the month and at least 21 days from the fax date of Form RD 3560-65. The repayment period may be no longer than 60 months from the date of the first payment due and interest will be charged on repayment periods more than 90 days. Equal installments rounded up to the nearest dollar will be used to repay by the final due date. The NFAOC/DCIB will mail a monthly billing invoice directly to the borrower for all repayment agreements. NFAOC/DCIB will begin Treasury Referral, including mailing the 60-day due process letter to the debtor, on all unpaid debt balances that are delinquent more than 30 days from the due date. If the debt has been referred to Treasury, borrowers should send the payments to Treasury. Instructions will be provided on the billing invoice for payment to be mailed by the borrower to the CSC/MFH Lockbox. Any payment received by the servicing office, will be mailed to the Unauthorized Assistance lockbox: Rural Development, P.O. Box 970005, St. Louis, MO 63197-0005, along with the completed MFH Payment Transmittal Cover Sheet, Form RD 1944-63.
- Unauthorized assistance should not be repaid from project funds due to borrower fraud, but only if the project received a monetary benefit from the unauthorized assistance. See 7 CFR section 3560.705(g).



**2. Agency Error**

There are several types of Agency error that may result in unauthorized assistance.

The most common include:

- Use of incorrect interest rate;
- Assignment of unauthorized rental assistance;
- Improper issuance of interest credit;
- Non-application of recoverable cost changes;
- Approving a loan for ineligible purposes; and
- Other errors (e.g., failure to apply use restrictions).

Exhibit 9-2 describes the actions that Loan Servicers must take to attempt to recapture unauthorized assistance in the event of Agency error.

**Exhibit 9-2**

**Actions to Recapture Unauthorized Assistance  
due to Agency Error**

Specific Agency actions to be taken in order to correct cases of Agency error include the following:

- Identify the mistake and the amount of assistance involved;
- Provide notice to the borrower of the Agency’s intent to correct its mistake and collect the unauthorized amount. This notice will include a description of where corrections to documents are required, if applicable;
- Contact OGC for advice if needed;
- Request repayment based on OGC advice regarding the feasibility of collection and any applicable collection threshold. The State Director retains the authority to decide not to pursue any unauthorized amounts below the applicable collection threshold. If the unauthorized amount is above the applicable collection threshold, no OGC review is required;
- Take all appropriate actions to correct the original error that led to the unauthorized assistance, and negotiate terms of repayment (if applicable) with the borrower; and
- If there is no response from the borrower, follow the procedures outlined in Exhibit 9-1.

### **9.15 REPAYMENT METHODS**

Repayment of unauthorized assistance may be accomplished by voluntary repayment from the borrower, full prepayment governed by the prepayment regulations at 7 C.F.R. part 3560, Subpart N, or methods allowed by the Debt Collection Improvement Act of 1996 (DCIA). The best approach will depend largely on case-specific circumstances.

### **9.16 FULL PREPAYMENT**

If full prepayment is determined to be the optimal servicing solution, the Agency will accept the prepayment in accordance with applicable requirements under 7 CFR part 3560, subpart N. Prepayment would be an acceptable solution if there is an adequate supply of decent, safe, and sanitary rental housing affordable to program eligible tenants in the area, and if there would be no adverse impact to low- or moderate-income housing or minority segments of the community. Appropriate restrictive-use provisions, if applicable, must remain in the deeds of release following prepayment.

## **SECTION 5: RECAPTURE OF UNAUTHORIZED ASSISTANCE TO TENANTS**

### **9.17 OVERVIEW**

Section 4 of this chapter addressed the requirements and procedures for recapturing unauthorized assistance from borrowers. The Agency also established requirements that borrowers identify unauthorized assistance to tenant households. This section addresses those requirements and procedures.

### **9.18 REQUIREMENTS FOR COLLECTION OF UNAUTHORIZED ASSISTANCE TO TENANTS [7 CFR 3560.708]**

Any assistance resulting from misrepresentation of tenant income or status that varies from the allowable amounts set forth under the occupancy requirements is unauthorized and must be repaid. Tenant's failure to pay monthly rent according to their lease is not a part of unauthorized assistance and should be properly serviced by the management company. The borrower will inform the Agency of any identified unauthorized assistance and should assist the Agency in establishing a repayment agreement with the tenant. Borrowers and Loan Servicers will be guided by the following:

- The amount due will be the amount stated in the notice letter (Handbook Letter 304 or Handbook Letter 305 or 305-A (3560));
- No interest will be charged against the debt if the tenant agrees to repay the money in a lump sum or by payment plan within 90 days from the date of debt on Form RD 3560-65, "MFH Miscellaneous Receivable Notification/Repayment Agreement". Otherwise, a repayment plan longer than 90 days will charge a fixed interest rate of 1%.
- When the tenant cannot repay the money in a lump sum, but will repay over a period of time, the Loan Servicer may allow no more than 60 monthly payments beginning with the date of the first payment due. However, the debt will be submitted to Treasury for Cross Servicing, by NFAOC if the tenant: (a) does not agree or respond to a repayment agreement, or (b) agrees to a lump sum repayment and the debt is not fully paid within 90 days, or (c) agrees to a repayment agreement and is delinquent more than 30 days from the due date.
- If an agreement is made between the Tenant and Agency and the Tenant later requests a change to the agreement, the Loan Servicer will review the request and if approved, revise the original agreement, initialed by debtor and Agency, and fax to NFAOC.
- When a tenant moves out of a property, the borrower will submit copies of all documents demonstrating attempts to establish a repayment agreement at the Agency's request. At that point, the Agency will assume all collection actions in accordance with the DCIA, and 7 CFR section 3560.705(e).

- With all debts identified, the borrower will submit copies of all documentation supporting the debt amount to the Agency for their files. (e.g.: documentation of phone calls, correspondence, signed tenant certification and lease, how unauthorized assistance was discovered and calculated.)

## **9.19 PROCEDURES FOR COLLECTION OF UNAUTHORIZED ASSISTANCE TO TENANTS**

When unauthorized assistance was determined as received by the tenant, and the determination was made by:

### **A. The borrower**

The borrower will notify the tenant in writing the unauthorized assistance was received by the tenant. Per 7 CFR Section 3560.704(b), the borrower will complete and send Handbook Letter 304-A, Borrower Preliminary Determination Notice to the tenant, and simultaneously send a copy of this letter to the Agency.

When the tenant's unauthorized assistance is determined to have exceeded \$100 for at least one month, the borrower must review at least the previous three tenant certifications for possible unauthorized assistance, when applicable.

If the tenant agrees to repay the unauthorized assistance, the borrower will inform the Agency of the unauthorized assistance and of the agreement made by the tenant to repay with a signed Form RD 3560-65, MFH Miscellaneous Receivable Notification/Repayment Agreement. If lump sum payment is not feasible, a repayment schedule may be allowed, which will require Agency approval prior to implementation. The debt and repayment schedule will be reported, and will not exceed 60 months from the date of the first payment due which will be the 15th of the month and at least 21 days from the fax date of Form RD 3560-65. Any repayment schedule that may exceed 60 months will require approval by the MFH National Office. The borrower and tenant must complete a new tenant recertification for as of the first of the month after the unauthorized assistance was discovered. No modifications to tenant certifications will be made in Management Interactive Network Connection (MINC).

When the tenant disagrees, fails to respond to notice, or fails to agree to a repayment schedule, the borrower will send Handbook Letter 305-A, Borrower Sent Final Determination/Demand Letter, and should issue a notice of lease violation to the tenant (according to lease requirements in 7 CFR Section 156). The notice informs the tenant of 1) the amount of unauthorized assistance and the basis for the unauthorized assistance determination; 2) the actions to be taken if repayment is not made by a specific date, and tenant grievance procedures pursuant to 7 CFR section 3560.160. If no agreement is made and the debt becomes delinquent, Form RD 3560-65 must be completed, without tenant signature, and sent to the Agency for approval/signature and transmission to NFAOC/MFHSB for transfer to Treasury debt cross-servicing.

**B. The Agency**

If the Agency (Loan Servicer) determines the unauthorized assistance, they will notify Borrower requesting response to either confirm or dispute Agency finding. If the borrower agrees, the Agency will send the tenant Handbook Letter 304, Preliminary Determination Notice.

If the tenant agrees to repay the unauthorized assistance, Form RD 3560-65 must be completed, with tenant signature, signed by the Agency, and emailed or faxed to the NFAOC/MFHSB.

If the tenant does not agree to repay, or no agreement is made, Form RD 3560-65 must be completed, without tenant signature, signed by the Agency, and emailed or faxed to the NFAOC/MFHSB, for submission to Treasury for debt collection, as allowed by DCIA. The servicing office will take actions to pursue the debt from the tenant when the tenant moves out of the unit, using information provided by the borrower.

Immediately after submitting the agreement, Form RD 3560-65, NFAOC/MFHSB will create a Tenant Tracked Account in CLSS. As payments are made, NFAOC/MFHSB will update the tracked account. If the account is turned over to Treasury for Cross Servicing, CSC will update the tracked account to indicate referral.

Any adjustments to an incorrectly calculated debt or debt repayment by the Agency (with any applicable approval from MFH National Office) will be made by amending Form RD 3560-65, adding "CORRECTED" across the top of the form, and sending to NFAOC/MFHSB for notification.

Exhibit 9-3 summarizes the steps that must be taken by Loan Servicers and borrowers to recapture unauthorized assistance from tenants

### Exhibit 9-3

#### Actions to Recapture Unauthorized Assistance from Tenants

The following steps should be taken by the borrower to correct cases of unauthorized assistance due to tenant error:

- If the Agency/borrower determines that a tenant misrepresented income or the number of occupants in the unit and has received unauthorized assistance, the borrower will determine the reason for the unauthorized assistance and issue a notice of intent to recapture unauthorized assistance (Handbook Letter 304, Preliminary Notice) which provides an opportunity for repayment by the tenant, with a copy to the Agency. If the tenant agrees to the income calculation, a tenant recertification will be completed as of the first of the month after the unauthorized assistance was discovered. No modifications to tenant certifications will be made in MINC.
- If either the borrower or the tenant disputes the Agency's findings, they may provide evidence for consideration by the Agency. An OGC opinion and/or concurrence for pursuit or dismissal of the unauthorized assistance may be submitted to support the decision for any subsequent audit.
- If the borrower and the tenant agree to the unauthorized assistance as a result of any notice or demand letter, the borrower and Agency will negotiate the repayment terms with the tenant, complete Form RD 3560-65 with tenant signature as debtor and email to [RD.NFAOC.MFHSB@stl.usda.gov](mailto:RD.NFAOC.MFHSB@stl.usda.gov), or fax it to NFAOC/MFHSB at 314-457-4282. The original will be retained by the servicing office and a copy given to the tenant.
- Any repayment agreement with the tenant will have the date of first payment due on the 15<sup>th</sup> of the month and at least 21 days from the fax date of Form RD 3560-65. The repayment period may be no longer than 60 months from the date of the first payment due and interest, calculated at 1%, will be charged on repayment periods more than 90 days. Equal installments rounded up to the nearest dollar will be used to repay by the final due date. The NFAOC/DCIB will mail a monthly billing invoice directly to the tenant for all repayment agreements. NFAOC/DCIB will begin Treasury Referral, including mailing the 60-day due process letter to the tenant, on all unpaid debt balances that are delinquent more than 30 days from the due date.
- Instructions will be provided on the billing invoice for payment to be mailed by the tenant to the CSC/MFH Lockbox. If any payment is received by the servicing office, a MFH Payment Transmittal Cover Sheet, Form RD 1944-63, will be completed and mailed with payment to the Unauthorized Assistance lockbox: Rural Development, P.O. Box 970005, St. Louis, MO 63197-0005.
- If the borrower agrees to the unauthorized assistance and the tenant fails to respond to the notice or fails to agree to a repayment schedule, the borrower will send the tenant Handbook Letter 305, or 305-A, Final Determination/Demand letter. Appeal rights will be provided pursuant to 7 CFR 3560.160. If there is no response or appeal from the tenant after 30 days from the date of the Final Determination/Demand Letter, the borrower will again initiate eviction proceedings and complete Form RD 3560-65 without tenant signature as debtor, without interest (indicated by a "0" in the interest field) or installment amount, include Agency signature, and email to [RD.NFAOC.MFHSB@stl.usda.gov](mailto:RD.NFAOC.MFHSB@stl.usda.gov), or fax it to NFAOC/MFHSB at 314-457-4282. The original will be retained at the servicing office. The NFAOC/DCIB will follow procedures for submission of the debt to Treasury Cross Servicing.
- If tenant has moved out of the unit, the borrower must turn over copies of relevant tenant records upon request (e.g., signed tenant certification and lease, how much unauthorized assistance was discovered, calculation of unauthorized assistance, eviction notice, and tenant move-out form) to the Agency. The servicing office will, if necessary, send the Final Determination/Demand Letter to the tenant, process any appeal, and complete Form RD 3560-65 for faxing to the NFAOC/MFHSB. The NFAOC will refer the debt to Treasury for collection as allowed by DCIA.
- For all debts identified, the borrower will submit documentation supporting the debt amount to the Agency (e.g. documentation of phone calls, correspondence, signed tenant certification and lease, how unauthorized assistance was discovered and calculated.)

## **SECTION 6: REFERRAL OF DEBT TO THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF TREASURY (TREASURY)**

### **9.20 GENERAL TREASURY REFERRAL REQUIREMENTS**

Treasury referral is a process by which delinquent debts can be collected from borrowers, grantees, or tenants through means other than a direct payment. Agencies are required by law to transfer debts that are 180 days delinquent, nontax, legally enforceable to Treasury for collection.

Exhibit 9-4 lists the general procedures that Loan Servicers must follow when implementing Treasury Referral.

### **9.21 GENERAL TREASURY REFERRAL PROCESS**

The Agency does not perform Administrative Offsets, Salary Offsets, or IRS Offsets. These tools are used by the U.S. Treasury once a debt has been determined eligible and subsequently referred to Treasury. In addition to the various types of offsets, the U.S. Treasury may also use wage garnishment and private collection agencies, to attempt collection of a debt. A brief process is as follows:

- The Debt Collection Improvement Act of 1996 (DCIA) provides additional collection remedies to Treasury for collecting delinquent debts Government wide.
- Prior to submitting the debt to Treasury, NFAOC/DCIB issues the debtor a 60-Day Due Process Letter. This letter explains the debt and rights of the debtor as required by law. DCIA requires debts to be referred for Cross Servicing at 180 days delinquent. Debts that are referred to the Treasury Offset Program are referred at 120 days delinquent. See 7 CFR section 3.30. If the debtor begins making full payments as agreed upon by the repayment plan as a result of the 60-day notice, the debt will not be referred.
- Once the debt is referred for Cross Servicing, Treasury begins collecting the debt. Cross-Servicing is the process whereby federal agencies refer delinquent debts to Treasury for collection. Treasury will use various tools in an attempt to collect these debts. Some of these tools are such things as offsetting any government payments (tax refunds, federal salary payroll, all vendor payments, etc.), wage garnishment and the use of private collection agencies, to attempt collection of a debt.
- NFAOC/DCIB is responsible for maintaining communications with Treasury on all aspects of the debts referred, including but not limited to full collection of the debt.
- Once a debt goes to Treasury, it can only be recalled if it was referred in error or under other extenuating circumstances. If the debtor starts to make payments again, if paid to Treasury, part of the collection goes back to Treasury. Payments made to the Agency will be processed and notification of the payment will be sent to Treasury. Resuming payments requires that a revised form RD 3560-65 be sent to NFAOC.

**Exhibit 9-4**  
**General Procedures for Implementing Treasury referral**

- **Notify debtors of intent to use Treasury referral.** Notify debtors of the Agency's intent to use Treasury referral. If the debtor requests a meeting to discuss the matter, schedule the meeting and advise the debtor of the date, time, and place. This does not replace the 60-day due process letter sent by NFAOC.
- **Inform debtor of their rights.** Inform debtor that they have 15 days after receipt of notification to inspect/copy records, and 30 days to either make a written submission, request a meeting, or appeal. Inform debtors of when and where records may be inspected and/or copied.
- **Respect debtors' rights.** Ensure that debtors' rights are respected (e.g., the right to inspect and copy records, the right to avoid Treasury referral by paying debts in full within 30 days, the right to present reasons why Treasury referral should not be used, the right to request meetings with the decision-making official, and the right to appeal the decision).
- **Communicate effectively with debtors.** Make decisions promptly, within 15 days, after a meeting with the debtor and communicate them in writing to the debtor. If a request from a debtor not to use Treasury referral is denied, the letter communicating that decision should advise the debtor of their rights to appeal to the National Appeals Division.
- **Follow appropriate hearing procedures.** Inform debtors that they may request a hearing if they dispute any Agency finding. Hearings can include consideration of any issues concerning the debt that the debtor wishes to raise. Respond promptly to all written or oral requests or presentations made by debtors;
- **Complete Form RD 3560-65.** If it is determined that the debt is valid, complete Form RD 3560-65, following the guidelines defined in the FMI.
  - **Notify NFAOC of course of actions.** Provide the completed Form RD 3560-65 to NFAOC who will establish the debt as a receivable. The information on the Form RD 3560-65 will be the determining factor when and whether or not to begin Treasury Referral, including mailing the 60-Day Due Process Letter to the debtor(s). The NFAOC group e-mailbox for MFH is rd.nfaoc.mfhsb@usda.gov.
- If the debtor begins full payments as agreed upon by the repayment plan after the 60-day due process letter, then the debt will not be referred. However, if the debtor becomes delinquent again, a second 60-day notice will not be provided and the debt will go directly to Treasury.
- **Credit collections to debtor's account.** NFAOC will receive and process transactions to the debtor's receivable record that are received from Treasury or through repayment agreements with the Agency.
- Request Debt Recall from Treasury. Once it is referred, debt may only be called once and only under extenuating circumstances. If the debtor requests to begin making payments and the Agency decides that the debt should be recalled from Treasury, a new agreement, Form RD 3560-65 must be signed and submitted to NFAOC with a request to recall from Treasury. Debts will not be recalled more than once unless extenuating circumstances exist.



## **SECTION 7: CONTINUATION OF LOAN ACCOUNTS**

### **9.22 OVERVIEW**

The Agency realizes that it would be counterproductive to liquidate the account of each borrower that receives unauthorized assistance. Thus, a much more common scenario is to continue the loan account with a stipulation that some or all of the unauthorized assistance will be collected, either immediately or over time. This way, the Agency can continue to meet the needs of low-income tenants while still responsibly protecting the taxpayers' interest in the RHS portfolio.

### **9.23 REQUIREMENTS FOR CONTINUATION OF LOAN ACCOUNTS** *[7 CFR 3560.707]*

If a recipient of unauthorized assistance is willing to pay the amount in question but cannot repay within a reasonable period of time, the Agency may continue to service the account if the recipient has the legal and financial capabilities to continue.

When the borrower is responsible for the circumstances causing the assistance to be unauthorized, the borrower must take appropriate action to correct the problem. When unauthorized assistance is due to Agency actions, the Agency will correct the problem. When circumstances resulting in a determination of unauthorized assistance cannot be corrected, the Agency may, at its discretion, decide that continuation on existing terms is appropriate.

### **9.24 AGENCY DECISION TO CONTINUE SERVICING ACCOUNT**

If a recipient is willing to pay the amount in question but cannot repay within a reasonable period of time, the Agency can continue to service the account. The Agency can take appropriate servicing actions to continue the account if:

- The recipient did not provide false information;
- Requiring prompt repayment of the unauthorized assistance would be highly inequitable; and
- Failure to collect the unauthorized assistance in full will not adversely affect the Agency's financial interest.

### **9.25 SERVICING OPTIONS IN LIEU OF LIQUIDATION OR LEGAL ACTION TO COLLECT**

When the conditions for continuation of the account are met, the Loan Servicer will service an unauthorized loan or grant, provided the recipient has the legal and financial capabilities to continue. Agency actions will depend on whether the case involves an active or inactive borrower or grantee and the type of unauthorized assistance received.

## **A. Agency Actions**

Generally, borrower accounts need to be restructured so that the Agency collects all money due it and so that no borrower is receiving assistance to which they are not entitled. The Loan Servicer accomplishes this result through the account adjustments described below. In most cases requiring such corrective actions, the Loan Servicer reports to the State Director, who often consults with OGC on further actions.

## **B. Notice of Determination When Agreement is Not Reached**

If the recipient does not agree with the Agency determination of unauthorized assistance or does not respond to the initial letter within 30 days, the Loan Servicer must send a second certified letter (to the same recipients) specifying the final amount determined by the Agency to be unauthorized, further actions to be taken by the Agency, and the recipient's appeal rights.

## **C. Reporting to OIG**

At prescribed intervals, the St. Louis Office will report to OIG on the status of cases involving unauthorized assistance which were identified by OIG in audit reports. The St. Louis Office will determine the amounts to be reported to OIG after account servicing actions have been completed. For reporting purposes, the procedures outlined below apply.

### ***1. Unauthorized Loan***

When a borrower repays an unauthorized loan account in full (if allowed under the prepayment regulations found at 7 CFR 3560, Subpart N.) Loan Servicers should include that payment in the next scheduled report only. When the Agency approves continuation with the loan on existing terms, Loan Servicers will report the case as resolved on the next scheduled report. No further reporting is required.

### ***2. Unauthorized Subsidy***

For unauthorized subsidy cases, after the borrower has repaid the unauthorized amount or payments have been reversed and reapplied at the correct interest rate, Loan Servicers should include the unauthorized subsidy as resolved in the next scheduled report. No further reporting is required.

### ***3. Liquidation Pending***

When the Agency establishes an account with liquidation action pending, Loan Servicers will include the status in each scheduled report until the liquidation is completed or the account is otherwise paid in full.

**4. *Liquidation Not Initiated***

When liquidation is not initiated, Loan Servicers should report so in the next scheduled report, along with collections (if any). No further reporting is required.

**5. *Unauthorized Grant***

When unauthorized grant assistance is scheduled to be repaid, the collections and status reported by the State Office to the St. Louis Office by memorandum are included in the OIG report until the account is paid in full.

**6. *Inactive Borrower***

When an inactive borrower has agreed to repay unauthorized assistance, Loan Servicers will report the account initially, and include collections and status in each scheduled report until the account is paid in full.

**D. Quarterly Reporting to the State Office**

The Loan Servicer will report to the State Office by the first day of March, June, September, and December of each year the repayment of unauthorized rental assistance by account name, case number, account code, audit report number, finding number, date of claim, amount of claim, amount collected during period, and balance owed at the end of the reporting period. The State Office will forward a consolidated report to the St. Louis Office no later than the fifteenth day of March, June, September, and December of each year for inclusion in the OIG report.

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## **SECTION 8: ENFORCEMENT**

### **9.26 OVERVIEW**

If all of the Agency actions described in this chapter fail to result in an acceptable resolution to the unauthorized assistance or borrower violations, enforcement actions may be considered. Most enforcement actions will require close coordination with OGC, which will develop the Agency's enforcement approach based on information supplied by Loan Servicers. It is the Agency's goal to resolve all cases, when possible, before they reach this stage.

### **9.27 AGENCY ACTIONS FOR ENFORCEMENT AGAINST RECIPIENTS OF UNAUTHORIZED ASSISTANCE AND FOR IMPOSING CIVIL MONETARY PENALTIES AGAINST BORROWER ENTITIES AND RELATED PARTIES**

If a recipient of unauthorized assistance is unwilling or unable to arrange for repayment, or continuation is not feasible, or after working with a borrower or any individual or entity, including its officers, general partners, limited partners, or employees, who knowingly and materially violate, or participate in committing programmatic violations, the Agency may take one of the following actions, as appropriate.

#### **A. Liquidation (7 CFR 3560.456)**

In the case of an active borrower with a secured loan, the Loan Servicer will attempt to have the recipient liquidate voluntarily subject to compliance with prepayment requirements. If the recipient agrees, the Loan servicer will document the agreement with an entry in the running record of the case file.

Where real property is involved, the Loan Servicer will prepare a letter to be signed by the recipient agreeing to voluntary liquidation. If the recipient does not agree to voluntary liquidation, or agrees but is unable to accomplish it within a reasonable period of time (usually not more than 90 days), the Agency will initiate forced liquidation action, unless the amount of unauthorized assistance outstanding totals less than \$1,000 or it can be clearly documented that it would not be in the best financial interest of the Government to force liquidation. If a borrower meets either of the two criteria to forego forced liquidation, the Agency will make all necessary account adjustments without the recipient's signature and notify the recipient by letter of the actions taken.

#### **B. Legal Action to Enforce Collection**

In the case of a grantee, inactive borrower, or active borrower with an unsecured loan (e.g., collection-only or unsatisfied balance after liquidation), the Loan Servicer will document the facts in the case file and submit it to the State Director, who will request the advice of OGC on pursuing legal action to effect collection. The State Director will tell OGC what assets, if any, are available from which to collect. The State Director will forward the case file, recommendation of the State Director, and OGC comments to the National Office for review and authorization to implement recommended servicing actions.

## **C. Double Damages (7 CFR 3560.460)**

### **1. Action to Recover Assets or Income**

The Agency may request to the Attorney General to bring an action in a U.S. District Court to recover any assets or income used by any person in violation of the provisions of a loan made by the Agency under this section or in violation of any applicable statute or regulation.

For the purposes of this section, use of assets or income in violation of the applicable loan, statute, or regulation includes any use for which the documentation in the books and accounts does not establish that the use was made for a reasonable operating expense or necessary repair of the project or for which the documentation has not been maintained in accordance with the requirements of the Agency and in reasonable condition for proper audit.

For the purposes of this section, the term “person” means:

- Any individual or entity that borrows funds in accordance with programs authorized by this section;
- Any individual or entity holding 25 percent or more interest in any entity that the Agency funds in accordance with programs authorized by section 3560.1; and
- Any officer, director, or partner of an entity that borrows funds in accordance with programs authorized section 3560.1.

### **2. Amount Recoverable**

In any judgment favorable to the United States entered under this subsection, the Attorney General may recover double the value of the assets and income of the project that the court determines to have been used in violation of the provisions of a loan made by the Agency under this section or any applicable statute or regulation, plus all costs related to the actions, including reasonable attorney and auditing fees.

Notwithstanding any other provisions of law, the Agency may use amounts recovered under this section for activities authorized under section 3560.1, and such funds must remain available for such use until expended.

### **3. Time Limitation**

Notwithstanding any other provisions of law, an action under section 3560.460 may be commenced at any time during the six-year period beginning on the date that the Agency discovered or should have discovered the violation of the provisions of this section or any related statutes or regulations.

#### ***4. Continued Availability of Other Remedies***

The remedy provided in section 3560.460 is in addition to—not in substitution of—any other remedies available to the Agency or the United States Government.

#### **D. Equity Skimming (7 CFR 3560.461(a))**

##### ***1. Criminal penalty***

Whoever, as an owner, agent, employee, or manager, or is otherwise in custody, control, or possession of property that is security for a loan made under Title V of the Housing Act of 1949, as amended (Housing Act), willfully uses, or authorizes the use, of any part of the rents, assets, proceeds, income, or other funds derived from such property, for any purpose other than to meet actual, reasonable, and necessary expenses of the property, or for any other purpose not authorized by this title or the regulations adopted pursuant to this title, must be fined under title 18, United States Code (USC), or imprisoned not more than five years, or both.

##### ***2. Civil sanctions***

An entity or individual who as an owner, operator, employee, or manager, or who acts as an agency for a property that is security for a loan made under this title where any part of the rents, assets, proceeds, income, or other funds derived from such property are used for any purpose other than to meet actual, reasonable, and necessary expenses of the property, or for any other purpose not authorized by the Housing Act and the regulations adopted pursuant to the Housing Act, must be subject to a fine of not more than \$25,000 per violation. The sanctions provided in this paragraph may be imposed in addition to any other civil sanctions or civil monetary penalties authorized by law.

#### **E. Civil Monetary Penalties (7 CFR 3560.461(b))**

##### ***1. Overview***

Civil Monetary Penalties is authorized under section 543(b) of the Housing Act of 1949, as amended (42 U.S.C. 1490s(b)), and provides a remedy for non-monetary compliance violations without imposing more severe actions such as acceleration, foreclosure and liquidation that may not be in the best interest of the Federal Government. It also allows the Agency to elicit compliance by the borrower when all other efforts for reestablishing program compliance have been exhausted. In order to avoid pursuing civil monetary penalties, Agency staff would prefer to work alongside borrowers to resolve outstanding violations of the Housing Act, the regulation issued by the Agency pursuant to the Housing Act, or agreements made in accordance to the Housing Act where there is an imminent or real threat of loss of financial integrity to the property or to the value of the Agency's security. However, the decision to impose penalties should only be made after the Agency has made several unsuccessful attempts

to work with a borrower, such as entering into a workout agreement, new property management, or utilizing other available servicing options outlined in Chapter 10.13 Selecting Servicing Options. This section provides guidance in support of Chapter 10.15 Enforcement Actions.

After following proper loan servicing procedures outlined in Chapter 10 and an opportunity for a hearing, the Department’s Office of Administrative Law Judges may impose a civil monetary penalty in accordance with section 3560.461(b) against any individual or entity, including its owners, officers, general partners, limited partners, or employees, who knowingly and materially violate, or participate in the violation of the provisions of the Housing Act, the regulation issued by the Agency pursuant to the Housing Act, or agreements made in accordance to the Housing Act by:

- Submitting information to the Agency that is false;
- Providing the Agency with false certifications;
- Failing to submit information requested by the Agency in a timely manner;
- Failing to maintain the property subject to loans made under the Housing Act in good repair and condition, as determined by the Agency;
- Failing to provide management for a project that received a loan made under the Housing Act that is acceptable to the Agency. Acceptable management can include providing sound fiscal management, maintaining the required project accounts, maintaining the required occupancy, and handling rent collection, in accordance with Agency regulation 7 CFR 3560, Subpart C - Borrower Management and Operations Responsibilities.
- Failing to comply with the provisions of 7 CFR 3560.2 Civil Rights and applicable statutes and regulations therein.

**2. Amount**

Civil penalties shall be assessed and adjusted in accordance with 7 CFR part 3, subpart I, Adjusted Civil Monetary Penalties (7 CFR 3.91(b)(8)) or its successor regulation, and 543 (b)(3)(A) of the Housing Act, which states that a civil penalty imposed under this subsection shall not exceed the greater of twice the damages the Agency, the lender, or the project that is secured for the loan under this section suffered or would have suffered under the violation. The current maximum penalty per violation is \$70,881.00.

In determining the amount of a civil monetary penalty under section 3560.461, the Agency must take into consideration:

- The gravity of the offense;



- Any history of prior offenses by the violator (including offenses occurring prior to the enactment of this section);
- Any injury to tenants;
- Any injury to the public;
- Any benefits received by the violator as a result of the violation;
- Deterrence of future violations; and
- Such other factors as the Agency may establish by regulation.

To aid Loan Servicers in evaluating the decision to pursue CMP, review Attachment 9-A, “Guide for Civil Monetary Penalty Recommendation and Assessment.”

### ***3. Agency Actions and Responsibilities***

- a. The Loan Servicer will verify that the steps outlined in Chapter 10.9 “Key Steps in Addressing Compliance Violations and Defaults,” and Chapter 10.10 “Notification to Borrower of Servicing Problems” have been completed before conducting the necessary investigation and referral.
- b. Due to potentially serious consequences for a borrower resulting from a civil monetary penalty action, and the possibility of a challenge to the Agency action, it is important that all recommendations for these actions be fully supported with current documentation. If the recommendation is more than three years old after the alleged wrongdoing, explanatory documentation must be provided indicating the reason(s) for the delay. If the State Director and the Office of General Counsel have access to all relevant information supporting the recommendation, the Agency will be more likely to withstand challenges to impose civil monetary penalty at the hearing.
- c. The materials submitted to the State Director and the Office of General Counsel will comprise the Agency record. The quality and accuracy of the narrative record can ultimately determine the success or failure of a case appealed to federal district court.
- d. The Agency must include all documents relating to the relationship between the civil monetary penalty violator(s) and the Agency including, but not limited to: mortgages, notes, contracts, loan agreements, and management or partnership agreements, and documentation listed in paragraph 5.e. Care should be exercised in identifying the correct person(s) or entity for civil monetary penalty to prevent losing a case on procedural error for failure to provide proper and timely notice.

- e. When a civil monetary penalty extends to partners or affiliates, including its owners, officers, directors, general partners, limited partners, or employees, any partnership agreements or articles of incorporation must be included to establish the relationship between parties. These documents are necessary to assist in correctly identifying the person(s) or entity to be penalized, and in making determinations about imputing actions to other individuals and affiliates. OGC can advise about whether and how such penalties may be enforced against entity members with limited liability.
- f. In addition to the causes outlined in to 7 CFR 3560.461 (b) and 7 CFR 3.91 (b) (8), it is imperative to compile civil monetary penalty file(s) in accordance with the standards outlined in paragraph 5 Format for Submission of Civil Monetary Penalties Case.
- g. Once the investigation and the assembly of documentation is completed, the Loan Servicer shall send the package of information to the State Director. The State Director will decide if the civil monetary penalty is appropriate. If so, the case will be forwarded to the appropriate local OGC office for a legal sufficiency review.

***4. Notification of Intent to Pursue Civil Monetary Penalty Action (HB Letter 303-A)***

- a. The Loan Servicer should follow the procedures for issuing Servicing Letters #1, #2, and #3, in accordance with HB-3-3560, Exhibit 10-2, Sequence of Servicing Letters. Handbook Letter 303-A (3560), “Notification Of Intent To Pursue Civil Monetary Penalty Action,” should be sent at least 60 days after the date of first letter and at least 15 days after Letter #2 notifying borrowers that they are in default and warning of enforcement action if problem is not corrected within 15 days. Handbook Letter 303-A must be sent via Certified Mail. The Agency shall preserve all related documents and data upon the issuance of Handbook Letter 303-A.

- b. During the 15-day response period, the Loan Servicer should begin assembling the documentary evidence supporting the case. The complete package of documentary evidence is needed by the State Director to submit to the RHS Administrator, the Regional OGC, and the Office of Administrative Law Judges for review and concurrence.
- c. Upon the expiration of the 15-day period in which the respondent is to contact the Agency, the Loan Servicer will develop a problem case report using Form RD 3560-56, *Report on Real Estate Problem Case*, for the State Director's approval. The problem case report contains the details of the case, and is used by Loan Servicers to recommend and obtain the State Director's approval for an enforcement action. Loan Servicers will forward the problem case report describing the violations of Agency requirements by the borrower along with recommended enforcement actions within 120 days of concluding that efforts to achieve compliance have been unsuccessful.
- d. The State Director will review the problem case report and respond to the Loan Servicer within 30 days of receipt of the problem case report, indicating the action to be taken. Such determination shall be based upon a review of Handbook Letter 303-A, the borrower's response, if any, and the documents listed in paragraph 5, below.
- e. Upon the State Director's consent to the civil monetary penalty action, indicated by marking the "Litigation For Performance" box on the problem case report, and absent any active settlement negotiations, the package of documentary evidence and the problem case report shall be submitted to the RHS Administrator for review and concurrence. Upon receiving concurrence from the RHS Administrator, the State Director shall forward the recommendation and the package of documentary evidence to the local OGC office for legal sufficiency review and consent. Upon review by OGC, OGC shall draft a complaint, then forward it back to the State Director. The State Director shall review the complaint and forward it to the RHS Administrator for signature and filing with the Office of Administrative Law Judges, accompanied by a transmittal memorandum signed by the RHS Administrator recommending a civil monetary penalty. A copy of the signed transmittal memorandum should be sent to the local OGC office to serve as a notification that the case is moving forward and legal representation will be needed.

##### ***5. Format for Submission of a Civil Monetary Penalties Case***

The documentary evidence package from the State Director to the RHS Administrator should be secured and tabbed, and in chronological order starting with the most recent documents, as follows:

- a. Form RD 3560-56, "Report on Real Estate Problem Case," which is the State Director's recommendation and justification for a civil monetary penalty. A clear, cogent, and concise narrative setting out each person or entity in relation to the civil monetary penalty, the specific causes for civil monetary penalty, the specific actions which give rise to each specific cause for civil monetary penalty, an explanation as to why and how the specific action is a cause for civil monetary penalty. Include any weak points or extenuating circumstances which may be involved. Specific citations of each regulation at issue must also be included.
- b. Transmittal memorandums from the Servicing Office.
- c. Executive Summary, consisting of a brief history of events, and discussion of each factor going into fee determination.
- d. Include the following documents that are applicable to the civil monetary penalty plus any additional information that will support the State Office's recommendation and assist the Administrator in the decision making process:
  - Agency letters to the respondents and their responses;
  - Borrower complaint letters to respondents and their responses;
  - Copies of any articles of incorporation, loan agreements, by- laws or partnership agreements (including, but not limited to, documentation to establish relationships between the proposed civil penalty and the government and/or the transfer of federal funds);
  - Record of other Agency contacts with respondents (including printouts of emails/ notes from parties, if applicable);
  - Record of visits and copies of running record entries concerning aggrieved parties;
  - Inspection/Certifications;
  - Documentation concerning criminal indictments/convictions, Judgments, Settlements and Plea Bargain Agreements; recommendations of OIG investigations;
  - Documentation to justify lapses in timeliness in the referral or processing of a case.
- If Construction Matters are an issue include:

- Contract and all written Agreements
  - Subcontracts
  - Amendments and Change Orders
  - Plans and Specifications
  - Warranty Documents
  - Payment Information Release of Claims,
  - Lien Waivers
  - Mechanics or Suppliers Liens and Judgments
- If Application Matters are at issue also include:
    - Application
    - Verification of Employment
    - Interest Credit or
    - Subsidy Repayment Agreements
    - Conditional Commitment
- OIG and Other Investigation Reports

## ***6. Complaint***

After allowing the violator the opportunity to offer a settlement, a complaint shall be served upon the respondent. The Agency, through the Regional OGC office, will follow the instructions provided by the Administrative Law Judges, in accordance with 7 C.F.R., part 1, subpart H of the Departmental Administrative Regulation.

## ***7. Response to the Complaint***

If the respondent does not respond to the Agency's complaint as prescribed, then the Agency Official may file a motion for default judgment, in accordance with 7 C.F.R., Subtitle A, part 1, subpart H.

## ***8. Hearings***

Hearings under this part shall be conducted according to the procedures applicable to hearings, in accordance with 7 C.F.R., part 1, subpart H. A field office attorney will serve as the Agency representative for the hearing.

## ***9. Collection of Penalties***

No payment of a penalty assessed under section 3560.461(b) may be made from funds provided under the Housing Act or from funds of a project that serve as security for a loan made under the Housing Act.

If the hearing results in a civil penalty assessed against the defendant, after such time as allowed in accordance with the administrative procedure in 7 C.F.R., part 1, subpart H, the Agency will proceed with seeking repayment of all penalties assessed,

as a miscellaneous receivable through NFAOC. The collection of funds from the defendant may be either in a lump sum or from a monthly repayment schedule without the charging of interest if the defendant pays the debt in full within 90 days from the date of debt on Form RD 3560-65, “MFH Miscellaneous Receivable Notification/Repayment Agreement.” Otherwise, the debt will be submitted by the National Financial and Accounting Operations Center, Multi-Family Housing Servicing Branch (NFAOC/MFHSB) using Form RD 3560-65, to Treasury for Cross Servicing.

***10. Settlement of a Civil Money Penalty Action***

The State Director is authorized to enter into settlement agreements resolving civil money penalty actions that may be brought under this section.

***11. Remedies for Noncompliance***

If a person or entity fails to comply with a final determination by the Agency imposing a civil monetary penalty, the Agency may request the Attorney General of the United States to bring an action in an appropriate district court to obtain a monetary judgment against such an individual or entity and such other relief as may be available. The monetary judgment may, at the court’s discretion, include attorney’s fees and other expenses incurred by the United States in connection with the action.

***12. Conditions for Renewal Extension***

The Agency may require as part of the settlement process that expiring loan or assistance agreements entered into under the Housing Act must not be renewed or extended unless the owner executes an agreement to comply with additional conditions prescribed by the Agency or executes a new loan or assistance agreement in the form prescribed by the Agency.

***13. Appeal Rights***

In an action under this paragraph, the validity and appropriateness of a determination by the Agency imposing the penalty will not be subject to administrative review before the National Appeals Division.

**F. Money Laundering (7 CFR 3560.462)**

The Agency has the authority to pursue money laundering cases, when appropriate, per 11 U.S.C. section 1956(c)(7)(D).

**G. Obstruction of Federal Audits (7 CFR 3560.463)**

So long as the requirements of 18 U.S.C. section 1516(a) are met, the Agency will pursue a criminal action against a person who, with the intent to deceive or defraud the United States, endeavors to influence, obstruct, or impede a Federal Auditor.

## **Guide for Civil Monetary Penalty Assessment and Recommendation**

### **Assessment of Civil Penalties**

Prior to recommending Civil Monetary Penalty (CMP) actions, Loan Servicers are required to make every possible effort to work with borrowers to resolve issues of noncompliance, including encouraging borrowers to enter into a Workout Agreement with the Agency. In accordance with 7 CFR 3560.461(b), the Agency may, after notice and opportunity for a hearing, impose a CMP against any individual or entity, including its owners, officers, general partners, limited partners, or employees, who knowingly and materially violate, or participate in the violation of, the provisions of this title, the regulation issued by the Agency pursuant to this title, or agreements made in accordance to this title by:

- Submitting information to the Agency that is false.
- Providing the Agency with false certifications.
- Failing to submit information (such as annual financial reports) requested by the Agency in a timely manner.
- Failing to maintain the property subject to loans made under this title in good repair and condition, as determined by the Agency.
- Failing to provide management for a project that received a loan made under this title that is acceptable to the Agency.
- Failing to comply with the provisions of applicable civil rights statutes and regulations.

### **Factors for Consideration**

Civil penalties will be assessed in accordance with 7 CFR part 3, subpart I. In determining the amount of a civil monetary penalty under this section, the Agency must take into consideration:

- A. The gravity of the offense;
- B. Any history of prior offenses by the violator (including offenses occurring prior to the enactment of this section);
- C. Any injury to tenants;
- D. Any injury to the public;
- E. Any benefits received by the violator as a result of the violation;
- F. Deterrence of future violations.



The Factors for Consideration (A. through E. above) are discussed in the CMP Damage Factors Matrix Guidelines below. Sufficient evidence of one or more of the factors should lead to the conclusion that a violation is material. These should be the only factors that Loan Servicers are to consider when determining the amount of the penalty to assess. Rural Development may establish other factors to consider by regulation.

### **Damages Calculation**

The CMP Damage Factors Matrix calculation shall not be a substitute for sound judgement and reasoning. The Matrix calculation is a scoring method to ensure a degree of consistency in the civility penalty amounts. The Matrix score is calculated by using the best estimate of the actual cost to cure the violation, assessing the degree of potential risk or harm for each violation based on the individual circumstances and the Factors for Consideration. You would then apply the best and most appropriate Weight Level. Identical violations that span multiple years should be considered together as one violation. Different violation types should not be combined. Civil penalties typically should not be recommended for only a single violation, unless the dire nature of the severity, such as a criminal offense or heightened risk of financial or physical harm to tenants exists. Please see the “CMP Damage Factors Matrix Guidelines” and the “Penalty Assessment Calculation Worksheet” at the end of this attachment for instructions on calculating civil penalties. The State’s National Office loan servicing Portfolio Management Analyst should be contacted if there are questions.

### **Non-Monetary Violations**

As stated in Chapter 10.7 of HB-3-3560, the Loan Servicer must determine whether an unresolved non-monetary finding of non-compliance should be elevated to a violation status. A non-monetary finding may be elevated to a violation because of the severity of the finding or because of the type of servicing effort that will be utilized to obtain compliance. Borrowers who fail to fully correct a finding by a date specified by the Agency in a written notice may be heading towards a default of their loan or grant documents, as stated in Chapter 10.5 of this Handbook.

When the Agency elevates a finding to a violation, it indicates a willingness to pursue the finding to the point of acceleration or civil monetary penalties. If the Servicing Office is unable to resolve non-compliance at the field office level, and concludes that a non-monetary finding should be viewed as a violation that could potentially lead to a recommendation for Civil Monetary Penalties, the Loan Servicer must complete the process of issuing Servicing Letters #1 and #2 as described in Chapter 10.10 of HB-3-3560, and Exhibit 10-2 Sequence of Servicing Letters. Servicing Letter #3-A (Handbook Letter 303-A (3560)), shall be used to notify the borrower of the Agency’s intent to pursue a civil monetary penalty enforcement action when there has been no response, or an inadequate response to Servicing Letters #1 and #2.

The below table gives examples of potential non-monetary violations for which civil penalties may be considered. It should be noted that these are guidelines and are not requirements. The Agency will not pursue enforcement against a borrower in non-monetary violation if an approved Work-out Agreement is in place and is on schedule. As stated in HB-3-3560, Chapter 10.5, a borrower is considered to be in non-monetary default if the identified deficiencies are not cured within 60 days of notification and there is no Workout Agreement approved by the Agency, or the approved Workout Agreement is not on schedule

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**Potential Non-Monetary Violations**

<b>Financial Reporting Violations</b>	<b>Owner and Management Violations</b>	<b>Property Violations</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Delinquent or Unacceptable RD Form 3560-7 or 3560-10</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Delinquent or Unacceptable Management Documents                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Management Certification</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Refusing to address multiple physical findings, including accessibility and health &amp; safety</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Delinquent or Unacceptable Audited Financial Statements, Year End Reports, or Borrower Certification of Performance Standards (Attachment 4-C)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Unacceptable Management                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Unresponsive management</li> <li>Refusing to place acceptable management</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Failing to comply with environmental mitigation requirements (Consult with your State Environmental Coordinator for further guidance)</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Unallowable project expenditures</li> <li>Unauthorized or Fraudulent use of Reserve Account funds</li> <li>Delinquent property taxes</li> <li>Delinquent property insurance</li> <li>Forgery of supervised banking documents and transactions</li> <li>Non-disclosure of IOI relationships</li> <li>Use of an IOI without Agency consent</li> <li>Knowingly submitting false or altered statements, reports or documents to the Agency</li> <li>Changes in Ownership and Security Structure                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Unauthorized loans to property owner, including notes payable that become debts against property, and 3rd party debts</li> <li>Unauthorized General Partner substitutions and ownership transfers</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Failing to meet Civil Rights or Fair Housing requirements (Consult with your National Civil Rights Office for further guidance)</li> </ul>

**CMP Damage Factors Matrix Guidelines**

- Use with the **Penalty Calculation Worksheet**.
- Determine the best estimate of the actual cost to cure the violation for all consecutive years of noncompliance that are associated with the Servicing Letters. The best estimate for each category is:
  - Financial Reporting violations - The actual cost of delivery of the final report or reports.
  - Owner and Management violations – The actual amount of the unauthorized or fraudulent expense, withdraw, or disbursement.
  - Property violations - The full actual repair or replacement cost of physical findings, accessibility, and health & safety items. For Environmental, Civil Rights, or Fair Housing violations, consult with your State Environmental Coordinator or Headquarters Civil Rights Office, as applicable, for further guidance.
- Assess the degree of potential risk or harm for each violation based on the individual circumstances using the **Factors for Consideration**, and by determining the best and most appropriate **Weight Level**. Choose either column B, C, or D. Different violations within the same category should be assessed separately. Identical violations within a category that span multiple years should be considered as one violation and assessed as such. Do not combined different violations.
- Generally, do not recommend civil penalties for only a single violation, unless the nature of the severity or risk of financial or physical harm to tenants determines otherwise.
- The state’s HQ loan servicing contact should be notified if there are questions.

<b>A. Factors for Consideration (7 CFR 3560.461(b))</b>	<b>B. Weight Level 1 (Penalty equals the cost to cure multiplied by 1)</b>	<b>C. Weight Level 2 (Penalty equals the cost to cure multiplied by 1.5)</b>	<b>D. Weight Level 3 (Penalty equals the cost to cure multiplied by 2)</b>
<b>A. Gravity of the offense</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Does the offense impede the government’s ability to perform regulatory oversight, adequately assess risk, accurately determine fiscal or physical health, or measure performance?</li> <li>• Does the offense potentially jeopardize the value of RD’s security?</li> </ul>	<b>Financial Violations - 1-2 years delinquent</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Non-reporting</li> <li>○ Unacceptable reporting</li> </ul> <b>Owner and Management Violations – 1-2 years delinquent</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Non-submission of acceptable management documents</li> <li>○ Unacceptable performance</li> </ul>	<b>Financial Violations – 2-3 years delinquent</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Non-reporting</li> <li>○ Unacceptable reporting</li> </ul> <b>Owner and Management Violations – 2-3 years delinquent</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Non-submission of acceptable management documents</li> <li>○ Unacceptable performance</li> </ul>	<b>Financial Violations – 3+ years delinquent</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Non-reporting</li> <li>○ Unacceptable reporting</li> </ul> <b>Owner and Management Violations – 3+ years delinquent</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Non-submission of acceptable documents</li> <li>○ Unacceptable performance</li> </ul>

	<p><b>Owner and Management Violation -no timeframe</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Unauthorized use of reserve account funds</li> </ul> <p><b>Property Violations</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Unresolved physical findings not related to health &amp; safety or accessibility.</li> </ul> <p>Points = 2</p>	<p><b>Owner and Management Violations – no timeframe</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Non-disclosure of IOI relationships</li> <li>○ Use of an IOI without Agency consent</li> <li>○ Unallowable project expenditures</li> </ul> <p><b>Property Violations</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Unresolved physical findings of accessibility, not related to health &amp; safety.</li> </ul> <p>Points = 4</p>	<p><b>Owner and Management Violations – no timeframe</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Unauthorized changes in ownership or security structure.</li> <li>○ Unauthorized loans or debt against property</li> <li>○ Knowingly committed acts of fraud or forgery</li> </ul> <p><b>Property Violations</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Unresolved health and safety violations.</li> <li>○ Failing to comply with environmental mitigation requirements. (Consult with your State Environmental Coordinator)</li> <li>○ Failing to meet Civil Rights or Fair Housing requirements. (Consult with your National Civil Rights Office)</li> </ul> <p>Points = 6</p>
<p><b>B. History of prior offenses</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Are there repeated violations that remain after proper notice and opportunity to cure are given by the Agency?</li> </ul>	<p>First offense. Owner/agent has a history of fully addressing open findings within the stated timeframe after the receipt of Servicing Letters.</p> <p>Points = 0</p>	<p>Not a first offense. Agency has previously issued Servicing Letters, pursued civil monetary penalties or legal action for the same violation resulting in a partial resolution.</p> <p>Points = 2</p>	<p>Not a first offense. Agency has previously issued Servicing Letters, pursued civil monetary penalties or legal action for the same violation with no resolution.</p> <p>Points = 3</p>

<p><b>C. Injury to tenants</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Violation of laws put into place to protect tenants. Physical or financial injury (includes increased rents or loss of housing). A breach of duty owed to tenants by not meeting the reasonable and expected standard of care (i.e., attentiveness, prudence, and caution). Injuries are foreseeable if left unresolved.</li> </ul>	<p>Minimal likelihood of injury to tenants if left unresolved.</p> <p>Points = 3</p>	<p>Reasonable expectation that if left unresolved the violation would result in injury to tenants.</p> <p>Points = 6</p>	<p>Situation has resulted in injury to tenants.</p> <p>Points = 9</p>
<p><b>D. Injury to public</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assessment of the harm to/loss of program integrity, physical or financial injury, loss of security value, or an increase in program assistance/costs to the public.</li> </ul>	<p>Minimal likelihood of injury to public if left unresolved.</p> <p>Points = 1</p>	<p>Reasonable expectation that if left unresolved the violation would result in injury to public.</p> <p>Points = 2</p>	<p>Situation has resulted in injury to public.</p> <p>Points = 3</p>
<p><b>E. Benefits received by violator</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Implied or actual dollar value of benefit or savings realized by not complying.</li> <li>• Unauthorized distributions, increased cash position of project.</li> </ul>	<p>There are no direct owner/agent benefits or the increase in cash position of project is \$3000 or less.</p> <p>Points = 2</p>	<p>There are no direct owner/agent benefits, but the benefit to the project is over \$3000.</p> <p>Points = 4</p>	<p>The owner/agent has directly benefitted by unauthorized distributions in any amount.</p> <p>Points = 6</p>

<p><b>F. Deterrence from future violations</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The likelihood that imposing civil monetary penalties will deter subsequent violations.</li> </ul>	<p>The imposition of civil monetary penalties will likely deter subsequent offenses resulting in CMPs.</p> <p>Points = 1</p>	<p>There is a reasonable expectation, but no certainty, that imposing civil monetary penalties will deter subsequent offenses resulting in CMPs.</p> <p>Points = 2</p>	<p>It is unlikely that civil monetary penalties will deter subsequent offenses resulting in CMPs.</p> <p>Points = 3</p>
<p>Minimum # of points = 09          Maximum # of points = 30</p>	<p><b>Total points are 17 or less:</b>          Level one violation. Penalty equals the cost to cure multiplied by a factor of 1</p>	<p><b>Total points are 18-24:</b>          Level two violation. Penalty equals the cost to cure multiplied by a factor of 1.5</p>	<p><b>Total points are 25 and greater:</b>          Level three violation. Penalty equals the cost to cure multiplied by a factor of 2</p>

Project Name \_\_\_\_\_  
 RD Project ID \_\_\_\_\_  
 Date \_\_\_\_\_

**Penalty Assessment Calculation Worksheet**  
 (Use this worksheet to calculate civil penalty amounts.)

Minimum # of points = 09 Maximum # of points = 30	<b>Total points are 17 or less:</b>	<b>Total points are 18-24:</b>	<b>Total points are 25 and greater:</b>
	Level One Violation. Penalty equals the cost to cure multiplied by a factor of 1	Level two violation. Penalty equals the cost to cure multiplied by a factor of 1.5	Level three violation. Penalty equals the cost to cure multiplied by a factor of 2

Name of Non-Monetary Violation	Best Estimate of the Cost to Cure	Severity Level based on CMP Damage Factors Matrix ( One, Two or Three)	Severity Level Points Assessment	Amount of Penalty Determination
_____  FYs of violation	\$ _____	A. Gravity – Level _____ B. History – Level _____ C. Injury Tenants – Level _____ D. Injury Public – Level _____ E. Benefits – Level _____ F. Deterrence – Level _____	____ pts ____ pts ____ pts ____ pts ____ pts ____ pts	Total of Points Assessed = _____ (from column to the left) Severity Level = _____ (1, 1.5 or 2) Amount of Penalty = \$ _____ (cost to cure x severity level)
_____  FYs of violation	\$ _____	A. Gravity – Level _____ B. History – Level _____ C. Injury Tenants – Level _____ D. Injury Public – Level _____ E. Benefits – Level _____ F. Deterrence – Level _____	____ pts ____ pts ____ pts ____ pts ____ pts ____ pts	Total of Points Assessed = _____ (from column to the left) Severity Level = _____ (1, 1.5 or 2) Amount of Penalty = \$ _____ (cost to cure x severity level)
_____  FYs of violation	\$ _____	A. Gravity – Level _____ B. History – Level _____ C. Injury Tenants – Level _____ D. Injury Public – Level _____ E. Benefits – Level _____ F. Deterrence – Level _____	____ pts ____ pts ____ pts ____ pts ____ pts ____ pts	Total of Points Assessed = _____ (from column to the left) Severity Level = _____ (1, 1.5 or 2) Amount of Penalty = \$ _____ (cost to cure x severity level)
_____  FYs of violation	\$ _____	A. Gravity – Level _____ B. History – Level _____ C. Injury Tenants – Level _____ D. Injury Public – Level _____ E. Benefits – Level _____ F. Deterrence – Level _____	____ pts ____ pts ____ pts ____ pts ____ pts ____ pts	Total of Points Assessed = _____ (from column to the left) Severity Level = _____ (1, 1.5 or 2) Amount of Penalty = \$ _____ (cost to cure x severity level)

\*Additional pages should be added as needed\*