

RD AN No. 4688 (1980-D)
October 18, 2012

TO: State Directors
Rural Development

ATTENTION: Housing Program Directors,
Guaranteed Loan Coordinators,
Area Directors and Area Specialists

FROM: Tammye Treviño (Signed by *Tammye Treviño*)
Administrator
Housing and Community Facilities Programs

SUBJECT: Single Family Housing Guaranteed Loan Program
Outbuildings and Property Eligibility

PURPOSE/INTENDED OUTCOME:

The purpose of this Administrative Notice (AN) is to provide guidance surrounding 7 C.F.R. 1980, Subpart D sections 1980.310, 1980.311(a)(4), 1980.313(a) and 1980.313(e) and the corresponding sections of RD Instruction 1980-D.

The fundamental objective of the Single Family Housing Guaranteed Loan Program (SFHGLP) is to guarantee a loan to finance a residence and related facilities for an eligible household. Financing farms, functional farm service buildings, buildings designed or intended for business or commercial enterprises, or income-producing land do not meet the fundamental objective of the SFHGLP.

The intended outcome of this AN is to assist staff and lenders in qualifying properties for the SFHGLP.

COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS AN:

This AN replaces AN 4590 (1980-D), dated July 22, 2011, which expired July 31, 2012.

EXPIRATION DATE:
October 31, 2013

FILING INSTRUCTION:
Preceding RD Instruction 1980-D

BACKGROUND:

Section 502 of the Housing Act of 1949, as amended, authorizes rural lending programs backed by the Federal government. 7 CFR 1980, Subpart D (also known as RD Instruction 1980-D) is the regulation which furnishes national policy and provides guidance under the statutory authorization. ANs serve to clarify the regulation as needed.

IMPLEMENTATION RESPONSIBILITIES:

An approved lender's underwriter bears primary responsibility for determining eligibility of a property for the SFHGLP. Agency representatives in each state have the expertise and knowledge to assist approved lenders regarding questionable site eligibility.

The purpose of the loan guarantee is to facilitate low and moderate income households to acquire a rural dwelling and necessary related facilities as their primary residence. According to 7 CFR 1980.310(a), necessary related facilities can be, as an example, a garage or storage shed for consumer use.

This AN provides additional guidance surrounding the eligibility of properties with outbuildings. The presence of an outbuilding (or multiple outbuildings) in addition to the residential structure does not automatically disqualify a property for eligibility of the SFHGLP.

The regulation does not require or prohibit the "related facility" from being attached to the dwelling or detached from the dwelling neither does the regulation limit by number of garages or total number of structures. States offices cannot impose their own limitations on related facilities, and must defer to the regulation and guidance issued by the national office, including this AN. Many rural properties have buildings that can be described above as a "necessary related facility." The presence of such related facilities on the site to be purchased is not prohibited. The property must be predominately residential in design, use, and character.

The following are general steps to consider when determining if a property is qualified:

Step 1: Site and Building Requirements

The first step in the SFHGLP is to qualify the property. Farm-related property cannot be acquired under this program. Vacant land or properties used primarily for agricultural, farming, farm operation or commercial enterprise are ineligible.

The regulation at 7 CFR 1980.313(a) states: "*The property on which the loan is made must be located in a designated rural areaA nonfarm tract to be purchased or improved with loan funds must not be closely associated with farm service buildings.*"

The Agency considers a farm service building to be any of the structures used in farming operations such as livestock barns and shelters; machinery-and farm supply-storage buildings;

buildings and facilities for crop storage, including fodder; and special-purpose structures such as grain silos. Properties accompanied by a farm service structure require further analysis to determine eligibility.

Functional Farm Service Structures

A farm service structure is considered to be functional when it can be used for its intended design purpose without significant repair. As one example, a barn structure is typically designed to house livestock and feed. If a barn can be used for this purpose without significant repair, regardless of the applicant's intended use for the structure, then it is considered a functional farm service structure for rural housing purposes. This type of farm service structure typically adds value to the subject property as evidenced by an appraisal report.

Rural non-farm acreage tracts often contain farm service structure outbuildings such as barns, and machine sheds that may have some functionality, however the tract of land is **not income producing** and is **typical for residential properties in the area**. State Directors or their designees, may approve the purchase of a site with a functional farm service building if the site is not income producing. This flexibility will allow financing through a guarantee on smaller tracts of land that, as one example, may have a structure designed for a horse, a calf, or a goat.

Properties primarily utilized for agricultural, farm operation or commercial enterprises continue to be ineligible. Under the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice (USPAP), licensed or certified appraisers will address the contributory value of all structures on the site. The value of a functional farm service structure must be deducted from the appraised value before computing the maximum loan amount.

Example:

Appraised value of site and structures:	\$100,000
Contributory value of the functional farm service structure:	<u>-\$10,000</u>
Net value adjustment:	\$90,000
Maximum loan amount for guarantee:	\$90,000
	+ any amount of the up-front guarantee fee financed

Non-Functional Farm Service Structures

If the farm service structure cannot be used to meet its intended design purpose without significant repair, the presence of the structure does not disqualify the property from consideration. For example, a dilapidated barn, in need of significant repair that may have once been used to house livestock and feed, is not considered a functional farm service structure. These types of structures offer little to no value as evidenced by an appraisal report. Oftentimes, these non-functional farm service structures can be used for a storage shed which is an eligible loan purpose.

Appraisal Report

Lenders remain responsible for selecting a qualified appraiser to perform an appraisal that accurately reports the value of the site and all buildings on the subject property prior to requesting a Conditional Commitment for Loan Note Guarantee. Appraisers who do not accurately report the value of structures, or report “valueless” structures at the request of the originator based upon the type of financing will be reviewed under 7 CFR 1980.334.

Land Limitations

The amount of land associated with the residential purchase is limited by 7 CFR 1980.313(d) which indicates “*Generally, the value of the site must not exceed 30 percent of the total value of the property.*” If the site exceeds 30 percent of the total value of the property, two additional tests must be met to ensure the property is eligible: 1) the value of the site must be typical for the area, as evidenced by the appraisal; 2) the parcel cannot be subdivided into two or more sites. The additional tests are applicable when the site value exceeds 30 percent of the total value of the property. The regulation does not support imposing limitations on the area of land associated with the dwelling purchase. State Offices cannot impose arbitrary acreage limitations, such as 2 acres, 10 acres, 15 acres, etc.

Consider the following questions when qualifying the site and buildings:

<u>Question</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
Is the property in a designated rural area?		
Is the property a nonfarm tract?		
Functional farm service buildings are not present?		
The value of the site is less than 30 percent of the total value of the property?		

If the response to each question is “yes” continue to qualify the property with step 2. If a functional farm service building is present, deduct the contributory value from the maximum loan amount, prior to including any up-front fee guarantee fee financed, when meeting the criteria as outlined above.

Additional regulation surrounding site access, water and waste disposal, etc. are noted at 7 CFR 1980.313.

Step 2: Identify Any Loan Limitations of the Proposed Property

For loan purposes, 7 CFR 1980 1980.311(a)(4) prohibits the: “*Purchase or improvement of income-producing land, or buildings to be used principally for income-producing purposes, or buildings not essential for RH purposes, or to buy or build buildings which are largely or in part specifically designed to accommodate a business or income-producing enterprise.*”

The presence of a building (or multiple buildings) other than the residential structure on the proposed property to be purchased does not automatically disqualify a property for eligibility

under the SFHGLP. If the building(s) appears not to be a farm service building, is not currently utilized for income producing purposes, was not designed specifically for income producing purposes, and meets the general acceptability standards for existing property referenced in the Department of Housing Urban and Development (HUD) Handbooks 4150.2 and 4905.1, then lenders and Agency may proceed with the application.

Building types/structures that are eligible loan purposes under section 1980.310 include, but are not limited to work shops typical of residential use, garages and storage sheds (attached or detached).

Typically, home based operations that do not require specific features such as child care, product sales, or craft production are not restricted when considering if the property is an income-producing property as long the property remains primarily residential in character, use and design. Examples of restricted income producing property may be (not all inclusive) commercial tree farms, wind turbine and cell tower revenue, commercial equestrian riding arenas or boarding stables.

Consider the following questions to determine if the property is ineligible, or if a building(s) is non-essential for rural housing purposes:

<u>Question</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
Is there income producing land?		
Are there buildings to be used <u>PRINCIPALLY</u> for income-producing purposes?		
Are there buildings <u>SPECIFICALLY DESIGNED</u> to accommodate a business or income-producing enterprise?		

If the response to each question is “No” the property is eligible under this citation of the regulation.

Lenders are encouraged to work closely with state Agency representatives who recognize the diverse geography, building types and generalities specific to their state. A full list of contacts may be found at:

<http://eligibility.sc.egov.usda.gov/eligibility/welcomeAction.do?pageAction=GetRHContact&NavKey=contact@12>

Questions regarding this AN may addressed to Debbie Terrell, Senior Loan Specialist, at (918) 534-3254, or the Single Family Housing Guaranteed Loan Division at (202) 720-1452.