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any legal entity which is a borrower from any Farm Credit institution as such are ineligible as they are not members of a Farm Credit institution. Stock or participation certificates shall not be sold merely to qualify a party for the purchase of Farm Credit Investment Bonds. For purposes of this section "member" means a stockholder or participation certificate holder who acquired stock or participation certificates to obtain a loan, to purchase stock for investment or to qualify for other services of the association or bank. A person who assumes a loan is not a member unless he becomes a stockholder or participation certificate holder in connection with that loan. Employee means a regular full-time employee of a Farm Credit bank or association. Retired employee means a retiree who is a direct beneficiary of a pension or retirement program of a Farm Credit bank or association or the Farm Credit Administration under civil service retirement.

(b) *Form and ownership.* Farm Credit Investment Bonds are registered bonds issued in definitive or book-entry form depending on investor preference. The registration used must express the actual ownership of an interest in the bond and will be considered by the issuing institution as conclusive of such ownership and interest. No designation of an attorney, agent, or other representative to request or receive payment on behalf of the owner or co-owner, nor any restriction on the right of the owner or coowner to receive payment of the bond or interest, except as provided in this section may be made in the registration or otherwise. Registrations requested in applications for the purchase shall be clear, accurate, complete, and conform with one of the registration provisions set forth in this section, and include the appropriate taxpayer identifying number. Registrations requested will be inscribed on the face of the bond if in definitive form or on the confirmation of investment if in book-entry form. The following provisions shall apply for registration of Farm Credit Investment Bonds:

(1) In all cases the member's name (whether a natural person, fiduciary, or legal entity) or employee's name must appear as owner of the bond.

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(2) A bond may be registered in the name of a fiduciary only if the fiduciary is in fact the member.

(3) A member or employee may not use a form of registration (such as a gift to a minor, irrevocable trust, etc.) which would divest himself of ownership. However, a minor may be named as coowner or beneficiary.

(4) If a member is a natural person, a second natural person, member or non-member, may be named as coowner or beneficiary. Coownership may not involve a fiduciary or private organization.

(5) In the coownership form the connective "or" shall serve the same purpose as "joint tenants with right of survivorship."

[43 FR 47489, Oct. 16, 1978; 43 FR 55239, Nov. 27, 1978, as amended at 56 FR 2675, Jan. 24, 1991; 61 FR 67187, Dec. 20, 1996]

§ 615.5130 Procedures.

Procedures relating to issuance, pricing, payment of interest, redemption, replacement of lost or stolen bonds and other matters shall be promulgated under the authority of this regulation as operating instructions to banks and associations.

[37 FR 11434, June 7, 1972]

Subpart E—Investment Management

§ 615.5131 Definitions.

For purposes of this subpart, the following definitions apply:

(a) *Asset-backed securities (ABS)* mean investment securities that provide for ownership of a fractional undivided interest or collateral interests in specific assets of a trust that are sold and traded in the capital markets. For the purposes of this subpart, ABS exclude mortgage securities that are defined in § 615.5131(i).

(b) *Bank* means a Farm Credit Bank, agricultural credit bank, or bank for cooperatives.

(c) *Eurodollar time deposit* means a non-negotiable deposit denominated in United States dollars and issued by an overseas branch of a United States bank or by a foreign bank outside the United States.

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(d) *Final maturity* means the last date on which the remaining principal amount of a security is due and payable (matures) to the registered owner. It does not mean the call date, the expected average life, the duration, or the weighted average maturity.

(e) *General obligations* of a State or political subdivision means:

(1) The full faith and credit obligations of a State, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, a territory or possession of the United States, or a political subdivision thereof that possesses general powers of taxation, including property taxation; or

(2) An obligation that is unconditionally guaranteed by an obligor possessing general powers of taxation, including property taxation.

(f) *Liquid investments* are assets that can be promptly converted into cash without significant loss to the investor. In the money market, a security is liquid if the spread between its bid and ask price is narrow and a reasonable amount can be sold at those prices.

(g) *Loans* are defined by § 621.2(f) of this chapter and they are calculated quarterly (as of the last day of March, June, September, and December) by using the average daily balance of loans during the quarter.

(h) *Market risk* means the risk to the financial condition of your institution because the value of your holdings may decline if interest rates or market prices change. Exposure to market risk is measured by assessing the effect of changing rates and prices on either the earnings or economic value of an individual instrument, a portfolio, or the entire institution.

(i) *Mortgage securities* means securities that are either:

(1) Pass-through securities or participation certificates that represent ownership of a fractional undivided interest in a specified pool of residential (excluding home equity loans), multifamily or commercial mortgages, or

(2) A multiclass security (including collateralized mortgage obligations and real estate mortgage investment conduits) that is backed by a pool of residential, multifamily or commercial real estate mortgages, pass-through mortgage securities, or other multiclass mortgage securities.

(j) *Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Organization (NRSRO)* means a rating organization that the Securities and Exchange Commission recognizes as an NRSRO.

(k) *Revenue bond* means an obligation of a municipal government that finances a specific project or enterprise but it is not a full faith and credit obligation. The obligor pays a portion of the revenue generated by the project or enterprise to the bondholders.

(l) *Weighted average life (WAL)* means the average time until the investor receives the principal on a security, weighted by the size of each principal payment and calculated under specified prepayment assumptions.

(m) *You* means a Farm Credit bank, association, or service corporation.

[64 FR 28895, May 28, 1999]

§ 615.5132 Investment purposes.

Farm Credit Banks, banks for cooperatives and agricultural credit banks are authorized to hold eligible investments, listed under § 615.5140, in an amount not to exceed 30 percent of the total outstanding loans of such banks, for the purposes of complying with the liquidity reserve requirement of § 615.5134, managing surplus short-term funds, and for managing interest rate risk under § 615.5135.

[58 FR 63056, Nov. 30, 1993]

§ 615.5133 Investment management.

(a) *Responsibilities of Board of Directors.* Your board must adopt written policies for managing your investment activities. Your board of directors must also ensure that management complies with these policies and that appropriate internal controls are in place to prevent loss. Annually, the board of directors must review these investment policies and make any changes that are needed.

(b) *Investment policies.* Your board's written investment policies must address the purposes and objectives of investments, risk tolerance, delegations of authority, and reporting requirements. Investment policies must be appropriate for the size, types, and risk characteristics of your investments.

(c) *Risk tolerance.* Your investment policies must establish risk limits and

diversification requirements for the various classes of eligible investments and for the entire investment portfolio. These policies must ensure that you maintain appropriate diversification of your investment portfolio. Risk limits must be based on your institutional objectives, capital position, and risk tolerance. Your policies must identify the types and quantity of investments that you will hold to achieve your objectives and control credit, market, liquidity, and operational risks. The policy of any association or service corporation that holds significant investments and each bank must establish risk limits for the following four types of risk.

(1) *Credit risk.* Investment policies must establish:

(i) Credit quality standards, limits on counterparty risk, and risk diversification standards that limit concentrations based on a single or related counterparty(ies), a geographical area, industries or obligations with similar characteristics.

(ii) Criteria for selecting brokers, dealers, and investment bankers (collectively, securities firms). You must buy and sell eligible investments with more than one securities firm. As part of your annual review of your investment policies, your board of directors must review the criteria for selecting securities firms and determine whether to continue your existing relationships with them.

(iii) Collateral margin requirements on repurchase agreements.

(2) *Market risk.* Investment policies must set market risk limits for specific types of investments, the investment portfolio, or your institution. Your board of directors must establish market risk limits in accordance with these regulations and our other policies.

(3) *Liquidity risk.* Investment policies must describe the liquidity characteristics of eligible investments that you will hold to meet your liquidity needs and institutional objectives.

(4) *Operational risk.* Investment policies must address operational risks, including delegations of authority and internal controls in accordance with paragraphs (d) and (e) of this section.

(d) *Delegation of authority.* All delegations of authority to specified personnel or committees must state the extent of management's authority and responsibilities for investments.

(e) *Internal controls.* You must:

(1) Establish appropriate internal controls to detect and prevent loss, fraud, embezzlement, conflicts of interest, and unauthorized investments.

(2) Establish and maintain a separation of duties and supervision between personnel who execute investment transactions and personnel who approve, reevaluate, and oversee investments.

(3) Maintain management information systems that are appropriate for the level and complexity of your investment activities.

(f) *Securities valuation.* (1) Before you purchase a security, you must evaluate its credit quality and its price sensitivity to changes in market interest rates. You must also verify the value of a security that you plan to purchase, other than a new issue, with a source that is independent of the broker, dealer, counterparty or other intermediary to the transaction.

(2) You must determine the fair market value of each security in your portfolio and the fair market value of your whole investment portfolio at least monthly. You must also evaluate the credit quality and price sensitivity to change in market interest rates of all investments that you hold on an ongoing basis.

(3) Before you sell a security, you must verify its value with a source that is independent of the broker, dealer, counterparty, or other intermediary to the transaction.

(g) *Reports to the board.* Each quarter, management must report to the board of directors or a board committee on the performance and risk of each class of investments and the entire investment portfolio. These reports must identify all gains and losses that you incur during the quarter on individual securities that you sold before maturity. Reports must also identify potential risk exposure to changes in market interest rates and other factors that

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may affect the value of your bank's investment holdings. Management's report must discuss how investments affect your bank's overall financial condition and must evaluate whether the performance of the investment portfolio effectively achieves the board's objectives. Any deviations from the board's policies must be specifically identified in the report.

[64 FR 28895, May 28, 1999]

§ 615.5134 Liquidity reserve requirement.

(a) Each Farm Credit Bank, bank for cooperatives, and agricultural credit bank shall use cash and the eligible investments under § 615.5140 of this subpart to maintain liquidity sufficient to fund:

(1) Fifty (50) percent of the bank's bonds, notes, Farm Credit Investment Bonds, and interest due within the next 90 days divided by 3;

(2) Fifty (50) percent of the bank's discount notes due within the next 30 days; and

(3) Fifty (50) percent of the bank's commercial bank borrowing due within the next 30 days.

(b) All investments that the bank holds for the purpose of meeting the liquidity reserve requirement of this section must be free of lien.

(c) The liquidity reserve requirement shall be calculated as of the last day of each month utilizing month end data.

[58 FR 63056, Nov. 30, 1993, as amended at 64 FR 28896, May 28, 1999]

§ 615.5135 Management of interest rate risk.

The board of directors of each Farm Credit Bank, bank for cooperatives, and agricultural credit bank shall develop and implement an interest rate risk management program as set forth in subpart G of this part. The board of directors shall adopt an interest rate risk management section of an asset/liability management policy which establishes interest rate risk exposure limits as well as the criteria to determine compliance with these limits. At a minimum, the interest rate risk management section shall establish policies and procedures for the bank to:

(a) Identify and analyze the causes of risks within its existing balance sheet structure;

(b) Measure the potential impact of these risks on projected earnings and market values by conducting interest rate shock tests and simulations of multiple economic scenarios at least on a quarterly basis;

(c) Explore and implement actions needed to obtain its desired risk management objectives;

(d) Document the objectives that the bank is attempting to achieve by purchasing eligible investments that are authorized by § 615.5140 of this subpart;

(e) Evaluate and document, at least quarterly, whether these investments have actually met the objectives stated under paragraph (d) of this section.

[58 FR 63056, Nov. 30, 1993, as amended at 63 FR 39225, July 22, 1998]

§ 615.5136 Emergencies impeding normal access of Farm Credit banks to capital markets.

An emergency shall be deemed to exist whenever a financial, economic, agricultural or national defense crisis could impede the normal access of Farm Credit banks to the capital markets. Whenever the Farm Credit Administration determines after consultations with the Federal Farm Credit Banks Funding Corporation that such an emergency exists, the Farm Credit Administration Board shall, in its sole discretion, adopt a resolution that:

(a) Increases the amount of eligible investments that Farm Credit Banks, banks for cooperatives and agricultural credit banks are authorized to hold pursuant to § 615.5132 of this subpart; and/or

(b) Modifies or waives the liquidity reserve requirement in § 615.5134 of this subpart.

[58 FR 63057, Nov. 30, 1993]

§ 615.5140 Eligible investments.

(a) You may hold only the following types of investments listed in the Investment Eligibility Criteria Table. These investments must be denominated in United States dollars.

Investment Eligibility Criteria Table

ASSET CLASS	FINAL MATURITY LIMIT	NRSRO CREDIT RATING	OTHER REQUIREMENTS	INVESTMENT PORTFOLIO LIMIT
(1) Obligations of the United States <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Treasuries Agency securities (except mortgage securities) Other obligations fully insured or guaranteed by the United States, its agencies, instrumentalities and corporations 	None	NA	None	None
(2) Municipal Securities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> General obligations Revenue bonds 	10 years 5 years	One of the highest two Highest	None At the time of purchase, you must document that the issue is actively traded in an established secondary market	None 15%
(3) International and Multilateral Development Bank Obligations	None	None	The United States must be a voting shareholder	None
(4) Money Market Instruments <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Federal funds Negotiable certificates of deposit Bankers acceptances Commercial paper Non-callable Term Federal funds and Eurodollar time deposits Master notes Repurchase agreements collateralized by eligible investments or marketable securities rated in the highest credit rating category by an NRSRO 	1 day or continuously callable up to 100 days 1 year None 270 days 100 days 270 days 100 days	One of the two highest short-term Highest short-term NA	None None Issued by a depository institution None None If counterparty defaults, you must divest non-eligible securities under § 615.5143	None None None None 20% 20% None

ASSET CLASS	FINAL MATURITY LIMIT	NRSRO CREDIT RATING	OTHER REQUIREMENTS	INVESTMENT PORTFOLIO LIMIT
(5) Mortgage Securities				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Issued or guaranteed by the United States Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac mortgage securities Non-Agency securities that comply 15 U.S.C. 77d(5) or 15 U.S.C. 78c(a)(41) Commercial mortgage-backed securities 	<p>None</p> <p>None</p> <p>None</p> <p>None</p>	<p>NA</p> <p>NA</p> <p>Highest</p> <p>Highest</p>	<p>Stress testing under § 615.5141</p> <p>Stress testing under § 615.5141</p> <p>Stress testing under § 615.5141</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Security must be backed by a minimum of 100 loans. Loans from a single mortgagor cannot exceed 5% of the pool Pool must be geographically diversified pursuant to the board's policy Stress testing under § 615.5141 	<p>None</p> <p>50%</p> <p>15%</p>
(6) Asset-Backed Securities secured by:	None	Highest	<p>5-year WAL for fixed rate or floating rate ABS at their contractual interest rate caps</p> <p>7-year WAL for floating rate ABS that remain below their contractual interest rate cap</p>	20%
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Credit card receivables Automobile loans Home equity loans Wholesale automobile dealer loans Student loans Equipment loans Manufactured housing loans 				
(7) Corporate Debt Securities	5 years	One of the two highest	Cannot be convertible to equity securities	20%
(8) Diversified Investment Funds	NA	NA	<p>The portfolio of the investment company must consist solely of eligible investments authorized by §§ 615.5140 and 615.5174.</p> <p>The investment company's risk and return objectives and use of derivatives must be consistent with FCA guidance and your investment policies.</p>	<p>None, if your shares in each investment company comprise 10% or less of your portfolio. Otherwise counts toward limit for each type of investment.</p>
<p>Shares of an investment company registered under section 8 of the Investment Company Act of 1940</p>				

(b) *Rating of foreign countries.* When-ever the obligor or issuer of an eligible investment is located outside the United States, the host country must

maintain the highest sovereign rating for political and economic stability by an NRSRO.

(c) *Marketable securities.* All eligible investments, except money market instruments, must be marketable. An eligible investment is marketable if you can sell it quickly at a price that closely reflects its fair value in an active and universally recognized secondary market.

(d) *Obligor limits.* (1) You may not invest more than 20 percent of your total capital in eligible investments issued by any single institution, issuer, or obligor. This obligor limit does not apply to obligations, including mortgage securities, that are issued or guaranteed as to interest and principal by the United States, its agencies, instrumentalities, or corporations.

(2) *Obligor limits for your holdings in an investment company.* You must count securities that you hold through an investment company towards the obligor limit of this section unless the investment company's holdings of the security of any one issuer do not exceed five (5) percent of the investment company's total portfolio.

(e) *Other investments approved by the FCA.* You may purchase and hold other investments that we approve. Your request for our approval must explain the risk characteristics of the investment and your purpose and objectives for making the investment.

[64 FR 28896, May 28, 1999]

§615.5141 Stress tests for mortgage securities.

Mortgage securities are not eligible investments unless they pass a stress test. You must perform stress tests to determine how interest rate changes will affect the cashflow and price of each mortgage security that you purchase and hold, except for adjustable rate securities that reprice at intervals of 12 months or less and are tied to an index. You must also use stress tests to gauge how interest rate fluctuations on mortgage securities affect your institution's capital and earnings. You may conduct the stress tests as described in either paragraph (a) or (b) of this section.

(a) Mortgage securities must comply with the following three tests at the time of purchase and each following quarter:

(1) *Average Life Test.* The expected WAL of the instrument does not exceed 5 years.

(2) *Average Life Sensitivity Test.* The expected WAL does not extend for more than 2 years, assuming an immediate and sustained parallel shift in the yield curve of plus 300 basis points, nor shorten for more than 3 years, assuming an immediate and sustained parallel shift in the yield curve of minus 300 basis points.

(3) *Price Sensitivity Test.* The estimated change in price is not more than thirteen (13) percent due to an immediate and sustained parallel shift in the yield curve of plus or minus 300 basis points.

(4) *Exemption.* A floating rate mortgage security is subject only to the price sensitivity test in paragraph (a)(3) of this section if at the time of purchase and each quarter thereafter it bears a rate of interest that is below its contractual cap.

(b) You may use an alternative stress test to evaluate the price sensitivity of your mortgage securities. An alternative stress test must be able to measure the price sensitivity of mortgage instruments over different interest rate/yield curve scenarios. The methodology that you use to analyze mortgage securities must be appropriate for the complexity of the instrument's structure and cashflows. Prior to purchase and each quarter thereafter, you must use the stress test to determine that the risk in the mortgage security is within the risk limits of your board's investment policies. The stress test must enable you to determine at the time of purchase and each subsequent quarter that the mortgage security does not expose your capital or earnings to excessive risks.

(c) You must rely on verifiable information to support all your assumptions, including prepayment and interest rate volatility assumptions, when you apply the stress tests in either paragraph (a) or (b) of this section. You must document the basis for all assumptions that you use to evaluate the security and its underlying mortgages. You must also document all subsequent changes in your assumptions. If at any time after purchase, a mortgage

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security no longer complies with requirements in this section, you must divest it in accordance with § 615.5143.

[64 FR 28899, May 28, 1999]

§ 615.5142 Association investments.

An association may hold eligible investments listed in § 615.5140, with the approval of its funding bank, for the purposes of reducing interest rate risk and managing surplus short-term funds. Each bank must review annually the investment portfolio of every association that it funds.

[64 FR 28899, May 28, 1999]

§ 615.5143 Disposal of ineligible investments.

You must dispose of an ineligible investment within 6 months unless we approve, in writing, a plan that authorizes you to divest the instrument over a longer period of time. An acceptable divestiture plan must require you to dispose of the ineligible investment as quickly as possible without substantial financial loss. Until you actually dispose of the ineligible investment, the managers of your investment portfolio must report at least quarterly to your board of directors about the status and performance of the ineligible instrument, the reasons why it remains ineligible, and the managers' progress in disposing of the investment.

[64 FR 28899, May 28, 1999]

§ 615.5144 Banks for cooperatives and agricultural credit banks.

As may be authorized by the banks for cooperatives' or agricultural credit banks boards of directors ownership investment may be made in foreign business entities solely for the purpose of obtaining credit information and other services needed to facilitate transactions which may be financed under section 3.7(b) of the Farm Credit Act Amendments of 1980. Such an investment shall not exceed the level required to access credit and other services of the entity and shall not be made for earnings purposes. The business entity shall be deemed to be principally engaged in providing credit information to and performing such servicing functions for its members where such activities constitute a materially im-

portant line of business to its members. Also, investments must be made by a bank for cooperatives or agricultural credit bank for its own account and not on behalf of its members. The bank for cooperatives or agricultural credit bank shall use only those services provided by the business entity as necessary to facilitate transactions authorized by section 3.7(b) of the Farm Credit Act Amendments of 1980.

[46 FR 55088, Nov. 6, 1981, as amended at 54 FR 1151, Jan. 12, 1989; 54 FR 50736, Dec. 11, 1989; 61 FR 67187, Dec. 20, 1996. Redesignated at 64 FR 28899, May 28, 1999]

Subpart F—Property, Transfers of Capital, and Other Investments

§ 615.5170 Real and personal property.

Real estate and personal property may be acquired, held, or disposed of by any Farm Credit institution for the necessary and normal operations of its business. The purchase, lease, or construction of office quarters shall be limited to facilities reasonably necessary to meet the foreseeable requirements of the institution. Property shall not be acquired if it involves, or appears to involve, a bank or association in the real estate or other unrelated business.

[50 FR 48554, Nov. 26, 1985. Redesignated at 58 FR 63056, Nov. 30, 1993, and amended at 60 FR 20011, Apr. 24, 1995]

§ 615.5171 Transfer of capital from banks to associations.

(a) *Definitions for this section*—(1) *Transfer of capital* means any payment or forbearance by a Farm Credit Bank or agricultural credit bank (collectively, bank) to an affiliated association, including but not limited to:

- (i) The purchase of nonvoting stock or participation certificates;
- (ii) The payment of cash;
- (iii) Debt forgiveness or reduction;
- (iv) Interest rate concessions or interest-free loans;
- (v) The transfer of loans at other than fair market value;
- (vi) The reduction or elimination of standard loan servicing or other fees; and

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(vii) The assumption of operating or other expenses, such as legal fees or insurance premiums.

(2) *Preferential transfer of capital* means a transfer of capital that is not available to all similarly situated affiliated associations.

(3) *Nonroutine transfer of capital* means a transfer of capital that is not available in the ordinary course of business.

(b) *Considerations for preferential or nonroutine transfers of capital.* Before authorizing a preferential or nonroutine transfer of capital, a bank board of directors must take into account and document whether:

(1) The transfer of capital is in the best interests of all of the shareholders;

(2) The bank will be able to achieve its capital adequacy and business plan goals after making the transfer of capital; and

(3) The transfer of capital is the "least cost" alternative available and will enable the association to maintain sound, adequate, and constructive service to borrowers.

(c) *Notification requirements.* At least 30 days before making a preferential or nonroutine transfer of capital to an affiliated association, banks must provide shareholders and the Chief Examiner of the Farm Credit Administration with a description of the transfer and the documentation required by paragraph (b) of this section.

[64 FR 49961, Sept. 15, 1999]

§615.5172 Production credit association and agricultural credit association investment in farmers' notes given to cooperatives and dealers.

(a) In accordance with policies prescribed by the board of directors of the Farm Credit Bank or agricultural credit bank and each production credit association and agricultural credit association (hereinafter association(s)), such association(s) may invest in notes, conditional sales contracts, and other similar obligations given to cooperatives and private dealers by farmers and ranchers eligible to borrow from such associations.

(b) Such notes and other obligations evidencing purchases of farm machinery, supplies, equipment, home appli-

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ances, and other items of a capital nature handled by cooperatives and private dealers will be eligible for purchase as investments.

(c) The total amount which an association may invest in such obligations at any one time shall not exceed 15 percent of the balance of its loans outstanding at the close of the association's preceding fiscal year. In addition, the total amount which an association may invest in such obligations that are originated by any one cooperative or private dealer, at any one time, shall not exceed 50 percent of association capital and surplus.

(d) All notes in which an association invests shall be endorsed with full recourse against the cooperative or dealer. The association shall contact each notemaker who meets the association's credit standards to encourage him to become a borrower.

[54 FR 1158, Jan. 12, 1989, as amended at 55 FR 24888, June 19, 1990; 55 FR 38313, Sept. 18, 1990. Redesignated at 58 FR 63056, Nov. 30, 1993]

§615.5173 Stock of the Federal Agricultural Mortgage Corporation.

Banks and associations of the Farm Credit System are authorized to purchase and hold Class B common stock of the Federal Agricultural Mortgage Corporation pursuant to section 8.4 of the Farm Credit Act.

[58 FR 63058, Nov. 30, 1993]

§615.5174 Farmer Mac securities.

(a) *General authority.* You may purchase and hold mortgage securities that are issued or guaranteed as to both principal and interest by the Federal Agricultural Mortgage Corporation (Farmer Mac securities). You may purchase and hold Farmer Mac securities for the purposes of managing credit and interest rate risks, and furthering your mission to finance agriculture. The total value of your Farmer Mac securities cannot exceed your total outstanding loans, as defined by §615.5131(g).

(b) *Board and management responsibilities.* Your board of directors must adopt written policies that will govern your investments in Farmer Mac securities. All delegations of authority to specified personnel or committees

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must state the extent of management's authority and responsibilities for managing your investments in Farmer Mac securities. The board of directors must also ensure that appropriate internal controls are in place to prevent loss, in accordance with § 615.5133(e). Management must submit quarterly reports to the board of directors on the performance of all investments in Farmer Mac securities. Annually, your board of directors must review these policies and the performance of your Farmer Mac securities and make any changes that are needed.

(c) *Policies.* Your board of directors must establish investment policies for Farmer Mac securities that include your:

(1) *Objectives* for holding Farmer Mac securities.

(2) *Credit risk* parameters including:

(i) The quantities and types of Farmer Mac mortgage securities that are collateralized by qualified agricultural mortgages, rural home loans, and loans guaranteed by the Farm Service Agency.

(ii) Product and geographic diversification for the loans that underlie the security; and

(iii) Minimum pool size, minimum number of loans in each pool, and maximum allowable premiums or discounts on these securities.

(3) *Liquidity risk* tolerance and the liquidity characteristics of Farmer Mac securities that are suitable to meet your institutional objectives. A bank may not include Farmer Mac mortgage securities in the liquidity reserve maintained to comply with § 615.5134.

(4) *Market risk* limits based on the effects that the Farmer Mac securities have on your capital and earnings.

(d) *Stress Test.* You must perform stress tests on mortgage securities that are issued or guaranteed by Farmer Mac in accordance with the requirements of § 615.5141(b) and (c). If a Farmer Mac security fails a stress test, you must divest it as required by § 615.5143.

[64 FR 28899, May 28, 1999]

Subpart G—Risk Assessment and Management

SOURCE: 63 FR 39225, July 22, 1998, unless otherwise noted.

§ 615.5180 Interest rate risk management by banks—general.

The board of directors of each Farm Credit Bank, bank for cooperatives, and agricultural credit bank shall develop and implement an interest rate risk management program tailored to the needs of the institution and consistent with the requirements set forth in § 615.5135 of this part. The program shall establish a risk management process that effectively identifies, measures, monitors, and controls interest rate risk.

§ 615.5181 Bank interest rate risk management program.

(a) The board of directors of each Farm Credit Bank, bank for cooperatives, and agricultural credit bank is responsible for providing effective oversight to the interest rate risk management program and must be knowledgeable of the nature and level of interest rate risk taken by the institution.

(b) Senior management is responsible for ensuring that interest rate risk is properly managed on both a long-range and a day-to-day basis.

§ 615.5182 Interest rate risk management by associations and other Farm Credit System institutions other than banks.

Any association or other Farm Credit System institution other than banks, excluding the Federal Agricultural Mortgage Corporation, with interest rate risk that could lead to significant declines in net income or in the market value of capital shall comply with the requirements of §§ 615.5180 and 615.5181. The interest rate risk management program required under § 615.5181 shall be commensurate with the level of interest rate risk of the institution.

Subpart H—Capital Adequacy

SOURCE: 53 FR 39247, Oct. 6, 1988, unless otherwise noted.

§ 615.5200 General.

(a) The Board of Directors of each Farm Credit System institution shall determine the amount of total capital, core surplus, total surplus, and unallocated surplus needed to assure the institution's continued financial viability and to provide for growth necessary to meet the needs of its borrowers. The minimum capital standards specified in this part are not meant to be adopted as the optimal capital level in the institution's capital adequacy plan. Rather, the standards are intended to serve as minimum levels of capital that each institution must maintain to protect against the credit and other general risks inherent in its operations.

(b) Each Board of Directors shall establish, adopt, and maintain a formal written capital adequacy plan as a part of the financial plan required by § 618.8440 of this chapter. The plan shall include the capital targets that are necessary to achieve the institution's capital adequacy goals as well as the minimum permanent capital and surplus standards. The plan shall address any projected dividends, patronage distribution, equity requirements, or other action that may decrease the institution's capital or the components thereof for which minimum amounts are required by this part. The plan shall set forth the circumstances in which retirements or revolvments of stock or equities may occur. If the plan provides for retirement or revolvment of equities included in core surplus, in connection with a loan default or the death of a former borrower, the plan must require the institution to make a prior determination that such retirement or revolvment is in the best interest of the institution, and also require the institution to charge off an amount of the indebtedness on the loan equal to the amount of the equities that are retired or canceled. In addition to factors that must be considered in meeting the minimum standards, the board of directors shall also con-

sider at least the following factors in developing the capital adequacy plan:

- (1) Capability of management;
- (2) Quality of operating policies, procedures, and internal controls;
- (3) Quality and quantity of earnings;
- (4) Asset quality and the adequacy of the allowance for losses to absorb potential loss within the loan and lease portfolios;
- (5) Sufficiency of liquid funds;
- (6) Needs of an institution's customer base; and
- (7) Any other risk-oriented activities, such as funding and interest rate risks, potential obligations under joint and several liability, contingent and off-balance-sheet liabilities or other conditions warranting additional capital.

[53 FR 39247, Oct. 6, 1988, as amended at 62 FR 4446, Jan. 30, 1997]

§ 615.5201 Definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart, the following definitions shall apply:

(a) *Allocated investment* means earnings allocated but not paid in cash by a System bank to an association or other recipient.

(b) *Commitment* means any arrangement that legally obligates an institution to purchase loans or securities, to participate in loans or leases, to extend credit in the form of loans or leases, to pay the obligation of another, to provide overdraft, revolving credit or underwriting facilities, or to participate in similar transactions.

(c) *Credit conversion factor* means that number by which an off-balance-sheet item shall be multiplied to obtain a credit equivalent before placing the item in a risk-weight category.

(d) *Deferred-tax assets that are dependent on future income or future events* means:

- (1) Deferred-tax assets arising from deductible temporary differences dependent upon future income that exceed the amount of taxes previously paid that could be recovered through loss carrybacks if existing temporary differences (both deductible and taxable and regardless of where the related tax-deferred effects are recorded on the institution's balance sheet) fully reverse;

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(2) Deferred-tax assets dependent upon future income arising from operating loss and tax carryforwards; or

(3) Deferred-tax assets arising from temporary differences that could be recovered if existing temporary differences that are dependent upon other future events (both deductible and taxable and regardless of where the related tax-deferred effects are recorded on the institution's balance sheet) fully reverse.

(e) *Direct lender institution* means an institution that extends credit in the form of loans or leases to eligible borrowers in its own right and carries such loan of lease assets on its books.

(f) *Government agency* means an agency of the United States Government whose obligations are explicitly guaranteed by the United States Government or their successors.

(g) *Government-sponsored agency* means agencies or instrumentalities chartered by the United States Congress to serve a public purpose whose debt obligations are not explicitly guaranteed by the United States Government.

(h) *Institution* means a Farm Credit bank, Federal land bank association, Federal land credit association, production credit association, agricultural credit association, Farm Credit Leasing Corporation, bank for cooperatives, agricultural credit bank, and their successors.

(i) *Nonagreeing association* means an association that does not have an allotment agreement in effect with a Farm Credit Bank or agricultural credit bank pursuant to § 615.5210(e).

(j) *OECD* means the group of countries that are full members of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, regardless of entry date, as well as countries that have concluded special lending arrangements with the International Monetary Fund's General Arrangement to Borrow, excluding any country that has rescheduled its external sovereign debt within the previous 5 years.

(k) *Performance-based standby letter of credit* means any letter of credit or similar arrangement that represents an irrevocable obligation to be beneficiary on the part of the issuer to make payment on any default by the account

party in the performance of a non-financial or commercial obligation.

(1) *Permanent capital* means—

(1) Current year retained earnings;

(2) Allocated and unallocated earnings (which, in the case of earnings allocated in any form by a System bank to any association or other recipient and retained by the bank, shall be considered, in whole or in part, permanent capital of the bank or of any such association or other recipient as provided under an agreement between the bank and each such association or other recipient);

(3) All surplus;

(4) Stock issued by a System institution, except—

(i) Stock that may be retired by the holder of the stock on repayment of the holder's loan, or otherwise at the option or request of the holder;

(ii) Stock that is protected under section 4.9A of the Act or is otherwise not at risk;

(iii) Farm Credit Bank equities required to be purchased by Federal land bank associations in connection with stock issued to borrowers that is protected under section 4.9A of the Act;

(iv) Capital subject to revolvment, unless:

(A) The bylaws of the institution clearly provide that there is no express or implied right for such capital to be retired at the end of the revolvment cycle or at any other time; and

(B) The institution clearly states in the notice of allocation that such capital may only be retired at the sole discretion of the board in accordance with statutory and regulatory requirements and that no express or implied right to have such capital retired at the end of the revolvment cycle or at any other time is thereby granted;

(5) Term preferred stock with an original maturity of at least 5 years and on which, if cumulative, the board of directors has the option to defer dividends, provided that, at the beginning of each of the last 5 years of the term of the stock, the amount that is eligible to be counted as permanent capital is reduced by 20 percent of the original amount of the stock (net of redemptions);

(6) Payments to, or obligations to pay, the Farm Credit System Financial

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Assistance Corporation to the extent permitted by section 6.26(c)(5)(G) of the Act and § 615.5210(d); and

(7) Financial assistance provided by the Farm Credit System Insurance Corporation that the Farm Credit Administration determines appropriate to be considered permanent capital.

(m) *Qualifying bilateral netting contract* means a bilateral netting contract that meets at least the following conditions:

(1) The contract is in writing;

(2) The contract is not subject to a walkaway clause, defined as a provision that permits a non-defaulting counterparty to make lower payments than it would make otherwise under the contract, or no payment at all, to a defaulter or to the estate of a defaulter, even if the defaulter or the estate of the defaulter is a net creditor under the contract;

(3) The contract creates a single obligation either to pay or to receive the net amount of the sum of positive and negative mark-to-market values for all derivative contracts subject to the qualifying bilateral netting contract;

(4) The institution receives a legal opinion that represents, to a high degree of certainty, that in the event of legal challenge the relevant court and administrative authorities would find the institution's exposure to be the net amount;

(5) The institution establishes a procedure to monitor relevant law and to ensure that the contracts continue to satisfy the requirements of this section; and

(6) The institution maintains in its files adequate documentation to support the netting of a derivatives contract.

(n) *Risk-adjusted asset base* means the total dollar amount of the institution's assets adjusted in accordance with § 615.5210 (d) and (e) and weighted on the basis of risk in accordance with § 615.5210(f).

(o) *Standby letter of credit* means any letter of credit or similar arrangement that represents an irrevocable obligation to the beneficiary on the part of the issuer:

(1) To repay money borrowed by or advanced to or for the account of the account party; or

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(2) To make payment on account of any indebtedness undertaken by the account party, in the event the account party fails to fulfill its obligation to the beneficiary.

(p) *Stock* means stock and participation certificates.

(q) *Total capital* means assets minus liabilities, valued in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP), except that liabilities shall not include obligations to retire stock protected under section 4.9A of the Act.

[53 FR 39247, Oct. 6, 1988, as amended at 56 FR 2675, Jan. 24, 1991; 59 FR 37404, July 22, 1994; 62 FR 4446, Jan. 30, 1997; 63 FR 39225, July 22, 1998]

§ 615.5205 Minimum permanent capital standards.

Each institution shall at all times maintain permanent capital at a level of at least 7 percent of its risk-adjusted asset base.

[62 FR 4446, Jan. 30, 1997]

§ 615.5210 Computation of the permanent capital ratio.

(a) The institution's permanent capital ratio shall be determined on the basis of the financial statements of the institution prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles except that the obligations of the Farm Credit System Financial Assistance Corporation issued to repay banks in connection with the capital preservation and loss-sharing agreements described in section 6.9(e)(1) of the Act shall not be considered obligations of any institution subject to this regulation prior to their maturity.

(b) The institution's asset base and permanent capital shall be computed using average daily balances for the most recent 3 months.

(c) The institution's permanent capital ratio shall be calculated by dividing the institution's permanent capital, adjusted in accordance with paragraph (e) of this section (the numerator), by the risk-adjusted asset base (the denominator), to derive a ratio expressed as a percentage.

(d) Until September 27, 2002, payments of assessments to the Farm Credit System Financial Assistance

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Corporation, and any part of the obligation to pay future assessments to the Farm Credit System Financial Assistance Corporation that is recognized as an expense on the books of a bank or association, shall be included in the capital of such bank or association for the purpose of determining its compliance with regulatory capital requirements, to the extent allowed by section 6.26(c)(5)(G) of the Act. If the bank directly or indirectly passes on all or part of the payments to its affiliated associations pursuant to section 6.26(c)(5)(D) of the Act, such amounts shall be included in the capital of the associations and shall not be included in the capital of the bank. After September 27, 2002, no payments of assessments or obligations to pay future assessments may be included in the capital of the bank or association.

(e) For the purpose of computing the institution's permanent capital ratio, the following adjustments shall be made prior to assigning assets to risk-weight categories and computing the ratio:

(1) Where two Farm Credit System institutions have stock investments in each other, such reciprocal holdings shall be eliminated to the extent of the offset. If the investments are equal in amount, each institution shall deduct from its assets and its total capital an amount equal to the investment. If the investments are not equal in amount, each institution shall deduct from its total capital and its assets an amount equal to the smaller investment. The elimination of reciprocal holdings required by this paragraph shall be made prior to making the other adjustments required by this section.

(2) Where a Farm Credit Bank or an agricultural credit bank is owned by one or more Farm Credit System institutions, the double counting of capital shall be eliminated in the following manner:

(i) All equities of a Farm Credit Bank or agricultural credit bank that have been purchased by other Farm Credit institutions shall be considered to be permanent capital of the Farm Credit Bank or agricultural credit bank.

(ii) Each Farm Credit Bank or agricultural credit bank and each of its affiliated associations may enter into an

agreement that specifies, for the purpose of computing permanent capital only, a dollar amount and/or percentage allotment of the association's allocated investment between the bank and the association. The following conditions shall apply:

(A) The agreement shall be for a term of 1 year or longer.

(B) The agreement shall be entered into on or before its effective date.

(C) The agreement may be amended according to its terms, but no more frequently than annually except in the event that a party to the agreement is merged or reorganized, or in the event of a reallocation pursuant to paragraph (e)(2)(ii)(G) of this section. The agreement shall include a provision addressing how the agreement will be amended if a reallocation is required by paragraph (e)(2)(ii)(G) of this section.

(D) On or before the effective date of the agreement, a certified copy of the agreement, and any amendments thereto, shall be sent to the field office of the Farm Credit Administration responsible for examining the institution. A copy shall also be sent within 30 calendar days of adoption to the bank's other affiliated associations.

(E) Unless the parties otherwise agree, if the bank and the association have not entered into a new agreement on or before the expiration of an existing agreement, the existing agreement shall automatically be extended for another 12 months, unless either party notifies the Farm Credit Administration in writing of its objection to the extension prior to the expiration of the existing agreement.

(F) In the absence of an agreement between a Farm Credit Bank or an agricultural credit bank and one or more associations, or in the event that an agreement expires and at least one party has timely objected to the continuation of the terms of its agreement, the following formula shall be applied with respect to the allocated investments held by those associations with which there is no agreement (non-agreeing associations), and shall not be applied to the allocated investments held by those associations with which the bank has an agreement (agreeing associations):

(1) The allotment formula shall be calculated annually.

(2) The permanent capital ratio of the Farm Credit Bank or agricultural credit bank shall be computed as of the date that the existing agreement terminates, using a 3-month average daily balance, excluding the allocated investment from nonagreeing associations but including any allocated investments of agreeing associations that are allotted to the bank under applicable allocation agreements. The permanent capital ratio of each nonagreeing association shall be computed as of the same date using a 3-month average daily balance, and shall be computed excluding its allocated investment in the bank.

(3) If the permanent capital ratio for the Farm Credit Bank or agricultural credit bank calculated in accordance with paragraph (e)(2)(ii)(F)(2) of this section is 7 percent or above, the allocated investment of each nonagreeing association whose permanent capital ratio calculated in accordance with paragraph (e)(2)(ii)(F)(2) of this section is 7 percent or above shall be allotted 50 percent to the bank and 50 percent to the association.

(4) If the permanent capital ratio of the Farm Credit Bank or agricultural credit bank calculated in accordance with paragraph (e)(2)(ii)(F)(2) of this section is 7 percent or above, the allocated investment of each nonagreeing association whose capital ratio is below 7 percent shall be allotted to the association until the association's capital ratio reaches 7 percent or until all of the investment is allotted to the association, whichever occurs first. Any remaining unallotted allocated investment shall be allotted 50 percent to the bank and 50 percent to the association.

(5) If the permanent capital ratio of the Farm Credit Bank or agricultural credit bank calculated in accordance with paragraph (e)(2)(ii)(F)(2) of this section is less than 7 percent, the amount of additional capital needed by the bank to reach a permanent capital ratio of 7 percent shall be determined, and an amount of the allocated investment of each nonagreeing association shall be allotted to the Farm Credit Bank or agricultural credit bank as follows:

(i) If the total of the allocated investments of all nonagreeing associations is greater than the additional capital needed by the bank, the allocated investment of each nonagreeing association shall be multiplied by a fraction whose numerator is the amount of capital needed by the bank and whose denominator is the total amount of allocated investments of the nonagreeing associations, and such amount shall be allotted to the bank. Next, if the permanent capital ratio of any nonagreeing association is less than 7 percent, a sufficient amount of unallotted allocated investment shall then be allotted to each nonagreeing association, as necessary, to increase its permanent capital ratio to 7 percent, or until all such remaining investment is allotted to the association, whichever occurs first. Any unallotted allocated investment still remaining shall be allotted 50 percent to the bank and 50 percent to the nonagreeing association.

(ii) If the additional capital needed by the bank is greater than the total of the allocated investments of the nonagreeing associations, all of the remaining allocated investments of the nonagreeing associations shall be allotted to the bank.

(G) If a payment or part of a payment to the Farm Credit System Financial Assistance Corporation pursuant to section 6.9(e)(3)(D)(ii) of the Act would cause a bank to fall below its minimum permanent capital requirement, the bank and one or more associations shall amend their allocation agreements to increase the allotment of the allocated investment to the bank sufficiently to enable the bank to make the payment to the Farm Credit System Financial Assistance Corporation, provided that the associations would continue to meet their minimum permanent capital requirement. In the case of a nonagreeing association, the Farm Credit Administration may require a revision of the allotment sufficient to enable the bank to make the payment to the Farm Credit System Financial Assistance Corporation, provided that the association would continue to meet its minimum permanent capital requirement. The Farm Credit Administration Board may, at the request of

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one or more of the institutions affected, waive the requirements of this paragraph (e)(2)(ii)(G) if the Board deems it is in the overall best interest of the institutions affected.

(3) A Farm Credit Bank or agricultural credit bank and a recipient, other than an association, of allocated earnings from such bank may enter into an agreement specifying a dollar amount and/or percentage allotment of the recipient's allocated earnings in the bank between the bank and the recipient. Such agreement shall comply with the provisions of paragraph (e)(2) of this section, except that, in the absence of an agreement, the allocated investment shall be allotted 100 percent to the allocating bank and 0 percent to the recipient. All equities of the bank that are purchased by a recipient shall be considered as permanent capital of the issuing bank.

(4) A bank for cooperatives and a recipient of allocated earnings from such bank may enter into an agreement specifying a dollar amount and/or percentage allotment of the recipient's allocated earnings in the bank between the bank and the recipient. Such agreement shall comply with the provisions of paragraph (e)(2) of this section, except that, in the absence of an agreement, the allocated investment shall be allotted 100 percent to the allocating bank and 0 percent to the recipient. All equities of a bank that are purchased by a recipient shall be considered as permanent capital of the issuing bank.

(5) Where a bank or association invests in an association to capitalize a loan participation interest, the investing institution shall deduct from its total capital an amount equal to its investment in the participating institution.

(6) The double-counting of capital by a service corporation chartered under section 4.25 of the Act and its stockholder institutions shall be eliminated by deducting an amount equal to the institution's investment in the service corporation from its total capital.

(7) Each institution shall deduct from its total capital an amount equal to all goodwill, whenever required.

(8) To the extent an institution has deducted its investment in another

Farm Credit institution from its total capital, the investment may be eliminated from its asset base.

(9) Where a Farm Credit Bank and an association have an enforceable written agreement to share losses on specifically identified assets on a predetermined quantifiable basis, such assets shall be counted in each institution's risk-adjusted asset base in the same proportion as the institutions have agreed to share the loss.

(10) The permanent capital of an institution shall exclude the net effect of all transactions covered by the definition of "accumulated other comprehensive income" contained in the Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 130, as promulgated by the Financial Accounting Standards Board.

(11) For purposes of calculating capital ratios under this part, deferred-tax assets are subject to the conditions, limitations, and restrictions described in this paragraph.

(i) Each institution shall deduct an amount of deferred-tax assets, net of any valuation allowance, from its assets and its total capital that is equal to the greater of:

(A) The amount of deferred-tax assets that are dependent on future income or future events in excess of the amount that is reasonably expected to be realized within 1 year of the most recent calendar quarter-end date, based on financial projections for that year, or

(B) The amount of deferred-tax assets that are dependent on future income or future events in excess of ten (10) percent of the amount of core surplus that exists before the deduction of any deferred-tax assets.

(ii) For purposes of this calculation:

(A) The amount of deferred-tax assets that can be realized from taxes paid in prior carryback years and from the reversal of existing taxable temporary differences shall not be deducted from assets and from equity capital.

(B) All existing temporary differences should be assumed to fully reverse at the calculation date.

(C) Projected future taxable income should not include net operating loss carryforwards to be used within 1 year or the amount of existing temporary differences expected to reverse within that year.

(D) Financial projections shall include the estimated effect of tax-planning strategies that are expected to be implemented to minimize tax liabilities and realize tax benefits. Financial projections for the current fiscal year (adjusted for any significant changes that have occurred or are expected to occur) may be used when applying the capital limit at an interim date within the fiscal year.

(E) The deferred tax effects of any unrealized holding gains and losses on available-for-sale debt securities may be excluded from the determination of the amount of deferred-tax assets that are dependent upon future taxable income and the calculation of the maximum allowable amount of such assets. If these deferred-tax effects are excluded, this treatment must be followed consistently over time.

(f) The risk-adjusted asset base (denominator) shall be determined in the following manner:

(1) Each asset on the institution's balance sheet and each off-balance-sheet item, adjusted by the appropriate credit conversion factor in paragraph (f)(3) of this section, shall be assigned to one of five risk categories in accordance with this section. The aggregate dollar value of the assets in each category shall be multiplied by the percentage weight assigned to that category. The sum of the weighted dollar values from each of the five risk categories shall comprise the denominator for computation of the permanent capital ratio.

(2) Balance sheet assets shall be assigned to the percentage risk categories as follows:

(i) *Category 1: 0 Percent.*

(A) Cash on hand and demand balances held in domestic or foreign banks.

(B) Claims on Federal Reserve Banks.

(C) Goodwill.

(D) Direct claims on and portions of claims unconditionally guaranteed by the United States Treasury, United States Government agencies, or central governments in other OECD countries. A United States Government agency is defined as an instrumentality of the United States Government whose obligations are fully and explicitly guaranteed as to the timely repayment of

principal and interest by the full faith and credit of the United States Government.

(ii) *Category 2: 20 Percent.*

(A) Portions of loans and other assets collateralized by United States Government-sponsored agency securities. A United States Government-sponsored agency is defined as an agency originally chartered or established to serve public purposes specified by the United States Congress but whose obligations are not explicitly guaranteed by the full faith and credit of the United States Government.

(B) Portions of loans and other assets conditionally guaranteed by the United States Government or its agencies.

(C) Portions of loans and other assets collateralized by securities issued or guaranteed (fully or partially) by the United States Government or its agencies (but only to the extent guaranteed).

(D) Claims on domestic banks (exclusive of demand balances).

(E) Claims on, or guarantees by, OECD banks.

(F) Claims on non-OECD banks with a remaining maturity of 1 year or less.

(G) Investments in State and local government obligations backed by the "full faith and credit of State or local government." Other claims (including loans) and portions of claims guaranteed by the full faith and credit of a State government (but only to the extent guaranteed).

(H) Claims on official multinational lending institutions or regional development institutions in which the United States Government is a shareholder or contributor.

(I) Loans and other obligations of and investments in Farm Credit institutions.

(J) Local currency claims on foreign central governments to the extent that the Farm Credit institution has local liabilities in that country.

(K) Cash items in the process of collection.

(iii) *Category 3: 50 Percent.*

(A) All other investment securities with maturities under 1 year.

(B) Rural housing loans secured by first lien mortgages or deeds of trust.

(iv) *Category 4: 100 Percent.*

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(A) All other claims on private obligors.

(B) Claims on non-OECD banks with a remaining maturity greater than 1 year.

(C) All other assets not specified above, including but not limited to, leases, fixed assets, and receivables.

(D) All non-local currency claims on foreign central governments, as well as local currency claims on foreign central governments that are not included in Category 2(J).

(3) Off-Balance-Sheet Items.

(i) The dollar amount of off-balance-sheet items that shall be assigned to a risk-weight category for inclusion in the denominator shall be determined by multiplying the face amount of the item by the appropriate credit conversion factor set forth in paragraph (f)(3)(ii) of this section. The resulting amount shall be then assigned to the appropriate risk-weight category described in paragraph (f)(2) of this section on the basis of the type of obligor.

(ii) Credit conversion factors shall be applied to off-balance-sheet items as follows:

(A) 0 Percent.

(1) Unused commitments with an original maturity of 14 months or less; or

(2) Unused commitments with an original maturity of greater than 14 months if:

(B) 20 Percent

(1) Short-term, self-liquidating, trade-related contingencies, including but not limited to, commercial letters of credit.

(C) 50 Percent

(1) Transaction-related contingencies (e.g. bid bonds, performance bonds, warranties, and performance-based standby letters of credit related to a particular transaction).

(2) Unused loan commitments with an original maturity exceeding 14

months, including underwriting commitments and commercial credit lines.

(3) Revolving underwriting facilities (RUFs), note issuance facilities (NIFs) and other similar arrangements pursuant to which the institution's customer can issue short-term debt obligations in its own name, but for which the institution has a legally binding commitment to either:

(i) Purchase the obligations the customer is unable to sell by a stated date; or

(ii) Advance funds to its customer if the obligations cannot be sold.

(D) 100 Percent

(1) Direct credit substitutes including financial-guarantee-type standby letters of credit that support financial claims on the account party. The face amount of a direct credit substitute shall be netted against any participations sold in that item. The amount not so sold shall be assigned to a risk-weight category using the criteria of §615.5210(f)(2).

(2) Acquisitions of risk participations in bankers acceptances and participations in direct credit substitutes.

(3) Sale and repurchase agreements and asset sales with recourse, if not already included on the balance sheet.

(4) Forward agreements (i.e., contractual obligations) to purchase assets, including financing facilities with certain drawdown.

(iii) *Credit equivalents of interest rate contracts and foreign contracts.* (A) Credit equivalents of interest rate contracts and foreign exchange contracts (except single currency floating/floating interest rate swaps) shall be determined by adding the replacement cost (mark-to-market value, if positive) to the potential future credit exposure, determined by multiplying the notional principal amount by the following credit conversion factors as appropriate.

CONVERSION FACTOR MATRIX
[In Percent]

Remaining maturity	Interest rate	Exchange rate	Commodity
1 year or less	0.0	1.0	10.0
Over 1 to 5 years	0.5	5.0	12.0
Over 5 years	1.5	7.5	15.0

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(B) For any derivative contract that does not fall within one of the categories in the above table, the potential future credit exposure shall be calculated using the commodity conversion factors. The net current exposure for multiple derivative contracts with a single counterparty and subject to a qualifying bilateral netting contract shall be the net sum of all positive and negative mark-to-market values for each derivative contract. The positive sum of the net current exposure shall be added to the adjusted potential future credit exposure for the same multiple contracts with a single counterparty. The adjusted potential future credit exposure shall be computed as

$$A_{\text{net}} = (0.4 \times A_{\text{gross}}) + 0.6 (\text{NGR} \times A_{\text{gross}})$$

where:

- (1) A_{net} is the adjusted potential future credit exposure;
- (2) A_{gross} is the sum of potential future credit exposures determined by multiplying the notional principal amount by the appropriate credit conversion factor; and
- (3) NGR is the ratio of the net current credit exposure divided by the gross current credit exposure determined as the sum of only the positive mark-to-markets for each derivative contract with the single counterparty.

(iv) Credit equivalents of single currency floating/floating interest rate swaps shall be determined by their replacement cost (mark-to-market).

[53 FR 39247, Oct. 6, 1988, as amended at 54 FR 31323, July 28, 1989; 59 FR 37404, July 22, 1994; 62 FR 4446, Jan. 30, 1997; 63 FR 39226, July 22, 1998]

§615.5215 Distribution of earnings.

The boards of directors of System institutions may not reduce the permanent capital of the institution through the payment of patronage refunds or dividends, or the retirement of stock or allocated equities except retirements pursuant to §§ 615.5280 and 615.5290 if, after or due to the action, the permanent capital of the institution would fail to meet the minimum permanent capital adequacy standard established under §615.5205 for that period. This limitation shall not apply to the payment of noncash patronage refunds by any institution exempt from Federal income tax if the entire refund paid

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qualifies as permanent capital at the issuing institution. Any System institution subject to Federal income tax may pay patronage refunds partially in cash if the cash portion of the refund is the minimum amount required to qualify the refund as a deductible patronage distribution for Federal income tax purposes and the remaining portion of the refund paid qualifies as permanent capital.

[53 FR 39247, Oct. 6, 1988, as amended at 53 FR 40046, Oct. 13, 1988]

§615.5216 [Reserved]

Subpart I—Issuance of Equities

SOURCE: 53 FR 40046, Oct. 13, 1988, unless otherwise noted.

§615.5220 Capitalization bylaws.

(a) The board of directors of each System bank and association shall, pursuant to section 4.3A of the Farm Credit Act of 1971 (Act), adopt capitalization bylaws, subject to the approval of its voting shareholders that set forth:

(1) Classes of equities and the manner in which they shall be issued, transferred, converted and retired;

(2) For each class of equities, a description of the class(es) of persons to whom such stock may be issued, voting rights, dividend rights and preferences, and priority upon liquidation, including rights, if any, to share in the distribution of the residual estate;

(3) The number of shares and par value of equities authorized to be issued for each class of equities, except that equities that are required to be purchased as a condition of obtaining a loan and nonvoting stock into which voting stock is converted after repayment of the loan may be authorized to be issued in unlimited amounts;

(4) For Farm Credit Banks, agricultural credit banks (with respect to loans other than to cooperatives), and associations, the percentage or dollar amount of equity investment (which may be expressed as a range within which the board of directors may from time to time determine the requirement) that will be required to be purchased as a condition for obtaining a loan, which shall be not less than, 2

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percent of the loan amount or \$1,000, whichever is less;

(5) For banks for cooperatives and agricultural credit banks (with respect to loans to cooperatives), the percentage or dollar amount of equity or guaranty fund investment (which may be expressed as a range within which the board may from time to time determine the requirement) that serves as a target level of investment in the bank for patronage-sourced business, which shall not be less than, 2 percent of the loan amount or \$1,000, whichever is less;

(6) The manner in which equities will be retired, including a provision stating that equities other than those protected under section 4.9A of the Act are retirable at the sole discretion of the board, provided minimum permanent capital adequacy standards established in subpart H of this part are met;

(7) The manner in which earnings will be allocated and distributed, including the basis on which patronage refunds will be paid, which shall be in accord with cooperative principles; and

(8) For Farm Credit banks, the manner in which the capitalization requirements of the Farm Credit Bank shall be allocated and equalized from time to time among its owners.

(b) The board of directors of each service corporation (including the Farm Credit Leasing Services Corporation) shall adopt capitalization bylaws, subject to the approval of its voting shareholders, that set forth the requirements of paragraphs (a)(1), (a)(2), and (a)(3) of this section to the extent applicable. Such bylaws shall also set forth the manner in which equities will be retired and the manner in which earnings will be distributed.

[53 FR 40046, Oct. 13, 1988, as amended at 62 FR 4446, Jan. 30, 1997; 63 FR 39227, July 22, 1998]

§ 615.5230 Implementation of cooperative principles.

(a) Voting shareholders of Farm Credit banks and associations shall be accorded full voting rights in accordance with cooperative principles.

(1) Voting shareholders of associations and banks for cooperatives shall:

(i) Have only one vote, regardless of the number of shares owned or the

number of loans outstanding, except as otherwise required by statute or regulation and except as modified by paragraph (b) of this section;

(ii) Unless regional election of directors is provided for in the bylaws pursuant to § 615.5230(a)(3), be accorded the right to vote in the election of each director (except for a director that is elected by the other directors);

(iii) Unless regional election of directors is provided for in the bylaws, or unless otherwise provided in the bylaws, be allowed to cumulate such votes and distribute them among the candidates in the shareholder's discretion.

(2) Each voting shareholder of a Farm Credit Bank shall:

(i) Have one vote that is assigned a weight proportional to the number of the association's voting shareholders in a manner that does not discriminate against agricultural credit associations that have resulted from the merger or consolidation of Federal land bank associations and production credit associations; and

(ii) Have the right to vote in the election of each director and be allowed to cumulate such votes and distribute them among the candidates in the shareholder's discretion, except that cumulative voting for directors may be eliminated if 75 percent of the associations that are shareholders of the Farm Credit Bank vote in favor of elimination. In a vote to eliminate cumulative voting, each association shall be accorded one vote.

(3) Regional election of directors is permitted under the following conditions:

(i) A bylaw establishing regional elections is approved by a majority of voting shareholders, voting in person or by proxy, prior to implementation;

(ii) The bylaw provides that all voting shareholders of the institution, whether or not they reside in the director's region, have the right to vote in any shareholder vote to remove each director;

(iii) There are an approximately equal number of voting shareholders in each of the institution's voting regions. The regions shall be deemed to have an approximately equal number of

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voting shareholders if no region contains more than 25 percent more voting shareholders than in any other region. At least once every 3 years, the institution shall count the number of voting shareholders in each region and, if the regions do not have an approximately equal number of shareholders, shall adjust the regional boundaries to achieve such result; and

(iv) An institution may provide for more than one director to represent a region. In such case, for purposes of determining whether the regions have an approximately equal number of voting shareholders, the number of voting shareholders in the region with more than one director shall be divided by the number of director positions representing that region, and the resulting quotient shall be the number that is compared to the number of voting shareholders in other regions.

(b) Each equityholder of each institution shall be equitably treated in the operation of the institution.

(1) Each issuance of preferred stock (other than preferred stock outstanding on October 5, 1988, and stock into which such outstanding stock is converted that has substantially similar preferences) shall be approved by a majority of the shares of each class of equities affected by the preference, voting as a class, whether or not such classes are otherwise authorized to vote;

(2) Any dividends paid to the holders of common stock and participation certificates shall be on a per share basis and without preference as to rate or priority of payment between classes of common stock, between classes of participation certificates, between classes of common stock and classes of participation certificates, or between holders of the same class of stock or participation certificates, except that any class of common stock or participation certificates that result from the conversion of allocated surplus may be subordinated to other classes of common stock and participation certificates in the payment of dividends.

(3) Any patronage refunds that are paid shall be paid in accordance with cooperative principles, on an equitable and nondiscriminatory basis determined by the board of directors in ac-

cordance with the capitalization bylaws, provided that any earning pools that may be established for the payment of patronage shall be established on a rational and equitable basis that will ensure that each patron of the institution receives its fair share of the earnings of the institution and bears its fair share of the expenses of the institution.

(4) All classes of common stock and participation certificates (except those resulting from a conversion of allocated surplus) must be accorded the same priority with respect to impairment and restoration of impairment and have the same rights and priority upon liquidation.

(5) Each bank shall endeavor to assure that there is a choice of at least two nominees for each elective office to be filled and that the board represents as nearly as possible all types of agriculture in the district. If fewer than two nominees for each position are named, the efforts of the bank to locate two willing nominees shall be documented in the records of the bank. The bank shall also maintain a list of the type or types of agriculture engaged in by each director on its board.

[53 FR 40046, Oct. 13, 1988, as amended at 54 FR 6118, Feb. 8, 1989; 60 FR 57921, Nov. 24, 1995; 62 FR 4446, Jan. 30, 1997; 62 FR 49908, Sept. 24, 1997; 63 FR 39228, July 22, 1998]

§ 615.5240 Permanent capital requirements.

(a) The capitalization bylaws shall enable the institution to meet the minimum permanent capital adequacy standards established under subparts H and K of this part and the total capital requirements established by the board of directors of the institution.

(b) In order to qualify as permanent capital, equities issued under the bylaws must meet the following requirements:

(1) For common stock and participation certificates—

(i) Retirement must be solely at the discretion of the board of directors and not upon a date certain or upon the happening of any event, such as repayment of the loan, and not pursuant to any automatic retirement or revolvment plan;

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(ii) Retirement must be at not more than book value;

(iii) Disclosure must have been made pursuant to § 615.5250 of the nature of the investment and the terms and conditions under which it is issued, and the rights, if any, to share in any patronage distributions that may be made.

(iv) Dividends must be payable only at the discretion of the board and must be noncumulative.

(2) For perpetual preferred stock issued to persons other than the Farm Credit System Financial Assistance Corporation:

(i) Retirement must be solely at the discretion of the board of directors and not upon a date certain or upon the happening of any event, such as repayment of the loan, and not pursuant to any automatic retirement or revolvment plan;

(ii) Retirement must be at not more than book value;

(iii) Dividends must be payable only in the discretion of the board, and may be cumulative; and

(iv) Disclosure must have been made pursuant to § 615.5250 of the nature of the investment and the terms and conditions under which it is issued.

(3) For term preferred stock:

(i) Retirement must be solely at the discretion of the board of directors and not upon a date certain, other than the original maturity date, or upon the happening of any event, such as repayment of the loan;

(ii) Retirement must be at not more than book value;

(iii) Dividends may be cumulative, but the board of directors must have the option to defer payment; and

(iv) Disclosure must have been made pursuant to § 615.5250 of the nature of the investment and the terms and conditions under which it is issued.

(c) Once an institution's board of directors has made a determination that the institution's capital position is adequate, the institution's board of directors may delegate to management the decision whether to retire borrower stock, provided that:

(1) Any such retirements are in accordance with the institution's capital adequacy plan or capital restoration plan;

(2) The institution's permanent capital ratio will be in excess of 9 percent after any such retirements;

(3) The institution meets and maintains all applicable minimum surplus and collateral standards; and

(4) The aggregate amount of stock purchases, retirements, and the net effect of such activities are reported to the board of directors each quarter.

[53 FR 40046, Oct. 13, 1988, as amended at 62 FR 4446, Jan. 30, 1997]

§ 615.5250 Disclosure requirements.

(a) Equities purchased as a condition for obtaining a loan. Prior to loan closing, the institution shall provide the prospective borrower with the following:

(1) The institution's most recent annual report filed under 12 CFR part 620;

(2) The institution's most recent quarterly report filed under 12 CFR part 620, if more recent than the annual report;

(3) A copy of the institution's capitalization bylaws; and

(4) A written description of the terms and conditions under which the equity is issued. In addition to specific terms and conditions, the description shall disclose:

(i) That the equity is an at-risk investment and not a compensating balance;

(ii) That the equity is retireable only at the discretion of the board of directors and only if minimum permanent capital standards established under subpart H of this part are met;

(iii) Whether the institution presently meets its minimum permanent capital standards; and

(iv) Whether the institution knows of any reason the institution may not meet its permanent capital standard on the next earnings distribution date.

(b) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (a) of this section, no materials previously provided to a purchaser need be provided again unless the purchaser requests, except the disclosure required by paragraph (a)(4) of this section.

(c) Other equities. (1) No stock or participation certificates other than those required to be purchased as a condition of obtaining a loan may be offered for sale except pursuant to a

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disclosure statement containing all of the information required by 12 CFR part 620 in the annual report to shareholders as of a date within 135 days of the proposed sale, which disclosure statement must have been reviewed and cleared by the Farm Credit Administration. The most recent annual report to shareholders and the most recent quarterly report filed with the Farm Credit Administration may be incorporated by reference into the disclosure statement in satisfaction of this requirement. In addition, the disclosure statement shall include items in (3) and (4) of paragraph (a) of this section and a discussion of the intended use of the sale proceeds. No materials previously provided to the purchaser need be provided again unless the purchaser requests it, except the disclosure required by paragraph (a)(4) of this section and a discussion of the use of sale proceeds.

(2) At least 45 days prior to the proposed sale of such equities, the institution shall submit the disclosure statement required by paragraph (d)(1) of this section to the Farm Credit Administration for review and clearance.

(3) Within 30 days of the receipt of such disclosure statement and any clarifying information the Farm Credit Administration may request, the Farm Credit Administration shall inform the institution whether the Farm Credit Administration will consider the issuance permanent capital for the purpose of meeting the minimum permanent capital standards established under subpart H and shall inform the institution of any required changes or additions to the disclosure materials.

(4) No officer, director, employee, or agent of a System institution shall make any disclosure, through the disclosure statement or otherwise, in connection with the sale of equities that is inaccurate or misleading, or omit to make any statement needed to make other disclosures made by such person not misleading.

(5) The Farm Credit Administration may waive any or all of the disclosure requirements of paragraph (b) of this section when a single investor acquires \$100,000 or more of a single class of equity if the sophistication of the purchaser warrants, provided that any cer-

tificate that may be issued evidencing such an equity states on its face in boldface type:

The denomination of this equity may not be reduced to less than \$100,000 without the prior written approval of the Farm Credit Administration.

(d) The requirements of this section shall not apply to the sale of Farm Credit System institution equities to other Farm Credit System institutions, other financing institutions, or non-Farm Credit System lenders.

[53 FR 40046, Oct. 13, 1988, as amended at 56 FR 2675, Jan. 24, 1991; 61 FR 67187, Dec. 20, 1996; 62 FR 4447, Jan. 30, 1997]

Subpart J—Retirement of Equities

§615.5260 Retirement of eligible borrower stock.

(a) *Definitions.* For the purposes of this subpart the following definitions shall apply:

(1) *Eligible borrowers stock* means:

(i) Stock, participation certificates or allocated equities outstanding on January 6, 1988, or purchased as a condition of obtaining a loan prior to the earlier of the date of shareholder approval of capitalization bylaws under section 4.3A of the Act or October 6, 1988; and

(ii) Any stock, participation certificates or allocated equities for which such eligible borrower stock is exchanged in connection with a merger, consolidation, or other reorganization or a transfer of territory. *Eligible borrower stock* does not include equities for which eligible borrower stock is required to be exchanged pursuant to the bylaws adopted under section 4.3A or equities for which eligible borrower stock is voluntarily exchanged except in connection with a merger, consolidation or other reorganization or a transfer of territory.

(2) *Retirement in the ordinary course of business* means:

(i) Retirement upon repayment of a loan or under a retirement or revolving plan in effect prior to January 6, 1988, and for eligible borrower stock issued after that date, at the time the loan was made; or

(ii) Retirement pursuant to §§615.5280 and 615.5290.

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(3) *Par value* means:

- (i) In the case of stock, par value;
- (ii) In the case of participation certificates and other equities, face or equivalent value; or
- (iii) In the case of participation certificates and allocated surplus subject to retirement under a revolving cycle and retired out or order pursuant to §§ 615.5280 and 615.5290 or otherwise under the Act, par or face value discounted at a rate determined by the institution to reflect the present value of the equity as of the date of such retirement.

(b) When an institution retires eligible borrower stock in the ordinary course of business, such equities shall be retired at par, even if book value is less than par.

(c) When a Farm Credit Bank retires stock for the sole purpose of enabling an association to retire eligible borrower stock that was issued in connection with a long term real estate loan, such stock shall be retired at par even if its book value is less than par.

[53 FR 40048, Oct. 13, 1988; 54 FR 7029, Feb. 16, 1989, as amended at 62 FR 4447, Jan. 30, 1997; 63 FR 39228, July 22, 1998]

§ 615.5270 Retirement of other equities.

(a) Equities other than eligible borrower stock shall be retired at not more than their book value.

(b) No equities shall be retired, except pursuant to §§ 615.5280 and 615.5290, or term stock at its stated maturity unless after the retirement the institution would continue to meet the minimum permanent capital standards established under subpart H of this part.

[53 FR 40048, Oct. 13, 1988; 54 FR 7029, Feb. 16, 1989, as amended at 62 FR 4447, Jan. 30, 1997]

§ 615.5280 Retirement in event of default.

(a) When the debt of a holder of eligible borrower stock issued by a production credit association, Federal land bank association, Federal land credit association or agricultural credit association is in default, such institution may, but shall not be required to, retire at par eligible borrower stock owned by such borrower on which the institution has a lien, in total or partial liquidation of the debt.

(b) When the debt of a holder of stock, participation certificates or other equities issued by a production credit association, Federal land bank association, Federal land credit association or agricultural credit association is in default, such institution may, but shall not be required to, retire at book value not to exceed par all or part of such equities, other than eligible borrower stock as defined in § 615.5260(a)(1), owned by such borrower on which the institution has a lien, in total or partial liquidation of the debt.

(c) When the debt of a holder of equities or guaranty fund certificates issued by a bank for cooperatives or agricultural credit bank is in default the bank may, but shall not be required to, retire all or part of such equities qualify or guaranty fund investments owned by the borrower on which the bank has a lien, in total or partial liquidation of the debt. If such investments qualify as eligible borrower stock, it shall be retired at par, as defined in § 615.5260(a)(3). All other investments shall be retired at a rate determined by the institution to reflect its present value on the date of retirement.

(d) When the debt of a holder of the equities of a Farm Credit Bank or agricultural credit bank is in default the bank may, but shall not be required to, retire all or part of such equities owned by the borrower on which the bank has a lien, in total or partial liquidation of the debt. If such equities qualify as eligible borrower stock or are retired solely to permit a Federal land bank association to retire eligible borrower stock under § 615.5280(a), they shall be retired at par. All other equities shall be retired at book value not to exceed par.

(e) Any retirements made under this section by a Federal land bank association shall be made only upon the specific approval of, or in accordance with, approval procedures issued by the association's funding bank.

(f) Prior to making any retirement pursuant to this section, except retirements pursuant to paragraphs (c) and (d) of this section, the institution shall provide the borrower with written notice of the following matters;

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(1) A statement that the institution has declared the borrower's loan to be in default;

(2) A statement that the institution will retire all or part of the equities of the borrower in total or partial liquidation of his or her loan;

(3) A description of the effect of the retirement on the relationship of the borrower to the institution;

(4) A statement of the amount of the outstanding debt that will be owed to the institution after the retirement of the borrower's equities; and

(5) The date on which the institution will retire the equities of the borrower.

(g) The notice required by this section shall be provided in person at least 10 days prior to the retirement of any equities of a holder, or by mailing a copy of the notice by first class mail to the last known address of the equity holder at least 13 days prior to the retirement of such person's equities.

(h) The requirements of this section may be satisfied by notices given pursuant to §§ 614.4516, 614.4518, and 614.4519 of title 12 of the Code of Federal Regulations that contain the information required by this section.

[53 FR 40048, Oct. 13, 1988; 54 FR 7029, Feb. 16, 1989, as amended at 61 FR 67187, Dec. 20, 1996; 62 FR 13213, Mar. 19, 1997]

§ 615.5290 Retirement of capital stock and participation certificates in event of restructuring.

(a) If a Farm Credit Bank or agricultural credit bank forgives and writes off, under § 614.4517, any of the principal outstanding on a loan made to any borrower, where appropriate the Federal land bank association of which the borrower is a member and stockholder shall cancel the same dollar amount of borrower stock held by the borrower in respect of the loan, up to the total amount of such stock, and to the extent provided for in the bylaws of the Bank relating to its capitalization, the Farm Credit Bank or agricultural credit bank shall retire an equal amount of stock owned by the Federal land bank association.

(b) If a production credit association or merged association forgives and writes off, under § 614.4517, any of the principal outstanding on a loan made to any borrower, the association shall

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cancel the same dollar amount of borrower stock held by the borrower in respect of the loan, up to the total amount of such loan.

(c) Notwithstanding paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section, the borrower shall be entitled to retain at least one share of stock to maintain the borrower's membership and voting interest.

[53 FR 35457, Sept. 14, 1988, as amended at 61 FR 67188, Dec. 20, 1996]

Subpart K—Surplus and Collateral Requirements

SOURCE: 62 FR 4447, Jan. 30, 1997, unless otherwise noted.

§ 615.5301 Definitions.

For the purposes of this subpart, the following definitions shall apply:

(a) The terms *deferred-tax assets that are dependent on future income or future events*, *institution*, *permanent capital*, and *total capital* shall have the meanings set forth in § 615.5201.

(b) *Core surplus*. (1) Core surplus means:

(i) Undistributed earnings/unallocated surplus less, for associations only, an amount equal to the net investment in the bank;

(ii) Nonqualified allocated equities (including stock) that are not distributed according to an established plan or practice, *provided that*, in the event that a nonqualified patronage allocation is distributed, other than as required by section 4.14B of the Act, or in connection with a loan default or the death of an equityholder whose loan has been repaid (to the extent provided for in the institution's capital adequacy plan), any remaining nonqualified allocations that were allocated in the same year will be excluded from core surplus.

(iii) Perpetual common or noncumulative perpetual preferred stock (other than allocated stock) that is not retired according to an established plan or practice, *provided that*, in the event that stock held by a borrower is retired, other than as required by section 4.14B of the Act or in connection with a loan default to the extent provided for in the institution's capital plan, the

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remaining perpetual stock of the same class or series shall be excluded from core surplus;

(iv) A capital instrument or a particular balance sheet entry or account that the Farm Credit Administration has determined to be the functional equivalent of a component of core surplus. The Farm Credit Administration may permit an institution to include all or a portion of such instrument, entry, or account as core surplus, permanently or on a temporary basis, for purposes of this subpart.

(2) For associations only, other allocated equities may also be included in the core surplus ratio to the extent permitted by §615.5330(b) if the following conditions are met:

(i) The allocated equities are includible in total surplus; and

(ii) The allocated equities, if subject to a plan or practice of revolvment or retirement, are not scheduled or intended to be revolved or retired during the next 3 years, provided that, in the event that such allocated equities included in core surplus are retired, other than as required by section 4.14B of the Act, or in connection with a loan default or the death of an equityholder whose loan has been repaid (to the extent provided for in the institution's capital adequacy plan), any remaining such allocated equities that were allocated in the same year will be excluded from core surplus.

(3) The deductions required to be made by an institution in the computation of its permanent capital pursuant to §615.5210(e) (6), (7), (9), and (11) shall also be made in the computation of its core surplus. Deductions required by §615.5210(e)(1) shall also be made to the extent that they do not duplicate deductions calculated pursuant to this section and required by §615.5330(b)(2).

(4) Equities issued by System institutions and held by other System institutions shall not be included in the core surplus of the issuing institution or of the holder, unless approved pursuant to paragraph (b)(1)(iv) of this section, except that equities held in connection with a loan participation shall not be excluded by the holder. This paragraph shall not apply to investments by an association in its affiliated bank, which are governed by §615.5301(b)(1)(i).

(5) The core surplus of an institution shall exclude the net effect of all transactions covered by the definition of "accumulated other comprehensive income" contained in the Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 130, as promulgated by the Financial Accounting Standards Board.

(6) The Farm Credit Administration may, if it finds that a particular component, balance sheet entry, or account has characteristics or terms that diminish its contribution to an institution's ability to absorb losses, require the deduction of all or a portion of such component, entry, or account from core surplus.

(c) *Net collateral* means the value of a bank's collateral as defined by §615.5050 (except that eligible investments as described in §615.5140 are to be valued at their amortized cost), less an amount equal to that portion of the allocated investments of affiliated associations that is not counted as permanent capital by the bank.

(d) *Net collateral ratio* means a bank's net collateral, divided by the bank's total liabilities.

(e) *Net investment in the bank* means the total investment by an association in its affiliated bank, less reciprocal investments and investments resulting from a loan originating/service agency relationship, including participations.

(f) *Nonqualified allocated equities* means allocations of earnings designated to the institution's members that are not deducted from the gross taxable income of the allocating institution at the time of allocation.

(g) *Perpetual stock or equity* means stock or equity not having a maturity date, not redeemable at the option of the holder, and having no other provisions that will require the future redemption of the issue.

(h) *Qualified allocated equities* means allocations of earnings that are deducted from the gross taxable income of the allocating institution and designated to the institution's members.

(i) *Total surplus* means:

(1) Undistributed earnings/unallocated surplus;

(2) Allocated equities, including allocated surplus and stock, that are not subject to a plan or practice of revolvment or retirement of 5 years or

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less and are eligible to be included in permanent capital pursuant to § 615.5201(j)(4)(iv); and

(3) Stock (other than allocated stock) that is not purchased or held as a condition of obtaining a loan, provided that it is either perpetual stock or term stock with an original maturity of at least 5 years, and provided that the institution has no established plan or practice of retiring such perpetual stock or of retiring such term stock prior to its stated maturity. The amount of term stock that is eligible to be included in total surplus shall be reduced by 20 percent (net of redemptions) at the beginning of each of the last 5 years of the term of the instrument.

(4) The total surplus of an institution shall exclude the net effect of all transactions covered by the definition of "accumulated other comprehensive income" contained in the Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 130, as promulgated by the Financial Accounting Standards Board.

(5) A capital instrument or a particular balance sheet entry or account that the Farm Credit Administration has determined to be the functional equivalent of a component of total surplus. The Farm Credit Administration may permit one or more institutions to include all or a portion of such instrument, entry, or account as total surplus, permanently or on a temporary basis, for purposes of this subpart.

(6) The Farm Credit Administration may, if it finds that a particular component, balance sheet entry, or account has characteristics or terms that diminish its contribution to an institution's ability to absorb losses, require the deduction of all or a portion of such component, entry, or account from total surplus.

(7) Any deductions made by an institution in the computation of its permanent capital pursuant to § 615.5210(e) shall also be made in the computation of its total surplus.

[62 FR 4447, Jan. 30, 1997; 62 FR 19219, Apr. 21, 1997; 63 FR 39228, July 22, 1998]

§ 615.5330 Minimum surplus ratios.

(a) *Total surplus.* (1) Each institution shall achieve and at all times maintain

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a ratio of at least 7 percent of total surplus to the risk-adjusted asset base.

(2) The risk-adjusted asset base is the total dollar amount of the institution's assets adjusted in accordance with § 615.5301(i)(7) and weighted on the basis of risk in accordance with § 615.5210(f).

(b) *Core surplus.* (1) Each institution shall achieve and at all times maintain a ratio of core surplus to the risk-adjusted asset base of at least 3.5 percent, of which no more than 2 percentage points may consist of allocated equities otherwise includible pursuant to § 615.5301(b).

(2) Each association shall compute its core surplus ratio by deducting an amount equal to the net investment in the bank from its core surplus.

(3) The risk-adjusted asset base is the total dollar amount of the institution's assets adjusted in accordance with §§ 615.5301(b)(3) and 615.5330(b)(2), and weighted on the basis of risk in accordance with § 615.5210(f).

(c) An institution shall compute its risk-adjusted asset base, total surplus, and core surplus ratios using average daily balances for the most recent 3 months.

[63 FR 39228, July 22, 1998]

§ 615.5335 Bank net collateral ratio.

(a) Each bank shall achieve and at all times maintain a net collateral ratio of at least 103 percent.

(b) At a minimum, a bank shall compute its net collateral ratio as of the end of each month. A bank shall have the capability to compute its net collateral ratio a day after the close of a business day using the daily balances outstanding for assets and liabilities for that date.

[63 FR 39229, July 22, 1998]

§ 615.5336 Compliance and reporting.

(a) *Noncompliance and reporting.* An institution that meets the minimum applicable surplus ratios and net collateral ratio established in §§ 615.5330 and 615.5335 at or after the end of the quarter in which these regulations become effective and subsequently falls below one or more minimum requirements shall be in violation of the applicable regulations. Such institution shall report its noncompliance to the

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Farm Credit Administration within 20 calendar days following the month end in which the institution initially determines that it is not in compliance with the requirements.

(b) *Initial compliance and reporting requirements.*

(1) An institution that fails to satisfy one or more of its minimum applicable surplus and net collateral ratios at the end of the quarter in which these regulations become effective shall report its initial noncompliance to the Farm Credit Administration within 20 days following such quarter end and shall also submit a capital restoration plan for achieving and maintaining the standards, demonstrating appropriate annual progress toward meeting the goal, to the Farm Credit Administration within 60 days following such quarter end. If the capital restoration plan is not approved by the Farm Credit Administration, the Agency shall inform the institution of the reasons for disapproval, and the institution shall submit a revised capital restoration plan within the time specified by the Farm Credit Administration.

(2) *Approval of compliance plans.* In determining whether to approve a capital restoration plan submitted under this section, the FCA shall consider the following factors, as applicable:

(i) The conditions or circumstances leading to the institution's falling below minimum levels, the exigency of those circumstances, and whether or not they were caused by actions of the institution or were beyond the institution's control;

(ii) The overall condition, management strength, and future prospects of the institution and, if applicable, affiliated System institutions;

(iii) The institution's capital, adverse assets (including nonaccrual and nonperforming loans), allowance for loss, and other ratios compared to the ratios of its peers or industry norms;

(iv) How far an institution's ratios are below the minimum requirements;

(v) The estimated rate at which the institution can reasonably be expected to generate additional earnings;

(vi) The effect of the business changes required to increase capital;

(vii) The institution's previous compliance practices, as appropriate;

(viii) The views of the institution's directors and senior management regarding the plan; and

(ix) Any other facts or circumstances that the FCA deems relevant.

(3) An institution shall be deemed to be in compliance with the surplus and collateral requirements of this subpart if it is in compliance with a capital restoration plan that is approved by the Farm Credit Administration within 180 days following the end of the quarter in which these regulations become effective.

Subpart L—Establishment of Minimum Capital Ratios for an Individual Institution

SOURCE: 62 FR 4448, Jan. 30, 1997, unless otherwise noted.

§ 615.5350 General—Applicability.

(a) The rules and procedures specified in this subpart are applicable to a proceeding to establish required minimum capital ratios that would otherwise be applicable to an institution under §§ 615.5205, 615.5330, and 615.5335. The Farm Credit Administration is authorized to establish such minimum capital requirements for an institution as the Farm Credit Administration, in its discretion, deems to be necessary or appropriate in light of the particular circumstances of the institution. Proceedings under this subpart also may be initiated to require an institution having capital ratios greater than those set forth in §§ 615.5205, 615.5330, or 615.5335 to continue to maintain those higher ratios.

(b) The Farm Credit Administration may require higher minimum capital ratios for an individual institution in view of its circumstances. For example, higher capital ratios may be appropriate for:

(1) An institution receiving special supervisory attention;

(2) An institution that has, or is expected to have, losses resulting in capital inadequacy;

(3) An institution with significant exposure due to operational risk, interest rate risk, the risks from concentrations of credit, certain risks arising

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from other products, services, or related activities, or management's overall inability to monitor and control financial risks presented by concentrations of credit and related services activities;

(4) An institution exposed to a high volume of, or particularly severe, problem loans;

(5) An institution that is growing rapidly; or

(6) An institution that may be adversely affected by the activities or condition of System institutions with which it has significant business relationships or in which it has significant investments.

(7) An institution with significant exposures to declines in net income or in the market value of its capital due to a change in interest rates and/or the exercising of embedded or explicit options.

[62 FR 4448, Jan. 30, 1997, as amended at 63 FR 39229, July 22, 1998]

§ 615.5351 Standards for determination of appropriate individual institution minimum capital ratios.

The appropriate minimum capital ratios for an individual institution cannot be determined solely through the application of a rigid mathematical formula or wholly objective criteria. The decision is necessarily based in part on subjective judgment grounded in Agency expertise. The factors to be considered in the determination will vary in each case and may include, for example:

(a) The conditions or circumstances leading to the Farm Credit Administration's determination that higher minimum capital ratios are appropriate or necessary for the institution;

(b) The exigency of those circumstances or potential problems;

(c) The overall condition, management strength, and future prospects of the institution and, if applicable, affiliated institutions;

(d) The institution's capital, adverse assets (including nonaccrual and nonperforming loans), allowance for loss, and other ratios compared to the ratios of its peers or industry norms; and

(e) The views of the institution's directors and senior management.

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§ 615.5352 Procedures.

(a) *Notice.* When the Farm Credit Administration determines that minimum capital ratios greater than those set forth in §§ 615.5205, 615.5330, or 615.5335 are necessary or appropriate for a particular institution, the Farm Credit Administration will notify the institution in writing of the proposed minimum capital ratios and the date by which they should be reached (if applicable) and will provide an explanation of why the ratios proposed are considered necessary or appropriate for the institution.

(b) *Response.* (1) The institution may respond to any or all of the items in the notice. The response should include any matters which the institution would have the Farm Credit Administration consider in deciding whether individual minimum capital ratios should be established for the institution, what those capital ratios should be, and, if applicable, when they should be achieved. The response must be in writing and delivered to the designated Farm Credit Administration official within 30 days after the date on which the institution received the notice. In its discretion, the Farm Credit Administration may extend the time period for good cause. The Farm Credit Administration may shorten the time period with the consent of the institution or when, in the opinion of the Farm Credit Administration, the condition of the institution so requires, provided that the institution is informed promptly of the new time period.

(2) Failure to respond within 30 days or such other time period as may be specified by the Farm Credit Administration shall constitute a waiver of any objections to the proposed minimum capital ratios or the deadline for their achievement.

(c) *Decision.* After the close of the institution's response period, the Farm Credit Administration will decide, based on a review of the institution's response and other information concerning the institution, whether individual minimum capital ratios should be established for the institution and, if so, the ratios and the date the requirements will become effective. The institution will be notified of the decision in writing. The notice will include

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an explanation of the decision, except for a decision not to establish individual minimum capital requirements for the institution.

(d) *Submission of plan.* The decision may require the institution to develop and submit to the Farm Credit Administration, within a time period specified, an acceptable plan to reach the minimum capital ratios established for the institution by the date required.

(e) *Reconsideration based on change in circumstances.* If, after the Farm Credit Administration's decision in paragraph (c) of this section, there is a change in the circumstances affecting the institution's capital adequacy or its ability to reach the required minimum capital ratios by the specified date, either the institution or the Farm Credit Administration may propose a change in the minimum capital ratios for the institution, the date when the minimums must be achieved, or the institution's plan (if applicable). The Farm Credit Administration may decline to consider proposals that are not based on a significant change in circumstances or are repetitive or frivolous. Pending a decision on reconsideration, the Farm Credit Administration's original decision and any plan required under that decision shall continue in full force and effect.

§ 615.5353 Relation to other actions.

In lieu of, or in addition to, the procedures in this subpart, the required minimum capital ratios for an institution may be established or revised through a written agreement or cease and desist proceedings under part C of title V of the Act, or as a condition for approval of an application.

§ 615.5354 Enforcement.

An institution that does not have or maintain the minimum capital ratios applicable to it, whether required in subparts H and K of this part, in a decision pursuant to this subpart, in a written agreement or temporary or final order under part C of title V of the Act, or in a condition for approval of an application, or an institution that has failed to submit or comply with an acceptable plan to attain those ratios, will be subject to such administrative action or sanctions as the Farm

Credit Administration considers appropriate. These sanctions may include the issuance of a capital directive pursuant to subpart M of this part or other enforcement action, assessment of civil money penalties, and/or the denial or condition of applications.

Subpart M—Issuance of a Capital Directive

SOURCE: 62 FR 4449, Jan. 30, 1997, unless otherwise noted.

§ 615.5355 Purpose and scope.

(a) This subpart is applicable to proceedings by the Farm Credit Administration to issue a capital directive under sections 4.3(b) and 4.3A(e) of the Act. A capital directive is an order issued to an institution that does not have or maintain capital at or greater than the minimum ratios set forth in §§ 615.5205, 615.5330, and 615.5335; or established for the institution under subpart L, by a written agreement under part C of title V of the Act, or as a condition for approval of an application. A capital directive may order the institution to:

(1) Achieve the minimum capital ratios applicable to it by a specified date;

(2) Adhere to a previously submitted plan to achieve the applicable capital ratios;

(3) Submit and adhere to a plan acceptable to the Farm Credit Administration describing the means and time schedule by which the institution shall achieve the applicable capital ratios;

(4) Take other action, such as reduction of assets or the rate of growth of assets, restrictions on the payment of dividends or patronage, or restrictions on the retirement of stock, to achieve the applicable capital ratios, or reduce levels of interest rate and other risk exposures, or strengthen management expertise, or improve management information and measurement systems; or

(5) A combination of any of these or similar actions.

(b) A capital directive may also be issued to the board of directors of an institution, requiring such board to comply with the requirements of section 4.3A(d) of the Act prohibiting the reduction of permanent capital.

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(c) A capital directive issued under this rule, including a plan submitted under a capital directive, is enforceable in the same manner and to the same extent as an effective and outstanding cease and desist order which has become final as defined in section 5.25 of the Act. Violation of a capital directive may result in assessment of civil money penalties in accordance with section 5.32 of the Act.

[62 FR 4449, Jan. 30, 1997, as amended at 63 FR 39229, July 22, 1998]

§ 615.5356 Notice of intent to issue a capital directive.

The Farm Credit Administration will notify an institution in writing of its intention to issue a capital directive. The notice will state:

(a) The reasons for issuance of the capital directive;

(b) The proposed contents of the capital directive, including the proposed date for achieving the minimum capital requirement; and

(c) Any other relevant information concerning the decision to issue a capital directive.

§ 615.5357 Response to notice.

(a) An institution may respond to the notice by stating why a capital directive should not be issued and/or by proposing alternative contents for the capital directive or seeking other appropriate relief. The response shall include any information, mitigating circumstances, documentation, or other relevant evidence that supports its position. The response may include a plan for achieving the minimum capital ratios applicable to the institution. The response must be in writing and delivered to the Farm Credit Administration within 30 days after the date on which the institution received the notice. In its discretion, the Farm Credit Administration may extend the time period for good cause. The Farm Credit Administration may shorten the 30-day time period:

(1) When, in the opinion of the Farm Credit Administration, the condition of the institution so requires, provided that the institution shall be informed promptly of the new time period;

(2) With the consent of the institution; or

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(3) When the institution already has advised the Farm Credit Administration that it cannot or will not achieve its applicable minimum capital ratios.

(b) Failure to respond within 30 days or such other time period as may be specified by the Farm Credit Administration shall constitute a waiver of any objections to the proposed capital directive.

§ 615.5358 Decision.

After the closing date of the institution's response period, or receipt of the institution's response, if earlier, the Farm Credit Administration may seek additional information or clarification of the response. Thereafter, the Farm Credit Administration will determine whether or not to issue a capital directive, and if one is to be issued, whether it should be as originally proposed or in modified form.

§ 615.5359 Issuance of a capital directive.

(a) A capital directive will be served by delivery to the institution. It will include or be accompanied by a statement of reasons for its issuance.

(b) A capital directive is effective immediately upon its receipt by the institution, or upon such later date as may be specified therein, and shall remain effective and enforceable until it is stayed, modified, or terminated by the Farm Credit Administration.

§ 615.5360 Reconsideration based on change in circumstances.

Upon a change in circumstances, an institution may request the Farm Credit Administration to reconsider the terms of its capital directive or may propose changes in the plan to achieve the institution's applicable minimum capital ratios. The Farm Credit Administration also may take such action on its own motion. The Farm Credit Administration may decline to consider requests or proposals that are not based on a significant change in circumstances or are repetitive or frivolous. Pending a decision on reconsideration, the capital directive and plan shall continue in full force and effect.

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§ 615.5361 Relation to other administrative actions.

A capital directive may be issued in addition to, or in lieu of, any other action authorized by law, including cease and desist proceedings, civil money penalties, or the conditioning or denial of applications. The Farm Credit Administration also may, in its discretion, take any action authorized by law, in lieu of a capital directive, in response to an institution's failure to achieve or maintain the applicable minimum capital ratios.

Subpart N [Reserved]

Subpart O—Book-Entry Procedures for Farm Credit Securities

SOURCE: 61 FR 67192, Dec. 20, 1996, unless otherwise noted.

§ 615.5450 Definitions.

In this subpart, unless the context otherwise requires or indicates:

(a) *Adverse claim* means a claim that a claimant has a property interest in a security and that it is a violation of the rights of the claimant for another person to hold, transfer, or deal with the security.

(b) *Book-entry security* means a Farm Credit security issued or maintained in the Book-entry System.

(c) *Book-entry System* means the automated book-entry system operated by the Federal Reserve Banks, acting as the fiscal agent for the Farm Credit banks, through which book-entry securities are issued, recorded, transferred and maintained in book-entry form.

(d) *Definitive Farm Credit security* means a Farm Credit security in engraved or printed form, or that is otherwise represented by a certificate.

(e) *Eligible book-entry security* means a book-entry security issued or maintained in the Book-entry System, which by the terms of its securities documentation, is eligible to be converted from book-entry into definitive form.

(f) *Entitlement Holder* means a person to whose account an interest in a book-entry security is credited on the records of a securities intermediary.

(g) *Farm Credit banks* means one or more Farm Credit Banks, agricultural credit banks, and banks for cooperatives.

(h) *Farm Credit securities* means consolidated notes, bonds, debentures, or other similar obligations of the Farm Credit banks and Systemwide notes, bonds, debentures, or similar obligations of the Farm Credit banks issued under sections 4.2(c) and 4.2(d), respectively, of the Act, or laws repealed thereby.

(i) *Federal Reserve Bank* means a Federal Reserve Bank or Branch acting as agent for the Farm Credit banks and the Funding Corporation.

(j) *Federal Reserve Bank Operating Circular* means the publication issued by each Federal Reserve Bank that sets forth the terms and conditions under which the Federal Reserve Bank maintains book-entry securities accounts and transfers book-entry securities.

(k) *Funding Corporation* means the Federal Farm Credit Banks Funding Corporation established pursuant to section 4.9 of the Act, which issues Farm Credit securities on behalf of the Farm Credit banks.

(l) *Funds Account* means a reserve and/or clearing account at a Federal Reserve Bank to which debits or credits are posted for transfers against payment, book-entry securities transaction fees, or principal and interest payments.

(m) *Participant* means a person that maintains a participant's securities account with a Federal Reserve Bank.

(n) *Participant's Securities Account* means an account in the name of a participant at a Federal Reserve Bank to which book-entry securities held for a participant are or may be credited.

(o) *Person* means an individual, corporation, company, governmental entity, association, firm, partnership, trust, estate, representative and any other similar organization, but does not mean the United States, a Farm Credit bank, the Funding Corporation or a Federal Reserve Bank.

(p) *Revised Article 8* means Uniform Commercial Code, Revised Article 8, Investment Securities (with Conforming and Miscellaneous Amendments to Articles 1, 3, 4, 5, 9, and 10)

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1994 Official Text, and has the same meaning as in 31 CFR 357.2.

(q) *Securities Documentation* means the applicable statement of terms, trust indenture, securities agreement, offering circular or other documents establishing the terms of a book-entry security.

(r) *Securities Intermediary* means:

(1) A person that is registered as a “clearing agency” under the Federal securities laws; a Federal Reserve Bank; any other person that provides clearance or settlement services with respect to a book-entry security that would require it to register as a clearing agency under the Federal securities laws but for an exclusion or exemption from the registration requirement, if its activities as a clearing corporation, including promulgation of rules, are subject to regulation by a Federal or State governmental authority; or

(2) A person (other than an individual, unless such individual is registered as a broker or dealer under the Federal securities laws) including a bank or broker, that in the ordinary course of its business maintains securities accounts for others and is acting in that capacity.

(s) *Security* means a Farm Credit security as defined in paragraph (h) of this section.

(t) *Security Entitlement* means the rights and property interest of an entitlement holder with respect to a book-entry security.

(u) *State* means any State of the United States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, or any other territory or possession of the United States.

(v) *Transfer Message* means an instruction of a participant to a Federal Reserve Bank to effect a transfer of a book-entry security maintained in the Book-entry System, as set forth in Federal Reserve Bank Operating Circulars.

[61 FR 67192, Dec. 20, 1996, as amended at 62 FR 53229, Oct. 14, 1997]

§615.5451 Book-entry and definitive securities.

Subject to subpart C of this part:

(a) Farm Credit banks operating under the same title of the Act may

issue consolidated securities in book-entry form.

(b) Farm Credit banks may issue Systemwide securities in book-entry form.

(c) Consolidated and Systemwide securities also may be issued in either registered or bearer definitive form.

[61 FR 67192, Dec. 20, 1996, as amended at 62 FR 53229, Oct. 14, 1997]

§615.5452 Law governing rights and obligations of Federal Reserve Banks, Farm Credit banks, and Funding Corporation; rights of any person against Federal Reserve Banks, Farm Credit banks, and Funding Corporation.

(a) Except as provided in paragraph (b) of this section, the following are governed solely by the regulations contained in this subpart O, the securities documentation, and Federal Reserve Bank Operating Circulars:

(1) The rights and obligations of the Farm Credit banks, the Funding Corporation, and the Federal Reserve Banks with respect to:

(i) A book-entry security or security entitlement, and

(ii) The operation of the Book-entry System as it applies to Farm Credit securities; and

(2) The rights of any person, including a participant, against the Farm Credit banks, the Funding Corporation, and the Federal Reserve Banks with respect to:

(i) A book-entry security or security entitlement, and

(ii) The operation of the Book-entry System as it applies to Farm Credit securities.

(b) A security interest in a security entitlement that is in favor of a Federal Reserve Bank from a participant and that is not recorded on the books of a Federal Reserve Bank pursuant to §615.5454(c)(1) of this subpart, is governed by the law (not including the conflict-of-law rules) of the jurisdiction where the head office of the Federal Reserve Bank maintaining the participant’s securities account is located. A security interest in a security entitlement that is in favor of a Federal Reserve Bank from a person that is not a participant, and that is not recorded on the books of a Federal Reserve Bank pursuant to §615.5454(c)(1) of

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this subpart, is governed by the law determined in the manner specified in § 615.5453 of this subpart.

(c) If the jurisdiction specified in the first sentence of paragraph (b) of this section is a State that has not adopted revised Article 8 (see 31 CFR 357.2) then the law specified in paragraph (b) of this section shall be the law of that State as though revised Article 8 had been adopted by that State.

[61 FR 67192, Dec. 20, 1996, as amended at 62 FR 53229, Oct. 14, 1997]

§ 615.5453 Law governing other interests.

(a) To the extent not inconsistent with these regulations, the law (not including the conflict-of-law rules) of a securities intermediary's jurisdiction governs:

(1) The acquisition of a security entitlement from the securities intermediary;

(2) The rights and duties of the securities intermediary and entitlement holder arising out of a security entitlement;

(3) Whether the securities intermediary owes any duties to an adverse claimant to a security entitlement;

(4) Whether an adverse claim can be asserted against a person who acquires a security entitlement from the securities intermediary or a person who purchases a security entitlement or interest therein from an entitlement holder; and

(5) Except as otherwise provided in paragraph (c) of this section, the perfection, effect of perfection or non-perfection and priority of a security interest in a security entitlement.

(b) The following rules determine a "securities intermediary's jurisdiction" for purposes of this section:

(1) If an agreement between the securities intermediary and its entitlement holder specifies that it is governed by the law of a particular jurisdiction, that jurisdiction is the securities intermediary's jurisdiction.

(2) If an agreement between the securities intermediary and its entitlement holder does not specify the governing law as provided in paragraph (b)(1) of this section, but expressly specifies that the securities account is maintained at an office in a particular juris-

diction, that jurisdiction is the securities intermediary's jurisdiction.

(3) If an agreement between the securities intermediary and its entitlement holder does not specify a jurisdiction as provided in paragraph (b)(1) or (b)(2) of this section, the securities intermediary's jurisdiction is the jurisdiction in which is located the office identified in an account statement as the office serving the entitlement holder's account.

(4) If an agreement between the securities intermediary and its entitlement holder does not specify a jurisdiction as provided in paragraph (b)(1) or (b)(2) of this section and an account statement does not identify an office serving the entitlement holder's account as provided in paragraph (b)(3) of this section, the securities intermediary's jurisdiction is the jurisdiction in which is located the chief executive office of the securities intermediary.

(c) Notwithstanding the general rule in paragraph (a)(5) of this section, the law (but not the conflict-of-law rules) of the jurisdiction in which the person creating a security interest is located governs whether and how the security interest may be perfected automatically or by filing a financing statement.

(d) If the jurisdiction specified in paragraph (b) of this section is a State that has not adopted revised Article 8 (see 31 CFR 357.2), then the law for the matters specified in paragraph (a) of this section shall be the law of that State as though revised Article 8 had been adopted by that State. For purposes of the application of the matters specified in paragraph (a) of this section, the Federal Reserve Bank maintaining the securities account is a clearing corporation, and the participant's interest in a book-entry security is a security entitlement.

§ 615.5454 Creation of participant's security entitlement; security interests.

(a) A participant's security entitlement is created when a Federal Reserve Bank indicates by book entry that a book-entry security has been credited to a participant's securities account.

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(b) A security interest in a security entitlement of a participant in favor of the United States to secure deposits of public money, including without limitation deposits to the Treasury tax and loan accounts, or other security interest in favor of the United States that is required by Federal statute, regulation, or agreement, and that is marked on the books of a Federal Reserve Bank is thereby effected and perfected, and has priority over any other interest in the securities. Where a security interest in favor of the United States in a security entitlement of a participant is marked on the books of a Federal Reserve Bank, such Federal Reserve Bank may rely, and is protected in relying, exclusively on the order of an authorized representative of the United States directing the transfer of the security. For purposes of this paragraph, an “authorized representative of the United States” is the official designated in the applicable regulations or agreement to which a Federal Reserve Bank is a party, governing the security interest.

(c)(1) The Farm Credit Banks, the Funding Corporation, and the Federal Reserve Banks have no obligation to agree to act on behalf of any person or to recognize the interest of any transferee of a security interest or other limited interest in favor of any person except to the extent of any specific requirement of Federal law or regulation or to the extent set forth in any specific agreement with the Federal Reserve Bank on whose books the interest of the participant is recorded. To the extent required by such law or regulation or set forth in an agreement with a Federal Reserve Bank, or the Federal Reserve Bank Operating Circular, a security interest in a security entitlement that is in favor of a Federal Reserve Bank, a Farm Credit Bank, the Funding Corporation, or a person may be created and perfected by a Federal Reserve Bank marking its books to record the security interest. Except as provided in paragraph (b) of this section, a security interest in a security entitlement marked on the books of a Federal Reserve Bank shall have priority over any other interest in the securities.

(2) In addition to the method provided in paragraph (c)(1) of this section, a security interest, including a security interest in favor of a Federal Reserve Bank, may be perfected by any method by which a security interest may be perfected under applicable law as described in §615.5452(b) or §615.5453 of this subpart. The perfection, effect of perfection or non-perfection and priority of a security interest are governed by that applicable law. A security interest in favor of a Federal Reserve Bank shall be treated as a security interest in favor of a clearing corporation in all respects under that law, including with respect to the effect of perfection and priority of the security interest. A Federal Reserve Bank Operating Circular shall be treated as a rule adopted by a clearing corporation for such purposes.

[62 FR 67192, Dec. 20, 1996, as amended at 62 FR 53229, Oct. 14, 1997]

§615.5455 Obligations of the Farm Credit banks and the Funding Corporation; no adverse claims.

(a) Except in the case of a security interest in favor of the United States or a Federal Reserve Bank or otherwise as provided in §615.5454(c)(1), for the purposes of this subpart O, the Farm Credit banks, the Funding Corporation and the Federal Reserve Banks shall treat the participant to whose securities account an interest in a book-entry security has been credited as the person exclusively entitled to issue a transfer message, to receive interest and other payments with respect thereof and otherwise to exercise all the rights and powers with respect to such security, notwithstanding any information or notice to the contrary. The Federal Reserve Banks, the Farm Credit banks, and the Funding Corporation are not liable to a person asserting or having an adverse claim to a security entitlement or to a book-entry security in a participant’s securities account, including any such claim arising as a result of the transfer or disposition of a book-entry security by a Federal Reserve Bank pursuant to a transfer message that the Federal Reserve Bank reasonably believes to be genuine.

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(b) The obligation of the Farm Credit banks and the Funding Corporation to make payments (including payments of interest and principal) with respect to book-entry securities is discharged at the time payment in the appropriate amount is made as follows:

(1) Interest or other payments on book-entry securities are either credited by a Federal Reserve Bank to a funds account maintained at the Federal Reserve Bank or otherwise paid as directed by the participant.

(2) Book-entry securities are redeemed in accordance with their terms by a Federal Reserve Bank withdrawing the securities from the participant's securities account in which they are maintained and by either crediting the amount of the redemption proceeds, including both principal and interest, where applicable, to a funds account at the Federal Reserve Bank or otherwise paying such principal and interest as directed by the participant. No action by the participant is required in connection with the redemption of a book-entry security.

[61 FR 67192, Dec. 20, 1996, as amended at 62 FR 53229, Oct. 14, 1997]

§ 615.5456 Authority of Federal Reserve Banks.

(a) Each Federal Reserve Bank is hereby authorized as fiscal agent of the Farm Credit banks and the Funding Corporation to perform functions with respect to the issuance of book-entry securities offered and sold by the Farm Credit banks and the Funding Corporation to which this subpart applies, in accordance with the terms of the securities documentation and the provisions of this subpart:

(1) To service and maintain book-entry securities in accounts established for such purposes;

(2) To make payments of principal and interest, as directed by the Farm Credit banks and the Funding Corporation;

(3) To effect transfer of book-entry securities between participants' securities accounts as directed by the participants;

(4) To effect conversions between book-entry securities and definitive Farm Credit securities with respect to those securities as to which conversion

rights are available pursuant to the applicable securities documentation; and

(5) To perform such other duties as fiscal agent as may be requested by the Farm Credit banks and the Funding Corporation.

(b) Each Federal Reserve Bank may issue Operating Circulars not inconsistent with this subpart, governing the details of its handling of book-entry securities, security entitlements, and the operation of the Book-entry System under this subpart.

§ 615.5457 Withdrawal of eligible book-entry securities for conversion to definitive form.

(a) Eligible book-entry securities may be withdrawn from the Book-entry System by requesting delivery of like definitive Farm Credit securities.

(b) A Federal Reserve Bank shall, upon receipt of appropriate instructions to withdraw eligible book-entry securities from book-entry in the Book-entry System, convert such securities into definitive Farm Credit securities and deliver them in accordance with such instructions.

(c) Farm Credit securities which are to be delivered upon withdrawal may be issued in either registered or bearer form, to the extent permitted by the applicable securities documentation.

(d) All requests for withdrawal of eligible book-entry securities must be made prior to the maturity or the applicable date of call of the Farm Credit securities.

[61 FR 67192, Dec. 20, 1996, as amended at 62 FR 53230, Oct. 14, 1997]

§ 615.5458 Waiver of regulations.

The Farm Credit Administration reserves the right, in the Farm Credit Administration's discretion, to waive any provision(s) of the regulations in this subpart in any case or class of cases for the convenience of the Farm Credit banks and the Funding Corporation or in order to relieve any person(s) of unnecessary hardship, if such action is not inconsistent with law, does not adversely affect any substantial existing rights, and the Farm Credit Administration is satisfied that such action will not subject the Farm Credit banks and the Funding Corporation to any substantial expense or liability.

§ 615.5459 Liability of Farm Credit banks, Funding Corporation and Federal Reserve Banks.

The Farm Credit banks, the Funding Corporation, and the Federal Reserve Banks may rely on the information provided in a transfer message or other transaction documentation, and are not required to verify the information. The Farm Credit banks, the Funding Corporation, and the Federal Reserve Banks shall not be liable for any action taken in accordance with the information set out in the transfer message, other transaction documentation, or evidence submitted in support thereof.

§ 615.5460 Additional provisions.

(a) *Additional requirements.* In any case or any class of cases arising under the regulations in this subpart, the Farm Credit banks and the Funding Corporation may require such additional evidence and a bond of indemnity, with or without surety, as may in the judgment of the Farm Credit banks and the Funding Corporation be necessary for the protection of the interests of the Farm Credit banks and the Funding Corporation.

(b) *Notice of attachment for Farm Credit securities in the Book-entry System.* The interest of a debtor in a security entitlement may be reached by a creditor only by legal process upon the securities intermediary with whom the debtor's securities account is maintained, except where a security entitlement is maintained in the name of a secured party, in which case the debtor's interest may be reached by legal process upon the secured party. These regulations do not purport to establish whether a Federal Reserve Bank is required to honor an order or other notice of attachment in any particular case or class of cases.

(c) *Conversion of definitive securities into book-entry securities.* Definitive Farm Credit securities may be converted to book-entry form in accordance with the terms of the applicable securities documentation and Federal Reserve Operating Circular.

[61 FR 67192, Dec. 20, 1996, as amended at 62 FR 53230, Oct. 14, 1997]

§ 615.5461 Lost, stolen, destroyed, mutilated or defaced Farm Credit securities, including coupons.

(a) Relief on the account of the loss, theft, destruction, mutilation, or defacement of any definitive consolidated or Systemwide securities of the Farm Credit banks and coupons of such securities may be granted on the same basis and to the same extent as relief may be granted under the statutes of the United States and the regulations of the Department of the Treasury on the account of the loss, theft, destruction, mutilation, or defacement of United States securities and coupons of such securities.

(b) Applicants for relief under paragraph (a) of this section, shall present claims and proof of loss:

(1) To the Division of Special Investments, Bureau of the Public Debt, P.O. Box 396, Parkersburg, WV 26102-0396, in the case of consolidated or Systemwide securities of the Farm Credit banks issued prior to May 1, 1978; or

(2) To the Federal Farm Credit Banks Funding Corporation, 10 Exchange Place, Suite 1401, Jersey City, NJ 07302, in the case of consolidated or Systemwide securities issued on or after May 1, 1978.

§ 615.5462 Restrictive endorsement of bearer securities.

When consolidated and Systemwide bearer securities of the Farm Credit banks are being presented to Federal Reserve Banks, for redemption, exchange, or conversion to book entry, such securities may be restrictively endorsed. The restrictive endorsement shall be placed thereon in substantially the same manner and with the same effects as prescribed in United States Treasury Department regulations, now or hereafter in force, governing like transactions in United States bonds; and consolidated or Systemwide securities of the Farm Credit banks so endorsed shall be prepared for shipment and shipped in the manner prescribed in such regulations for United States bearer securities. (See 31 CFR part 328.)

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Subpart P—Global Debt Securities

§ 615.5500 Definitions.

In this subpart, unless the context otherwise requires or indicates:

(a) *Global debt securities* means consolidated Systemwide debt securities issued by the Funding Corporation on behalf of the Farm Credit banks under section 4.2(d) of the Act through a fiscal agent or agents and distributed either exclusively outside the United States or simultaneously inside and outside the United States.

(b) *Global agent* means any fiscal agent, other than the Federal Reserve Banks, used by the Funding Corporation to facilitate the sale of global debt securities.

[60 FR 57919, Nov. 24, 1995]

§ 615.5502 Issuance of global debt securities.

(a) The Funding Corporation may provide for the sale of global debt securities on behalf of the Farm Credit banks through a global agent or agents by negotiation, offer, bid, or syndicate sale, and deliver such obligations by book-entry, wire transfer, or such other means as may be appropriate.

(b) The Funding Corporation Board of Directors shall establish appropriate criteria for the selection of global agents and shall approve each global agent.

[60 FR 57919, Nov. 24, 1995]

Subpart Q—Bankers Acceptances

§ 615.5550 Bankers acceptances.

Subject to the provisions of § 614.4710, banks for cooperatives may rediscount with other purchasers the acceptances they have created. The bank for cooperatives' board of directors, under established policies, may delegate this authority to management.

[55 FR 24888, June 19, 1990]

Subpart R—Farm Credit System Financial Assistance Corporation Securities

§ 615.5560 Book-entry Procedure for Farm Credit System Financial Assistance Corporation Securities.

(a) The Farm Credit System Financial Assistance Corporation (Financial Assistance Corporation) is a federally chartered instrumentality of the United States, and an institution of the Farm Credit System, subject to the examination and regulation of the Farm Credit Administration.

(b) Subject to the approval of the Farm Credit System Assistance Board, the Financial Assistance Corporation is authorized by section 6.26 of the Act to issue uncollateralized bonds, notes, debentures, and similar obligations, guaranteed as to the timely payment of principal and interest by the Secretary of the Treasury, for a term of 15 years (Financial Assistance Corporation securities). The Financial Assistance Corporation may prescribe the forms, the denominations, the rates of interest, the conditions, the manner of issuance and the prices of such Financial Assistance Corporation obligations.

(c) Financial Assistance Corporation securities shall be governed by §§ 615.5450, and 615.5452 through 615.5460. In interpreting those sections for purposes of this subpart, unless the context requires otherwise, the term "Financial Assistance Corporation securities" shall be read for "Farm Credit securities," and "Financial Assistance Corporation" shall be read for "Farm Credit banks" and "Funding Corporation." These terms shall be read as though modified where necessary to effectuate the application of the designated sections of subpart O of this part to the Financial Assistance Corporation.

[53 FR 12141, Apr. 13, 1988; 53 FR 27156, July 19, 1988, as amended at 61 FR 67195, Dec. 20, 1996]

Subpart S—Federal Agricultural Mortgage Corporation Securities

§ 615.5570 Book-entry procedures for Federal Agricultural Mortgage Corporation Securities.

(a) The Federal Agricultural Mortgage Corporation (Farmer Mac) is a Federally chartered instrumentality of the United States and an institution of the Farm Credit System, subject to the examination and regulation of the Farm Credit Administration.

(b) Farmer Mac, either in its own name or through an affiliate controlled or owned by Farmer Mac, is authorized by section 8.6 of the Act:

(1) To issue and/or guarantee the timely payment of principal and interest on securities representing interests in or obligations backed by pools of agricultural real estate loans (guaranteed securities); and

(2) To issue debt obligations (which, together with the guaranteed securities described in paragraph (b)(1) of this section, are referred to as Farmer Mac securities). Farmer Mac may prescribe the forms, the denominations, the rates of interest, the conditions, the manner of issuance, and the prices of Farmer Mac securities.

(c) Farmer Mac securities shall be governed by §§ 615.5450, and 615.5452 through 615.5460. In interpreting those sections for purposes of this subpart, unless the context requires otherwise, the term “Farmer Mac securities” shall be read for “Farm Credit securities,” and “Farmer Mac” shall be read for “Farm Credit banks” and “Funding Corporation.” These terms shall be read as though modified where necessary to effectuate the application of the designated sections of subpart O of this part to Farmer Mac.

[61 FR 31394, June 20, 1996, as amended at 61 FR 67195, Dec. 20, 1996]

PART 616—LEASING

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616.6000	Definitions.
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616.6500	Investment in leased assets.
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AUTHORITY: Secs. 1.3, 1.5, 1.6, 1.7, 1.9, 1.10, 1.11, 2.0, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 2.10, 2.12, 2.13, 2.15, 3.0, 3.1, 3.3, 3.7, 3.8, 3.9, 3.10, 3.20, 3.28, 4.3, 4.3A, 4.13, 4.13A, 4.13B, 4.14, 4.14A, 4.14C, 4.14D, 4.14E, 4.18, 4.18A, 4.25, 4.26, 4.27, 4.28, 4.36, 4.37, 5.9, 5.10, 5.17, 7.0, 7.2, 7.3, 7.6, 7.8, 7.12, 7.13 of the Farm Credit Act (12 U.S.C. 2011, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2071, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2091, 2093, 2094, 2097, 2121, 2122, 2124, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2141, 2149, 2154, 2154a, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2202a, 2202c, 2202d, 2202e, 2206, 2206a, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2219a, 2219b, 2243, 2244, 2252, 2279a, 2279a-2, 2279a-3, 2279b, 2279c-1, 2279f, 2279f-1).

SOURCE: 64 FR 34518, June 28, 1999, unless otherwise noted.

§ 616.600 Definitions.

For the purposes of this part, the following definitions apply:

(a) *Interests in leases* means ownership interests in any aspect of a lease transaction, including, but not limited to, servicing rights.

(b) *Lease* means any contractual obligation to own and lease, or lease with the option to purchase, equipment or facilities used in the operations of persons eligible to borrow under part 613 of this chapter.

(c) *Sale with recourse* means a sale of a lease or an interest in a lease in which the seller:

(1) Retains some risk of loss from the transferred asset for any cause except the seller’s breach of usual and customary warranties or representations designed to protect the purchaser against fraud or misrepresentation; or

(2) Has an obligation to make payments to any party resulting from:

(i) Default on the lease by the lessee or guarantor or any other deficiencies in the lessee’s performance;

(ii) Changes in the market value of the assets after transfer;

(iii) Any contractual relationship between the seller and purchaser incident to the transfer that, by its terms, could continue even after final payment, default, or other termination of the assets transferred; or

(iv) Any other cause, except that the retention of servicing rights alone shall not constitute recourse.

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§ 616.6100 Purchase and sale of interests in leases.

(a) *Authority to buy interests in leases.* A Farm Credit System institution may buy leases and interests in leases.

(b) *Policies.* Each Farm Credit System institution that sells or buys interests in leases must do so only under a policy adopted by its board of directors that addresses the following:

(1) The types of leases in which the institution may buy or sell an interest and the types of interests which may be bought or sold;

(2) The underwriting standards for the purchase of interests in leases;

(3) Such limits on the aggregate lease payments and residual amount of interests in leases that the institution may buy from a single institution as are necessary to diversify risk, and such limits on the aggregate amounts the institution may buy from all institutions as are necessary to assure that service to the territory is not impeded;

(4) Identification and reporting of leases in which interests are sold or bought;

(5) Requirements for securing from the selling lessor in a timely manner adequate financial and other information about the lessee needed to make an independent judgment; and

(6) Any limits or conditions to which sales or purchases are subject that the board considers appropriate, including arbitration.

(c) *Purchase and sale agreements.* Each agreement to buy or sell an interest in a lease must, at a minimum:

(1) Identify the particular lease(s) to be covered by the agreement;

(2) Provide for the transfer of lessee information on a timely and continuing basis;

(3) Identify the nature of the interest(s) sold or bought;

(4) Specify the rights and obligations of the parties and the terms and conditions of the sale;

(5) Contain any terms necessary for the appropriate administration of the lease, including lease servicing and monitoring of the servicer and authorization and conditions for action in the event of lessee distress or default;

(6) Provide for a method of resolution of disagreements arising under the agreement;

(7) Specify whether the contract is assignable by either party; and

(8) In the case of lease transactions through agents, comply with § 614.4325(h) of this chapter, reading the term "lease" or "leases" in place of the term "loan" or "loans," as applicable.

(d) *Independent judgment.* Each institution that buys an interest in a lease must make a judgment on the payment ability of the lessee that is independent of the originating or lead lessor and any intermediary seller or broker. This must occur before the purchase of the interest and before any servicing action that alters the terms of the original agreement. The institution must not delegate such judgment to any person(s) not employed by the institution. A Farm Credit System institution that buys a lease or any interest in a lease may use information, such as appraisals or inspections, provided by the originating or lead lessor, or any intermediary seller or broker; however, the buying Farm Credit System institution must independently evaluate such information when exercising its judgment. The independent judgment must be documented by a payment analysis that considers factors set forth in § 616.6300. The payment analysis must consider such financial and other lessee information as would be required by a prudent lessor and must include an evaluation of the capacity and reliability of the servicer. Boards of directors of jointly managed institutions must adopt procedures to ensure the interests of their respective shareholders are protected in participation between such institutions.

(e) *Sales with recourse.* When a lease or interest in a lease is sold with recourse:

(1) For the purpose of determining the lending and leasing limit in subpart J of part 614 of this chapter, the lease must be considered, to the extent of the recourse or guaranty, a lease by the buyer to the seller, and in addition, the seller must aggregate the lease with other obligations of the lessee; and

(2) The lease subject to the recourse agreement must be considered an asset sold with recourse for the purpose of computing capital ratios.

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(f) *Similar entity lease transactions.* The provisions of § 613.3300 of this chapter that apply to interests in loans made to similar entities apply to interests in leases made to similar entities. In applying these provisions, the term “loan” shall be read to include the term “lease” and the term “principal amount” shall be read to include the term “lease amount.”

§ 616.6200 Out-of-territory leasing.

A System institution may make leases outside its chartered territory.

§ 616.6300 Leasing policies, procedures, and underwriting standards.

The board of each institution engaged in lease underwriting must adopt a written policy (or policies). Management, at the direction of the board, must develop procedures that reflect lease practices that control risk and comply with all applicable laws and regulations. Any leasing activity must comply with the lending policies and loan underwriting requirements in § 614.4150 of this chapter. An institution engaged in the making, buying, or syndicating of leases also must adopt written policies and procedures that address the additional risks associated with leasing. Written policies and procedures must address the following, if applicable:

- (a) Appropriateness of the lease amount, purpose, and terms and conditions, including the residual value established at the inception of the lease;
- (b) Process for estimating the leased asset's market value during the lease term;
- (c) Types of equipment and facilities the institution will lease;
- (d) Remarketing of leased property and associated risks;
- (e) Property tax and sales tax reporting;
- (f) Title and ownership of leased assets;
- (g) Title and licensing for motor vehicles;
- (h) Liability associated with ownership, including any environmental hazards or risks;
- (i) Insurance requirements for both the lessor and lessee;

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(j) Classification of leases in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles; and

(k) Tax treatment of lease transactions and associated risks.

§ 616.6400 Documentation.

Each institution must document that any asset it leases is within its statutory authority.

§ 616.6500 Investment in leased assets.

An institution may acquire property to be leased that is consistent with current or planned leasing programs.

§ 616.6600 Leasing limit.

All leases made by Farm Credit System institutions shall be subject to the lending and leasing limit in subpart J of part 614 of this chapter.

§ 616.6700 Stock purchase requirements.

(a) Each System institution, except the Farm Credit Leasing Services Corporation, making an equipment lease under titles II or III of the Act must require the lessee to buy or own at least one share of stock or one participation certificate in the institution making the lease, in accordance with its by-laws.

(b) The disclosure requirements of § 615.5250(a) and (b) of this chapter apply to stock (or participation certificates) bought as a condition for obtaining a lease.

§ 616.6800 Disclosure requirements.

(a) Each System institution must give to each lessee a copy of all lease documents signed by the lessee within a reasonable time following lease closing.

(b) Each System institution must make its decision on a lease application as soon as possible and provide prompt written notice of its decision to the applicant.

PART 617—REFERRAL OF KNOWN OR SUSPECTED CRIMINAL VIOLATIONS

Sec.

617.1 Purpose and scope.

617.2 Referrals.

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617.3 Notification of board of directors and bonding company.

617.4 Institution responsibilities.

AUTHORITY: Secs. 5.9, 5.17 of the Farm Credit Act (12 U.S.C. 2243, 2252).

SOURCE: 62 FR 24566, May 6, 1997, unless otherwise noted.

§ 617.1 Purpose and scope.

(a) This part applies to all institutions of the Farm Credit System as defined in section 1.2(a) of the Farm Credit Act of 1971, as amended, (Act) (12 U.S.C. 2002(a)) including, but not limited to, associations, banks, service corporations chartered under section 4.25 of the Act, the Federal Farm Credit Banks Funding Corporation, the Farm Credit System Financial Assistance Corporation, the Farm Credit Leasing Services Corporation, and the Federal Agricultural Mortgage Corporation (hereinafter, institutions). The purposes of this part are to ensure public confidence in the Farm Credit System, to ensure the reporting of known or suspected criminal activity, to reduce potential losses to institutions, and to ensure the safety and soundness of institutions. This part requires that institutions use the Farm Credit Administration Criminal Referral Form (hereinafter FCA Referral Form) to notify the appropriate Federal authorities when any known or suspected Federal criminal violations of the type described in § 617.2 are discovered by institutions.

(b) The specific referral requirements of this part apply to known or suspected criminal violations of the United States Code involving the assets, operations, or affairs of an institution. This part prescribes procedures for referring those violations to the proper Federal authorities and the Farm Credit Administration. No specific procedural requirements apply to the referral of violations of State or local laws.

(c) Nothing in this part should be construed as reducing in any way an institution's ability to report known or suspected criminal activities to the appropriate investigatory or prosecuting authorities, whether Federal, State, or local, even when the circumstances in which a report is required under § 617.2 are not present.

(d) It shall be the responsibility of each System institution to determine whether there appears to be a reasonable basis to conclude that a criminal violation has been committed and, if so, to report the matter to the proper law enforcement authorities for consideration of prosecution.

(e) Each referral required by § 617.2(a) shall be made on the FCA Referral Form in accordance with the FCA Referral Form instructions relating to its filing and distribution.

§ 617.2 Referrals.

(a) Each institution and its board of directors shall exercise due diligence to ensure the discovery, appropriate investigation, and reporting of criminal activity. Within 30 calendar days of determining that there is a known or suspected criminal violation of the United States Code involving or affecting its assets, operations, or affairs, the institution shall refer such criminal violation to the appropriate regional offices of the United States Attorney, and the Federal Bureau of Investigation or the United States Secret Service or both, using the FCA Referral Form. A copy of the completed FCA Referral Form, accompanied by any relevant documentation, shall be provided at the same time to the Farm Credit Administration's Office of General Counsel. In the event that a Farm Credit bank makes a loan through a Federal land bank association which services the loan, the Federal land bank association must inform the Farm Credit bank of any known or suspected violation involving that loan and the Farm Credit bank shall refer the violation to Federal law enforcement authorities under this section. A report is required in circumstances where there is:

(1) Any known or suspected criminal activity (e.g., theft, embezzlement), mysterious disappearance, unexplained shortage, misapplication, or other defalcation of property and/or funds, regardless of amount, where an institution employee, officer, director, agent, or other person participating in the conduct of the affairs of such an institution is suspected;

(2) Any known or suspected criminal activity involving an actual or potential loss of \$5,000 or more, through false

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statements or other fraudulent means, where the institution has a substantial basis for identifying a possible suspect or group of suspects and the suspect(s) is not an institution employee, officer, director, agent, or other person participating in the conduct of the affairs of such an institution;

(3) Any known or suspected criminal activity involving an actual or potential loss of \$25,000 or more, through false statements or other fraudulent means, where the institution has no substantial basis for identifying a possible suspect or group of suspects; or

(4) Any known or suspected criminal activity involving a financial transaction in which the institution was used as a conduit for such criminal activity (such as money laundering/structuring schemes).

(b) In circumstances where there is a known or suspected violation of State or local criminal law, the institution shall notify the appropriate State or local law enforcement authorities.

(c) In addition to the requirements of paragraph (a) of this section, the institution shall immediately notify by telephone the appropriate Federal law enforcement authorities and FCA offices specified on the FCA Referral Form upon determining that a known or suspected criminal violation of Federal law requiring urgent attention has occurred or is ongoing. Such cases include, but are not limited to, those where:

(1) There is a likelihood that the suspect(s) will flee;

(2) The magnitude or the continuation of the known or suspected criminal violation may imperil the institution's continued operation; or

(3) Key institution personnel are involved.

§617.3 Notification of board of directors and bonding company.

(a) The institution's board of directors shall be promptly notified of any criminal referral by the institution, except that if the criminal referral involves a member of the board of directors, discretion may be exercised in notifying such member of the referral.

(b) The institution involved shall promptly make all required notifica-

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tions under any applicable surety bond or other contract for protection.

§617.4 Institution responsibilities.

Each institution shall establish effective policies and procedures designed to ensure compliance with this part, including, but not limited to, adequate internal controls.

PART 618—GENERAL PROVISIONS

Subpart A—Related Services

Sec.	Definitions.
618.8000	Eligibility.
618.8010	Related services authorization process.
618.8015	Policy guidelines.
618.8020	Feasibility requirements.
618.8025	Feasibility reviews.
618.8030	Out-of-territory related services.

Subpart B—Member Insurance

618.8040	Authorized insurance services.
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Subparts C–F [Reserved]

Subpart G—Releasing Information

618.8300	General regulation.
618.8310	Lists of borrowers and stockholders.
618.8320	Data regarding borrowers and loan applicants.
618.8325	Disclosure of loan documents.
618.8330	Production of documents and testimony during litigation.
618.8340	[Reserved]

Subpart H—Disposition of Obsolete Records

618.8360	[Reserved]
618.8370	[Reserved]

Subpart I [Reserved]

Subpart J—Internal Controls

618.8430	Internal controls.
618.8440	Planning.

AUTHORITY: Secs. 1.5, 1.11, 1.12, 2.2, 2.4, 2.5, 2.12, 3.1, 3.7, 4.12, 4.13A, 4.25, 4.29, 5.9, 5.10, 5.17 of the Farm Credit Act (12 U.S.C. 2013, 2019, 2020, 2073, 2075, 2076, 2093, 2122, 2128, 2183, 2200, 2211, 2218, 2243, 2244, 2252).

Subpart A—Related Services

SOURCE: 60 FR 34099, June 30, 1995, unless otherwise noted.

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§ 618.8010

§ 618.8000 Definitions.

For the purposes of this subpart, the following definitions shall apply:

(a) *Program* means the method or procedures used to deliver a related service. This distinguishes the particulars of how a related service will be provided from the type of activity or concept.

(b) *Related service* means any service or type of activity provided by a System bank or association that is appropriate to the recipient's on-farm, aquatic, or cooperative operations, including control of related financial matters. The term "related service" includes, but is not limited to, technical assistance, financial assistance, financially related services and insurance, but does not include lending or leasing activities.

(c) *System banks and associations* means Farm Credit Banks, agricultural credit banks, banks for cooperatives, agricultural credit associations, production credit associations, Federal land bank associations, Federal land credit associations, and service corporations formed pursuant to section 4.25 of the Act.

§ 618.8005 Eligibility.

(a) Farm Credit Banks and associations may offer related services to persons eligible to borrow as defined in §§ 613.3000 (a) and (b), 613.3010, and 613.3300 of this chapter.

(b) Banks for cooperatives may offer related services to entities eligible to borrow as defined in §§ 613.3100, 613.3200, and 613.3300 of this chapter.

(c) Agricultural credit banks may offer related services appropriate to on-farm and aquatic operations of persons eligible to borrow specified in paragraph (a) of this section and may offer related services appropriate to cooperative operations of entities eligible to borrow as specified in paragraph (b) of this section.

(d) Service corporations formed pursuant to section 4.25 of the Act may offer related services to persons eligible to borrow from the owners of the service corporation, pursuant to paragraphs (a), (b), (c), and (e) of this section.

(e) System banks and associations may provide related services to recipi-

ents that do not otherwise meet the requirements of this section in connection with loan applications, loan servicing, and other transactions between these recipients and persons eligible to borrow as defined in paragraphs (a), (b), or (c) of this section, as long as the service provided is requested by an eligible borrower or necessary to the transaction between the parties. Such services include, but are not limited to, fee appraisals of agricultural assets provided to any Federal agency, commercial banks, and other lenders.

[60 FR 34099, June 30, 1995, as amended at 62 FR 4450, Jan. 30, 1997]

§ 618.8010 Related services authorization process.

(a) *Authorities*. System banks and associations may only offer related services that meet the criteria specified in this regulation and are authorized by the FCA.

(b) *New service proposals*. (1) A System bank or association that proposes or intends to offer a related service that the FCA has not previously authorized must submit to the FCA, in writing, a proposal that includes a description of the service, a statement of how it meets the regulatory definition of "related services" in § 618.8000(b), and the risk analysis cited in § 618.8020(b)(3). The FCA will evaluate the proposed service based on the information submitted, and may also consider whether there are extenuating circumstances or other compelling reasons that justify the proposed service or support a determination that the service is not authorized. This evaluation will focus primarily on Systemwide issues rather than on institution or program-specific factors.

(2) When authorizing a proposed related service, at its discretion, the FCA may impose special conditions or limitations on any related service or program to offer a related service.

(3) At its discretion the FCA may, at any time during its evaluation of a proposed related service, publish the proposed related service in the FEDERAL REGISTER for public comment.

(4) Within 60 days of the FCA receiving a completed proposal, including any additional information the FCA may require, the FCA will act on the

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request to authorize a new service. The FCA shall approve the request, deny the request, or publish the service for public comment in the FEDERAL REGISTER. For good cause and prior to the expiration of the 60 days, the FCA may extend this period for an additional 60 days.

(5) Within the time period established in paragraph (b)(4) of this section, the FCA shall notify the requesting institution of its actions. Following notification of the requesting institution, the FCA will notify all System banks and associations of its determination on the proposed service by booklet or other means. If a service is not authorized, the reasons for denial will be included in the notifications to the System and the requesting institution.

(c) *Previously authorized services.* (1) For related services that have been authorized by the FCA, any System bank or association may develop a program and subsequently offer the related service to eligible recipients, subject to any special conditions or institutional limits placed by the FCA. These programs will be subject to review and evaluation during the examination and enforcement process.

(2) The FCA shall make available to all System banks and associations a list of such related services (“related services list” or “list”) and will update the list in accordance with paragraph (b)(5) of this section. The list will contain the following:

- (i) A description of each related service; and
- (ii) The types of institutions authorized to offer each type of related service;
- (iii) Identification of any special conditions on how the related service may be offered. The special conditions and description of the service will be fully detailed in FCA’s notice to System institutions under paragraph (b)(5) of this section.

(3) At least 10 business days prior to implementing a related service program already on the list, the System bank or association must notify the FCA Office of Examination field office responsible for examining that institution in writing and provide it with a

description of the proposed related service program.

§ 618.8015 Policy guidelines.

(a) The board of directors of each System bank or association providing related services must adopt a policy addressing related services. The policy shall include clearly stated purposes, objectives, and operating parameters for offering related services and a requirement that each service offered be consistent with the institution’s business plan and long-term strategic goals. Such policy shall also be subject to review under an appropriate internal control policy.

(b) All related services must be offered to recipients on an optional basis. If the institution requires a related service as a condition to borrow, it must inform the recipient that the related service can be obtained from the institution or from any other person or entity offering the same or similar related services.

(c) All fees for related services must be separately identified from loan interest charges and disclosed to the recipient of the service prior to providing or implementing the service.

§ 618.8020 Feasibility requirements.

For every related service program a System bank or association provides, it must document program feasibility. The feasibility analysis shall include the following:

- (a) Support for the determination that the related service is authorized; and
- (b) An overall cost-benefit analysis that demonstrates program feasibility, taking into consideration the following items:

(1) An analysis of how the program relates to or promotes the institution’s business plan and strategic goals, and whether offering the service is consistent with the long-term goals described in its capital plan;

(2) An analysis of the expected financial returns of the program which, at a minimum, must include an evaluation of market, pricing, competition issues, and expected profitability. This analysis should include an explanation of how the program will contribute to the