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

> FOR RELEASE ON DELIVERY EXPECTED AT 9:30 a.m. DST TUESDAY, MAY 19, 1981

STATEMENT OF HENRY ESCHWEGE, DIRECTOR COMMUNITY AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT DIVISION

BEFORE THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON COMMERCE, CONSUMER, AND MONETARY AFFAIRS COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

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ON /SRA O SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION FRANCHISE LOANS: RISK OF LOSS CAN BE REDUCED AND PROGRAM EFFECTIVENESS IMPROVED

MR. CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE SUBCOMMITTEE:

WE ARE HERE TODAY AT THE REQUEST OF THE SUBCOMMITTEE TO DISCUSS THE RESULTS OF OUR REVIEW OF SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION (SBA) LOANS TO FRANCHISE BUSINESSES.

IN FEBRUARY 1979 YOU REQUESTED US TO REVIEW SBA FRANCHISE LOANS UNDER THE 7(a) BUSINESS LOAN PROGRAM. WE FOCUSED OUR EFFORTS ON SEVERAL SPECIFIC QUESTIONS OF PARTICULAR INTEREST TO THE SUB-COMMITTEE. AS A RESULT, OUR OBSERVATIONS RELATE PRIMARILY TO THOSE QUESTIONS WHICH ARE DISCUSSED IN DETAIL IN OUR REPORT OF APRIL 11, 1980 (CED-80-47). THE SUBCOMMITTEE RELEASED THE REPORT TO SBA IN LATE OCTOBER 1980. OTHER THAN REVIEWING THE AGENCY'S REQUIRED RESPONSE DATED JANUARY 6, 1981 WE HAVE NOT FOLLOWED UP ON ITS CONTENTS.

## BACKGROUND

BRIEFLY, LET ME PROVIDE SOME BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON SBA FRANCHISE LOANS. FROM 1959, WHEN THE FIRST LOAN WAS MADE,

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THROUGH APRIL 1979, AN ESTIMATED 16,379 LOANS TOTALING ABOUT \$1
BILLION HAD BEEN MADE TO FRANCHISE BUSINESSES. THE NUMBER AND
AMOUNT OF LOANS MADE IS ESTIMATED BECAUSE SOME OF THE SBA DISTRICT
OFFICES WE VISITED DID NOT PROPERLY CLASSIFY AND REPORT ALL LOANS
MADE TO FRANCHISEES. BASED ON SBA RECORDS, FRANCHISE LOANS TOTALING
ABOUT \$27 MILLION HAD BEEN WRITTEN OFF AS UNCOLLECTIBLE AND ABOUT
\$65 MILLION WERE BEING LIQUIDATED AS OF APRIL 30, 1979. APPENDIX
I ATTACHED TO MY STATEMENT SHOWS THAT FRANCHISEES FROM 25 FRANCHISORS HAD RECEIVED 6,520 LOANS TOTALING \$450 MILLION, OR ALMOST
HALF OF THE AMOUNT SBA HAD LOANED OR GUARANTEED. ABOUT 89 PERCENT
OF ALL FRANCHISE LOANS WAS MADE UNDER SBA'S 7(a) PROGRAM AND
11 PERCENT UNDER THE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY LOAN AND LOCAL DEVELOPMENT COMPANY PROGRAMS.

GUARANTEED LOANS ACCOUNTED FOR ABOUT 83 PERCENT OF THE FRANCHISE LOANS SBA HAD MADE—THE REMAINDER ARE PRIMARILY DIRECT LOANS. GUARANTEED LOANS ARE MADE BY PRIVATE LENDERS WITH SBA GUARANTEEING UP TO 90 PERCENT OF THE LOANS. AT THE TIME OF OUR REVIEW, A MAXIMUM OF \$500,000 COULD BE LOANED TO ONE BORROWER. FRANCHISE LOANS HAVE 10-YEAR MATURITIES; WHEN USED TO ACQUIRE REAL PROPERTY OR TO CONSTRUCT FACILITIES THIS MAY BE 20 YEARS.

WE REVIEWED 92 LOANS IN 10 OF SBA'S FIELD OFFICES. THESE
OFFICES WERE PRIMARILY IN THE NORTHEASTERN STATES AND CALIFORNIA.
SEVENTY-EIGHT OF THE LOANS WERE GUARANTEED AND 14 WERE DIRECT
LOANS. MOST OF THE LOANS WE REVIEWED WERE MADE TO AUTOMOBILE
DEALERS, GASOLINE STATIONS, AND FAST FOOD FRANCHISES—THE PRINCIPAL
TYPES OF BUSINESSES INVOLVED IN ALL SBA FRANCHISE LOANS. THE

RESULTS OF OUR REVIEW MAY NOT BE REPRESENTATIVE OF ALL FRANCHISE LOANS BECAUSE THE NUMBER OF LOANS REVIEWED WAS TOO SMALL TO ALLOW US TO MAKE OVERALL PROJECTIONS. THE DEFAULT RATES WHICH I'LL MENTION LATER, HOWEVER, WERE BASED ON ALL FRANCHISE LOANS MADE THROUGH APRIL 30, 1979.

## SBA TAKES GREATER RISK THAN NECESSARY ON FRANCHISE LOANS

ACCORDING TO 1978 SBA DATA, THE LATEST AVAILABLE AT THE TIME OF OUR REVIEW, SBA'S RISK OF LOSS OR SHARE OF OUTSTANDING FRANCHISE LOAN BALANCES TOTALED ABOUT \$548 MILLION. SBA UNNECESSARILY BEARS MOST OF THE RISK ON THESE LOANS IN PART BECAUSE, IT HAS NOT REQUIRED FRANCHISORS TO SHARE IN GUARANTEEING BANK LOANS, OR TO GUARANTEE SEA DIRECT LOANS MADE TO FRANCHISEES. ALSO, SEA FRE-OUENTLY GUARANTEES BANK LOANS AT THE MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE LIMIT OF 90 PERCENT AND MAKES LITTLE EFFORT TO GET BANKS TO TAKE ON A GREATER SHARE OF THE RISK. FOR EXAMPLE, \$26.4 MILLION OR ABOUT 94 PERCENT OF ALL SBA GUARANTEED LOANS MADE TO McDONALD'S FRAN-CHISEES WERE GUARANTEED AT THE MAXIMUM PERCENT, ALTHOUGH ONLY \$120 HAD BEEN CHARGED OFF. SINCE THE RISK OF LOSS ON LOANS TO McDONALD'S FRANCHISEES IS THEREFORE NEGLIGIBLE, SBA SHOULD BE IN A GOOD POSITION TO NEGOTIATE WITH BANKS TO REDUCE SBA'S SHARE OF LOAN GUARANTEES, WHICH WOULD DECREASE SBA'S RISK OF LOSS ON MANY OF THESE LOANS.

MOREOVER, SBA MAY NOT ALWAYS BE FUNCTIONING AS A LENDER OF
LAST RESORT AS REQUIRED BY LAW. ITS LOAN FILES OFTEN DID NOT
CONTAIN ADEQUATE DOCUMENTATION THAT BANKS AND OTHER POTENTIAL
SOURCES OF FUNDS HAD REFUSED TO PROVIDE FINANCING WITHOUT SBA

ASSISTANCE. FURTHERMORE, SBA DOES NOT CONSIDER FRANCHISORS AS A POTENTIAL SOURCE OF LOANS FOR PROSPECTIVE FRANCHISEES AND, AS A RESULT, MAY BE PROVIDING FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO BORROWERS THAT COULD OBTAIN SUCH ASSISTANCE FROM NON-FEDERAL SOURCES.

SBA POLICY ALSO DOES NOT REQUIRE THAT FRANCHISORS BE
CONSIDERED AS LOAN GUARANTORS WHEN SBA MAKES DIRECT LOANS TO
FRANCHISEES. SBA FIELD OFFICE OFFICIALS HAD MIXED REACTIONS TO
IMPLEMENTING SUCH A POLICY. SOME SBA OFFICIALS FEARED THAT SUCH
A POLICY COULD LEAD TO FRANCHISORS' HAVING TOO MUCH CONTROL OVER
THEIR FRANCHISEES, WHILE OTHERS THOUGHT IT TO BE A GOOD IDEA TO
AT LEAST REQUEST PARTIAL FUNDING OR A LOAN GUARANTEE FROM FRAN—
CHISORS. WE NOTED ONE LOAN TO A FRANCHISEE WHERE IT WOULD HAVE
BEEN PARTICULARLY DESIRABLE TO HAVE A FRANCHISOR GUARANTEE. THE
APPROVED SBA LOAN HAD A 10-YEAR MATURITY EVEN THOUGH THE FRANCHISEE
BORROWER HAD ONLY A 5-YEAR BUSINESS LEASE. WE DO NOT KNOW HOW
WIDESPREAD THIS PRACTICE IS, BUT AN SBA DISTRICT DIRECTOR TOLD US
THAT HIS DISTRICT HAD ALSO MADE AT LEAST ONE LOAN UNDER SIMILAR
CIRCUMSTANCES. SBA'S OPERATING PROCEDURES DO STATE THAT "NORMALLY,
THE LEASE SHOULD RUN AT LEAST THROUGH THE TERM OF THE LOAN."

THE REASON SEA GAVE FOR NOT CONSIDERING FRANCHISORS AS LOAN SOURCES WAS SIMPLY THAT THESE COMPANIES WERE NOT LENDERS OR HAD NO FUNDS TO LEND. ALSO, THE INTERNATIONAL FRANCHISE ASSOCIATION, REPRESENTING ABOUT 380 FRANCHISORS, TOLD US THAT FRANCHISORS DO NOT MAKE LOANS PRIMARILY BECAUSE THEY DO NOT HAVE THE NECESSARY CAPITAL.

USING A QUESTIONNAIRE, WE ASKED 94 MAJOR FRANCHISORS WHY THEY DID NOT MAKE LOANS TO THEIR FRANCHISEES. ONLY 25 OF THE

69 THAT DO NOT MAKE DIRECT LOANS TO THEIR FRANCHISEES SAID THAT LACK OF CAPITAL WAS A PRIMARY REASON FOR NOT MAKING LOANS. FIVE FRANCHISORS SAID THEY DID MAKE DIRECT LOANS TO THEIR FRANCHISEES.

ALSO, WE ASKED THE 94 MAJOR FRANCHISORS, WHAT THEIR REACTIONS WOULD BE IF SBA REQUIRED THAT THEY SHARE BANK LOAN GUARANTEES.

NEARLY ALL WHO RESPONDED OPPOSED SUCH A REQUIREMENT. THE REACTION / WAS ABOUT THE SAME TO A SUGGESTION THAT THEY GUARANTEE AT LEAST PART OF SBA DIRECT LOANS MADE TO FRANCHISEES. EIGHT OF THE 74

FRANCHISORS RESPONDING HOWEVER, DID ACKNOWLEDGE THAT THEY GUARANTEE BANK LOANS MADE TO NEW FRANCHISEES. THESE FRANCHISORS SAID THAT THEY HAD FULLY GUARANTEED LOANS TO THEIR FRANCHISEES TOTALING ALMOST \$10 MILLION DURING THE 4-YEAR PERIOD ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1978, AND HAD PARTIALLY GUARANTEED ANOTHER \$6.7 MILLION DURING THIS PERIOD. AS TO WHY FRANCHISORS DID NOT GUARANTEE LOANS MADE TO THEIR FRANCHISEES, 46 OF THE 56 THAT RESPONDED TO THIS QUESTION SAID A PRIMARY REASON WAS THAT LOANS WERE AVAILABLE ELSEWHERE WITHOUT SUCH GUARANTEES.

YOUR SUBCOMMITTEE STAFF RECENTLY BROUGHT TO OUR ATTENTION
A WASHINGTON, D.C. LENDER WHO SOMETIMES REQUIRES FRANCHISORS TO
GUARANTEE PART OF THE LOANS HIS ORGANIZATION MAKES TO FRANCHISEES.
THE LENDER STATED THAT THE "TRACK RECORD" OF THE FRANCHISOR DETERMINED THE AMOUNT OF GUARANTEE REQUESTED. AS AN EXAMPLE, THE LENDER
SAID THAT EVEN FRANCHISORS WITH A NORMAL "TRACK RECORD" MIGHT BE
REQUESTED TO GUARANTEE 5 TO 10 PERCENT OF THE FRANCHISEE'S LOAN.

IN ADDITION, WE REVIEWED INFORMATION YOU RECEIVED FROM SBA'S DETROIT DISTRICT OFFICE WHICH INDICATES THAT THE OFFICE MAY

SOMETIMES REQUIRE THAT THE FRANCHISE AGREEMENT BE MODIFIED TO HELP PROTECT SBA OR THE BANK. FRANCHISORS ARE ASKED TO MAKE CERTAIN CONCESSIONS, SUCH AS TO CONSENT TO THE ASSIGNMENT OF THE FRANCHISE TO SBA OR THE BANK IF THE FRANCHISEE DEFAULTS.

IN SUCH CASES, SBA WOULD FIND ANOTHER FRANCHISEE TO ASSUME THE LOAN. McDONALD'S WAS ONE FRANCHISOR THAT AGREED TO THIS MODIFICATION TO ITS FRANCHISE AGREEMENTS. IN OTHER CASES IN WHICH THE FRANCHISEE CANNOT MAKE LOAN PAYMENTS, A DETROIT DISTRICT OFFICE OFFICIAL TOLD US THAT THE OFFICE SOMETIMES REQUESTS THAT ROYALTY AND OTHER PAYMENTS MADE BY THE FRANCHISEE TO THE FRANCHISOR BE DEFERRED UNTIL THE LOAN IS MADE CURRENT.

THESE PRACTICES MAY BE WAYS OF GETTING FRANCHISORS TO TAKE
GREATER INTEREST IN THE SUCCESS OF FRANCHISEES. THE FRANCHISOR
BENEFITS FROM THE SUCCESS OF THE FRANCHISEE THROUGH CONTINUED
PRODUCT SALES AND COLLECTION OF FRANCHISE FEES AND ROYALTIES.

YET, THE FRANCHISORS MAY OFTEN SUFFER ONLY MINIMAL LOSS,
OTHER THAN PERHAPS A TEMPORARY REDUCTION IN INCOME, FROM THE
FINANCIAL FAILURE OF A FRANCHISEE, AS THE FRANCHISOR WOULD LIKELY
FIND ANOTHER FRANCHISEE.

FRANCHISORS WOULD HAVE MORE INCENTIVE TO ASSURE THE FINANCIAL SUCCESS OF SBA FRANCHISEE BORROWERS IF THEY WERE REQUIRED TO SHARE THE BURDEN OF LOSS WITH SBA. ALSO, SBA COULD POSSIBLY REDUCE ITS LOAN VOLUME AND ENSURE THAT IT WAS NOT PROVIDING FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO BORROWERS ABLE TO OBTAIN SUCH ASSISTANCE FROM NON-FEDERAL SOURCES, AS THE LAW REQUIRES. WE HAVE IN MIND HERE THAT SBA MIGHT REQUIRE PROSPECTIVE FRANCHISEE BORROWERS TO SEEK LOANS

FROM FRANCHISORS OR SUBSIDIARY CREDIT CORPORATIONS OF FRANCHISORS BEFORE BECOMING ELIGIBLE FOR SBA LOAMS.

# LOAN APPROVAL PRACTICES NEED TO BE IMPROVED

GENERALLY, WE FOUND THAT SBA PROCEDURES AND REGULATIONS FOR MAKING FRANCHISE LOANS WERE ADEQUATE TO ENSURE REASONABLE LOAN REPAYMENT. HOWEVER, SBA DID NOT COMPLY FULLY WITH ITS PROCEDURES AND FEDERAL REGULATIONS; THIS MAY HAVE CONTRIBUTED TO THE NUMBER OF LOANS THAT DEFAULTED AND HAD TO BE WRITTEN OFF. SBA'S PRACTICES ALSO WERE NOT ADEQUATE TO ENSURE ELIGIBILITY FOR LOANS OR LOAN REPAYMENT ABILITY OF FRANCHISEES, THEREBY INCREASING SBA'S RISK OF LOSS.

LET ME CITE A FEW EXAMPLES OF DISTRICT OFFICE NONCOMPLIANCE WITH SBA PROCEDURES.

- --ONLY 7 OF 92 LOAN FILES REVIEWED CONTAINED PROOF OF BANK OR OTHER POTENTIAL LENDERS REFUSAL TO MAKE THE LOANS, AS REQUIRED BY FEDERAL REGULATIONS.
- -- TWENTY-SIX LOAN FILES DID NOT CONTAIN CREDIT REPORTS
  ON THE BORROWERS.
- -SIXTY-TWO OF THE 92 FILES DID NOT CONTAIN FRANCHISE AGREEMENTS.

LET ME ADDRESS SOME AREAS OF PARTICULAR CONCERN IN MORE DETAIL.

# FRANCHISE AGREEMENTS AND CREDIT REPORTS NOT OBTAINED

FRANCHISE AGREEMENTS ARE NEEDED TO REVIEW THE CONTRACTUAL TERMS AND FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS LEVIED ON BORROWERS. WITHOUT THESE AGREEMENTS, SBA DOES NOT KNOW WHETHER THE BORROWER IS

ELIGIBLE FOR A LOAN. FOR EXAMPLE, SBA CANNOT DETERMINE THE

EXTENT OF THE BORROWER'S AFFILIATION WITH THE FRANCHISOR, THE

BORROWER'S RIGHT TO PROFIT OR LOSS COMMENSURATE WITH CWNERSHIP,

OR WHETHER PROVISIONS IN THE AGREEMENT AFFECT THE BORROWER'S LOAN

REPAYMENT ABILITY. DESPITE THEIR IMPORTANCE, ONLY 30 OF THE 92

LOAN FILES WE REVIEWED CONTAINED FRANCHISE AGREEMENTS. FAILURE

TO REVIEW THESE AGREEMENTS COULD HAVE HAD AN ADVERSE IMPACT ON

THE BUSINESSES THAT FAILED. FOR EXAMPLE, 5 OF 11 FRANCHISE OWNERS

INTERVIEWED IN ONE AREA WE VISITED BELIEVED THAT THE AGREEMENTS

HAD HINDERED THEIR ABILITY TO REPAY SBA LOANS, AND 4 OF THE 5

SAID THE AGREEMENTS WERE TOO RESTRICTIVE AS TO PRICES THEY COULD

CHARGE.

THE SBA DETROIT DISTRICT OFFICE SEEMS TO RECOGNIZE THE
IMPORTANCE OF REVIEWING THESE AGREEMENTS. IN A LETTER TO THE
SBA CENTRAL OFFICE, THE DISTRICT DIRECTOR SAID THAT ONE WOULD
EXPECT THAT THE TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF THE BASIC FRANCHISE AGREE—
MENT WOULD BE THOROUGHLY EVALUATED AND WOULD BE A MATERIAL FACTOR
IN THE FINAL CREDIT DECISION. HE SAID HE WAS SURPRISED TO LEARN
THAT IT WAS NOT COMMON PRACTICE IN HIS OFFICE TO EVALUATE THE
ACTUAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF FRANCHISE AGREEMENTS AS PART OF
THE CREDIT EVALUATION PROCESS. HE SAID THAT, WHEN MAKING CREDIT
EVALUATIONS, MODIFICATIONS ARE OFTEN REQUIRED TO THE PROPOSED
FRANCHISE AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE FRANCHISOR AND FRANCHISEE TO
PROPERLY PROTECT THE COLLATERAL POSITION OF SEA AND MINIMIZE
SBA'S RISK OF LOSS. THE DISTRICT DIRECTOR POINTED OUT THAT

"SOME OF THE TERMS AND CONDITIONS WE RUN ACROSS ARE SO ONE-SIDED AND UNREASONABLE AS TO BE UNCONSCIONABLE AND TOTALLY UNACCEPTABLE TO ANY RESPONSIBLE LENDER."

AS FOR CREDIT REPORTS, 26 OF THE 92 LOAN FILES WE REVIEWED DID NOT CONTAIN REPORTS ON THE BORROWERS AND ONLY TWO FILES CONTAINED REPORTS ON FRANCHISORS. WITHOUT THESE REPORTS SBA MAY NOT BE ABLE TO DETERMINE THE BORROWERS' OR FRANCHISORS' CREDIT STANDING, THEREBY INCREASING SBA'S RISK OF LOSS.

# SBA DOES NOT REQUIRE MARKETING STUDIES

SBA'S PROCEDURES GIVE DISTRICT OFFICES DISCRETION IN

DETERMINING WHETHER TO OBTAIN MARKETING STUDIES AND OTHER ECONOMIC

STUDIES. THESE STUDIES HELP TO DETERMINE WHETHER A GIVEN AREA

OR MARKET WILL SUPPORT A BUSINESS. NINE OF THE TEN DISTRICTS WE

VISITED DID NOT REQUIRE THESE STUDIES BEFORE APPROVING LOANS.

WITHOUT SUCH STUDIES, SBA'S RISK OF LOSS IS LIKELY TO INCREASE.

SEVERAL FORMER FRANCHISEES TOLD US THAT POOR LOCATION SELECTED

BY FRANCHISORS WAS A MAJOR REASON THEIR BUSINESSES FAILED.

# DEFINITION OF A FRANCHISE AND MORE INFORMATION NEEDED

SBA HAS NOT ACCUMULATED DATA ON FRANCHISE LOAN FAILURES OR
ON THE REASONS FOR LOAN FAILURES. AS A RESULT, BOTH THE SBA
DISTRICT OFFICES AND PROSPECTIVE FRANCHISEE BORROWERS ARE DEPRIVED
OF THIS IMPORTANT INFORMATION WHICH COULD HELP THEM MAKE BETTER
LOAN DECISIONS. IN OUR OPINION, SBA'S ACCUMULATION AND DISSEMINATICN OF FRANCHISE DEFAULT RATES COULD REDUCE THE POTENTIAL FOR
LOAN DEFAULTS. NOT ONLY COULD SUCH INFORMATION DETER SOME FRANCHISEE LOAN APPLICANTS FROM ENTERING INTO POTENTIALLY RISKY

BUSINESS VENTURES, BUT IT COULD ALSO HELP SBA DETERMINE WHICH LOAN APPLICATIONS WARRANT CLOSER SCRUTINY.

ALSO, ALTHOUGH SEA HAS MADE FRANCHISE LOANS SINCE 1959, IT
DOES NOT HAVE AN OFFICIAL DEFINITION OF A FRANCHISE. NUMERICAL
CODES TO IDENTIFY FRANCHISORS AND TO CLASSIFY LOANS MADE TO
FRANCHISEES HAVE BEEN ESTABLISHED. SEA DISTRICT OFFICES, HOWEVER,
INDEPENDENTLY DETERMINE WHICH LOAN APPLICANTS WILL BE CLASSIFIED
AS FRANCHISEES.

OUR WORK DISCLOSED THAT LOANS TO FRANCHISES WERE BEING
ACCOUNTED FOR UNDER TWO OR THREE FRANCHISOR NAMES EVEN THOUGH
ONLY ONE FRANCHISOR WAS INVOLVED. ALSO, MANY NON-FRANCHISE LOANS
WERE ERRONEOUSLY CLASSIFIED AS FRANCHISE LOANS. SIX OF THE SBA
DISTRICT OFFICES VISITED CLASSIFIED LOANS TO GASOLINE STATIONS
AS FRANCHISES WHILE THE OTHER FOUR DID NOT. TWO OF THE OFFICES
VISITED DID NOT CLASSIFY LOANS MADE TO AUTOMOBILE DEALERS AS FRANCHISE LOANS, WHILE THE OTHERS DID. BY NOT PROPERLY AND UNIFORMLY
CLASSIFYING FRANCHISE LOANS, SBA CANNOT ACCURATELY REPORT THE
NUMBER OF LOANS MADE OR COMPUTE LOAN FAILURE RATES BY FRANCHISOR.

OUR CURRENT ANALYSIS OF THE 16,379 SBA LOANS MADE TO
FRANCHISEES THROUGH APRIL 1979 SHOWED THAT THE DEFAULT RATES FOR
SEVERAL MAJOR 1/ FRANCHISORS WERE HIGH. FOR EXAMPLE, OVER 30
PERCENT OF THE LOANS MADE TO THE FRANCHISEES OF THREE FRANCHISORS
HAD DEFAULTED. (FRANCHISEES OF ONE OF THE FRANCHISORS HAD RECEIVED
107 LOANS, THOSE OF ANOTHER FRANCHISOR HAD RECEIVED 36 LOANS, AND

<sup>1/</sup>Defined as receiving over 30 loans or over \$1 million of SBA loans as of April 30, 1979.

15 LOANS WERE MADE TO FRANCHISEES OF THE OTHER FRANCHISOR.) ALSO, FROM 15 TO 25 PERCENT OF THE LOANS TO FRANCHISEES FOR 21 OTHER FRANCHISORS HAD DEFAULTED. APPENDIX II ATTACHED TO MY STATEMENT CONTAINS A LISTING OF THE 30 MAJOR FRANCHISORS WHOSE FRANCHISEES HAD THE HIGHEST SBA LOAN DEFAULT RATES AS OF APRIL 30, 1979. THIS LISTING MAY NOT INCLUDE ALL LOANS BECAUSE OF SBA'S PROBLEM IN CODING THE LOANS, AS PREVIOUSLY MENTIONED.

IN ADDITION, OUR ANALYSIS OF FRANCHISE LOANS SHOWED THAT
THE DEFAULT RATES FOR MANY NON-MAJOR 1/ FRANCHISORS WERE VERY
HIGH. FOR EXAMPLE, THESE RATES RANGED FROM 35 TO 100 PERCENT;
THE NUMBER OF LOANS RANGED FROM 5 TO 26. APPENDIX III ATTACHED
TO MY STATEMENT CONTAINS A LISTING OF THE TOP 30 NON-MAJOR FRANCHISORS WHOSE FRANCHISEES HAD THE HIGHEST SBA DEFAULT RATES AS
OF APRIL 30, 1979.

SBA HEADQUARTERS OFFICIALS AGREED THAT AN ANALYSIS OF SBA FRANCHISE LOANS WOULD BE USEFUL TO THEIR LOAN OFFICERS FOR REVIEWING AND EVALUATING FRANCHISE LOAN APPLICATIONS. THESE OFFICIALS DID NOT AGREE, HOWEVER, THAT FRANCHISOR LOAN DEFAULT RATES SHOULD BE PROVIDED TO PROSPECTIVE SBA BORROWERS BECAUSE OF FEAR OF LAWSUITS. WE BELIEVE THAT SBA HAS AN OBLIGATION TO PROVIDE THIS INFORMATION TO PROSPECTIVE FRANCHISEES UNDER ITS LEGAL MANDATE TO AID, COUNSEL, AND ASSIST BORROWERS.

ANOTHER SOURCE OF INFORMATION ON FRANCHISORS IS NOW AVAILABLE AS A RESULT OF A FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION RULE WHICH

<sup>1/</sup>Franchisors with 5 or more but less than 30 loans and less
than \$1 million of loans received.

WENT INTO EFFECT ON OCTOBER 21, 1979. THIS RULE REQUIRES FRAN-CHISORS TO PROVIDE PROSPECTIVE FRANCHISEES WITH A DISCLOSURE STATEMENT CONTAINING INFORMATION ON FRANCHISORS AND THEIR FRANCHISEES, INCLUDING BANKRUPTCY HISTORY, FRANCHISE COSTS, RESTRICTIONS ON FRANCHISES, TERMINATIONS AND CANCELLATIONS, AND FRANCHISOR FINANCIAL DATA. SBA ADVISED ITS DISTRICT OFFICES TO OBTAIN THIS DISCLOSURE STATEMENT FROM FRANCHISEE BORROWERS FOR USE IN MAKING LOAN DECISIONS. HOWEVER, SBA INFORMATION RECENTLY PROVIDED TO YOUR SUBCOMMITTEE STAFF SHOWS THAT AS OF JULY 1, 1980, SBA'S DISTRICT OFFICES HAD OBTAINED THIS IMPORTANT INFORMATION FOR ONLY 11 PERCENT OF THE FRANCHISE LOANS MADE. THE FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION STATED IN A LETTER TO YOUR STAFF THAT FAILURE TO OBTAIN AND REVIEW A FRANCHISE DISCLOSURE STATEMENT COULD "SERIOUSLY JEOPARDIZE" THE POTEN-TIAL SUCCESS OF THE PROPOSED FRANCHISE AND THE FRANCHISEE'S ABILITY TO REPAY AN SBA LOAN.

MR. CHAIRMAN, WE MADE SEVERAL RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE ADMINISTRATOR IN OUR REPORT FOR IMPROVING SEA FRANCHISE LOAN PRACTICES. FOR EXAMPLE, WE RECOMMENDED THAT:

- 1. SBA SHOULD NOT MAKE OR GUARANTEE FRANCHISE LOANS UNLESS IT
  HAS EVIDENCE THAT THE FRANCHISOR CANNOT GUARANTEE ALL OR
  PART OF SBA DIRECT LOANS OR SHARE WITH SBA IN GUARANTEES
  OF BANK LOANS.
- 2. SBA SHOULD NOT MAKE OR GUARANTEE FRANCHISE LOANS IF THE FRANCHISOR CAN PROVIDE FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE ON REASONABLE TERMS.

- 3. DISTRICT OFFICES SHOULD OBTAIN AND REVIEW FRANCHISE AGREEMENTS

  IN ALL CASES TO ENSURE THAT PROVISIONS IN THE AGREEMENTS

  DO NOT MAKE PROSPECTIVE BORROWERS INELIGIBLE FOR LOANS OR

  UNDULY RESTRICT THE BORROWERS' REPAYMENT ABILITIES.
- 4. THE HEADQUARTERS OFFICE SHOULD ESTABLISH AN INFORMATION FILE ON FRANCHISE LOANS, INCLUDING LOAN FAILURE RATES FOR EACH FRANCHISOR AND THE REASONS FOR EACH FAILURE. WE STATED THAT THIS INFORMATION SHOULD BE DISSEMINATED TO DISTRICT OFFICES AND PROSPECTIVE FRANCHISE LOAN APPLICANTS FOR THEIR USE IN MAKING LOAN DECISIONS AND IN HELPING TO REDUCE THE POTENTIAL FOR LOSSES ON LOANS.

A LISTING OF ALL OUR RECOMMENDATIONS IS INCLUDED AS APPENDIX IV
TO MY STATEMENT.

SBA DISAGREED WITH MANY OF OUR RECOMMENDATIONS. SBA BELIEVES
THAT (1) FRANCHISORS WOULD NOT AGREE WITH OUR PROPOSED ACTIONS
BECAUSE THEY WOULD TEND TO DECREASE THE NUMBER OF FRANCHISE LOANS
SBA MAKES, (2) FRANCHISE AGREEMENTS WERE BEING REVIEWED AS
REQUIRED, AND (3) VERY DIFFICULT PUBLIC RELATIONS PROBLEMS WOULD
BE CREATED AND PUBLIC LAWSUITS WOULD PROLIFERATE IF FRANCHISE
FAILURE RATES WERE PROVIDED TO PROSPECTIVE BORROWERS. WE
EVALUATED SBA'S COMMENTS AND OUR REPORT PROVIDES THE RATIONALE
FOR OUR CONTINUED BELIEF THAT OUR RECOMMENDATIONS ARE VALID.

THIS CONCLUDES OUR PREPARED STATEMENT, MR. CHAIRMAN. WE WILL BE PLEASED TO RESPOND TO YOUR QUESTIONS.

# Top 25 Franchisors According to the Number of SBA Loans Their Franchisees Had

Received as of April 30, 1979

		and the state of t		
	Number of loans	Amount disbursed (millions)		
General Motors Corp.	792	\$78.2		
Ford Motor Co.	662	56.3		
Western Auto	395	14.8		
Chrysler Motor Corp.	384	27.7		
Standard Oil	325	16.6		
Coast to Coast Stores	322	16.7		
Ben Franklin Stores	279	22.3		
Kampgrounds of America	270	20.3		
Gamble's Stores	270	11.2		
Dairy Queen	256	13.5		
Maaco	255	10.0		
Deere and Company	240	23.8		
McDonald's Corporation	225	29.6		
International Harvester Company	219	22.2		
Texaco, Inc.	202	6.9		
Baskin-Robbins	192	6.5		
A & W International	190	15.7		
Aamco Transmissions	146	4.9		
Independent Groceries of America	145	11.9		
Mobil Oil	140	3.5		
True Value Hardware	135	11.6		
Jack and Jill (Nash-Fin	ch) ·130	7.7		
White Auto Stores, Inc.	120	3.8		
Radio Shack Corp.	115	3.2		
Super Valu Stores	111	10.9		
Total	6,520	\$449.8		

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# LISTING OF THE 30 HAJOR (NOTE A) FRANCHISORS WHOSE FRANCHISEES

## HAD THE HIGHEST SBA LOAN DEFAULT (NOTE R) RATES

### BASED ON SBA RECORDS AS OF APRIL 30, 1979

<u>Franchisor</u>	Number of loans received	Number of loans defaulted	Loen default rate (percent)	Amount of loans received	Amount of loans defaulted	Percentage of loen funds defaulted
Opportunity Stores	15	5	33.3	\$1,158,650	\$ 297,506	25.7
ARCO Petroleum Products Company	36 .	12	33.3.	686,800	104,465	15.2
Shell Oil Company	107	34	31.8	2,981,308	346,735	11.6
Pappy Enterprises	12	3	25.0	1.061,500	417,303	39.3
Lafayette Radio Electronics Corp.	53	12	22.6	1,531,801	274,068	17.9
Gulf Oil Corporation	73	15	20.5	2,385,000	100,782	4.2
Hilex, Inc.	31_	6	19.4	690,371	137,989	20.0
Texaco, Inc.	202	39	19.3	6,859,268	251,724	3.7
American Motors Corporation	102	19	18-6	6,817,677	393,160	5.8
Sun Oil Company, Inc.	98	18	18.4	3,962,500	103,980	2.6
Chevron	17	3	17.6	1,258,727	29,970	2.4
Subers of America, Inc.	17	3	17.6	1,088,147	131,881	12.1
Rawasaki Motors Corp. U.S.A.	40	7	17.5	1,767,250	167,350	9.8
Exxon Company, U.S.A. (note c)	94	16	17.0	3,178,100	165,909	5.2
Union Oil Company of California	48	8	16.7	2,517,900	172,207	6.8
Sheraton Inns, Inc.	6	1	16.7	1,997,900	2,754	0.1
Royal Crown Bottling Company	12	2	16.7	2,472,700	165,183	6.7
Hobil Oil Corporation	140	23	16-4	3,455,658	163,403	4.7
Phillips Petroleum Company	98	16	16.3	3,449,300	152,037	4.4
Harley Davidson Notor Co., Inc.	31	5	16.1	1,194,303	150,582	12.6
Ramada Inns, Inc. (note d)	31	5	16.1	8,202,500	1,310,956	16.0
U.S. Suzuki Motor Corporation	50		16.0.	1,526,800	171,329	11.2
Food Land, Inc.	19:	3	15.8	2,830,000	196,746	7.0
Dog 'N Suds. Inc.	20	3	15-0	1,211,600	195,243	16.1
Bresler's 33 Flavors, Inc.	41	6	14.6.	803,070	56,906	7.1
Tastee Prees International, Inc.	70	10	14-3	2,874,500	179,756	6.3
Mazda Motors of America	14	2	14.3	2 <b>,450</b> , 865	291,686	14.2
lip's International, Inc. (note e)	. 50	7	14.0	1,415,989	225,753	14.0
Stretch and Sew, Inc.	37	5	13.5	857,077	61,717	7.2
Hercedes-Benz of North America, Inc.	17	2	118	2,430,200	435,270	16.5

a/Defined as those receiving over 30 loans or over \$1 million of SBA loans, as of April 30, 1979.

b/Default, as used here, includes only the loans that were in liquidation or had been charged off as of April 30, 1979.

c/Includes loans made to the Humble Oil and Refining Company now known as Exxon, U.S.A.

d/Includes Rameda Camp-Inn.

g/Includes loans made to lips Ice Cream, lips International, and Ice Queen International.

## LISTING OF THE 30 NON-MAJOR (NOTE A) FRANCHISORS WHOSE FRANCHISEES

#### HAD THE HIGHEST SBA LOAN DEFAULT (NOTE B) RATES

### BASED ON SBA RECORDS AS OF APRIL 30, 1979

Franchisor ( <u>note c</u> )	Number of loans received	Number of loans defaulted	Loan default- rate (percent)	Amount of loans received	Amount of loans defaulted	Percentage of loan funds defaulted
Turf Tenders, Inc.	5	5 ·	100.0	\$188,000	\$119,770	63.7
Crazy Horse Campground	5	4	80.0	438,400	217,369	- 49.6
Husk Puppies Inc.	5	4	80.0	47,208	36,855	78.1
Chicken Delight Inc.	8	6	75.0	102,100	69,811	68 - 4
Mister Softee Inc.	6	4	66.7	130,907	97,682	74.6
American Speed Center	19	12	63.2	265,200	143,778	54.2
Speed Equipment World	13	8	61.5	252,700°	124,580	49.3
All Pro Chicken Inc.	10	6 .	60-0	700,700	341,825	48 - 8
St. George & the Dragon	5	3	60.0	582,008	222,940	38.3
One Hour Valet	5	3	60.0	211,000	134,800	63.9
Car Matic System	5	3	60.0	87,500	47,823	54.7
Davis Paint Company	13	7	53.8	157,640	80,916	51.3
Half Price Stores	12	6	50.0	285,500	69,104	24.2
Duraclean International	26.	13	50.0	197,115	61,326	31.1
Cotter and Company	6	3	50.0	162,500	98,660	60.7
Chicken Unlimited Enterprises	13	6	46.2	444,418.	247,568	. 55.7
Aero Mayflower Transit Company	24	12	45.8	496,801	151,836	30.6
National Speed Center	20	9.	45.0	258,200	76,817	29.8
Saxs Steak Sandwich	9	4	44.4	245,500	98,028	39.9
Citgo	14	6	42.9	381,200	40,725	10.7
Success Motivation Ins.	7	3	42.9	76,500	37,836	49 - 5.
Kingston Laura	10	4	40.0	276,500	62,391	22.6
Dari Delite Inc.	5	2	40.0	139,000	47,986	34.5
Save Way Barber & Beauty Shop	5	2	40.0	131,500	21,497	16.3
Mr. Swiss of America Inc.	5	2	40.0	112,750	31,818	28.2
Compact Industries	5	2	40.0	29,064	6,983	24.0
Henry's Drive In Inc.	8	3	37.5	262,0 <b>06</b>	66,838	25.5
BP 0il Corporation	u	4	36.4	390,795	14,342	3.7
El Taco Inc.	14	5	35.7	406,825	97,949	24.1
Diamond Cab	14	5	35.7	197,600	43,177	21.9

a/Franchisors with 5 or more but less than 10 loans and less than \$1 million of loans received.

b/Default as used here includes only the loans that were in liquidation or had been charged off as of April 30, 1979.

c/Ftanchisor names taken from SBA's listing of Franchisor Codes, Appendix 11, S.O.P. Section 20 No. 20 Rev. 1R.

### RECOMMENDATIONS

To reduce SBA's risk of loss on direct loans to franchisees, as well as SBA-guaranteed bank loans, the Administrator, SBA, should require:

- -That SBA not make or guarantee franchise loans unless it has evidence that the franchisor cannot guarantee all or part of SBA direct loans or share the SBA guarantees of bank loans made to franchisees. In carrying out this recommendation, SBA may wish to consider limiting franchisor participation to 3 years—the time within which most small businesses that receive SBA-guaranteed loans fail, according to SBA statistics. We believe that franchisors would be more receptive to this idea if their participation is limited to a short period, rather than the life of the loan.
- -- District offices to limit, to the maximum extent possible, accepting the weaker types of collateral to secure loans, especially inventory and accounts receivable.
- -That district offices have independent appraisals made of collateral pledged for those loans exceeding a certain amount—for example, \$150,000.
- -That district offices, using SBA loan history data, negotiate guarantee rates with banks to reduce the number of loans being guaranteed at the maximum 90-percent rate.

To improve SBA franchise loan practices, GAO recommends that the Administrator, SBA:

- --Require district offices to obtain for all loans proof of bank refusal to make loans to franchisees, including the date, amount and terms requested, and the reason for refusal, as required by Federal regulations. Alternative methods of obtaining this information might be to (1) revise the loan application to include it as part of the required information thereon or (2) develop a new, short form to be submitted with the loan application.
- -- Revise SBA regulations to require that SBA not make or guarantee franchise loans if the franchisor can provide assistance to franchisees on reasonable terms.

- --Require that the headquarters office make financial analyses of franchisors, particularly those whose franchisees have received over 100 loans, and advise the district offices of the results for their use in obtaining franchisor guarantees of SBA direct loans and sharing of bank-loan guarantees with SBA. Also, these analyses will help ensure that loans are not made to franchisees whose franchisors are not financially sound.
- -- Emphasize that district offices make or otherwise obtain credit analyses of all franchisees, as the Standard Operating Procedures require.
- -Require district offices to obtain and review franchise agreements in <u>all</u> cases to ensure that provisions in the agreements do not make prospective franchisees ineligible for loans or unduly restrict their repayment abilities.
- --Revise SBA Standard Operating Procedures to define a franchise so that (1) inconsistencies existing in the district offices in reporting franchise loans will be eliminated, (2) loan officers will not be deprived of information which could result in better loan decisions and reduced risk of loss, and (3) chances of improper review and analysis of loan applications will be reduced.

GAO also recommended that the Administrator, SBA, establish at the headquarters office an information file on franchise loans, including loan failure rates for each franchisor and the reasons for each failure, to (1) be disseminated to district offices and prospective franchisee loan applicants for their use in making loan decisions and (2) help reduce the potential for loan losses.