

maintained and from which the entire balance may be withdrawn by the depositor immediately under all circumstances except closure of the credit union.

(4) *U.S. Treasury Time Deposit—Open Account* means a nondividend-bearing account, established under United States Treasury Department regulations, which generally may not be withdrawn until the expiration of 14 days after the date of the United States Treasury Department's written notice of intent to withdraw.

(b) Subject to regulation of the United States Treasury Department, a Federal credit union may serve as a Treasury tax and loan depository, a depository of Federal taxes, a depository of public money, and a financial agent of the United States Government. In serving in these capacities, a Federal credit union may maintain the accounts defined in subsection (a), pledge collateral, and perform the services described under United States Treasury Department regulations for institutions acting in these capacities.

(c) Funds held in a TT&L Remittance Account, a TT&L Note Account, a Treasury General Account, and a U.S. Treasury Time Deposit—Open Account shall be considered deposits of public funds. Funds held in a TT&L Remittance Account and a TT&L Note Account shall be added together and insured up to a maximum of \$100,000 in the aggregate. Funds held in a Treasury General Account and a U.S. Treasury Time Deposit—Open Account shall be added together and insured up to a maximum of \$100,000 in the aggregate.

(d) Funds held in a TT&L Remittance Account, a TT&L Note Account, a Treasury General Account, and U.S. Treasury Time Deposit—Open Account are not subject to the 60-day notice requirement of Article III, section 5(a) of the Federal Credit Union Bylaws.

[54 FR 18471, May 1, 1989]

§ 701.38 Borrowed funds from natural persons.

(a) Federal credit unions may borrow from a natural person, provided:

(1) The borrowing is evidenced by a signed promissory note which sets forth the terms and conditions regarding maturity, prepayment, interest

rate, method of computation, and method of payment;

(2) The promissory note and any advertisement for such funds contains conspicuous language indicating that:

(i) The note represents money borrowed by the credit union;

(ii) The note does not represent shares and, therefore, is *not* insured by the National Credit Union Share Insurance Fund.

[45 FR 29271, May 2, 1980, as amended at 47 FR 17979, Apr. 27, 1982]

PART 702—RESERVES

Sec.

702.1 Reserves.

702.2 Regular reserve.

702.3 Full and fair disclosure required.

AUTHORITY: 12 U.S.C. 1762 and 1766.

§ 702.1 Reserves.

Federal credit unions shall establish and maintain such reserves as may be required by the Act, or by regulation, or in special cases by the Board. A Federal credit union which has a Regular Reserve in excess of the greater applicable percent established by section 116 of the Federal Credit Union Act may transfer the excess to a supplemental reserve or to the Undivided Earnings Account: *Provided, however,* That such transfer is appropriately approved by the board of directors after careful consideration of the financial condition of the credit union, of present and anticipated future reserve needs, and of full and fair disclosure as set forth in § 702.3.

(Sec. 120, 73 Stat. 635 (12 U.S.C. 1766) and sec. 209, 84 Stat. 1014 (12 U.S.C. 1789))

[42 FR 24252, May 13, 1977]

§ 702.2 Regular reserve.

(a) Each Federal credit union shall establish and maintain a Regular Reserve, as provided by section 116 of the Federal Credit Union Act. The totals of the Regular Reserve, the Allowance for Loan Losses Account, and the Allowance for Investment Losses shall be combined for determining the applicable percentage of gross income to be transferred to the Regular Reserve.

(b) Charges to the Regular Reserve for loan losses shall be made in accordance with full and fair disclosure and as set forth in the Accounting Manual for Federal Credit Unions.

(c) Charges to the Regular Reserve for losses other than loan losses shall also be subject to the following conditions:

(1) Charges for losses other than loan losses may be made pursuant to authorization of the board of directors if the credit union's ratio of capital to assets is greater than 6 percent and the charge reduces the ratio by no more than ½ percent. The board of directors' authorization shall state the amount of and an explanation of the need for the charge. For the purposes of this section, capital is defined as the total of the Regular Reserve, the Allowance for Loan Losses, the Allowance for Investment Losses, Undivided Earnings, and other reserves.

(2) Charges for losses other than loan losses that do not meet the conditions of paragraph (c)(1) of this section must receive the written approval of the regional director for Federal credit unions.

(d) The Board may decrease the reserve requirements as set forth in section 116 of the Act when, in its opinion, such decrease is necessary or desirable.

[54 FR 48235, Nov. 22, 1989]

§ 702.3 Full and fair disclosure required.

(a) "Full and fair disclosure" is the level of disclosure which a prudent person would provide to a member of a Federal credit union, the National Credit Union Administration, or, at the discretion of the board of directors, a creditor in order to fairly inform any or all of them of the financial condition and the results of operations of the credit union.

(b)(1) Federal credit union financial statements shall provide for full and fair disclosure of all assets, liabilities, and members' equity, including such valuation allowance accounts as may be necessary to present fairly the financial position; and all income and expenses necessary to present fairly the results of operations for the period concerned.

(2) Full and fair disclosure will further be accomplished by: (i) Selecting one of the accounting bases provided for in the Accounting Manual for Federal Credit Unions which shall be either the modified cash basis or the accrual basis of accounting, and by (ii) use of appropriate financial statements described in the Accounting Manual for Federal Credit Unions, or financial statements of equivalent format.

(c)(1) The maintenance of a valuation allowance for loan losses shall not eliminate the requirement for transferring a percentage of gross income before the payment of each dividend to the regular reserve as required by section 116 of the Federal Credit Union Act.

(2) As a minimum, adjustments to the valuation allowance for loan losses shall be made prior to the distribution or posting of any dividend to the accounts of members so that the valuation allowance established fairly presents the value of loans and probable losses for all categories of loans. The valuation allowance must encompass:

(i) Specifically identified doubtful or troubled loans;

(ii) Pools of classified loans;

(iii) Pools of loans (e.g., consumer, credit card, etc.); and

(iv) A general portion for all other loans.

(3) (i) Adjustments to the valuation allowance for loan losses will be recorded in the expense account "Provision for Loan Losses."

(ii) Whenever additions to the valuation allowance for loan losses cause a deficit in the regular reserve account, such deficits shall be transferred first to undivided earnings and, if this shall cause a deficit in undivided earnings, then to other segregations of undivided earnings that may exist, exclusive of the Special Reserve for Losses, should such be required by the Board in accordance with § 702.1 of this part. These amounts are eligible for return to undivided earnings as provided for in the Accounting Manual for Federal Credit Unions.

(iii) Dividends shall not exceed the amount available for that purpose after provisions have been made for the statutory transfer to the regular reserve

account and the removal of any deficit in the regular reserve account.

(d) The Statement of Financial Condition, when presented to members, creditors, or to the National Credit Union Administration, shall contain a dual declaration by the treasurer and by the president, or in the absence of the president, by any other officer designated by the board of directors of the reporting credit union to make such declaration, that the report and related financial statements are true and correct to the best of their knowledge and belief and present fairly the financial position and the results of operations for the period covered.

(e) Upon written application by the board of directors of a Federal credit union, the Board may waive, in whole or in part, the requirement for the maintenance of the valuation allowance for loan losses in amounts which are in excess of the statutory requirements of section 116 of the Federal Credit Union Act but are required under paragraph (c)(3)(ii) of this section. Such application shall set forth the justification for the requested waiver and shall be addressed to the appropriate Regional Director.

[40 FR 8069, Feb. 25, 1975, as amended at 47 FR 1371, Jan. 13, 1982; 54 FR 48235, Nov. 22, 1989; 57 FR 60722, Dec. 22, 1992]

PART 703—INVESTMENT AND DEPOSIT ACTIVITIES

Sec.

703.1 Scope.

703.2 Definitions.

703.3 Investment policies.

703.4 Authorized activities.

703.5 Prohibited activities.

AUTHORITY: 12 U.S.C. 1757(7), 1757(8), 1757(15), 1766(a), 1789(11).

SOURCE: 56 FR 56003, Oct. 31, 1991, unless otherwise noted.

§ 703.1 Scope.

Sections 107(7), 107(8), and 107(15) of the Federal Credit Union Act (12 U.S.C. 1757(7), 1757(8), 1757(15)), set forth those securities, deposits, and other obligations in which federal credit unions may invest. Included are securities issued or fully guaranteed by the United States Government or any of its agencies, shares of central credit unions

and any federally insured credit union, accounts in other federally insured financial institutions, certain mortgages and mortgage-related securities, and other specified investments. This part interprets several of the provisions of sections 107(7), 107(8) and 107(15)(B). It also places limits on the types of transactions that federal credit unions may enter into in connection with the purchase and sale of authorized securities, deposits, and obligations under sections 107(7), 107(8) and 107(15)(B). This part does not apply to: Investments in loans to members and related activities, which are governed by §§ 701.21, 701.22 and 701.23 (12 CFR 701.21, 701.22 and 701.23); to the purchase of real estate-secured loans pursuant to section 107(15)(A), which is governed by § 701.23; to investment in credit union service organizations, which is governed by § 701.27 (12 CFR 701.27); or to investment in fixed assets, which is governed by § 701.36 (12 CFR 701.36).

§ 703.2 Definitions.

Adjusted trading means any method or transaction used to defer a loss whereby a federal credit union sells a security to a vendor at a price above its current market price and simultaneously purchases or commits to purchase from the vendor another security at a price above its current market price.

Average life means the weighted average time to principal repayment with the amount of the principal paydowns (both scheduled and unscheduled) as the weights.

Bailment for hire contract means a contract whereby a third party, bank or other financial institution, for a fee, agrees to exercise ordinary care in protecting the securities held in safekeeping for its customers.

Bankers' Acceptance means a time draft that is drawn on and accepted by a bank, and that represents an irrevocable obligation of the bank.

Cash forward agreement means an agreement to purchase or sell a security with delivery and acceptance being mandatory and at a future date in excess of thirty (30) days from the trade date.

Collateralized Mortgage Obligation (CMO) means a multi-class bond issue