

SUBCHAPTER III—CREDIT REFORM

§ 661. Purposes

The purposes of this subchapter are to—

- (1) measure more accurately the costs of Federal credit programs;
- (2) place the cost of credit programs on a budgetary basis equivalent to other Federal spending;
- (3) encourage the delivery of benefits in the form most appropriate to the needs of beneficiaries; and
- (4) improve the allocation of resources among credit programs and between credit and other spending programs.

(Pub. L. 93-344, title V, § 501, as added Pub. L. 101-508, title XIII, § 13201(a), Nov. 5, 1990, 104 Stat. 1388-610.)

PRIOR PROVISIONS

A prior section 661, Pub. L. 93-344, title VI, § 606, July 12, 1974, 88 Stat. 325, directed that Budget Committees of House and Senate study, on a continuing basis, any provisions of law which exempt agencies or programs from inclusion in the budget and make recommendations from time to time with regard to terminating or modifying such provisions, prior to repeal by Pub. L. 99-177, title II, §§ 223, 275(a)(1), Dec. 12, 1985, 99 Stat. 1060, 1100, effective Dec. 12, 1985, and applicable with respect to fiscal years beginning after Sept. 30, 1985.

A prior section 501 of Pub. L. 93-344, title V, July 12, 1974, 88 Stat. 321, was classified to section 1020 of former Title 31, prior to repeal and reenactment as section 1102 of Title 31, Money and Finance, by Pub. L. 97-258, § 5(b), Sept. 13, 1982, 96 Stat. 1068, the first section of which enacted Title 31.

SHORT TITLE

For short title of title V of Pub. L. 93-344, which enacted this subchapter, as the “Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990”, see section 500 of Pub. L. 93-344, set out as a note under section 621 of this title.

§ 661a. Definitions

For purposes of this subchapter—

(1) The term “direct loan” means a disbursement of funds by the Government to a non-Federal borrower under a contract that requires the repayment of such funds with or without interest. The term includes the purchase of, or participation in, a loan made by another lender and financing arrangements that defer payment for more than 90 days, including the sale of a government¹ asset on credit terms. The term does not include the acquisition of a federally guaranteed loan in satisfaction of default claims or the price support loans of the Commodity Credit Corporation.

(2) The term “direct loan obligation” means a binding agreement by a Federal agency to make a direct loan when specified conditions are fulfilled by the borrower.

(3) The term “loan guarantee” means any guarantee, insurance, or other pledge with respect to the payment of all or a part of the principal or interest on any debt obligation of a non-Federal borrower to a non-Federal lender, but does not include the insurance of deposits, shares, or other withdrawable accounts in financial institutions.

(4) The term “loan guarantee commitment” means a binding agreement by a Federal agency to make a loan guarantee when specified conditions are fulfilled by the borrower, the lender, or any other party to the guarantee agreement.

(5)(A) The term “cost” means the estimated long-term cost to the Government of a direct loan or loan guarantee or modification thereof, calculated on a net present value basis, excluding administrative costs and any incidental effects on governmental receipts or outlays.

(B) The cost of a direct loan shall be the net present value, at the time when the direct loan is disbursed, of the following estimated cash flows:

- (i) loan disbursements;
- (ii) repayments of principal; and
- (iii) payments of interest and other payments by or to the Government over the life of the loan after adjusting for estimated defaults, prepayments, fees, penalties, and other recoveries;

including the effects of changes in loan terms resulting from the exercise by the borrower of an option included in the loan contract.

(C) The cost of a loan guarantee shall be the net present value, at the time when the guaranteed loan is disbursed, of the following estimated cash flows:

- (i) payments by the Government to cover defaults and delinquencies, interest subsidies, or other payments; and
- (ii) payments to the Government including origination and other fees, penalties and recoveries;

including the effects of changes in loan terms resulting from the exercise by the guaranteed lender of an option included in the loan guarantee contract, or by the borrower of an option included in the guaranteed loan contract.

(D) The cost of a modification is the difference between the current estimate of the net present value of the remaining cash flows under the terms of a direct loan or loan guarantee contract, and the current estimate of the net present value of the remaining cash flows under the terms of the contract, as modified.

(E) In estimating net present values, the discount rate shall be the average interest rate on marketable Treasury securities of similar maturity to the cash flows of the direct loan or loan guarantee for which the estimate is being made.

(F) When funds are obligated for a direct loan or loan guarantee, the estimated cost shall be based on the current assumptions, adjusted to incorporate the terms of the loan contract, for the fiscal year in which the funds are obligated.

(6) The term “credit program account” means the budget account into which an appropriation to cover the cost of a direct loan or loan guarantee program is made and from which such cost is disbursed to the financing account.

(7) The term “financing account” means the non-budget account or accounts associated

¹ So in original. Probably should be capitalized.

with each credit program account which holds balances, receives the cost payment from the credit program account, and also includes all other cash flows to and from the Government resulting from direct loan obligations or loan guarantee commitments made on or after October 1, 1991.

(8) The term “liquidating account” means the budget account that includes all cash flows to and from the Government resulting from direct loan obligations or loan guarantee commitments made prior to October 1, 1991.

These accounts shall be shown in the budget on a cash basis.

(9) The term “modification” means any Government action that alters the estimated cost of an outstanding direct loan (or direct loan obligation) or an outstanding loan guarantee (or loan guarantee commitment) from the current estimate of cash flows. This includes the sale of loan assets, with or without recourse, and the purchase of guaranteed loans. This also includes any action resulting from new legislation, or from the exercise of administrative discretion under existing law, that directly or indirectly alters the estimated cost of outstanding direct loans (or direct loan obligations) or loan guarantees (or loan guarantee commitments) such as a change in collection procedures.

(10) The term “current” has the same meaning as in section 900(c)(9) of this title.

(11) The term “Director” means the Director of the Office of Management and Budget.

(Pub. L. 93-344, title V, § 502, as added Pub. L. 101-508, title XIII, § 13201(a), Nov. 5, 1990, 104 Stat. 1388-610; amended Pub. L. 105-33, title X, § 10117(a), Aug. 5, 1997, 111 Stat. 692.)

PRIOR PROVISIONS

A prior section 502 of Pub. L. 93-344, title V, July 12, 1974, 88 Stat. 321, was set out as a note under section 1020 of former Title 31, prior to repeal by Pub. L. 97-258, § 5(b), Sept. 13, 1982, 96 Stat. 1068.

AMENDMENTS

1997—Par. (1). Pub. L. 105-33, § 10117(a)(1), inserted “and financing arrangements that defer payment for more than 90 days, including the sale of a government asset on credit terms” after “another lender”.

Par. (5)(A). Pub. L. 105-33, § 10117(a)(2), inserted “or modification thereof” after “or loan guarantee”.

Par. (5)(B), (C). Pub. L. 105-33, § 10117(a)(3), added subpars. (B) and (C) and struck out former subpars. (B) and (C) which read as follows:

“(B) The cost of a direct loan shall be the net present value, at the time when the direct loan is disbursed, of the following cash flows:

“(j) loan disbursements;

“(ii) repayments of principal; and

“(iii) payments of interest and other payments by or to the Government over the life of the loan after adjusting for estimated defaults, prepayments, fees, penalties and other recoveries.

“(C) The cost of a loan guarantee shall be the net present value when a guaranteed loan is disbursed of the cash flow from—

“(i) estimated payments by the Government to cover defaults and delinquencies, interest subsidies, or other payments, and

“(ii) the estimated payments to the Government including origination and other fees, penalties and recoveries.”

Par. (5)(D). Pub. L. 105-33, § 10117(a)(4), amended subpar. (D) generally. Prior to amendment, subpar. (D)

read as follows: “Any Government action that alters the estimated net present value of an outstanding direct loan or loan guarantee (except modifications within the terms of existing contracts or through other existing authorities) shall be counted as a change in the cost of that direct loan or loan guarantee. The calculation of such changes shall be based on the estimated present value of the direct loan or loan guarantee at the time of modification.”

Par. (5)(E). Pub. L. 105-33, § 10117(a)(5), inserted “the cash flows of” after “similar maturity to”.

Par. (5)(F). Pub. L. 105-33, § 10117(a)(6), added subpar. (F).

Pars. (9) to (11). Pub. L. 105-33, § 10117(a)(7), added pars. (9) and (10) and redesignated former par. (9) as (11).

§ 661b. OMB and CBO analysis, coordination, and review

(a) In general

For the executive branch, the Director shall be responsible for coordinating the estimates required by this subchapter. The Director shall consult with the agencies that administer direct loan or loan guarantee programs.

(b) Delegation

The Director may delegate to agencies authority to make estimates of costs. The delegation of authority shall be based upon written guidelines, regulations, or criteria consistent with the definitions in this subchapter.

(c) Coordination with Congressional Budget Office

In developing estimation guidelines, regulations, or criteria to be used by Federal agencies, the Director shall consult with the Director of the Congressional Budget Office.

(d) Improving cost estimates

The Director and the Director of the Congressional Budget Office shall coordinate the development of more accurate data on historical performance of direct loan and loan guarantee programs. They shall annually review the performance of outstanding direct loans and loan guarantees to improve estimates of costs. The Office of Management and Budget and the Congressional Budget Office shall have access to all agency data that may facilitate the development and improvement of estimates of costs.

(e) Historical credit program costs

The Director shall review, to the extent possible, historical data and develop the best possible estimates of adjustments that would convert aggregate historical budget data to credit reform accounting.

(f) Administrative costs

The Director and the Director of the Congressional Budget Office shall each analyze and report to Congress on differences in long-term administrative costs for credit programs versus grant programs by January 31, 1992. Their reports shall recommend to Congress any changes, if necessary, in the treatment of administrative costs under credit reform accounting.

(Pub. L. 93-344, title V, § 503, as added Pub. L. 101-508, title XIII, § 13201(a), Nov. 5, 1990, 104 Stat. 1388-611.)

PRIOR PROVISIONS

A prior section 503 of Pub. L. 93-344, title V, July 12, 1974, 88 Stat. 321, was classified to section 701 of former