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United States General Accounting Office

**GAO**

Briefing Report To The Chairman,  
Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition,  
and Forestry, United States Senate

January 1986

# FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION

## An Overview of Farmer Program Debt, Delinquencies, and Loan Losses



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UNITED STATES GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20548

RESOURCES, COMMUNITY,  
AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT  
DIVISION

B-221105

January 2, 1986

The Honorable Jesse A. Helms  
Chairman, Committee on Agriculture,  
Nutrition, and Forestry  
United States Senate

Dear Mr. Chairman:

As requested in your September 6, 1985, letter and modified in subsequent discussions with your office, this briefing report provides information on the financial condition of the Farmers Home Administration's (FmHA) loan portfolio for its five major farmer loan programs: farm ownership, operating, emergency disaster, economic emergency, and soil and water. Specifically, this report provides both national and state information on (1) total farm debt and FmHA's portion of that total, (2) total number of loans and borrowers and loan amounts for each of FmHA's major farmer programs, and (3) delinquencies and loan losses occurring in these programs. Also in response to your request, another report entitled Farmers Home Administration: Financial and General Characteristics of Farmer Loan Program Borrowers (GAO/RCED-86-62BR, Jan. 1986) is being issued separately. These reports update and supplement information provided in two previous reports: Information on Delinquent Borrowers in Farmers Home Administration Major Farmer Loan Programs (GAO/RCED-85-71, Feb. 6, 1985) and Financial Condition of American Agriculture (GAO/RCED-86-9, Oct. 10, 1985).

FmHA is a credit agency of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA). FmHA makes direct loans (government-funded) and guarantees some loans made by private lenders primarily to family farmers who are unable to obtain credit from other lenders at reasonable rates and terms. As such, FmHA serves as a "lender of last resort" to farmers and is the federal government's primary source of farm credit. Statutory authority for FmHA's lending programs is provided by the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act, as amended (Public Law 87-128, August 8, 1961, and Public Law 98-258, April 10, 1984).

The financial condition of farmers and their lenders has deteriorated rapidly between 1980 and 1985. As a result, increasing numbers of farmers have been turned down for financing by their private lenders and have come to FmHA for credit assistance. FmHA has responded to these credit requests by substantially increasing its loan portfolio.

FmHA's growing major farmer program loan portfolio is increasingly becoming at risk because delinquencies are on the rise and loan losses are mounting. In summary we found the following:

- Total farm debt from all lenders more than doubled between 1975 and 1984, growing from about \$91 billion to over \$212 billion. Over this same period, FmHA's farm debt increased over 400 percent--from about \$5 billion to almost \$26 billion.
- As of June 30, 1985, FmHA's major farmer program direct loan portfolio was almost \$28 billion and consisted of 270,058 borrowers with 757,219 loans. The three largest loan programs are emergency disaster (\$9.9 billion, 288,889 loans, and 122,481 borrowers), farm ownership (\$7.4 billion, 162,507 loans, and 125,113 borrowers), and operating (\$6.0 billion, 207,347 loans, and 123,639 borrowers).
- Delinquent payments on FmHA major farmer program direct loans have risen from \$164 million in 1976 to \$823 million in 1980 to \$6.4 billion in 1985. Almost \$4 billion of the 1985 delinquencies are in one loan program--emergency disaster.
- The \$6.4 billion direct loan delinquent amount represents nonpayment of principal and interest due on over 97,000 borrowers' loans with outstanding principal of \$13.4 billion--almost half the total direct loan portfolio. In addition, delinquent amounts would be much higher if FmHA had not made about 45,000 borrowers current during fiscal year 1985 without their making full loan payments. FmHA accomplished this through servicing actions such as rescheduling/reamortization and the setting-aside of debt.
- About \$4.8 billion (75 percent of the 1985 \$6.4 billion direct loan delinquent amount) is owed by about 37,000 borrowers who have not made a loan payment in over 3 years. According to FmHA's Acting Assistant Administrator for Farmer Programs, borrowers over 3 years delinquent probably will not be able to catch up on their payments and most likely will fail. Over \$3 billion of this \$4.8 billion is in the emergency disaster program.

--For the past 10 fiscal years (1976-1985), annual loan losses in the major farmer programs (net of proceeds from sales of loan collateral) have grown from \$24 million in 1976 to over \$335 million in 1985 for direct loans and from \$963,000 to over \$19 million for guaranteed loans. Total major farmer program annual loan losses increased over 400 percent between 1982 and 1985, growing from \$82.6 million to \$354.5 million, with the losses almost doubling between 1984 and 1985. Cumulative loan losses for the past 10 years have been greatest in the emergency disaster (\$492 million) and economic emergency (\$238 million) programs.

We obtained overall farm debt information from various reports issued by USDA's Economic Research Service. We developed FmHA farm debt information, including delinquencies, from FmHA's Master Borrower File and loan status reports. Loan loss data came from USDA budget records. Details on our scope, methodology, and data limitations are discussed in appendix V. We obtained agency comments on the results of our work, and the agency agreed with the information contained in the report. The comments provided have been incorporated where appropriate.

As arranged with your office, unless you publicly announce the contents of this report earlier, we plan no further distribution until 30 days from the date it is issued. At that time we will send copies to the Secretary of Agriculture, the Administrator of the Farmers Home Administration, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, and other interested parties. If you have additional questions or if we can be of further assistance on this issue, please contact me on (202) 275-5138 or Jim Wells of my staff on (202) 475-4880.

Sincerely yours,



Brian P. Crowley  
Senior Associate Director



## Contents

APPENDIX		Page
I	<b>FARM DEBT: FmHA FARM DEBT HAS OUTPACED TOTAL FARM DEBT FROM 1975 TO 1984</b>	13
	Figure I.1: Index of farm debt, December 31, 1975-1984	14
	Table I.1: FmHA and all other farm debt, December 31, 1975-1984	15
	Figure I.2: Percent of farm debt by source, December 31, 1984	16
	Table I.2: Source of total farm debt, December 31, 1984	17
	Figure I.3: Total farm debt: all sources--nationwide distribution, December 31, 1984	18
	Table I.3: Ten states with highest total farm debt, December 31, 1984	19
	Figure I.4: FmHA farm debt as percent of total farm debt-- nationwide distribution, December 31, 1984	20
	Table I.4: Ten states with highest percentage of FmHA farm debt to total farm debt, December 31, 1984	21
II	<b>FmHA MAJOR FARMER PROGRAM DEBT IS INCREASING</b>	23
	Figure II.1: FmHA major farmer program outstanding principal--direct loans, June 30, 1976-1985	24
	Table II.1: Total FmHA major farmer program outstanding principal--direct loans, June 30, 1976-1985	25
	Figure II.2: FmHA direct major farmer program lending levels, fiscal years 1976-1985	26
	Figure II.3: FmHA guaranteed major farmer program lending levels, fiscal years 1976-1985	26

II	Table II.2: Lending levels for FmHA major farmer program direct and guaranteed loans, fiscal years 1976-1985	27
	Figure II.4: FmHA major farmer program direct loan activity, June 30, 1985	28
	Figure II.5: FmHA major farmer program outstanding principal--direct loans, June 30, 1985	28
	Table II.3: Borrowers, loans, and outstanding principal amounts for the FmHA direct major farmer programs, June 30, 1985	29
	Figure II.6: Total FmHA major farmer program outstanding principal, direct loans--nationwide distribution, June 30, 1985	30
	Table II.4: Ten states with highest FmHA farm debt, direct loans, June 30, 1985	31
	Figure II.7: FmHA farm ownership outstanding principal--direct loans, June 30, 1976-1985	32
	Table II.5: FmHA farm ownership outstanding principal, direct loans, June 30, 1976-1985	33
	Figure II.8: FmHA farm ownership outstanding principal, direct loans--nationwide distribution, June 30, 1985	34
	Table II.6: Ten states with highest farm ownership outstanding principal, direct loans, June 30, 1985	35
	Figure II.9: FmHA operating loan outstanding principal--direct loans, June 30, 1976-1985	36
	Table II.7: FmHA operating loan principal, direct loans, June 30, 1976-1985	37

II	Figure II.10: FmHA operating loan outstanding principal, direct loans-- nationwide distribution, June 30, 1985	38
	Table II.8: Ten states with highest operating loan principal, direct loans, June 30, 1985	39
	Figure II.11: FmHA emergency disaster outstanding principal--direct loans, June 30, 1976-1985	40
	Table II.9: FmHA emergency disaster principal, direct loans, June 30, 1976-1985	41
	Figure II.12: FmHA emergency disaster outstanding principal, direct loans-- nationwide distribution, June 30, 1985	42
	Table II.10: Ten states with highest emergency disaster principal, direct loans, June 30, 1985	43
	Figure II.13: FmHA economic emergency outstanding principal--direct loans, September 30, 1978-June 30, 1985	44
	Table II.11: FmHA economic emergency principal, direct loans, September 30, 1978-June 30, 1985	45
	Figure II.14: FmHA economic emergency outstanding principal, direct loans-- nationwide distribution, June 30, 1985	46
	Table II.12: Ten states with highest economic emergency principal, direct loans, June 30, 1985	47
	Figure II.15: FmHA soil and water outstanding principal--direct loans, June 30, 1976-1985	48
	Table II.13: FmHA soil and water principal, direct loans, June 30, 1976-1985	49

II	Figure II.16: FmHA soil and water outstanding principal, direct loans-- nationwide distribution, June 30, 1985	50
	Table II.14: Ten states with highest soil and water principal, direct loans, June 30, 1985	51
III	FmHA MAJOR FARMER PROGRAM DELINQUENCIES ARE GROWING	53
	Figure III.1: FmHA major farmer program delinquencies as a percentage of outstanding principal, June 30, 1976-1985	54
	Table III.1: Comparison of major farmer program delinquent dollars to outstanding principal, June 30, 1976-1985	55
	Figure III.2: FmHA major farmer program delinquent dollars, June 30, 1976-1985	56
	Figure III.3: FmHA major farmer program outstanding principal on delinquent loans, June 30, 1976-1985	56
	Table III.2: Comparison of major farmer program delinquent dollars to outstanding principal on delinquent loans, June 30, 1976-1985	57
	Figure III.4: Percent of FmHA major farmer program dollars delinquent over 3 years to total delinquent dollars, June 30, 1976-1985	58
	Table III.3: Comparison of major farmer program delinquent dollars to over-3-year delinquent dollars, June 30, 1976-1985	59
	Figure III.5: Index of FmHA major farmer program delinquencies, June 30, 1976-1985	60
	Table III.4: Index of major farmer program total delinquent dollars and over-3-year delinquent dollars, June 30, 1976-1985	61

III	Figure III.6: Delinquencies by FmHA major farmer program, June 30, 1985	62
	Table III.5: Total delinquent dollars and over-3-year delinquent dollars by major farmer program, June 30, 1985	63
	Figure III.7: FmHA major farmer program delinquent dollars--nationwide distribution, June 30, 1985	64
	Table III.6: Ten states with highest major farmer program delinquencies, June 30, 1985	65
	Figure III.8: FmHA farm ownership delinquent dollars--nationwide distribution, June 30, 1985	66
	Table III.7: Ten states with highest farm ownership delinquencies, June 30, 1985	67
	Figure III.9: FmHA operating loan delinquent dollars--nationwide distribution, June 30, 1985	68
	Table III.8: Ten states with highest operating loan delinquencies, June 30, 1985	69
	Figure III.10: FmHA emergency disaster delinquent dollars--nationwide distribution, June 30, 1985	70
	Table III.9: Ten states with highest emergency disaster delinquencies, June 30, 1985	71
	Figure III.11: FmHA economic emergency delinquent dollars--nationwide distribution, June 30, 1985	72
	Table III.10: Ten states with highest economic emergency delinquencies, June 30, 1985	73
	Figure III.12: FmHA soil and water delinquent dollars--nationwide distribution, June 30, 1985	74

III	Table III.11: Ten states with highest soil and water delinquencies, June 30, 1985	75
	Figure III.13: FmHA major farmer program dollars delinquent over 3 years-- nationwide distribution, June 30, 1985	76
	Table III.12: Ten states with highest over-3-year delinquencies, June 30, 1985	77
	Figure III.14: Age of major farmer program delinquent dollars, June 30, 1985	78
	Table III.13: Age of major farmer program delinquent amounts, June 30, 1985	79
	Table III.14: Number of major farmer program delinquent borrowers by age and type of delinquent loans, June 30, 1985	80
	Table III.15: Major farmer program loans and delinquency status, June 30, 1985	82
IV	FmHA MAJOR FARMER PROGRAM LOAN LOSSES ARE MOUNTING	85
	Figure IV.1: FmHA major farmer program direct loan losses, fiscal years 1976-1985	86
	Figure IV.2: FmHA major farmer program guaranteed loan losses, fiscal years 1976-1985	86
	Table IV.1: FmHA major farmer program loan losses, fiscal years 1976-1985	87
	Figure IV.3: FmHA farm ownership loan losses, fiscal years 1976-1985	88
	Table IV.2: Farm ownership loan losses, fiscal years 1976-1985	89
	Figure IV.4: FmHA operating loan losses, fiscal years 1976-1985	90
	Table IV.3: Operating loan losses, fiscal years 1976-1985	91

IV	Figure IV.5: FmHA emergency disaster loan losses, fiscal years 1976-1985	92
	Table IV.4: Emergency disaster loan losses, fiscal years 1976-1985	93
	Figure IV.6: FmHA economic emergency loan losses, fiscal years 1978-1985	94
	Table IV.5: Economic emergency loan losses, fiscal years 1976-1985	95
	Figure IV.7: FmHA soil and water loan losses, fiscal years 1976-1985	96
	Table IV.6: Soil and water loan losses, fiscal years 1976-1985	97
V	OBJECTIVES, SCOPE, AND METHODOLOGY	99
VI	FARM DEBT AND AGRICULTURAL SALES, STATE INFORMATION, December 31, 1984	103
VII	TOTAL FmHA MAJOR FARMER PROGRAM DIRECT LOAN ACTIVITY, June 30, 1985	107
	Table VII.1: Total FmHA major farmer program direct loan activity, June 30, 1985	108
	Table VII.2: Total farm ownership program direct loan activity, June 30, 1985	110
	Table VII.3: Total operating loan program direct loan activity, June 30, 1985	112
	Table VII.4: Total emergency disaster program direct loan activity, June 30, 1985	114
	Table VII.5: Total economic emergency program direct loan activity, June 30, 1985	116
	Table VII.6: Total soil and water program direct loan activity, June 30, 1985	118

VIII	DELINQUENT FmHA MAJOR FARMER PROGRAM DIRECT LOAN ACTIVITY, June 30, 1985	121
	Table VIII.1: Delinquent FmHA major farmer program direct loan activity, June 30, 1985	122
	Table VIII.2: Delinquent farm ownership program direct loan activity, June 30, 1985	124
	Table VIII.3: Delinquent operating loan program direct loan activity, June 30, 1985	126
	Table VIII.4: Delinquent emergency disaster program direct loan activity, June 30, 1985	128
	Table VIII.5: Delinquent economic emergency program direct loan activity, June 30, 1985	130
	Table VIII.6: Delinquent soil and water program direct loan activity, June 30, 1985	132
IX	FmHA MAJOR FARMER PROGRAM DIRECT LOAN OVER-THREE-YEAR DELINQUENCIES, June 30, 1985	135

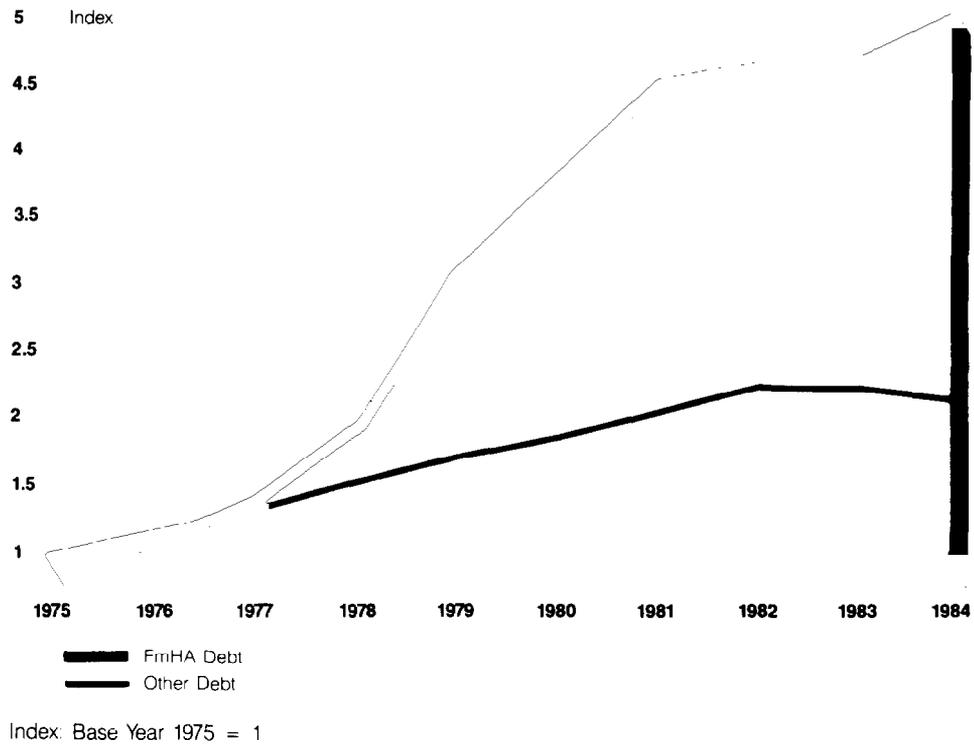
ABBREVIATIONS

ACIF	Agricultural Credit Insurance Fund
EE	economic emergency loan program
EM	emergency disaster loan program
ERS	Economic Research Service
FmHA	Farmers Home Administration
FO	farm ownership loan program
GAO	General Accounting Office
OL	operating loan program
RCED	Resources, Community, and Economic Development Division
SW	soil and water loan program
USDA	U.S. Department of Agriculture

APPENDIX I

FARM DEBT:  
FmHA FARM DEBT HAS  
OUTPACED TOTAL FARM  
DEBT FROM 1975 TO 1984

Figure I.1: Index of Farm Debt,  
December 31, 1975-1984



TOTAL FARM DEBT

Between 1975 and 1984, total farm debt more than doubled (a 130-percent increase), from \$91.6 billion to \$212.5 billion. Over the same 10-year period, farm debt held by FmHA increased from \$5.1 billion to \$25.7 billion (a 400-percent increase), representing 5.6 percent of all farm debt in 1975 and 12.1 percent in 1984. This increase demonstrates that FmHA has become an increasingly important source of financing for farmers. FmHA farm debt further increased to \$27.7 billion as of June 30, 1985; total farm-debt statistics for each state were not available for 1985.

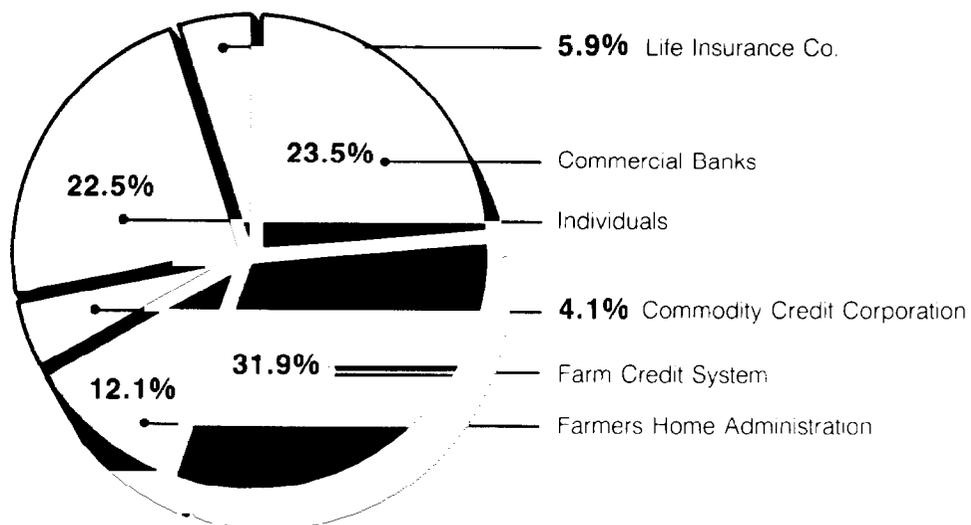
Table I.1  
FmHA and All Other Farm Debt  
(December 31, 1975-1984)

<u>Year</u>	<u>FmHA farm debt</u> (billions)	<u>Index of annual change<sup>a</sup></u>	<u>All other farm debt<sup>b</sup></u> (billions)	<u>Index of annual change<sup>a</sup></u>	<u>Total farm debt</u>
1975	\$ 5.1	1.00	\$ 86.5	1.00	\$ 91.6
1976	5.5	1.08	98.5	1.14	104.0
1977	7.1	1.39	115.9	1.34	123.0
1978	9.9	1.93	131.2	1.52	141.1
1979	16.1	3.13	150.0	1.73	166.1
1980	19.5	3.79	162.9	1.88	182.4
1981	23.2	4.51	178.9	2.07	202.1
1982	23.8	4.64	193.4	2.24	217.2
1983	24.1	4.69	192.1	2.21	216.2
1984	25.7	4.99	186.9	2.16	212.5

<sup>a</sup>Index: Base year 1975 = 1; index calculations based on whole numbers.

<sup>b</sup>Excludes FmHA farm debt.

Figure I.2: Percent of Farm Debt by Source, December 31, 1984



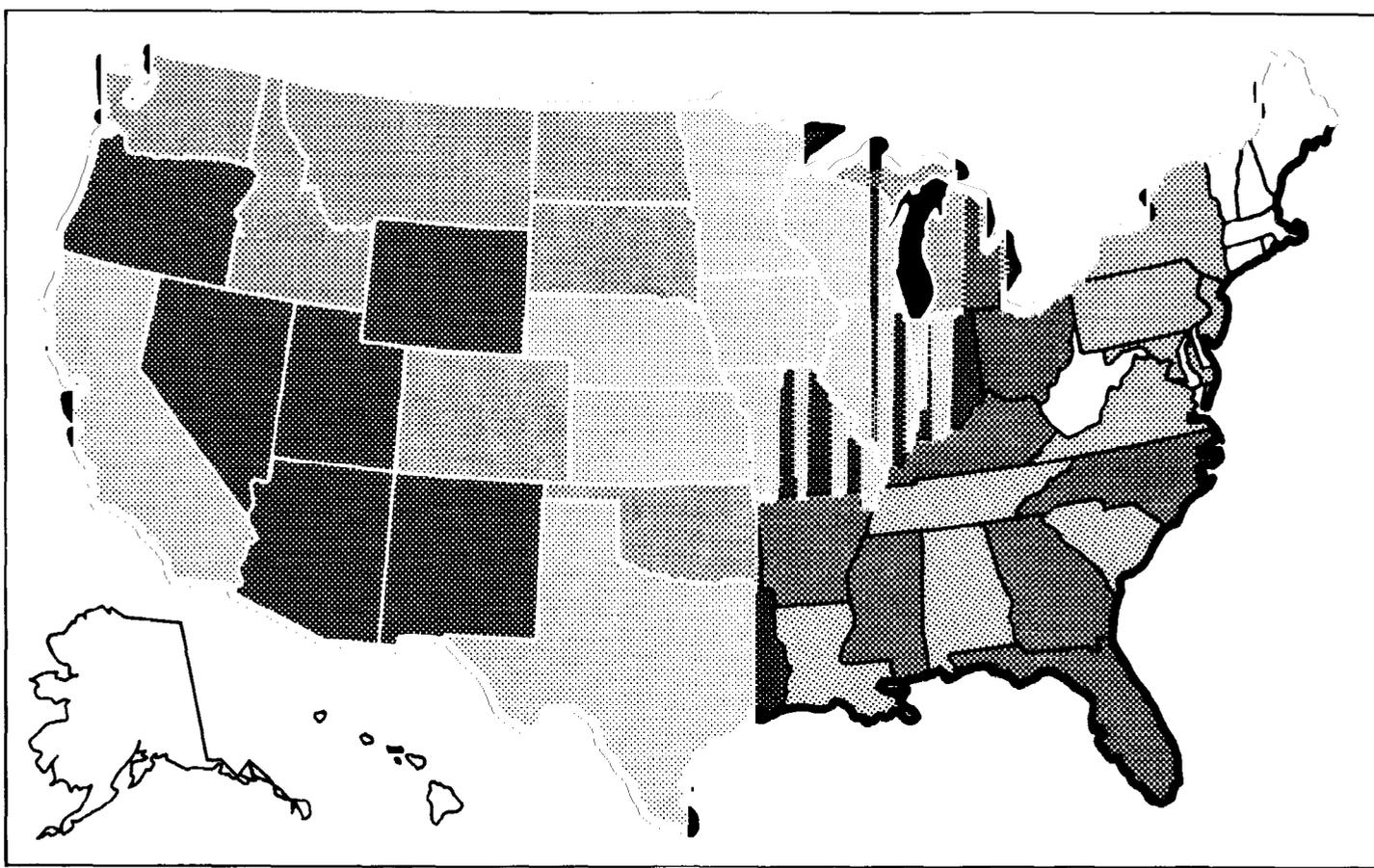
SOURCES OF FARM DEBT

- Farmers receive financing from three primary sources:
- (1) banks (commercial and those of the Farm Credit System),
  - (2) government (FmHA and the Commodity Credit Corporation), and
  - (3) other lenders (individuals and life insurance companies).

Table I.2  
Source of Total Farm Debt  
(December 31, 1984)

<u>Source</u>	<u>Total</u> (billions)	<u>Percent</u> <u>of total</u>
Banks		
Commercial	\$ 49.9	23.5
Farm Credit System	67.9	31.9
Government		
Farmers Home Administration	25.7	12.1
Commodity Credit Corporation	8.7	4.1
Other		
Individuals	47.9	22.5
Life insurance companies	<u>12.4</u>	<u>5.9</u>
Total	<u>\$212.5</u>	<u>100.0</u>

Figure I.3: Total Farm Debt: All Sources--  
Nationwide Distribution, December 31, 1984



-  \$7-17.8 Billion (10 States)
-  \$3.5-7 Billion (15 States)
-  \$430 Million-3.4 Billion (15 States)
-  Less Than \$430 Million (10 States)

LOCATION OF FARM DEBT

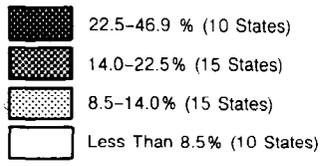
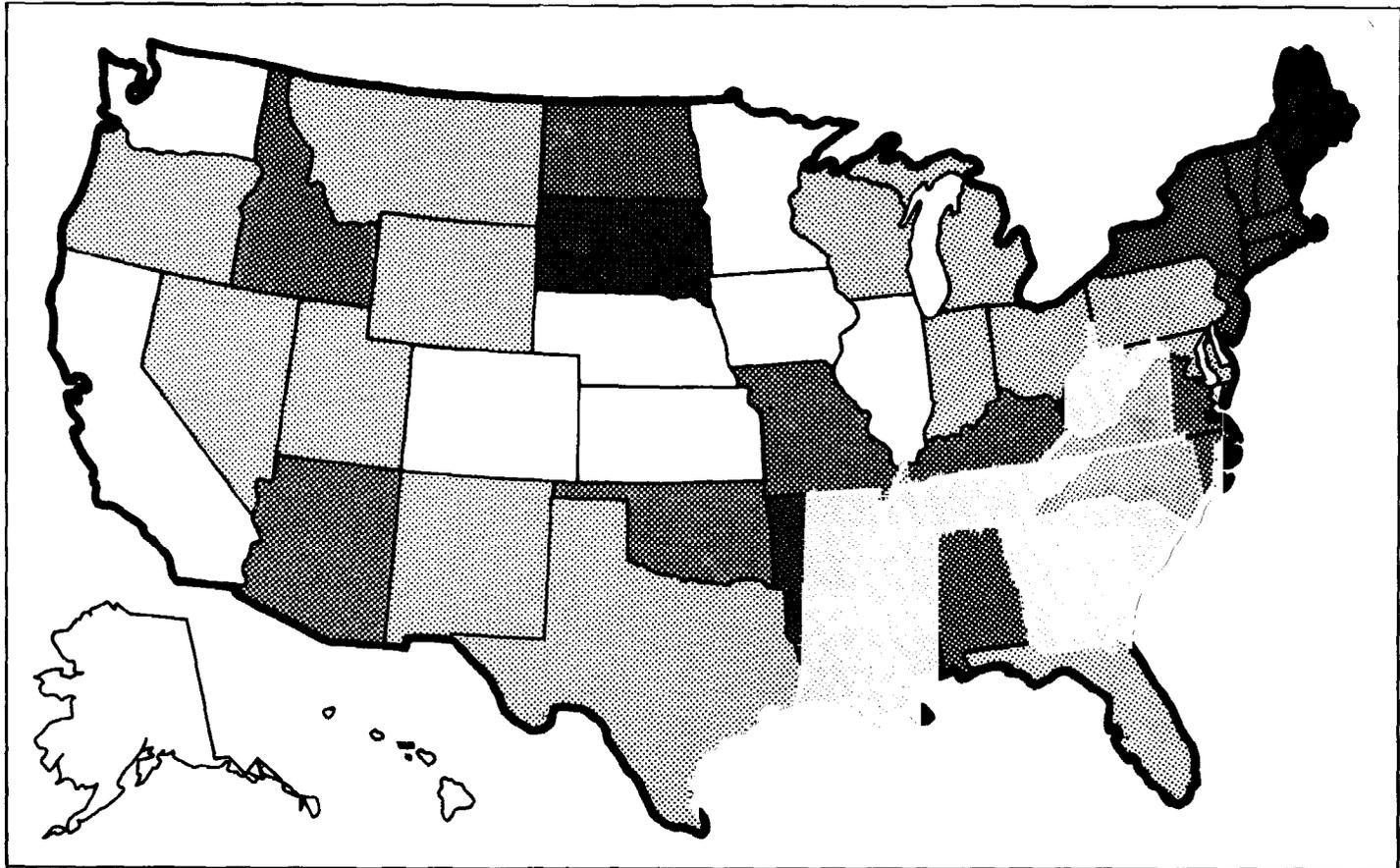
As of December 31, 1984, total farm debt stood at \$212.5 billion. This debt is highest in California, Texas, and several midwestern states. The New England states and Alaska have the lowest levels of total farm debt.

To put agricultural debt in perspective, we compared it to agricultural sales in each state. Appendix VI provides the individual state statistics on total farm debt as well as state agricultural sales.

Table I.3  
Ten States With Highest Total Farm Debt  
(December 31, 1984)

<u>State</u>	<u>Farm debt</u> <u>(billions)</u>
California	\$17.8
Iowa	16.3
Texas	14.0
Minnesota	11.7
Illinois	11.2
Nebraska	10.3
Kansas	8.4
Wisconsin	7.4
Indiana	7.4
Missouri	7.0

Figure I.4: FmHA Farm Debt as Percent of Total Farm Debt--Nationwide Distribution, December 31, 1984



NATIONWIDE DISTRIBUTION OF  
FmHA FARM DEBT

Seven of the 10 states with FmHA farm debt as the largest percentage of their total farm debt are located in the South. The amount of farm debt held by FmHA in each state varies and represents only a portion of the total farm debt utilized by the state's borrowers--ranging from about 5 percent in some states (California) to over 46 percent (Maine). However, California's FmHA farm debt equals \$923 million (5.2 percent of the \$17.8 billion farm debt held by California borrowers) while Maine's FmHA farm debt stands at \$199 million (46.9 percent of the \$405 million in farm debt).

Appendix VI provides the individual state statistics on FmHA farm debt compared to total farm debt.

Table I.4  
Ten States With Highest Percentage of FmHA  
Farm Debt to Total Farm Debt  
(December 31, 1984)

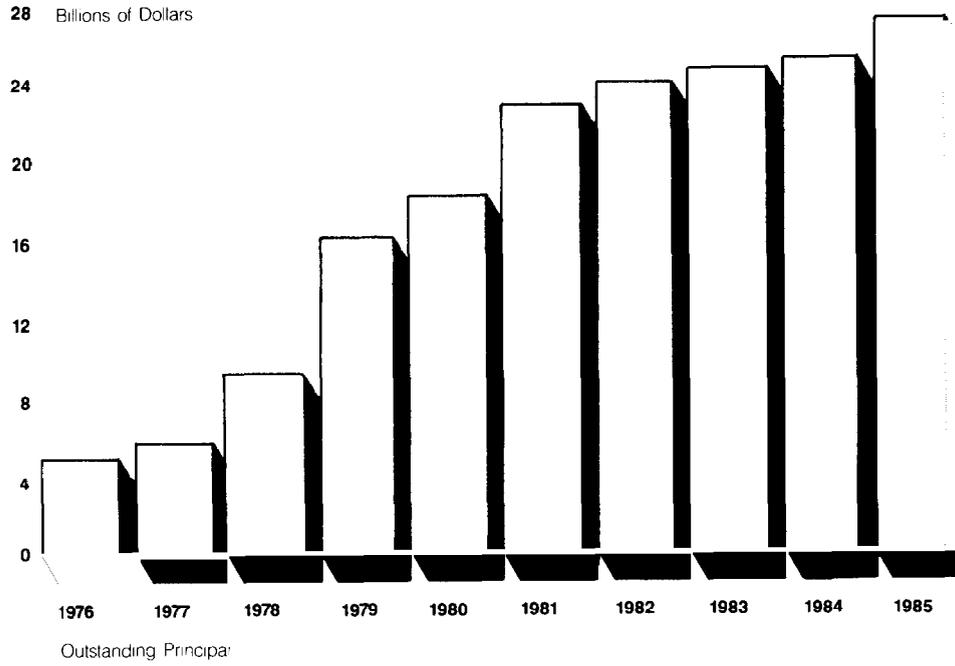
<u>State</u>	<u>FmHA debt</u> (millions)	<u>Percent of</u> <u>total farm</u> <u>debt</u>
Maine	\$ 190	46.9
Mississippi	1,347	31.7
Georgia	1,214	26.2
Louisiana	831	24.6
West Virginia	95	24.6
Rhode Island	7	24.1
Tennessee	724	23.6
South Carolina	404	23.3
Arkansas	980	23.3
South Dakota	1,205	22.6



APPENDIX II

FmHA MAJOR FARMER PROGRAM  
DEBT IS INCREASING

Figure II.1: FmHA Major Farmer Program Outstanding Principal--Direct Loans, June 30, 1976-1985



INCREASING FmHA FARM DEBT

As of June 30, 1985, the total outstanding principal of FmHA's major farmer program loan portfolio was over \$27.7 billion, an increase of more than 400 percent over the 1976 level of \$5.1 billion. This expansion can be attributed to, among other things, the growth in emergency disaster loans made as a result of natural disasters occurring in 1978 and 1980 and the availability of economic emergency loans authorized between August 1978 and September 1984. In addition, in February 1982 FmHA revised its loan-servicing policy to allow borrowers to obtain additional new financing without showing the ability to repay prior loans. This policy, which had not changed through the end of fiscal year 1985, stated that FmHA would continue to work with present borrowers who, among other things, have a reasonable chance to repay any new loan for production purposes plus the interest accruing on that loan. Borrowers were not required to show repayment ability for principal and interest on other existing loans. FmHA terminated this "continuation" policy in November 1985.

Table II.1  
Total FmHA Major Farmer Program Outstanding Principal,  
Direct Loans  
(June 30, 1976-1985)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Total</u> (millions)
1976	\$ 5,077
1977	5,931
1978	9,236
1979	16,922
1980	18,111
1981	22,821
1982	24,053
1983	24,330
1984	25,292
1985	27,718

Figure II.2: FmHA Direct Major Farmer Program Lending Levels, Fiscal Years 1976-1985

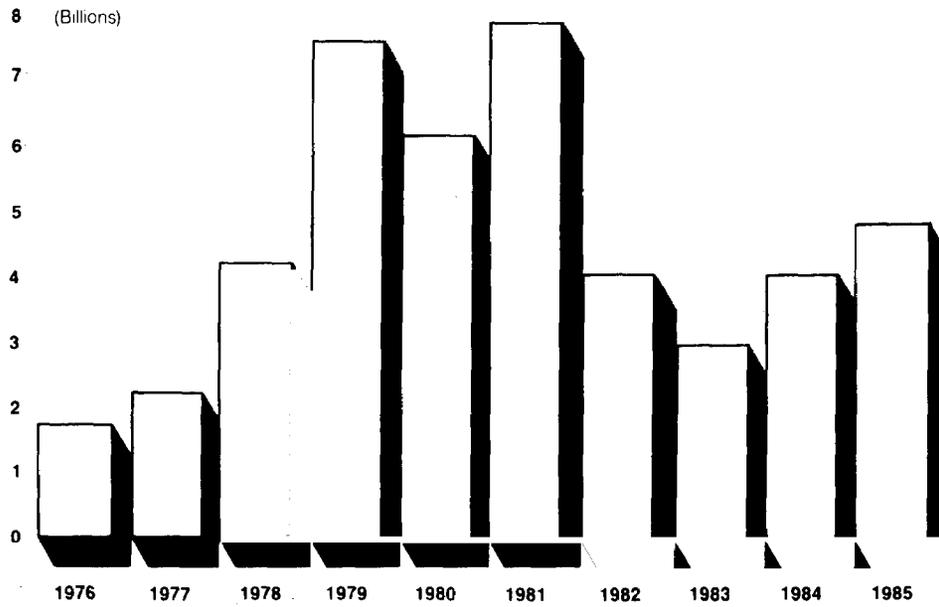
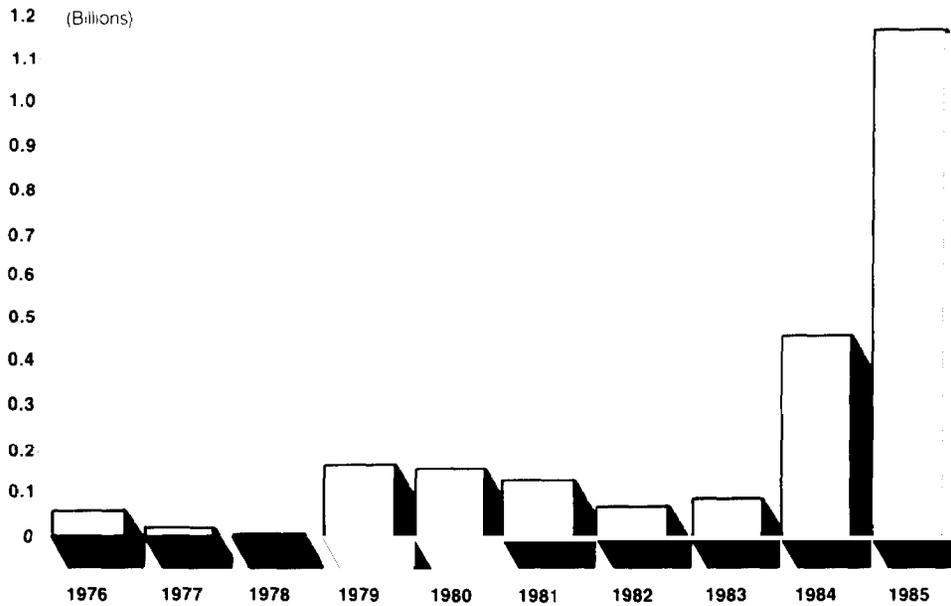


Figure II.3: FmHA Guaranteed Major Farmer Program Lending Levels, Fiscal Years 1976-1985



FmHA DIRECT AND GUARANTEED LOANS

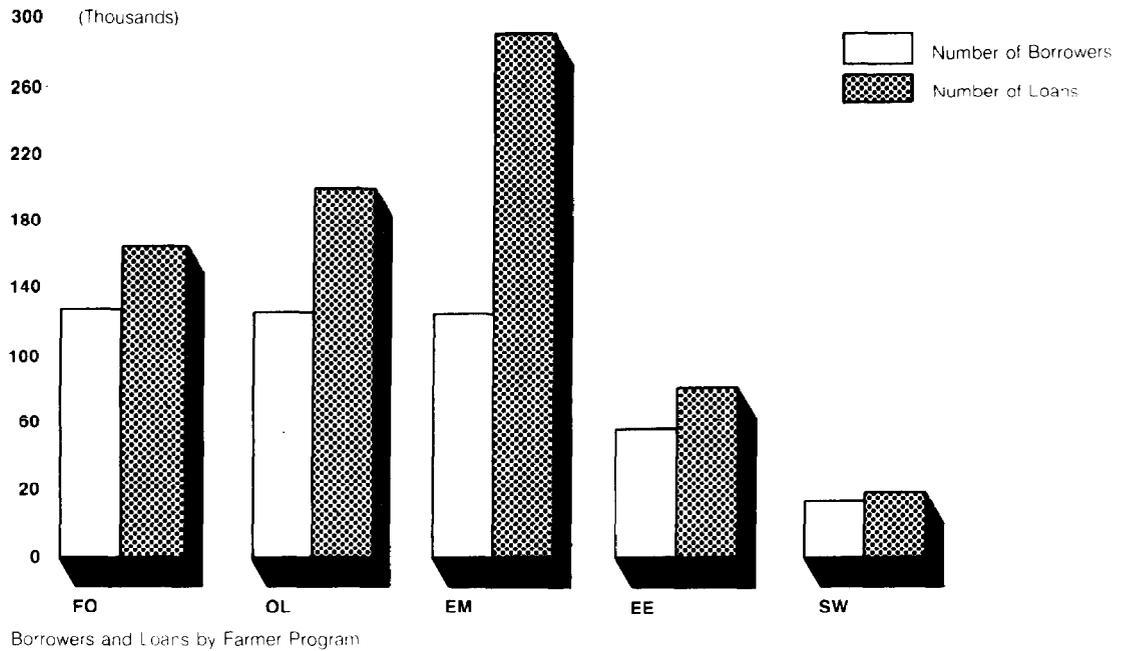
FmHA direct farmer program loans are made from the Agricultural Credit Insurance Fund (ACIF), a revolving fund established in the 1940's. The ACIF is funded by the incoming flow of loan repayment plus the sale of Certificates of Beneficial Ownership to the Federal Financing Bank. The ACIF financed over \$4.7 billion in direct major farmer program loans during fiscal year 1985.

Guaranteed loan funds are supplied directly to borrowers by commercial lenders, and FmHA guarantees the lender that a stipulated portion (up to 90 percent) of the borrower's loan will be repaid by FmHA if the borrower defaults on the loan. During fiscal year 1985, FmHA guaranteed almost \$1.2 billion in major farmer program loans financed by private lenders. This was roughly equal to the total guaranteed loan activity for the previous 9 years.

Table II.2  
Lending Levels for FmHA Major  
Farmer Program Direct and  
Guaranteed Loans, Fiscal Years 1976-1985

<u>Fiscal year</u>	<u>Direct loans</u> (millions)	<u>Guaranteed loans</u> (millions)	<u>Total</u> (millions)
1976	\$ 1,702.3	\$ 48.2	\$ 1,750.5
1977	2,218.0	16.5	2,234.5
1978	4,901.1	4.0	4,905.1
1979	7,507.4	163.1	7,670.5
1980	6,173.7	162.2	6,335.9
1981	7,939.7	128.5	8,068.1
1982	4,059.6	51.2	4,110.8
1983	2,992.7	70.6	3,063.3
1984	3,993.2	442.9	4,436.1
1985	<u>4,752.5</u>	<u>1,174.8</u>	<u>5,927.3</u>
Total	<u>\$46,240.2</u>	<u>\$2,261.9</u>	<u>\$48,502.1</u>

**Figure II.4: FmHA Major Farmer Program Direct Loan Activity, June 30, 1985**



**Figure II.5: FmHA Major Farmer Program Outstanding Principal--Direct Loans, June 30, 1985**



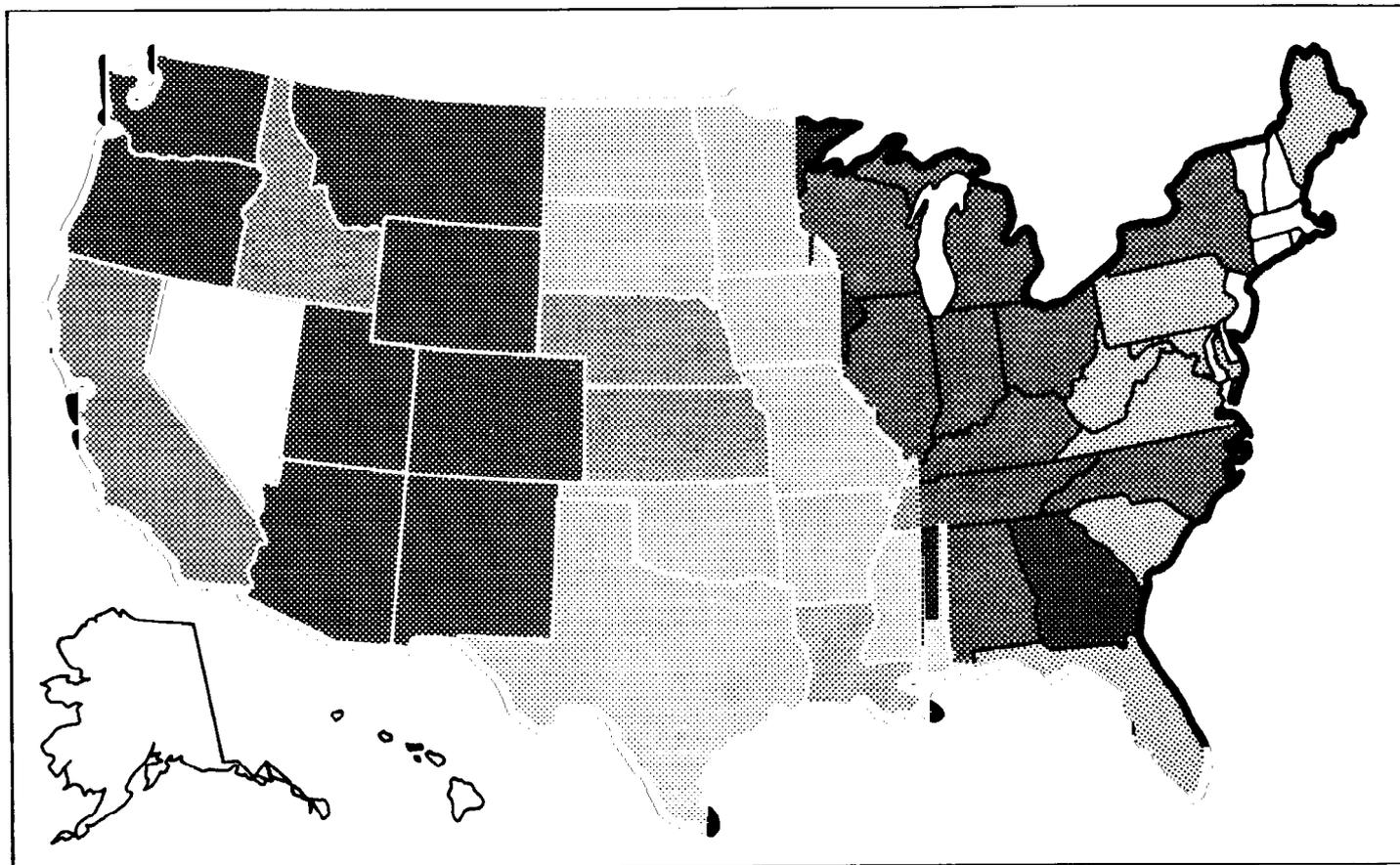
CURRENT FmHA MAJOR FARMER PROGRAM ACTIVITY

The \$27.7 billion FmHA major farmer program debt as of June 30, 1985, represents 757,219 direct loans held by 270,058 borrowers. These borrowers often have more than one type loan. This is illustrated in table II.3, which shows that the total of borrowers within each individual program exceeds the overall total of 270,058 borrowers for all programs, each borrower having been counted for each type of loan held. The largest direct loan programs are farm ownership, operating, and emergency disaster.

Table II.3  
Borrowers, Loans, and Outstanding Principal Amounts  
for the FmHA Direct Major Farmer Programs  
(June 30, 1985)

<u>Program</u>	<u>Number of borrowers</u>	<u>Number of loans</u>	<u>Outstanding principal (millions)</u>
Farm ownership (FO)	125,113	162,507	\$ 7,360.1
Operating loans (OL)	123,639	207,347	5,969.9
Emergency disaster (EM)	122,481	288,889	9,917.6
Economic emergency (EE)	54,199	79,841	4,171.4
Soil and water (SW)	<u>16,415</u>	<u>18,635</u>	<u>299.4</u>
Total	<u>441,847</u>	<u>757,219</u>	<u>\$27,718.4</u>

Figure II.6: Total FmHA Major Farmer Program Outstanding  
Principal, Direct Loans--Nationwide Distribution, June 30, 1985



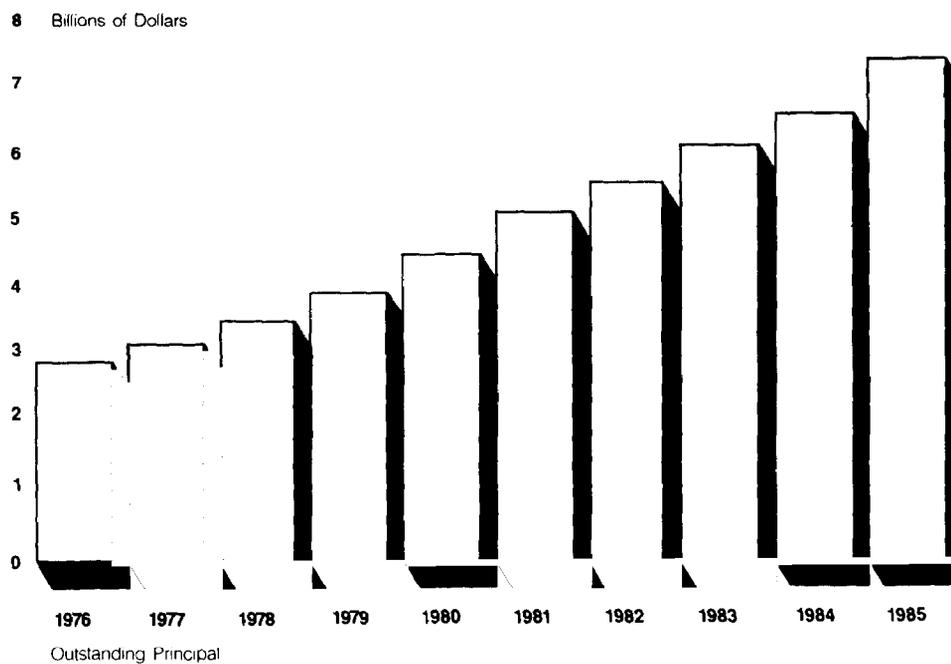
NATIONWIDE DISTRIBUTION OF FmHA  
MAJOR FARMER PROGRAM DEBT

The 10 states with the most FmHA major farmer program debt are concentrated throughout the central and southern regions of the nation. Table VII.1 provides statistics for total major farmer program direct loan activity by state and territory.

Table II.4  
Ten States With Highest FmHA Farm Debt,  
Direct Loans  
 (June 30, 1985)

<u>State</u>	<u>Outstanding principal</u> (millions)
Texas	\$1,663.8
Mississippi	1,396.0
Iowa	1,357.1
Georgia	1,269.9
South Dakota	1,226.8
Missouri	1,159.1
Minnesota	1,066.2
North Dakota	1,054.5
Arkansas	1,045.2
Oklahoma	1,027.1

Figure II.7: FmHA Farm Ownership Outstanding  
Principal--Direct Loans, June 30, 1976-1985



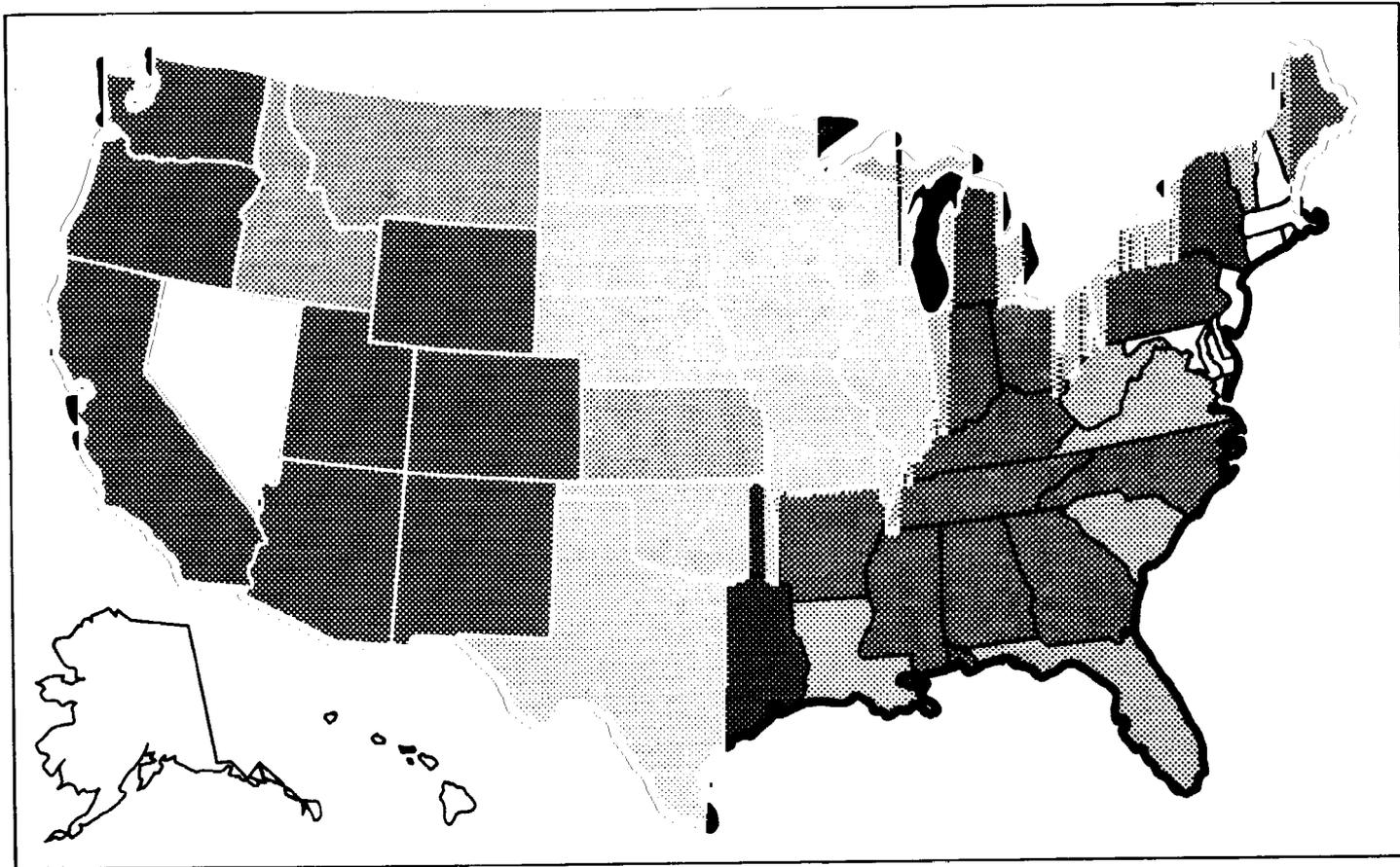
FARM OWNERSHIP LOANS

The farm ownership direct loan portfolio has more than doubled over the past 10 years. Farm ownership loans enable family-size farmers lacking other sources of credit to buy, improve, or refinance farm real estate. Family-size farms can be operated by individuals, partnerships, cooperatives, or corporations. Loan limits are \$200,000 for direct loans and \$300,000 for guaranteed loans and may be repaid within 40 years. The interest rate for the direct loans is set periodically by the Secretary of Agriculture on the basis of the government's cost of borrowing. Guaranteed loan repayment terms and interest rates are negotiated between the borrower and the lender. Loans are normally secured by either a first or second mortgage on the farm real estate.

Table II.5  
FmHA Farm Ownership Outstanding  
Principal, Direct Loans  
(June 30, 1976-1985)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Outstanding principal</u> (millions)
1976	\$2,891
1977	3,137
1978	3,467
1979	3,942
1980	4,476
1981	5,109
1982	5,586
1983	6,122
1984	6,696
1985	7,360

Figure II.8: FmHA Farm Ownership Outstanding Principal,  
Direct Loans--Nationwide Distribution, June 30, 1985



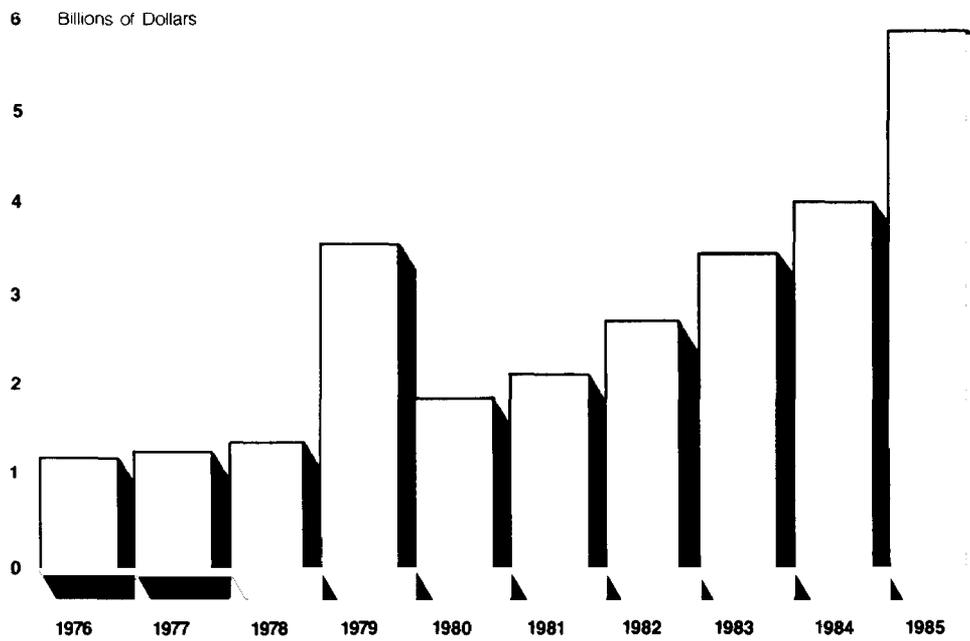
NATIONWIDE DISTRIBUTION OF  
FARM OWNERSHIP DIRECT LOANS

The 10 states with the largest amounts in farm ownership program debt are located in the center of the country. Table VII.2 provides statistics for the farm ownership program in each state and territory.

Table II.6  
Ten States With Highest Farm Ownership Outstanding  
Principal, Direct Loans  
 (June 30, 1985)

<u>State</u>	<u>Outstanding principal</u> (millions)
Iowa	\$377.2
Missouri	374.4
North Dakota	308.7
South Dakota	307.9
Illinois	301.0
Texas	300.1
Minnesota	298.0
Nebraska	296.8
Oklahoma	292.5
Wisconsin	267.5

Figure II.9: FmHA Operating Loan Outstanding  
Principal--Direct Loans, June 30, 1976-1985



OPERATING LOANS

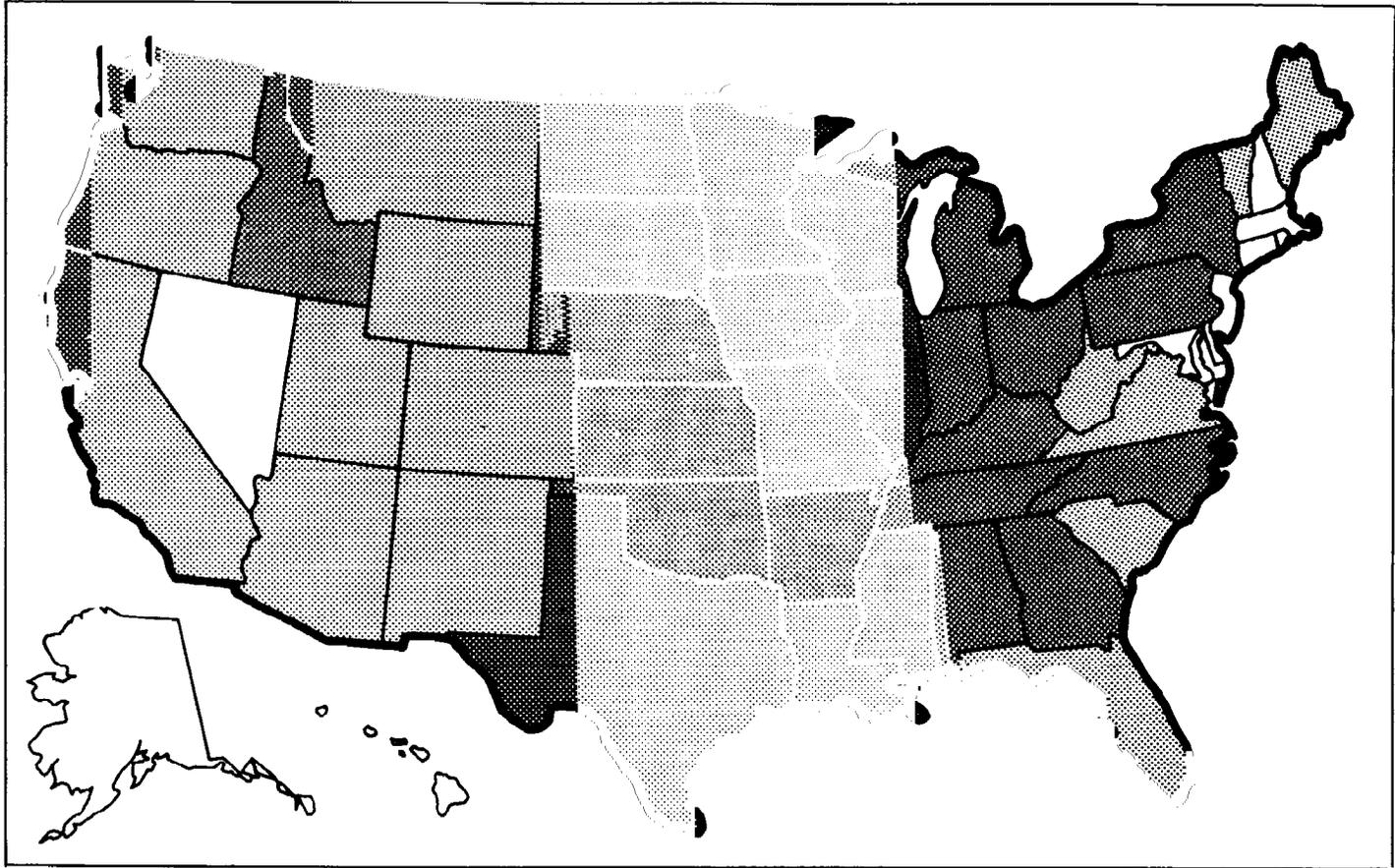
The direct operating loan portfolio increased fivefold from 1976 to 1985. Farm operating loans are made to family-size farmers for essential operation purposes such as (1) machinery, equipment, or livestock purchases, (2) payment of annual operating and/or family living expenses, (3) refinancing debts incurred for any authorized operating loan purpose other than FmHA debts, and (4) payments to a creditor. These loans are usually secured by chattel mortgages on feed, crops, livestock, machinery, or other elements of production.

The operating loan limit is \$200,000 for direct loans and \$400,000 for guaranteed loans. The interest rate for direct loans is set periodically, on the basis of the federal government's cost of borrowing, while the interest rates for guaranteed loans are negotiated between lender and borrower. Operating loan terms usually range from 1 to 7 years, according to loan purpose, with a maximum repayment period of 15 years for consolidated or rescheduled loans.

Table II.7  
FmHA Operating Loan Principal,  
Direct Loans  
(June 30)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Outstanding principal</u> (millions)
1976	\$1,220
1977	1,254
1978	1,417
1979	3,613
1980	1,938
1981	2,116
1982	2,708
1983	3,508
1984	4,072
1985	5,970

Figure II.10: FmHA Operating Loan Outstanding Principal,  
Direct Loans--Nationwide Distribution, June 30, 1985



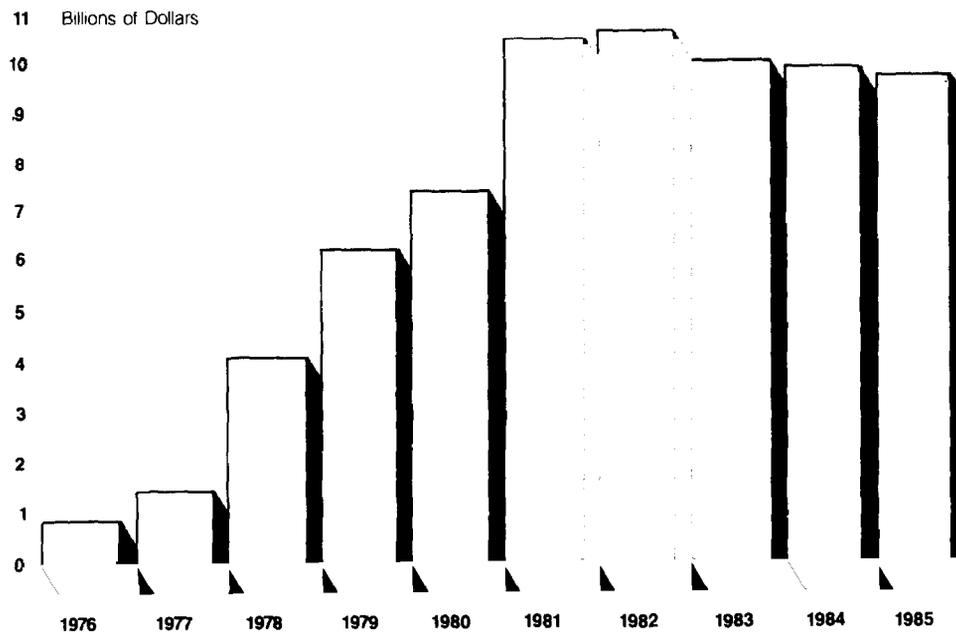
NATIONWIDE DISTRIBUTION OF  
DIRECT OPERATING LOANS

The 10 states with the greatest amounts in direct operating loans are concentrated in the center of the country. Table VII.3 provides statistics for the operating loan program in each state and territory.

Table II.8  
Ten States With Highest Operating Loan Principal,  
Direct Loans  
(June 30, 1985)

<u>State</u>	<u>Outstanding principal</u> (millions)
Texas	\$510.5
Iowa	456.9
Wisconsin	305.0
Minnesota	301.8
Louisiana	289.2
North Dakota	261.8
Mississippi	238.3
Missouri	231.8
Illinois	227.8
South Dakota	212.5

Figure II.11: FmHA Emergency Disaster Outstanding  
Principal--Direct Loans, June 30, 1976-1985



EMERGENCY DISASTER LOANS

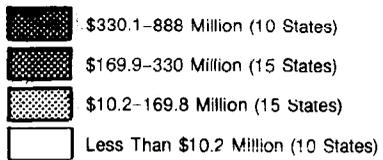
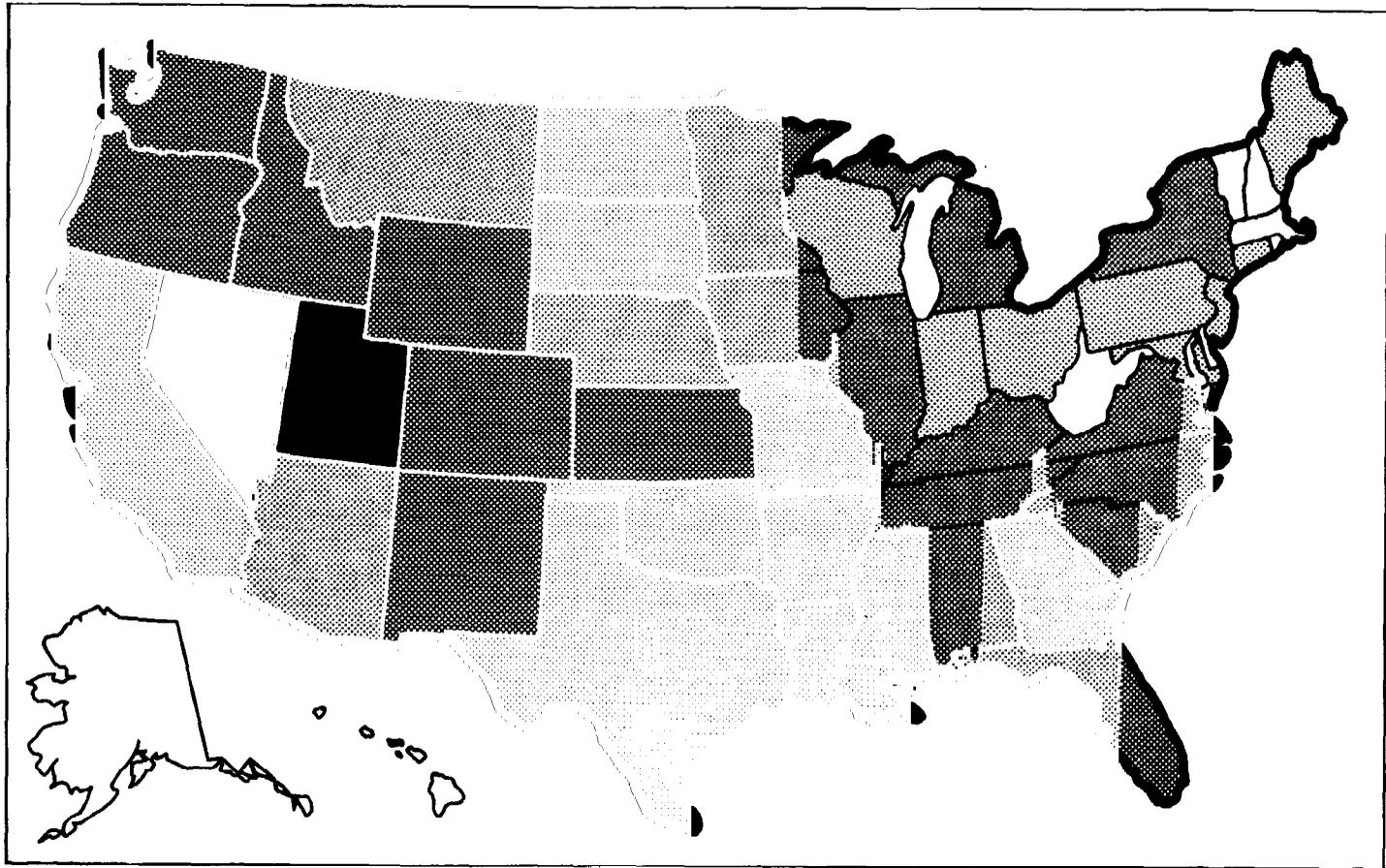
The emergency disaster direct loan portfolio grew rapidly between 1977 and 1981 as a result of severe and widespread natural disasters occurring in 1978 and 1980. The portfolio has leveled off at about \$10 billion in each year from 1983 to 1985. Emergency disaster loans help farmers recover from actual production and physical losses inflicted by natural disasters such as drought, floods, and hailstorms.

Emergency disaster loans are limited to the calculated amount of the actual loss, not to exceed \$500,000, for each disaster. The interest rate is 5 percent on loans up to \$100,000, and 8 percent on amounts between \$100,000 and the \$500,000 limit. Repayment terms vary according to the purposes of the loans and the borrower's projected repayment ability.

Table II.9  
FmHA Emergency Disaster Principal,  
Direct Loans  
(June 30, 1976-1985)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Outstanding principal</u> (millions)
1976	\$ 918
1977	1,430
1978	4,084
1979	6,149
1980	7,313
1981	10,411
1982	10,795
1983	9,995
1984	9,938
1985	9,918

Figure II.12: FmHA Emergency Disaster Outstanding Principal, Direct Loans--Nationwide Distribution, June 30, 1985



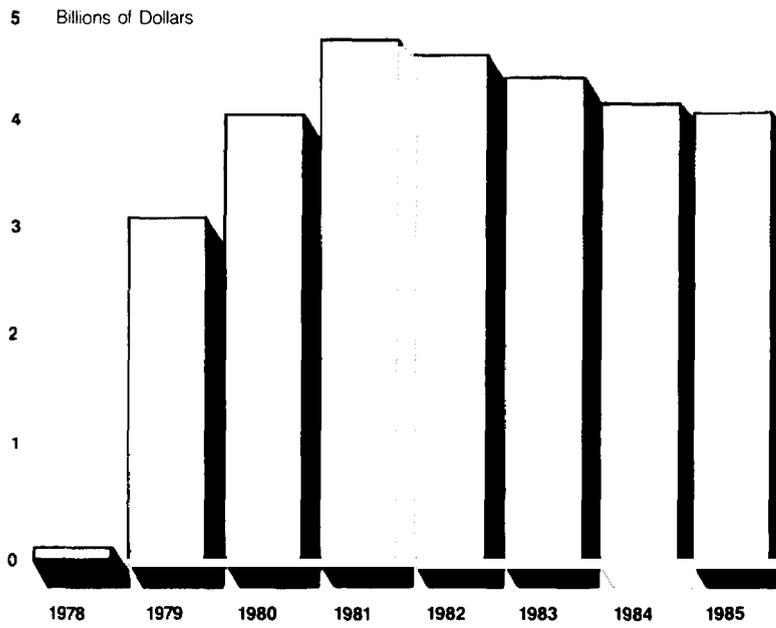
NATIONWIDE DISTRIBUTION OF  
EMERGENCY DISASTER DIRECT LOANS

The 10 states with the greatest emergency disaster program debt are generally located in the South but also include the Dakotas and California. Table VII.4 provides statistics for the emergency disaster program in each state and territory.

Table II.10  
Ten States With Highest Emergency Disaster Principal,  
Direct Loans  
 (June 30, 1985)

<u>State</u>	<u>Outstanding principal</u> (millions)
Mississippi	\$887.9
Georgia	829.7
Texas	719.9
California	559.3
South Dakota	520.1
Louisiana	466.0
Arkansas	465.2
Missouri	388.7
North Dakota	383.7
Oklahoma	335.5

Figure II.13: FmHA Economic Emergency Outstanding Principal--  
Direct Loans, September 30, 1978-June 30, 1985<sup>a</sup>



<sup>a</sup>Outstanding principal for 1978 and 1979 is as of September 30.

ECONOMIC EMERGENCY LOANS

FmHA economic emergency loans were made to allow farmers to continue their operations when a serious lack of agricultural credit existed because of national or area-wide economic stress as determined by the Secretary of Agriculture. These loans were authorized from August 4, 1978, to September 30, 1984. No program was authorized in 1985 nor proposed for 1986.

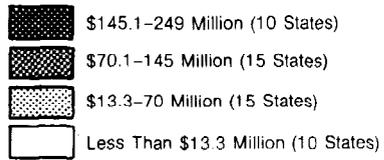
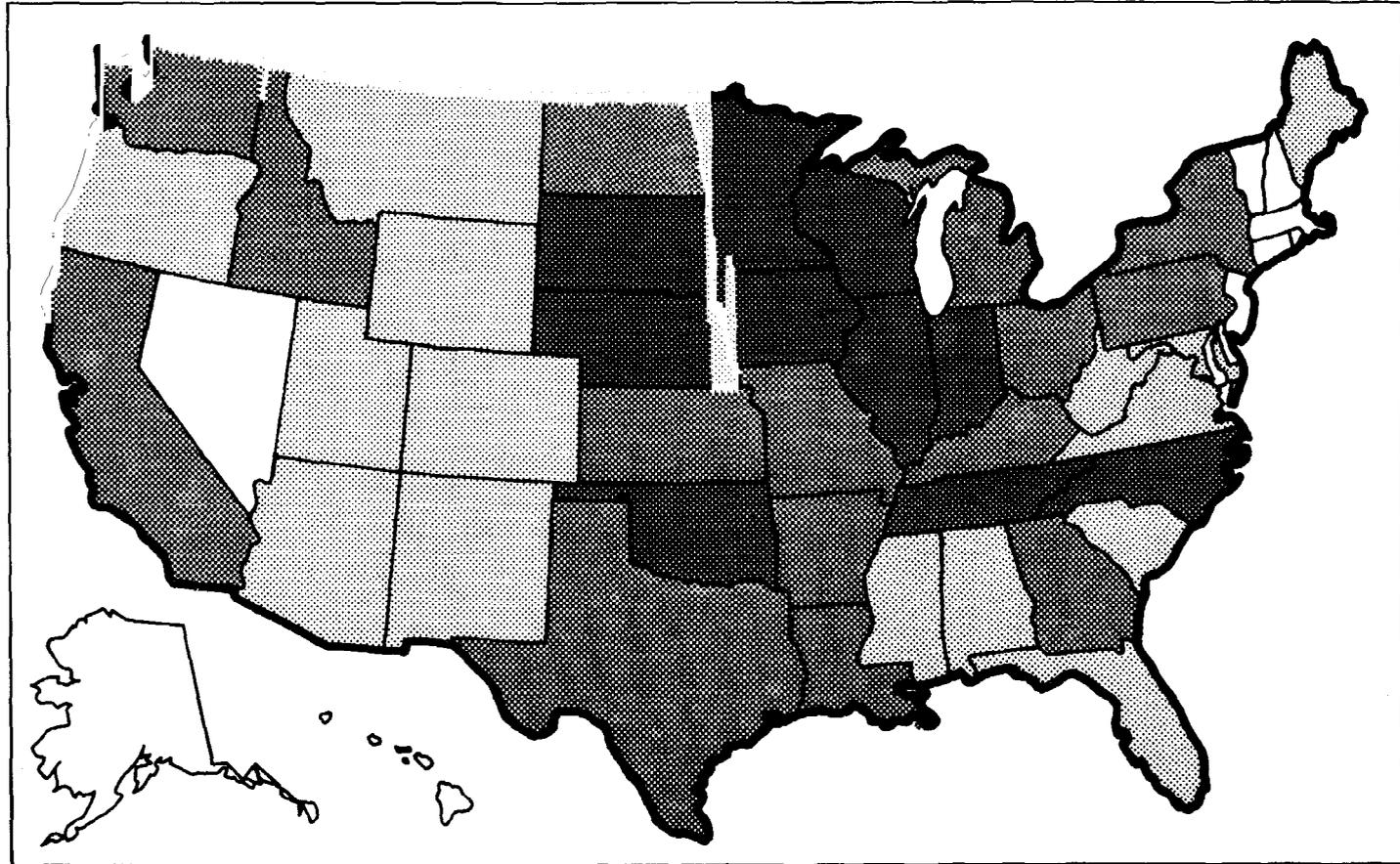
Under the program an economic emergency resulted from a general tightening of agricultural credit or an unfavorable relationship between production costs and prices received for agricultural commodities, causing widespread need among farmers for temporary credit. The loans were limited to \$400,000 per borrower and were repayable as determined by the Secretary of Agriculture, taking into account the purpose and need for the loan. Prior to the program's expiration, the direct loan interest rate was 10.25 percent for operating purposes and 10.75 percent for real estate. Guaranteed loan interest rates were agreed upon by the lender and borrower.

Table II.11  
FmHA Economic Emergency Principal,  
Direct Loans,  
(June 30, 1978-1985)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Outstanding principal</u> (millions)
1978 <sup>a</sup>	\$ 108 <sup>a</sup>
1979 <sup>a</sup>	2,954 <sup>a</sup>
1980	4,138
1981	4,897
1982	4,679
1983	4,404
1984	4,289
1985	4,171

<sup>a</sup>As of September 30.

Figure II.14: FmHA Economic Emergency Outstanding Principal,  
Direct Loans--Nationwide Distribution, June 30, 1985



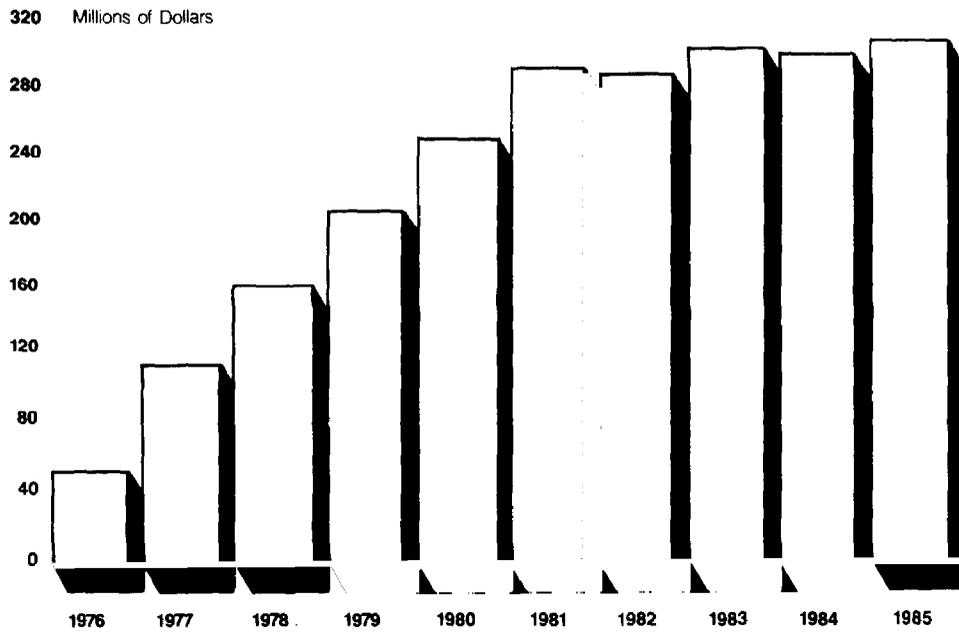
NATIONWIDE DISTRIBUTION OF  
ECONOMIC EMERGENCY DIRECT LOANS

The 10 largest state portfolios of economic emergency direct loans are generally concentrated in the upper Midwest and Great Lakes sections of the nation but include Tennessee and North Carolina. Table VII.5 provides statistics for the economic emergency program in each state and territory.

Table II.12  
Ten States With Highest Economic Emergency  
Principal, Direct Loans  
(June 30, 1985)

<u>State</u>	<u>Outstanding principal</u> (millions)
Iowa	\$248.1
Nebraska	226.0
Indiana	197.4
Oklahoma	192.1
Minnesota	184.9
Wisconsin	178.3
South Dakota	176.4
Illinois	151.5
North Carolina	150.6
Tennessee	148.7

Figure II.15: FmHA Soil and Water Outstanding  
Principal--Direct Loans, June 30, 1976-1985



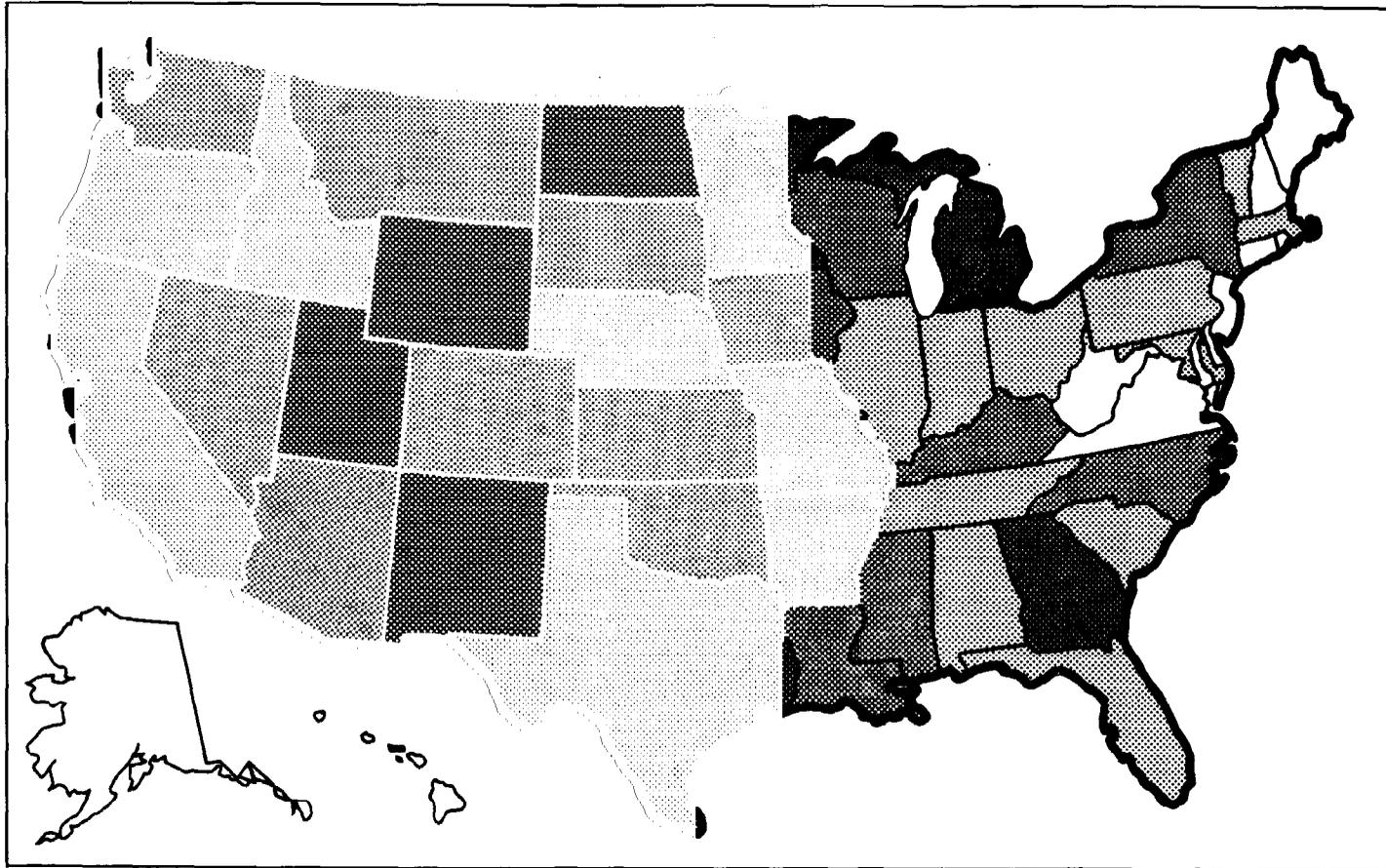
SOIL AND WATER LOANS

The soil and water program is the smallest of FmHA's major farmer programs. Its direct loan portfolio increased by roughly \$50 million a year between 1976 and 1981 and has leveled off at an average of less than \$300 million from 1981 to 1985. The soil and water loan program encourages and facilitates the improvement, protection, and proper use of farmland by providing financing for soil conservation, water development, conservation, and other related measures consistent with environmental quality standards. Loans may be made to pay costs for construction, materials, supplies, equipment, and services. Direct loans cannot exceed \$200,000 per borrower, and guaranteed loans are limited to \$300,000. The repayment term for each is 40 years or less. The current direct loan interest rate is 10.75 percent (as of September 1, 1985), and the guaranteed loan rate is negotiated by the lender and borrower.

Table II.13  
FmHA Soil and Water Principal,  
Direct Loans  
(June 30, 1976-1985)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Outstanding principal</u> (millions)
1976	\$ 48
1977	111
1978	159
1979	204
1980	247
1981	288
1982	286
1983	300
1984	297
1985	299

Figure II.16: FmHA Soil and Water Outstanding Principal,  
Direct Loans--Nationwide Distribution, June 30, 1985



NATIONWIDE DISTRIBUTION OF  
SOIL AND WATER DIRECT LOANS

The 10 states having the largest soil and water direct loan amounts are scattered from the southeastern to the northwestern parts of the nation with most located in the center of the country. Table VII.6 provides statistics for the soil and water program in each state and territory.

Table II.14  
Ten States With Highest Soil and Water Principal,  
Direct Loans  
 (June 30, 1985)

<u>State</u>	<u>Outstanding principal</u> (millions)
Nebraska	\$30.7
Missouri	21.2
Idaho	20.9
Texas	16.5
Georgia	16.0
California	15.7
Oregon	14.1
Michigan	13.6
Arkansas	11.9
Minnesota	10.7



APPENDIX III

FmHA MAJOR FARMER PROGRAM  
DELINQUENCIES ARE GROWING

Figure III.1: FmHA Major Farmer Program Delinquencies as a Percentage of Outstanding Principal, June 30, 1976-1985



FmHA MAJOR FARMER PROGRAM DELINQUENCIES  
INCREASING AS A PERCENTAGE OF OUTSTANDING PRINCIPAL

As FmHA major farmer program direct loan debt increased, so have delinquencies, from \$164 million in 1976 to \$6.4 billion in 1985. The delinquent dollar amounts increased substantially in 1980 and continued to represent a larger portion of the total debt each subsequent year. FmHA considers a borrower delinquent if he/she has an unpaid scheduled payment and the delinquent amount is greater than \$10. In calculating the delinquent amount, FmHA offsets payments made ahead of schedule on other loans.

Current law authorizes FmHA to assist borrowers who cannot meet loan repayments for reasons beyond their control, such as disasters or a poor farming economy. FmHA helps these borrowers through various servicing alternatives including payment deferment and the consolidation, rescheduling, and reamortization of loans. These alternatives restructure the borrower's debt terms, enabling the borrower to avoid a delinquency and stay current without making full loan payments. During fiscal year 1985, about 45,000 borrowers were assisted by these alternatives and continued their farm operations. According to FmHA officials, these borrowers would have been delinquent without such assistance.

Table III.1  
Comparison of Major Farmer Program Delinquent Dollars to  
Outstanding Principal, June 30, 1976-1985

<u>Year</u>	<u>Delinquent dollars</u> <u>(millions)</u>	<u>Total outstanding principal</u> <u>(millions)</u>	<u>Percent of delinquent dollars to principal</u>
1976	\$ 164.1	\$ 5,077.0	3.2
1977	213.3	5,931.4	3.6
1978	288.2	9,236.0	3.1
1979	417.3	16,921.8	2.5
1980	823.2	18,111.3	4.5
1981	1,587.9	22,820.5	7.0
1982	2,927.8	24,053.0	12.2
1983	4,124.8	24,329.8	17.0
1984	5,389.5	25,292.4	21.3
1985	6,385.2	27,718.3	23.0

Figure III.2: FmHA Major Farmer Program  
Delinquent Dollars, June 30, 1976-1985

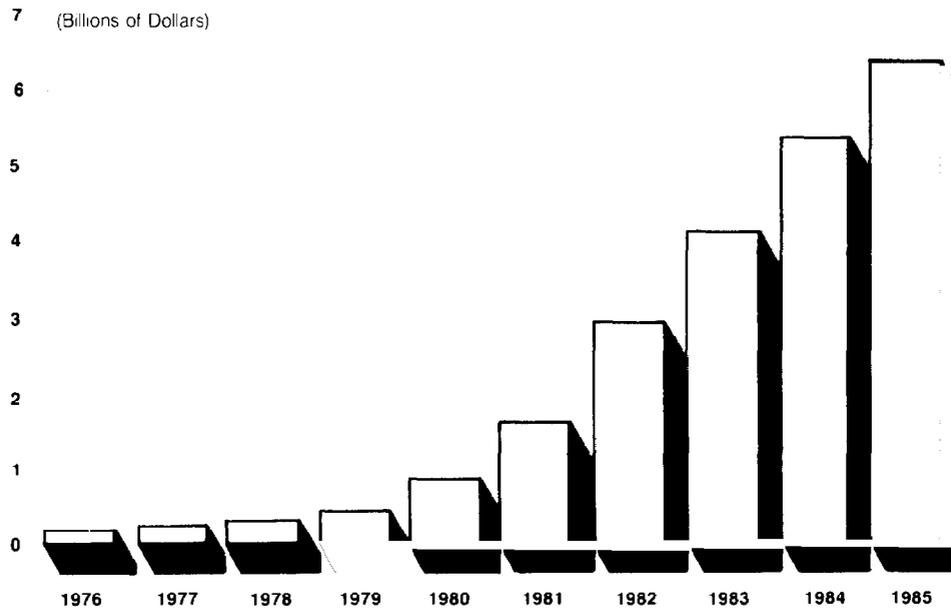
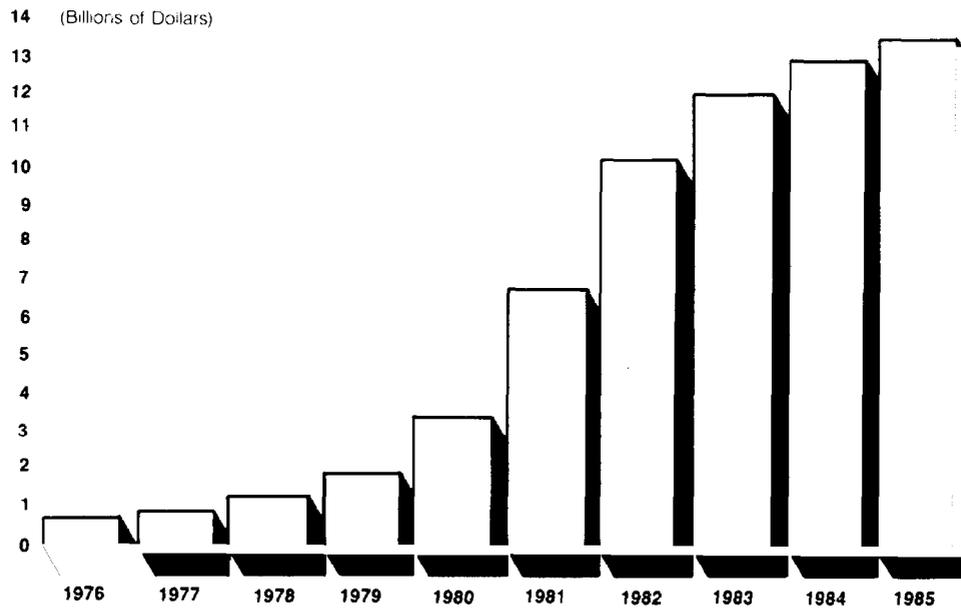


Figure III.3: FmHA Major Farmer Program  
Outstanding Principal on Delinquent Loans,  
June 30, 1976-1985



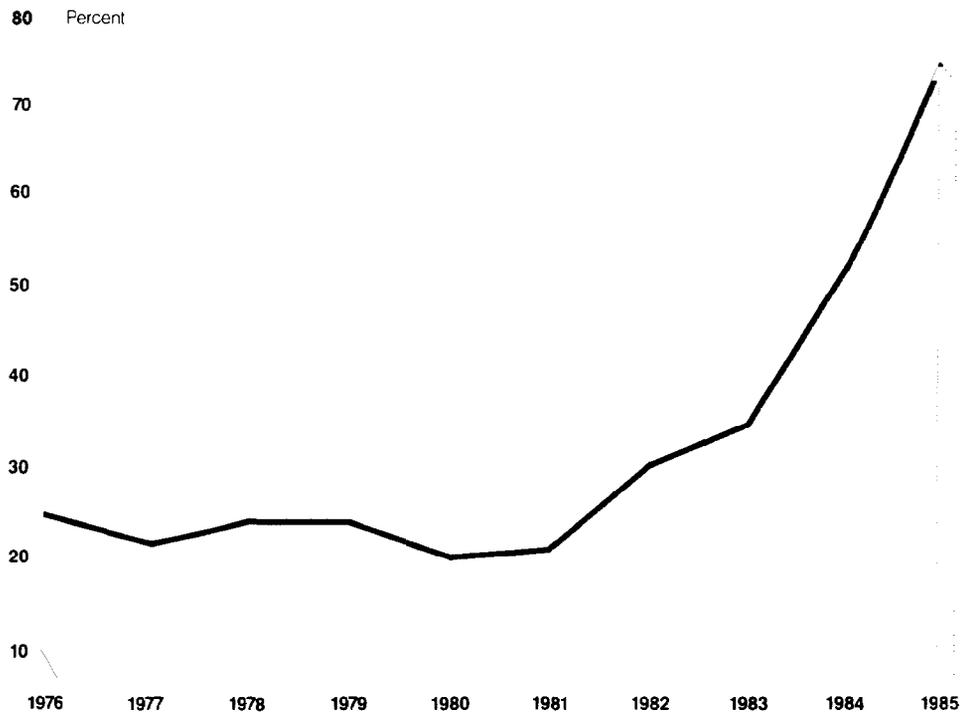
MAJOR FARMER PROGRAM OUTSTANDING  
PRINCIPAL REPRESENTED BY DELINQUENCIES

As the major farmer program delinquencies have increased, so have the principal amounts represented by them. This principal, less proceeds from sale of loan collateral, is a potential loss for the government if the borrower is unable to catch up on delinquent payments.

Table III.2  
Comparison of Major Farmer Program  
Delinquent Dollars to Outstanding Principal on  
Delinquent Loans  
 (June 30, 1976-1985)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Total delinquencies</u> (millions)	<u>Outstanding principal on delinquent loans</u> (millions)
1976	\$ 164	\$ 723
1977	213	859
1978	288	1,323
1979	417	1,958
1980	823	4,047
1981	1,588	6,722
1982	2,928	10,245
1983	4,125	12,010
1984	5,390	12,878
1985	6,385	13,448

Figure III.4: Percent of FmHA Major Farmer Program Dollars Delinquent Over 3 Years to Total Delinquent Dollars, June 30, 1976-1985



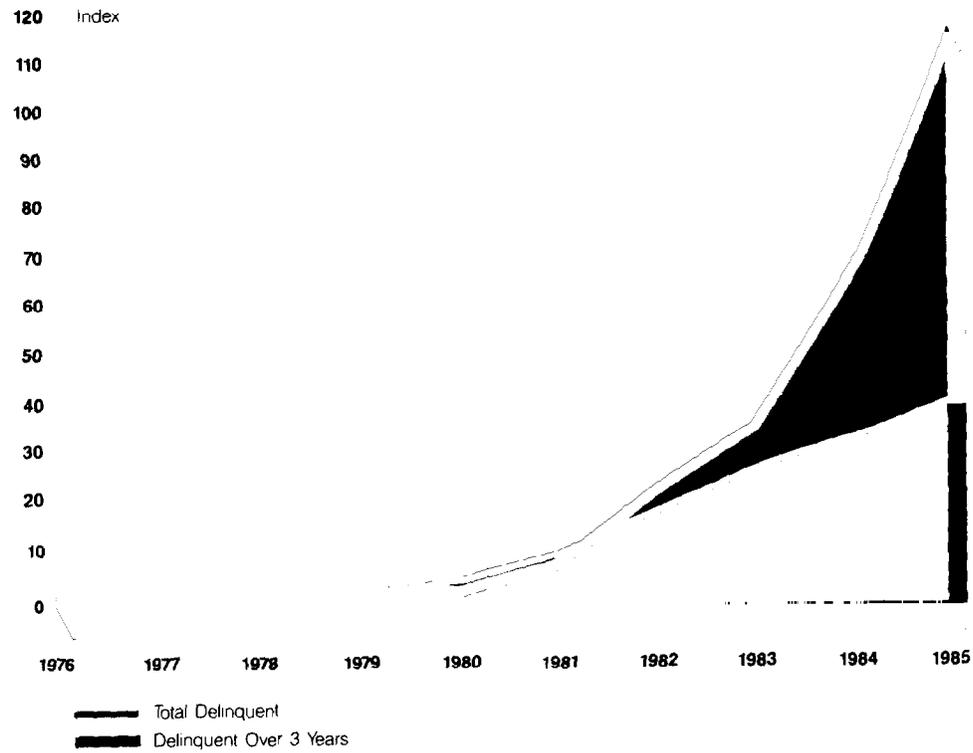
MAJOR FARMER PROGRAM DELINQUENCIESOVER 3 YEARS ARE RISING

As the amount of major farmer program delinquencies increased, so has the length of time payments have been delinquent. According to FmHA, borrowers over 3 years delinquent have little chance of becoming current on their payments and most likely will fail. The percentage of over-three-year delinquencies was relatively stable between 1976 and 1981. This percentage began to rise in 1982, jumping from 31 percent in 1982 to 75 percent in 1985.

Table III.3  
Comparison of Major Farmer Program  
Delinquent Dollars to Over-3-Year  
Delinquent Dollars  
 (June 30, 1976-1985)

<u>Year</u>	Total delinquent dollars (millions)	Total over-3-year delinquent dollars (millions)	Percent of over-3-year to total delinquent dollars
1976	\$ 164.1	\$ 41.1	25
1977	213.3	46.2	22
1978	288.2	70.0	24
1979	417.3	101.3	24
1980	823.2	164.1	20
1981	1,587.9	333.2	21
1982	2,927.8	898.8	31
1983	4,124.8	1,444.8	35
1984	5,389.5	2,868.6	53
1985	6,385.2	4,799.9	75

Figure III.5: Index of FmHA Major Farmer Program Delinquencies, June 30, 1976-1985



Index: Base Year 1976 = 1

INDEX OF INCREASING MAJOR  
FARMER PROGRAM DELINQUENCIES

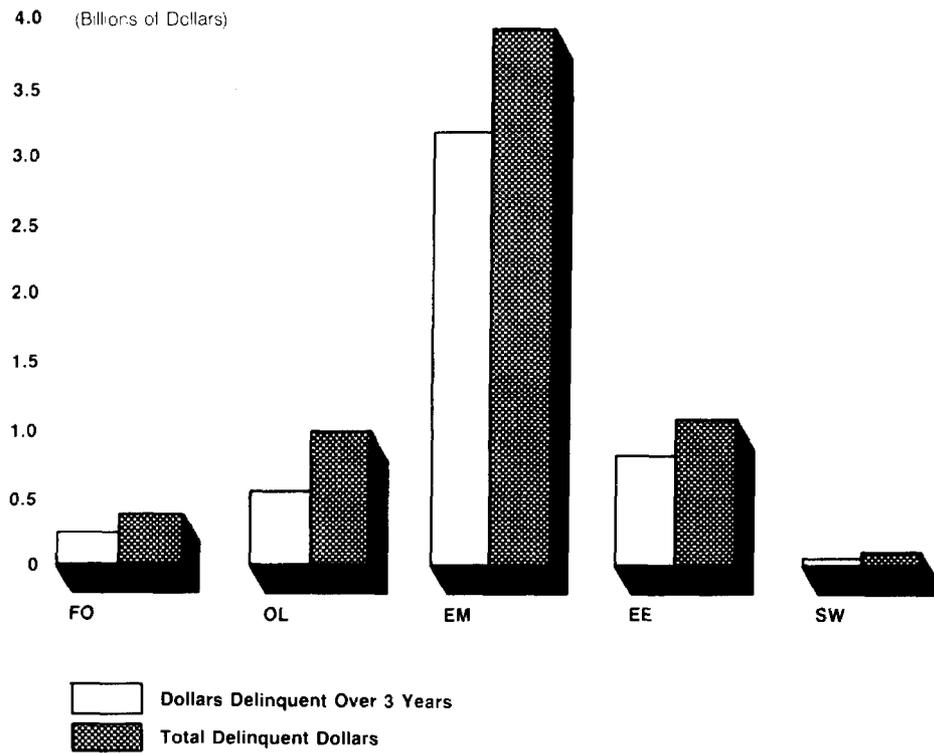
The rapid increase in FmHA major farmer program delinquencies can be shown using an index. Total 1985 major farmer program delinquencies of \$6.4 billion are over 38 times greater than their 1976 level of \$164 million. The over-three-year delinquencies are about 117 times greater than the 1976 total of \$41 million, reaching \$4.8 billion in 1985.

Table III.4  
Index of Major Farmer Program  
Total Delinquent Dollars and  
Over-3-Year Delinquent Dollars  
(June 30, 1976-1985)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Total delinquent dollars (millions)</u>	<u>Index of total delinquent dollars<sup>a</sup></u>	<u>Over-3-year delinquent dollars (millions)</u>	<u>Index over-3-year delinquent dollars<sup>a</sup></u>
1976	\$ 164.1	1.00	\$ 41.1	1.00
1977	213.3	1.30	46.2	1.12
1978	288.2	1.76	70.0	1.70
1979	417.3	2.54	101.3	2.46
1980	823.2	5.02	164.1	3.99
1981	1,587.9	9.68	333.2	8.10
1982	2,927.8	17.84	898.8	21.85
1983	4,124.8	25.13	1,444.8	35.12
1984	5,389.5	32.84	2,868.6	69.73
1985	6,385.2	38.91	4,799.9	116.67

<sup>a</sup>Index: Base year 1976 = 1.

Figure III.6: Delinquencies by FmHA Major Farmer Program, June 30, 1985



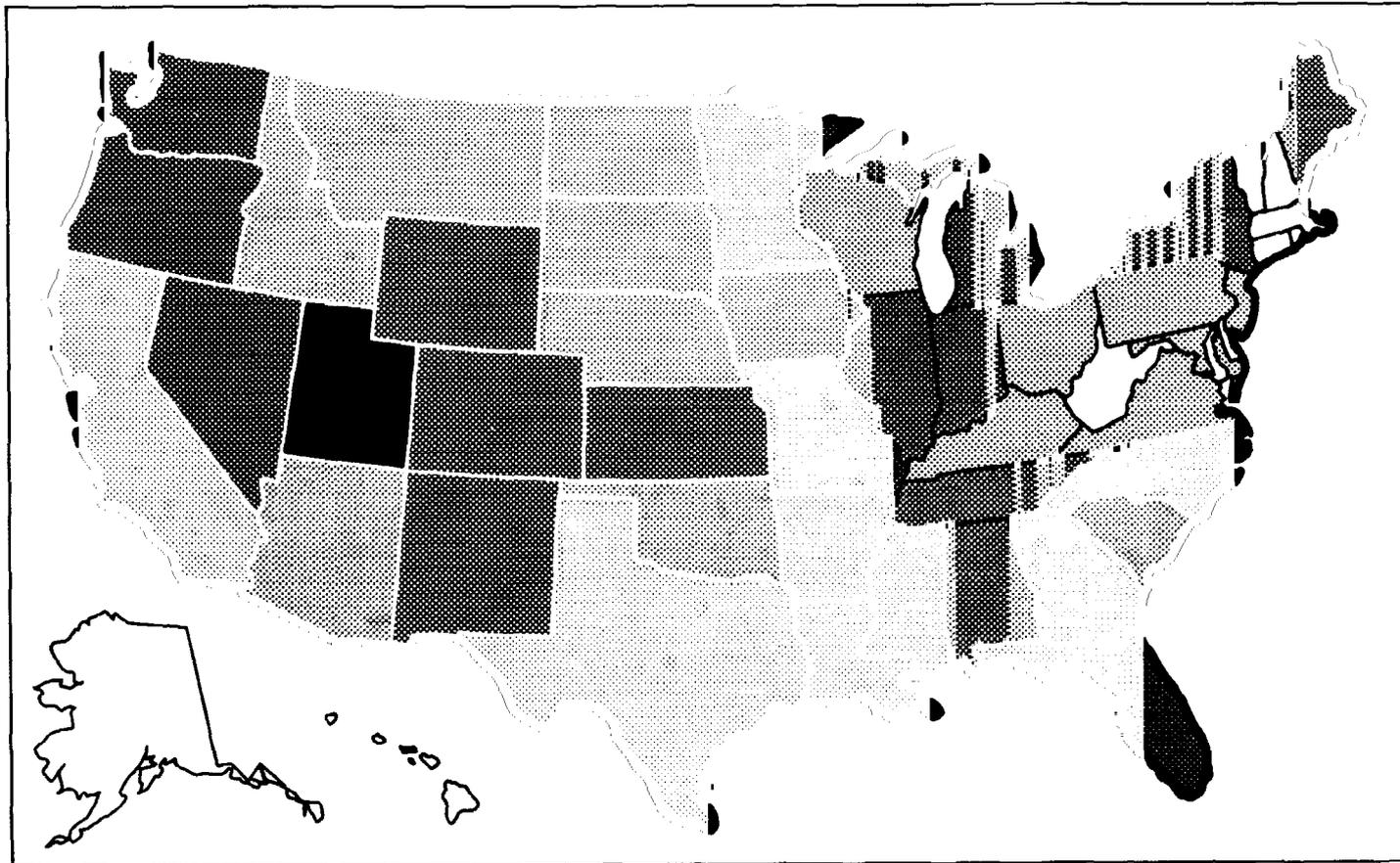
CURRENT FmHA MAJOR FARMER PROGRAM DELINQUENCIES

As of June 30, 1985, the five major farmer programs have direct loan delinquencies of \$6.4 billion of which \$4.8 billion is more than three years delinquent. These delinquencies are largest in the emergency disaster program where over 80 percent of the delinquencies are over 3 years old.

Table III.5  
Total Delinquent Dollars and  
Over-3-Year Delinquent Dollars by  
Major Farmer Program  
(June 30, 1985)

<u>Program</u>	Total delinquent dollars (millions)	Over-3-year delinquent dollars (millions)	Percent of over-3-year to total <u>delinquencies</u>
Farm ownership (FO)	\$ 390.8	\$ 224.7	57.5
Operating loan (OL)	980.0	546.8	55.8
Emergency disaster (EM)	3,915.6	3,217.4	82.2
Economic emergency (EE)	1,061.3	784.9	74.0
Soil and water (SW)	<u>37.5</u>	<u>26.0</u>	69.3
Total	<u>\$6,385.2</u>	<u>\$4,799.8</u>	75.2

Figure III.7: FmHA Major Farmer Program Delinquent Dollars--Nationwide Distribution, June 30, 1985



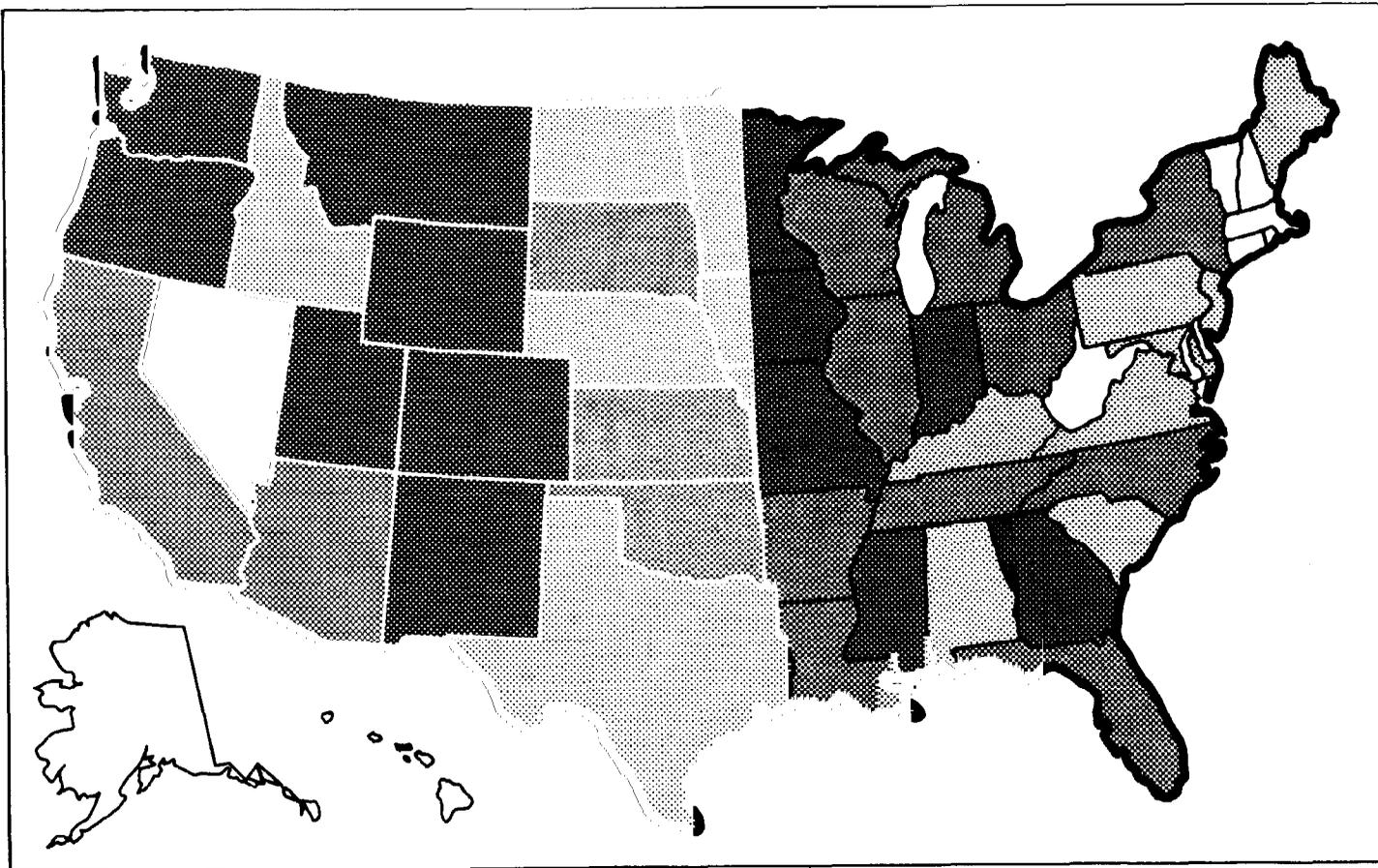
NATIONWIDE DISTRIBUTION OF FmHA MAJOR  
FARMER PROGRAM DELINQUENCIES

The 10 states having the largest total FmHA farmer program delinquencies are scattered in the South, Midwest, and West. Table VIII.1 provides statistics for major farmer program delinquencies in each state and territory.

Table III.6  
Ten States With Highest Major Farmer  
Program Delinquencies  
(June 30, 1985)

<u>State</u>	<u>Delinquent dollars (millions)</u>	<u>Outstanding principal on delinquent loans (millions)</u>
Texas	\$717.3	\$1,057.1
Georgia	710.9	952.1
Mississippi	589.9	1,014.4
California	362.8	628.3
Louisiana	301.4	570.0
Arkansas	270.4	543.7
Missouri	196.6	540.0
Florida	191.2	269.2
Minnesota	178.4	500.7
North Carolina	178.4	349.1

**Figure III.8: FmHA Farm Ownership Delinquent Dollars--Nationwide Distribution, June 30, 1985**



NATIONWIDE DISTRIBUTION OF  
FARM OWNERSHIP DELINQUENCIES

The 10 states with the largest farm ownership delinquencies are generally located in the South and Midwest. Farm ownership delinquencies total \$390.8 million, representing \$2.2 billion in outstanding principal. Table VIII.2 provides statistics for farm ownership delinquencies in each state and territory.

Table III.7  
Ten States With Highest Farm Ownership Delinquencies  
(June 30, 1985)

<u>State</u>	<u>Delinquent dollars (millions)</u>	<u>Outstanding principal on delinquent loans (millions)</u>
Texas	\$28.7	\$126.7
Missouri	21.5	137.2
Minnesota	17.2	104.4
Indiana	17.0	94.9
Nebraska	15.7	105.0
Iowa	15.5	107.6
Georgia	14.8	62.4
Idaho	14.7	69.8
Mississippi	14.6	81.5
North Dakota	13.1	76.6



NATIONWIDE DISTRIBUTION OF  
OPERATING LOAN DELINQUENCIES

The 10 largest amounts of operating loan delinquencies are located primarily in the southern and midwestern states. Operating loan delinquencies total \$980 million, representing about \$2.0 billion in outstanding principal. Table VIII.3 provides statistics on operating loan delinquencies in each state and territory.

Table III.8  
Ten States With Highest Operating Loan Delinquencies  
(June 30, 1985)

<u>State</u>	<u>Delinquent dollars (millions)</u>	<u>Outstanding principal on delinquent loans (millions)</u>
Texas	\$132.2	\$254.3
Mississippi	68.3	128.9
Louisiana	56.0	118.1
Georgia	49.7	61.6
Missouri	42.5	81.7
Iowa	40.3	121.1
Minnesota	38.4	93.1
Indiana	36.2	62.1
Tennessee	34.6	73.2
Arkansas	34.4	72.1



NATIONWIDE DISTRIBUTION OF  
EMERGENCY DISASTER DELINQUENCIES

The 10 states with the largest amounts in emergency disaster delinquencies are located primarily in the South but include California and Missouri. Emergency disaster delinquencies are the largest of the major farmer program delinquencies, totaling \$3.9 billion, representing \$6.7 billion in outstanding principal. Table VIII.4 provides statistics on emergency disaster delinquencies in each state and territory.

Table III.9  
Ten States With Highest Emergency Disaster Delinquencies  
(June 30, 1985)

<u>State</u>	<u>Delinquent dollars (millions)</u>	<u>Outstanding principal on delinquent loans (millions)</u>
Georgia	\$589.5	\$737.3
Texas	487.3	577.3
Mississippi	479.3	755.4
California	287.5	460.0
Louisiana	209.9	352.9
Arkansas	194.6	337.3
Florida	123.4	166.9
Alabama	106.0	159.9
North Carolina	97.6	162.1
Missouri	96.7	229.5



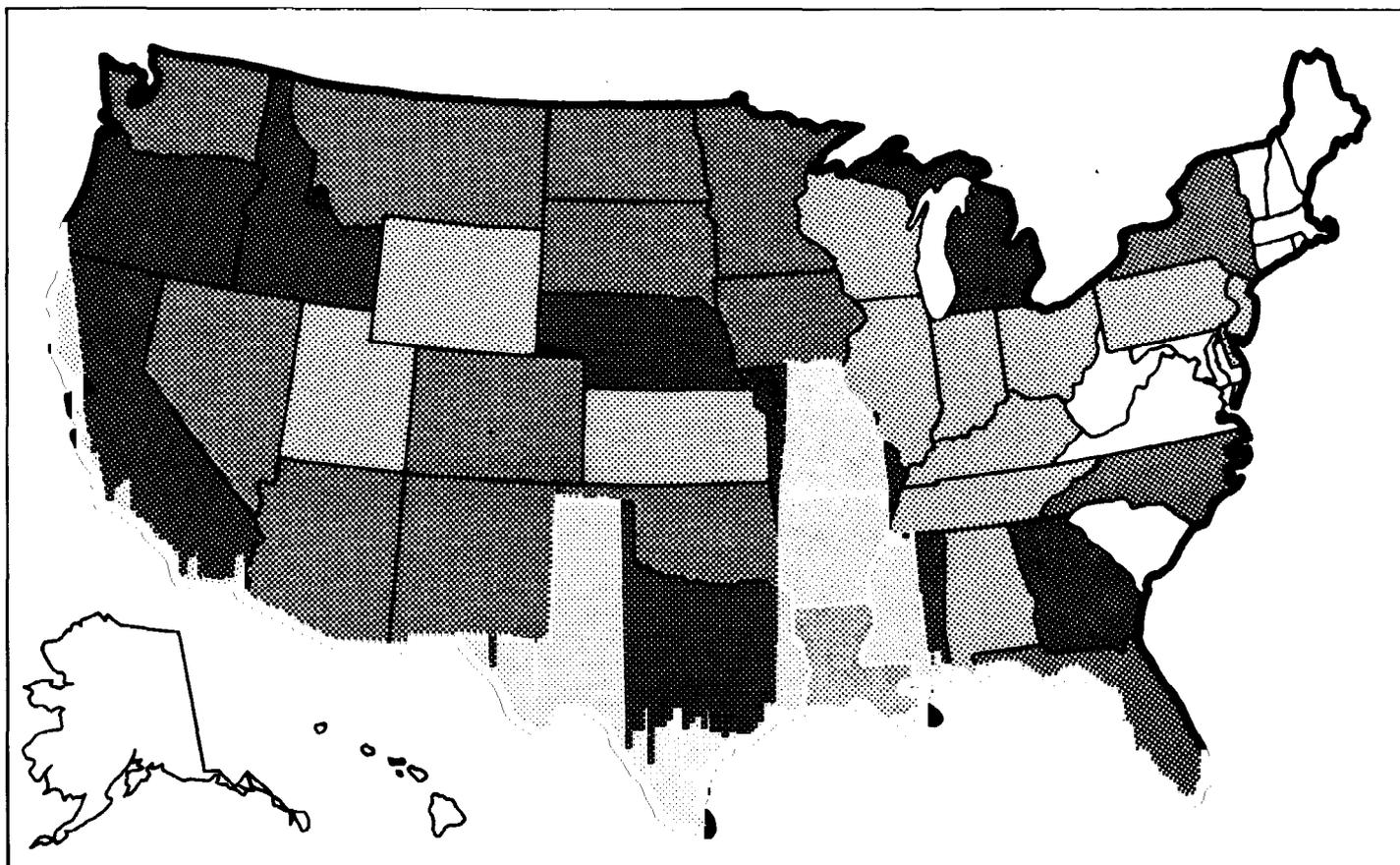
NATIONWIDE DISTRIBUTION OF  
ECONOMIC EMERGENCY DELINQUENCIES

The states with the 10 largest totals of economic emergency delinquencies are scattered across the country. Economic emergency delinquencies total \$1.1 billion, representing \$2.4 billion in outstanding principal. Table VIII.5 provides statistics on economic emergency delinquencies in each state and territory.

Table III.10  
Ten States With Highest Economic Emergency  
Delinquencies  
(June 30, 1985)

<u>State</u>	<u>Delinquent</u> <u>dollars</u> <u>(millions)</u>	<u>Outstanding</u> <u>principal on</u> <u>delinquent loans</u> <u>(millions)</u>
Texas	\$64.8	\$ 89.1
Indiana	60.5	139.0
Georgia	51.3	79.5
Nebraska	47.9	153.3
California	46.9	91.2
Idaho	46.1	88.7
Iowa	43.6	143.0
North Carolina	42.6	87.4
Oklahoma	40.6	101.4
Minnesota	40.0	114.7

Figure III.12: FmHA Soil and Water Delinquent Dollars--  
Nationwide Distribution, June 30, 1985



NATIONWIDE DISTRIBUTION OF  
SOIL AND WATER DELINQUENCIES

The 10 states having the largest total of soil and water delinquencies are located generally in the South, Midwest, and West. Soil and water delinquencies total \$37.5 million, representing \$128.2 million in outstanding principal. Table VIII.6 provides statistics for soil and water delinquencies in each state and territory.

Table III.11  
Ten States With Highest  
Soil and Water Delinquencies  
(June 30, 1985)

<u>State</u>	<u>Delinquent</u> <u>dollars</u> <u>(millions)</u>	<u>Outstanding</u> <u>principal on</u> <u>delinquent loans</u> <u>(millions)</u>
Georgia	\$5.5	\$11.3
Texas	4.3	9.8
Nebraska	2.9	13.3
California	2.6	9.0
Idaho	2.2	8.6
Oregon	2.1	7.9
Missouri	1.9	8.9
Mississippi	1.6	4.7
Arkansas	1.2	4.0
Michigan	1.0	5.0



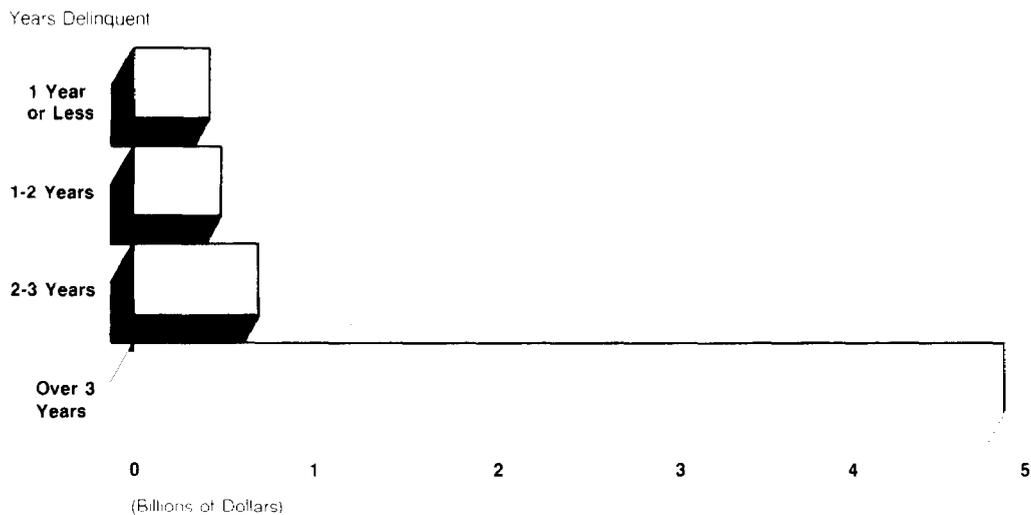
NATIONWIDE DISTRIBUTION OF DOLLARS  
DELINQUENT FOR OVER THREE YEARS

The 10 states with largest amounts of over-three-year delinquencies are located in the South, Midwest, and California. Nationwide, this delinquency category totals \$4.8 billion, representing \$7.0 billion in outstanding principal. Appendix IX provides statistics for individual state and territory delinquencies in the over-three-year category.

Table III.12  
Ten States With Highest Over-3-Year Delinquencies  
 (June 30, 1985)

<u>State</u>	<u>Over-3-year delinquent dollars (millions)</u>	<u>Outstanding principal on over-3-year delinquent loans (millions)</u>
Georgia	\$659.1	\$816.0
Texas	626.4	779.8
Mississippi	494.2	703.1
California	302.4	379.7
Louisiana	221.5	320.3
Arkansas	185.7	270.6
Florida	172.5	212.7
North Carolina	127.0	179.9
Minnesota	120.7	226.9
Missouri	120.6	207.4

Figure III.14: Age of Major Farmer Program  
Delinquent Dollars, June 30, 1985



AGE OF DELINQUENT MAJOR FARMER PROGRAM LOAN AMOUNTS

FmHA categorizes borrowers by their oldest delinquent farmer program loan even though a borrower may have loans in different delinquent age categories. For example, FmHA shows that the 36,953 borrowers delinquent for over three years have a total of \$4.8 billion in delinquent payments. However, only \$3.6 billion is delinquent for over three years. The remaining delinquent \$1.2 billion is less than 3-years delinquent but is shown in the over-3-year delinquency total because of FmHA's method of aging delinquencies.

Table III.13  
Age of Major Farmer Program  
Delinquent Amounts  
(June 30, 1985)

	<u>1 year or less</u>	<u>1-2 years</u>	<u>2-3 years</u>	<u>Over 3 years</u>	<u>Total<sup>a</sup></u>
Number of delinquent borrowers	32,833	15,429	12,212	36,953	97,427
Delinquent dollars (millions) over 3 years				\$3,605.3	\$3,605.3
2-3 years			\$483.7	651.1	1,134.8
1-2 years		\$379.9	112.7	261.1	753.7
1 year or less	<u>\$419.2</u>	<u>105.0</u>	<u>71.2</u>	<u>304.7</u>	<u>900.1</u>
Total	<u>\$419.2</u>	<u>\$484.9</u>	<u>\$667.6</u>	<u>\$4,822.2</u>	<u>\$6,393.9</u>
Outstanding principal on delinquent loans	\$3,474.9	\$2,012.2	\$1,757.4	\$7,046.5	\$14,291.0

<sup>a</sup>Total delinquent dollars and outstanding principal on delinquent loans are slightly higher in this table than in tables III.2 and III.15 because of programming variances for presenting data by individual borrower and by loan program.

Table III.14  
Number of Major Farmer Program Delinquent Borrowers  
by Age and Type of Delinquent Loans  
 (June 30, 1985)

	----- Age of Delinquencies-----				<u>Total</u>
	<u>1 year or less</u>	<u>1-2 years</u>	<u>2-3 years</u>	<u>Over 3 years</u>	
Number of delinquent borrowers <sup>a</sup>	32,833	15,429	12,212	36,953	97,427
Number of delinquent borrowers by program:					
Farm ownership	11,058	5,402	4,037	10,133	30,630
Operating loan	12,601	7,095	5,450	18,099	43,245
Emergency disaster	14,581	7,542	7,095	24,741	53,959
Economic emergency	5,570	4,132	3,230	13,151	26,083
Soil and water	1,433	770	745	2,221	5,169

<sup>a</sup>Borrowers may be delinquent in more than one type loan, which results in the number of delinquent borrowers by program exceeding the total number of delinquent borrowers.

AGE OF DELINQUENT LOANS BY MAJOR FARMER PROGRAM

Borrowers may be delinquent in different loan programs and by varying amounts of time. They also may be delinquent in more than one loan within a loan program or in more than one type loan. For this reason, the number of delinquent borrowers by program exceeds the total number of delinquent borrowers. In all but the farm ownership program, the largest number of borrowers are delinquent for more than 3 years.

Table III.15  
Major Farmer Program Loans and  
Delinquency Status  
(June 30, 1985)

	<u>Farm ownership</u>	<u>Operating</u>	<u>Emergency disaster</u>	<u>Economic emergency</u>	<u>Soil and water</u>	<u>Total</u>
Total borrowers <sup>a</sup>	125,113	123,639	122,481	54,199	16,415	441,847
Delinquent borrowers <sup>a</sup>	31,141	43,138	54,343	26,482	5,254	160,358
Delinquent borrowers as a percent of total	24.89	34.89	44.37	48.86	32.01	36.29
Total outstanding principal (million)	\$7,360.1	\$5,969.9	\$9,917.6	\$4,171.4	\$299.4	\$27,718.4
Outstanding principal on delinquent loans (millions)	\$2,215.5	\$1,961.5	\$6,704.9	\$2,438.2	\$128.2	\$13,448.3
Outstanding principal on delinquent loans as a percent of total	30.10	32.86	67.61	58.45	42.82	48.52
Delinquent dollars (millions)	\$390.8	\$980.0	\$3,915.6	\$1,061.3	\$37.5	\$6,385.2
Delinquent dollars as a percent of principal on delinquent loans	17.64	49.96	58.40	43.53	29.25	47.48

<sup>a</sup>This table presents data by loan type rather than individual borrower, which results in the borrowers being counted in each loan category in which they have a loan.

TOTAL AND DELINQUENT MAJOR FARMER PROGRAM LOANS

Individual borrowers often have more than one type of farmer program loan. The accompanying table presents data by loan type (rather than by individual borrower), which results in the borrowers being counted in each loan category in which they have a loan. This tabulation method also provides slightly different totals for delinquent dollars and delinquent outstanding principal amounts that, according to FMHA officials, are not significant when the data are viewed in the aggregate. Details on why these differences occurred are contained in appendix V.



**APPENDIX IV**

**FmHA MAJOR FARMER PROGRAM  
LOAN LOSSES ARE MOUNTING**

Figure IV.1: FmHA Major Farmer Program  
Direct Loan Losses, Fiscal Years 1976-1985

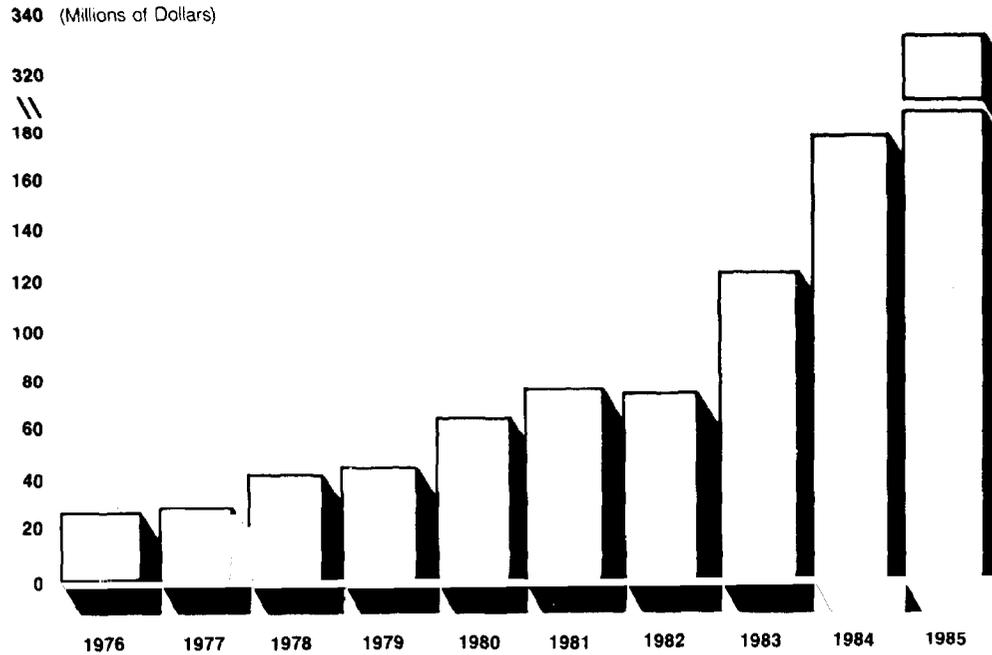
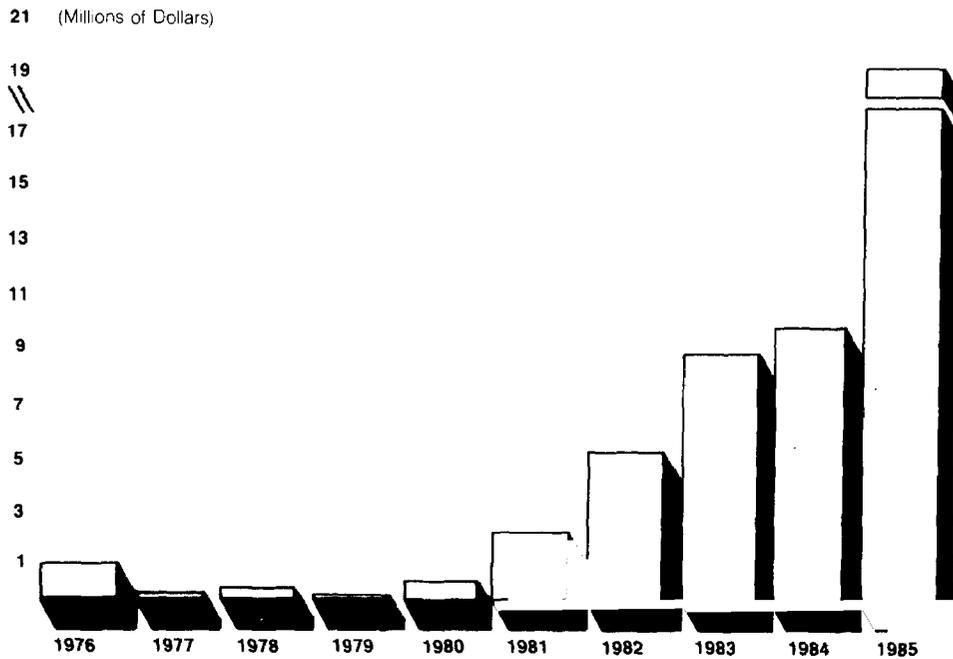


Figure IV.2: FmHA Major Farmer Program  
Guaranteed Loan Losses, Fiscal Years 1976-1985



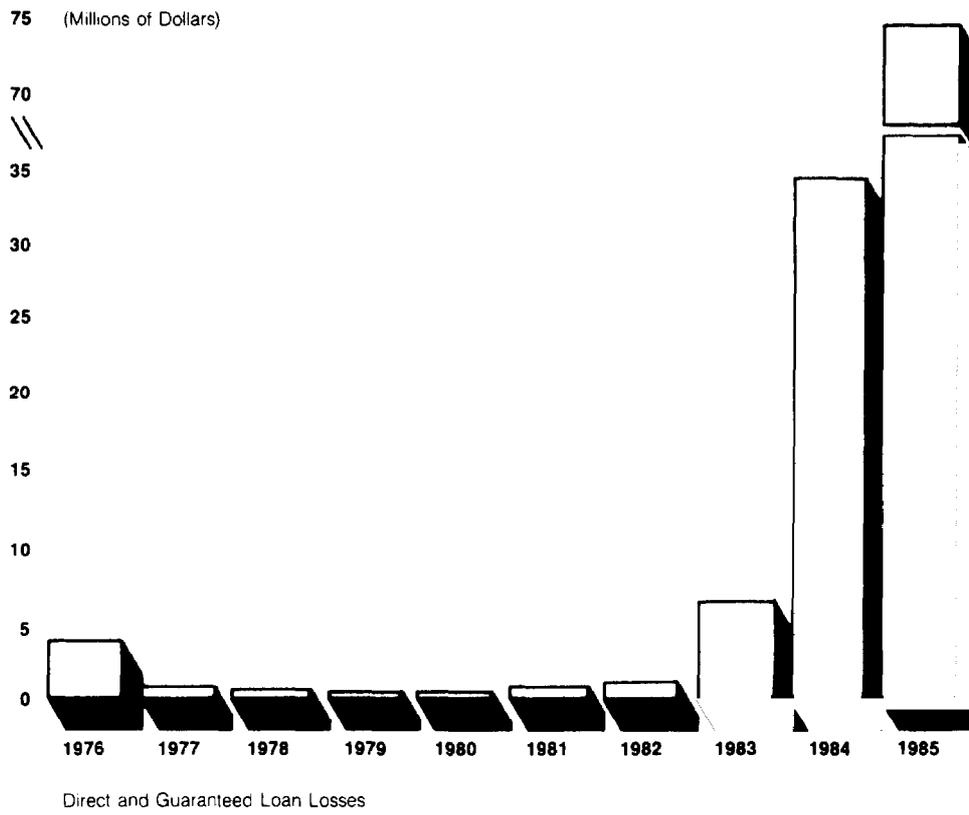
FmHA MAJOR FARMER PROGRAM  
DIRECT AND GUARANTEED LOAN LOSSES

FmHA can incur a loss on a direct and/or guaranteed farmer program loan when a borrower defaults. A loss occurs when the proceeds from the sale of acquired loan collateral is less than the outstanding loan amount plus costs of acquiring and disposing of the collateral. These loan losses are exclusive of interest rate subsidies provided for the major farmer programs. FmHA major farmer program direct loan losses were over \$24 million in fiscal year 1976 and exceeded \$335 million in fiscal year 1985. The major farmer program guaranteed loan losses were \$963,000 in fiscal year 1976 and were over \$19 million in fiscal year 1985. Total major farmer program loan losses increased over 400 percent between fiscal years 1982 and 1985, from \$82.7 million to \$354.5 million, with the losses doubling between fiscal years 1984 and 1985.

Table IV.1  
FmHA Major Farmer Program Loan Losses,  
Fiscal Years 1976-1985

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Direct losses</u> (thousands)	<u>Guaranteed losses</u> (thousands)	<u>Annual total losses</u> (thousands)
1976	\$ 24,412	\$ 963	\$ 25,375
1977	25,631	197	25,828
1978	41,084	277	41,361
1979	42,804	153	42,962
1980	63,768	379	64,147
1981	78,883	2,043	80,926
1982	77,613	5,049	82,662
1983	121,889	8,690	130,579
1984	177,751	9,596	187,347
1985	<u>335,255</u>	<u>19,231</u>	<u>354,486</u>
	<u>\$989,095</u>	<u>\$46,578</u>	<u>\$1,035,673</u>

Figure IV.3: FmHA Farm Ownership Loan Losses, Fiscal Years 1976-1985



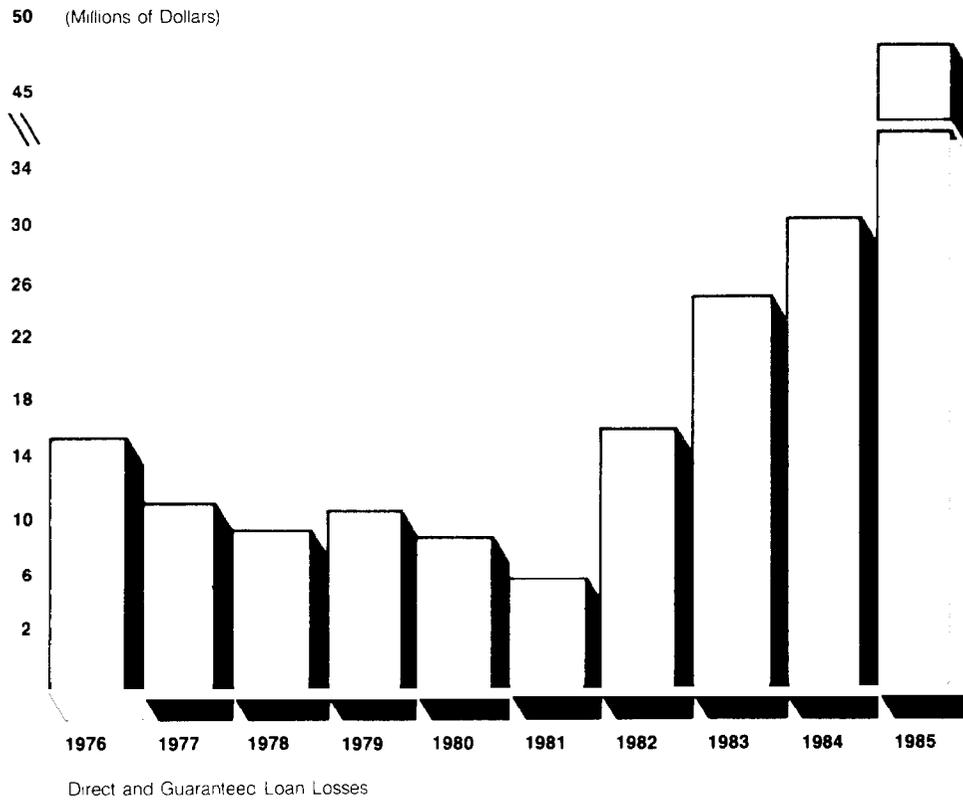
FARM OWNERSHIP LOAN LOSSES

Farm ownership loan losses for fiscal years 1976 through 1985 total \$124.5 million, representing 12 percent of the total major farmer program loan losses for this period. After several years at a fairly steady level, farm ownership loan losses jumped in 1983 and increased even more dramatically in 1984 and 1985.

Table IV.2  
Farm Ownership Loan Losses,  
Fiscal Years 1976-1985

<u>Fiscal year</u>	<u>Farm ownership losses</u>			<u>Total major farmer program losses (thousands)</u>
	<u>Direct</u>	<u>Guaranteed (thousands)</u>	<u>Total</u>	
1976	\$ 4,236	\$ 96	\$ 4,332	\$ 25,375
1977	931	0	931	25,828
1978	833	0	833	41,361
1979	472	0	472	42,962
1980	465	0	465	64,147
1981	839	0	839	80,926
1982	868	92	960	82,662
1983	6,774	85	6,859	130,579
1984	33,714	440	34,154	187,347
1985	<u>71,413</u>	<u>3,281</u>	<u>74,694</u>	<u>354,486</u>
Total	<u>\$120,545</u>	<u>\$3,994</u>	<u>\$124,539</u>	<u>\$1,035,673</u>
Percent			12.0	100.0

Figure IV.4: FmHA Operating Loan Losses,  
Fiscal Years 1976-1985



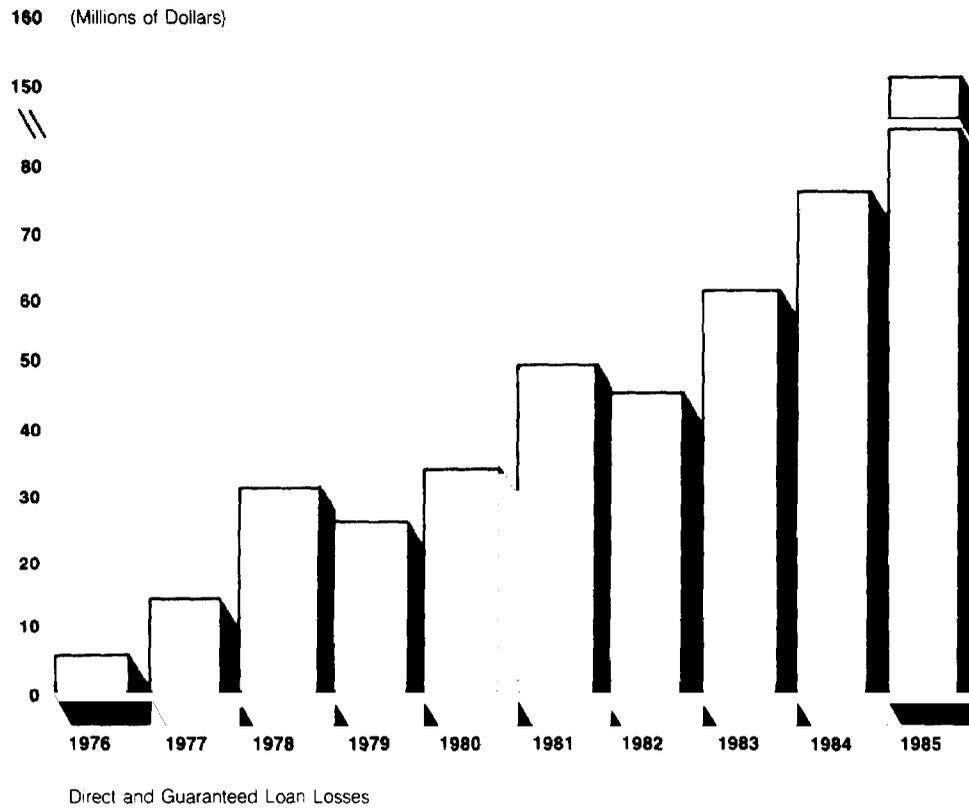
OPERATING LOAN LOSSES

Operating loan losses total \$178.7 million for fiscal years 1976 through 1985, representing 17.3 percent of total major farmer program loan losses for the 10-year period. These losses decreased fairly steadily between 1976 and 1981 but have increased substantially over the past 4 years, 1982-1985.

Table IV.3  
Operating Loan Losses,  
Fiscal Years 1976-1985

<u>Fiscal year</u>	<u>Operating loan losses</u>			<u>Total major farmer program losses (thousands)</u>
	<u>Direct</u>	<u>Guaranteed (thousands)</u>	<u>Total</u>	
1976	\$ 14,928	\$ 289	\$ 15,217	\$ 25,375
1977	10,845	152	10,997	25,828
1978	8,843	242	9,085	41,361
1979	10,067	92	10,159	42,962
1980	8,784	56	8,840	64,147
1981	5,157	492	5,649	80,926
1982	14,978	1,068	16,046	82,662
1983	22,305	2,573	24,878	130,579
1984	27,153	2,980	30,133	187,347
1985	<u>43,372</u>	<u>4,276</u>	<u>47,648</u>	<u>354,486</u>
Total	<u>\$166,432</u>	<u>\$12,220</u>	<u>\$178,652</u>	<u>\$1,035,673</u>
Percent			17.3	100.0

Figure IV.5: FmHA Emergency Disaster Loan Losses, Fiscal Years 1976-1985



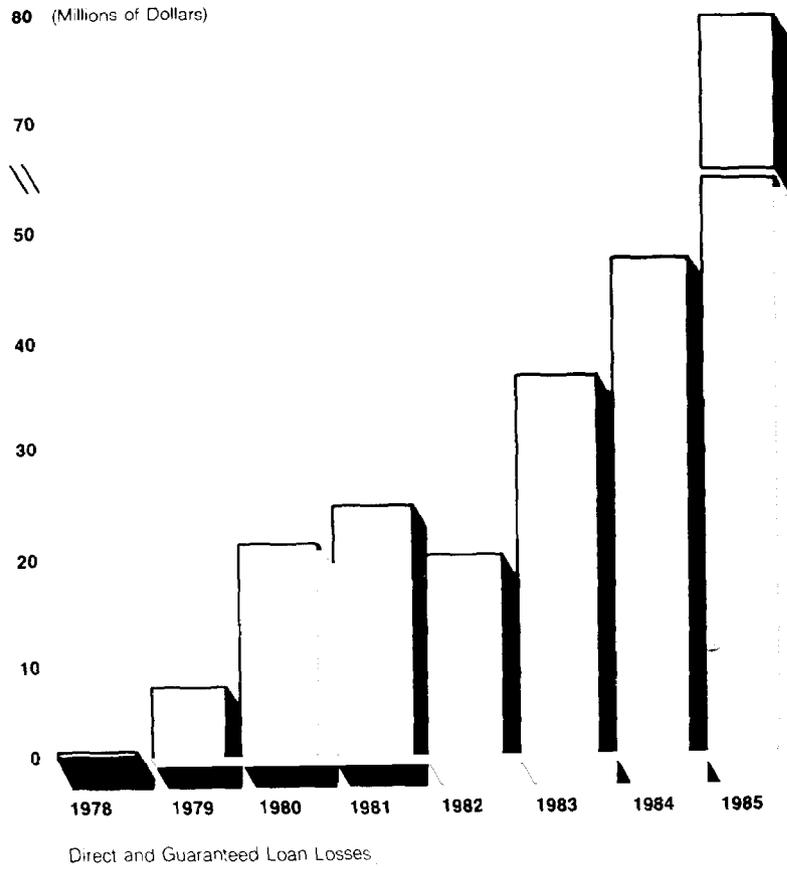
EMERGENCY DISASTER LOAN LOSSES

Emergency disaster loan losses of \$492.2 million account for the largest portion (47.5 percent) of total major farmer program loan losses. These loan losses increased steadily from fiscal years 1976 to 1984 but rose sharply in fiscal year 1985.

Table IV.4  
Emergency Disaster Loan Losses,  
Fiscal Years 1976-1985

<u>Fiscal</u> <u>year</u>	<u>Emergency disaster losses</u>			<u>Total major</u> <u>farmer</u> <u>program losses</u> <u>(thousands)</u>
	<u>Direct</u>	<u>Guaranteed</u> <u>(thousands)</u>	<u>Total</u>	
1976	\$ 4,859	\$ 578	\$ 5,437	\$ 25,375
1977	13,852	45	13,897	25,828
1978	30,974	35	31,009	41,361
1979	24,996	61	25,057	42,962
1980	33,481	33	33,514	64,147
1981	49,713	0	49,713	80,926
1982	45,173	0	45,173	82,662
1983	61,679	36	61,715	130,579
1984	75,647	62	75,709	187,347
1985	<u>150,899</u>	<u>121</u>	<u>151,020</u>	<u>354,486</u>
Total	<u>\$491,273</u>	<u>\$971</u>	<u>\$492,244</u>	<u>\$1,035,673</u>
Percent			47.5	100.0

Figure IV.6: FmHA Economic Emergency Loan Losses, Fiscal Years 1978-1985



ECONOMIC EMERGENCY LOAN LOSSES

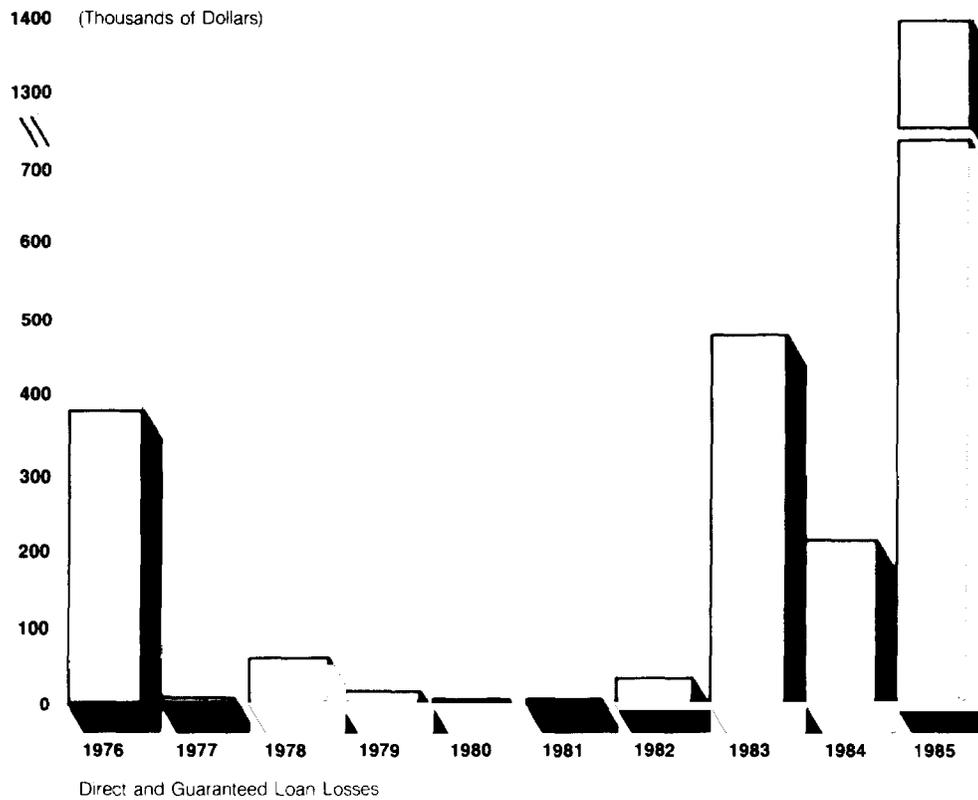
Economic emergency loan losses for fiscal years 1978 through 1985 total \$237.7 million, or 23 percent of total major farmer program loan losses for this time period. These losses have substantially increased over the past 3-year period, 1983-1985.

Table IV.5  
Economic Emergency Loan Losses,  
Fiscal Years 1976-1985

<u>Fiscal year</u>	<u>Economic emergency losses</u>			<u>Total major farmer program losses</u> (thousands)
	<u>Direct</u>	<u>Guaranteed</u> (thousands)	<u>Total</u>	
1976 <sup>a</sup>	-	-	-	\$ 25,375
1977 <sup>a</sup>	-	-	-	25,828
1978	\$ 377	\$ 0	\$ 377	41,361
1979	7,264	0	7,264	42,962
1980	21,036	290	21,326	64,147
1981	23,172	1,551	24,723	80,926
1982	16,562	3,889	20,451	82,662
1983	30,660	5,996	36,656	130,579
1984	41,031	6,114	47,145	187,347
1985	<u>68,176</u>	<u>11,553</u>	<u>79,729</u>	<u>354,486</u>
Total	<u>\$208,278</u>	<u>\$29,393</u>	<u>\$237,671</u>	<u>\$1,035,673</u>
Percent			22.9	100.0

<sup>a</sup>Economic emergency loans were not available until the latter part of fiscal year 1978.

Figure IV.7: FmHA Soil and Water Loan Losses, Fiscal Years 1976-1985



SOIL AND WATER LOAN LOSSES

Soil and water direct loan losses total about \$2.6 million for fiscal years 1976 through 1985, representing only 0.25 percent of the total major farmer program loan losses for that time period. There were no guaranteed loan losses for the soil and water program during this time. After a period of limited loan losses, the soil and water loan losses increased in fiscal years 1983 and 1984 and grew substantially in fiscal year 1985.

Table IV.6  
Soil and Water Loan Losses,  
Fiscal Years 1976-1985

<u>Fiscal</u> <u>year</u>	<u>Soil and</u> <u>and water</u> <u>direct losses</u> <u>(thousands)</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>major farmer</u> <u>program losses</u> <u>(thousands)</u>
1976	\$ 389	\$ 25,375
1977	3	25,828
1978	57	41,361
1979	10	42,962
1980	2	64,147
1981	2	80,926
1982	32	82,662
1983	471	130,579
1984	206	187,347
1985	<u>1,395</u>	<u>354,486</u>
Total	<u>\$2,567</u>	<u>\$1,035,673</u>
Percent	0.25	100.0



APPENDIX V  
OBJECTIVES, SCOPE,  
AND METHODOLOGY

OBJECTIVES, SCOPE, AND METHODOLOGY

As agreed with the Senate Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry, our overall objective was to provide information on the financial condition of FmHA's loan portfolio for its five major farmer programs. Specifically, we agreed to provide, in briefing report format, both national and state information on (1) total farm debt and FmHA's portion of that total, (2) total number of loans and borrowers and loan amounts for each of FmHA's major farmer programs, and (3) delinquencies and loan losses occurring in these programs. This information covers, for the most part, the 10-year period between 1976 and 1985 and updates and supplements information provided in two previous reports: Information on Delinquent Borrowers in Farmers Home Administration Major Farmer Loan Programs (GAO/RCED-85-71, Feb. 6, 1985), and Financial Condition of American Agriculture (GAO/RCED-86-9, Oct. 10, 1985).

We obtained data on agricultural sales and total farm debt as well as FmHA's portion of that total from the USDA Economic Research Service series of reports entitled Economic Indicators of the Farm Sector, 1984 to be published on December 31, 1985. These reports contained the latest available data on farm lending sources and amounts for both national and state levels.

We obtained detailed FmHA major farmer program information from four basic sources. First, we conducted our own computer analysis of FmHA's Master Borrower File, a computerized data base updated quarterly that contains information on current outstanding loan principal, total borrowers and loans, delinquent borrowers and loans, and delinquent dollar amounts. The latest information available was as of June 30, 1985, and we used this date for our analysis of both current and 10-year trend information. Second, we obtained 10-year trend data from FmHA's 616 report on delinquent borrowers, which is prepared from the Master Borrower File. Third, we obtained direct and guaranteed major farmer

program loan activity for fiscal years 1976 through 1985 from FmHA's 205 loan status reports. Fourth, we obtained information on losses in both direct and guaranteed loan activity for fiscal years 1976 through 1985 from USDA budget records.

#### Data limitations

The information contained in this report comes from FmHA automated data bases. We did not test the validity or reliability of this information. However, we provided the results of our work to FmHA officials who concurred that the information used in this report agreed with the data contained in FmHA records.

We conducted a more extensive analysis of FmHA's Master Borrower File than FmHA does in producing its reports. Minor differences occurred between the results of our analysis and FmHA's report information, primarily because of variances in GAO and FmHA programming and format methodology. For example, our analysis of delinquent dollars by major farmer program resulted in total delinquencies of \$6,385.2 million, whereas, FmHA's total is \$6,376.7 million--a difference of about 0.1 percent. In addition, our computation of outstanding principal on delinquent loans resulted in a total of \$13,448.3 million compared to FmHA's 616 report total of \$13,383.6 million--a difference of about 0.5 percent. We discussed these differences with FmHA Finance Office officials. They were unable to provide specific reasons for the variance in GAO and FmHA programming but believed that the resulting differences are not significant when the data are viewed in the aggregate. We used the results of our analysis in this report.



APPENDIX VI

FARM DEBT AND AGRICULTURAL SALES,  
STATE INFORMATION,  
December 31, 1984

**FARM DEBT AND AGRICULTURAL SALES**  
**STATE INFORMATION**  
(December 31, 1984)

<u>State</u>	<u>Agricultural sales<sup>a</sup></u> (millions)	<u>Total farm debt<sup>a</sup></u> (millions)	<u>FmHA farm debt<sup>c</sup></u> (millions)	<u>FmHA total debt</u> (percent)
Alabama	\$ 2,189 (26)	\$ 2,396 (31)	\$ 463 (25)	19.3
Alaska	25 (50)	41 (49)	2 (50)	4.9
Arizona	1,521 (32)	1,953 (33)	293 (33)	15.0
Arkansas	3,336 (16)	4,204 (20)	980 ( 8)	23.3
California	14,185 ( 1)	17,783 ( 1)	923 ( 9)	5.2
Colorado	3,352 (15)	4,673 (15)	267 (34)	5.7
Connecticut	359 (45)	261 (47)	46 (44)	17.6
Delaware	520 (40)	382 (44)	32 (47)	8.4
Florida	4,587 ( 9)	4,166 (21)	421 (27)	10.1
Georgia	3,587 (14)	4,641 (16)	1,214 ( 3)	26.2
Hawaii	617 (37)	313 (45)	38 (46)	12.1
Idaho	2,288 (25)	3,592 (25)	530 (22)	14.8
Illinois	6,738 ( 5)	11,240 ( 5)	792 (14)	7.1
Indiana	3,924 (11)	7,369 ( 9)	728 (16)	9.9
Iowa	9,312 ( 3)	16,330 ( 2)	1,076 ( 5)	6.6
Kansas	5,947 ( 7)	8,425 ( 7)	544 (21)	6.5
Kentucky	2,652 (22)	4,071 (23)	726 (17)	17.8
Louisiana	1,527 (31)	3,376 (27)	831 (12)	24.6
Maine	456 (42)	405 (41)	190 (35)	46.9
Maryland	1,154 (34)	1,165 (37)	118 (38)	10.1
Massachusetts	383 (44)	262 (46)	49 (43)	18.7
Michigan	2,777 (20)	4,414 (17)	608 (20)	13.8
Minnesota	6,242 ( 6)	11,729 ( 4)	910 (11)	7.8
Mississippi	2,168 (27)	4,248 (19)	1,347 ( 2)	31.7
Missouri	3,729 (12)	7,013 (10)	1,027 ( 6)	14.6

<sup>a</sup>The number in parentheses indicates where each state ranks in cash receipts for crops and livestock sales (agricultural sales). For example, California ranks first with the largest amount of agricultural sales (\$14.2 billion).

<sup>b</sup>The number in parentheses indicates where each state ranks according to the amount of total farm debt held by the state's borrowers. For example, California ranks first with the largest amount of total farm debt (\$17.8 billion).

<sup>c</sup>The number in parentheses indicates where each state ranks according to the amount of FmHA farm debt held by the state's borrowers. For example, Texas ranks first with the largest amount of FmHA farm debt (\$1.5 billion).

## APPENDIX VI

## APPENDIX VI

<u>State</u>	<u>Agricultural sales<sup>a</sup></u> (millions)	<u>Total farm debt<sup>b</sup></u> (millions)	<u>FmHA farm debt<sup>c</sup></u> (millions)	<u>FmHA total debt</u> (percent)
Montana	\$1,419 (33)	\$ 4,302 (18)	\$ 444 (26)	10.3
Nebraska	7,082 ( 4)	10,288 ( 6)	814 (13)	7.9
Nevada	252 (46)	436 (40)	40 (45)	9.2
New Hampshire	109 (48)	103 (48)	15 (48)	14.6
New Jersey	505 (41)	491 (39)	77 (42)	15.7
New Mexico	989 (36)	1,387 (35)	155 (36)	11.2
New York	2,705 (21)	3,076 (28)	521 (23)	16.9
North Carolina	4,125 (10)	4,030 (24)	720 (19)	17.9
North Dakota	2,544 (24)	5,744 (11)	911 (10)	15.9
Ohio	3,611 (13)	5,141 (14)	490 (24)	9.5
Oklahoma	2,562 (23)	5,633 (12)	982 ( 7)	17.4
Oregon	1,792 (30)	3,392 (26)	293 (32)	8.6
Pennsylvania	3,166 (17)	2,978 (30)	350 (30)	11.8
Rhode Island	62 (49)	29 (50)	7 (49)	24.1
South Carolina	1,136 (35)	1,732 (34)	404 (28)	23.3
South Dakota	2,889 (19)	5,344 (13)	1,205 ( 4)	22.6
Tennessee	1,985 (28)	3,067 (29)	724 (18)	23.6
Texas	9,683 ( 2)	14,015 ( 3)	1,513 ( 1)	10.8
Utah	580 (38)	1,126 (38)	109 (39)	9.7
Vermont	400 (43)	383 (43)	86 (41)	22.5
Virginia	1,794 (29)	2,257 (32)	365 (29)	16.2
Washington	2,933 (18)	4,078 (22)	320 (31)	7.9
West Virginia	226 (47)	387 (42)	95 (40)	24.6
Wisconsin	5,136 ( 8)	7,435 ( 8)	740 (15)	10.0
Wyoming	574 (39)	1,244 (36)	131 (37)	10.5

Source: Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service (ERS), Economic Indicators of the Farm Sector, Income and Balance Sheet Statistics, 1984, to be published December 31, 1985. ERS does not report farm debt or agricultural sales for Guam, Puerto Rico, or the Virgin Islands.



APPENDIX VII

TOTAL FmHA MAJOR FARMER PROGRAM  
DIRECT LOAN ACTIVITY,  
June 30, 1985

Table VII.1  
Total FmHA Major Farmer Program  
Direct Loan Activity  
 (June 30, 1985)

<u>State/territory</u>	<u>Number of borrowers</u>	<u>Number of loans</u>	<u>Outstanding principal<sup>a</sup></u> (millions)
Alabama	9,516	17,460	\$ 488.9
Alaska	16	22	.8
Arizona	1,811	3,686	288.7
Arkansas	19,499	33,338	1,045.2
California	4,959	8,389	900.3
Colorado	3,566	5,657	273.8
Connecticut	553	769	44.5
Delaware	617	862	34.7
Florida	4,731	9,153	390.7
Georgia	13,245	33,777	1,269.9
Guam	13	19	.5
Hawaii	469	605	33.6
Idaho	7,079	11,535	522.7
Illinois	17,525	25,865	927.3
Indiana	10,351	15,612	756.5
Iowa	23,225	35,311	1,357.1
Kansas	11,952	16,950	585.4
Kentucky	18,153	26,509	757.2
Louisiana	12,276	27,186	958.1
Maine	3,631	6,888	187.4
Maryland	2,123	3,149	113.8
Massachusetts	779	1,138	45.3
Michigan	9,510	16,100	686.4
Minnesota	17,303	28,208	1,066.2
Mississippi	19,353	41,847	1,396.0

<sup>a</sup>The total for outstanding principal may be slightly different from the individual state amounts because of rounding of numbers.

<u>State/territory</u>	<u>Number of borrowers</u>	<u>Number of loans</u>	<u>Outstanding principal<sup>a</sup> (millions)</u>
Missouri	23,958	39,614	\$ 1,159.1
Montana	5,281	9,474	471.4
Nebraska	15,638	22,772	911.3
Nevada	515	803	40.0
New Hampshire	221	447	11.9
New Jersey	1,398	2,293	75.3
New Mexico	2,400	3,667	164.0
New York	10,707	17,649	529.1
North Carolina	15,601	27,926	748.1
North Dakota	16,217	29,122	1,054.5
Ohio	7,367	11,549	560.1
Oklahoma	15,748	25,500	1,027.1
Oregon	3,804	6,056	291.6
Pennsylvania	5,997	9,312	350.2
Puerto Rico	3,941	4,838	140.1
Rhode Island	112	157	6.3
South Carolina	6,844	12,834	428.3
South Dakota	21,500	38,437	1,226.8
Tennessee	14,235	22,081	761.3
Texas	24,442	49,578	1,663.8
Utah	2,123	3,035	107.9
Vermont	1,612	2,828	83.1
Virgin Islands	58	68	2.5
Virginia	7,648	12,900	370.4
Washington	3,743	6,145	318.2
West Virginia	2,679	3,734	89.9
Wisconsin	14,146	21,809	864.5
Wyoming	1,657	2,556	130.4
Total	<u>441,847</u>	<u>757,219</u>	<u>\$27,718.3</u>

Table VII.2  
Total Farm Ownership Program  
Direct Loan Activity  
 (June 30, 1985)

<u>State/territory</u>	<u>Number of borrowers</u>	<u>Number of loans</u>	<u>Outstanding principal<sup>a</sup></u> (millions)
Alabama	3,190	3,992	\$125.1
Alaska	9	10	.6
Arizona	508	667	50.6
Arkansas	5,054	6,437	231.4
California	1,153	1,378	108.3
Colorado	1,317	1,727	93.6
Connecticut	192	256	16.6
Delaware	254	340	17.9
Florida	1,214	1,543	66.6
Georgia	2,655	3,321	160.6
Guam	2	2	.05
Hawaii	223	274	21.3
Idaho	2,588	3,899	187.9
Illinois	4,322	5,240	301.0
Indiana	3,211	3,702	243.3
Iowa	5,190	6,416	377.2
Kansas	4,896	6,079	257.1
Kentucky	4,796	5,728	260.1
Louisiana	1,813	2,408	121.2
Maine	1,423	2,407	66.0
Maryland	615	840	44.9
Massachusetts	290	388	23.0
Michigan	2,358	3,241	164.3
Minnesota	4,870	6,315	298.0
Mississippi	5,166	6,593	201.5

<sup>a</sup>The total for outstanding principal may be slightly different from the individual state amounts because of rounding of numbers.

## APPENDIX VII

## APPENDIX VII

<u>State/territory</u>	<u>Number of borrowers</u>	<u>Number of loans</u>	<u>Outstanding principal<sup>a</sup> (millions)</u>
Missouri	6,808	8,902	\$ 374.4
Montana	1,576	2,087	129.8
Nebraska	4,887	5,902	296.8
Nevada	137	186	11.8
New Hampshire	106	228	7.5
New Jersey	415	506	27.6
New Mexico	903	1,229	59.9
New York	2,743	3,836	144.8
North Carolina	4,640	6,177	206.6
North Dakota	4,883	6,837	308.7
Ohio	1,938	2,313	166.4
Oklahoma	5,457	6,894	292.5
Oregon	1,180	1,584	93.2
Pennsylvania	1,663	2,212	132.4
Puerto Rico	1,896	2,254	77.1
Rhode Island	45	60	3.6
South Carolina	2,009	2,666	94.2
South Dakota	5,695	8,064	307.9
Tennessee	4,802	5,817	219.4
Texas	5,569	6,764	300.1
Utah	859	1,286	53.0
Vermont	681	1,293	50.6
Virgin Islands	20	26	1.4
Virginia	1,685	2,067	84.9
Washington	1,402	2,107	114.2
West Virginia	1,139	1,472	49.7
Wisconsin	4,072	5,710	267.5
Wyoming	594	825	46.1
Total	<u>125,113</u>	<u>162,507</u>	<u>\$7,360.1</u>

Table VII.3  
Total Operating Loan Program  
Direct Loan Activity  
 (June 30, 1985)

<u>State/territory</u>	<u>Number of borrowers</u>	<u>Number of loans</u>	<u>Outstanding principal<sup>a</sup></u> (millions)
Alabama	2,326	4,004	\$ 93.9
Alaska	7	12	.2
Arizona	466	740	22.0
Arkansas	4,686	7,213	205.1
California	1,299	2,058	74.5
Colorado	885	1,485	49.3
Connecticut	209	301	8.6
Delaware	149	199	5.4
Florida	1,354	2,368	50.2
Georgia	3,501	5,612	159.1
Guam	5	6	.1
Hawaii	132	179	2.5
Idaho	1,710	2,838	88.9
Illinois	4,760	7,778	227.8
Indiana	2,785	4,481	143.1
Iowa	7,364	12,766	456.9
Kansas	2,755	4,131	106.2
Kentucky	5,272	8,114	161.8
Louisiana	5,053	9,914	289.2
Maine	1,466	2,713	55.2
Maryland	589	895	18.2
Massachusetts	285	429	10.0
Michigan	2,737	4,548	156.4
Minnesota	5,229	8,314	301.8
Mississippi	5,279	8,780	238.3

<sup>a</sup>The total for outstanding principal may be slightly different from the individual state amounts because of rounding of numbers.

<u>State/territory</u>	<u>Number of borrowers</u>	<u>Number of loans</u>	<u>Outstanding principal<sup>a</sup> (millions)</u>
Missouri	5,219	9,311	\$ 231.8
Montana	1,191	2,338	80.8
Nebraska	3,562	5,627	163.2
Nevada	136	227	5.9
New Hampshire	90	190	3.6
New Jersey	451	801	16.1
New Mexico	710	1,085	31.6
New York	2,615	4,126	106.7
North Carolina	4,172	7,359	139.6
North Dakota	4,523	7,201	261.8
Ohio	2,520	4,103	160.1
Oklahoma	4,066	6,574	198.0
Oregon	987	1,654	48.6
Pennsylvania	2,066	3,436	94.6
Puerto Rico	1,319	1,679	25.5
Rhode Island	42	63	1.2
South Carolina	1,844	2,988	74.2
South Dakota	4,712	8,089	212.5
Tennessee	3,905	6,553	157.1
Texas	8,619	17,070	510.5
Utah	623	944	24.9
Vermont	573	1,052	22.2
Virgin Islands	24	26	.1
Virginia	1,993	3,188	63.1
Washington	945	1,689	53.1
West Virginia	1,285	1,907	22.6
Wisconsin	4,685	7,423	305.0
Wyoming	459	766	30.1
Total	<u>123,639</u>	<u>207,347</u>	<u>\$5,969.9</u>

Table VII.4  
Total Emergency Disaster Program  
Direct Loan Activity  
 (June 30, 1985)

<u>State/territory</u>	<u>Number of borrowers</u>	<u>Number of loans</u>	<u>Outstanding principal<sup>a</sup></u> (millions)
Alabama	3,182	8,459	\$234.9
Alaska	0	0	0
Arizona	459	1,684	171.4
Arkansas	6,330	15,237	465.2
California	1,196	3,019	559.3
Colorado	614	1,307	62.7
Connecticut	64	97	10.5
Delaware	112	188	6.0
Florida	1,368	3,969	205.8
Georgia	5,477	22,204	829.7
Guam	6	11	.4
Hawaii	87	116	7.0
Idaho	646	1,507	89.7
Illinois	6,133	9,850	243.7
Indiana	2,333	4,242	169.7
Iowa	6,776	10,944	269.2
Kansas	2,769	4,893	122.0
Kentucky	4,867	8,760	208.7
Louisiana	4,096	13,070	466.0
Maine	415	1,333	52.5
Maryland	520	807	20.8
Massachusetts	70	142	4.5
Michigan	2,433	5,208	224.7
Minnesota	3,926	8,766	270.8
Mississippi	7,421	24,629	887.9

<sup>a</sup>The total for outstanding principal may be slightly different from the individual state amounts because of rounding of numbers.

## APPENDIX VII

## APPENDIX VII

<u>State/territory</u>	<u>Number of borrowers</u>	<u>Number of loans</u>	<u>Outstanding principal<sup>a</sup> (millions)</u>
Missouri	7,249	15,343	\$ 388.7
Montana	1,598	3,858	186.2
Nebraska	3,541	6,625	194.6
Nevada	35	54	3.8
New Hampshire	10	11	.2
New Jersey	415	848	27.6
New Mexico	374	821	40.2
New York	3,009	6,157	169.9
North Carolina	4,330	10,574	246.6
North Dakota	4,882	12,512	383.7
Ohio	1,983	3,794	155.5
Oklahoma	3,598	8,398	335.5
Oregon	638	1,344	76.8
Pennsylvania	902	1,496	42.3
Puerto Rico	321	376	4.8
Rhode Island	14	22	.6
South Carolina	2,504	6,505	225.4
South Dakota	7,633	17,615	520.1
Tennessee	3,661	7,092	235.2
Texas	7,850	22,679	719.9
Utah	279	360	10.1
Vermont	82	94	1.2
Virgin Islands	5	6	.1
Virginia	3,175	6,477	170.1
Washington	380	776	49.7
West Virginia	63	95	3.3
Wisconsin	2,329	3,919	108.5
Wyoming	321	596	33.8
Total	<u>122,481</u>	<u>288,889</u>	<u>\$9,917.6</u>

Table VII.5  
Total Economic Emergency Program  
Direct Loan Activity  
 (June 30, 1985)

<u>State/territory</u>	<u>Number of borrowers</u>	<u>Number of loans</u>	<u>Outstanding principal<sup>a</sup></u> (millions)
Alabama	521	684	\$ 33.1
Alaska	0	0	0
Arizona	269	464	38.6
Arkansas	2,061	2,905	131.6
California	974	1,549	142.6
Colorado	630	998	64.1
Connecticut	76	102	8.3
Delaware	85	116	5.2
Florida	671	1,138	64.5
Georgia	1,212	2,162	104.5
Guam	0	0	0
Hawaii	14	18	2.8
Idaho	1,460	2,465	135.4
Illinois	2,012	2,668	151.5
Indiana	1,834	2,982	197.4
Iowa	3,387	4,646	248.1
Kansas	1,234	1,512	93.6
Kentucky	2,089	2,681	121.9
Louisiana	1,109	1,569	77.3
Maine	286	392	13.4
Maryland	372	579	29.1
Massachusetts	92	133	6.8
Michigan	1,504	2,515	127.5
Minnesota	2,699	4,170	184.9
Mississippi	915	1,233	60.9

<sup>a</sup>The total for outstanding principal may be slightly different from the individual state amounts because of rounding of numbers.

<u>State/territory</u>	<u>Number of borrowers</u>	<u>Number of loans</u>	<u>Outstanding principal<sup>a</sup></u> (millions)
Missouri	2,384	3,337	\$ 143.0
Montana	626	852	66.9
Nebraska	2,683	3,561	226.0
Nevada	113	206	13.2
New Hampshire	13	16	.7
New Jersey	80	98	3.6
New Mexico	286	386	29.7
New York	1,868	2,965	97.6
North Carolina	2,066	3,373	150.6
North Dakota	1,784	2,418	96.7
Ohio	730	1,131	75.7
Oklahoma	2,007	2,946	192.1
Oregon	627	1,024	58.8
Pennsylvania	1,116	1,877	79.2
Puerto Rico	291	410	31.2
Rhode Island	9	10	.9
South Carolina	444	630	33.5
South Dakota	3,115	4,279	176.4
Tennessee	1,726	2,470	148.7
Texas	1,564	2,127	116.8
Utah	260	322	17.6
Vermont	208	310	8.5
Virgin Islands	0	0	0
Virginia	781	1,154	52.1
Washington	852	1,391	97.0
West Virginia	146	212	14.3
Wisconsin	2,676	4,335	178.3
Wyoming	<u>238</u>	<u>320</u>	<u>19.4</u>
Total	<u>54,199</u>	<u>79,841</u>	<u>\$4,171.4</u>

Table VII.6  
Total Soil and Water Program  
Direct Loan Activity  
 (June 30, 1985)

<u>State/territory</u>	<u>Number of borrowers</u>	<u>Number of loans</u>	<u>Outstanding principal<sup>a</sup></u> (thousands)
Alabama	297	321	\$ 1,940
Alaska	0	0	0
Arizona	109	131	6,023
Arkansas	1,368	1,546	11,921
California	337	385	15,655
Colorado	120	140	4,087
Connecticut	12	13	508
Delaware	17	19	276
Florida	124	135	3,519
Georgia	400	478	15,966
Guam	0	0	0
Hawaii	13	18	144
Idaho	675	826	20,876
Illinois	298	329	3,357
Indiana	188	205	3,016
Iowa	508	539	5,628
Kansas	298	335	6,441
Kentucky	1,129	1,226	4,829
Louisiana	205	225	4,433
Maine	41	43	309
Maryland	27	28	807
Massachusetts	42	46	894
Michigan	478	588	13,587
Minnesota	579	643	10,697
Mississippi	572	612	7,254

<sup>a</sup>The total for outstanding principal may be slightly different from the individual state amounts because of rounding of numbers.

## APPENDIX VII

## APPENDIX VII

<u>State/territory</u>	<u>Number of borrowers</u>	<u>Number of loans</u>	<u>Outstanding principal<sup>a</sup></u> (thousands)
Missouri	2,298	2,721	\$ 21,216
Montana	290	339	7,779
Nebraska	965	1,057	30,650
Nevada	94	130	5,341
New Hampshire	2	2	5
New Jersey	37	40	409
New Mexico	127	146	2,696
New York	472	565	10,074
North Carolina	393	443	4,574
North Dakota	145	154	3,519
Ohio	196	208	2,459
Oklahoma	620	688	8,983
Oregon	372	450	14,115
Pennsylvania	250	291	1,691
Puerto Rico	114	119	1,475
Rhode Island	2	2	9
South Carolina	43	45	1,069
South Dakota	345	390	9,814
Tennessee	141	149	884
Texas	840	938	16,488
Utah	102	123	2,375
Vermont	68	79	600
Virgin Islands	9	10	231
Virginia	14	14	324
Washington	164	182	4,186
West Virginia	46	48	164
Wisconsin	384	422	5,126
Wyoming	45	49	998
Total	<u>16,415</u>	<u>18,635</u>	<u>\$299,421</u>



APPENDIX VIII  
DELINQUENT FmHA MAJOR FARMER PROGRAM  
DIRECT LOAN ACTIVITY,  
June 30, 1985

Table VIII.1  
Delinquent FmHA Major Farmer Program  
Direct Loan Activity  
 (June 30, 1985)

<u>State/territory</u>	<u>Total delinquent borrowers</u>	<u>Total delinquent loans</u>	<u>Total delinquent dollars<sup>a</sup></u> (millions)	<u>Total outstanding principal on delinquent loans<sup>a</sup></u> (millions)
Alabama	3,287	8,122	\$143.0	\$ 243.8
Alaska	5	9	.1	.4
Arizona	1,033	2,563	127.5	199.9
Arkansas	6,803	15,362	270.4	543.7
California	2,371	4,799	362.8	628.3
Colorado	1,419	2,633	59.2	131.9
Connecticut	79	124	2.7	13.5
Delaware	99	155	2.6	6.7
Florida	2,486	5,886	191.2	269.2
Georgia	7,701	25,023	710.9	952.1
Guam	7	13	.3	.4
Hawaii	98	136	1.3	7.7
Idaho	2,924	5,504	122.6	270.7
Illinois	4,924	8,703	112.2	307.8
Indiana	4,619	8,238	162.8	407.1
Iowa	7,368	13,812	144.0	508.1
Kansas	3,908	6,311	69.5	236.2
Kentucky	3,341	5,919	54.6	216.2
Louisiana	6,005	16,635	301.4	570.0
Maine	913	2,193	43.4	60.5
Maryland	511	841	15.1	34.2
Massachusetts	123	206	2.4	8.2
Michigan	3,096	6,300	108.5	261.9
Minnesota	6,920	13,575	178.4	500.7
Mississippi	9,487	26,684	589.9	1,014.4

<sup>a</sup>The total for delinquent dollars and outstanding principal may be slightly different from the individual state amounts because of rounding of numbers.

<u>State/territory</u>	<u>Total delinquent borrowers</u>	<u>Total delinquent loans</u>	<u>Total delinquent dollars<sup>a</sup></u> (millions)	<u>Total outstanding principal on delinquent loans<sup>a</sup></u> (millions)
Missouri	9,363	18,144	\$ 196.6	\$ 540.0
Montana	2,075	4,556	85.4	244.0
Nebraska	6,422	10,641	132.5	446.5
Nevada	206	355	6.9	20.7
New Hampshire	20	42	.2	.9
New Jersey	604	1,145	16.7	34.8
New Mexico	799	1,462	37.1	74.0
New York	3,230	6,319	88.3	204.8
North Carolina	5,567	12,417	178.4	349.1
North Dakota	4,654	10,369	123.3	377.1
Ohio	2,809	5,120	82.0	250.0
Oklahoma	4,783	9,112	171.0	436.9
Oregon	1,566	2,893	61.1	149.3
Pennsylvania	1,480	2,612	36.1	102.0
Puerto Rico	1,327	1,731	17.1	58.8
Rhode Island	22	38	.4	1.7
South Carolina	2,923	6,738	118.2	228.8
South Dakota	5,793	12,315	138.2	463.2
Tennessee	5,579	10,390	152.3	400.6
Texas	12,645	32,006	717.3	1,057.1
Utah	332	531	6.7	23.3
Vermont	138	264	2.4	8.8
Virgin Islands	41	47	.6	2.1
Virginia	2,719	5,590	83.4	152.7
Washington	1,277	2,421	55.1	135.3
West Virginia	411	641	6.1	18.8
Wisconsin	3,510	6,114	70.2	219.4
Wyoming	536	973	25.2	54.2
<b>Total</b>	<b><u>160,358</u></b>	<b><u>344,732</u></b>	<b><u>\$6,385.3</u></b>	<b><u>\$13,448.3</u></b>

Table VIII.2  
Delinquent Farm Ownership Program  
Direct Loan Activity  
 (June 30, 1985)

<u>State/territory</u>	<u>Number of delinquent borrowers</u>	<u>Number of delinquent loans</u>	Total delinquent dollars <sup>a</sup> (millions)	Outstanding principal on delinquent loans <sup>a</sup> (millions)
Alabama	566	762	\$ 5.6	\$ 30.9
Alaska	2	2	.03	.3
Arizona	242	346	8.2	27.3
Arkansas	1,092	1,439	9.0	62.0
California	393	472	7.7	39.6
Colorado	387	535	5.9	31.1
Connecticut	20	31	.3	2.0
Delaware	21	26	.3	1.8
Florida	381	489	8.2	26.8
Georgia	910	1,182	14.8	62.4
Guam	0	0	0	0
Hawaii	34	45	.2	4.9
Idaho	779	1,262	14.7	69.8
Illinois	862	1,138	9.3	69.9
Indiana	981	1,186	17.0	94.9
Iowa	1,294	1,679	15.5	107.6
Kansas	1,135	1,529	10.7	72.6
Kentucky	576	707	5.0	44.7
Louisiana	613	872	9.4	47.0
Maine	236	378	2.9	11.4
Maryland	93	120	1.6	7.8
Massachusetts	45	57	.6	3.8
Michigan	628	843	9.1	46.7
Minnesota	1,533	2,089	17.2	104.4
Mississippi	1,431	1,894	14.6	81.5

<sup>a</sup>The total for delinquent dollars and outstanding principal may be slightly different from the individual state amounts because of rounding of numbers.

## APPENDIX VIII

## APPENDIX VIII

<u>State/territory</u>	<u>Number of delinquent borrowers</u>	<u>Number of delinquent loans</u>	<u>Total delinquent dollars<sup>a</sup></u> (millions)	<u>Outstanding principal on delinquent loans<sup>a</sup></u> (millions)
Missouri	2,144	2,945	\$ 21.5	\$ 137.2
Montana	502	701	7.4	47.7
Nebraska	1,559	1,969	15.7	105.0
Nevada	56	73	.9	5.6
New Hampshire	7	14	.05	.5
New Jersey	138	172	2.2	10.0
New Mexico	179	257	3.2	15.2
New York	647	894	7.7	38.4
North Carolina	894	1,295	8.9	48.7
North Dakota	1,115	1,657	13.1	76.6
Ohio	584	706	8.8	58.6
Oklahoma	1,172	1,556	11.8	78.1
Oregon	342	466	5.8	34.0
Pennsylvania	327	446	5.5	28.2
Puerto Rico	517	643	4.1	27.5
Rhode Island	9	12	.09	.9
South Carolina	579	827	6.7	35.4
South Dakota	1,060	1,570	9.9	67.5
Tennessee	1,210	1,546	12.2	76.8
Texas	1,890	2,346	28.7	126.7
Utah	93	144	1.2	7.5
Vermont	59	105	.9	5.0
Virgin Islands	15	18	.2	1.2
Virginia	369	470	5.2	21.9
Washington	332	490	6.8	32.0
West Virginia	112	140	1.1	6.4
Wisconsin	847	1,181	10.0	58.6
Wyoming	129	196	3.3	13.4
<b>Total</b>	<b><u>31,141</u></b>	<b><u>41,922</u></b>	<b><u>\$390.8</u></b>	<b><u>\$2,215.5</u></b>

Table VIII.3  
Delinquent Operating Loan Program  
Direct Loan Activity  
(June 30, 1985)

<u>State/territory</u>	<u>Number of delinquent borrowers</u>	<u>Number of delinquent loans</u>	<u>Total delinquent dollars<sup>a</sup></u> (millions)	<u>Outstanding principal on delinquent loans<sup>a</sup></u> (millions)
Alabama	862	1,720	\$19.5	\$ 33.6
Alaska	3	7	.03	.1
Arizona	277	473	8.4	11.7
Arkansas	1,711	3,132	34.4	72.1
California	582	1,003	18.1	28.5
Colorado	312	604	8.7	15.2
Connecticut	28	41	.5	1.1
Delaware	25	38	.6	1.0
Florida	748	1,487	24.3	26.5
Georgia	1,774	3,107	49.7	61.6
Guam	3	4	.04	.06
Hawaii	41	61	.3	.6
Idaho	718	1,323	18.4	33.6
Illinois	1,324	2,650	26.9	60.1
Indiana	1,332	2,318	36.2	62.1
Iowa	2,095	4,712	40.3	121.1
Kansas	865	1,448	14.2	29.4
Kentucky	1,078	1,774	14.9	38.5
Louisiana	2,230	5,109	56.0	118.1
Maine	395	940	9.6	14.9
Maryland	175	275	3.6	5.4
Massachusetts	43	66	.7	1.7
Michigan	898	1,712	20.2	46.5
Minnesota	1,753	3,328	38.4	93.1
Mississippi	2,764	5,376	68.3	128.9

<sup>a</sup>The total for delinquent dollars and outstanding principal may be slightly different from the individual state amounts because of rounding of numbers.

## APPENDIX VIII

## APPENDIX VIII

<u>State/territory</u>	<u>Number of delinquent borrowers</u>	<u>Number of delinquent loans</u>	<u>Total delinquent dollars<sup>a</sup></u> (millions)	<u>Outstanding principal on delinquent loans<sup>a</sup></u> (millions)
Missouri	1,921	4,059	\$ 42.5	\$ 81.7
Montana	474	1,092	12.5	32.2
Nebraska	1,025	1,981	18.3	40.4
Nevada	50	99	1.3	2.0
New Hampshire	12	27	.1	.3
New Jersey	213	415	4.6	6.6
New Mexico	245	439	6.9	9.9
New York	739	1,138	12.7	24.1
North Carolina	1,490	2,881	28.7	48.9
North Dakota	918	1,765	17.7	48.8
Ohio	878	1,575	20.9	49.9
Oklahoma	1,211	2,071	26.2	53.6
Oregon	394	758	9.8	18.0
Pennsylvania	472	795	8.0	18.2
Puerto Rico	475	627	6.0	11.1
Rhode Island	8	17	.1	.3
South Carolina	764	1,342	15.1	23.5
South Dakota	1,325	2,372	22.3	62.0
Tennessee	1,664	3,252	34.6	73.2
Texas	4,262	10,211	132.2	254.3
Utah	115	201	1.5	5.1
Vermont	42	75	.6	1.6
Virgin Islands	17	19	.3	.7
Virginia	745	1,306	13.2	19.5
Washington	328	689	9.4	17.2
West Virginia	240	403	2.8	5.7
Wisconsin	928	1,529	15.2	40.1
Wyoming	147	276	4.0	7.2
<b>Total</b>	<b><u>43,138</u></b>	<b><u>84,122</u></b>	<b><u>\$980.0</u></b>	<b><u>\$1,961.5</u></b>

Table VIII.4  
Delinquent Emergency Disaster Program  
Direct Loan Activity  
 (June 30, 1985)

<u>State/territory</u>	<u>Number of delinquent borrowers</u>	<u>Number of delinquent loans</u>	<u>Total delinquent dollars<sup>a</sup></u> (millions)	<u>Outstanding principal on delinquent loans<sup>a</sup></u> (millions)
Alabama	1,507	5,158	\$106.0	\$159.9
Alaska	0	0	0	0
Arizona	294	1,349	95.4	133.9
Arkansas	2,785	9,017	194.6	337.3
California	670	2,111	287.5	460.0
Colorado	290	745	19.8	40.4
Connecticut	8	14	1.1	7.8
Delaware	31	57	.8	2.0
Florida	862	3,014	123.4	166.9
Georgia	3,925	18,772	589.5	737.3
Guam	4	9	.2	.3
Hawaii	18	23	.5	1.3
Idaho	355	1,003	41.2	70.0
Illinois	1,737	3,422	43.4	92.9
Indiana	1,094	2,481	48.9	110.0
Iowa	2,207	4,762	44.3	134.5
Kansas	1,192	2,414	25.1	72.2
Kentucky	970	2,415	20.6	82.7
Louisiana	2,423	9,572	209.9	352.9
Maine	188	720	26.8	27.7
Maryland	117	234	4.2	9.3
Massachusetts	9	38	.3	.6
Michigan	738	2,200	51.5	99.8
Minnesota	2,000	5,435	82.0	184.8
Mississippi	4,443	18,316	479.3	755.4

<sup>a</sup>The total for delinquent dollars and outstanding principal may be slightly different from the individual state amounts because of rounding of numbers.

<u>State/territory</u>	<u>Number of delinquent borrowers</u>	<u>Number of delinquent loans</u>	<u>Total delinquent dollars<sup>a</sup></u> (millions)	<u>Outstanding principal on delinquent loans<sup>a</sup></u> (millions)
Missouri	3,197	8,177	\$ 96.7	\$ 229.5
Montana	665	2,140	49.6	118.2
Nebraska	1,864	3,967	47.6	134.6
Nevada	15	28	.8	2.7
New Hampshire	0	0	0	0
New Jersey	202	494	9.1	16.1
New Mexico	175	476	16.7	28.5
New York	1,026	2,801	47.5	91.5
North Carolina	2,027	6,144	97.6	162.1
North Dakota	1,890	5,881	73.0	202.7
Ohio	862	2,050	33.7	93.8
Oklahoma	1,318	3,695	91.4	200.0
Oregon	317	796	24.8	49.0
Pennsylvania	237	529	8.0	20.4
Puerto Rico	148	185	1.2	2.9
Rhode Island	3	6	.01	.1
South Carolina	1,297	4,139	84.6	146.5
South Dakota	2,148	6,478	76.4	241.2
Tennessee	1,716	4,020	69.0	154.0
Texas	4,946	17,341	487.3	577.3
Utah	49	76	1.8	4.2
Vermont	6	6	.05	.1
Virgin Islands	3	3	.01	.03
Virginia	1,260	3,240	52.7	85.8
Washington	186	444	18.4	34.9
West Virginia	15	28	.7	.8
Wisconsin	766	1,572	19.2	46.6
Wyoming	138	315	11.5	21.8
<b>Total</b>	<b><u>54,343</u></b>	<b><u>168,312</u></b>	<b><u>\$3,915.6</u></b>	<b><u>\$6,704.9</u></b>

**Table VIII.5**  
**Delinquent Economic Emergency Program**  
**Direct Loan Activity**  
**(June 30, 1985)**

<u>State/territory</u>	<u>Number of delinquent borrowers</u>	<u>Number of delinquent loans</u>	<u>Total delinquent dollars<sup>a</sup></u> (millions)	<u>Outstanding principal on delinquent loans<sup>a</sup></u> (millions)
Alabama	293	419	\$ 11.8	\$ 18.8
Alaska	0	0	0	0
Arizona	166	331	14.7	24.0
Arkansas	912	1,423	31.2	68.2
California	573	1,032	46.9	91.2
Colorado	377	686	24.0	43.2
Connecticut	19	33	.7	2.4
Delaware	18	30	.8	1.8
Florida	428	821	34.4	46.9
Georgia	833	1,645	51.3	79.5
Guam	0	0	0	0
Hawaii	4	6	.2	.8
Idaho	828	1,623	46.1	88.7
Illinois	912	1,391	32.5	83.8
Indiana	1,154	2,188	60.5	139.0
Iowa	1,629	2,507	43.6	143.0
Kansas	647	846	19.3	60.8
Kentucky	589	878	13.9	49.3
Louisiana	648	983	25.1	49.6
Maine	86	146	4.0	6.5
Maryland	121	206	5.7	11.5
Massachusetts	23	42	.8	2.0
Michigan	682	1,355	26.6	63.9
Minnesota	1,456	2,521	40.0	114.7
Mississippi	595	821	26.1	44.0

<sup>a</sup>The total for delinquent dollars and outstanding principal may be slightly different from the individual state amounts because of rounding of numbers.

## APPENDIX VIII

## APPENDIX VIII

<u>State/territory</u>	<u>Number of delinquent borrowers</u>	<u>Number of delinquent loans</u>	<u>Total delinquent dollars<sup>a</sup></u> (millions)	<u>Outstanding principal on delinquent loan<sup>a</sup></u> (millions)
Missouri	1,243	1,917	\$ 34.1	\$ 82.6
Montana	344	510	15.0	43.0
Nebraska	1,589	2,301	47.9	153.3
Nevada	61	126	3.5	8.5
New Hampshire	1	1	.1	.1
New Jersey	36	48	.7	1.8
New Mexico	163	246	9.8	19.4
New York	690	1,322	19.7	47.7
North Carolina	1,018	1,939	42.6	87.4
North Dakota	690	1,023	19.0	47.7
Ohio	425	726	18.5	47.1
Oklahoma	896	1,568	40.6	101.4
Oregon	372	696	18.6	40.3
Pennsylvania	399	786	14.5	34.9
Puerto Rico	144	230	5.7	16.6
Rhode Island	2	3	.2	.4
South Carolina	272	418	11.6	22.7
South Dakota	1,204	1,832	29.3	90.4
Tennessee	952	1,534	36.4	96.4
Texas	1,132	1,633	64.8	89.1
Utah	66	99	2.1	6.2
Vermont	26	73	.8	2.1
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0
Virginia	342	571	12.2	25.4
Washington	381	743	20.1	49.5
West Virginia	39	64	1.5	5.8
Wisconsin	894	1,747	25.6	73.1
Wyoming	108	171	6.1	11.4
Total	<u>26,482</u>	<u>44,260</u>	<u>\$1,061.3</u>	<u>\$2,438.2</u>

Table VIII.6  
Delinquent Soil and Water Program  
Direct Loan Activity  
(June 30, 1985)

<u>State/territory</u>	<u>Number of delinquent borrowers</u>	<u>Number of delinquent loans</u>	<u>Total delinquent dollars<sup>a</sup></u> (thousands)	<u>Outstanding principal on delinquent loans<sup>a</sup></u> (thousands)
Alabama	59	63	\$ 200	\$ 573
Alaska	0	0	0	0
Arizona	54	64	895	3,088
Arkansas	303	351	1,213	4,045
California	153	181	2,614	9,036
Colorado	53	63	789	2,054
Connecticut	4	5	34	245
Delaware	4	4	37	115
Florida	67	75	840	2,065
Georgia	259	317	5,526	11,250
Guam	0	0	0	0
Hawaii	1	1	9	18
Idaho	244	293	2,240	8,573
Illinois	89	102	249	1,151
Indiana	58	65	241	1,046
Iowa	143	152	294	1,792
Kansas	69	74	272	1,283
Kentucky	128	145	116	944
Louisiana	91	99	1,008	2,478
Maine	8	9	14	70
Maryland	5	6	26	109
Massachusetts	3	3	9	49
Michigan	150	190	1,029	4,967
Minnesota	178	202	810	3,737
Mississippi	254	277	1,612	4,680

<sup>a</sup>The total for delinquent dollars and outstanding principal may be slightly different from the individual state amounts because of rounding of numbers.

## APPENDIX VIII

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<u>State/territory</u>	<u>Number of delinquent borrowers</u>	<u>Number of delinquent loans</u>	<u>Total delinquent dollars<sup>a</sup></u> (thousands)	<u>Outstanding principal on delinquent loans<sup>a</sup></u> (thousands)
Missouri	858	1,046	\$ 1,859	\$ 8,920
Montana	90	113	845	2,901
Nebraska	385	423	2,913	13,271
Nevada	24	29	330	1,793
New Hampshire	0	0	0	0
New Jersey	15	16	86	217
New Mexico	37	44	447	1,037
New York	128	164	779	3,067
North Carolina	138	158	472	2,049
North Dakota	41	43	414	1,367
Ohio	60	63	131	719
Oklahoma	186	222	1,004	3,842
Oregon	141	177	2,113	7,908
Pennsylvania	45	56	63	304
Puerto Rico	43	46	146	668
Rhode Island	0	0	0	0
South Carolina	11	12	206	701
South Dakota	56	63	319	2,117
Tennessee	37	38	141	288
Texas	415	475	4,305	9,766
Utah	9	11	43	321
Vermont	5	5	9	44
Virgin Islands	6	7	66	224
Virginia	3	3	20	76
Washington	50	55	353	1,673
West Virginia	5	6	4	31
Wisconsin	75	85	185	1,038
Wyoming	14	15	208	447
<b>Total</b>	<b><u>5,254</u></b>	<b><u>6,116</u></b>	<b><u>\$37,536</u></b>	<b><u>\$128,156</u></b>



APPENDIX IX

FmHA MAJOR FARMER PROGRAM DIRECT LOAN  
OVER-THREE-YEAR DELINQUENCIES,  
June 30, 1985

FmHA Major Farmer Program Direct Loan  
Over-Three-Year Delinquencies  
 (June 30, 1985)

<u>State/territory</u>	<u>Delinquent dollars<sup>a</sup></u> (millions)	<u>Outstanding principal on delinquent loans<sup>a</sup></u> (millions)
Alabama	\$119.5	\$167.3
Alaska	0	0
Arizona	112.3	143.4
Arkansas	185.7	270.6
California	302.4	379.7
Colorado	45.8	73.3
Connecticut	1.6	3.5
Delaware	1.1	1.7
Florida	172.5	212.7
Georgia	659.1	816.0
Guam	.2	.4
Hawaii	1.0	2.4
Idaho	95.3	148.6
Illinois	58.9	90.7
Indiana	103.2	161.7
Iowa	68.9	135.0
Kansas	31.4	58.4
Kentucky	19.3	31.0
Louisiana	221.5	320.3
Maine	40.9	49.1
Maryland	9.0	14.0
Massachusetts	1.4	3.0
Michigan	77.0	126.7
Minnesota	120.7	226.9
Mississippi	494.2	703.1

<sup>a</sup>The total for delinquent dollars and outstanding principal may be slightly different from the individual state amounts because of rounding of numbers.

## APPENDIX IX

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<u>State/territory</u>	<u>Delinquent dollars<sup>a</sup> (millions)</u>	<u>Outstanding principal on delinquent loans<sup>a</sup> (millions)</u>
Missouri	\$ 120.6	\$ 207.4
Montana	60.1	118.9
Nebraska	69.5	135.2
Nevada	4.7	9.8
New Hampshire	.03	.07
New Jersey	9.1	14.0
New Mexico	29.2	45.8
New York	66.0	104.1
North Carolina	127.0	179.9
North Dakota	81.6	186.8
Ohio	39.1	66.4
Oklahoma	103.0	158.8
Oregon	44.1	71.6
Pennsylvania	25.7	50.0
Puerto Rico	9.7	18.9
Rhode Island	.3	.7
South Carolina	82.0	118.9
South Dakota	77.4	160.2
Tennessee	95.6	159.5
Texas	626.4	779.8
Utah	3.9	6.7
Vermont	2.0	4.3
Virgin Islands	.4	1.4
Virginia	66.0	90.7
Washington	39.9	72.5
West Virginia	3.5	6.0
Wisconsin	49.3	103.9
Wyoming	20.6	34.7
Total	<u>\$4,799.8</u>	<u>\$7,046.5</u>

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