

Federal Financing Bank

§811.7

that Federal Financing Bank bills will be issued in bearer form only.

§811.5 Delivery of Federal Financing Bank securities.

A Reserve Bank which has received Federal Financing Bank securities and effected pledges, made entries regarding them, or transferred or delivered them according to the instructions of its depositor is not liable for conversion or for participation in breach of fiduciary duty even though the depositor had no right to dispose of or take other action in respect of the securities. A Reserve Bank shall be fully discharged of its obligations under this part by the delivery of Federal Financing Bank securities in definitive form to its depositor or upon the order of such depositor. Customers of a member bank or other depository (other than a Reserve Bank) may obtain Federal Financing Bank securities in definitive form only by causing the depositor of the Reserve Bank to order the withdrawal thereof from the Reserve Bank.

§811.6 Registered bonds and notes.

Registered Federal Financing Bank securities deposited with a Reserve Bank for any purpose specified in §811.2

shall be assigned for conversion to book-entry Federal Financing Bank securities. The assignment, which shall be executed in accordance with the provisions of subpart F of 31 CFR, part 306, so far as applicable, shall be to—

Federal Reserve Bank of _____, as fiscal agent of the United States acting on behalf of the Federal Financing Bank for conversion to book-entry Federal Financing Bank securities.

§811.7 Servicing book-entry Federal Financing Bank securities; payment of interest; payment at maturity or upon call.

Interest becoming due on book-entry Federal Financing Bank securities shall be charged against the special agent account maintained by the Department of the Treasury for the Federal Financing Bank on the interest due date and remitted or credited in accordance with the depositor's instructions. Such securities shall be redeemed and charged against the above said account on the date of maturity or call, and the redemption proceeds, principal and interest, shall be disposed of in accordance with the depositor's instructions.

CHAPTER IX—FEDERAL HOUSING FINANCE BOARD

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SUBCHAPTER A—GENERAL DEFINITIONS

PART 900—GENERAL DEFINITIONS

AUTHORITY: 12 U.S.C. 1422, 1422b(a)(1).

§ 900.1 Definitions applying to all regulations.

As used in this chapter:

Acquired member assets or *AMA* means those assets that may be acquired by a Bank under part 955 of this chapter.

Act means the Federal Home Loan Bank Act, as amended (12 U.S.C. 1421 through 1449).

Appropriate regulator means a regulatory entity listed in §925.8 of this chapter, as applicable.

Bank means a Federal Home Loan Bank established under the authority of the Act.

Board of Directors means the Board of Directors of the Federal Housing Finance Board, unless otherwise indicated.

Community financial institution or *CFI* means an institution—

(1) The deposits of which are insured under the Federal Deposit Insurance Act; and

(2) That has, as of the date of the transaction at issue, less than the community financial institution asset cap in total assets, based on an average of total assets over three years, which shall be calculated by the Bank as follows:

(i) For purposes of determining eligibility for membership under part 925 of this chapter, based on the average of total assets drawn from the institution's regulatory financial reports filed with its appropriate regulator for the most recent calendar quarter and the immediately preceding 11 calendar quarters; and

(ii) For purposes of making advances under part 950 of this chapter:

(A) The calculation shall be based on the average of total assets drawn from the institution's regulatory financial reports filed with its appropriate regulator for the three most recent calendar year-ends; and

(B) The calculation shall be made annually and shall be effective April 1 of each year.

Community financial institution asset cap means, for 2000, \$500 million. Beginning in 2001 and for subsequent years, the cap shall be adjusted annually by the Finance Board to reflect any percentage increase in the preceding year's Consumer Price Index (CPI) for all urban consumers, as published by the U.S. Department of Labor. Each year, as soon as practicable after the publication of the previous year's CPI, the Finance Board shall publish notice by FEDERAL REGISTER of the CPI-adjusted cap.

Community lending means providing financing for economic development projects for targeted beneficiaries, and, for community financial institutions, purchasing or funding small business loans, small farm loans or small agribusiness loans, as defined in §950.1 of this chapter.

Consolidated obligation or *CO* means any bond, debenture, or note authorized under part 966 of this chapter to be issued jointly by the Banks pursuant to section 11(a) of the Act, as amended (12 U.S.C. 1431(a)), or any bond or note issued by the Finance Board on behalf of all Banks pursuant to section 11(c) of the Act (12 U.S.C. 1431(c)), on which the Banks are jointly and severally liable.

Finance Board means the agency established by the Act as the Federal Housing Finance Board.

Housing associate means an entity that has been approved as a non-member mortgagee pursuant to subpart B of part 950 of this chapter.

Member means an institution that has been approved for membership in a Bank and has purchased capital stock in the Bank in accordance with §§925.20 or 925.25 of this chapter.

NRSRO means a credit rating organization regarded as a Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Organization by the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Regulatory financial report means a financial report that an institution is required to file with its appropriate regulator on a specific periodic basis, including the quarterly call report for

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commercial banks, thrift financial report for savings associations, quarterly or semi-annual call report for credit unions, the National Association of Insurance Commissioners' annual or quarterly report for insurance companies, or other similar report, including

such report maintained by the primary regulator on the computer on-line database.

[65 FR 8256, Feb. 18, 2000, as amended at 65 FR 25274, May 1, 2000; 65 FR 36298, June 7, 2000; 65 FR 43981, July 17, 2000; 65 FR 44426, July 18, 2000]

SUBCHAPTER B—FEDERAL HOUSING FINANCE BOARD ORGANIZATION AND OPERATIONS

PART 905—DESCRIPTION OF ORGANIZATION AND FUNCTIONS

Subpart A—Functions and Responsibilities of Finance Board

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- 905.1 Definitions.
- 905.2 General statement and statutory authority.
- 905.3 Location and business hours.
- 905.4 Federal Home Loan Bank System.
- 905.5 Financing Corporation.

APPENDIX A TO SUBPART A OF PART 905—FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANKS

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- 905.54 Official logo.

AUTHORITY: 5 U.S.C. 552; 12 U.S.C. 1422b(a), 1423.

SOURCE: 56 FR 67155, Dec. 30, 1991, unless otherwise noted. Redesignated at 65 FR 8256, Feb. 18, 2000.

Subpart A—Functions and Responsibilities of Finance Board

§ 905.1 Definitions.

As used in this part:

Bank System means the Federal Home Loan Bank System, consisting of the Federal Home Loan Banks.

[56 FR 67155, Dec. 30, 1991, as amended at 65 FR 8256, Feb. 18, 2000]

§ 905.2 General statement and statutory authority.

(a) The Finance Board is an independent, executive agency in the Federal Government, responsible for regulating the Bank System. It is funded through assessments levied upon the Banks. These funds are not considered Government Funds or appropriated monies. The Finance Board is governed by a five-member Board of Directors and administered by a full-time staff.

(b) The members of the Board of Directors are individually referred to as Directors. The heads of the various administrative units, called offices or directorates, are also called Directors.

(c) The Finance Board administers chapter 11 of the Act, as amended, and is authorized to issue rules, regulations and orders affecting the Banks. The Finance Board performs all such duties and responsibilities as may be required by statute. Under section 302(b)(2) of the Federal National Mortgage Association Charter Act, it also conducts a monthly survey of all major lenders to calculate a national average for interest rates on mortgages for one-family homes, on behalf of the Federal National Mortgage Association. Under section 305(b) of the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation Act, it conducts a similar survey for the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation.

[56 FR 67155, Dec. 30, 1991, as amended at 65 FR 8256, Feb. 18, 2000]

§ 905.3 Location and business hours.

(a) *Location*. All office units of the Finance Board are located at 1777 F Street, NW., Washington, DC 20006.

(b) *Hours of operation*. The regular hours of operation of the Finance Board are from 8:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m., Monday through Friday.

§ 905.4 Federal Home Loan Bank System.

(a) The Finance Board regulates the Banks, created under the Act. Specifically, its duties are:

(1) To ensure that the Banks operate in a safe and sound manner;

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(2) To supervise all lending and related operations of the Banks, which may include:

(i) Prescribing conditions upon which Banks may advance funds to their member lending institutions;

(ii) Prescribing rules and conditions under which a Bank may borrow funds, pay interest on those funds, or issue obligations;

(iii) Requiring examinations of the Banks;

(iv) Appointing the public members of the boards of directors of the Banks, conducting the elections of the members who are elected by the members of the Banks, and designating the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the boards of directors of the Banks;

(v) Approving dividends paid by the Banks on their capital stock;

(vi) Approving applications for membership in a Bank; and

(vii) Approving the Bank Presidents selected by the Banks' board of directors and approving the salaries of top level Bank officers;

(3) To ensure that the Banks fulfill their mission of channeling funds to the housing finance industry by making long-term loans to financial lending institutions for use in mortgage lending;

(4) To ensure that the Banks remain adequately capitalized; and

(5) To ensure that the Banks are able to raise funds in the capital markets.

(b) The Finance Board issues the consolidated obligations that are the joint and several obligations of the Banks. The Finance Board issues these obligations through the Office of Finance, which is a joint office of the Bank System.

[56 FR 67155, Dec. 30, 1991, as amended at 65 FR 8256, Feb. 18, 2000]

§ 905.5 Financing Corporation.

The Finance Board oversees the operations of the Financing Corporation, including its issuance of obligations. The Financing Corporation is a mixed ownership government corporation chartered by the Finance Board under section 302 of the Competitive Equality Banking Act of 1987, 101 Stat. 552, 585 (1987) (12 U.S.C. 1441).

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APPENDIX A TO SUBPART A OF PART 905—FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANKS

FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK DISTRICT 1
(Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont)

Federal Home Loan Bank of Boston
One Financial Center, 20th Floor, Boston, MA 02111

FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK DISTRICT 2
(New Jersey, New York, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands)

Federal Home Loan Bank of New York
One World Trade Center, 103rd Floor, New York, NY 10048

FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK DISTRICT 3
(Delaware, Pennsylvania, West Virginia)

Federal Home Loan Bank of Pittsburgh
One Riverfront Center, 20 Stanwix Street, Pittsburgh, PA 15222-4893

FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK DISTRICT 4
(Alabama, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia)

Federal Home Loan Bank of Atlanta
1475 Peachtree Street, NE., Atlanta, GA 30309

FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK DISTRICT 5
(Kentucky, Ohio, Tennessee)

Federal Home Loan Bank of Cincinnati
2400 Atrium Two, 221 East Fourth Street, Cincinnati, OH 45202

FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK DISTRICT 6
(Indiana, Michigan)

Federal Home Loan Bank of Indianapolis
8250 Woodfield Crossing Boulevard, Indianapolis, IN 46240

FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK DISTRICT 7
(Illinois, Wisconsin)

Federal Home Loan Bank of Chicago
111 East Wacker Drive, Suite 700, Chicago, IL 60601

FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK DISTRICT 8
(Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota)

Federal Home Loan Bank of Des Moines
907 Walnut Street, Des Moines, IA 50309

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FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK DISTRICT 9

(Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, New Mexico, Texas)

Federal Home Loan Bank of Dallas

5605 North MacArthur Boulevard, Irving, TX 75038

FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK DISTRICT 10

(Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma)

Federal Home Loan Bank of Topeka

Townsite Plaza Two, 120 East Sixth Street, Topeka, KS 66603

FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK DISTRICT 11

(Arizona, California, Nevada)

Federal Home Loan Bank of San Francisco

600 California Street, San Francisco, CA 94108

FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK DISTRICT 12

(Alaska, American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, Guam, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming)

Federal Home Loan Bank of Seattle

1501 Fourth Avenue, 19th Floor, Seattle, WA 98101-1693

[56 FR 67155, Dec. 30, 1991, as amended at 63 FR 3455, Jan. 23, 1998]

Subpart B—General Organization

§ 905.10 Board of Directors.

The Board of Directors consists of five members (“Directors”). Four Directors are appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, for seven-year terms. The fifth Director, the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, is an *ex officio* Director. Not more than three Directors may belong to the same political party. By law, the four appointed Directors must have backgrounds in housing finance or a demonstrated commitment to providing specialized housing credit, and one such Director must have a background with an organization with a two-year record of representing consumer or community interests on either banking services, credit needs, financial consumer protection or housing. The Board of Directors sets agency policy and issues resolutions, rules, regulations and orders, as necessary.

§ 905.11 Chairperson.

The President designates one appointed Director as Chairperson of the Board of Directors, who presides over the meetings of the Board of Directors. The Board of Directors has delegated, by resolution, the responsibility of overall management and organizational or personnel administration of the Finance Board to the Chairperson.

§ 905.12 Office of the Managing Director.

(a) The Managing Director is the Finance Board’s chief operating officer. By order of the Chairperson, the Managing Director has been delegated the authority and power necessary and convenient to effect the day-to-day management, functioning, and organization of the Finance Board, including the authority to appoint, remove, promote, direct, set compensation for, and pay Finance Board personnel. The Managing Director is authorized to execute documents on behalf of the Board of Directors, including regulations, resolutions, or orders duly passed by the Board of Directors. The Managing Director is also the Finance Board’s Chief Information Officer.

(b) The Executive Secretariat is a division within the Office of the Managing Director. The Executive Secretary is the recording officer for the Board of Directors and is responsible for maintaining the Finance Board’s records, including copies of all resolutions and rules adopted by the Board of Directors and orders issued by the Chairperson. The Executive Secretary also is responsible for the preparation and maintenance of the minutes or other records of all official actions and proceedings of the Board of Directors, and is responsible for the official seals of the Finance Board. This division also is responsible for the agency’s Freedom of Information Act, Privacy Act, and Records Management Programs. The Executive Secretary is the primary liaison with the Office of the Federal Register.

(c) The District Banks Secretariat is a division within the Office of the Managing Director responsible for administering the election of directors of the Banks and for maintaining records on

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each of the Banks' policies and marketing activities.

[61 FR 68129, Dec. 27, 1996]

§ 905.13 Office of Policy.

(a) The Office of Policy coordinates the Finance Board's policy development activities and provides advice to the Chairperson and the Board of Directors on the economic, financial, housing and community and economic development, and competitive environments in which the Bank System and its members operate. The responsibilities of the Office of Policy include:

(1) Analysis and modeling of the financial performance of the Banks;

(2) Collection and analysis of financial data in order to prepare the Bank System's annual combined financial reports and other periodic reports on Bank System operations;

(3) Collection and analysis of data on the housing and community and economic development activities of the Banks;

(4) Analysis of the Banks' performance under the Affordable Housing Program and the Community Investment Program;

(5) Analysis of policy issues arising under the Affordable Housing Program and the Community Investment Program;

(6) Preparation of the Monthly Survey of Rates and Terms of Conventional One-Family Nonfarm Mortgage Loans and determination of the conforming loan limit for Federal National Mortgage Association (Fannie Mae) and Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (Freddie Mac) purchases and guarantees; and

(7) Review of the Banks' quarterly dividend recommendations.

(b) The Office of Policy is the Finance Board's primary liaison with the Banks' Chief Financial Officers concerning financial management issues, the Banks' Community Investment Officers concerning community and economic development, the Banks' Advisory Councils concerning Bank System support of affordable housing, and the Bank System's fiscal agent, the Office of Finance. It prepares the annual reports to Congress and to the Banks' Advisory Councils concerning Bank

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System support for low-income housing and community development.

[61 FR 68130, Dec. 27, 1996]

§ 905.14 Office of Supervision.

The Office of Supervision oversees the Banks, the Office of Finance and the Financing Corporation to ensure that they operate in a financially safe and sound manner, that the Banks are carrying out their housing and community and economic development finance mission and are in compliance with applicable statutes and regulations, as well as Finance Board policies and orders. The responsibilities of the Office of Supervision include:

(a) The conduct of examinations, at least annually, of the Banks, the Office of Finance and the Financing Corporation and the furnishing of reports thereon to the Chairpersons of their Boards of Directors;

(b) The follow-up and resolution of outstanding examination issues;

(c) Liaison with each Bank's audit committee and the review and evaluation of the work of each Bank's internal audit staff;

(d) The monitoring of Bank and Bank System interest rate risk, financial trends and mission-related activities; and

(e) The review of Community Support Statements of Bank System members.

[61 FR 68130, Dec. 27, 1996, as amended at 65 FR 8256, 8257, Feb. 18, 2000]

§ 905.15 Office of General Counsel.

The General Counsel is the chief legal officer of the Finance Board. The Office of General Counsel provides advice to the Board of Directors, the Chairperson, and other Finance Board officials, on interpretations of statutes and regulations. The Office of General Counsel prepares all legal documents on behalf of the Finance Board and prepares opinions, regulations, and memoranda of law. It represents the Finance Board in all administrative adjudicatory proceedings before the Board of Directors. The Chairman appoints the Finance Board's Designated Agency Ethics Official from the staff of the Office of General Counsel.

[61 FR 68130, Dec. 27, 1996]

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§ 905.16 Office of Inspector General.

The Inspector General is subject to, and operates under, the provisions of the Inspector General Act of 1978, as amended (5 U.S.C. app. 3). The Inspector General reports to and is under the general supervision of the Chairperson. The Inspector General's responsibilities under the Inspector General Act include providing policy direction for, and conducting, supervising, and coordinating audits and investigations relating to the programs and operations of the Finance Board, and recommending policies for promoting economy and efficiency in the administration of, or preventing and detecting fraud and abuse in, the Finance Board's programs and operations. The Inspector General prepares and furnishes to the Chairman for transmittal to the Congress semiannual reports on the activities of the Office of Inspector General.

[61 FR 68130, Dec. 27, 1996]

§ 905.17 Office of Congressional Affairs.

The Office of Congressional Affairs is responsible for ensuring the effective coordination and communication with the Congress and interest groups, and for briefing the Chairperson, the other Directors, and the Managing Director, on legislative issues before Congress pertaining to the Finance Board, the Bank System, and the Financing Corporation.

[61 FR 68130, Dec. 27, 1996]

§ 905.18 Office of Public Affairs.

The Office of Public Affairs is responsible for the dissemination of information about the Finance Board to the public and the news media. The Office of Public Affairs is the Finance Board's primary liaison with news reporters. It also responds to general inquiries about the activities of the Finance Board.

[61 FR 68130, Dec. 27, 1996]

§ 905.19 Office of Resource Management.

The Office of Resource Management advises the Chairperson and the Board of Directors on internal agency man-

agement and organization and provides support services to the agency and to individual employees. The responsibilities of the Office of Resource Management include:

(a) Developing and managing agency policies and procedures governing employment and personnel action requirements, compensation and agency payroll requirements, travel, awards, insurance, retirement benefits, and other employee benefits;

(b) Providing support for all facility and supply requirements;

(c) Agency procurement and contracting programs;

(d) Agency financial management, budgeting and accounting; and

(e) Coordinating the design, programming, operation, and maintenance of the Finance Board's electronic data systems.

[61 FR 68130, Dec. 27, 1996]

Subpart C [Reserved]

Subpart D—Procedures

§ 905.50 General statement on procedures and forms.

Regulations and rules of procedure of the Finance Board are published in chapter IX of title 12 of the Code of Federal Regulations and in supplementary material published in the FEDERAL REGISTER. The Finance Board will prescribe the procedures governing the course and conduct of proceedings before the Board of Directors in its General Regulations. When and wherever appropriate, the Finance Board may supplement its administrative procedures with informal procedures designed to aid the public or facilitate the proceedings, including the rendering of advice or assistance to persons dealing with the Finance Board or its Board of Directors.

§ 905.51 Forms.

The following forms are available at the Finance Board headquarters facility (see § 905.3) and shall be used for the purpose indicated:

FORM

10-91—Monthly Survey of Rates and Terms on Conventional 1 Family Nonfarm Mortgage Loans.

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- 9102—Certificate of Nomination, Election of Federal Home Loan Bank Directors.
- 9103—Election Ballot, Election of Federal Home Loan Bank Directors.
- A-1—Appointive Director Candidates—Personal Certification and Disclosure Form.
- E-1—Elective Director Nominees—Personal Certification and Disclosure Form.
- 90-T04—Local Travel Claim.

[60 FR 49199, Sept. 22, 1995, as amended at 63 FR 65687, Nov. 30, 1998; 65 FR 8257, Feb. 18, 2000]

§ 905.52 Submittal of requests for information.

Requests for general information concerning the Finance Board or the Bank System should be made in person at the headquarters facility, at the address listed in § 905.3, or in writing addressed to the Executive Secretary at the same address.

[56 FR 67155, Dec. 30, 1991, as amended at 65 FR 8257, Feb. 18, 2000]

§ 905.53 Official Seal.

This section describes and displays the official seals used by the Finance Board to certify and authenticate official documents of the Board of Directors:

(a)(1) *Description.* A disc with the term “SEAL” in capital letters in its center, encircled by a designation scroll having an outer border with a roped edge and an inner border with a beaded edge, and containing the words “FEDERAL HOUSING FINANCE BOARD” in capital letters, in caslon type, with a mullet, in base.

(2) *Display.*



(b)(1) *Description.* A disc with a large mullet at its center and the term “FEDERAL” atop the term “HOUSING” in capital letters, in uncial type, arranged in a curved format on the upper part of the disc above the large mullet and the term “FINANCE” atop the term “BOARD” in capital letters, in uncial type, both terms arranged in a curved format on the lower part of the disc below the mullet, with two smaller mullets separating the two aforementioned terms “HOUSING” and “FINANCE”, and with six mullets arranged three each in a vertical row on the left and right sides of the disc, and surrounded by a boarder consisting of two plain lines.

(2) *Display.*



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(c) *Description.* A disc having the same design and description as the official logo, contained in § 900.54 and displayed in paragraph (b) of that section.

[56 FR 67155, Dec. 30, 1991; 57 FR 749, Jan. 8, 1992]

§ 905.54 Official logo.

This section describes and displays the logo adopted by the Board of Directors as the official symbol representing the Finance Board. It is displayed on correspondence and selected documents.

(a) *Description.* A disc with its center consisting of three polygons arranged in an irregular line partially overlapping—each polygon drawn in a manner resembling a silhouette of a pitched roof house and with distinctive eaves under its roof—encircled by a designation scroll having an outer and inner border of plain heavy lines and containing the words “FEDERAL HOUSING FINANCE BOARD” in capital letters, in sans serif type, with two mullets on the extreme left and right of the scroll.

(b) *Display.*



PART 906—OPERATIONS

Sec.

- 906.1 Definitions.
- 906.2 Assessments on the Banks.
- 906.3 Monthly interest rate survey.
- 906.4 Schedule of charges for agency services.

906.5 Minority Contractors Outreach Program.

AUTHORITY: 12 U.S.C. 1422b and 1438(b).

SOURCE: 58 FR 19195, Apr. 13, 1993, unless otherwise noted. Redesignated at 65 FR 8256, Feb. 18, 2000.

§ 906.1 Definitions.

As used in this part:

Bank System means the Federal Home Loan Bank System, consisting of all twelve Banks.

Business means an enterprise, including a firm, corporation, joint stock company, partnership, joint venture or association that engages in commercial activity on a regular basis.

Chairperson means the Chairperson of the Board of Directors.

Minority means:

(1) A male person or persons classified as either an African-American, a Native-American, a Hispanic-American, or an Asian-American; or

(2) A female person or persons regardless of ethnic or racial classification.

Minority-owned entity means a business that is:

(1) Owned or controlled by any combination of African-Americans, Native-Americans, Hispanic-Americans or Asian-Americans, regardless of gender, where such ownership or control includes the management of the daily business operations; or

(2) Owned or controlled by female persons, regardless of ethnic origin, where such ownership or control includes the management of its daily business operations.

[58 FR 19195, Apr. 13, 1993, as amended at 65 FR 8257, Feb. 18, 2000]

§ 906.2 Assessments on the Banks.

(a) *Assessment authority.* The Finance Board may impose a semiannual assessment on the Banks in an aggregate amount the Finance Board determines is sufficient to provide for the payment of its estimated expenses for the period for which it makes such assessment.

(b) *Assessment procedure.* (1) At or near the end of each fiscal year, the Finance Board shall approve an annual budget of Finance Board expenses for the next fiscal year. The Finance Board shall promptly provide a copy of the approved budget to each Bank president.

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(2) The Finance Board shall assess the Banks semiannually in an aggregate amount it determines is sufficient to pay the expenses approved under paragraph (b)(1) of this section. The Finance Board shall offset the amount of the semiannual assessments it imposes on the Banks by any amount it determines is remaining from previous semiannual assessments. The Finance Board shall promptly notify each Bank present in writing of the amount on any assessment.

(3) Each Bank shall pay a *pro rata* share of the semiannual assessments imposed under paragraph (b)(2) of this section. The Finance Board shall calculate each Bank's *pro rata* share based on the ratio between the total paid-in value of the Bank's capital stock and the aggregate total paid-in value of the capital stock of every Bank. The Finance Board shall promptly notify each Bank in writing of the amount of its *pro rata* share of any semiannual assessment.

(4) Unless otherwise instructed in writing by the Finance Board, each Bank shall pay to the Finance Board its *pro rata* share of an assessment in equal monthly installments during the semiannual period covered by the assessment.

[62 FR 35949, July 3, 1997]

§ 906.3 Monthly interest rate survey.

The Finance Board conducts its Monthly Survey of Rates and Terms on Conventional One-Family Nonfarm Mortgage Loans in the following manner:

(a) *Initial survey.* Each month, the Finance Board samples approximately 1,000 mortgage lenders (savings and loan associations, savings banks, commercial banks, and mortgage loan companies) and asks them to report the terms and conditions on all conventional mortgages (not federally insured or guaranteed) used to purchase single-family homes that each such lender closes during the last five working days of the month. In most cases, the information is reported electronically in a format similar to Finance Board Form FHFB 10-91. The data is weighted so that the pattern of weighted responses matches the actual pattern of mortgage originations by lender type

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and by region. The Finance Board tabulates the data and publishes standard data tables late in the following month.

(b) *Adjustable-rate mortgage index.* The weighted data, tabulated and published pursuant to paragraph (a) of this section, is used to compile the Finance Board's adjustable-rate mortgage index, entitled the "National Average Contract Mortgage Rate for the Purchase of Previously Occupied Homes by Combined Lenders." This index is the successor to the index maintained by the former Federal Home Loan Bank Board and is used for determining the movement of the interest rate on the renegotiable-rate mortgages and on some other adjustable-rate mortgages.

(c) *Means of survey.* The Finance Board collects the data for the compilation of the indices described in this section by contract. Pursuant to such contract, a Finance Board form, entitled "Monthly Survey of Rates and Terms on Conventional One-Family Nonfarm Mortgage Loans" (FHFB Form 10-91), is distributed to selected lending institutions. The data is collected, compiled and processed, and the completed survey results are forwarded to the Finance Board for tabulation and distribution.

[58 FR 19195, Apr. 13, 1993, as amended at 65 FR 8257, Feb. 18, 2000]

§ 906.4 Schedule of charges for agency services.

(a) *Authority.* Section 9701 of title 31, United States Code, directs government agencies to charge a fee for any special service provided to a selected segment of the public that makes use of such special service (31 U.S.C. 9701). The Office of Management and Budget's Circular A-25 contains guidelines for agencies to follow when promulgating regulations for such user fee charges. This section implements that authority.

(b) *ARM Index special programming service.* (1) The Finance Board develops and makes available special tabulations of its monthly interest rate survey data for individual users, upon request.

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(2) Each request for a specialized interest rate survey will be made in writing to the Housing Finance Directorate.

(3) The fee for such special service is a \$100 per hour for the analyst's time, with a minimum charge of \$100, pre-paid, to accompany the written request.

§ 906.5 Minority Contractors Outreach Program.

(a) *Scope.* (1) This section establishes the Finance Board's Minority Contractors Outreach Program and designates the officials responsible for implementing the Program and its oversight.

(2) The Minority Contractor Outreach Program:

(i) Seeks to encourage the maximum participation of minorities in all Finance Board procurement contracts for goods or services;

(ii) Shall operate consistent with the principle of full and open competition and the concept of contracting for minimum agency needs at the lowest practical cost; and

(iii) Shall not be construed to be a substitute means of procurement for the Finance Board's established procedural process for the procurement of goods or services.

(b) *Responsibilities.* (1) The Director of Administration shall have general oversight of the Minority Contractors Outreach Program.

(2) The Chairperson shall:

(i) Appoint an Minority Contractors Advocate, who shall—

(A) Have primary responsibility for furthering the purposes of the Minority Contractors Outreach Program;

(B) Be responsible for challenging barriers to, and promoting maximum participation by, minorities or minority-owned entities in the Finance Board procurement process; and

(C) Develop a manual describing the procedures by which the Finance Board will implement the Minority Contractors Outreach Program.

(ii) Assign such Advocate only such duties or responsibilities, with respect to the Minority Contractors Outreach Program, as are consistent with this section, and shall not assign such Advocate any duties of a contracting offi-

cer or of a technical representative on a contract.

(c) *Program components.* The Minority Contractors Outreach Program procedures shall include the following:

(1) *Contractor File.* (i) The Minority Contractors Advocate shall compile and maintain an ongoing file consisting of minority-owned entities that are interested in contracting with the Finance Board for goods or services through the competitive bidding or negotiated procurement process.

(ii) The information in such file shall list the current name and address of each such minority-owned entity and shall categorize each name and address as follows:

- (A) Accounting services;
- (B) Building support services;
- (C) Computer services;
- (D) Consulting services;
- (E) Legal services;
- (F) Office supplies and equipment; or
- (G) Other services.

(2) *Solicitation.* The Minority Contractors Advocate shall implement a procedure for soliciting potential candidates for the contractor file provided for in paragraph (c)(1) of this section, by means of any of the following:

(i) Referrals from executive departments, agencies or instrumentalities of the Federal Government;

(ii) Direct solicitation of selected candidates;

(iii) Advertising by direct mail or publications specifically directed to minorities, or minority-owned entities;

(iv) Sponsoring Finance Board seminars designed to explain the Minority Contractors Outreach Program to minority contractors or minority-owned entities who have the potential of contracting with the Finance Board;

(v) Attendance at conventions, seminars or other professional conferences of minorities or minority-owned entities located in the greater Washington metropolitan area.

(3) *Certification.* (i) No minority-owned entity (whether solicited by the Minority Contractors Advocate or not) may participate in the Finance Board procurement process as a minority-owned entity unless certified as such by the Chairperson, or designee.

(ii) The certification shall be by a means and form approved by the Finance Board.

(iii) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to prevent a non-certified minority-owned entity from participating in the procurement process as an entity not designated or deemed a minority or minority-owned entity.

(4) *Promotion.* (i) The Minority Contractors Advocate shall maintain an ongoing campaign of promotion of the Minority Contractors Outreach Program with all certified minority-owned entities.

(ii) This campaign shall include:

(A) Ongoing dissemination of information about the Minority Contractors Outreach Program with certified minority-owned entities;

(B) Alerting appropriate certified minority-owned entities when the Finance Board makes a solicitation for a bid or initiates the negotiation of a procurement contract for goods or services;

(C) Acting as a liaison between the Finance Board contracting authorities and a particular minority-owned entity; and

(D) Assisting any certified minority-owned entity to understand Finance Board contracting procedures or other information regarding a particular bid or contract.

(iii) Nothing in this paragraph (c)(4) shall authorize the Minority Contractors Advocate to represent the interests of any minority-owned entity in any contract matter or bid before the Finance Board.

(5) *Contract award guidelines*—(i) *Contracts not exceeding \$25,000.* The Finance Board Contracting Officer shall, from time to time, award contracts for the procurement of goods or services, that do not exceed \$25,000 in costs, to certified minority-owned entities listed in the contractor file provided for in paragraph (c)(1) of this section, to the extent not inconsistent with the principles of Federal Government procurement laws. Such awards shall be made after consultation with the Minority Contractors Advocate.

(ii) *Contracts exceeding \$25,000.* Contracts for goods or services that exceed \$25,000 will be awarded on the basis and consistent with the principles of the

Federal Government procurement laws. The Finance Board Contracting Officer and the Minority Contractors Advocate shall work to ensure, promote and facilitate the maximum participation of minority-owned entities in the Finance Board's procurement of goods or services that exceed \$25,000.

PART 907—PROCEDURES

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AUTHORITY: 12 U.S.C. 1422b(a)(1).

SOURCE: 64 FR 30883, June 9, 1999, unless otherwise noted. Redesignated at 65 FR 8256, Feb. 18, 2000.

Subpart A—Definitions

§ 907.1 Definitions.

For purposes of this part:

Approval means a written statement issued to a Bank or the Office of Finance approving a transaction, activity, or item that requires Finance Board approval under the Act or a Finance Board rule, regulation, policy, or order.

Board of Directors means the Board of Directors of the Finance Board.

Case-by-Case Determination means a Final Decision concerning any matter

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that requires a determination, finding, or approval by the Board of Directors under the Act or Finance Board regulations, for which no controlling statutory, regulatory, or other Finance Board standard previously has been established, and that, in the judgment of the Board of Directors, is best resolved on a case-by-case basis by a ruling applicable only to the Petitioner and any Intervener, and not by adoption of a rule of general applicability.

Chairperson means the Chairperson of the Board of Directors of the Finance Board.

Final Decision means a decision rendered by the Board of Directors on issues raised in a Petition or Request to Intervene that have been accepted for consideration.

Intervener means a Bank, Member, or other entity that has been granted leave to intervene in the consideration of a Petition by the Board of Directors.

Managing Director means the Managing Director of the Finance Board.

No-Action Letter means a written statement issued to a Bank or the Office of Finance providing that Finance Board staff will not recommend supervisory or other action to the Board of Directors for failure to comply with a specific provision of the Act or a Finance Board rule, regulation, policy, or order, if a requester undertakes a proposed transaction or activity.

Party means a Petitioner, an Intervener, or the Finance Board.

Petition means a Petition for Case-by-Case Determination or a Petition for Review of a Disputed Supervisory Determination.

Petitioner means the Office of Finance or a Bank that has filed a Petition.

Regulatory Interpretation means written guidance issued by Finance Board staff with respect to application of the Act or a Finance Board rule, regulation, policy, or order to a proposed transaction or activity.

Requester means an entity or person that has submitted an application for a Waiver or Approval or a request for a No-Action Letter or Regulatory Interpretation.

Secretary to the Board means the Secretary to the Board of Directors of the Finance Board.

Supervisory determination means a Finance Board finding in a report of examination, order, or directive, or a Finance Board order or directive concerning safety and soundness or compliance matters that requires mandatory action by a Bank or the Office of Finance.

Waiver means a written statement issued to a Bank, a Member, or the Office of Finance that waives a provision, restriction, or requirement of a Finance Board rule, regulation, policy, or order, or a required submission of information, not otherwise required by law, in connection with a particular transaction or activity.

[64 FR 30883, June 9, 1999, as amended at 65 FR 8257, Feb. 18, 2000]

Subpart B—Waivers, Approvals, No-Action Letters, and Regulatory Interpretations

§ 907.2 Waivers.

(a) *Authority.* The Board of Directors reserves the right, in its discretion and in connection with a particular transaction or activity, to waive any provision, restriction, or requirement of this chapter, or any required submission of information, not otherwise required by law, if such waiver is not inconsistent with the law and does not adversely affect any substantial existing rights, upon a determination that application of the provision, restriction, or requirement would adversely affect achievement of the purposes of the Act, or upon a showing of good cause.

(b) *Application.* A Bank, a Member, or the Office of Finance may apply for a Waiver in accordance with § 907.6.

[64 FR 30883, June 9, 1999, as amended at 65 FR 8257, Feb. 18, 2000]

§ 907.3 Approvals.

(a) *Application.* A Bank or the Office of Finance may apply for an Approval of any transaction, activity, or item that requires Finance Board approval under the Act or a Finance Board rule, regulation, policy, or order in accordance with § 907.6, unless alternative application procedures are prescribed by the Act or a Finance Board rule, regulation, policy, or order for the transaction, activity, or item at issue.

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(b) *Reservation.* The Finance Board reserves the right, in its discretion, to prescribe additional or alternative procedures for any application for Approval of a transaction, activity, or item.

[64 FR 30883, June 9, 1999, as amended at 65 FR 8257, Feb. 18, 2000]

§ 907.4 No-Action Letters.

(a) *Authority.* Finance Board staff, in its discretion, may issue a No-Action Letter to a Bank or the Office of Finance stating that staff will not recommend supervisory or other action to the Board of Directors for failure to comply with a specific provision of the Act or a Finance Board rule, regulation, policy, or order, if a requester undertakes a proposed transaction or activity. The Board of Directors may modify or supersede a No-Action Letter.

(b) *Requests.* A Bank or the Office of Finance may request a No-Action Letter in accordance with § 907.6.

[64 FR 30883, June 9, 1999, as amended at 65 FR 8257, Feb. 18, 2000]

§ 907.5 Regulatory Interpretations.

(a) *Authority.* Finance Board staff, in its discretion, may issue a Regulatory Interpretation to a Bank, a Member, an official of a Bank or Member, the Office of Finance, or any other entity or person, providing guidance with respect to application of the Act or a Finance Board rule, regulation, policy, or order to a proposed transaction or activity. The Board of Directors may modify or supersede a Regulatory Interpretation.

(b) *Requests.* A Bank, a Member, an official of a Bank or Member, the Office of Finance, or any other entity or person may request a Regulatory Interpretation in accordance with § 907.6.

[64 FR 30883, June 9, 1999, as amended at 65 FR 8257, Feb. 18, 2000]

§ 907.6 Submission requirements.

Applications for a Waiver or Approval and requests for a No-Action Letter or Regulatory Interpretation shall comply with the following requirements:

(a) *Filing.* Each application or request shall be in writing. The original and

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three copies shall be filed with the Secretary to the Board, Federal Housing Finance Board, 1777 F Street NW., Washington, DC 20006.

(b) *Authorization—(1) Waivers and Approvals.* Applications for Waivers and Approvals shall be signed by an official with authority to sign such applications on behalf of the requester. Applications for Waivers and Approvals from a Bank or the Office of Finance shall be accompanied by a resolution of the board of directors of the Bank or the Office of Finance concurring in the substance and authorizing the filing of the application.

(2) *Requests for No-Action Letters.* The president of the Bank making a Request for a No-Action Letter shall sign the Request. Requests for a No-Action Letter from the Office of Finance shall be signed by the chairperson of the Board of Directors of the Office of Finance.

(3) *Requests for Regulatory Interpretations.* The requester or an authorized representative of the requester shall sign a request for a Regulatory Interpretation.

(c) *Information requirements.* Each application or request shall contain:

(1) The name of the requester, and the name, title, address, telephone number, and electronic mail address, if any, of the official filing the application or request on its behalf;

(2) The name, address, telephone number, and electronic mail address, if any, of a contact person from whom Finance Board staff may seek additional information if necessary;

(3) The section numbers of the particular provisions of the Act or Finance Board rules, regulations, policies, or orders to which the application or request relates;

(4) Identification of the determination or relief requested, including any alternative relief requested if the primary relief is denied, and a clear statement of why such relief is needed;

(5) A statement of the particular facts and circumstances giving rise to the application or request and identifying all relevant legal and factual issues;

(6) References to all relevant authorities, including the Act, Finance Board rules, regulations, policies, and orders,

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judicial decisions, administrative decisions, relevant statutory interpretations, and policy statements;

(7) References to any Waivers, No-Action Letters, Approvals, or Regulatory Interpretations issued to the requester in the past in response to circumstances similar to those surrounding the request or application;

(8) For any application or request involving interpretation of the Act or Finance Board regulations, a reasoned opinion of counsel supporting the relief or interpretation sought and distinguishing any adverse authority;

(9) Any non-duplicative, relevant supporting documentation; and

(10) A certification by a person with knowledge of the facts that the representations made in the application or request are accurate and complete. The following form of certification is sufficient for this purpose: "I hereby certify that the statements contained in the submission are true and complete to the best of my knowledge. [Name and Title]."

(d) *Waiver of requirements.* The Managing Director may waive any requirement of this section for good cause. The Managing Director shall provide prompt notice of any such waiver to the Board of Directors. The Board of Directors may overrule any waiver granted by the Managing Director under this paragraph.

(e) *Withdrawal.* Once filed, an application or request may be withdrawn only upon written request. The Finance Board will not consider a request for withdrawal after transmission by the Secretary to the Board to the requester of a response in final form.

[64 FR 30883, June 9, 1999, as amended at 65 FR 8257, Feb. 18, 2000]

§ 907.7 Issuance of Waivers, Approvals, No-Action Letters, and Regulatory Interpretations.

(a) *Board of Directors review.* At least three business days prior to issuance to the requester, the Secretary to the Board shall transmit each Approval, No-Action Letter, or Regulatory Interpretation issued by the Chairperson or Finance Board staff to the Board of Directors for review.

(b) *Issuance and effectiveness.* A Waiver, Approval, No-Action Letter, or Reg-

ulatory Interpretation is not effective until the Secretary to the Board has transmitted it in final form to the requester.

(c) *Abbreviated form.* The Finance Board may respond to an application or request in an abbreviated form, consisting of a concise statement of the nature of the response, without restatement of the underlying facts.

Subpart C—Case-by-Case Determinations; Review of Disputed Supervisory Determinations

§ 907.8 Case-by-Case Determinations.

(a) *Petition for Case-by-Case Determination.* A Bank or the Office of Finance may seek a Case-by-Case Determination concerning any matter that may require a determination, finding or approval under the Act or Finance Board regulations by the Board of Directors, and for which no controlling statutory, regulatory or other Finance Board standard previously has been established. The Office of Finance or a Bank seeking a Case-by-Case Determination shall file a Petition for Case-by-Case Determination in accordance with § 907.10.

(b) *Intervention.* A Member, a Bank, or the Office of Finance may file a Request to Intervene in the consideration of the Petition in accordance with § 907.11 if it believes its rights may be affected.

[64 FR 30883, June 9, 1999, as amended at 65 FR 8257, Feb. 18, 2000]

§ 907.9 Review of Disputed Supervisory Determinations.

(a) *Petition for Review of a Disputed Supervisory Determination.* A Bank or the Office of Finance may seek review by the Board of Directors of a Finance Board finding in a report of examination, order, or directive, or a Finance Board order or directive concerning safety and soundness or compliance matters requiring mandatory action by the Bank or Office of Finance. The Office of Finance or a Bank seeking review of a disputed Supervisory Determination shall file a Petition for Review of a Disputed Supervisory Determination within 60 calendar days from the date of the disputed Supervisory

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Determination in accordance with § 907.10.

(b) *No stay while Petition is pending.* All Supervisory Determinations directed to a Bank or the Office of Finance shall remain in full force and effect while a Petition is pending. That a Petition is pending shall not operate or be deemed to operate as a suspension of the obligation of a Bank or the Office of Finance to take corrective action as required by a Supervisory Determination, except as the Bank or the Office of Finance may be otherwise directed by order of the Board of Directors.

(c) *Notice to affected entities.* With the approval of the Managing Director, a Petitioner may, pursuant to 12 CFR 951.12(d) or otherwise, provide notice of the issuance of a Supervisory Determination or the filing of a Petition for Review of a Disputed Supervisory Determination, to another Bank, the Office of Finance, or a Member or other entity named in 12 CFR 951.12(d), if the Petitioner believes the entity's rights may be affected by the Supervisory Determination or the Petition.

(d) *Intervention.* A Bank, the Office of Finance, a Member, or other entity named in 12 CFR 951.12(d) may file a Request to Intervene in the consideration of a Petition in accordance with § 907.11 if it believes its rights may be adversely affected by a Final Decision on the Petition.

[64 FR 30883, June 9, 1999, as amended at 65 FR 8257, Feb. 18, 2000]

§ 907.10 Petitions.

Each Petition brought pursuant to this subpart shall comply with the following requirements:

(a) *Filing.* The Petition shall be in writing. The original and three copies shall be filed with the Secretary to the Board, Federal Housing Finance Board, 1777 F Street NW., Washington, DC 20006.

(b) *Information requirements.* Each Petition shall contain:

(1) The name of the Petitioner, and the name, title, address, telephone number, and electronic mail address, if any, of the official filing the Petition on its behalf;

(2) The name, address, telephone number, and electronic mail address, if any, of a contact person from whom Fi-

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nance Board staff may seek additional information if necessary;

(3) The section numbers of the particular provisions of the Act or Finance Board rules, regulations, policies, or orders to which the Petition relates, and, if the Petition is for Review of a Disputed Supervisory Determination, identification of the disputed Supervisory Determination;

(4) Identification of the determination or relief requested, including any alternative relief requested if the primary relief is denied, and a clear statement of why such relief is needed;

(5) A statement of the particular facts and circumstances giving rise to the Petition and identifying all relevant legal and factual issues;

(6) A summary of any steps taken to date by the Petitioner to address or resolve the dispute or issue; or, in cases involving safety and soundness or compliance issues, a summary of any actions taken by the Petitioner in the interim to implement corrective action;

(7) The Petitioner's argument in support of its position, including citation to any supporting legal opinions, policy statements, or other relevant precedent and supporting documentation, if any;

(8) References to all relevant authorities, including the Act, Finance Board rules, regulations, policies, and orders, judicial decisions, administrative decisions, relevant statutory interpretations, and policy statements;

(9) A reasoned opinion of counsel supporting the relief or interpretation sought and distinguishing any adverse authority;

(10) Any non-duplicative, relevant supporting documentation; and

(11) A certification by a person with knowledge of the facts that the representations made in the Petition are accurate and complete. The following form of certification is sufficient for this purpose: "I hereby certify that the statements contained in the Petition are true and complete to the best of my knowledge. [Name and Title]."

(c) *Authorization.* Each Petition shall be accompanied by a resolution of the Petitioner's board of directors concurring in the substance and authorizing the filing of the Petition.

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(d) *Request to Appear.* The Petition may contain a request that staff or an agent of the Petitioner be permitted to make a personal appearance before the Board of Directors at any meeting convened to consider the Petition pursuant to these procedures. A statement of the reasons a written presentation would not suffice shall accompany a Request to Appear. The statement shall specifically:

- (1) Identify any questions of fact that are in dispute;
- (2) Summarize the evidence that would be presented at the meeting; and
- (3) Identify any proposed witnesses, and state the substance of their anticipated testimony.

[64 FR 30883, June 9, 1999, as amended at 65 FR 8257, Feb. 18, 2000]

§ 907.11 Requests to Intervene.

(a) *Filing*—(1) *Date.* Any Request to Intervene in consideration of a Petition under this subpart shall be in writing and shall be filed with the Secretary to the Board within 45 days from the date the Petition is filed.

(2) *Information requirements.* A Request to Intervene shall include the information required by § 907.10(b), where applicable, and a concise statement of the position and interest of the Intervener and the grounds for the proposed intervention.

(3) *Authorization.* If the entity requesting intervention is a Bank or the Office of Finance, the Request to Intervene shall be accompanied by a resolution of the Petitioner's board of directors concurring in the substance and authorizing the filing of the Request. If the entity requesting intervention is not a Bank or the Office of Finance, the Request to Intervene shall be signed by an official of the entity with authority to authorize the filing of the Request, and shall include a statement describing such authority.

(4) *Request to Appear.* A Request to Intervene may include a Request to Appear before the Board of Directors in any meeting conducted under these procedures to consider a Petition. A Request to Appear shall be accompanied by a statement containing the information required by § 907.10(d), and, in addition, setting forth the likely impact that intervention will have on the

expeditious progress of the meeting. A Request to Appear shall be filed with the Secretary to the Board either with the Request to Intervene or at least 20 days prior to the meeting scheduled to consider the Petition.

(5) *Intervener is bound.* Any Request to Intervene shall include a statement that, if such leave to intervene is granted, the Intervener shall be bound expressly by the Final Decision of the Board of Directors, as described in § 907.13(b), subject only to judicial review or as otherwise provided by law.

(b) *Grounds for approval.* The Managing Director may grant leave to intervene if the entity requesting intervention has complied with paragraph (a) of this section and, in the judgment of Managing Director:

(1) The presence of the entity requesting intervention would not unduly prolong or otherwise prejudice the adjudication of the rights of the original parties; and

(2) The entity requesting intervention may be adversely affected by a Final Decision on the Petition.

[64 FR 30883, June 9, 1999, as amended at 65 FR 8257, Feb. 18, 2000]

§ 907.12 Finance Board procedures.

(a) *Notice of Receipt of Petition or Request to Intervene.* No later than three business days following receipt of a Petition or Request to Intervene, the Secretary to the Board shall transmit a written Notice of Receipt to the Petitioner or Intervener. In the case of a Petition for Case-by-Case Determination, the Finance Board shall promptly publish a notice of receipt of Petition, including a brief summary of the issue(s) involved, in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

(b) *Transmittal of filings.* The Secretary to the Board shall promptly transmit copies of any Petition, Request to Intervene, or other filing under this subpart to the Board of Directors and all other parties to the filing.

(c) *Opportunity to cure defects.* The Managing Director shall afford the Petitioner or Intervener a reasonable opportunity to cure any failure to comply with the requirements of § 907.10.

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(d) *Information request.* The Managing Director may request additional information from the Petitioner or Intervener. No later than 20 calendar days after the date of a request under this paragraph, the Petitioner shall provide to the Secretary to the Board all information requested.

(e) *Supplemental information.* Upon good cause shown, the Managing Director may grant permission to a Petitioner or Intervener to submit supplemental written information pertaining to the Petition or Request to Intervene.

(f) *Consolidation and severance—(1) Consolidation.* The Managing Director may consolidate any or all matters at issue in two or more meetings on Petitions where:

(i) There exist common parties or common questions of fact or law;

(ii) Consolidation would expedite and simplify consideration of the issues; and

(iii) Consolidation would not adversely affect the rights of parties engaged in otherwise separate proceedings.

(2) *Severance.* The Managing Director may order any meetings and issues severed with respect to any or all parties or issues.

(g) *Notice of Board Consideration.* Within 30 calendar days of receipt of a Petition deemed by the Managing Director to be in compliance with the requirements of § 907.10, or, if the Petition has been the subject of a request under paragraph (d) of this section, within 30 calendar days of receipt of a response from the Petitioner deemed by the Managing Director to complete the information necessary for the Board of Directors to consider the Petition, the Managing Director, after consultation with the Board of Directors, through the Secretary to the Board, shall provide all parties with a Notice of Board Consideration containing the following information:

(1) Identification of the issues accepted for consideration;

(2) Any decision to consolidate or sever pursuant to paragraph (f) of this section;

(3) Whether the Petition will be considered by the Board of Directors on the written record pursuant to

§ 907.13(a)(1), or at a meeting pursuant to § 907.13(a)(2); and

(4) If the Petition will be considered by the Board of Directors at a meeting:

(i) The date, time and place of the meeting; and

(ii) A decision as to any Request to Appear filed pursuant to §§ 907.10(d) or 907.11(a)(4).

[64 FR 30883, June 9, 1999, as amended at 65 FR 8257, Feb. 18, 2000]

§ 907.13 Consideration and Final Decisions.

(a) *Consideration by Board of Directors.* The Board of Directors may consider a Petition and render a decision:

(1) Solely on the basis of the written record; or

(2) At a regularly scheduled meeting or a meeting convened specifically for the purpose of considering the Petition. Consideration of a Petition at a meeting shall be governed by the procedures described in § 907.14.

(b) *Final Decision.* The Board of Directors shall render a Final Decision on the issue(s) presented in a Petition or Request to Intervene that has been accepted for consideration, based upon consideration of the entire record of the proceeding. The terms and conditions of the Final Decision shall bind the parties as to any issue(s) presented in the Petition or Request to Intervene and decided by the Board of Directors. The decision of the Board of Directors is a final decision for purposes of obtaining judicial review or as otherwise provided by law.

(c) *Time periods.* Subject to extension by such additional time as may reasonably be required, the Board of Directors shall render a Final Decision within 120 calendar days of the date the Petition is received in a form deemed by the Managing Director to be in compliance with the requirements of § 907.10 or, if the Petition has been the subject of a request under § 907.12(d), within 120 calendar days of receipt of a response from the Petitioner deemed by the Managing Director to complete the information necessary for the Board of Directors to consider the Petition.

(d) *Transmittal of Final Decision.* The Secretary to the Board shall transmit

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the Final Decision of the Board of Directors to all parties to the submission.

[64 FR 30883, June 9, 1999, as amended at 65 FR 8257, Feb. 18, 2000]

§ 907.14 Meetings of the Board of Directors to consider Petitions.

(a) *Full and fair opportunity to be heard.* Any meeting of the Board of Directors to consider a Petition shall be conducted in a manner that provides the parties a full and fair opportunity to be heard on the issues accepted for consideration. Any such meeting shall be conducted so as to permit an expeditious presentation of such issues.

(b) *Participation in meeting.* (1) The presence of a quorum of the Board if Directors is required to conduct a meeting under this section. Members of the Board of Directors are deemed present if they appear in person or by telephone.

(2) An act of the Board of Directors requires the vote of a majority of the members of the Board of Directors voting at a meeting at which a quorum of the Board of Directors is present.

(3) A Final Decision may be reached by a vote of the Board of Directors after the meeting at which the Petition has been considered. Only those members of the Board of Directors present at the meeting at which the Petition was considered may vote on issues presented in the Petition and accepted for consideration. A vote of the majority of the members of the Board of Directors eligible to vote and voting shall be an act of the Board of Directors.

(c) *Chairperson—(1) Presiding officer.* The Chairperson, or a member of the Board of Directors designated by the Chairperson, shall preside over a meeting of the Board of Directors convened under this section.

(2) *Authority of the Chairperson.* The Chairperson shall have all powers and discretion necessary to conduct the meeting in a fair and impartial manner, to avoid unnecessary delay, to regulate the course of the meeting and the conduct of the parties and their counsel, and to discharge the duties of a presiding officer.

(3) *Board of Directors may overrule the Chairperson.* Any member of the Board of Directors may, by motion, challenge any action, finding, or determination

made by the Chairperson in the course of the meeting, and the Board of Directors, by majority vote, may overrule any action, finding or determination of the Chairperson.

(d) *Meeting may be closed.* A party may request that the meeting, or portion thereof, be closed to public observation. A request to close a meeting shall be processed in accordance with the requirements of the Government in the Sunshine Act (5 U.S.C. 552b) and the Finance Board's implementing regulation (12 CFR part 912).

(e) *Location of meeting.* Unless otherwise specified, all meetings of the Board of Directors will be held in the Board Room of the Finance Board at 1777 F Street, NW., Washington, DC, at the time specified in the notice of meeting issued pursuant to 12 CFR 912.6.

(f) *Presentation of issues—(1) Stipulations.* Subject to the Chairperson's discretion, the parties may agree to stipulations of law or fact, including stipulations as to the admissibility of exhibits, and present such stipulations at the meeting. Stipulations shall be made a part of the record of the proceeding.

(2) *Order of presentation.* The Chairperson shall determine the order of presentation of the issues, testimony of any witnesses, presentation of any other information or document, and all other procedural matters at the meeting.

(g) *Record.* The meeting shall be recorded and transcribed. Transcripts of the proceedings shall be governed by 12 CFR 912.5(c). The Petition and all supporting documentation shall be made a part of the record, unless otherwise determined by the Chairperson. The Chairperson may order the record corrected, upon motion to correct, upon stipulation of the parties, or at the Chairperson's discretion.

(h) *Admissibility of documents and testimony.* (1) The Chairperson has discretion to admit and make a part of the record documents and testimony that are relevant, material, and reliable, and may elect not to admit documents and testimony that are privileged, unduly repetitious, or of little probative value.

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(2) The Board of Directors shall give such weight to documents and testimony admitted and made part of the record as it may deem reasonable and appropriate.

(3) The Chairperson may admit and make a part of the record, in lieu of oral testimony, statements of fact or opinion prepared by a witness. The admissibility of the information contained in the statement shall be subject to the same rules as if the testimony were provided orally.

(i) *Official notice.* All matters officially noticed by the Chairperson shall appear on the record.

(j) *Exhibits and documents—(1) Copies.* A legible duplicate copy of a document shall be admissible to the same extent as the original.

(2) *Exhibits.* Witnesses may use existing or newly created charts, exhibits, calendars, calculations, outlines, or other graphic materials to summarize, illustrate, or simplify the presentation of testimony. Subject to the Chairperson's discretion, such materials may be used with or without being admitted into the record.

(3) *Identification.* All exhibits offered into the record shall be numbered sequentially and marked with a designation identifying the sponsor. The original of each exhibit offered into the record or marked for identification shall be retained in the record of the meeting, unless the Chairperson permits substitution of a copy for the original.

(4) *Exchange of Exhibits.* One copy of each exhibit offered into the record shall be furnished to each of the parties and to each member of the Board of Directors. If the Chairperson does not fix a time for the exchange of exhibits, the parties shall exchange copies of proposed exhibits at the earliest practicable time before the commencement of the meeting to consider the Petition. Parties are not required to exchange exhibits submitted as rebuttal information before the meeting commences if submission of the exhibits is not reasonably certain at that time.

(5) *Authenticity.* The authenticity of all documents submitted or exchanged as proposed exhibits prior to the meeting shall be admitted unless written objection is filed before the commence-

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ment of the meeting, or unless good cause is shown for failing to file such a written objection.

(k) *Sanction for obstruction of the proceedings.* The Board of Directors may impose sanctions it deems appropriate for violation of any applicable provision of this subpart or any applicable law, rule, regulation, or order, or any dilatory, frivolous, or obstructionist conduct by any witness or counsel during the course of a meeting.

[64 FR 30883, June 9, 1999, as amended at 65 FR 8257, Feb. 18, 2000]

§ 907.15 General provisions.

(a) *Waiver of requirements.* The Managing Director may waive any filing requirement or deadline in this subpart for good cause shown. The Managing Director shall provide prompt notice of any such waiver to the Board of Directors.

(b) *Actions of the Managing Director subject to the authority of the Board of Directors.* The Board of Directors may overrule any action by the Managing Director under this subpart.

(c) *Withdrawal.* At any time prior to the issuance by the Managing Director of a Notice of Board Consideration pursuant to § 907.12(g), an authorized representative of a Petitioner may withdraw the Petition, or an authorized representative of an Intervener may withdraw the Request to Intervene, by filing a written request to withdraw with the Secretary to the Board. Only the Board of Directors may grant a request to withdraw after issuance by the Managing Director of a Notice of Board Consideration pursuant to § 907.12(g). Unless otherwise agreed, withdrawal of a Petition or Request to Intervene shall not foreclose a Petitioner from resubmitting a Petition, or an Intervener from submitting a Request to Intervene, on the same or similar issues.

(d) *Settlement agreement.* (1) At any time during the course of proceedings pursuant to this subpart, the Finance Board shall give Petitioners and Interveners the opportunity to submit offers of settlement when the nature of the proceedings and the public interest

permit. With the approval of the Managing Director, an authorized representative of a Petitioner or Intervener may enter into a proposed settlement agreement with the Finance Board disposing of some or all of the issues presented in a Petition or Request to Intervene.

(2) No proposed settlement agreement shall be final until approved by the Board of Directors. The Board of Directors shall consider any proposed settlement agreement within 30 calendar days of receiving a notice of the proposed settlement agreement. If the Board of Directors disapproves or fails to approve a proposed settlement agreement within 30 days, the proposed settlement agreement shall be null and void and the previously filed Petition or Request to Intervene shall be considered in accordance with this subpart.

(3) A settlement agreement approved by the Board of Directors shall be deemed final and binding on all parties to the agreement. At the time a proposed settlement agreement becomes final, a Petition or Request to Intervene previously filed by a party to the agreement shall be deemed withdrawn as to all issues resolved in the agreement, and the parties to the agreement shall be estopped from raising objection to those issues or to the terms of the settlement agreement.

(e) *No rights created; Finance Board not prohibited.* Nothing in this subpart shall be deemed to create any substantive or discovery right in any party. Nothing in this subpart shall limit in any manner the right of the Finance Board to conduct any examination or inspection of any Bank or the Office of Finance, or to take any action with respect to a Bank or the Office of Finance, or its directors, officers, employees or agents, otherwise authorized by law.

(f) *Exhaustion requirement.* When seeking a Case-by-Case Determination of any matter or review by the Board of Directors of any Supervisory Determination, a Bank or the Office of Finance shall follow the procedures in this subpart as a prerequisite to seeking judicial review. Failure to do so shall be deemed to be a failure to ex-

haust all available administrative remedies.

(g) *Improper conduct prohibited.* No party shall, by act or omission, unduly burden or frustrate the efforts of the Board of Directors to carry out its duties under the laws and regulations of the Finance Board. A Petitioner or Intervener shall confine its communications with the Board of Directors, or any individual member thereof, concerning issues raised in a pending Petition, to written communications for inclusion in the record of the proceeding, filed with the Secretary to the Board.

(h) *Costs.* Petitioners are encouraged to contain costs associated with the preparation and filing of Petitions and related personal appearances, if any, at any meeting held by the Board of Directors under this subpart. The Petitioner shall be solely responsible for all costs associated with any such Petitions and appearances.

(i) *Procedures are exclusive.* All Case-by-Case Determinations by the Board of Directors and all Reviews of Disputed Supervisory Determinations shall be considered exclusively pursuant to the procedures described in this subpart.

[64 FR 30883, June 9, 1999, as amended at 65 FR 8257, Feb. 18, 2000]

PART 910—FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT REGULATION

Sec.

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AUTHORITY: 5 U.S.C. 552; 52 FR 10012 (Mar. 27, 1987).

SOURCE: 63 FR 37485, July 13, 1998, unless otherwise noted. Redesignated at 65 FR 8256, Feb. 18, 2000.

EDITORIAL NOTE: Nomenclature changes for part 910 appear at 65 FR 20346, Apr. 17, 2000.

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§910.1 Definitions.

For purposes of this part:

Agency has the same meaning as in 5 U.S.C. 552(f)(1).

Duplication means the process of making a copy of a record in order to respond to a FOIA request, including paper copies, microfilm, audio-video materials, and computer diskettes or other electronic copies.

Financial regulatory agency means the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, Office of Thrift Supervision, National Credit Union Administration, Farm Credit Administration, or a state officer, agency, supervisor, or other entity that has regulatory authority over, or is empowered to institute enforcement action against, a financial institution, including an insurance company.

FOIA means the Freedom of Information Act, as amended (5 U.S.C. 552).

FOIA Officer means the Finance Board employee who is authorized to make determinations as provided in this part. The mailing address for the FOIA Officer is Federal Housing Finance Board, 1777 F Street, NW, Washington, DC 20006.

Record means information or documentary material the Finance Board maintains in any form or format, including an electronic form or format, which the Finance Board:

(1) Made or received under federal law or in connection with the transaction of public business;

(2) Preserved or determined is appropriate for preservation as evidence of Finance Board operations or activities or because of the value the information it contains; and

(3) Controls at the time it receives a request.

Requester means any person, including an individual, corporation, firm, organization, or other entity, who makes a request to the Finance Board under FOIA for records.

Review means the process of examining a record to determine whether all or part of the record may be withheld, and includes redacting or otherwise processing the record for disclosure to a requester. It does not include time spent:

(1) Resolving legal or policy issues regarding the application of exemptions to a record; or

(2) At the administrative appeal level, unless the Finance Board determines that the exemption under which it withheld records does not apply and the records are reviewed again to determine whether a different exemption may apply.

Search means the time spent locating records responsive to a request, manually or by electronic means, including page-by-page or line-by-line identification of responsive material within a record.

Unusual circumstances means the need to:

(1) Search for and collect records from establishments that are separate from the office processing the request;

(2) Search, review, and duplicate a voluminous amount of separate and distinct records in order to process a single request; or

(3) Consult with another agency or among two or more components of the Finance Board that have a substantial interest in the determination of a request.

Working days do not include Saturdays, Sundays, and legal public holidays.

[63 FR 37485, July 13, 1998, as amended at 65 FR 8257, 8258, Feb. 18, 2000; 65 FR 20346, Apr. 17, 2000]

§910.2 Records available to the public.

(a) *General.* (1) It is the policy of the Finance Board to respond promptly to all FOIA requests.

(2) The Finance Board may disclose records that were previously published or disclosed or are customarily furnished to the public in the course of the performance of official duties without complying with this part. These records include, but are not limited to, the annual report the Finance Board submits to Congress pursuant to section 2B(d) of the Act (12 U.S.C. 1422b(d)), press releases, Finance Board forms, and materials published in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

(3) Except as provided in the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. 552a), the Finance Board's Privacy Act regulation (12 CFR part 913), or paragraph (a)(2) of this section, the Finance Board shall not disclose

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records except in accordance with the requirements of this part.

(b) *Reading room.* (1) Subject to §§910.5 through 910.7, the following records shall be available for public inspection and copying in the Finance Board reading room from 9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. each working day:

(i) Final opinions or orders of the Finance Board in the adjudication of cases.

(ii) A record of the final votes of each member of the Board of Directors in every Finance Board proceeding.

(iii) Statements of policy and interpretations adopted by the Finance Board that are not published in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

(iv) Administrative staff manuals and instructions to staff that affect a member of the public.

(v) Records previously disclosed to any requester pursuant to this part which, because of the nature of their subject matter, the Finance Board has determined will likely be the subject of subsequent requests for substantially the same records, and a general index thereof.

(vi) Current indices that provide identifying information about all matters issued, adopted, or promulgated by the Finance Board.

(vii) The report the Finance Board submits to the Attorney General pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552(e).

(2) The Finance Board shall make each reading room record created on or after November 1, 1996 available by computer telecommunications or other electronic means, such as on computer diskettes or on the Finance Board's Internet Web site, found at <http://www.fhfb.gov>.

(3) The Finance Board shall assess fees for searching, reviewing, or duplicating reading room records in accordance with §910.9.

[63 FR 37485, July 13, 1998, as amended at 65 FR 8257, 8258, Feb. 18, 2000]

§910.3 Requests for records.

(a) *Request requirements.* Requests for access to, or copies of, Finance Board records shall be in writing and addressed to the FOIA Officer. Each request shall include the following:

(1) A description of the requested record that provides sufficient detail to

enable the Finance Board to locate the record with a reasonable amount of effort;

(2) The requester's full name, mailing address, and a telephone number where the requester can be reached during normal business hours;

(3) A statement that the request is made pursuant to FOIA; and

(4) At the discretion of the requester, a dollar limit on the fees the Finance Board may incur to respond to the request for records. The Finance Board shall not exceed such limit.

(b) *Incomplete requests.* If a request does not meet all of the requirements of paragraph (a) of this section, the FOIA Officer may advise the requester that additional information is needed. If the requester submits a corrected request, the FOIA Officer shall treat the corrected request as a new request.

[63 FR 37485, July 13, 1998, as amended at 65 FR 20346, Apr. 17, 2000]

§910.4 Finance Board response to requests for records.

(a) *Response deadline.* Subject to §910.9(f), within 20 working days of receipt of a request meeting the requirements of §910.3(a) and any extensions of time under paragraph (c) of this section, the FOIA Officer shall:

(1) Determine whether to grant or deny the request in whole or in part;

(2) Notify the requester in writing of the determination and the reasons therefor; and

(3) Make the records, if any, available to the requester.

(b) *Denials.* If the FOIA Officer denies the request in whole or in part, the notice required under paragraph (a)(2) of this section shall state that the FOIA Officer is the person responsible for the denial, the denial is not a final agency action, and the requester may appeal the denial under §910.8.

(c) *Extensions of time.* In unusual circumstances, the FOIA Officer may extend the time limit in paragraph (a) of this section for a period not to exceed 10 working days by notifying the requester in writing of:

(1) The reasons for the extension;

(2) The date on which a determination is expected; and

(3) The opportunity for the requester to either limit the scope of the request

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so that the FOIA Officer may process it in accordance with paragraph (a) of this section, or arrange an alternative time frame for processing the request or a modified request.

(d) *Expedited processing.* (1) The FOIA Officer shall process a request for records as soon as practicable if it is determined that expedited processing is appropriate or the requester demonstrates a compelling need. To demonstrate a compelling need, a requester shall submit a written application certified to be true and correct to the best of the requester's knowledge and belief to the FOIA Officer. The application shall state that:

(i) The failure to obtain the records on an expedited basis could reasonably be expected to pose an imminent threat to the life or physical safety of an individual; or

(ii) With respect to a requester who is primarily engaged in disseminating information, such as a representative of the news media as defined in §910.9(a)(4)(iv), there is urgency to inform the public concerning actual or alleged Finance Board activity.

(2) Within 10 working days of receipt of an application for expedited processing that meets the requirements of paragraph (c)(1) of this section, the FOIA Officer shall determine whether to grant or deny the application and notify the requester in writing of the determination.

(3) A requester may appeal the denial of an application for expedited processing by submitting a written application stating the grounds for the appeal to the FOIA Officer. The Finance Board shall expeditiously determine whether to grant or deny the appeal and shall notify the requester in writing of the determination, the name and title or position of the person responsible for the determination, and of the provisions for judicial review of this final action under 5 U.S.C. 552(a) (4) and (6).

(e) *Providing responsive records.* The FOIA Officer shall provide one copy of a record to a requester in any form or format requested if the record is readily reproducible by the Finance Board in that form or format by regular U.S. mail to the address indicated in the request unless other arrangements are made, such as taking delivery of the

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document at the Finance Board. At the option of the requester and upon the requester's agreement to pay fees in accordance with §910.9, the FOIA Officer shall provide copies by facsimile transmission or other express delivery methods.

[63 FR 37485, July 13, 1998, as amended at 65 FR 8257, 8258, Feb. 18, 2000; 65 FR 20346, Apr. 17, 2000]

§910.5 Records not disclosed.

(a) *Records exempt from disclosure.* Except as otherwise provided in this part, the Finance Board shall not disclose records that are:

(1) Specifically authorized under criteria established by an Executive order to be kept secret in the interest of national defense or foreign policy and are in fact properly classified pursuant to such Executive order.

(2) Related solely to the Finance Board's internal personnel rules and practices.

(3) Specifically exempted from disclosure by a statute other than FOIA if such statute requires the record to be withheld from the public in such a manner as to leave no discretion on the issue, establishes particular criteria for withholding, or refers to particular types of records to be withheld.

(4) Trade secrets and commercial or financial information obtained from a person and privileged or confidential.

(5) Inter- or intra-agency memorandums or letters that would not be available by law to a party other than an agency in litigation with the Finance Board.

(6) Personnel, medical, or similar files the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy.

(7) Compiled for law enforcement purposes, but only to the extent that the production of such law enforcement records or information:

(i) Could reasonably be expected to interfere with enforcement proceedings;

(ii) Would deprive a person of a right to a fair trial or an impartial adjudication;

(iii) Could reasonably be expected to constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy;

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(iv) Could reasonably be expected to disclose the identity of a confidential source, including a State, local, or foreign agency or authority, any private institution, or a Bank, which furnished information on a confidential basis, and, in the case of a record compiled by criminal law enforcement authority in the course of a criminal investigation or by an agency conducting a lawful national security investigation, information furnished by a confidential source;

(v) Would disclose techniques and procedures for law enforcement investigations or prosecutions, or would disclose guidelines for law enforcement investigations or prosecutions if such disclosure could reasonably be expected to risk circumvention of the law; or

(vi) Could reasonably be expected to endanger the life or physical safety of any individual.

(8) Contained in or related to examination, operating, or condition reports prepared by, on behalf of, or for the use of the Finance Board, a Bank, or a financial regulatory agency.

(9) Geological and geophysical information and data, including maps, concerning wells.

(b) *Reasonably segregable portions.* (1) The Finance Board shall provide a requester with any reasonably segregable portion of a record after redacting the portion that is exempt from disclosure under paragraph (a) of this section.

(2) The Finance Board shall make a reasonable effort to estimate the volume of redacted information and provide that information to the requester unless providing the estimate would harm an interest protected by the exemption under which the redaction is made.

(3) The Finance Board shall indicate the estimated volume of redacted information on the released portion of the record unless providing the estimate would harm an interest protected by the exemption under which the redaction is made. If technically feasible, the Finance Board shall make the indication at the place in the record where the redaction is made.

(c) *Public interest.* The Finance Board may disclose records it has authority to withhold under paragraph (a) of this

section upon a determination that disclosure would be in the public interest.

[63 FR 37485, July 13, 1998, as amended at 65 FR 8257, Feb. 18, 2000]

§910.6 Disclosure of Federal Home Loan Bank examination reports.

The Finance Board may disclose an examination, operating, or condition report of a Bank or a related record to a financial regulatory agency upon a determination that:

(a) The person requesting the record on behalf of the financial regulatory agency has the authority to make such request;

(b) The financial regulatory agency is requesting the record for a legitimate regulatory purpose; and

(c) The financial regulatory agency making the request agrees that it shall not disclose the record pursuant to FOIA, the agency's regulations, or any other authority.

[63 FR 37485, July 13, 1998, as amended at 65 FR 8257, Feb. 18, 2000]

§910.7 Records of financial regulatory agencies held by the Finance Board.

The Finance Board shall not disclose an examination, operating, or condition report, or other record prepared by, on behalf of, or for the use of a financial regulatory agency. Upon a receipt of a request for such records, the FOIA Officer shall promptly refer the request to the appropriate agency and notify the requester of the referral.

[65 FR 20346, Apr. 17, 2000]

§910.8 Appeals.

(a) *Procedure.* (1) If the FOIA Officer has denied a request in whole or in part, the requester may appeal the denial by submitting a written application to the FOIA Officer stating the grounds for the appeal within 30 working days of the date of the determination under §910.4.

(2) Subject to §910.9(f), within 20 working days of receipt of an application for appeal meeting the requirements of paragraph (a)(1) of this section and any extensions of time under paragraph (a)(3) of this section, the Finance Board shall determine whether to grant or deny the appeal and notify

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the requester in writing of the determination, the name and title or position of the person responsible for the determination, and the provisions for judicial review of this final action under 5 U.S.C. 552(a)(4).

(3) In unusual circumstances, the FOIA Officer may extend the time limit in paragraph (a)(2) of this section for a period not to exceed 10 working days by notifying the requester in writing of the reasons for the extension and the date on which a determination is expected.

(b) *Appeal during pendency of judicial review.* If a requester files an action in a United States district court under 5 U.S.C. 552(a)(4) concerning a request for Finance Board records before exhausting the administrative appeals process for that request under paragraph (a) of this section, the Finance Board may:

(1) Initiate and process an administrative appeal; or

(2) Continue to process an administrative appeal previously filed under paragraph (a) of this section.

[63 FR 37485, July 13, 1998, as amended at 65 FR 8257, 8258, Feb. 18, 2000; 65 FR 20346, Apr. 17, 2000]

§910.9 Fees.

(a) *Fees.* Except as otherwise provided in a statute specifically providing for setting fees for particular types of records or in this section, the Finance Board shall assess against each requester the direct costs of responding to a request for records.

(1) If the records are requested for a commercial use, the direct costs are limited to the reasonable operating costs the Finance Board incurs to search, review, and duplicate records.

(2) If the records are not requested for a commercial use and the requester is an educational institution, non-commercial scientific institution, or representative of the news media, the direct costs are limited to the reasonable operating costs the Finance Board incurs to duplicate records in excess of 100 pages.

(3) If neither the request nor the requester is described in paragraphs (a) (1) or (2) of this section, the direct costs are limited to the reasonable operating costs the Finance Board incurs

to search in excess of two hours and duplicate records in excess of 100 pages.

(4) For purposes of this section, the term:

(i) *Commercial use request* means a request from, or on behalf of, a person who seeks records for a use or purpose that furthers the commercial, trade, or profit interests of the requester or the person on whose behalf the request is made.

(ii) *Educational institution* means a preschool, public or private elementary or secondary school, or institution of undergraduate, graduate, professional, or vocational higher education that operates a program of scholarly research.

(iii) *Non-commercial scientific institution* means a nonprofit institution operated solely for the purpose of conducting scientific research the results of which are not intended to promote any particular product or industry.

(iv) *Representative of the news media* means a requester who is actively gathering information that is about current events or would be of current interest to the public for an entity that is organized and operated to publish or broadcast news to the public.

(b) *Fees when no records are provided.* The Finance Board may assess a fee for the direct costs of searching for a requested record the Finance Board cannot locate or if located, determines to be exempt from disclosure under §910.5.

(c) *Interest.* The Finance Board may assess interest at the rate prescribed in 31 U.S.C. 3717 on any unpaid fees beginning 31 days after the earlier of the date of the determination under §910.4 or the date a fee statement is mailed to a requester. Interest shall accrue from such date.

(d) *Exceptions.* Notwithstanding paragraphs (a) or (b) of this section, the FOIA Officer may determine not to assess a fee or to reduce a fee if:

(1) The routine cost of collecting and processing the fee is likely to equal or exceed the amount of the fee.

(2) The fee is equal to or less than 10 dollars.

(3) Disclosure of the record is in the public interest because it is likely to

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contribute significantly to public understanding of the operations or activities of the government and is not primarily in the commercial interest of the requester.

(i) A requester may apply in writing to the FOIA Officer for a waiver of fees under this paragraph (b)(3). A fee waiver request shall include the following:

(A) The requester's interest in and proposed use of the record;

(B) Whether the requester will derive income or other benefit from the record;

(C) An explanation of how the public will benefit from disclosure, including the requester's ability and intention to disseminate the information to the public; and

(D) The requester's expertise in the subject area of the record.

(ii) In determining whether disclosure of a record is in the public interest, the FOIA Officer shall consider whether the record:

(A) Concerns identifiable operations or activities of the Finance Board;

(B) Is meaningfully informative in relation to the subject matter of the request;

(C) Contributes to an understanding of the subject matter by the public at large, and the significance of that contribution; and

(D) Furthers, or is primarily in, the requester's commercial interest.

(e) *Aggregating requests.* If the FOIA Officer reasonably believes that a requester or a group of requesters acting in concert is attempting to break a request down into a series of requests for the purpose of evading the assessment of fees, the FOIA Officer may aggregate such requests and assess fees in accordance with this section.

(f) *Collecting fees.* (1) The Finance Board shall deem any request for Finance Board records as an agreement by the requester to pay fees and interest assessed in accordance with this section.

(2) To pay fees and interest assessed under this section, a requester shall deliver to the Office of Resource Management, located at the Federal Housing Finance Board, 1777 F Street NW., Washington, DC 20006, a check or money order made payable to the "Federal Housing Finance Board."

(3) Prior to disclosing any record, the FOIA Officer may require a requester to agree in writing to pay actual fees and interest incurred in accordance with this section if the estimated fee will likely exceed \$25 but not \$250.

(4) The FOIA Officer may require a requester to pay an estimated fee in advance if:

(i) It is determined that the fee will likely exceed \$250; or

(ii) The requester has previously failed to pay a fee assessed under this section within 30 days of the earlier of the date of the determination under §910.4 or the date a fee statement was mailed to a requester.

(5) The Finance Board shall promptly refund to a requester any estimated advance fee paid under paragraph (f)(4) of this section that exceeds the actual fee. The FOIA Officer shall assess the requester for the amount by which the actual fee exceeds the estimated advance fee payment.

(g) *Fee schedule.* The FOIA Officer shall assess fees in accordance with the following schedule:

Search:	
Manual: Supervisory/Professional Staff.	\$34.00 per hour.
Manual: Clerical Staff	\$17.00 per hour.
Computer: Operator	\$34.00 per hour.
Computer output (PC)	actual cost.
Diskettes (3½ × 5¼)	\$5.00 per diskette.
Review	\$34.00 per hour.
Duplication:	
Photocopy	\$.10 per page.
Computer generated	\$.76 per 1000 lines.
Copy of microfiche	\$.30 per page.
Transcription of audio tape.	\$4.50 per page.
Certification, seal and attestation by the FOIA Officer.	\$5.00 per document.
Delivery:	
Facsimile transmission (long distance).	Long distance charges plus \$.25 per page.
Facsimile transmission (local).	\$.25 per call plus \$.25 per page.
Express delivery service	Actual cost.

[63 FR 37485, July 13, 1998, as amended at 64 FR 5930, Feb. 8, 1999, as amended at 65 FR 8257, 8258, Feb. 18, 2000; 65 FR 20346, Apr. 17, 2000]

PART 911—AVAILABILITY OF UNPUBLISHED INFORMATION

Sec.

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- 911.4 Requests for unpublished information by document or testimony.
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AUTHORITY: 5 U.S.C. 301; 12 U.S.C. 1422b(a)(1).

SOURCE: 64 FR 44106, Aug. 13, 1999, unless otherwise noted. Redesignated at 65 FR 8256, Feb. 18, 2000.

§911.1 Definitions.

For purposes of this part:

Legal proceeding means any administrative, civil, or criminal proceeding, including a grand jury or discovery proceeding, in which neither the Finance Board nor the United States is a party.

Supervised entity means a Bank, the Office of Finance, and the Financing Corporation.

Unpublished information means information and documents created or obtained by the Finance Board in connection with the performance of official duties, whether the information or documents are in the possession of the Finance Board, a current or former Finance Board employee or agent, a supervised entity, a Bank member, government agency, or some other person or entity; and information and documents created or obtained by, or in the memory of, a current or former Finance Board employee or agent, that was acquired in the person's official capacity or in the course of performing official duties. It does not include information or documents the Finance Board must disclose under the Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S.C. 552), Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. 552a), or the Finance

Board's implementing regulations (12 CFR parts 910 and 913, respectively). It also does not include information or documents that were previously published or disclosed or are customarily furnished to the public in the course of the performance of official duties such as the annual report the Finance Board submits to Congress pursuant to section 2B(d) of the Act (12 U.S.C. 1422b(d)), press releases, Finance Board forms, and materials published in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

[64 FR 44106, Aug. 13, 1999, as amended at 65 FR 8258, Feb. 18, 2000]

§911.2 Purpose and scope.

(a) *Purpose*. The purposes of this part are to:

- (1) Maintain the confidentiality and control the dissemination of unpublished information;
- (2) Conserve the time of employees for official duties and ensure that Finance Board resources are used in the most efficient manner;
- (3) Maintain the Finance Board's impartiality among private litigants; and
- (4) Establish an orderly mechanism for the Finance Board to process expeditiously and respond appropriately to requests for unpublished information.

(b) *Scope*. (1) This part applies to a request for and use and disclosure of unpublished information, including a request for unpublished information by document or testimony arising out of a legal proceeding in which neither the Finance Board nor the United States is a party. It does not apply to a request for unpublished information in a legal proceeding in which the Finance Board or the United States is a party or a request for information or records the Finance Board must disclose under the Freedom of Information Act, Privacy Act, or the Finance Board's implementing regulations.

(2) This part does not, and may not be relied upon to create any substantive or procedural right or benefit enforceable against the Finance Board.

§911.3 Prohibition on unauthorized use and disclosure of unpublished information.

(a) *In general*. Possession or control by any person, supervised entity, Bank member, government agency, or other

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entity of unpublished information does not constitute a waiver by the Finance Board of any privilege or its right to control, supervise, or impose limitations on, the subsequent use and disclosure of the information.

(b) *Current and former employees and agents.* Except as authorized by this part or otherwise by the Finance Board, no current or former Finance Board employee or agent may disclose or permit the disclosure in any manner of any unpublished information to anyone other than a Finance Board employee or agent for use in the performance of official duties.

(c) *Other persons or entities possessing unpublished information.* (1) Except as authorized in writing by the Finance Board, no person, supervised entity, Bank member, government agency, or other entity in possession or control of unpublished information may disclose or permit the use or disclosure of such information in any manner or for any purpose.

(2) All unpublished information made available under this part remains the property of the Finance Board and may not be used or disclosed for any purpose other than that authorized under this part without the prior written permission of the Finance Board.

(3) Reports of examination, supervisory correspondence, and other unpublished information lawfully in the possession of a supervised entity, Bank member, or government agency remains the property of the Finance Board and may not be used or disclosed for any purpose other than that authorized under this part without the prior written permission of the Finance Board.

(4) Any person or entity that discloses or uses unpublished information except as expressly authorized under this part may be subject to the penalties provided in 18 U.S.C. 641 and other applicable laws. A current Finance Board, Bank, or Office of Finance employee also may be subject to administrative or disciplinary proceedings.

(d) *Exception for supervised entities and Bank members.* When necessary or appropriate for business purposes, a supervised entity, Bank member, or any director, officer, employee, or agent

thereof, may disclose unpublished information, including information contained in, or related to, supervisory correspondence or reports of examination, to a person or entity officially connected with the supervised entity or Federal Home Loan Bank member as officer, director, employee, attorney, agent, auditor, or independent auditor. A supervised entity, Federal Home Loan Bank member, or a director, officer, employee, or agent thereof, also may disclose unpublished information to a consultant under this paragraph if the consultant is under a written contract to provide services to the supervised entity or Federal Home Loan Bank member and the consultant has agreed in writing:

(1) To abide by the prohibition on the disclosure of unpublished information contained in this section; and

(2) That it will not to use the unpublished information for any purposes other than those stated in its contract to provide services to the supervised entity or Bank member.

(e) *Government agencies.* The Finance Board may make reports of examination, supervisory correspondence, and other unpublished information available to another federal agency or a state agency for use where necessary in the performance of the agency's official duties. As used in this paragraph, the term agency does not include a grand jury.

[64 FR 44106, Aug. 13, 1999, as amended at 65 FR 8258, Feb. 18, 2000]

§911.4 Requests for unpublished information by document or testimony.

(a) *Form of requests.* A request for unpublished information must be submitted to the Finance Board in writing and include a detailed description of the basis for the request. At a minimum, the request must demonstrate that:

(1) The requested information is highly relevant to the purpose for which it is sought;

(2) The requested information is not available from any other source;

(3) The need for the information clearly outweighs the need to maintain its confidentiality; and

(4) The need for the information clearly outweighs the burden on the Finance Board to produce it.

(b) *Requests for documents.* If the request is for unpublished information by document, the request must include the elements in paragraph (a) of this section and also must adequately describe the record or records sought by type and date.

(c) *Requests for testimony.* (1) If the request is for unpublished information by testimony, the request must include the elements in paragraph (a) of this section and also must set forth the intended use of the testimony, a summary of the scope of the testimony requested, and a showing that no document or the testimony of other non-Finance Board persons, including retained experts, could be provided and used in lieu of the testimony.

(2) Upon submitting a request to the Finance Board for unpublished information by testimony, the requester must notify all other parties to the matter at issue of the request.

(3) After receipt of a request for unpublished information by testimony but before the requested testimony occurs, a party to the matter at issue who did not join in the request and who wishes to question the witness beyond the scope of the testimony sought by the request, must timely submit its own request for unpublished information pursuant to this part.

(d) *Requests in connection with legal proceedings.* If the request for unpublished information arises out of a legal proceeding, the Finance Board generally will require that the legal proceeding already be filed before it will consider the request. In addition to the elements in paragraph (a) of this section, requests in connection with legal proceedings must include the caption and docket number of the case; the forum; the name, address, phone number, and electronic mail address, if available, of counsel to all other parties to the legal proceeding; the requester's interest in the case; a summary of the issues in litigation; and the reasons for the request, including the relevance of the unpublished information and how the requested information will contribute substantially to the resolution of one or more specifi-

cally identified issues in the legal proceeding.

(e) *Expedited requests.* If a requester seeks a response in less than 60 days, the request must explain why the request was not submitted earlier and why the Finance Board should expedite the request.

(f) *Where to submit requests.* Send requests for unpublished information to the Office of General Counsel, Federal Housing Finance Board, 1777 F Street, NW., Washington, DC 20006.

(g) *Additional information.* (1) *From the requester.* The Office of General Counsel may consult with the requester to refine and limit the scope of the request to make compliance less burdensome or to obtain information necessary to make an informed determination on the request. A requester's failure to cooperate in good faith with the Office of General Counsel may serve as the basis for a determination not to grant the request.

(2) *From others.* The Office of General Counsel may inquire into the facts and circumstances underlying a request for unpublished information and rely on sources of information other than the requester, including other parties to the matter at issue.

§911.5 Consideration of requests.

(a) *Discretion.* Each decision concerning the availability of unpublished information is at the sole discretion of the Finance Board based on a weighing of all appropriate factors. The decision is a final agency action that exhausts administrative remedies for disclosure of the information.

(b) *Time to respond.* The Finance Board generally will respond in writing to a request for unpublished information within 60 days of receipt absent exigent or unusual circumstances and dependent upon the scope and completeness of the request.

(c) *Factors the Finance Board may consider.* The factors the Finance Board may consider in making a determination regarding the availability of unpublished information include:

(1) Whether and how the requested information is relevant to the purpose for which it is sought;

(2) Whether information reasonably suited to the requester's needs other

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than the requested information is available from another source;

(3) Whether the requested information is privileged;

(4) If the request is in connection with a legal proceeding, whether the proceeding has been filed;

(5) The burden placed on the Finance Board to respond to the request;

(6) Whether production of the information would be contrary to the public interest; and

(7) Whether the need for the information clearly outweighs the need to maintain the confidentiality of the information.

(d) *Disclosure of unpublished information by others.* When a person or entity other than the Finance Board has a claim of privilege regarding unpublished information and the information is in the possession or control of that person or entity, the Finance Board, at its sole discretion, may respond to a request for the information by authorizing the person or entity to disclose the information to the requester pursuant to an appropriate confidentiality order. Finance Board authorization to disclose information under this paragraph does not preclude the person or entity in possession of the unpublished information from asserting its own privilege, arguing that the information is not relevant, or asserting any other argument to protect the information from disclosure.

(e) *Notice to supervised entities and Bank members.* The Finance Board generally will notify a supervised entity or Bank member that it is the subject of a request, unless the Finance Board, in its sole discretion, determines that to do so would advantage or prejudice any of the parties to the matter at issue.

[64 FR 44106, Aug. 13, 1999, as amended at 65 FR 8258, Feb. 18, 2000]

§911.6 Persons and entities with access to unpublished information.

(a) *Notice to Finance Board.* Any person, including a current or former Finance Board employee or agent, or any entity, including a supervised entity, Bank member, or government agency that receives a request for, or is served with a subpoena, order, or other legal process to disclose unpublished information by document or testimony,

must immediately notify the Office of General Counsel.

(b) *Response of person or entity served with request.* Unless the Finance Board has authorized in writing disclosure of the requested information:

(1) A current or former Finance Board employee or agent or a supervised entity that must respond to a subpoena, order, or other legal process, must decline to disclose the requested information, citing this part as authority.

(2) A non-Finance Board person or entity may not disclose unpublished information unless:

(i) The requester has sought the information from the Finance Board under this part; and

(ii) After the Finance Board or the Department of Justice has had the opportunity to appear and oppose disclosure, a Federal court has ordered the person or entity to disclose the information.

(c) *Finance Board response.* If the Finance Board does not authorize in writing disclosure of the requested information, the Finance Board will provide a copy of this part to the person or entity at whose instance the process was issued and advise that person or entity or the court or other body that the Finance Board has prohibited disclosure of the information under this part. The Finance Board or the Department of Justice may intervene in the matter at issue, attempt to have the compulsory process withdrawn, or register other appropriate objections.

[64 FR 44106, Aug. 13, 1999, as amended at 65 FR 8258, Feb. 18, 2000]

§911.7 Availability of unpublished information by testimony.

(a) *Scope.* (1) The scope of permissible testimony is limited to that set forth in the written authorization granted by the Finance Board. The Finance Board may act to ensure that the scope of testimony provided is consistent with the written authorization.

(2) A party to the matter at issue that did not join in a request for unpublished information who wishes to

question a witness beyond the authorized scope must request expanded authorization under this part. The Finance Board will attempt to render decisions on such requests in an expedited manner.

(3) The Finance Board generally will not authorize a current employee or agent to provide expert or opinion testimony for a private party.

(b) *Manner in which testimony is given.*

(1) The Finance Board ordinarily will make the authorized testimony of a former or current employee or agent available only through written interrogatories or deposition. The Finance Board will not authorize testimony at a trial or hearing unless the requester shows that properly developed deposition testimony could not be used or would be inadequate at the trial or hearing.

(2) If the Finance Board has authorized testimony in connection with a legal proceeding, the requester must cause a subpoena to be served on the employee in accordance with applicable rules of procedure, with a copy by registered or certified mail to the Office of General Counsel.

(3) If the authorized testimony is through deposition, the deposition ordinarily will take place at the Finance Board's offices at a time that will avoid substantial interference with the performance of the employee's official duties.

(4) The requester is responsible for all costs associated with an employee's appearance, including provision of a copy of a transcript of the deposition at the request of the Office of General Counsel. The person whose deposition was transcribed does not waive his or her right to review the transcript and note errors.

(c) *Restrictions on use and disclosure.* The Finance Board may condition its authorization of deposition testimony on an agreement of the parties to appropriate limitations, such as an agreement to keep the transcript of the testimony under seal or to make the transcript available only to the parties, the court or other body, or the jury. Upon request made pursuant to this part or on its own initiative, the Finance Board may authorize use of a deposi-

tion transcript in another legal proceeding or non-adversarial matter.

(d) *Responsibility of litigants.* If the testimony is disclosed in connection with a legal proceeding, the requester is responsible for:

(1) Promptly notifying all other parties to the legal proceeding of the disclosure, and, after entry of a protective order, providing copies of the testimony to the other parties who are signatories and subject to the protective order; and

(2) At the conclusion of the legal proceeding, retrieving the testimony from the court or other body's file as soon as it is no longer required and certifying to the Finance Board that every party covered by the protective order has destroyed the unpublished information.

§911.8 Availability of unpublished information by document.

(a) *Scope.* The scope of permissible document disclosure is limited to that set forth in the written authorization granted by the Finance Board. The Finance Board may act to ensure that the scope of documents provided is consistent with the written authorization.

(b) *Restrictions on use and disclosure.* The Finance Board may condition a decision to disclose unpublished information by document on entry of a protective order satisfactory to the Finance Board by the court or other body presiding in a legal proceeding or, in non-adversarial matters, on a written agreement of confidentiality that limits access of third parties to the unpublished information. In a legal proceeding in which a protective order already has been entered, the Finance Board may condition a decision to disclose unpublished information upon inclusion of additional or amended provisions in the protective order. Upon request made pursuant to this part or on its own initiative, the Finance Board may authorize use of the documents in another legal proceeding or non-adversarial matter.

(c) *Responsibility of litigants.* If the documents are disclosed in connection with a legal proceeding, the requester is responsible for:

(1) Promptly notifying all other parties to the legal proceeding of the disclosure, and, after entry of a protective

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order, providing copies of the documents to the other parties that are signatories and subject to the protective order; and

(2) At the conclusion of the legal proceeding, retrieving the documents from the court or other body's file as soon as they are no longer required and certifying to the Finance Board that every party covered by the protective order has destroyed the unpublished information.

(d) *Certification or authentication.* If the Finance Board has authorized disclosure of unpublished information by document, it will provide certified or authenticated copies of the document upon request.

§911.9 Fees.

(a) *Fees for records search, copying, and certification.* Unless waived or reduced, a requester must pay a fee to the Finance Board for the costs of searching, copying, authenticating, or certifying unpublished information in accordance with 12 CFR 910.9. The Office of Resource Management generally will bill a requester upon completion of the production, but, in certain instances, may require a requester to remit payment prior to providing the requested information. To pay fees assessed under this section, a requester must deliver to the Office of Resource Management, located at the Federal Housing Finance Board, 1777 F Street, NW., Washington, DC 20006, a check or money order made payable to the "Federal Housing Finance Board."

(b) *Witness fees and mileage.* (1) *Current Finance Board or federal employees.* If the Finance Board authorizes disclosure of unpublished information by testimony of a current Finance Board employee or agent or a former Finance Board employee or agent who is still in the employ of the United States, upon completion of the testimonial appearance the requester must remit promptly to the Office of Resource Management payment for witness fees and mileage computed in accordance with 28 U.S.C. 1821.

(2) *Former employees or agents.* If the Finance Board authorizes disclosure of unpublished information by testimony of a former Finance Board employee or agent who is not currently employed

by the United States, upon completion of the testimonial appearance the requester must remit promptly to the witness any witness fees or mileage due in accordance with 28 U.S.C. 1821.

[64 FR 44106, Aug. 13, 1999, as amended at 65 FR 8258, Feb. 18, 2000]

PART 912—INFORMATION REGARDING MEETINGS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE FEDERAL HOUSING FINANCE BOARD

Sec.

912.1 Purpose and scope.

912.2 Definitions.

912.3 Open meetings.

912.4 Closed meetings.

912.5 Procedures for closing meetings.

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AUTHORITY: 5 U.S.C. 552b.

SOURCE: 58 FR 19202, Apr. 13, 1993, unless otherwise noted. Redesignated at 65 FR 8256, Feb. 18, 2000.

§912.1 Purpose and scope.

(a) This part is issued by the Finance Board pursuant to the Government in the Sunshine Act (5 U.S.C. 552b), that requires Federal agencies, headed by collegial bodies, to promulgate regulations to implement its provisions. The purpose of these regulations is to provide the public with access to information regarding the decisionmaking processes of the Board of Directors of the Finance Board, while protecting the privacy rights of individuals and the ability of the Board of Directors to carry out its responsibilities.

(b) The Board of Directors shall not jointly conduct or dispose of official Finance Board business other than in accordance with this part.

[58 FR 19202, Apr. 13, 1993, as amended at 65 FR 8258, Feb. 18, 2000]

§912.2 Definitions.

For the purpose of this part:

Board Director or *Director* means a member of the Board of Directors.

Chairperson means the Chairperson of the Board of Directors and includes the Acting Chairperson.

Executive Secretary means the Executive Secretary to the Board of Directors, and includes the Acting Secretary

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in the event the Executive Secretary position is vacant.

Meeting means any deliberations of three or more Directors of the Board of Directors, that determines or results in the joint conduct or disposition of official Finance Board business, but does not include:

(1) Discussions to determine whether meetings will be open or closed or whether information pertaining to closed meetings will be disclosed;

(2) Discussions to determine whether to schedule a meeting with less than seven days notice, or to change the time, place or subject matter of a scheduled meeting; and

(3) Disposition of Finance Board business by circulation of written materials on proposed actions to individual Directors for proposed actions, and notational voting by the individual Directors on such proposed actions.

Public observation means the right of the general public to attend open meetings of the Board of Directors, but does not include the right to participate therein unless invited to do so by the Chairperson.

Sunshine Act means the Government in the Sunshine Act.

[58 FR 19202, Apr. 13, 1993, as amended at 65 FR 8258, Feb. 18, 2000]

§912.3 Open meetings.

(a) Except as provided in §912.4, every portion of every meeting of the Board of Directors shall be open to public observation.

(b) Unless otherwise specified in the public notice, open meetings of the Board of Directors shall be held in the Board Room of the Finance Board at 1777 F Street, NW., Washington, DC, at the time specified in the public notice.

[58 FR 19202, Apr. 13, 1993, as amended at 65 FR 8258, Feb. 18, 2000]

§912.4 Closed meetings.

(a) The Board of Directors may close a meeting, or portion thereof, to public observation, or withhold information from the public pertaining to a meeting, when it determines that opening the meeting, or a portion thereof, or the public disclosure of information pertaining to such meeting, or portion thereof, is likely to:

(1) Disclose matters that are:

(i) Specifically authorized under criteria established by an Executive Order to be kept secret in the interests of national defense or foreign policy; and

(ii) Are, in fact, properly classified pursuant to such Executive Order;

(2) Relate solely to the internal personnel rules and practices of the Finance Board;

(3) Disclose matters specifically exempt from disclosure by statute (other than the Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S.C. 552)), *Provided* that such statute:

(i) Requires that the matters be withheld from the public in such a manner as to leave no discretion on the issue; or

(ii) Establishes particular criteria for withholding matters from the public or refers to particular types of matters to be withheld;

(4) Disclose trade secrets or commercial or financial information that is obtained from a person and is privileged or confidential;

(5) Involve accusing any person of a crime, or formally censuring any person;

(6) Disclose information of a personal nature where disclosure would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy;

(7) Disclose investigatory records compiled for law enforcement purposes, or information which if written would be contained in such records, but only to the extent that the production of such records or information would:

(i) Interfere with enforcement proceedings;

(ii) Deprive a person of a right to a fair trial or an impartial adjudication;

(iii) Constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy;

(iv) Disclose the identity of a confidential source and, in the case of a record compiled by a criminal law enforcement authority in the course of a criminal investigation or by an agency conducting a lawful national security intelligence investigation, confidential information furnished only by the confidential source;

(v) Disclose investigative techniques and procedures; or

(vi) Endanger the life or physical safety of law enforcement personnel;

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(8) Disclose information contained in or related to examination, operating, or condition reports prepared by, on behalf of, or for the use of the Finance Board or another agency responsible for the regulation or supervision of Banks or other financial institutions.

(9) Disclose information the premature disclosure of which would be likely to:

(i) (A) Lead to significant financial speculation in currencies, securities, or commodities;

(B) Significantly endanger the stability of any of the Banks or any other financial institution; or

(ii) Significantly frustrate implementation of a proposed Finance Board action, except that this paragraph shall not apply in any instance where the Finance Board has already disclosed to the public the content or nature of its proposed action, or where the Finance Board is required by law to make such disclosure on its own initiative prior to taking final action on such proposal; or

(10) Specifically concern the issuance of a subpoena by the Board of Directors, or the Finance Board's participation in a civil action or proceeding, an action in a foreign court or international tribunal, or an arbitration, or the initiation, conduct or disposition of a particular case of formal adjudication pursuant to the procedures in 5 U.S.C. 554 or otherwise involving a determination on the record after opportunity for a hearing.

(b) A meeting or portions of a meeting shall not be closed nor information withheld pursuant to paragraph (a) of this section if the Board of Directors finds that the public interest requires otherwise.

§912.5 Procedures for closing meetings.

(a) *Regular procedures.* (1) Except as provided in paragraph (b) of this section, a meeting of the Board of Directors, or portion thereof, will be closed to public observation, and information pertaining to such meeting, or portion thereof, will be withheld from the public, when a majority of the Board of Directors determines by recorded vote that such meeting, or portion thereof, or the withholding of information qualifies for exemption under §912.4,

and the Board of Directors does not find that the public interest requires otherwise.

(2) Except as provided in paragraph (a)(3) of this section, a separate vote of the Board Directors will be taken with respect to the closing or the withholding of information as to each meeting or portion thereof that is proposed to be closed to public observation, or with respect to information that is proposed to be withheld pursuant to paragraph (a) of this section.

(3) A single vote may be taken with respect to a series of meetings, a portion or portions of which are proposed to be closed to public observation, or with respect to any information concerning such series of meetings proposed to be withheld, so long as each meeting in such series involves the same particular matters and is scheduled to be held no more than thirty days after the initial meeting in such series.

(4) The vote of each Board Director taken pursuant to paragraph (a) of this section shall be recorded, and no proxies shall be allowed.

(5) Whenever any person's interests may be directly affected by any portion of a meeting for any of the reasons referred to in paragraphs (a) (5), (6), or (7) of §912.4, such person may send a written request to the Executive Secretary asking that such portion of the meeting be closed to public observation. The Executive Secretary will transmit the request to each Board Director, and upon the request of a Director, a recorded vote will be taken of the Board of Directors whether to close the meeting to public observation.

(6)(i) Within one day of any vote taken pursuant to paragraph (a) of this section, the Finance Board will make publicly available through the Executive Secretary a written copy of such vote reflecting the vote of each Board Director.

(ii) If a meeting or portion thereof is to be closed to public observation, the Finance Board within one day of the vote taken pursuant to paragraph (a) of this section will make publicly available through the Executive Secretary a full, written explanation of its action closing the meeting, or portion thereof,

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together with a list of all persons expected to attend the meeting and their affiliation, except to the extent such information is determined by the Board to be exempt from disclosure under paragraph (a) of §912.4.

(7) Any person may request in writing to the Executive Secretary that an announced closed meeting, or portion thereof, be open to public observation. The Executive Secretary will transmit the request to each Board Director, and upon the request of a Director, a recorded vote will be taken of the Board of Directors on whether to open the meeting to public observation.

(b) *Expedited procedures.* (1) Since a majority of the meetings, of the Board of Directors may be closed pursuant to paragraphs (a) (4), (8), (9)(i) or (10) of §912.4, 5 U.S.C. 552b(d)(4) allows the Finance Board to use expedited procedures in closing such meetings. The following are examples of meetings of the Board of Directors, or portions thereof, that may be closed to the public under these expedited procedures: sale of consolidated obligations, and review of examination, operating or condition reports of Banks.

(2) A decision to close a meeting, or portion thereof, under paragraph (b) of this section shall be made at the beginning of the meeting, or portion thereof, by majority vote of the Directors.

(3)(i) The Finance Board shall maintain a record of each of the votes taken by its Board of Directors to close a meeting, or portion thereof, or to withhold public access to information thereof, under paragraph (b) of this section.

(ii) A copy of such record, reflecting the vote of each Board Director on the question of closing a meeting, or portion thereof, or withholding public access to information thereof, under this paragraph (b) of this section, shall be made available to any member of the public upon request to the Executive Secretary.

(4) Public announcement of the time, place and subject matter of meetings, or portions thereof, closed under this paragraph (b) of this section shall be made at the earliest practical time.

(c) *Records of closed proceedings*—(1) *Transcripts or electronic recording.* Except as provided in paragraph (c)(2) of

this section, the Finance Board shall make and maintain a complete transcript or verbatim electronic recording of the proceedings at each meeting, or portion thereof, closed to public observation under paragraph (a) or (b) of this section.

(2) *Minutes.* The Finance Board may make and maintain a set of complete minutes, in lieu of such transcript or electronic recording, with respect to meetings, or portions thereof, closed or information withheld under paragraphs (a) (8), (9)(i) or (10) of §912.4. Such set of minutes shall fully and clearly describe all matters discussed and provide a full and accurate summary of any action taken, and the reasons therefor, including a description of each of the views expressed on any item and the record of any roll call vote (reflecting the vote of each Board Director on the question). All documents considered in connection with any action shall be identified in such set of minutes.

(3) *Availability of Records.* (i) The transcript, electronic recording or set of minutes of an item discussed, or of testimony received, at a meeting, shall be made available promptly to the public through the Executive Secretary except in cases where the Board of Directors determines that the item or testimony contains information which may be withheld under §912.4(a).

(ii) Copies of such transcript, electronic recording or set of minutes, disclosing the identity of each speaker, shall be furnished to any person at the actual cost of duplication or transcription.

(iii) The Finance Board shall maintain a complete copy of the transcript, verbatim electronic recording or complete set of minutes of each meeting, or portion thereof closed to the public, for at least two years after such meeting, or until one year after the conclusion of any proceeding of the Board of Directors with respect to which the meeting or portion thereof was held, whichever occurs later.

(d) *Legal certification for closing meeting.* (1) For every meeting, or portion thereof, of the Board of Directors closed pursuant to paragraphs (a) or (b) of this section, the General Counsel (or

in the General Counsel's absence or incapacity the senior legal officer available) shall publicly certify that the meeting or portion thereof may be closed to the public pursuant to the Sunshine Act and this part, and specifically state the relevant exemption in support thereof.

(2) A copy of the certification, together with a statement from the Chairperson or, when appropriate, the Acting Chairperson or designee, setting forth the time and place of the meeting and the persons present, shall be retained in the permanent files of the Finance Board.

[58 FR 19202, Apr. 13, 1993, as amended at 65 FR 8258, Feb. 18, 2000]

§912.6 Notice of meetings.

(a) *Scope of notice.* (1) Except as provided in paragraph (a) of §912.4 that such information is determined to be exempt from disclosure, each open meeting of the Board of Directors, or each meeting closed under the regular procedures in paragraph (a) of §912.5, will be preceded by public notice as described in this section.

(2) The notices for meetings of the Board of Directors closed under the expedited procedures pursuant to paragraph (b) of §912.5 will be made in accordance with §912.5(b)(4).

(b) *Content of notice.* A notice of an open meeting or a meeting closed under the regular procedures in paragraph (a) of §912.5 will state the time, place, and subject matter of the meeting, whether it is to be open or closed to the public, and the name and telephone number of the Executive Secretary for information about the meeting. Each such notice shall be posted in the lobby of the Finance Board offices, and may be made available in addition by other means or at other locations as deemed desirable. Immediately following the posting of each such notice, the Finance Board will publish the notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

(c) *Time*—(1) *Seven days notice.* Except as provided in paragraph (c)(2) of this section, a public notice of open meetings or meetings closed under paragraph (a) of §912.5 will be made at least seven days in advance of each meeting.

(2) *Less than seven days notice.* When a majority of the Board of Directors de-

termine by recorded vote that Finance Board business requires a meeting to be called at any earlier date, the seven-day prior notice rule may be suspended and notice shall be made at the earliest practicable time.

(d) *Amendment of notice*—(1) *Time and place.* A change in the time or place of a meeting following public notice may be made only if announced at the earliest practicable time.

(2) *Subject matter.* A change in the subject matter of a meeting or a re-determination to open or close a meeting, or portions thereof, may be made, after public notice, only if:

(i) At least a majority of the Board Directors determines by recorded vote that Finance Board business so requires and that no earlier notice of the change was possible; and

(ii) The Finance Board publicly announces the change and the vote of each Board Director by posting a notice thereof in the lobby of the Finance Board offices at the earliest practicable time.

(3) *Timing of amendment.* A public announcement of a change in either the time, place or subject matter of a meeting may be made after the commencement of the meeting affected.

(4) *Publication of amendment.* Each change to a notice of a meeting will be published in the FEDERAL REGISTER, following the Finance Board's public announcement of the change.

[58 FR 19202, Apr. 13, 1993, as amended at 65 FR 8258, Feb. 18, 2000]

PART 913—PRIVACY ACT PROCEDURES

Sec.

- 913.1 General.
- 913.2 Definitions.
- 913.3 Procedures for requesting individual records in a system of records; appeal of denials.
- 913.4 Time, place and identification requirements for requests.
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- 913.7 Fees.
- 913.8 Penalties.
- 913.9 Exemptions.

AUTHORITY: 5 U.S.C. 552a.

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SOURCE: 58 FR 19205, Apr. 13, 1993, unless otherwise noted. Redesignated at 65 FR 8256, Feb. 18, 2000.

§913.1 General.

(a) *Purpose.* This part implements the provisions of the Privacy Act, 5 U.S.C. 552a, which require each executive agency to promulgate regulations for the protection of the privacy of individuals on whom the agency maintains information that is retrieved by reference to an individual's name or an identifying particular assigned to the individual.

(b) *Scope.* These regulations establish procedures by which: an individual may seek access under the Privacy Act to records pertaining to him or her, may request correction or amendment of such records, or may seek an accounting of disclosures of such records maintained by the agency.

§913.2 Definitions.

As used in this part:

Amendment means any correction, addition or deletion of information contained in a record, as defined in this section.

Business days means all days except Saturdays, Sundays, or Federal Government holidays.

Designated system of records means a system of records, as defined in this section, that has been listed in the FEDERAL REGISTER as required by 5 U.S.C. 552a(e).

Individual means a natural person who is either a citizen of the United States of America or an alien lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence. The term includes the parent(s) having custody of any minor or the legal guardian of any individual who has been declared to be incompetent due to physical or mental incapacity or age by a court of competent jurisdiction.

Maintain means to keep or hold and preserve in an existing state, and includes the terms "collect," "use," "disseminate" and "control."

Record means any item, collection, or grouping of information about an individual that is maintained by the Finance Board within a system of records, and that contains such individual's name, or identifying number,

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symbol, or other identifying particular assigned to the individual, including a fingerprint, voice print or photograph.

Records systems manager means the employee responsible for maintaining a designated system of records at the Finance Board, as such official or employee may be identified through public notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER from time to time by the Finance Board entitled: "Privacy Act of 1974: Systems of Records."

Routine use means the use of a record for a purpose compatible with the purpose for which it was originally created.

System of records means a group of records maintained or controlled by the Finance Board from which information is or may be retrieved by the name of an individual or some identifying number, symbol or other identifying particular assigned to the individual.

[58 FR 19205, Apr. 13, 1993, as amended at 65 FR 8259, Feb. 18, 2000]

§913.3 Procedures for requesting individual records in a system of records; appeal of denials.

(a) *Current or former employees.* Any current or former Finance Board employee seeking access to such employee's official personnel record maintained by the Finance Board shall submit a request to the Finance Board in the manner prescribed by regulations of the Office of Personnel Management, at title 5, Code of Federal Regulations.

(b) *Other requests.* Other requests for access to a record that contains information on the requesting individual and is maintained in a Finance Board designated system of records shall be writing, shall contain a reasonable, succinct description of the record sought, and shall identify the particular designated system of records in which the record may be maintained, as identified in a notice published by the Finance Board from time to time in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

(c) *Accounting for previous disclosures.* An individual may use the procedures of this section to request an accounting from the Finance Board of previous disclosures of records pertaining to such individual in a designated system of records, pursuant to the Privacy Act, 5 U.S.C. 552a(e).

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(d) *Medical records procedures.* Information on an individual contained in medical records will be disclosed to a requesting individual in accordance with the procedures in paragraph (b) of this section and the requirements of this part, except, if in the judgment of the Finance Board the disclosure of such information could have an adverse effect on the individual, the Finance Board may withhold such information from the individual and transmit it to a licensed medical physician named by the requesting individual.

(e) *Response policy.* The Finance Board will acknowledge, or substantially respond to if practicable, a request made under this section within ten (10) business days of its receipt.

(f) *Initial review.* (1) The Executive Secretary will make the initial determination whether to grant or deny a request for records under this part, after consultation with the systems manager of the appropriate designated system of records.

(2) The Executive Secretary will notify the requesting individual whether the Finance Board:

(i) Has the requested record in a Finance Board designated system of records; and

(ii) Will release the requested record or not.

(3) If the request is denied, the Executive Secretary will inform the requesting individual of the reasons for nondisclosure, and describe the individual's right to appeal the determination.

(g) *Appeal process.* (1) An individual who has been denied a request made pursuant to paragraph (b) of this section, may appeal to the Board of Directors, or designee, within 30 business days of being notified of the denial pursuant to paragraph (f) of this section.

(2) The appeal shall be in writing, shall be mailed or delivered to the Executive Secretary, and shall give the reasons why the initial determination should be overturned.

(3) The Board of Directors, or such official designated by the Board of Directors, shall decide on the appeal within 30 business days following receipt of the appeal by the Executive Secretary. The Board of Directors or designated official may extend the time period for

good cause, after giving notice, and reason therefor, to the individual making the appeal.

(4) If a decision is made to affirm the initial denial of a request for a record by an individual, the Board of Directors or designated official shall notify the individual making the appeal of the decision and the reason therefor, and shall inform the individual of the right of judicial review of the appeal.

§913.4 Time, place and identification requirements for requests.

(a) *Time.* An individual may hand deliver a written request for access to or amendment of records, made under §913.3(b) or §913.6 of this part, to the Finance Board on any business day, between the hours of 8:30 a.m. and 5:30 p.m.

(b) *Place.* All written requests for access to or amendment of records shall be mailed or hand delivered to the Executive Secretary, Federal Housing Finance Board, 1777 F Street, NW., Washington, DC 20006.

(c) *Identification—(1) Mailed requests.* All requests for access to or amendment of records that are mailed to the Finance Board shall be signed by the individual who is the subject of the requested record and who is making the request. The validity of each such signature shall be attested to by a notary public.

(2) *Hand delivered requests.* All requests for access to or amendment of records that are hand delivered to the Finance Board by the requesting individual shall be authenticated as to the identity of the requesting individual by two forms of identification with photographs, or by one such form of identification and a properly authenticated birth certificate.

[58 FR 19205, Apr. 13, 1993, as amended at 65 FR 8259, Feb. 18, 2000]

§913.5 Disclosure of requested record.

(a) *Requesting individual.* Except to the extent that records pertaining to an individual are exempt from disclosure under §913.9 of this part, or were compiled in reasonable anticipation of a civil action or proceedings, the Finance Board will make such records available upon request, pursuant to

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§913.3 of this part in either of the following methods, at the option of the requesting individual:

(1) By mailing a copy of the record to the address of the requesting individual; or

(2) By making the record available for inspection and copying by the requesting individual, as soon as practicable, at the offices of the Executive Secretary on regular business days, from 9:30 a.m. until 4:30 p.m. The requesting individual may choose to be accompanied by another person during the inspection and copying by submitting a signed statement authorizing the presence of such person.

(b) *Other individuals.* (1) The Finance Board will disclose a record to a person or entity other than the requesting individual, in the manner provided by paragraph (a) of this section, only when the Finance Board:

(i) Receives a copy of a written authorization for disclosure to such person or entity signed by the requesting individual and attested to by a notary public; and

(ii) Receives adequate identification from such person or entity.

(2) The restrictions contained in paragraph (b)(1) of this section on disclosure of a record shall not apply to:

(i) A disclosure to Finance Board officers or employees who have a need for the record in the performance of their duties;

(ii) A disclosure otherwise required by the Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S.C. 552);

(iii) A routine use listed with respect to a designated system of records;

(iv) A disclosure to the Bureau of the Census for purposes of planning or carrying out a census or survey or related activity pursuant to the provisions of title 13 of the United States Code;

(v) A disclosure to a recipient who has provided the Finance Board with advance written assurance that the record will be used solely as a statistical research or reporting record, and that the record is to be transferred in a form that is not individually identifiable;

(vi) A disclosure to the National Archives and Records Administration as a record with sufficient historical or other value to warrant its continued

preservation by the Federal Government or for evaluation by the Archivist of the United States to determine whether it has such value.

(vii) A disclosure to another agency or to an instrumentality of any government jurisdiction within or under the control of the United States for civil or criminal law enforcement activity authorized by law if the head of such agency or instrumentality has made a written request to the Finance Board specifying the particular record requested and the law enforcement activity for which it is sought;

(viii) A disclosure to any person pursuant to a showing of compelling circumstances affecting the health and safety of an individual if notification of the disclosure is transmitted to the last known address of the individual who is the subject of the disclosed record;

(ix) A disclosure to a joint committee of Congress, or any subcommittee thereof, or to either House of Congress, or to any committee or joint committee, or subcommittee thereof, but only to the extent of matter within such joint committee's, committee's or subcommittee's jurisdiction;

(x) A disclosure to the Comptroller General, or authorized representative, made in the course of performing the duties of the General Accounting Office.

(xi) Pursuant to the order of a court of competent jurisdiction; or

(xii) To a consumer reporting agency in accordance with 31 U.S.C. 3711(f).

(c) The Finance Board, with respect to each system of records under its control shall:

(1) Except for disclosures made under paragraphs (b)(1) or (b)(2) of this section, keep an accurate accounting of:

(i) The date, nature, and purpose of each disclosure of a record to any person or to another agency made under paragraph (b) of this section; and

(ii) The name and address of the person or agency to whom the disclosure is made;

(2) Retain the accounting made under paragraph (c)(1) of this section for at least five years or the life of the record, whichever is longer, after the disclosure for which the accounting is made; and

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(3) Except for disclosures made under paragraph (b)(2)(vii) of this section, make the accounting made under paragraph (c)(1) of this section available to the individual named in the record at his or her request.

(4) When a record has been amended or corrected or when a statement of disagreement has been filed, the Finance Board will advise all prior recipients of the affected record whose identities may be determined pursuant to the disclosure accountings required by the Privacy Act or any other accounting previously made, of the amendment or correction or the filing of the statement of disagreement. Any disclosure of disputed information occurring after a statement of disagreement has been filed will clearly identify the specific information disputed and be accompanied by a copy of the statement of disagreement and a copy of the statement of explanation, if any, as set forth in §913.6 of this part.

[58 FR 19205, Apr. 13, 1993, as amended at 65 FR 8259, Feb. 18, 2000]

§913.6 Procedures for requesting amendment to a record in a system of records; appeal of denials.

(a) *Scope.* This section applies only to amendment of records on an individual maintained in a Finance Board system of records used in making a determination about such individual.

(b) *Individual request.* (1) Any individual may request the Finance Board to amend any portion of a record in a designated system of records pertaining to that individual, where such portion of the record is not accurate, relevant, timely or complete.

(2) A request to amend a record pursuant to this section shall be in writing, shall identify the particular designated system of records containing the record which the individual requests to amend and the portion of that record to be amended, and shall describe the reasons for the requested amendment.

(c) *Prior proceeding.* Nothing in this section shall permit a collateral attack upon any matter decided in a prior judicial, quasi-judicial or other proceeding.

(d) *Response policy.* The Finance Board shall acknowledge, or substan-

tially reply to, if practicable, a request for amendment of records under this section.

(e) *Initial review.* (1) The Executive Secretary shall acknowledge all requests by individuals for amendment of records. The Executive Secretary shall refer all requests to the appropriate systems manager of the designated system of records containing the record to be reviewed, for disposition of the request within 10 business days of the referral. The systems manager shall promptly review the request and review the record for accuracy, relevance, timeliness, completeness or necessity.

(2) The systems manager will promptly provide to the Executive Secretary a recommendation whether the record should be amended and shall state any reasons for denying the request in any part.

(3) The Executive Secretary will promptly notify the requesting individual of his decision and reasons for any denial, and describe the individual's right to appeal any denial.

(f) *Appeal process.* (1) An individual who has been denied a request made pursuant to this section may appeal to the Board of Directors, or an official designated by the Board of Directors, within 30 business days of being notified of the denial pursuant to paragraph (e)(3) of this section.

(2) The appeal shall be in writing, shall be mailed to the Executive Secretary, and shall give the reasons why the initial determination should be overturned.

(3) The Board of Directors, or designated official, shall decide the appeal within 30 business days of its receipt by the Executive Secretary. The Board of Directors or designated official may extend the 30 day limit for good cause, after giving notice, and the reasons therefor, to the individual making the appeal.

(4) If a decision is made to affirm the initial denial of a request for a record by an individual, the Board of Directors or designated official shall notify the individual making the appeal of the decision and the reason therefor, and shall inform the individual of the right of judicial review of the appeal.

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(g) *Statements.* (1) Within 30 business days after being denied an appeal pursuant to paragraph (f) of this section, an individual may submit a concise written statement of disagreement setting forth the individual's reasons for disagreeing with the Finance Board's refusal to amend the record.

(2) Such statement shall be provided to persons or other agencies or entities to whom the record is disclosed.

(3) The Finance Board may, if deemed appropriate, prepare a concise statement of explanation of the reason(s) why the requested amendment or correction was not made. Any statement of explanation will be included in the system of records in the same manner as the statement of disagreement. A copy of the statement of explanation and of the notation of the dispute as marked on the original record will be provided to the individual who requested correction or amendment of the record.

§913.7 Fees.

The Finance Board, upon a request for records disclosable pursuant to these regulations, shall charge a fee of \$0.10 per page for duplicating, unless:

(a) The Finance Board determines that it shall grant access to the record only by making a copy thereof;

(b) The total fee will not exceed \$2.00; or

(c) The Finance Board determines, in its sole discretion, that a reduction or waiver of the fees is warranted for good cause.

§913.8 Penalties.

Subsection (i)(3) of the Privacy Act of 1974 (5 U.S.C. 552a(i)(3)) imposes criminal penalties for obtaining Finance Board records on individuals under false pretenses. It provides as follows:

Any person who knowingly and willfully requests or obtains any record concerning an individual from an agency under false pretense shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and fined not more than \$5,000.00.

§913.9 Exemptions.

The following information is exempt from disclosure:

(a) The Office of Inspector General Investigative Files system of records is

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exempt from all sections of the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. 552a) except the following: (b) relating to conditions of disclosure; (c) (1) and (2) relating to keeping and maintaining a disclosure accounting; (e)(4) (A) through (F) relating to publishing a system notice setting forth name, location, categories of individuals and records, routing uses and policies regarding storage, retrievability, access controls, retention and disposal of the records; (e) (6), (7), (9), (10) and (11) relating to dissemination and maintenance of records, and relating to criminal penalties. This system of records is also exempt from §§913.3, 913.4, 913.5 (a) and (c) (3) and (4), and 913.6 of this part. This exemption applies to those records and information contained in the system of records pertaining to the enforcement of criminal laws.

(b) To the extent that there may exist within this system of records and investigative files compiled for law enforcement purposes, other than material within the scope of subsection (j)(2) of the Privacy Act, the Inspector General Investigative Case Files system of records is exempt from the following sections of the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. 552(a)): (c)(3) relating to access to the disclosure accounting, (d) relating to access to records, (e)(1) relating to the type of information maintained in the records; (e)(4) (G), (H) and (I) relating to publishing the system notice information as to agency procedures of access and amendment and information as to the categories of sources or records, and (f) relating to developing agency rules for gaining access and making corrections. This system of records is also exempt from §§913.3, 913.4, 913.5 (a) and (c)(3), and 913.6 of this part.

(c) Reason for exemptions. (1) The Office of Inspector General is a component of the Finance Board which performs, as its principal function, activity pertaining to the enforcement of criminal laws, within the meaning of 5 U.S.C. 552a(j)(2). This exemption applies only to those records and information contained in the system of records pertaining to criminal investigations. This system of records is exempt for one or more of the following reasons:

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(i) To prevent interference with law enforcement proceedings.

(ii) To avoid unwarranted invasion of personal privacy by disclosure of information about third parties, including other subjects of investigation, investigators, and witnesses.

(iii) To protect the identity of Federal employees who furnish a complaint or information to the Office of the Inspector General, consistent with section 7(b) of the Inspector General Act of 1978, as amended, 5 U.S.C. App. 3.

(iv) To protect the confidentiality of non-Federal employee sources of information.

(v) To assure access to sources of confidential information, including those contained in Federal, State and local criminal law enforcement information systems.

(vi) To prevent disclosure of law enforcement techniques and procedures.

(vii) To avoid endangering the life or physical safety of confidential sources and law enforcement personnel.

(2) Investigative records within this system of records which are compiled for law enforcement purposes, other than material within the scope of subsection (j)(2), are exempt under the provisions of 5 U.S.C. 552a(k)(2); provided, however, that if any individual is denied any right, privilege, or benefit that they would otherwise be entitled by Federal law, or for which they would otherwise be eligible, as a result of the maintenance of such material, such material shall be provided to such individual except to the extent that the disclosure of such material would reveal the identity of a source who furnished information to the Government under an express promise that the identity of the source would be held in confidence, or, prior to January 1, 1975, under an implied promise that the identity of the source would be held in confidence. This system of records is exempt for one or more of the following reasons:

(i) To prevent interference with law enforcement proceedings.

(ii) To protect investigatory material compiled for law enforcement purposes.

(iii) To avoid unwarranted invasion of personal privacy, by disclosure of information about third parties, including other subjects of investigation, law

enforcement personnel and sources of information.

(iv) To fulfill commitments made to protect the confidentiality of sources.

(v) To protect the identity of Federal employees who furnish a complaint or information of OIG, consistent with section 7(b) of the Inspector General Act of 1978, as amended, 5 U.S.C. App. 3.

(vi) To assure access to sources of confidential information, including those contained in Federal, State and local criminal law enforcement systems.

(vii) To prevent disclosure of law enforcement techniques and procedures.

(viii) To avoid endangering the life or physical safety of confidential sources and law enforcement personnel.

(d) Records within a Finance Board System of records comprised of investigatory material compiled solely for the purpose of determining suitability or eligibility for Federal civilian employment, Federal contractors, or access to classified information, are exempt under the provisions of 5 U.S.C. 552a(k)(5), but only to the extent that disclosure would reveal the identity of a source who furnished information to the Government under an express promise that the identity of the source would be held in confidence, or, prior to January 1, 1975, under an implied promise that the identity of the source would be held in confidence. This system of records is exempt for one or more of the following reasons:

(1) To fulfill commitments made to protect the confidentiality of sources.

(2) To assure access to sources of confidential information; including those contained in Federal, State, and local criminal law enforcement information systems.

(e) Testing or examination material used solely to determine or assess individual qualifications for appointment to employment at the Finance Board, or promotion therein—the disclosure of which would compromise the objectivity or fairness of the testing, evaluation or examining process is exempt under 5 U.S.C. 552a(k)(6).

[58 FR 19205, Apr. 13, 1993, as amended at 65 FR 8259, Feb. 18, 2000]

SUBCHAPTER C—GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT OF THE FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANKS

PART 915—BANK DIRECTOR ELIGIBILITY, APPOINTMENT AND ELECTIONS

Sec.

- 915.1 Definitions.
- 915.2 Dates.
- 915.3 Director elections.
- 915.4 Capital stock report.
- 915.5 Determination of member votes.
- 915.6 Elective director nominations.
- 915.7 Eligibility requirements for elective directors.
- 915.8 Election process.
- 915.9 Prohibition on actions to influence director elections.
- 915.10 Selection of appointive directors.
- 915.11 Conflict of interests policy for Bank directors.
- 915.12 Reporting requirements for Bank directors.
- 915.13 Ineligible Bank directors.
- 915.14 Vacant Bank directorships.
- 915.15 Minimum number of elective directorships.
- 915.16 1999 and 2000 Election of Directors.
- 915.17 Staggered directorships in the 2000 and 2001 elections.

APPENDIX A TO PART 915—STAGGERING FOR FHLBANK BOARDS OF DIRECTORS.

AUTHORITY: 12 U.S.C. 1422a(a)(3), 1422b(a), 1426, 1427, and 1432.

SOURCE: 63 FR 65688, Nov. 30, 2000, unless otherwise noted. Redesignated at 65 FR 8256, Feb. 18, 2000.

§ 915.1 Definitions.

For purposes of this part:

Bona fide resident of a Bank district means an individual who:

- (1) Maintains a principal residence within the Bank district; or
- (2) If serving as an appointive director, owns or leases in his or her own name a residence within the Bank district and is employed within a voting state within the Bank district.

Discretionary directorship means an elective or appointive directorship created by the Finance Board pursuant to Section 7(a) of the Act for districts that include five or more states.

Docket number means the number assigned to each member by the Finance Board and used by the Finance Board

and the Banks to identify a particular member.

Guaranteed directorship means an elective directorship that is required by Section 7(b) of the Act and §915.15 to be designated as representing Bank members that are located in a particular state.

Non-guaranteed directorship means an elective directorship that is either a discretionary directorship or a stock directorship.

Record date means December 31 of the calendar year immediately preceding the election year.

Stock directorship means an elective directorship that is designated by the Finance Board as representing the members located in a particular state based on the amount of Bank stock held by the members in that state, and which is in excess of the number of guaranteed directorships allocated to that state.

Voting state means the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, or the state of the United States in which a member's principal place of business, as determined in accordance with part 933 of this chapter, is located as of the record date. The voting state of a member with a principal place of business located in the U.S. Virgin Islands as of the record date shall be Puerto Rico, and the voting state of a member with a principal place of business located in American Samoa, Guam, or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands as of the record date shall be Hawaii.

[63 FR 65688, Nov. 30, 1998, as amended at 65 FR 8259, Feb. 18, 2000; 65 FR 41568, July 6, 2000]

§ 915.2 Dates.

If any date specified in this part, or specified by a Bank pursuant to this part, falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or Federal holiday, the relevant time period shall be deemed to include the next business day.

[63 FR 65688, Nov. 30, 1998]

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§915.3 Director elections.

(a) *Responsibilities of the Banks.* Each Bank annually shall conduct an election the purpose of which is to fill all elective directorships designated by the Finance Board as commencing on January 1 of the calendar year immediately following the year of the election. Subject to the provisions of the Act and in accordance with the requirements of this part, the disinterested members of the board of directors of each Bank, or a committee of disinterested directors, shall administer and conduct the annual election of directors. In so doing, the disinterested directors may use Bank staff or independent contractors to perform ministerial and administrative functions concerning the elections process. The term of office of each elective director shall be three years, except as adjusted pursuant to Section 7(d) of the Act and §915.17 of this chapter to achieve a staggered board, and shall commence on January 1 of the calendar year immediately following the year in which the election is held. Each Bank shall complete the election in sufficient time to allow newly elected directors to assume their seats on January 1 of the year immediately following the election.

(b) *Designation of elective directorships.* The Finance Board annually shall designate each elective directorship as representing the members that are located in a particular state. The Finance Board shall conduct the annual designation of directorships for each Bank based on the number of shares of Bank stock required to be held by the members in each state as of December 31 of the preceding calendar year. If a Bank has issued more than one class of stock, the Finance Board shall designate the directorships for that Bank based on the combined number of shares required to be held by the members in each state. For purposes of conducting the designation, if a Bank's capital plan was not in effect on the immediately preceding December 31st, the number of shares of Bank stock that the members were required to hold as of that date shall be determined in accordance with §925.20 and §925.22. If a Bank's capital plan was in effect on the immediately preceding

December 31st, the number of shares of Bank stock that the members were required to hold as of that date shall be determined in accordance with the minimum investment established by the capital plan for that Bank, provided, however, that for any members whose Bank stock is less than the minimum investment during a transition period, the amount of stock to be used in the designation of directorships shall be the number of shares of Bank stock actually owned by those members as of December 31st. In all cases, the Finance Board shall designate the directorships by using the information provided by the Banks in the capital stock report required by §915.4. The Finance Board shall allocate the elective directorships among the states as follows:

(1) One elective directorship shall be allocated to each State within the Bank district;

(2) If the total number of elective directorships allocated pursuant to paragraph (b)(1) of this section is less than eight, the Finance Board shall allocate additional elective directorships among the States, using the method of equal proportions, until the total allocated for the Bank equals eight;

(3) If the number of elective directorships allocated to any State pursuant to paragraphs (b)(1) and (b)(2) of this section is less than the number allocated to that State on December 31, 1960, as specified in §915.15, the Finance Board shall allocate such additional elective directorships to that State until the total allocated equals the number allocated to that State on December 31, 1960;

(4) Pursuant to section 7(e) of the Act, the Federal Home Loan Bank of New York is hereby allocated one additional elective directorship, which is designated as representing the members in the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico;

(5) Pursuant to section 7(a) of the Act, in any Bank district that includes five or more states, the Finance Board, after consultation with the affected Banks, may increase the number of elective directorships up to thirteen, and the number of appointive directorships up to three-fourths of the number

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of elective directorships. In determining the number of appointive directorships, the Finance Board may round to the nearest whole number. The annual designation of directorships shall indicate the number of discretionary directorships, if any, to be authorized for the succeeding year. If the Finance Board eliminates an existing discretionary directorship, or designates such a directorship to another state, the term of any appointive or elective director affected by that action shall terminate after the close of business on the immediately following December 31.

(c) *Notification.* On or before June 1 of each year, the Finance Board shall notify each Bank in writing of the total number of elective directorships established for the Bank and the number of elective directorships designated as representing the members in each voting State in the Bank district. If the annual designation of elective directorships results in an existing stock directorship being redesignated as representing members in a different state, the notice also shall state that the directorship must be filled by an officer or director of a member located in the newly designated state as of January 1 of the immediately following year, regardless of whether the term for the incumbent director would have expired by that date.

(d) In accordance with section 7(c) of the Act, unless otherwise designated by the Finance Board, for purposes of election of directors a member shall be deemed to be located in its voting State.

(e) *2000 designation.* For any stock directorship with a term ending December 31, 2001 that is redesignated from one state to another state by the 2000 designation of directorships, the board of directors of the Bank shall determine which incumbent director from the former state shall become ineligible to serve as a result of the redesignation on the basis of the most recent election.

[63 FR 65688, Nov. 30, 1998, as amended at 65 FR 8259, Feb. 18, 2000; 65 FR 41568, July 6, 2000; 66 FR 8307, Jan. 30, 2001]

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§915.4 Capital stock report.

(a) On or before April 10 of each year, each Bank shall submit to the Finance Board a capital stock report that indicates, as of the record date, the number of members located in each voting state in the Bank's district, the number of shares of Bank stock that each member (identified by its docket number) was required to hold, and the number of shares of Bank stock that all members located in each voting state were required to hold. If a Bank has issued more than one class of stock, it shall report the total shares of stock of all classes required to be held by the members. The Bank shall certify to the Finance Board that, to the best of its knowledge, the information provided in the capital stock report is accurate and complete, and that it has notified each member of its minimum capital stock holdings pursuant to §925.22(b)(1) of this chapter.

(b) If a Bank's capital plan was not in effect as of the record date, the number of shares of Bank stock that the members are required to hold as of the record date shall be determined in accordance with §925.20 and §925.22. If a Bank's capital plan was in effect as of the record date, the number of shares of Bank stock that the members were required to hold as of that date shall be determined in accordance with the minimum investment established by the capital plan for that Bank, provided, however, that for any members whose Bank stock is less than the minimum investment during a transition period, the amount of Bank stock to be reported shall be the number of shares of Bank stock actually owned by those members as of the record date.

[66 FR 8307, Jan. 30, 2001]

§915.5 Determination of member votes.

(a) *In general.* Each Bank shall determine, in accordance with this section, the number of votes that each member of the Bank may cast for each directorship that is to be filled by the vote of the members that are located in a particular state.

(b) *Number of votes.* For each directorship that is to be filled in an election, each member that is located in the

state to be represented by the directorship shall be entitled to cast one vote for each share of Bank stock that the member was required to hold as of the record date. Notwithstanding the preceding sentence, the number of votes that any member may cast for any one directorship shall not exceed the average number of shares of Bank stock that were required to be held by all members located in that state as of the record date. If a Bank has issued more than one class of stock, it shall calculate the average number of shares separately for each class of stock and shall apply those limits separately in determining the maximum number of votes that any member owning that class of stock may cast in the election. If a Bank's capital plan was not in effect as of the record date, the number of shares of Bank stock that a member was required to hold as of the record date shall be determined in accordance with §925.20 and §925.22. If a Bank's capital plan was in effect as of the record date, the number of shares of Bank stock that a member was required to hold as of the record date shall be determined in accordance with the minimum investment established by the Bank's capital plan, provided, however, that for any members whose Bank stock is less than the minimum investment during a transition period, the amount of Bank stock to be used shall be the number of shares of Bank stock actually owned by those members as of the record date.

(c) *Voting preferences.* If the board of directors of a Bank includes any voting preferences as part of its approved capital plan, those preferences shall supercede the provisions of paragraph (b) of this section that otherwise would allow a member to cast one vote for each share of Bank stock it was required to hold as of the record date. If a Bank establishes a voting preference for a class of stock, the members with voting rights shall remain subject to the provisions of Section 7(b) of the Act that prohibit any member from casting any vote in excess of the average number of shares of stock required to be held by all members in its state.

[66 FR 8308, Jan. 30, 2001]

§915.6 Elective director nominations.

(a) *Election announcement.* Within a reasonable time in advance of an election, a Bank shall provide to each member in its district a written notice of the election that includes:

(1) The number of elective directorships designated as representing the members in each voting State in the Bank district;

(2) The name of each incumbent Bank director, the name and location of the member at which each elective director serves, and the name and location of the organization with which each appointive director is affiliated, if any, and the expiration date of each Bank director's term of office;

(3) An attachment indicating the name, location, and docket number of every member in the member's voting state, and the number of votes each such member may cast for each directorship to be filled in the election, as determined in accordance with §915.5.

(4) A nominating certificate.

(b) *Nominations.* (1) Any member that is entitled to vote in the election may nominate an eligible individual to fill each available elective directorship for its voting State by submitting to its Bank, prior to a deadline to be established by the Bank, a nominating certificate duly adopted by the member's governing body or by an individual authorized to act on behalf of the member's governing body.

(2) The nominating certificate shall include the name of the nominee and the name, location, and docket number of the member at which the nominee serves as an officer or director.

(3) The Bank shall establish a deadline for submitting nominating certificates, which shall be no earlier than 30 calendar days after the date on which the Bank mails the notice required by paragraph (a) of this section, and the Bank shall not accept certificates received after that deadline. The Bank shall retain all nominating certificates for at least two years after the date of the election.

(c) *Accepting nominations.* A Bank shall notify in writing any person nominated for an elective directorship promptly upon receipt of the nominating certificate. A person may accept the nomination only by submitting an

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executed director eligibility certification, as prescribed by the Finance Board, to the Bank prior to the deadline established by the Bank. A Bank shall allow each nominee at least 30 calendar days after the date of the notice of nomination within which to submit the executed form. A nominee may decline the nomination by so advising the Bank in writing, or by failing to submit a properly executed director eligibility certification prior to the deadline. Each Bank shall retain all information received under this paragraph for at least two years after the date of the election.

[63 FR 65689, Nov. 30, 1998, as amended at 65 FR 8259, Feb. 18, 2000; 66 FR 8308, Jan. 30, 2001]

§915.7 Eligibility requirements for elective directors.

(a) *Eligibility verification.* Based on the information provided on the director eligibility certification form prescribed by the Finance Board, a Bank shall verify that each nominee meets all of the eligibility requirements for elective directors set forth in the Act and this part before placing that nominee on the ballot prepared by the Bank under §915.8(a). A Bank shall not declare elected a nominee that it has reason to know is ineligible to serve, nor shall it seat a director-elect that it has reason to know is ineligible to serve.

(b) *Eligibility requirements.* Each elective director, and each nominee, shall be:

(1) A citizen of the United States;

(2) A bona fide resident of the Bank district or an officer or director of a member that is located in the voting state to be represented by the elective directorship, that was a member of the Bank as of the record date, and that meets all minimum capital requirements established by its appropriate federal regulator or appropriate state regulator. For purposes of this paragraph, the term appropriate federal regulator has the same meaning as the term “appropriate Federal banking agency” in section 3(q) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act (12 U.S.C. 1813(q)), and, for federally insured credit unions, shall mean the National Credit Union Administration, and the term appropriate State regulator

means any State officer, agency, supervisor, or other entity that has regulatory authority over, or is empowered to institute enforcement action against, a member.

(c) *Restrictions.* A nominee is not eligible if he or she:

(1) Is an incumbent elective director, unless:

(i) The incumbent director’s term of office would expire before the new term of office would begin; and

(ii) The new term of office would not be barred by the term limit provision of section 7(d) of the Act.

(2) Is a former elective director whose service would be barred by the term limit provision of section 7(d) of the Act.

(3) Is an incumbent appointive director.

(4) For purposes of applying the term limit provision of Section 7(d) of the Act, a term of office that has been adjusted to a period of less than three years in accordance with §915.17(a)(2) shall not be deemed to be a full term.

(d) *Loss of eligibility.* (1) An elective director shall become ineligible to remain in office if, during his or her term of office, the stock directorship to which he or she has been elected is eliminated or is redesignated by the Finance Board as representing members located in another state, in accordance with §915.3(b). The incumbent director shall become ineligible after the close of business on December 31 of the year in which the directorship is redesignated or eliminated.

(2) In the case of a redesignation to another state, the stock directorship shall become vacant after the close of business on December 31 of the year in which the directorship is redesignated and the resulting vacancy shall be filled by the board of directors of the Bank for the remainder of the unexpired term with a person who is an officer or director of a member located in the newly designated state, pursuant to Section 7(f) of the Bank Act.

[63 FR 65689, Nov. 30, 1998, as amended at 65 FR 8259, Feb. 18, 2000; 65 FR 41569, July 6, 2000; 66 FR 8308, Jan. 30, 2001]

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§915.8 Election process.

(a) *Ballots.* Promptly after verifying the eligibility of all nominees in accordance with §915.7(a), a Bank shall prepare a ballot for each voting State for which an elective directorship is to be filled and shall mail the ballot to all members within that State that were members as of the record date. A ballot shall include at least the following provisions:

(1) An alphabetical listing of the names of each nominee for the member's voting State, the name, location, and docket number of the member at which each nominee serves, the nominee's title or position with the member, and the number of elective directorships to be filled by members in that voting State in the election;

(2) A statement that write-in candidates are not permitted; and

(3) A confidentiality statement prohibiting the Bank from disclosing how a member voted.

(b) *Lack of nominees.* If, for any voting state, all directorships to be filled in an election are the same with regard to their respective terms and status as guaranteed or non-guaranteed directorships, and the number of nominees from that state is equal to or less than the number of such directorships, the Bank shall notify the members in the affected voting state in writing (in lieu of providing a ballot) that the directorships are to be filled without an election due to a lack of nominees. The Bank shall declare elected any eligible nominee, who shall be included as a director-elect in the report of election required under paragraph (e). If necessary, the Bank's board of directors shall fill any elective directorship that has become vacant due to a lack of a nominee in accordance with §915.14(a).

(c) *Voting.* For each directorship to be filled, a member may cast the number of votes determined by the Bank pursuant to §915.5. A member may not split its votes among multiple nominees for a single directorship, nor, where there are multiple directorships to be filled for a voting State, may it cumulatively vote for a single nominee. Any ballots cast in violation of this subsection shall be void. To vote, a member shall:

(1) Mark on the ballot the name of not more than one of the nominees for

each elective directorship to be filled in the member's voting State. Each nominee so selected shall receive all of the votes that the member is entitled to cast.

(2) Execute the ballot by resolution of the member's governing body, or by an appropriate writing signed by an individual authorized to act on behalf of the governing body.

(3) Deliver the executed ballot to the Bank on or before the closing date that has been established by the Bank, which shall be no earlier than 30 calendar days after the date the ballots are mailed in accordance with paragraph (a) of this section. A member may not change a ballot after it has been delivered to the Bank.

(d) *Counting ballots.* A Bank shall not open any ballot until after the closing date, and may not include in the election results any ballot received after the closing date. Promptly after the closing date, each Bank shall tabulate, by each voting State, the votes cast in accordance with paragraph (c) of this section, and shall declare elected the nominee receiving the highest number of votes.

(1) If more than one elective directorship is to be filled in a voting State, the Bank shall declare elected each successive nominee receiving the next highest number of votes until all open elective directorships for that voting State are filled.

(2) In the event of a tie for the last available seat, the incumbent board of directors of the Bank shall, by a majority vote, declare elected one of the nominees for whom the number of votes cast was tied.

(3) The Bank shall retain all ballots it receives for at least two years after the date of the election, and shall not disclose how any member voted.

(e) *Report of election.* Promptly following the election, each Bank shall provide written notice to its members, to each nominee, and to the Finance Board of the following:

(1) The name of each director-elect, the name and location of the member at which he or she serves, and his or her title or position at the member;

(2) The voting State represented by each director-elect;

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(3) The expiration date of the term of office of each director-elect;

(4) The number of members voting in the election and the total number of votes cast, both reported by State; and

(5) The number of votes cast for each nominee.

[63 FR 65690, Nov. 30, 1998, as amended at 65 FR 8259, Feb. 18, 2000; 65 FR 41569, July 6, 2000]

§915.9 Prohibition on actions to influence director elections.

(a) *Prohibition.* Except as provided in paragraph (b) of this section:

(1) No director, officer, attorney, employee, or agent of the Finance Board or of a Bank may:

(i) Communicate in any manner that a director, officer, attorney, employee, or agent of the Finance Board or of a Bank, directly or indirectly, supports the nomination or election of a particular individual for an elective directorship; or

(ii) Take any other action to influence votes for a directorship.

(2) No member may take any action prohibited by paragraph (a)(1)(i) of this section.

(b) *Exception for incumbent Bank directors.* A Bank director acting in his or her personal capacity may support the nomination or election of any individual for an elective directorship, provided that no Bank director shall purport to represent the views of the Bank, the Finance Board, any other director, or any officer, attorney, employee, or agent of the Bank or of the Finance Board concerning the nomination or election of a particular individual for an elective directorship.

[63 FR 65690, Nov. 30, 1998]

§915.10 Selection of appointive directors.

(a) *Selection.* In accordance with the Act, the Finance Board, in its sole discretion, shall select all appointive directors.

(b) *Term of office.* The term of office of each appointive directorship shall be three years, except as adjusted pursuant to Section 7(d) of the Act to achieve a staggered board, and shall commence on January 1. In appointing directors for the terms commencing on January 1, 2001 and 2002, respectively,

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the Finance Board shall adjust the terms of any appointive directorships as necessary to achieve the one-third staggering of the board of directors required by Section 7(d) of the Act, in accordance with the requirements of this Part and the applicable matrix from the Appendix to this Part. In the case of a discretionary appointive directorship that is terminated pursuant to §915.3(b)(5), the term of office of the directorship shall end after the close of business on December 31 of that year.

[63 FR 65690, Nov. 30, 1998, as amended at 65 FR 41569, July 6, 2000]

§915.11 Conflict of interests policy for Bank directors.

(a) *Adoption of conflict of interests policy.* Each Bank shall adopt a written conflict of interests policy that shall apply to all Bank directors. At a minimum, the conflict of interests policy of each Bank shall:

(1) Require the directors to administer the affairs of the Bank fairly and impartially and without discrimination in favor of or against any member or nonmember borrower;

(2) Prohibit appointed directors from serving as an officer of any Bank or as an officer or director of any member, and from owning any equity or debt security issued by a member or from having any other financial interest in a member;

(3) Prohibit the use of a director's official position for personal gain;

(4) Require directors to disclose actual or apparent conflict of interests and establish procedures for addressing such conflicts;

(5) Provide internal controls to ensure that reports are filed and that conflicts are disclosed and resolved in accordance with this section; and

(6) Establish procedures to monitor compliance with the conflict of interests policy.

(b) *Disclosure and recusal.* A director shall disclose to the Bank's board of directors any personal financial interests he or she has, as well as any financial interests known to the director of any immediate family member or business associate of the director, in any matter to be considered by the Bank's board of directors and in any other matter in which another person or entity does, or

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proposes to do, business with the Bank. A director shall fully disclose the nature of his or her interest in the matter and shall provide to the Bank's board of directors any information requested to aid in its consideration of the director's interest. A director shall refrain from considering or voting on any issue in which the director, any immediate family member, or any business associate has a financial interest.

(c) *Confidential Information.* Directors shall not disclose or use confidential information received by them solely by reason of their position with the Bank to obtain a financial interest for themselves or for any other person.

(d) *Gifts.* Directors shall not accept, and shall discourage their immediate family members from accepting, any substantial gift where the director has reason to believe that the gift is given in order to influence the director's actions as a member of the Bank's board of directors, or where acceptance of such gift gives the appearance of influencing the director's actions as a member of the board.

(e) *Compensation.* Directors shall not accept compensation for services performed for the Bank from any source other than the Bank for which the services are performed.

(f) *Definitions.* For purposes of this section:

(1) *Immediate family member* means parent, sibling, spouse, child, or dependent, or any relative sharing the same residence as the director.

(2) *Financial interest* means a direct or indirect financial interest in any activity, transaction, property, or relationship that involves receiving or providing something of monetary value, and includes, but is not limited to any right, contractual or otherwise, to the payment of money, whether contingent or fixed. It does not include a deposit or savings account maintained with a member, nor does it include a loan or extension of credit obtained from a member in the normal course of business on terms that are generally available to the public.

(3) *Business associate* means any individual or entity with whom a director has a business relationship, including, but not limited to:

(i) Any corporation or organization of which the director is an officer or partner, or in which the director beneficially owns ten percent or more of any class of equity security, including subordinated debt;

(ii) Any other partner, officer, or beneficial owner of ten percent or more of any class of equity security, including subordinated debt, of any such corporation or organization; and

(iii) Any trust or other estate in which a director has a substantial beneficial interest or as to which the director serves as trustee or in a similar fiduciary capacity.

(4) *Substantial Gifts* includes:

(i) Gifts of more than token value;

(ii) Entertainment or hospitality, the cost of which is in excess of what is considered reasonable, customary, and accepted business practices; or

(iii) Any other items or services for which a director pays less than market value.

[63 FR 65690, Nov. 30, 1998, as amended at 65 FR 8259, Feb. 18, 2000]

§ 915.12 Reporting requirements for Bank directors.

(a) *Annual reporting.* On or before March 1 of each year, each director shall submit to his or her Bank the appropriate executed director eligibility certification, as prescribed by the Finance Board. (The forms are available pursuant to 12 CFR 905.51). The Bank shall promptly forward to the Finance Board a copy of the certification filed by each appointive director.

(b) *Report of noncompliance.* If an elective or appointive director knows or has reason to believe that he or she no longer meets the eligibility requirements set forth in the Act or this part, the director shall so inform the Bank in writing within 30 calendar days of first learning of the facts causing the loss of eligibility. An appointive director also shall inform the Finance Board in writing at the same time that he or she informs the Bank.

[63 FR 65691, Nov. 30, 1998, as amended at 65 FR 8259, Feb. 18, 2000]

§ 915.13 Ineligible Bank directors.

(a) *Elective directors.* Upon a determination by the Finance Board or a

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Bank that an elective director no longer satisfies the eligibility requirements set forth in the Act or this part, or has failed to comply with the reporting requirements of §915.12, the elective directorship shall immediately become vacant. Any elective director that is determined to have failed to comply with the eligibility or reporting requirements shall not continue to act as a Bank director.

(b) *Appointive directors.* Except as provided herein, upon a determination by the Finance Board that an appointive director no longer satisfies the eligibility requirements set forth in the Act, or has failed to comply with the reporting requirements of §915.12, the appointive directorship shall immediately become vacant. Notwithstanding the vacancy, an appointive director may continue to serve until a successor assumes the directorship or the term of office expires, whichever occurs first, and the Finance Board, in its sole discretion, may allow an appointive director up to 90 calendar days to comply with the eligibility or reporting requirements.

[63 FR 65691, Nov. 30, 1998, as amended at 65 FR 8259, Feb. 18, 2000]

§915.14 Vacant Bank directorships.

(a) *Vacant elective directorships.* (1) As soon as practicable after a vacancy occurs, a Bank shall fill the unexpired term of office of a vacant elective directorship by a majority vote of the remaining Bank directors regardless of whether the remaining Bank directors constitute a quorum of the Bank's board of directors.

(2) An individual so selected to fill a vacant elective directorship shall satisfy all of the eligibility requirements for elective directors set forth in the Act and this part, and shall provide to the Bank an executed director eligibility certification. The Bank shall verify the individual's eligibility in accordance with §915.7(a) before allowing the individual to assume the directorship, and shall retain the information it receives in accordance with §915.6(c).

(3) Promptly after verifying the individual's eligibility under paragraph (a)(2) of this section, a Bank shall notify the Finance Board and each mem-

ber located in the Bank's district in writing of the following:

(i) The name of the new elective director, the name, location and docket number of the member at which the new director serves, and the new director's title or position with the member;

(ii) The voting State that the new elective director represents; and

(iii) The expiration date of the new elective director's term of office.

(b) *Vacant appointive directorships.* (1) As soon as practicable after a vacancy occurs, the Finance Board shall fill the unexpired term of office of a vacant appointive directorship.

(2) Promptly after filling a vacant appointive directorship, the Finance Board shall notify the affected Bank in writing of the following:

(i) The name of the new appointive director, the name and location of the organization with which the new director is affiliated, if any, and the new director's title or position with such organization; and

(ii) The expiration date of the new appointive director's term of office.

(3) Promptly after receiving the notice required by paragraph (b)(2) of this section, a Bank shall provide each of its members with the information described in paragraphs (b)(2)(i) and (ii) of this section.

[63 FR 65691, Nov. 30, 1998, as amended at 65 FR 8259, Feb. 18, 2000]

§915.15 Minimum number of elective directorships.

Under section 7(c) of the Act, the number of elective directorships allocated to members located in each State cannot be less than the number of directorships that were filled by the members from that State on December 31, 1960. The following list sets forth the States whose members held more than one (1) seat on December 31, 1960:

State	No. of elective directorships on December 31, 1960
California	3
Colorado	2
Illinois	4
Indiana	5
Iowa	2
Kansas	3
Kentucky	2
Louisiana	2
Massachusetts	3

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State	No. of elective directorships on December 31, 1960
Michigan	3
Minnesota	2
Missouri	2
New Jersey	4
New York	4
Ohio	4
Oklahoma	2
Pennsylvania	6
Tennessee	2
Texas	3
Wisconsin	4

[55 FR 1399, Jan. 16, 1990, as amended at 56 FR 55221, Oct. 25, 1991. Redesignated and amended at 63 FR 65692, Nov. 30, 1998]

§ 915.16 1999 and 2000 Election of Directors.

(a) *In general.* The annual designation of Bank directorships conducted by the Finance Board in 2000 pursuant to § 915.3(b) shall control with respect to the number of elective directorships to be allocated to each state with terms commencing on January 1, 2001.

(b) *Conduct of 2000 elections.* After assigning any adjusted terms that may be required by § 915.17(a)(3), the board of directors of each Bank shall determine either:

(1) To conduct new elections for every state in the district for which an elective directorship is to commence on January 1, 2001, or

(2) To conduct new elections only in those states for which this section requires a new election to be held and, for all other states within the district, to use the results of the 1999 elections for the purpose of electing directors whose terms are to commence on January 1, 2001.

(c) *1999 election results.* If the number of nominees from any state for the 1999 election of directors who remain eligible to serve as a Bank director equals or exceeds the number of directorships designated to that state with terms commencing on January 1, 2001, the board of directors of the Bank may declare elected the nominee receiving the most votes in the 1999 election and, if more than one directorship is to be filled for that state, shall also declare elected each successive nominee receiving the next greatest number of votes, until all directorships designated for that state are filled. Before declaring

elected any such nominee, the board of directors of the Bank shall confirm that the nominee is eligible to serve as a director from that state.

(d) *2000 elections.* If the number of directorships designated to any state with terms commencing on January 1, 2001, exceeds the number of nominees from that state in the 1999 election who remain eligible to serve as a Bank director, then the board of directors of the Bank shall conduct a new election for that state for all of the directorships with terms commencing on January 1, 2001.

(e) *Report of election.* If the board of directors of a Bank adopts the 1999 election results for any state, it shall provide written notice of its decision to the Finance Board, the directors-elect, and to each member in the affected state. The notice shall indicate the date on which the term of office of each director-elect shall expire, and shall indicate which terms have been adjusted in order to stagger the board of directors as required by Section 7(d) of the Bank Act. Any such adjustments shall be made in compliance with § 915.17. Such notice shall be deemed to constitute the report of election for the 2000 election required by § 915.8(e).

(f) *Safe harbor.* In determining whether to ratify the 1999 election results or to hold new elections in 2000, an individual director that would be affected by the decision of the board shall not be deemed to have violated any regulation or Bank policy pertaining to conflicts of interest solely by virtue of having participated in the deliberations or by having voted on the matter.

[65 FR 41569, July 6, 2000]

§ 915.17 Staggered directorships in the 2000 and 2001 elections.

(a) *In general.* (1) In conjunction with the annual designations of directorships for elected directors with terms commencing on January 1, 2001 and January 1, 2002, the Finance Board shall, in addition to allocating directorships among the states, indicate the term of each elective directorship and which directorships are to be designated as non-guaranteed directorships. A non-guaranteed directorship

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shall retain that designation in all subsequent elections, unless the directorship is eliminated by the Finance Board pursuant to Section 7(a) of the Bank Act or as a consequence of a change in the amount of Bank stock held by members located in that state. In such subsequent elections, any non-guaranteed directorships shall be assigned on the basis of votes received, with the directors-elect who received the fewest votes being assigned the non-guaranteed directorships.

(2) The board of directors of each Bank shall adjust the terms of any directorships that are to commence on January 1, 2001 or January 1, 2002, in accordance with this section and the matrix for that Bank set forth in the appendix to this part, and shall inform the Finance Board which directorships have been assigned adjusted terms.

(3) Where the matrix for a Bank indicates that two or more guaranteed directorships are to be filled by persons elected from different states in the same year, and which are to have different terms, the board of directors of the Bank shall assign the shorter terms among the states on any reasonable basis, as determined by Bank's board, provided that:

(i) It uses the same methodology in making all such adjustments; and

(ii) It assigns the terms to the respective states before determining whether to adopt the 1999 election results, in accordance with §915.16(b).

(b) *Adjustment of terms.* (1) Where the matrix for a Bank indicates that two or more guaranteed directorships are to be filled from the same state in the same year, but which are to have different terms, the board of directors of the Bank shall assign the terms among the eligible nominees who have received a sufficient number of votes to be elected, such that the nominees receiving the greater number of votes are assigned the longer terms and those

nominees receiving the lesser number of votes are assigned the shorter terms. If the directors from any state have been declared elected without a vote, in accordance with §915.8(b) because the number of nominees from that state was less than or equal to the number of directorships to be filled, then the board of directors of Bank shall assign the terms on the basis of the most recent election.

(2) In the elections occurring in 2000 and 2001, if the matrix for any Bank indicates that both guaranteed and non-guaranteed directorships are to be filled from the same state in the same year, the board of directors shall assign directorships among the eligible nominees who have received a sufficient number of votes to be elected, such that the nominees receiving the greatest number of votes are assigned the guaranteed directorships and those nominees receiving the fewest votes are assigned the non-guaranteed directorships. In the event that the matrix for a Bank assigns a guaranteed directorship for a particular state a shorter term than it assigns to a non-guaranteed directorship for the same state for that year, the board of directors shall assign the guaranteed directorship to the nominee receiving the greatest number of votes.

(c) *Safe harbor.* In determining which directorships shall be assigned a reduced term, an individual director that could be affected by the decision of the board shall not be deemed to have violated any regulation or Bank policy pertaining to conflicts of interest solely by virtue of having participated in the deliberations or by having voted on the matter.

(d) *Other adjustments.* The board of directors of the Bank may not adjust the term of any director other than as provided in this section.

[65 FR 41570, July 6, 2000]

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APPENDIX A TO PART 915—STAGGERING FOR FHLBANK BOARDS OF DIRECTORS

TABLE 1

Boston FHLBank (10 seats: 8 guaranteed by statute and 2 not guaranteed)	Term	Non-guaranteed seats	Guaranteed staggering: 2-3-3 Total staggering: 4-3-3
6 Seats to be filled in 2000 Election: Mass. Seat Conn. Seat Maine Seat R. I. Seat Mass. Seat Conn. Seat	* Board must allocate 1 Seat to a 2-year term. 3/2 Years*. 3/2 Years*. 3/2 Years*. 3/2 Years*. 2 Years. 2 Years	Not Guaranteed (Discretionary Seat).	
4 Seats to be filled in 2001 Election: Mass. Seat N.H. Seat Vermont Seat Mass. Seat	3 Years. 3 Years. 3 Years. 1 Year	Not Guaranteed (Discretionary Seat).	
Class with Terms Expiring Dec. 31, 2002 (4 seats): Mass./Conn./Maine/Rhode Island Seat (board to pick 1 of 4) Mass. Seat Conn. Seat (not guaranteed by statute) Mass. Seat (not guaranteed by statute)			
Class with Terms Expiring Dec. 31, 2003 (3 seats): Mass./Conn./Maine/Rhode Island Seat (board to pick 3 of 4)			
Class with Terms Expiring Dec. 31, 2004 (3 seats): Mass. Seat N.H. Seat Vermont Seat			

TABLE 2

N.Y. FHLBank (11 Seats: 9 Guaranteed by Statute and 2 Not Guaranteed)	Term	Non-guaranteed seats	Guaranteed staggering: 3-3-3 Total staggering: 3-4-4
7 Seats to be filled in 2000 election: New York Seat New Jersey Seat Puerto Rico Seat New York Seat New York Seat New York Seat New Jersey Seat	3 Years. 3 Years. 3 Years. 3 Years 2 Years 2 Years. 2 Years.	Not Guaranteed (Stock Seat).	
4 Seats to be filled in 2001 election: New York Seat New York Seat New Jersey Seat New Jersey Seat	3 Years. 3 Years 3 Years. 3 Years.	Not Guaranteed (Stock Seat).	
Class with Terms Expiring Dec. 31, 2002 (3 seats): New York Seat New York Seat New Jersey Seat			
Class with Terms Expiring Dec. 31, 2003 (4 seats): New York Seat New York Seat (not guaranteed by statute) New Jersey Seat Puerto Rico Seat			
Class with Terms Expiring Dec. 31, 2004 (4 seats): New York Seat New York Seat (not guaranteed by statute) New Jersey Seat New Jersey Seat			

TABLE 3

Pitts. FHLBank (8 seats: all guaranteed by statute)	Term	Non-guaranteed seats	Guaranteed staggering: 2-3-3 Total staggering: 2-3-3
4 Seats to be filled in 2000 Election: Penn. Seat 3 Years. Penn. Seat 3 Years. Penn. Seat 3 Years. Penn. Seat 2 Years.			
4 Seats to be filled in 2001 Election West Va. Seat 3 Years. Delaware Seat 3 Years. Penn. Seat 3 Years. Penn. Seat 1 Year.			
Class with Terms Expiring Dec. 31, 2002 (2 seats): Penn. Seat Penn. Seat			
Class with Terms Expiring Dec. 31, 2003 (3 seats): Penn. Seat Penn. Seat Penn. Seat			
Class with Terms Expiring Dec. 31, 2004 (3 seats): Penn. Seat Delaware Seat West Va. Seat			

TABLE 4

Atlanta FHLBank (9 Seats: 8 guaranteed by statute and 1 not guaranteed)	Term	Non-guaranteed seats	Guaranteed staggering: 2-3-3 Total staggering: 3-3-3
4 Seats to be filled in 2000 Election: D.C. Seat 3/2 Years*. Alabama Seat 3/2 Years*. Virginia Seat 3/2 Years*. S. Carolina Seat 3/2 Years*.	* Board must allocate 1 Seat to a 2-year term.		
5 Seats to be filled in 2001 Election: N. Carolina Seat 3/1 Years*. Georgia Seat 3/1 Years*. Maryland Seat 3/1 Years*. Florida Seat 3/1 Years*. N. Carolina Seat 1 Year*.	* Board must allocate 1 Seat to a 1-year term	Not Guaranteed (Discretionary Seat).	
Class with Terms Expiring Dec. 31, 2002 (3 seats): North Carolina Seat (not guaranteed by statute) D.C./Alabama/Virginia/So. Carolina Seat (board to pick 1 of 4) No. Carolina/Georgia/Maryland/Florida Seat (board to pick 1 of 4)			
Class with Terms Expiring Dec. 31, 2003 (3 seats): D.C./Alabama/Virginia/So. Carolina Seat (board to pick 3 of 4)			
Class with Terms Expiring Dec. 31, 2004 (3 seats): No. Carolina/Georgia/Maryland/Florida Seat (board to pick 3 of 4)			

TABLE 5

Cincinnati FHLBank (9 seats: 8 guaranteed by statute and 1 not guaranteed)	Term	Non-guaranteed seats	Guaranteed staggering: 2-3-3 Total staggering: 3-3-3
4 Seats to be filled in 2000 Election: Kentucky Seat 3 Years. Ohio Seat 3 Years.	* Board must allocate 1 Seat to a 2-year term.		

TABLE 7

Chicago FHLBank (10 seats: 8 guaranteed by statute and 2 not guaranteed)	Term	Non-guaranteed seats	Guaranteed staggering: 2-3-3 Total staggering: 4-3-3
4 Seats to be filled in 2000 Election: Illinois Seat 3 Years. Wisconsin Seat 3 Years. Wisconsin Seat 3 Years. Wisconsin Seat 2 Years.			
6 Seats to be filled in 2001 Election: Wisconsin Seat 3 Years. Illinois Seat 3 Years. Illinois Seat 3 Years. Illinois Seat 1 Year. Illinois Seat 1 Year. Illinois Seat 1 Year.		Not Guaranteed (Stock Seat). Not Guaranteed (Stock Seat).	
Class with Terms Expiring Dec. 31, 2002 (4 seats) Wisconsin Seat Illinois Seat Illinois Seat (not guaranteed by statute) Illinois Seat (not guaranteed by statute)			
Class with Terms Expiring Dec. 31, 2003 (3 seats) Illinois Seat Wisconsin Seat Wisconsin Seat			
Class with Terms Expiring Dec. 31, 2004 (3 seats) Wisconsin Seat Illinois Seat Illinois Seat			

TABLE 8

Des Moines Bank (10 seats: 8 guaranteed by statute and 2 not guaranteed)	Term	Non-guaranteed seats	Guaranteed staggering: 2-3-3 Total staggering: 4-3-3
6 Seats to be filled in 2000 Election: Missouri Seat 3/2 Years*. South Dakota Seat 3/2 Years*. Iowa Seat 3/2 Years*. Minnesota Seat 3/2 Years*. Iowa Seat 2 Years. Minnesota Seat 2 Years	* Board must allocate 1 Seat to a 2-year term	Not Guaranteed (Stock Seat).	
4 Seats to be filled in 2001 Election: Missouri Seat 3 Years. Minnesota Seat 3 Years. North Dakota Seat 3 Years. Missouri Seat 1 Year		Not Guaranteed (Discretionary Seat).	
Class with Terms Expiring Dec. 31, 2002 (4 seats): Iowa Seat Missouri/So.Dakota/Iowa/Minnesota Seat (board to pick 1 of 4) Minnesota Seat (not guaranteed by statute) Missouri Seat (not guaranteed by statute)			
Class with Terms Expiring Dec. 31, 2003 (3 seats): Missouri/So. Dakota/Iowa/Minnesota Seat (board to pick 3 of 4)			
Class with Terms Expiring Dec. 31, 2004 (3 seats): Missouri Seat Minnesota Seat North Dakota Seat			

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TABLE 9

Dallas FHLBank (9 seats: 8 guaranteed by statute and 1 not guaranteed)	Term	Non-guaranteed seats	Guaranteed staggering: 2-3-3 Total staggering: 3-3-3
4 Seats to be filled in 2000 Election: Texas Seat 3 Years. Louisiana Seat 3 Years. Arkansas Seat 3 Years. Louisiana Seat 2 Years.			
5 Seats to be filled in 2001 Election: Texas Seat 3 Years. Mississippi Seat 3 Years. New Mexico Seat 3 Years. Texas Seat 1 Year. Texas Seat 1 Year		Not Guaranteed (Stock Seat).	
Class with Terms Expiring Dec. 31, 2002 (3 seats): Louisiana Seat Texas Seat Texas Seat (not guaranteed by statute)			
Class with Terms Expiring Dec. 31, 2003 (3 seats): Texas Seat Louisiana Seat Arkansas Seat			
Class with Terms Expiring Dec. 31, 2004 (3 seats): Texas Seat Mississippi Seat New Mexico Seat			

TABLE 10

Topeka FHLBank (10 seats: 8 guaranteed by statute and 2 not guaranteed)	Term	Non-Guaranteed seats	Guaranteed staggering: 2-3-3 Total staggering: 4-3-3
5 Seats to be filled in 2000 Election: Colorado Seat 3 Years. Oklahoma Seat 3 Years. Kansas Seat 3 Years. Colorado Seat 2 Years. Kansas Seat 2 Years.			
5 Seats to be filled in 2001 Election: Kansas Seat 3 Years. Oklahoma Seat 3 Years. Nebraska Seat 3 Years. Nebraska Seat 1 Year		Not Guaranteed (Stock Seat).	
Nebraska Seat 1 Year		Not Guaranteed (Stock Seat).	
Class with Terms Expiring Dec. 31, 2002 (4 seats): Colorado Seat Kansas Seat Nebraska Seat (not guaranteed by statute) Nebraska Seat (not guaranteed by statute)			
Class with Terms Expiring Dec. 31, 2003 (3 seats): Colorado Seat Oklahoma Seat Kansas Seat			
Class with Terms Expiring Dec. 31, 2004 (3 seats): Kansas Seat Oklahoma Seat Nebraska Seat			

TABLE 11

San Francisco FHLBank (8 seats: 5 guaranteed by statute and 3 not guaranteed)	Terms	Non-guaranteed seats	Guaranteed staggering: 1-2-2 Total staggering: 2-3-3
4 Seats to be filled in 2000 Election:			
California Seat	3 Years.	Not Guaranteed (Stock Seat).	
California Seat	3 Years.		
California Seat	3 Years		
California Seat	2 Years		
4 Seats to be filled in 2001 Election:			
	*Board must allocate 1 seat to a 1-year term		
California Seat	3/1 Years*.	Not Guaranteed (Stock Seat).	
Nevada Seat	3/1 Years*.		
Arizona Seat	3/1 Years*.		
California Seat	1 Year		
Class with Terms Expiring Dec. 31, 2002 (3 seats):			
California/Nevada/Arizona Seat (board to pick 1 of 3)			
California Seat (not guaranteed by statute)			
California Seat (not guaranteed by statute)			
Class with Terms Expiring Dec. 31, 2003 (3 seats):			
California Seat			
California Seat			
California Seat (not guaranteed by statute)			
Class with Terms Expiring Dec. 31, 2004 (2 seats):			
California/Nevada/Arizona Seat (board to pick 2 of 3)			

TABLE 12

Seattle FHLBank (10 seats: 8 guaranteed by statute and 2 not guaranteed)	Term	Non-guaranteed seats	Guaranteed staggering: 2-3-3 Total staggering: 4-3-3
5 Seats to be filled in 2000 Election:			
Hawaii Seat	3 Years.	Not Guaranteed (Discretionary Seat).	
Utah Seat	3 Years.		
Alaska Seat	3 Years.		
Washington Seat	2 Years		
Washington Seat	2 Years	Not Guaranteed (Discretionary Seat).	
5 Seats to be filled in 2001 Election:			
	* Board must allocate 2 seats to 1-year terms		
Montana Seat	3/1 Years*.	Not Guaranteed (Discretionary Seat).	
Oregon Seat	3/1 Years*.		
Washington Seat	3/1 Years*.		
Idaho Seat	3/1 Years*.		
Wyoming Seat	3/1 Years*.		
Class with Terms Expiring Dec. 31, 2002 (4 seats):			
Montana/Oregon/Idaho/Wyoming/Washington Seat (board to pick 2 of 5)			
Washington Seat (not guaranteed by statute)			
Washington Seat (not guaranteed by statute)			
Class with Terms Expiring Dec. 31, 2003 (3 seats):			
Hawaii Seat			
Utah Seat			
Alaska Seat			
Class with Terms Expiring Dec. 31, 2004 (3 seats):			
Montana/Oregon/Idaho/Wyoming/Washington Seat (board to pick 3 of 5)			

[65 FR 41570, July 6, 2000]

PART 917—POWERS AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF BANK BOARDS OF DIRECTORS AND SENIOR MANAGEMENT

Sec.

- 917.1 Definitions.
- 917.2 General authorities and duties of Bank boards of directors.
- 917.3 Risk management.
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- 917.6 Internal control system.
- 917.7 Audit committees.
- 917.8 Budget preparation.
- 917.9 Dividends.
- 917.10 Bank bylaws.

AUTHORITY: 12 U.S.C. 1422a(a)(3), 1422b(a)(1), 1426, 1427, 1432(a), 1436(a), 1440.

SOURCE: 65 FR 25274, May 1, 2000, unless otherwise noted.

§917.1 Definitions.

As used in this part:

Business risk means the risk of an adverse impact on a Bank's profitability resulting from external factors as may occur in both the short and long run.

Capital structure plan means the plan establishing and implementing a capital structure that each Bank is required to submit to the Finance Board under 12 U.S.C. 1426(b).

Community financial institution has the meaning set forth in §925.1 of this chapter.

Contingency liquidity means the sources of cash a Bank may use to meet its operational requirements when its access to the capital markets is impeded, and includes:

- (1) Marketable assets with a maturity of one year or less;
- (2) Self-liquidating assets with a maturity of seven days or less;
- (3) Assets that are generally accepted as collateral in the repurchase agreement market; and
- (4) Irrevocable lines of credit from financial institutions rated not lower than the second highest credit rating category by a credit rating organization regarded as a Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Organization by the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Credit risk means the risk that the market value, or estimated fair value if market value is not available, of an

obligation will decline as a result of deterioration in creditworthiness.

Immediate family member means a parent, sibling, spouse, child, dependent, or any relative sharing the same residence.

Internal auditor means the individual responsible for the internal audit function at the Bank.

Liquidity risk means the risk that a Bank will be unable to meet its obligations as they come due or meet the credit needs of its members and associates in a timely and cost-efficient manner.

Market risk means the risk that the market value, or estimated fair value if market value is not available, of a Bank's portfolio will decline as a result of changes in interest rates, foreign exchange rates, equity and commodity prices.

Operational liquidity means sources of cash from both a Bank's ongoing access to the capital markets and its holding of liquid assets to meet operational requirements in a Bank's normal course of business.

Operations risk means the risk of an unexpected loss to a Bank resulting from human error, fraud, unenforceability of legal contracts, or deficiencies in internal controls or information systems.

Reportable conditions means matters that represent significant deficiencies in the design or operation of the internal control system that could adversely affect a Bank's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial data consistent with the assertions of management.

§917.2 General authorities and duties of Bank boards of directors.

(a) *Management of a Bank.* The management of each Bank shall be vested in its board of directors. While Bank boards of directors may delegate the execution of operational functions to Bank personnel, the ultimate responsibility of each Bank's board of directors for that Bank's management is non-delegable.

(b) *Duties of Bank directors.* Each Bank director shall have the duty to:

- (1) Carry out his or her duties as director in good faith, in a manner such

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director believes to be in the best interests of the Bank, and with such care, including reasonable inquiry, as an ordinarily prudent person in a like position would use under similar circumstances;

(2) Administer the affairs of the Bank fairly and impartially and without discrimination in favor of or against any member;

(3) At the time of appointment or election, or within a reasonable time thereafter, have a working familiarity with basic finance and accounting practices, including the ability to read and understand the Bank's balance sheet and income statement and to ask substantive questions of management and the internal and external auditors; and

(4) Direct the operations of the Bank in conformity with the requirements set forth in the Act and this chapter.

(c) *Authority regarding staff and outside consultants.* (1) In carrying out its duties and responsibilities under the Act and this chapter, each Bank's board of directors and all committees thereof shall have authority to retain staff and outside counsel, independent accountants, or other outside consultants at the expense of the Bank.

(2) Bank staff providing services to the board of directors or any committee of the board under paragraph (c)(1) of this section may be required by the board of directors or such committee to report directly to the board or such committee, as appropriate.

§917.3 Risk management.

(a) *Risk management policy.* (1) *Adoption.* Beginning August 29, 2000, each Bank's board of directors shall have in effect at all times a risk management policy that addresses the Bank's exposure to credit risk, market risk, liquidity risk, business risk and operations risk and that conforms to the requirements of paragraph (b) of this section and to all applicable Finance Board regulations and policies.

(2) *Review and compliance.* Each Bank's board of directors shall:

(i) Review the Bank's risk management policy at least annually;

(ii) Amend the risk management policy as appropriate;

(iii) Re-adopt the Bank's risk management policy, including interim amendments, not less often than every three years; and

(iv) Ensure that policies and procedures are in place that are reasonably designed to achieve continuing Bank compliance with the risk management policy.

(b) *Risk management policy requirements.* In addition to meeting any other requirements set forth in this chapter, each Bank's risk management policy shall:

(1) After the Finance Board has approved a Bank's capital plan, but before the plan takes effect, the Bank shall amend its risk management policy to describe the specific steps the Bank will take to comply with its capital plan and to include specific target ratios of total capital and permanent capital to total assets at which the Bank intends to operate. The target operating capital-to-assets ratios to be specified in the risk management policy shall be in excess of the minimum leverage and risk-based capital ratios and may be expressed as a range of ratios or as a single ratio;

(2) Set forth the Bank's tolerance levels for the market and credit risk components; and

(3) Set forth standards for the Bank's management of each risk component, including but not limited to:

(i) Regarding credit risk arising from all secured and unsecured transactions, standards and criteria for, and timing of, periodic assessment of the creditworthiness of issuers, obligors, or other counterparties including identifying the criteria for selecting dealers, brokers and other securities firms with which the Bank may execute transactions; and

(ii) Regarding market risk, standards for the methods and models used to measure and monitor such risk;

(iii) Regarding day-to-day operational liquidity needs and contingency liquidity needs:

(A) An enumeration of specific types of investments to be held for such liquidity purposes; and

(B) The methodology to be used for determining the Bank's operational and contingency liquidity needs;

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(iv) Regarding operations risk, standards for an effective internal control system, including periodic testing and reporting; and

(v) Regarding business risk, strategies for mitigating such risk, including contingency plans where appropriate.

(c) *Risk assessment.* The senior management of each Bank shall perform, at least annually, a risk assessment that is reasonably designed to identify and evaluate all material risks, including both quantitative and qualitative aspects, that could adversely affect the achievement of the Bank's performance objectives and compliance requirements. The risk assessment shall be in written form and shall be reviewed by the Bank's board of directors promptly upon its completion.

[65 FR 25274, May 1, 2000, as amended at 66 FR 8308, Jan. 30, 2001]

§917.4 Bank Member Products Policy.

(a) *Adoption and review of member products policy*—(1) *Adoption.* Beginning November 15, 2000, each Bank's board of directors shall have in effect at all times a policy that addresses the Bank's management of products offered by the Bank to members and housing associates, including but not limited to advances, letters of credit and acquired member assets, consistent with the requirements of the Act, paragraph (b) of this section, and all applicable Finance Board regulations and policies.

(2) *Review and compliance.* Each Bank's board of directors shall:

(i) Review the Bank's member products policy annually;

(ii) Amend the member products policy as appropriate; and

(iii) Re-adopt the member products policy, including interim amendments, not less often than every three years.

(b) *Member products policy requirements.* In addition to meeting any other requirements set forth in this chapter, each Bank's member products policy shall:

(1) Address credit underwriting criteria to be applied in evaluating applications for advances, standby letters of credit, and renewals;

(2) Address appropriate levels of collateralization, valuation of collateral and discounts applied to collateral

values for advances and standby letters of credit;

(3) Address advances-related fees to be charged by each Bank, including any schedules or formulas pertaining to such fees;

(4) Address standards and criteria for pricing member products, including differential pricing of advances pursuant to §950.5(b)(2) of this chapter, and criteria regarding the pricing of standby letters of credit, including any special pricing provisions for standby letters of credit that facilitate the financing of projects that are eligible for any of the Banks' CICA programs under part 952 of this chapter;

(5) Provide that, for any draw made by a beneficiary under a standby letter of credit, the member will be charged a processing fee calculated in accordance with the requirements of §975.6(b) of this chapter;

(6) Address the maintenance of appropriate systems, procedures and internal controls; and

(7) Address the maintenance of appropriate operational and personnel capacity.

[65 FR 44426, July 18, 2000]

§917.5 Strategic business plan.

(a) *Adoption of strategic business plan.* Beginning 90 days after the effective date of this section, each Bank's board of directors shall have in effect at all times a strategic business plan that describes how the business activities of the Bank will achieve the mission of the Bank consistent with part 940 of this chapter. Specifically, each Bank's strategic business plan shall:

(1) Enumerate operating goals and objectives for each major business activity and for all new business activities, which must include plans for maximizing activities that enhance the carrying out of the mission of the Bank, consistent with part 940 of this chapter;

(2) Discuss how the Bank will:

(i) Address credit needs and market opportunities identified through ongoing market research and consultations with members, associates and public and private organizations; and

(ii) Notify members and associates of relevant programs and initiatives;

(3) Establish quantitative performance goals for Bank products related to multi-family housing, small business, small farm and small agri-business lending ;

(4) Describe any proposed new business activities or enhancements of existing activities; and (5) Be supported by appropriate and timely research and analysis of relevant market developments and member and associate demand for Bank products and services.

(b) *Review and monitoring.* Each Bank's board of directors shall:

(1) Review the Bank's strategic business plan at least annually;

(2) Amend the strategic business plan as appropriate;

(3) Re-adopt the Bank's strategic business plan, including interim amendments, not less often than every three years; and

(4) Establish management reporting requirements and monitor implementation of the strategic business plan and the operating goals and objectives contained therein.

(c) Report to Finance Board. Each Bank shall submit to the Finance Board annually a report analyzing and describing the Bank's performance in achieving the goals described in paragraph (a)(3) of this section.

§917.6 Internal control system.

(a) *Establishment and maintenance.* (1) Each Bank shall establish and maintain an effective internal control system that addresses:

(i) The efficiency and effectiveness of Bank activities;

(ii) The safeguarding of Bank assets;

(iii) The reliability, completeness and timely reporting of financial and management information and transparency of such information to the Bank's board of directors and to the Finance Board; and

(iv) Compliance with applicable laws, regulations, policies, supervisory determinations and directives of the Bank's board of directors and senior management.

(2) Ongoing internal control activities necessary to maintain the internal control system required under paragraph (a)(1) of this section shall include, but are not limited to:

(i) Top level reviews by the Bank's board of directors and senior management, including review of financial presentations and performance reports;

(ii) Activity controls, including review of standard performance and exception reports by department-level management on an appropriate periodic basis;

(iii) Physical and procedural controls to safeguard, and prevent the unauthorized use of, assets;

(iv) Monitoring for compliance with the risk tolerance limits set forth in the Bank's risk management policy;

(v) Any required approvals and authorizations for specific activities; and

(vi) Any required verifications and reconciliations for specific activities.

(b) *Internal control responsibilities of Banks' boards of directors.* Each Bank's board of directors shall ensure that the internal control system required under paragraph (a)(1) of this section is established and maintained, and shall oversee senior management's implementation of such a system on an ongoing basis, by:

(1) Conducting periodic discussions with senior management regarding the effectiveness of the internal control system;

(2) Ensuring that an internal audit of the internal control system is performed annually and that such annual audit is reasonably designed to be effective and comprehensive;

(3) Requiring that internal control deficiencies be reported to the Bank's board of directors in a timely manner and that such deficiencies are addressed promptly;

(4) Conducting a timely review of evaluations of the effectiveness of the internal control system made by internal auditors, external auditors and Finance Board examiners;

(5) Directing senior management to address promptly and effectively recommendations and concerns expressed by internal auditors, external auditors and Finance Board examiners regarding weaknesses in the internal control system;

(6) Reporting any internal control deficiencies found, and the corrective action taken, to the Finance Board in a timely manner;

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(7) Establishing, documenting and communicating an organizational structure that clearly shows lines of authority within the Bank, provides for effective communication throughout the Bank, and ensures that there are no gaps in the lines of authority;

(8) Reviewing all delegations of authority to specific personnel or committees and requiring that such delegations state the extent of the authority and responsibilities delegated; and

(9) Establishing reporting requirements, including specifying the nature and frequency of reports it receives.

(c) *Internal control responsibilities of Banks' senior management.* Each Bank's senior management shall be responsible for carrying out the directives of the Bank's board of directors, including the establishment, implementation and maintenance of the internal control system required under paragraph (a)(1) of this section by:

(1) Establishing, implementing and effectively communicating to Bank personnel policies and procedures that are adequate to ensure that internal control activities necessary to maintain an effective internal control system, including the activities enumerated in paragraph (a)(2) of this section, are an integral part of the daily functions of all Bank personnel;

(2) Ensuring that all Bank personnel fully understand and comply with all policies, procedures and legal requirements applicable to their positions and responsibilities;

(3) Ensuring that there is appropriate segregation of duties among Bank personnel and that personnel are not assigned conflicting responsibilities;

(4) Establishing effective paths of communication upward, downward and across the organization in order to ensure that Bank personnel receive necessary and appropriate information, including:

(i) Information relating to the operational policies and procedures of the Bank;

(ii) Information relating to the actual operational performance of the Bank;

(iii) Adequate and comprehensive internal financial, operational and compliance data; and

(iv) External market information about events and conditions that are relevant to decision making;

(5) Developing and implementing procedures that translate the major business strategies and policies established by the Bank's board of directors into operating standards;

(6) Ensuring adherence to the lines of authority and responsibility established by the Bank's board of directors;

(7) Overseeing the implementation and maintenance of management information and other systems;

(8) Establishing and implementing an effective system to track internal control weaknesses and the actions taken to correct them; and

(9) Monitoring and reporting to the Bank's board of directors the effectiveness of the internal control system on an ongoing basis.

§917.7 Audit committees.

(a) *Establishment.* The board of directors of each Bank shall establish an audit committee, consistent with the requirements set forth in this section.

(b) *Composition.* (1) The audit committee shall comprise five or more persons drawn from the Bank's board of directors, each of whom shall meet the criteria of independence set forth in paragraph (c) of this section.

(2) The audit committee shall include a balance of representatives of:

(i) Community financial institutions and other members; and

(ii) Appointive and elective directors of the Bank.

(3) The terms of audit committee members shall be appropriately staggered so as to provide for continuity of service.

(4) At least one member of the audit committee shall have extensive accounting or related financial management experience.

(c) *Independence.* Any member of the Bank's board of directors shall be considered to be sufficiently independent to serve as a member of the audit committee if that director does not have a disqualifying relationship with the Bank or its management that would interfere with the exercise of that director's independent judgment. Such disqualifying relationships include, but are not limited to:

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(1) Being employed by the Bank in the current year or any of the past five years;

(2) Accepting any compensation from the Bank other than compensation for service as a board director;

(3) Serving or having served in any of the past five years as a consultant, advisor, promoter, underwriter, or legal counsel of or to the Bank; or

(4) Being an immediate family member of an individual who is, or has been in any of the past five years, employed by the Bank as an executive officer.

(d) *Charter.* (1) The audit committee of each Bank shall adopt, and the Bank's board of directors shall approve, a formal written charter that specifies the scope of the audit committee's powers and responsibilities, as well as the audit committee's structure, processes and membership requirements.

(2) The audit committee and the board of directors of each Bank shall:

(i) Review, assess the adequacy of and, where appropriate, amend the Bank's audit committee charter on an annual basis;

(ii) Amend the audit committee charter as appropriate; and

(iii) Re-adopt and re-approve, respectively, the Bank's audit committee charter not less often than every three years.

(3) Each Bank's audit committee charter shall:

(i) Provide that the audit committee has the responsibility to select, evaluate and, where appropriate, replace the internal auditor and that the internal auditor may be removed only with the approval of the audit committee;

(ii) Provide that the internal auditor shall report directly to the audit committee on substantive matters and that the internal auditor is ultimately accountable to the audit committee and board of directors; and

(iii) Provide that both the internal auditor and the external auditor shall have unrestricted access to the audit committee without the need for any prior management knowledge or approval.

(e) *Duties.* Each Bank's audit committee shall have the duty to:

(1) Direct senior management to maintain the reliability and integrity

of the accounting policies and financial reporting and disclosure practices of the Bank;

(2) Review the basis for the Bank's financial statements and the external auditor's opinion rendered with respect to such financial statements (including the nature and extent of any significant changes in accounting principles or the application therein) and ensure that policies are in place that are reasonably designed to achieve disclosure and transparency regarding the Bank's true financial performance and governance practices;

(3) Oversee the internal audit function by:

(i) Reviewing the scope of audit services required, significant accounting policies, significant risks and exposures, audit activities and audit findings;

(ii) Assessing the performance and determining the compensation of the internal auditor; and

(iii) Reviewing and approving the internal auditor's work plan;

(4) Oversee the external audit function by:

(i) Approving the external auditor's annual engagement letter;

(ii) Reviewing the performance of the external auditor; and

(iii) Making recommendations to the Bank's board of directors regarding the appointment, renewal, or termination of the external auditor;

(5) Provide an independent, direct channel of communication between the Bank's board of directors and the internal and external auditors;

(6) Conduct or authorize investigations into any matters within the audit committee's scope of responsibilities;

(7) Ensure that senior management has established and is maintaining an adequate internal control system within the Bank by:

(i) Reviewing the Bank's internal control system and the resolution of identified material weaknesses and reportable conditions in the internal control system, including the prevention or detection of management override or compromise of the internal control system; and

(ii) Reviewing the programs and policies of the Bank designed to ensure

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compliance with applicable laws, regulations and policies and monitoring the results of these compliance efforts;

(8) Review the policies and procedures established by senior management to assess and monitor implementation of with the Bank's strategic business plan and the operating goals and objectives contained therein; and

(9) Report periodically its findings to the Bank's board of directors.

(f) *Meetings.* The audit committee shall prepare written minutes of each audit committee meeting.

§917.8 Budget preparation.

(a) *Adoption of budgets.* Each Bank's board of directors shall be responsible for the adoption of an annual operating expense budget and a capital expenditures budget for the Bank, and any subsequent amendments thereto, consistent with the requirements of the Act, this section, other regulations and policies of the Finance Board, and with the Bank's responsibility to protect both its members and the public interest by keeping its costs to an efficient and effective minimum.

(b) *No delegation of budget authority.* A Bank's board of directors may not delegate the authority to approve the Bank's annual budgets, or any subsequent amendments thereto, to Bank officers or other Bank employees.

(c) *Interest rate scenario.* A Bank's annual budgets shall be prepared based upon an interest rate scenario as determined by the Bank.

(d) *Board approval for deviations.* A Bank may not exceed its total annual operating expense budget or its total annual capital expenditures budget without prior approval by the Bank's board of directors of an amendment to such budget.

§917.9 Dividends.

(a) A Bank's board of directors may declare and pay a dividend only from previously retained earnings or current net earnings and only if such payment will not result in a projected impairment of the par value of the capital stock of the Bank. Dividends on such capital stock shall be computed without preference.

(b) The requirement in paragraph (a) of this section that dividends shall be

computed without preference shall cease to apply to any Bank that has established any dividend preferences for one or more classes or subclasses of its capital stock as part of its approved capital plan, as of the date on which the capital plan takes effect.

[65 FR 25274, May 1, 2000, as amended at 66 FR 8308, Jan. 30, 2001]

§917.10 Bank bylaws.

A Bank's board of directors shall have in effect at all times bylaws governing the manner in which the Bank administers its affairs and such bylaws shall be consistent with applicable laws and regulations as administered by the Finance Board.

PART 918—BANK DIRECTOR COMPENSATION AND EXPENSES

Sec.

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918.2 Annual directors' compensation policy.

918.3 Directors' compensation policy requirements.

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918.9 Date of applicability of removal of requirements regarding compensation of bank officers and employees.

AUTHORITY: 12 U.S.C. 1422b(a), 1427.

SOURCE: 65 FR 8260, Feb. 18, 2000, unless otherwise indicated.

§918.1 Definitions.

As used in this part:

Compensation means any payment of money or provision of any other thing of value (or the accrual of a right to receive money or a thing of value in a subsequent year) in consideration of a director's performance of official duties for the Bank, including, without limitation, daily meeting fees, incentive payments and fringe benefits.

§918.2 Annual directors' compensation policy.

Beginning in 2000 and annually thereafter, each Bank's board of directors shall adopt by resolution a written policy to provide for the payment to Bank

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directors of reasonable compensation for the performance of their duties as members of the Bank's board of directors, subject to the requirements set forth in §918.3. At a minimum, such policy shall address the activities or functions for which attendance is necessary and appropriate and may be compensated, and shall explain and justify the methodology for determining the amount of compensation to be paid to directors.

[65 FR 8260, Feb. 18, 2000]

§918.3 Compensation policy requirements.

Payment to directors under each Bank's policy on director compensation may be based upon factors that the Bank determines to be appropriate, but each Bank's policy shall conform to the following requirements:

(a)(1) *Statutory limits on annual compensation.* Pursuant to section 7(i) of the Act, as amended, 12 U.S.C. 1427(i), for 2000, the following limits on compensation shall apply: for a Chairperson—\$25,000; for a Vice Chairperson—\$20,000; for any other member of the Bank's board of directors—\$15,000. Beginning in 2001 and for subsequent years, these limits on annual compensation shall be adjusted annually by the Finance Board to reflect any percentage increase in the preceding year's Consumer Price Index (CPI) for all urban consumers, as published by the Department of Labor. Each year, as soon as practicable after the publication of the previous year's CPI, the Finance Board shall publish notice by FEDERAL REGISTER, distribution of a memorandum, or otherwise, of the CPI-adjusted limits on annual compensation.

(2) Starting in 2000, the annual compensation limits set forth in paragraph (a)(1) of this section shall apply to the year in which any deferred compensation was accrued or earned by a director, and not to the year in which it is paid to the director.

(b) *Compensation permitted only for performance of official Bank business.* The total compensation received by each director in a year shall reflect the amount of time spent on official Bank business, and greater or lesser attendance at board and committee meetings

during a given year shall be reflected in the compensation received by the director for that year. A Bank shall not pay a director who regularly fails to attend board or committee meetings. A Bank shall not pay fees to a director, such as retainer fees, that do not reflect the director's performance of official Bank business conducted prior to the payment of such fees.

[65 FR 8260, Feb. 18, 2000, as amended at 65 FR 13666, Mar. 14, 2000]

§918.4 Directors' expenses.

Each Bank may pay its directors for such necessary and reasonable travel, subsistence and other related expenses incurred in connection with the performance of their official duties as are payable to senior officers of the Bank under the Bank's travel policy, except that directors may not be paid for gift or entertainment expenses.

[65 FR 8260, Feb. 18, 2000]

§918.5 Approval by Finance Board.

Payments made to directors in compliance with the limits on annual directors' compensation and the standards set forth in this section are deemed to be approved by the Finance Board for purposes of section 7(i) of the Act, as amended.

§918.6 Disclosure.

Each Bank shall, in its annual report:

(a) State the sum of the total actual compensation paid to its directors in that year;

(b) State the sum of the total actual expenses paid to its directors in that year; and

(c) Summarize its policy on director compensation.

§918.7 Maintenance of effort.

Notwithstanding the limits on annual directors' compensation established by section 7(i) of the Act, as amended, the board of directors of each Bank shall continue to maintain its level of oversight of the management of the Bank. In maintaining its level of oversight, the board of directors of a Bank shall hold at least six in-person meetings in any year.

[66 FR 24264, May 14, 2001]

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§918.8 Site of board of directors and committee meetings.

Meetings of a Bank's board of directors and committees thereof usually should be held within the district served by the Bank. No meetings of a Bank's board of directors and committees thereof may be held in any location that is not within the United States, including its possessions and territories.

§918.9 Date of applicability of removal of requirements regarding compensation of bank officers and employees.

The removal of the requirements relating to compensation of Bank officers and employees in 12 CFR 932.19 (in the Code of Federal Regulations revised as of January 1, 1999), is applicable for all Bank officer and employee compensation years starting after December 21, 1999.

[65 FR 13666, Mar. 14, 2000]

SUBCHAPTER D—FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK MEMBERS AND HOUSING ASSOCIATES

PART 925—MEMBERS OF THE BANKS

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Subpart B—Membership Application Process

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Subpart H—Reacquisition of Membership

925.30 Readmission to membership.

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925.31 Reports and examinations.

Subpart J—Membership Insignia

925.32 Official membership insignia.

AUTHORITY: 12 U.S.C. 1422, 1422a, 1422b, 1423, 1424, 1426, 1430, 1442.

SOURCE: 58 FR 43542, Aug. 17, 1993, unless otherwise noted. Redesignated at 65 FR 8256, Feb. 18, 2000.

Subpart A—Definitions

§ 925.1 Definitions.

For purposes of this part:

(a) [Reserved]

(b) *Adjusted net income* means net income, excluding extraordinary items such as income received from or expense incurred in sales of securities or fixed assets, reported on a regulatory financial report.

(c) *Aggregate unpaid loan principal* means the aggregate unpaid principal of a subscriber's or member's home mortgage loans, home-purchase contracts, and similar obligations.

(d) *Allowance for loan and lease losses* means a specified balance-sheet account held to fund potential losses on loans or leases, that is reported on a regulatory financial report.

(e) *Appropriate Federal banking agency* has the same meaning as used in 12 U.S.C. 1813(q) and, for federally insured credit unions, shall mean the National Credit Union Administration.

(f) *Appropriate state regulator* means any state officer, agency, supervisor or other entity that has regulatory authority over, or is empowered to institute enforcement action against, an applicant for Bank membership.

(g)–(h) [Reserved]

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(i) *Combination business or farm property* means real property for which the total appraised value is attributable to residential, and business or farm uses.

(j) *Composite regulatory examination rating* means a composite rating assigned to an institution following the guidelines of the Uniform Financial Institutions Rating System (Issued by the Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council; for availability contact the Federal Housing Finance Board, FOIA Office, 1777 F Street, NW., Washington, DC 20006.), including a CAMEL rating, a MACRO rating, or other similar rating, contained in a written regulatory examination report.

(k) *Dwelling unit* means a single room or a unified combination of rooms designed for residential use.

(l) *Enforcement action* means any written notice, directive, order or agreement initiated by an applicant for Bank membership or by its appropriate regulator to address any operational, financial, managerial or other deficiencies of the applicant identified by such regulator, but does not include a board of directors resolution adopted by the applicant in response to examination weaknesses identified by such regulator.

(m) *Funded residential construction loan* means the portion of a loan secured by real property made to finance the on-site construction of dwelling units on one-to-four family property or multifamily property disbursed to the borrower.

(n) *Home mortgage loan* means:

(1) A loan, whether or not fully amortizing, or an interest in such a loan, which is secured by a mortgage, deed of trust, or other security agreement that creates a first lien on one of the following interests in property:

(i) One-to-four family property or multifamily property, in fee simple;

(ii) A leasehold on one-to-four family property or multifamily property under a lease of not less than 99 years that is renewable, or under a lease having a period of not less than 50 years to run from the date the mortgage was executed; or

(iii) Combination business or farm property where at least 50 percent of the total appraised value of the combined property is attributable to the

residential portion of the property or, in the case of any community financial institution, combination business or farm property, on which is located a permanent structure actually used as a residence (other than for temporary or seasonal housing), where the residence constitutes an integral part of the property.

(2) A mortgage pass-through security that represents an undivided ownership interest in:

(i) Long-term loans, provided that, at the time of issuance of the security, all of the loans meet the requirements of paragraph (n)(1) of this section; or

(ii) A security that represents an undivided ownership interest in long-term loans, provided that, at the time of issuance of the security, all of the loans meet the requirements of paragraph (n)(1) of this section.

(o) *Institutions which are eligible to make application to become members* means, for purposes of 12 U.S.C. 1431(e)(2)(A), any building and loan association, savings and loan association, cooperative bank, homestead association, insurance company, savings bank, or any insured depository institution, regardless of whether the institution applies for or would be approved for membership.

(p) *Insured depository institution* means an insured depository institution as defined in 12 U.S.C. 1422(12).

(q) *Long-term* means a term to maturity of five years or greater.

(r) *Manufactured housing* means a manufactured home as defined in section 603(6) of the Manufactured Home Construction and Safety Standards Act of 1974, as amended (42 U.S.C. 5402(6)).

(s) [Reserved]

(t) *Multifamily property* means:

(1) Real property that is solely residential and includes five or more dwelling units; or

(2) Real property that includes five or more dwelling units combined with commercial units, provided that the property is primarily residential; or

(3) Nursing homes, dormitories, or homes for the elderly.

(u) *Nonperforming loans and leases* means the sum of the following, reported on a regulatory financial report: Loans and leases that have been past due for 90 days (60 days in the case of

credit union applicants) or longer but are still accruing; loans and leases on a nonaccrual basis; and restructured loans and leases (not already reported as nonperforming).

(v) *Nonresidential real property* means real property that is not used for residential purposes, including business or industrial property, hotels, motels, churches, hospitals, educational and charitable institution buildings or facilities, clubs, lodges, association buildings, golf courses, recreational facilities, farm property not containing a dwelling unit, or similar types of property.

(w) *One-to-four family property* means:

(1) Real property that is solely residential, including one-to-four family dwelling units or more than four family dwelling units if each dwelling unit is separated from the other dwelling units by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof, such as row houses, townhouses or similar types of property;

(2) Manufactured housing if applicable state law defines the purchase or holding of manufactured housing as the purchase or holding of real property;

(3) Individual condominium dwelling units or interests in individual cooperative housing dwelling units that are part of a condominium or cooperative building without regard to the number of total dwelling units therein; or

(4) Real property which includes one-to-four family dwelling units combined with commercial units, provided the property is primarily residential.

(x) *Other real estate owned* means all other real estate owned (*i.e.*, foreclosed and repossessed real estate), reported on a regulatory financial report, and does not include direct and indirect investments in real estate ventures.

(y) *Appropriate regulator* means a regulatory entity listed in § 925.8, as applicable.

(z) *Regulatory examination report* means a written report of examination prepared by the applicant's appropriate regulator, containing, in the case of insured depository institution applicants, a composite rating assigned to the institution following the guidelines of the Uniform Financial Institutions Rating System, including a CAMEL

rating, a MACRO rating, or other similar rating.

(aa) *Regulatory financial report* means a financial report that an applicant is required to file with its appropriate regulator on a specific periodic basis, including the quarterly call report for commercial banks, thrift financial report for savings associations, quarterly or semi-annual call report for credit unions, the National Association of Insurance Commissioners' annual or quarterly report for insurance companies, or other similar report, including such report maintained by the appropriate regulator on a computer on-line database.

(bb) *Residential mortgage loan* means any one of the following types of loans, whether or not fully amortizing:

(1) Home mortgage loans;

(2) Funded residential construction loans;

(3) Loans secured by manufactured housing whether or not defined by state law as secured by an interest in real property;

(4) Loans secured by junior liens on one-to-four family property or multifamily property;

(5) Mortgage pass-through securities representing an undivided ownership interest in:

(i) Loans that meet the requirements of paragraphs (bb) (1) through (4) of this section at the time of issuance of the security;

(ii) Securities representing an undivided ownership interest in loans, provided that, at the time of issuance of the security, all of the loans meet the requirements of paragraphs (bb) (1) through (4) of this section; or

(iii) Mortgage debt securities as defined in paragraph (bb)(6) of this section;

(6) Mortgage debt securities secured by:

(i) Loans, provided that, at the time of issuance of the security, substantially all of the loans meet the requirements of paragraphs (bb) (1) through (4) of this section;

(ii) Securities that meet the requirements of paragraph (bb)(5) of this section; or

(iii) Securities secured by assets, provided that, at the time of issuance of the security, all of the assets meet the

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requirements of paragraphs (bb) (1) through (5) of this section;

(7) Home mortgage loans secured by a leasehold interest, as defined in paragraph (n)(1)(ii) of this section, except that the period of the lease term may be for any duration; or

(8) Loans that finance properties or activities that, if made by a member, would satisfy the statutory requirements for the Community Investment Program established under section 10(i) of the Act, or the regulatory requirements established for any community investment cash advance program authorized by section 10(j)(10) of the Act.

(cc) *State* includes a State of the United States, American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, or the Virgin Islands of the United States.

(dd) *Total assets* means the total assets reported on a regulatory financial report.

(ee) *Consolidation* includes a consolidation, a merger, or a purchase of all of the assets and assumption of all of the liabilities of an entity by another entity.

[61 FR 42542, Aug. 16, 1996, as amended at 63 FR 3455, Jan. 23, 1998; 63 FR 35127, June 29, 1998; 63 FR 40023, July 27, 1998; 65 FR 8261, Feb. 18, 2000; 65 FR 13869, Mar. 15, 2000; 65 FR 40981, July 3, 2000]

Subpart B—Membership Application Process

SOURCE: 61 FR 42543 Aug. 16, 1996, unless otherwise noted.

§ 925.2 Membership application requirements.

(a) *Application*. An applicant for membership in a Bank shall submit to that Bank an application that satisfies the requirements of this part. The application shall include a written resolution or certification duly adopted by the applicant's board of directors, or by an individual with authority to act on behalf of the applicant's board of directors, of the following:

(1) *Applicant review*. Applicant has reviewed the requirements of this part and, as required by this part, has provided to the best of applicant's knowl-

edge the most recent, accurate and complete information available; and

(2) *Duty to supplement*. Applicant will promptly supplement the application with any relevant information that comes to applicant's attention prior to the Bank's decision on whether to approve or deny the application, and if the Bank's decision is appealed pursuant to § 925.5 of this part, prior to resolution of any appeal by the Finance Board.

(b) *Digest*. The Bank shall prepare a written digest for each applicant stating whether or not the applicant meets each of the requirements in §§ 925.6 to 925.18 of this part, the Bank's findings and the reasons therefor.

(c) *File*. The Bank shall maintain a membership file for each applicant for at least three years after the Bank decides whether to approve or deny membership and the resolution of any appeal to the Finance Board. The membership file shall contain at a minimum:

(1) *Digest*. The digest required by paragraph (b) of this section.

(2) *Required documents*. All documents required by §§ 925.6 to 925.18 of this part, including those documents required to establish or rebut a presumption under this part, shall be described in and attached to the digest. The Bank may retain in the file only the relevant portions of the regulatory financial reports required by this part. If an applicant's appropriate regulator requires return or destruction of a regulatory examination report, the date that the report is returned or destroyed shall be noted in the file.

(3) *Additional documents*. Any additional document submitted by the applicant, or otherwise obtained or generated by the Bank, concerning the applicant.

(4) *Decision resolution*. The decision resolution described in § 925.3(b) of this part.

(The information collection requirements contained in this section have been approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 3069-0004)

[61 FR 42543, Aug. 16, 1996, as amended at 63 FR 40023, July 27, 1998; 65 FR 8261, Feb. 18, 2000]

§ 925.3 Decision on application.

(a) *Authority.* The Finance Board authorizes the Banks to approve or deny all applications for membership, subject to the requirements of this part. The Bank may delegate the authority to approve membership applications only to a committee of the Bank's board of directors, the Bank president, or a senior officer who reports directly to the Bank president other than an officer with responsibility for business development.

(b) *Decision resolution.* For each applicant, the Bank shall prepare a written resolution duly adopted by the Bank's board of directors, by a committee of the board of directors, or by an officer with delegated authority to approve membership applications. The decision resolution shall state:

(1) That the statements in the digest are accurate to the best of the Bank's knowledge, and are based on a diligent and comprehensive review of all available information identified in the digest; and

(2) The Bank's decision and the reasons therefor. Decisions to approve an application should state specifically that: the applicant is authorized under the laws of the United States and the laws of the appropriate state to become a member of, purchase stock in, do business with, and maintain deposits in, the Bank to which the applicant has applied; and the applicant meets all of the membership eligibility criteria of the Act and this part.

(c) *Action on applications.* The Bank shall act on an application within 60 calendar days of the date the Bank deems the application to be complete. An application is "complete" when a Bank has obtained all the information required by this part, and any other information the Bank deems necessary, to process the application. If an application that was deemed complete subsequently is deemed incomplete because the Bank determines during the review process that additional information is necessary to process the application, the Bank may stop the 60-day clock until the application again is deemed complete, and then resume the clock where it left off. The Bank shall notify an applicant in writing when its application is deemed by the Bank to

be complete, and shall maintain a copy of such letter in the applicant's membership file. The Bank shall notify an applicant if the 60-day clock is stopped, and when the clock is resumed, and shall maintain a written record of such notifications in the applicant's membership file. Within 3 business days of a Bank's decision on an application, the Bank shall provide the applicant and the Finance Board's Executive Secretary with a copy of the Bank's decision resolution.

(The information collection requirements contained in this section have been approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 3069-0004)

[61 FR 42543, Aug. 16, 1996, as amended at 63 FR 40023, July 27, 1998; 65 FR 8261, Feb. 18, 2000]

§ 925.4 Automatic membership.

(a) *Automatic membership for certain charter conversions.* An insured depository institution member that converts from one charter type to another automatically shall become a member of the Bank of which the converting institution was a member on the effective date of such conversion, provided that the converting institution continues to be an insured depository institution and the assets of the institution immediately before and immediately after the conversion are not materially different. In such case, all relationships existing between the member and the Bank at the time of such conversion may continue.

(b) *Automatic membership for transfers.* Any member whose membership is transferred pursuant to § 925.18(d) of this part automatically shall become a member of the Bank to which it transfers.

(c) *Automatic membership, in the Bank's discretion, for certain consolidations.* (1) If a member institution (or institutions) and a nonmember institution are consolidated and the consolidated institution has its principal place of business in a state in the same Bank district as the disappearing institution (or institutions), and the consolidated institution will operate under the charter of the nonmember institution, on the effective date of the consolidation, the consolidated institution may, in the discretion of the Bank of

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which the disappearing institution (or institutions) was a member immediately prior to the effective date of the consolidation, automatically become a member of such Bank upon the purchase of stock in that Bank pursuant to § 925.20, provided that:

(i) 90 percent or more of the total assets of the consolidated institution are derived from the total assets of the disappearing member institution (or institutions); and

(ii) The consolidated institution provides written notice to such Bank, within 60 calendar days after the effective date of the consolidation, that it desires to be a member of the Bank.

(2) The provisions of § 925.25(d)(1)(i) shall apply, and upon approval of automatic membership by the Bank, the provisions of §§ 925.25(d)(2)(i), (e) and (f) shall apply.

[61 FR 42543, Aug. 16, 1996, as amended at 63 FR 40024, July 27, 1998; 65 FR 8261, Feb. 18, 2000; 65 FR 13870, Mar. 15, 2000]

§ 925.5 Appeals.

(a) *Appeals by applicants*—(1) *Filing procedure*. Within 90 calendar days of the date of a Bank's decision to deny an application for membership, the applicant may file a written appeal of the decision with the Finance Board.

(2) *Documents*. The applicant's appeal shall be addressed to the Executive Secretary, Federal Housing Finance Board, 1777 F Street, NW., Washington, DC 20006, with a copy to the Bank, and shall include the following documents:

(i) *Bank's decision resolution*. A copy of the Bank's decision resolution; and

(ii) *Basis for appeal*. A statement of the basis for the appeal by the applicant with sufficient facts, information, analysis and explanation to rebut any applicable presumptions and otherwise support the applicant's position.

(b) *Record for appeal*—(1) *Copy of membership file*. Upon receiving a copy of an appeal, the Bank whose action has been appealed (appellee Bank) shall provide the Finance Board with a copy of the applicant's complete membership file. Until the Finance Board resolves the appeal, the appellee Bank shall supplement the materials provided to the Finance Board as any new materials are received.

(2) *Additional information*. The Finance Board may request additional information or further supporting arguments from the appellant, the appellee Bank or any other party that the Finance Board deems appropriate.

(c) *Deciding appeals*. The Finance Board shall consider the record for appeal described in paragraph (b) of this section and shall resolve the appeal based on the requirements of the Act and this part within 90 calendar days of the date the appeal is filed with the Finance Board. In deciding the appeal, the Finance Board shall apply the presumptions in this part, unless the appellant or appellee Bank presents evidence to rebut a presumption as provided in § 925.17 of this part.

(The information collection requirements contained in this section have been approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 3069-0004)

[61 FR 42543, Aug. 16, 1996, as amended at 65 FR 8261, Feb. 18, 2000]

Subpart C—Eligibility Requirements

SOURCE: 61 FR 42545, Aug. 16, 1996, unless otherwise noted.

§ 925.6 General eligibility requirements.

(a) *Requirements*. Any building and loan association, savings and loan association, cooperative bank, homestead association, insurance company, savings bank, or insured depository institution, upon application satisfying all of the requirements of the Act and this part, shall be eligible to become a member of a Bank if:

(1) It is duly organized under the laws of any State or of the United States;

(2) It is subject to inspection and regulation under the banking laws, or under similar laws, of any State or of the United States;

(3) It makes long-term home mortgage loans;

(4) Its financial condition is such that advances may be safely made to it;

(5) The character of its management is consistent with sound and economical home financing; and

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(6) Its home financing policy is consistent with sound and economical home financing.

(b) *Additional eligibility requirement for insured depository institutions other than community financial institutions.* In order to be eligible to become a member of a Bank, an insured depository institution applicant other than a community financial institution also must have at least 10 percent of its total assets in residential mortgage loans.

(c) *Additional eligibility requirement for applicants that are not insured depository institutions.* In order to be eligible to become a member of a Bank, an applicant that is not an insured depository institution also must have mortgage-related assets that reflect a commitment to housing finance, as determined by the Bank in its discretion.

(d) *Ineligibility.* Except as otherwise provided in this part, if an applicant does not satisfy the requirements of this part, the applicant is ineligible for membership.

(The information collection requirements contained in this section have been approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 3069–0004)

[61 FR 42545, Aug. 16, 1996, as amended at 65 FR 13870, Mar. 15, 2000]

§ 925.7 Duly organized requirement.

An applicant shall be deemed to be duly organized as required by section 4(a)(1)(A) of the Act and § 925.6(a)(1) of this part, if it is chartered by a state or federal agency as a building and loan association, savings and loan association, cooperative bank, homestead association, insurance company, savings bank or insured depository institution.

(The information collection requirements contained in this section have been approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 3069–0004)

[61 FR 42545, Aug. 16, 1996, as amended at 65 FR 8261, Feb. 18, 2000]

§ 925.8 Subject to inspection and regulation requirement.

An applicant shall be deemed to be subject to inspection and regulation as required by section 4(a)(1)(B) of the Act and § 925.6(a)(2) of this part, if, in the case of a depository institution applicant, it is subject to inspection and

regulation by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Federal Reserve Board, the National Credit Union Administration, the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, the Office of Thrift Supervision, or other appropriate state regulator, and, in the case of an insurance company applicant, it is subject to inspection and regulation by an appropriate state regulator accredited by the National Association of Insurance Commissioners.

(The information collection requirements contained in this section have been approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 3069–0004)

[61 FR 42545, Aug. 16, 1996, as amended at 65 FR 8261, Feb. 18, 2000]

§ 925.9 Makes long-term home mortgage loans requirement.

An applicant shall be deemed to make long-term home mortgage loans as required by section 4(a)(1)(C) of the Act and § 925.6(a)(3) of this part, if, based on the applicant's most recent regulatory financial report filed with its appropriate regulator, the applicant originates or purchases long-term home mortgage loans.

(The information collection requirements contained in this section have been approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 3069–0004)

[61 FR 42545, Aug. 16, 1996, as amended at 63 FR 40023, July 27, 1998; 65 FR 8261, Feb. 18, 2000]

§ 925.10 10 percent requirement for certain insured depository institution applicants.

An insured depository institution applicant that is subject to the 10 percent requirement of section 4(a)(2)(A) of the Act and section 925.6(b) of this part, shall be deemed to be in compliance with such requirement if, based on the applicant's most recent regulatory financial report filed with its appropriate regulator, the applicant has at least 10 percent of its total assets in residential mortgage loans, except that any assets used to secure mortgage debt securities as described in § 925.1(bb)(6) of this part shall not be used to meet this requirement.

[65 FR 13870, Mar. 15, 2000]

§ 925.11 Financial condition requirement for applicants other than insurance companies.

(a) *Review requirement.* In determining whether an applicant other than an insurance company has complied with the financial condition requirement of section 4(a)(2)(B) of the Act and § 925.6(a)(4) of this part, the Bank shall obtain as a part of the membership application and review each of the following documents:

(1) *Regulatory financial reports.* The regulatory financial reports filed by the applicant with its appropriate regulator for the last six calendar quarters and three year-ends preceding the date the Bank receives the application;

(2) *Financial statement.* In order of preference: the most recent independent audit of the applicant conducted in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards by a certified public accounting firm which submits a report on the applicant; the most recent independent audit of the applicant's parent holding company conducted in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards by a certified public accounting firm which submits a report on the consolidated holding company but not on the applicant separately; the most recent Directors' examination of the applicant conducted in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards by a certified public accounting firm; the most recent Directors' examination of the applicant performed by other external auditors; the most recent review of the applicant's financial statements by external auditors; the most recent Compilation of the applicant's financial statements by external auditors; or the most recent audit of other procedures of the applicant;

(3) *Regulatory examination report.* The applicant's most recent available regulatory examination report prepared by its appropriate regulator, a summary prepared by the Bank of the applicant's strengths and weaknesses as cited in the regulatory examination report, and a summary prepared by the Bank or applicant of actions taken by the applicant to respond to examination weaknesses;

(4) *Enforcement actions.* A description prepared by the Bank or applicant of

any outstanding enforcement actions against the applicant, responses by the applicant, reports as required by the enforcement action, and verbal or written indications, if available, from the appropriate regulator of how the applicant is complying with the terms of the enforcement action; and

(5) *Additional information.* Any other relevant document or information concerning the applicant that comes to the Bank's attention in reviewing the applicant's financial condition.

(b) *Standards.* An applicant other than an insurance company shall be deemed to be in compliance with the financial condition requirement of section 4(a)(2)(B) of the Act and § 925.6(a)(4) of this part, if:

(1) *Recent composite regulatory examination rating.* The applicant has received a composite regulatory examination rating from its appropriate regulator within two years preceding the date the Bank receives the application;

(2) *Capital requirement.* The applicant meets all of its minimum statutory and regulatory capital requirements as reported in its most recent quarter-end regulatory financial report filed with its appropriate regulator; and

(3) *Minimum performance standard.* (i) The applicant's most recent composite regulatory examination rating from its appropriate regulator within the past two years was "1;" or, was "2" or "3" and, based on the applicant's most recent regulatory financial report filed with its appropriate regulator, the applicant satisfied all of the following performance trend criteria:

(A) *Earnings.* The applicant's adjusted net income was positive in four of the six most recent calendar quarters;

(B) *Nonperforming assets.* The applicant's nonperforming loans and leases plus other real estate owned, did not exceed 10 percent of its total loans and leases plus other real estate owned, in the most recent calendar quarter; and

(C) *Allowance for loan and lease losses.* The applicant's ratio of its allowance for loan and lease losses plus the allocated transfer risk reserve to nonperforming loans and leases was 60 percent or greater during 4 of the 6 most recent calendar quarters.

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(ii) For applicants that are not required to report financial data to their appropriate regulator on a quarterly basis, the information required in paragraph (b)(3)(i) of this section may be reported on a semiannual basis.

(c) *Eligible collateral not considered.* The availability of sufficient eligible collateral to secure advances to the applicant is presumed and shall not be considered in determining whether an applicant is in the financial condition required by section 4(a)(2)(B) of the Act and § 925.6(a)(4) of this part.

(The information collection requirements contained in this section have been approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 3069-0004)

[61 FR 42545, Aug. 16, 1996, as amended at 63 FR 40023, 40024, July 27, 1998; 65 FR 8261, Feb. 18, 2000]

§ 925.12 Character of management requirement.

An applicant shall be deemed to be in compliance with the character of management requirement of section 4(a)(2)(C) of the Act and § 925.6(a)(5) of this part, if the applicant provides to the Bank an unqualified written certification duly adopted by the applicant's board of directors, or by an individual with authority to act on behalf of the applicant's board of directors, that:

(a) *Enforcement actions.* Neither the applicant nor any of its directors or senior officers is subject to, or operating under, any enforcement action instituted by its appropriate regulator;

(b) *Criminal, civil or administrative proceedings.* Neither the applicant nor any of its directors or senior officers has been the subject of any criminal, civil or administrative proceedings reflecting upon creditworthiness, business judgment, or moral turpitude since the most recent regulatory examination report; and

(c) *Criminal, civil or administrative monetary liabilities, lawsuits or judgments.* There are no known potential criminal, civil or administrative monetary liabilities, material pending lawsuits, or unsatisfied judgments against the applicant or any of its directors or senior officers since the most recent regulatory examination report, that

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are significant to the applicant's operations.

(The information collection requirements contained in this section have been approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 3069-0004)

[61 FR 42545, Aug. 16, 1996, as amended at 63 FR 40023, July 27, 1998; 65 FR 8261, Feb. 18, 2000]

§ 925.13 Home financing policy requirement.

(a) *Standard.* An applicant shall be deemed to be in compliance with the home financing policy requirement of section 4(a)(2)(C) of the Act and § 925.6(a)(6) of this part, if the applicant has received a Community Reinvestment Act (CRA) rating of "Satisfactory" or better on its most recent formal, or if unavailable, informal or preliminary, CRA performance evaluation.

(b) *Written justification required.* An applicant that is not subject to the CRA shall file as part of its application for membership a written justification acceptable to the Bank of how and why the applicant's home financing policy is consistent with the Bank System's housing finance mission.

(The information collection requirements contained in this section have been approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 3069-0004)

[61 FR 42545, Aug. 16, 1996, as amended at 65 FR 8261, Feb. 18, 2000]

§ 925.14 De novo insured depository institution applicants.

(a)(1) *Duly organized, subject to inspection and regulation, financial condition and character of management requirements.* An insured depository institution applicant whose date of charter approval is within three years prior to the date the Bank receives the applicant's application for membership in the Bank, is deemed to meet the requirements of §§ 925.7, 925.8, 925.11 and 925.12.

(2) *Makes long-term home mortgage loans requirement.* The applicant shall be deemed to make long-term home mortgage loans as required by § 925.9 of this part, if it has filed as part of its application for membership a written justification acceptable to the Bank of how its home financing credit policy

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and lending practices will include originating or purchasing long-term home mortgage loans.

(3) *10 percent requirement*—(i) *One-year requirement*. An applicant that is subject to the 10 percent requirement of section 4(a)(2)(A) of the Act and section 925.6(b) of this part, shall have until one year after commencing its initial business operations to meet the 10 percent requirement of §925.10 of this part.

(ii) *Conditional approval*. The applicant shall be conditionally deemed to be in compliance with the 10 percent requirement of section 4(a)(2)(A) of the Act and section 925.6(b) of this part. An applicant that receives such conditional membership approval is subject to the stock purchase requirements of §925.20 of this part and the advances provisions of part 950 of this chapter.

(iii) *Approval*. The applicant shall be deemed to be in compliance with the 10 percent requirement of section 4(a)(2)(A) of the Bank Act and section 925.6(b) of this part upon receipt by the Bank from the applicant, within one year after commencement of the applicant's initial business operations, of evidence acceptable to the Bank that the applicant satisfies the 10 percent requirement.

(iv) *Conditional approval deemed null and void*. If the requirements of paragraph (a)(3)(iii) of this section are not satisfied, the applicant shall be deemed to be in noncompliance with the 10 percent requirement of section 4(a)(2)(A) of the Act and §925.6(b) of this part, and its conditional membership approval is deemed null and void.

(v) *Treatment of outstanding advances and Bank stock*. If the applicant's conditional membership approval is deemed null and void pursuant to paragraph (a)(3)(iv) of this section, the liquidation of any outstanding indebtedness owed by the applicant to the Bank and redemption of stock of such Bank shall be carried out in accordance with §925.29 of this part.

(4) *Home financing policy requirement*—(i) *Conditional approval*. An applicant that has not received its first formal, or if unavailable, informal or preliminary, Community Reinvestment Act (CRA) performance evaluation, shall be conditionally deemed to be in compliance with the home financing policy

requirement of section 4(a)(2)(C) of the Act and §925.6(a)(6) of this part, if the applicant has filed as part of its application for membership a written justification acceptable to the Bank of how and why its home financing credit policy and lending practices will meet the credit needs of its community. An applicant that receives such conditional membership approval is subject to the stock purchase requirements of §925.20 of this part and the advances provisions of 12 CFR part 950.

(ii) *Approval*. The applicant shall be deemed to be in compliance with the home financing policy requirement of section 4(a)(2)(C) of the Act and §925.6(a)(6) of this part upon receipt by the Bank of evidence from the applicant that it received a CRA rating of "Satisfactory" or better on its first formal, or if unavailable, informal or preliminary, CRA performance evaluation.

(iii) *Conditional approval deemed null and void*. If the applicant's first such CRA rating is "Needs to Improve" or "Substantial Non-Compliance," the applicant shall be deemed to be in non-compliance with the home financing policy requirement of section 4(a)(2)(C) of the Act and §925.6(a)(6) of this part, subject to rebuttal by the applicant under §925.17(f) of this part, and its conditional membership approval is deemed null and void.

(iv) *Treatment of outstanding advances and Bank stock*. If the applicant's conditional membership approval is deemed null and void pursuant to paragraph (a)(4)(iii) of this section, the liquidation of any outstanding indebtedness owed by the applicant to the Bank and redemption of stock of such Bank shall be carried out in accordance with §933.29 of this part.

(b) [Reserved]

(The information collection requirements contained in this section have been approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 3069-0004)

[61 FR 42545, Aug. 16, 1996, as amended at 63 FR 40024, July 27, 1998; 65 FR 8261, Feb. 18, 2000; 65 FR 13870, Mar. 15, 2000]

§ 925.15 Recent merger or acquisition applicants.

An applicant that merged with or acquired another institution prior to the

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date the Bank receives its application for membership is subject to the requirements of §§ 925.7 to 925.13 of this part except as provided in this section.

(a) *Financial condition requirement*—(1) *Regulatory financial reports.* For purposes of § 925.11(a)(1) of this part, an applicant that, as a result of a merger or acquisition preceding the date the Bank receives its application for membership, has not yet filed regulatory financial reports with its appropriate regulator for the last six calendar quarters and three year-ends preceding such date, shall provide any regulatory financial reports that the applicant has filed with its appropriate regulator.

(2) *Performance trend criteria.* For purposes of § 925.11(b)(3)(i) (A) to (C) of this part, an applicant that, as a result of a merger or acquisition preceding the date the Bank receives its application for membership, has not yet filed combined regulatory financial reports with its appropriate regulator for the last six calendar quarters preceding such date, shall provide pro forma combined financial statements for those calendar quarters in which actual combined regulatory financial reports are unavailable.

(b) *Home financing policy requirement.* For purposes of § 925.13 of this part, an applicant that, as a result of a merger or acquisition preceding the date the Bank receives its application for membership, has not received its first formal, or if unavailable, informal or preliminary, Community Reinvestment Act performance evaluation, shall file as part of its application a written justification acceptable to the Bank of how and why the applicant's home financing credit policy and lending practices will meet the credit needs of its community.

(c) *Makes long-term home mortgage loans requirement; 10 percent requirement.* For purposes of determining compliance with §§ 925.9 and 925.10, a Bank may, in its discretion, permit an applicant that, as a result of a merger or acquisition preceding the date the Bank receives its application for membership, has not yet filed a consolidated regulatory financial report as a combined entity with its appropriate regulator, to provide the combined pro forma financial statement for the com-

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bined entity filed with the regulator that approved the merger or acquisition.

(The information collection requirements contained in this section have been approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 3069–0004)

[61 FR 42545, Aug. 16, 1996, as amended at 63 FR 40023, 40024, July 27, 1998; 65 FR 8261, Feb. 18, 2000]

§ 925.16 Financial condition requirement for insurance company applicants.

An insurance company applicant shall be deemed to meet the financial condition requirement of section 4(a)(2)(B) of the Act and § 925.6(a)(4) of this part, if, based on the information contained in the applicant's most recent regulatory financial report filed with its appropriate regulator, the applicant meets all of its minimum statutory and regulatory capital requirements and the capital standards established by the National Association of Insurance Commissioners.

(The information collection requirements contained in this section have been approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 3069–0004)

[61 FR 42545, Aug. 16, 1996, as amended at 63 FR 40023, July 27, 1998; 65 FR 8261, Feb. 18, 2000]

§ 925.17 Rebuttable presumptions.

(a) *Rebutting presumptive compliance.* The presumption that an applicant meeting the requirements of §§ 925.7 to 925.16 of this part is in compliance with section 4(a) of the Act and § 925.6 (a) and (b) of this part, may be rebutted, and the Bank may deny membership to the applicant, if the Bank obtains substantial evidence to overcome the presumption of compliance.

(b) *Rebutting presumptive noncompliance.* The presumption that an applicant not meeting a particular requirement of §§ 925.8, 925.11, 925.12, 925.13, or 925.16 of this part is in noncompliance with section 4(a) of the Act and § 925.6(a) (2), (4), (5), or (6) of this part, may be rebutted, and the applicant shall be deemed to meet such requirement, if the applicable requirements in this section are satisfied.

(c) *Presumptive noncompliance by insurance company applicant with “subject*

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to inspection and regulation” requirement of § 925.8. If an insurance company applicant is not subject to inspection and regulation by an appropriate state regulator accredited by the National Association of Insurance Commissioners (NAIC), as required by § 925.8 of this part, the applicant or the Bank shall prepare a written justification that provides substantial evidence acceptable to the Bank that the applicant is subject to inspection and regulation as required by § 925.6(a)(2) of this part, notwithstanding the lack of NAIC accreditation.

(d) *Presumptive noncompliance with financial condition requirements of §§ 925.11 and 925.16—(1) Applicants other than insurance companies.* For applicants other than insurance companies, in the case of an applicant’s lack of a composite regulatory examination rating within the two-year period required by § 925.11(b)(1) of this part, a variance from the rating required by § 925.11(b)(3)(i) of this part, or a variance from a performance trend criterion required by § 925.11(b)(3)(i) of this part, the applicant or the Bank shall prepare a written justification pertaining to such requirement that provides substantial evidence acceptable to the Bank that the applicant is in the financial condition required by § 925.6(a)(4) of this part, notwithstanding the lack of rating or variance.

(2) *Insurance company applicants.* In the case of an insurance company applicant’s variance from a capital requirement or standard of § 925.16 of this part, the applicant or the Bank shall prepare a written justification pertaining to such requirement or standard that provides substantial evidence acceptable to the Bank that the applicant is in the financial condition required by § 925.6(a)(4) of this part, notwithstanding the variance.

(e) *Presumptive noncompliance with character of management requirement of § 925.12—(1) Enforcement actions.* If an applicant or any of its directors or senior officers is subject to, or operating under, any enforcement action instituted by its appropriate regulator, the applicant shall provide or the Bank shall obtain:

(i) *Regulator confirmation.* Written or verbal confirmation from the appli-

cant’s appropriate regulator that the applicant or its directors or senior officers are in substantial compliance with all aspects of the enforcement action; or

(ii) *Written analysis.* A written analysis acceptable to the Bank indicating that the applicant or its directors or senior officers are in substantial compliance with all aspects of the enforcement action. The written analysis shall state each action the applicant or its directors or senior officers are required to take by the enforcement action, the actions actually taken by the applicant or its directors or senior officers, and whether the applicant regards this as substantial compliance with all aspects of the enforcement action.

(2) *Criminal, civil or administrative proceedings.* If an applicant or any of its directors or senior officers has been the subject of any criminal, civil or administrative proceedings reflecting upon creditworthiness, business judgment, or moral turpitude since the most recent regulatory examination report, the applicant shall provide or the Bank shall obtain:

(i) *Regulator confirmation.* Written or verbal confirmation from the applicant’s appropriate regulator that the proceedings will not likely result in enforcement action; or

(ii) *Written analysis.* A written analysis acceptable to the Bank indicating that the proceedings will not likely result in enforcement action. The written analysis shall state the severity of the charges, and any mitigating action taken by the applicant or its directors or senior officers.

(3) *Criminal, civil or administrative monetary liabilities, lawsuits or judgments.* If there are any known potential criminal, civil or administrative monetary liabilities, material pending lawsuits, or unsatisfied judgments against the applicant or any of its directors or senior officers since the most recent regulatory examination report, that are significant to the applicant’s operations, the applicant shall provide or the Bank shall obtain:

(i) *Regulator confirmation.* Written or verbal confirmation from the applicant’s appropriate regulator that the liabilities, lawsuits or judgments will not likely cause the applicant to fall

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below its applicable capital requirements set forth in §§ 925.11(b)(2) and 925.16 of this part; or

(ii) *Written analysis.* A written analysis acceptable to the Bank indicating that the liabilities, lawsuits or judgments will not likely cause the applicant to fall below its applicable capital requirements set forth in §§ 925.11(b)(2) and 925.16 of this part. The written analysis shall state the likelihood of the applicant or its directors or senior officers prevailing, and the financial consequences if the applicant or its directors or senior officers do not prevail.

(f) *Presumptive noncompliance with home financing policy requirements of §§ 925.13, 925.14(a)(4), and 925.14(b)(3).* If an applicant received a “Substantial Non-Compliance” rating on its most recent formal, or if unavailable, informal or preliminary, Community Reinvestment Act (CRA) performance evaluation, or a “Needs to Improve” CRA rating on its most recent formal, or if unavailable, informal or preliminary, CRA performance evaluation and a CRA rating of “Needs to Improve” or better on any immediately preceding CRA performance evaluation, the applicant shall provide or the Bank shall obtain:

(1) *Regulator confirmation.* Written or verbal confirmation from the applicant’s appropriate regulator of the applicant’s recent satisfactory CRA performance, including any corrective action that substantially improved upon the deficiencies cited in the most recent CRA performance evaluation(s); or

(2) *Written analysis.* A written analysis acceptable to the Bank demonstrating that the CRA rating is unrelated to home financing, and providing substantial evidence of how and why the applicant’s home financing credit policy and lending practices meet the credit needs of its community.

(The information collection requirements contained in this section have been approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 3069-0004)

[61 FR 42545, Aug. 16, 1996, as amended at 63 FR 40023, July 27, 1998; 65 FR 8261, Feb. 18, 2000]

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§ 925.18 Determination of appropriate Bank district for membership.

(a) *Eligibility.* (1) An institution eligible to become a member of a Bank under the Act and this part may become a member only of the Bank of the district in which the institution’s principal place of business is located, except as provided in paragraph (a)(2) of this section. A member shall promptly notify its Bank in writing whenever it relocates its principal place of business to another state and the Bank shall inform the Finance Board in writing of any such relocation.

(2) An institution eligible to become a member of a Bank under the Act and this part may become a member of the Bank of a district adjoining the district in which the institution’s principal place of business is located, if demanded by convenience and then only with the approval of the Finance Board.

(b) *Principal place of business.* Except as otherwise designated in accordance with this section, the principal place of business of an institution is the state in which the institution maintains its home office established as such in conformity with the laws under which the institution is organized.

(c) *Designation of principal place of business.* (1) A member or an applicant for membership may request in writing to the Bank in the district where the institution maintains its home office that a state other than the state in which it maintains its home office be designated as its principal place of business. Within 90 calendar days of receipt of such written request, the board of directors of the Bank in the district where the institution maintains its home office shall designate a state other than the state where the institution maintains its home office as the institution’s principal place of business, provided all of the following criteria are satisfied:

(i) At least 80 percent of the institution’s accounting books, records and ledgers are maintained, located or held in such designated state;

(ii) A majority of meetings of the institution’s board of directors and constituent committees are conducted in such designated state; and

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(iii) A majority of the institution's five highest paid officers have their place of employment located in such designated state.

(2) Written notice of a designation made pursuant to paragraph (c)(1) of this section shall be sent to the Bank in the district containing the designated state, the Finance Board and the institution.

(3) The notice of designation made pursuant to paragraph (c)(1) of this section shall include the state designated as the principal place of business and the resulting Bank to which membership will be transferred.

(4) If the board of directors of the Bank in the district where the institution maintains its home office fails to make the designation requested by the member or applicant pursuant to paragraph (c)(1) of this section, then the member or applicant may request in writing that the Finance Board make the designation.

(d) *Transfer of membership.* (1) No transfer of membership from one Bank to another Bank shall take effect until the Banks involved reach agreement on a method of orderly transfer.

(2) In the event that the Banks involved fail to agree on a method of orderly transfer, the Finance Board shall determine the conditions under which the transfer shall take place.

(e) *Effect of transfer.* A transfer of membership pursuant to this section shall be effective for all purposes, but shall not affect voting rights in the year of the transfer and shall not be subject to the provisions on termination of membership set forth in section 6 of the Act or §§ 925.26, 925.27, and 925.28, nor the restriction on reacquiring Bank membership set forth in § 925.30.

(The information collection requirements contained in this section have been approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 3069-0004)

[61 FR 42545, Aug. 16, 1996, as amended at 63 FR 65692, Nov. 30, 1998; 65 FR 8261, Feb. 18, 2000; 65 FR 13870, Mar. 15, 2000]

Subpart D—Stock Requirements

SOURCE: 58 FR 43542, Aug. 17, 1993, unless otherwise noted. Redesignated at 61 FR 42542, Aug. 16, 1996.

§ 925.19 Par value and price of stock.

The capital stock of each Bank shall be sold at par, unless the Board has fixed a higher price.

§ 925.20 Stock purchase.

(a) *Minimum stock purchase.* Each member shall purchase stock in the Bank in which it is a member in an amount equal to the greater of:

(1) \$500;

(2) 1 percent of the member's aggregate unpaid loan principal; or

(3) 5 percent of the member's aggregate amount of outstanding advances.

(b) *Timing of minimum stock purchase.*

(1) Within 60 calendar days after an institution is approved for membership in a Bank pursuant to § 925.3 of this part, or an institution is automatically approved for membership pursuant to § 925.4(c) of this part, the institution shall purchase its minimum stock requirement as set forth in paragraph (a) of this section.

(2) At the election of an institution approved for membership, including those automatically approved under § 925.4(c) of this part, the institution may purchase its minimum stock requirement in installments, provided that not less than one-fourth of the total amount shall be purchased within 60 calendar days of the date of approval of membership, and that a further sum of not less than one-fourth of such total shall be purchased at the end of each succeeding period of four months from the date of approval of membership.

(c) *Commencement of membership.* An institution that has been approved for membership shall become a member at the time it purchases its minimum stock requirement or the first installment thereof pursuant to this section.

(d) *Failure to purchase minimum stock requirement.* If an institution that has submitted an application and been approved for membership fails to purchase its minimum stock requirement or its first installment within 60 calendar days of the date of its approval for membership, such approval shall be null and void and the institution, if it wants to be a member, shall be required to submit a new application for membership.

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(e) *Reports.* The Bank shall make quarterly reports to the Finance Board setting forth purchases by institutions approved for membership of their minimum stock requirement pursuant to this section.

[58 FR 43542, Aug. 17, 1993; 58 FR 47181, Sept. 7, 1993. Redesignated and amended at 61 FR 42542, 42549, Aug. 16, 1996; 63 FR 40024, July 27, 1998; 63 FR 65692, Nov. 30, 1998; 65 FR 8261, Feb. 18, 2000; 65 FR 13870, Mar. 15, 2000]

§ 925.21 Issuance and form of stock.

(a) A Bank shall issue to each new member, as of the effective date of membership, stock in the member's name for the amount of stock purchased and paid for in full.

(b) If the member purchases stock in installments, the stock shall be issued in installments with the appropriate number of shares issued after each payment is made.

(c) Stock may be issued in certificated or uncertificated form at the discretion of the Bank.

(d) A Bank may convert all outstanding certificated stock to uncertificated form at its discretion.

§ 925.22 Adjustments in stock holdings.

(a) *Adjustment in general.* A Bank may from time to time increase or decrease the amount of stock any member is required to hold.

(b)(1) *Annual adjustment.* A Bank shall calculate annually, in the manner set forth in § 925.20(a) of this part, each member's required minimum holdings of stock in the Bank in which it is a member using calendar year-end financial data provided by the member to the Bank, pursuant to § 925.31(d) of this part, and shall notify each member of the adjustment. The notice shall clearly state that the Bank's calculation of each member's minimum stock holdings is to be used to determine the number of votes that the member may cast in that year's election of directors and shall identify the state within the district in which the member will vote. A member that does not agree with the Bank's calculation of the minimum stock requirement or with the identification of its voting state may request the Finance Board to review the Bank's determination. The Finance

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Board shall promptly determine the member's minimum required holdings and its proper voting state, which determination shall be final.

(2) *Redemption of excess shares.* If, after the annual adjustment required by paragraph (b)(1) of this section is made, the amount of stock that a member is required to hold is decreased, the Bank may, in its discretion and upon proper application of the member, retire such excess stock, and the Bank shall pay for each share upon surrender of the stock an amount equal to the par value thereof (except that if at any time the Board finds that the paid-in capital of a Bank is or is likely to be impaired as a result of losses in or depreciation of the assets held, the Bank shall on the order of the Board withhold from the amount to be paid in retirement of the stock a *pro rata* share of the amount of such impairment as determined by the Board) or, at its election, the Bank may credit any part of such payment against the member's debt to the Bank.

(c) A member's stock holdings shall not be reduced under this section to an amount less than required by sections 6(b), 10(c) and 10(e) of the Act, 12 U.S.C. 1426(b), 1430(c), 1430(e).

(The information collection requirements contained in this section have been approved where applicable by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 3069-0004)

[58 FR 43542, Aug. 17, 1993, as amended at 58 FR 50837, Sept. 29, 1993; 58 FR 53023, Oct. 13, 1993; 58 FR 58231, Oct. 29, 1993. Redesignated and amended at 61 FR 42542, 42549, Aug. 16, 1996; 63 FR 65692, Nov. 30, 1998; 65 FR 8261, Feb. 18, 2000]

§ 925.23 Purchase of excess stock.

A member may purchase stock in excess of the minimum amount required by § 925.20(a) of this part as long as such purchase is approved by the member's Bank and the laws under which the member operates permit such purchase.

[58 FR 43542, Aug. 17, 1993. Redesignated and amended at 61 FR 42542, 42549, Aug. 16, 1996; 65 FR 8262, Feb. 18, 2000]

Subpart E—Consolidations Involving Members

SOURCE: 58 FR 43542, Aug. 17, 1993, unless otherwise noted. Redesignated at 61 FR 42542, Aug. 16, 1996.

§ 925.24 Consolidations involving members.

(a) *Consolidation of members.* Upon the consolidation of two or more institutions that are members of the same Bank into one institution operating under the charter of one of the consolidating institutions, the membership of the surviving institution shall continue and the membership of each disappearing institution shall terminate on the cancellation of its charter. Upon the consolidation of two or more institutions, at least two of which are members of different Banks, into one institution operating under the charter of one of the consolidating institutions, the membership of the surviving institution shall continue and the membership of each disappearing institution shall terminate upon cancellation of its charter, provided, however, that if more than 80 percent of the assets of the consolidated institution are derived from the assets of a disappearing institution, then the consolidated institution shall continue to be a member of the Bank of which that disappearing institution was a member prior to the consolidation, and the membership of the other institutions shall terminate upon the effective date of the consolidation.

(b) *Consolidation into nonmember—(1) In general.* Upon the consolidation of a member into an institution that is not a member of a Bank, where the consolidated institution operates under the charter of the nonmember institution, the membership of the disappearing institution shall terminate upon the cancellation of its charter.

(2) *Notification.* If a member has consolidated into a nonmember that has its principal place of business in a state in the same Bank district as the former member, the consolidated institution shall have 60 calendar days after the cancellation of the charter of the former member within which to notify the Bank of the former member that the consolidated institution intends to

apply for membership in such Bank. If the consolidated institution does not so notify the Bank by the end of the period, the Bank shall require the liquidation of any outstanding indebtedness owed by the former member, shall settle all outstanding business transactions with the former member, and shall redeem or repurchase the Bank stock owned by the former member in accordance with § 925.29.

(3) *Application.* If such a consolidated institution has notified the appropriate Bank of its intent to apply for membership, the consolidated institution shall submit an application for membership within 60 calendar days of so notifying the Bank. If the consolidated institution does not submit an application for membership by the end of the period, the Bank shall require the liquidation of any outstanding indebtedness owed by the former member, shall settle all outstanding business transactions with the former member, and shall redeem or repurchase the Bank stock owned by the former member in accordance with § 925.29.

(4) *Outstanding indebtedness.* If a member has consolidated into a nonmember institution, the Bank need not require the former member or its successor to liquidate any outstanding indebtedness owed to the Bank or to redeem its Bank stock, as otherwise may be required under § 925.29, during:

- (i) The initial 60 calendar-day notification period;
- (ii) The 60 calendar-day period following receipt of a notification that the consolidated institution intends to apply for membership; and
- (iii) The period of time during which the Bank processes the application for membership.

(5) *Approval of membership.* If the application of such a consolidated institution is approved, the consolidated institution shall become a member of that Bank upon the purchase of the amount of Bank stock required by section 6 of the Act. If a Bank's capital plan has not taken effect, the amount of stock that the consolidated institution is required to own shall be as provided in § 925.20 and § 925.22. If the capital plan for the Bank has taken effect, the amount of stock that the consolidated institution is required to own

shall be equal to the minimum investment established by the capital plan for that Bank.

(6) *Disapproval of membership.* If the Bank disapproves the application for membership of the consolidated institution, the Bank shall require the liquidation of any outstanding indebtedness owed by, and the settlement of all other outstanding business transactions with, the former member, and shall redeem or repurchase the Bank stock owned by the former member in accordance with § 925.29.

(c) *Dividends on acquired Bank stock.* A consolidated institution shall be entitled to receive dividends on the Bank stock that it acquires as a result of a consolidation with a member in accordance with § 931.4(a) of this Chapter.

(d) *Stock transfers.* With regard to any transfer of Bank stock from a disappearing member to the surviving or consolidated member, as appropriate, for which the approval of the Finance Board is required pursuant to section 6(f) of the Act, 12 U.S.C. 1426(f), as in effect prior to November 12, 1999, such transfer shall be deemed to be approved by the Finance Board by compliance in all applicable respects with the requirements of this section.

(The Office of Management and Budget has approved the information collection contained in this section and assigned control number 3069-0004 with an expiration date of April 30, 2001)

[66 FR 8308, Jan. 30, 2001]

Subpart F—Withdrawal and Removal From Membership

SOURCE: 58 FR 43542, Aug. 17, 1993, unless otherwise noted. Redesignated at 61 FR 42542, Aug. 16, 1996.

§ 925.26 Voluntary withdrawal from membership.

(a) *In general.* (1) Any institution may withdraw from membership by providing to the Bank written notice of its intent to withdraw from membership. A member that has so notified its Bank shall be entitled to have continued access to the benefits of membership until the effective date of its withdrawal, but the Bank need not commit to providing any further services, including advances, to a withdrawing

member that would mature or otherwise terminate subsequent to the effective date of the withdrawal. A member may cancel its notice of withdrawal at any time prior to its effective date by providing a written cancellation notice to the Bank. A Bank may impose a fee on a member that cancels a notice of withdrawal, provided that the fee or the manner of its calculation is specified in the Bank's capital plan.

(2) A Bank shall notify the Finance Board within 10 calendar days of receipt of any notice of withdrawal or notice of cancellation of withdrawal from membership.

(b) *Effective date of withdrawal.* The membership of an institution that has submitted a notice of withdrawal shall terminate as of the date on which the last of the applicable stock redemption periods ends for the stock that the member is required to hold, as of the date that the notice of withdrawal is submitted, under the terms of a Bank's capital plan as a condition of membership, unless the institution has cancelled its notice of withdrawal prior to the effective date of the termination of its membership.

(c) *Stock redemption periods.* The receipt by a Bank of a notice of withdrawal shall commence the applicable 6-month and 5-year stock redemption periods, respectively, for all of the Class A and Class B stock held by that member that is not already subject to a pending request for redemption. In the case of an institution the membership of which has been terminated as a result of a merger or other consolidation into a nonmember or into a member of another Bank, the applicable stock redemption periods for any stock that is not subject to a pending notice of redemption shall be deemed to commence on the date on which the charter of the former member is cancelled.

(d) *Certification.* No institution may withdraw from membership unless, on the date that the membership is to terminate, there is in effect a certification from the Finance Board that the withdrawal of a member will not cause the Bank System to fail to satisfy its requirements under 12 U.S.C. 1441b(f)(2)(C) to contribute toward the interest payments owed on obligations

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issued by the Resolution Funding Corporation.

(The Office of Management and Budget has approved the information collection contained in this section and assigned control number 3069-0004 with an expiration date of April 30, 2001)

[66 FR 8309, Jan. 30, 2001, as amended at 66 FR 54107, Oct. 26, 2001]

§ 925.27 Involuntary termination of membership.

(a) *Grounds.* The board of directors of a Bank may terminate the membership of any institution that:

(1) Fails to comply with any requirement of the Act, any regulation adopted by the Finance Board, or any requirement of the Bank's capital plan;

(2) Becomes insolvent or otherwise subject to the appointment of a conservator, receiver, or other legal custodian under federal or state law; or

(3) Would jeopardize the safety or soundness of the Bank if it were to remain a member.

(b) *Stock redemption periods.* The applicable 6-month and 5-year stock redemption periods, respectively, for all of the Class A and Class B stock owned by a member and not already subject to a pending request for redemption, shall commence on the date that the Bank terminates the institution's membership.

(c) *Membership rights.* An institution whose membership is terminated involuntarily under this section shall cease being a member as of the date on which the board of directors of the Bank acts to terminate the membership, and the institution shall have no right to obtain any of the benefits of membership after that date, but shall be entitled to receive any dividends declared on its stock until the stock is redeemed or repurchased by the Bank.

[66 FR 8309, Jan. 30, 2001, as amended at 66 FR 54107, Oct. 26, 2001]

Subpart G—Orderly Liquidation of Advances and Redemption of Stock

§ 925.29 Disposition of claims.

(a) *In general.* If an institution withdraws from membership or its membership is otherwise terminated, the Bank

shall determine an orderly manner for liquidating all outstanding indebtedness owed by that member to the Bank and for settling all other claims against the member. After all such obligations and claims have been extinguished or settled, the Bank shall return to the member all collateral pledged by the member to the Bank to secure its obligations to the Bank.

(b) *Bank stock.* If an institution that has withdrawn from membership or that otherwise has had its membership terminated remains indebted to the Bank or has outstanding any business transactions with the Bank after the effective date of its termination of membership, the Bank shall not redeem or repurchase any Bank stock that is required to support the indebtedness or the business transactions until after all such indebtedness and business transactions have been extinguished or settled.

[66 FR 8310, Jan. 30, 2001]

Subpart H—Reacquisition of Membership

§ 925.30 Readmission to membership.

(a) *In general.* An institution that has withdrawn from membership or otherwise has had its membership terminated and which has divested all of its shares of Bank stock, may not be readmitted to membership in any Bank, or acquire any capital stock of any Bank, for a period of 5 years from the date on which its membership terminated and it divested all of its shares of Bank stock.

(b) *Exceptions.* An institution that transfers membership between two Banks without interruption shall not be deemed to have withdrawn from Bank membership or had its membership terminated. Any institution that withdrew from Bank membership prior to December 31, 1997, and for which the 5-year period has not expired, may apply for membership in a Bank at any time, subject to the approval of the Finance Board and the requirements of this part 925.

[66 FR 8310, Jan. 30, 2001]

Subpart I—Bank Access to Information

PART 926—FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK HOUSING ASSOCIATES

§ 925.31 Reports and examinations.

As a condition precedent to Bank membership, each member:

(a) Consents to such examinations as the Bank or the Board may require for purposes of the Act;

(b) Agrees that reports of examinations by local, state or federal agencies or institutions may be furnished by such authorities to the Bank or the Board upon request;

(c) Agrees to give the Bank or the appropriate Federal banking agency, upon request, such information as the Bank or the appropriate Federal banking agency may need to compile and publish cost of funds indices and to publish other reports or statistical summaries pertaining to the activities of Bank members;

(d) Agrees to provide the Bank with calendar year-end financial data each year, for purposes of making the calculation described in § 925.22(b)(1) of this part; and

(e) Agrees to provide the Bank with copies of reports of condition and operations required to be filed with the member’s appropriate Federal banking agency, if applicable, within 20 calendar days of filing, as well as copies of any annual report of condition and operations required to be filed.

(The information collection requirements contained in this section have been approved where applicable by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 3069–0004)

[58 FR 43542, Aug. 17, 1993; 58 FR 50837, Sept. 29, 1993; 58 FR 53023, Oct. 13, 1993. Redesignated and amended at 61 FR 42542, 42549, Aug. 16, 1996; 65 FR 8262, Feb. 18, 2000]

Subpart J—Membership Insignia

§ 925.32 Official membership insignia.

Members may display the approved insignia of membership on their documents, advertising and quarters, and likewise use the words “Member Federal Home Loan Bank System.”

[58 FR 43542, Aug. 17, 1993. Redesignated at 61 FR 42542, Aug. 16, 1996]

Sec.

926.1 Definitions.

926.2 Bank authority to make advances to housing associates.

926.3 Housing associate eligibility requirements.

926.4 Satisfaction of eligibility requirements.

926.5 Housing associate application process.

926.6 Appeals.

AUTHORITY: 12 U.S.C. 1422b(a), 1430b.

SOURCE: 65 FR 44426, July 18, 2000, unless otherwise noted.

§ 926.1 Definitions.

As used in this part:

Advance has the meaning set forth in § 950.1 of this chapter.

Governmental agency means the governor, legislature, and any other component of a federal, state, local, tribal, or Alaskan native village government with authority to act for or on behalf of that government.

HUD means the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

State housing finance agency or *SHFA* means:

(1) A public agency, authority, or publicly sponsored corporation that serves as an instrumentality of any state or political subdivision of any state, and functions as a source of residential mortgage loan financing in that state; or

(2) A legally established agency, authority, corporation, or organization that serves as an instrumentality of any Indian tribe, band, group, nation, community, or Alaskan Native village recognized by the United States or any state, and functions as a source of residential mortgage loan financing for the Indian or Alaskan Native community.

§ 926.2 Bank authority to make advances to housing associates.

Subject to the provisions of the Act and part 950 of this chapter, a Bank may make advances to an entity that is not a member of the Bank if the Bank has certified the entity as a housing associate under the provisions of this part.

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§ 926.3 Housing associate eligibility requirements.

(a) *General.* A Bank may certify as a housing associate any applicant that meets the following requirements, as determined using the criteria set forth in § 926.4:

(1) The applicant is approved under title II of the National Housing Act (12 U.S.C. 1707, *et seq.*);

(2) The applicant is a chartered institution having succession;

(3) The applicant is subject to the inspection and supervision of some governmental agency;

(4) The principal activity of the applicant in the mortgage field consists of lending its own funds; and

(5) The financial condition of the applicant is such that advances may be safely made to it.

(b) *State housing finance agencies.* In addition to meeting the requirements in paragraph (a) of this section, any applicant seeking access to advances as a SHFA pursuant to § 950.17(b)(2) of this chapter shall provide evidence satisfactory to the Bank, such as a copy of, or a citation to, the statutes and/or regulations describing the applicant's structure and responsibilities, that the applicant is a state housing finance agency as defined in § 926.1.

§ 926.4 Satisfaction of eligibility requirements.

(a) *HUD approval requirement.* An applicant shall be deemed to meet the requirement in section 10b(a) of the Act and § 926.3(a)(1) that it be approved under title II of the National Housing Act if it submits a current HUD Yearly Verification Report or other documentation issued by HUD stating that the Federal Housing Administration of HUD has approved the applicant as a mortgagee.

(b) *Charter requirement.* An applicant shall be deemed to meet the requirement in section 10b(a) of the Act and § 926.3(a)(2) that it be a chartered institution having succession if it provides evidence satisfactory to the Bank, such as a copy of, or a citation to, the statutes and/or regulations under which the applicant was created, that:

(1) The applicant is a government agency; or

(2) The applicant is chartered under state, federal, local, tribal, or Alaskan Native village law as a corporation or other entity that has rights, characteristics, and powers under applicable law similar to those granted a corporation.

(c) *Inspection and supervision requirement.* (1) An applicant shall be deemed to meet the inspection and supervision requirement in section 10b(a) of the Act and § 926.3(a)(3) if it provides evidence satisfactory to the Bank, such as a copy of, or a citation to, relevant statutes and/or regulations, that, pursuant to statute or regulation, the applicant is subject to the inspection and supervision of a federal, state, local, tribal, or Alaskan native village governmental agency.

(2) An applicant shall be deemed to meet the inspection requirement if there is a statutory or regulatory requirement that the applicant be audited or examined periodically by a governmental agency or by an external auditor.

(3) An applicant shall be deemed to meet the supervision requirement if the governmental agency has statutory or regulatory authority to remove an applicant's officers or directors for cause or otherwise exercise enforcement or administrative control over actions of the applicant.

(d) *Mortgage activity requirement.* An applicant shall be deemed to meet the mortgage activity requirement in section 10b(a) of the Act and § 926.3(a)(4) if it provides documentary evidence satisfactory to the Bank, such as a financial statement or other financial documents that include the applicant's mortgage loan assets and their funding liabilities, that it lends its own funds as its principal activity in the mortgage field. For purposes of this paragraph, lending funds includes, but is not limited to, the purchase of whole mortgage loans. In the case of a federal, state, local, tribal, or Alaskan Native village government agency, appropriated funds shall be considered an applicant's own funds. An applicant shall be deemed to satisfy this requirement notwithstanding that the majority of its operations are unrelated to mortgage lending if its mortgage activity conforms to this requirement. An applicant that acts principally as a

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broker for others making mortgage loans, or whose principal activity is to make mortgage loans for the account of others, does not meet this requirement.

(e) *Financial condition requirement.* An applicant shall be deemed to meet the financial condition requirement in §926.3(a)(5) if the Bank determines that advances may be safely made to the applicant. The applicant shall submit to the Bank copies of its most recent regulatory audit or examination report, or external audit report, and any other documentary evidence, such as financial or other information, that the Bank may require to make the determination.

(The Office of Management and Budget has approved the information collection contained in this section and assigned control number 3069-0005 with an expiration date of November 30, 2002.)

§926.5 Housing associate application process.

(a) *Authority.* The Banks are authorized to approve or deny all applications for certification as a housing associate, subject to the requirements of the Act and this part. A Bank may delegate the authority to approve applications for certification as a housing associate only to a committee of the Bank's board of directors, the Bank president, or a senior officer who reports directly to the Bank president other than an officer with responsibility for business development.

(b) *Application requirements.* An applicant for certification as a housing associate shall submit an application that satisfies the requirements of the Act and this part to the Bank of the district in which the applicant's principal place of business, as determined in accordance with part 925 of this chapter, is located.

(c) *Bank decision process—(1) Action on applications.* A Bank shall approve or deny an application for certification as a housing associate within 60 calendar days of the date the Bank deems the application to be complete. A Bank shall deem an application complete, and so notify the applicant in writing, when it has obtained all of the information required by this part and any other information it deems necessary

to process the application. If a Bank determines during the review process that additional information is necessary to process the application, the Bank may deem the application incomplete and stop the 60-day time period by providing written notice to the applicant. When the Bank receives the additional information, it shall again deem the application complete, so notify the applicant in writing, and resume the 60-day time period where it stopped.

(2) *Decision on applications.* The Bank or a duly delegated committee of the Bank's board of directors, the Bank president, or a senior officer who reports directly to the Bank president other than an officer with responsibility for business development shall approve, or the board of directors of a Bank shall deny, each application for certification as a housing associate by a written decision resolution stating the grounds for the decision. Within three business days of a Bank's decision on an application, the Bank shall provide the applicant and the Finance Board with a copy of the Bank's decision resolution.

(3) *File.* The Bank shall maintain a certification file for each applicant for at least three years after the date the Bank decides whether to approve or deny certification or the date the Finance Board resolves any appeal, whichever is later. At a minimum, the certification file shall include all documents submitted by the applicant or otherwise obtained or generated by the Bank concerning the applicant, all documents the Bank relied upon in making its determination regarding certification, including copies of statutes and regulations, and the decision resolution.

(The Office of Management and Budget has approved the information collection contained in this section and assigned control number 3069-0005 with an expiration date of November 30, 2002.)

§926.6 Appeals.

(a) *General.* Within 90 calendar days of the date of a Bank's decision to deny an application for certification as a housing associate, the applicant may submit a written appeal to the Finance

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Board that includes the Bank's decision resolution and a statement of the basis for the appeal with sufficient facts, information, analysis, and explanation to support the applicant's position. Appeals shall be sent to the Federal Housing Finance Board, 1777 F Street, NW, Washington, DC 20006, with a copy to the Bank.

(b) *Record for appeal.* Upon receiving a copy of an appeal, the Bank whose action has been appealed shall provide to the Finance Board a complete copy of the applicant's certification file maintained by the Bank under § 926.5(c)(3). Until the Finance Board resolves the appeal, the Bank shall promptly provide to the Finance Board any relevant new materials it receives.

The Finance Board may request additional information or further supporting arguments from the applicant, the Bank, or any other party that the Finance Board deems appropriate.

(c) *Deciding appeals.* Within 90 calendar days of the date an applicant files an appeal with the Finance Board, the Finance Board shall consider the record for appeal described in paragraph (b) of this section and resolve the appeal based on the requirements of the Act and this part.

(The Office of Management and Budget has approved the information collection contained in this section and assigned control number 3069-0005 with an expiration date of November 30, 2002.)

SUBCHAPTER E—FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK RISK MANAGEMENT AND CAPITAL STANDARDS

PART 930—DEFINITIONS APPLYING TO RISK MANAGEMENT AND CAPITAL REGULATIONS

AUTHORITY: 12 U.S.C. 1422a(a)(3), 1422b(a), 1426, 1440, 1443, 1446.

§ 930.1 Definitions.

As used in this subchapter:

Affiliated counterparty means a counterparty that is an affiliate of another counterparty, as the term “affiliate” is defined in 12 U.S.C. 371c(b).

Capital plan means the capital structure plan required for each Bank by Section 6(b) of the Act, 12 U.S.C. 1426(b), as approved by the Finance Board, unless the context of the regulation refers to the capital plan prior to its approval by the Finance Board.

Certain drawdown means a legally binding agreement that commits the Bank to make an advance or acquire a loan, at or by a specified future date.

Charges against the capital of the Bank means an other than temporary decline in the Bank’s total equity that causes the value of total equity to fall below the Bank’s aggregate capital stock amount.

Class A stock means capital stock issued by a Bank, including subclasses, that has the characteristics specified by §931.1(a) of this subchapter.

Class B stock means capital stock issued by a Bank, including subclasses, that has the characteristics specified by §931.1(b) of this subchapter.

Contingency liquidity has the meaning set forth in §917.1 of this chapter.

Credit derivative contract means a derivative contract that transfers credit risk.

Credit risk has the meaning set forth in §917.1 of this chapter.

Derivative contract means generally a financial contract the value of which is derived from the values of one or more underlying assets, reference rates, or indices of asset values, or credit-related events. Derivative contracts include interest rate, foreign exchange rate, equity, precious metals, commodity, and credit contracts, and any

other instruments that pose similar risks.

Excess stock means that amount of capital stock of a Bank held by a member in excess of the minimum investment in Bank stock required by §931.3 of this chapter.

Exchange rate contracts include cross-currency interest-rate swaps, forward foreign exchange rate contracts, currency options purchased, and any similar instruments that give rise to similar risks.

GAAP means accounting principles generally accepted in the United States.

General allowance for losses means an allowance established by a Bank in accordance with GAAP for losses, but which does not include any amounts held against specific assets of the Bank.

Government Sponsored Enterprise, or GSE, means a United States Government-sponsored agency or instrumentality originally established or chartered to serve public purposes specified by the United States Congress, but whose obligations are not obligations of the United States and are not guaranteed by the United States.

Interest rate contracts include, single currency interest-rate swaps, basis swaps, forward rate agreements, interest-rate options, and any similar instrument that gives rise to similar risks, including when-issued securities.

Investment grade means:

(1) A credit quality rating in one of the four highest credit rating categories by an NRSRO and not below the fourth highest rating category by any NRSRO; or

(2) If there is no credit quality rating by an NRSRO, a determination by a Bank that the issuer, asset or instrument is the credit equivalent of investment grade using credit rating standards available from an NRSRO or other similar standards.

Market risk has the meaning set forth in §917.1 of this chapter.

Marketable means, with respect to an asset, that the asset can be sold with reasonable promptness at a price that

corresponds reasonably to its fair value.

Market value at risk is the loss in the market value of a Bank's portfolio measured from a base line case, where the loss is estimated in accordance with §932.5 of this chapter.

Minimum investment means the minimum amount of Class A and/or Class B stock that a member is required to own in order to be a member of a Bank and in order to obtain advances and to engage in other business activities with the Bank in accordance with §931.3 of this chapter.

Operations risk has the meaning set forth in §917.1 of this chapter.

Permanent capital means the retained earnings of a Bank, determined in accordance with GAAP, plus the amount paid-in for the Bank's Class B stock.

Redeem or Redemption means the acquisition by a Bank of its outstanding Class A or Class B stock at par value following the expiration of the six-month or five-year statutory redemption period, respectively, for the stock.

Regulatory risk-based capital requirement means the amount of permanent capital that a Bank is required to maintain in accordance with §932.3 of this chapter.

Regulatory total capital requirement means the amount of total capital that a Bank is required to maintain in accordance with §932.2 of this chapter.

Repurchase means the acquisition by a Bank of excess stock prior to the expiration of the six-month or five-year statutory redemption period for the stock.

Repurchase agreement means an agreement between a seller and a buyer whereby the seller agrees to repurchase a security or similar securities at an agreed upon price, with or without a stated time for repurchase.

Total assets means the total assets of a Bank, as determined in accordance with GAAP.

Total capital of a Bank means the sum of permanent capital, the amounts paid-in for Class A stock, the amount of any general allowance for losses, and the amount of other instruments identified in a Bank's capital plan that the Finance Board has determined to be available to absorb losses incurred by such Bank.

Walkaway clause means a provision in a bilateral netting contract that permits a nondefaulting counterparty to make a lower payment than it would make otherwise under the bilateral netting contract, or no payment at all, to a defaulter or the estate of a defaulter, even if the defaulter or the estate of the defaulter is a net creditor under the bilateral netting contract.

[66 FR 8310, Jan. 30, 2001, as amended at 66 FR 54107, Oct. 26, 2001]

EFFECTIVE DATE NOTE: At 66 FR 66728, Dec. 27, 2001, §930.1 was amended by revising the definition of *Affiliated counterparty*, and adding, the definition for *Sales of federal funds subject to a continuing contract*, effective March 27, 2002. For the convenience of the user the revised and added text is set forth as follows:

§ 930.1 Definitions.

* * * * *

Affiliated counterparty means a counterparty of a Bank that controls, is controlled by or is under common control with another counterparty of the Bank. For the purposes of this definition only, direct or indirect ownership (including beneficial ownership) of more than 50 percent of the voting securities or voting interests of an entity constitutes control.

* * * * *

Sales of federal funds subject to a continuing contract means an overnight federal funds loan that is automatically renewed each day unless terminated by either the lender or the borrower.

* * * * *

PART 931—FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK CAPITAL STOCK

- Sec. 931.1 Classes of capital stock.
- 931.2 Issuance of capital stock.
- 931.3 Minimum investment in capital stock.
- 931.4 Dividends.
- 931.5 Liquidation, merger, or consolidation.
- 931.6 Transfer of capital stock.
- 931.7 Redemption and repurchase of capital stock.
- 931.8 Other restrictions on the repurchase or redemption of Bank stock.
- 931.9 Transition provision.

AUTHORITY: 12 U.S.C. 1422a(a)(3), 1422b(a), 1426, 1440, 1443, 1446.

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SOURCE: 66 FR 8310, Jan. 30, 2001, unless otherwise noted.

§931.1 Classes of capital stock.

The authorized capital stock of a Bank shall consist of the following instruments:

(a) Class A stock, which shall:

(1) Have a par value as determined by the board of directors of the Bank and stated in the Bank's capital plan;

(2) Be issued, redeemed, and repurchased only at its stated par value; and

(3) Be redeemable in cash only on six-months written notice to the Bank.

(b) Class B stock, which shall:

(1) Have a par value as determined by the board of directors of the Bank and stated in the Bank's capital plan;

(2) Be issued, redeemed, and repurchased only at its stated par value;

(3) Be redeemable in cash only on five-years written notice to the Bank; and

(4) Confer an ownership interest in the retained earnings, surplus, undivided profits, and equity reserves of the Bank; and

(c) Any one or more subclasses of Class A or Class B stock, each of which may have different rights, terms, conditions, or preferences as may be authorized in the Bank's capital plan, provided, however, that each subclass of stock shall have all of the characteristics of its respective class, as specified in paragraph (a) or (b) of this section.

§931.2 Issuance of capital stock.

(a) *In general.* A Bank may issue either one or both classes of its capital stock (including subclasses), as authorized by §931.1, and shall not issue any other class of capital stock. A Bank shall issue its stock only to its members and only in book-entry form, and the Bank shall act as its own transfer agent. All capital stock shall be issued in accordance with the Bank's capital plan.

(b) *Initial issuance.* In connection with the initial issuance of its Class A and/or Class B stock (or any subclass of either), a Bank may issue such stock in exchange for its existing stock, through a conversion of its existing stock, or through any other fair and equitable transaction or method of dis-

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tribution. As part of its initial stock issuance transaction, a Bank may distribute any portion of its then-existing unrestricted retained earnings as shares of Class B stock.

§931.3 Minimum investment in capital stock.

(a) A Bank shall require each member to maintain a minimum investment in the capital stock of the Bank, both as a condition to becoming and remaining a member of the Bank and as a condition to transacting business with the Bank or obtaining advances and other services from the Bank. The amount of the required minimum investment shall be determined in accordance with the Bank's capital plan and shall be sufficient to ensure that the Bank remains in compliance with its minimum capital requirements. A Bank shall require each member to maintain its minimum investment for as long as the institution remains a member of the Bank and for as long as the member engages in any activity with the Bank against which the Bank is required to maintain capital.

(b) A Bank may establish the minimum investment required of each member as a percentage of the total assets of the member, as a percentage of the advances outstanding to the member, as a percentage of any other business activity conducted with the member, on any other basis that is approved by the Finance Board, or any combination thereof.

(c) A Bank may require each member to satisfy the minimum investment requirement through the purchase of either Class A or Class B stock, or through the purchase of one or more combinations of Class A and Class B stock that have been authorized by the board of directors of the Bank in its capital plan. A Bank, in its discretion, may establish a lower minimum investment for members that invest in Class B stock than is required for members that invest in Class A stock, provided that such reduced investment provides sufficient capital for the Bank to remain in compliance with its minimum capital requirements.

(d) Each member of a Bank shall at all times maintain an investment in the capital stock of the Bank in an

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amount that is sufficient to satisfy the minimum investment required for that member in accordance with the Bank's capital plan.

(The Office of Management and Budget has approved the information collection contained in this section and assigned control number 3069-0059 with an expiration date of November 30, 2003)

§931.4 Dividends.

(a) *In general.* A Bank may pay dividends on Class A or Class B stock, including any subclasses of such stock, only out of previously retained earnings or current net earnings, and shall declare and pay dividends only as provided by its capital plan. The capital plan may establish different dividend rates or preferences for each class or subclass of stock, which may include a dividend that tracks the economic performance of certain Bank assets, such as Acquired Member Assets. A member, including a member that has provided the Bank with a notice of intent to withdraw from membership or one whose membership is otherwise terminated, shall be entitled to receive any dividends that a Bank declares on its capital stock while the member owns the stock.

(b) *Limitation on payment of dividends.* In no event shall a Bank declare or pay any dividend on its capital stock if after doing so the Bank would fail to meet any of its minimum capital requirements, nor shall a Bank that is not in compliance with any of its minimum capital requirements declare or pay any dividend on its capital stock.

[66 FR 8310, Jan. 30, 2001, as amended at 66 FR 54108, Oct. 26, 2001]

§931.5 Liquidation, merger, or consolidation.

The respective rights of the Class A and Class B stockholders, in the event that the Bank is liquidated, or is merged or otherwise consolidated with another Bank, shall be determined in accordance with the capital plan of the Bank.

§931.6 Transfer of capital stock.

A Bank in its capital plan may allow a member to transfer any excess capital stock of the Bank to another member of that Bank or to an institution

that has been approved for membership in that Bank and that has satisfied all conditions for becoming a member, other than the purchase of the minimum amount of Bank stock that it is required to hold as a condition of membership. Any such stock transfers shall be at par value and shall be effective upon being recorded on the appropriate books and records of the Bank. The Bank may, in its capital plan, require a member to receive the approval of the Bank before a transfer of the Bank's stock, as allowed under this section, is completed.

[66 FR 8310, Jan. 30, 2001, as amended at 66 FR 54108, Oct. 26, 2001]

§931.7 Redemption and repurchase of capital stock.

(a) *Redemption.* A member may have its capital stock in a Bank redeemed by providing written notice to the Bank in accordance with this section. For Class A stock, a member shall provide six-months written notice, and for Class B stock a member shall provide five-years written notice. The notice shall indicate the number of shares of Bank stock that are to be redeemed, and a member shall not have more than one notice of redemption outstanding at one time for the same shares of Bank stock. A member may cancel a notice of redemption by so informing the Bank in writing, and the Bank may impose a fee (to be specified in its capital plan) on any member that cancels a pending notice of redemption. At the expiration of the applicable notice period, the Bank shall pay the stated par value of that stock to the member in cash. A request by a member (whose membership has not been terminated) to redeem specific shares of stock shall automatically be cancelled if the Bank is prevented from redeeming the member's stock by paragraph (c) of this section within five business days from the end of the expiration of the applicable redemption notice period because the member would fail to maintain its minimum investment in the stock of the Bank after such redemption. The automatic cancellation of a member's redemption request shall have the same effect as if the member had cancelled its notice to

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redeem stock prior to the end of the redemption notice period, and a Bank may impose a fee (to be specified in its capital plan) for automatic cancellation of a redemption request. A Bank shall not be obligated to redeem its capital stock other than in accordance with this paragraph.

(b) *Repurchase.* A Bank, in its discretion and without regard to the applicable redemption periods, may repurchase from a member any outstanding Class A or Class B capital stock that is in excess of the amount of that class of Bank stock that the member is required to hold as a minimum investment, in accordance with the capital plan of that Bank. A Bank undertaking such a stock repurchase at its own initiative shall provide the member with reasonable notice prior to repurchasing any excess stock, with the period of such notice to be specified in the Bank's capital plan, and shall pay the stated par value of that stock to the member in cash. For purposes of this section, any Bank stock owned by a member shall be considered to be excess stock if the member is not required to hold such stock either as a condition of remaining a member of the Bank or as a condition of obtaining advances or transacting other business with the Bank. A member's submission of a notice of intent to withdraw from membership, or its termination of membership in any other manner, shall not, in and of itself, cause any Bank stock to be deemed excess stock for purposes of this section.

(c) *Limitation.* In no event may a Bank redeem or repurchase any stock if, following the redemption or repurchase, the Bank would fail to meet any minimum capital requirement, or if the member would fail to maintain its minimum investment in the stock of the Bank, as required by §931.3.

(The Office of Management and Budget has approved the information collection contained in this section and assigned control number 3069-0004 with an expiration date of April 30, 2001)

[66 FR 8310, Jan. 30, 2001, as amended at 66 FR 54108, Oct. 26, 2001]

§931.8 Other restrictions on the repurchase or redemption of Bank stock.

(a) *Capital impairment.* A Bank may not redeem or repurchase any capital stock without the prior written approval of the Finance Board if the Finance Board or the board of directors of the Bank has determined that the Bank has incurred or is likely to incur losses that result in or are likely to result in charges against the capital of the Bank. This prohibition shall apply even if a Bank is in compliance with its minimum capital requirements, and shall remain in effect for however long the Bank continues to incur such charges or until the Finance Board determines that such charges are not expected to continue.

(b) *Bank discretion to suspend redemption.* A Bank, upon the approval of its board of directors, or of a subcommittee thereof, may suspend redemption of stock if the Bank reasonably believes that continued redemption of stock would cause the Bank to fail to meet its minimum capital requirements as set forth in §§932.2 or 932.3 of this chapter, would prevent the Bank from maintaining adequate capital against a potential risk that may not be adequately reflected in its minimum capital requirements, or would otherwise prevent the Bank from operating in a safe and sound manner. A Bank shall notify the Finance Board in writing within two business days of the date of the decision to suspend the redemption of stock, informing the Finance Board of the reasons for the suspension and of the Bank's strategies and time frames for addressing the conditions that led to the suspension. The Finance Board may require the Bank to re-institute the redemption of member stock. A Bank shall not repurchase any stock without the written permission of the Finance Board during any period in which the Bank has suspended redemption of stock under this paragraph.

[66 FR 8310, Jan. 30, 2001, as amended at 66 FR 54108, Oct. 26, 2001]

§931.9 Transition provision.

(a) *In general.* Each Bank shall comply with the minimum leverage and

risk-based capital requirements specified in § 932.2 and § 932.3 of this chapter, respectively, and each member shall comply with the minimum investment established in the capital plan, as of the effective date of that Bank's capital plan. The effective date of a Bank's capital plan shall be the date on which the Bank first issues any Class A or Class B stock. Prior to the effective date, the issuance and retention of Bank stock shall be as provided in § 925.20 and § 925.22 of this chapter.

(b) *Transition period.* (1) *Bank transition.* A Bank that will not be in compliance with the minimum leverage and risk-based capital requirements specified in § 932.2 and § 932.3 of this chapter as of the effective date of its capital plan shall maintain compliance with the leverage limit requirements in § 966.3(a) of this chapter and shall include in its capital plan a description of the steps that the Bank will take to achieve compliance with the minimum capital requirements specified in § 932.2 and § 932.3 of this chapter. The period of time for compliance with the minimum capital requirements shall be stated in the plan and shall not exceed three years from the effective date of the capital plan. When the Bank has achieved compliance with the leverage requirement of § 932.2 of this chapter, the leverage limit requirements of § 966.3(a) of this chapter shall cease to apply to that Bank.

(2) *Member transition.* (i) *Existing members.* A Bank's capital plan shall require any institution that was a member on November 12, 1999, and whose investment in Bank stock as of the effective date of the capital plan will be less than the minimum investment required by the plan, to comply with the minimum investment by a date specified in the Bank's capital plan. The length of the transition period shall be specified in the capital plan and shall not exceed three years. The capital plan shall describe the actions that the existing members are required to take to achieve compliance with the minimum investment, and may require such members to purchase additional Bank stock periodically over the course of the transition period.

(ii) *New members.* A Bank's capital plan shall require any institution that

became a member after November 12, 1999, but prior to the effective date of the capital plan, to comply with the minimum investment specified in the Bank's capital plan as of the effective date of the plan. A Bank's capital plan shall require any institution that becomes a member after the effective date of the capital plan, to comply with the minimum investment upon becoming a member.

(3) *New business.* A Bank's capital plan shall require any member that obtains an advance or other services from the Bank, or that initiates any other business activity with the Bank against which the Bank is required to hold capital, after the effective date of the capital plan to comply with the minimum investment specified in the Bank's capital plan for such advance, services, or activity at the time the transaction occurs.

PART 932—FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS

Sec.

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- 932.2 Total capital requirement.
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- 932.5 Market risk capital requirement.
- 932.6 Operations risk capital requirement.
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- 932.9 Limits on unsecured extensions of credit to one counterparty or affiliated counterparties; reporting requirements for total extensions of credit to one counterparty or affiliated counterparties.

AUTHORITY: 12 U.S.C. 1422a(a)(3), 1422b(a), 1426, 1440, 1443, 1446.

SOURCE: 66 FR 8310, Jan. 30, 2001, unless otherwise noted.

§ 932.1 Risk management.

Before its new capital plan may take effect, each Bank shall obtain the approval of the Finance Board for the internal market risk model or the internal cash flow model used to calculate the market risk component of its risk-based capital requirement, and for the risk assessment procedures and controls (whether established as part of its risk management policy or otherwise) to be used to manage its credit, market, and operations risks.

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§ 932.2 Total capital requirement.

(a) Each Bank shall maintain at all times:

(1) Total capital in an amount at least equal to 4.0 percent of the Bank's total assets; and

(2) A leverage ratio of total capital to total assets of at least 5.0 percent of the Bank's total assets. For purposes of determining the leverage ratio, total capital shall be computed by multiplying the Bank's permanent capital by 1.5 and adding to this product all other components of total capital.

(b) For reasons of safety and soundness, the Finance Board may require an individual Bank to have and maintain a greater amount of total capital than mandated by paragraph (a)(1) of this section.

§ 932.3 Risk-based capital requirement.

(a) Each Bank shall maintain at all times permanent capital in an amount at least equal to the sum of its credit risk capital requirement, its market risk capital requirement, and its operations risk capital requirement, calculated in accordance with §§ 932.4, 932.5 and 932.6, respectively.

(b) For reasons of safety and soundness, the Finance Board may require an individual Bank to have and maintain a greater amount of permanent capital than required by paragraph (a) of this section.

§ 932.4 Credit risk capital requirement.

(a) *General requirement.* Each Bank's credit risk capital requirement shall be equal to the sum of the Bank's credit risk capital charges for all assets, off-balance sheet items and derivative contracts.

(b) *Credit risk capital charge for assets.* Except as provided in paragraph (i) of this section, each Bank's credit risk capital charge for an asset shall be equal to the book value of the asset multiplied by the credit risk percentage requirement assigned to that asset pursuant to paragraph (e)(2) of this section.

(c) *Credit risk capital charge for off-balance sheet items.* Each Bank's credit risk capital charge for an off-balance sheet item shall be equal to the credit equivalent amount of such item, as de-

termined pursuant to paragraph (f) of this section multiplied by the credit risk percentage requirement assigned to that item pursuant to paragraph (e)(2) of this section, except that the credit risk percentage requirement applied to the credit equivalent amount for a stand-by letter of credit shall be that for an advance with the same remaining maturity as that stand-by letter of credit.

(d) *Credit risk capital charge for derivative contracts.* (1) *Derivative contracts with non-member counterparties.* Except as provided in paragraph (j) of this section, each Bank's credit risk capital charge for a specific derivative contract entered into between a Bank and a non-member institution shall equal the sum of:

(i) The current credit exposure for the derivative contract, calculated in accordance with paragraph (g) or (h) of this section, as applicable, multiplied by the credit risk percentage requirement assigned to that derivative contract pursuant to paragraph (e)(2) of this section, provided that:

(A) The remaining maturity of the derivative contract shall be deemed to be less than one year for the purpose of applying Table 1.1 or 1.3 of this part; and

(B) Any collateral held against an exposure from the derivative contract shall be applied to reduce the portion of the credit risk capital charge corresponding to the current credit exposure in accordance with the requirements of paragraph (e)(2)(ii)(B) of this section; plus

(ii) The potential future credit exposure for the derivative contract calculated in accordance with paragraph (g) or (h) of this section, as applicable, multiplied by the credit risk percentage requirement assigned to that derivative contract pursuant to paragraph (e)(2) of this section, where the actual remaining maturity of the derivative contract is used to apply Table 1.1 or Table 1.3 of this part.

(2) *Derivative contracts with a member.* Except as provided in paragraph (j) of this section, the credit risk capital charge for any derivative contract entered into between a Bank and one of its member institutions shall be calculated in accordance with paragraph

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(d)(1) of this section. However, the credit risk percentage requirements used in the calculations shall be found in Table 1.1 of this part, which sets forth the credit risk percentage requirements for advances.

(e) *Determination of credit risk percentage requirements*—(1) *Finance Board determination of credit risk percentage requirements.* The Finance Board shall determine, and update periodically, the credit risk percentage requirements set forth in Tables 1.1 through 1.4 of this part applicable to a Bank's assets, off-balance sheet items, and derivative contracts.

(2) *Bank determination of credit risk percentage requirements.* (i) Each Bank shall determine the credit risk percentage requirement applicable to each asset, each off-balance sheet item and each derivative contract by identifying the category set forth in Table 1.1, Table 1.2, Table 1.3 or Table 1.4 of this part to which the asset, item or derivative belongs, given, if applicable, its demonstrated credit rating and remaining maturity (as determined in accordance with paragraphs (e)(2)(ii) and (e)(2)(iii) of this section). The applicable credit risk percentage requirement for an asset, off-balance sheet item or derivative contract shall be used to calculate the credit risk capital charge for such asset, item, or derivative contract in accordance with paragraphs (b), (c) or (d) of this section respectively. The relevant categories and credit risk percentage require-

ments are provided in the following Tables 1.1 through 1.4 of this part:

TABLE 1.1.—REQUIREMENT FOR ADVANCES

Type of advances	Percentage applicable to advances
Advances with:	
Remaining maturity <= 4 years	0.07
Remaining maturity > 4 years to 7 years	0.20
Remaining maturity > 7 years to 10 years	0.30
Remaining maturity > 10 years	0.35

TABLE 1.2.—REQUIREMENT FOR RATED RESIDENTIAL MORTGAGE ASSETS

Type of residential mortgage asset	Percentage applicable to residential mortgage assets
Highest Investment Grade	0.37
Second Highest Investment Grade	0.60
Third Highest Investment Grade	0.86
Fourth Highest Investment Grade	1.20
If Downgraded to Below Investment Grade After Acquisition By Bank:	
Highest Below Investment Grade	2.40
Second Highest Below Investment Grade	4.80
All Other Below Investment Grade	34.00
Subordinated Classes of Mortgage Assets:	
Highest Investment Grade	0.37
Second Highest Investment Grade	0.60
Third Highest Investment Grade	1.60
Fourth Highest Investment Grade	4.45
If Downgraded to Below Investment Grade After Acquisition By Bank:	
Highest Below Investment Grade	13.00
Second Highest Below Investment Grade	34.00
All Other Below Investment Grade	100.00

TABLE 1.3.—REQUIREMENT FOR RATED ASSETS OR RATED ITEMS OTHER THAN ADVANCES OR RESIDENTIAL MORTGAGE ASSETS

[Based on remaining maturity]

	Applicable percentage				
	≤ 1 year	>1 yr to 3 yrs	>3 yrs to 7yrs	>7 yrs to 10 yrs	>10 yrs
U.S. Government Securities	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Highest Investment Grade	0.15	0.40	0.90	1.40	2.20
Second Highest Investment Grade	0.20	0.45	1.00	1.45	2.30
Third Highest Investment Grade	0.70	1.10	1.60	2.05	2.95
Fourth Highest Investment Grade	2.50	3.70	4.45	5.50	7.05
If Downgraded Below Investment Grade After Acquisition by Bank:					
Highest Below Investment Grade	10.00	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00
Second Highest Below Investment Grade	26.00	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00
All Other	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

TABLE 1.4.—REQUIREMENT FOR UNRATED ASSETS

Type of unrated asset	Applicable percentage
Cash	0.00
Premises, Plant, and Equipment	8.00
Investments Under § 940.3(e) & (f)	8.00

(ii) When determining the applicable credit risk percentage requirement from Tables 1.2 or 1.3 of this part, each Bank shall apply the following criteria:

(A) For assets or items that are rated directly by an NRSRO, the credit rating shall be the NRSRO’s credit rating for the asset or item as determined in accordance with paragraph (e)(2)(iii) of this section.

(B) When using Table 1.3 of this part, for an asset, off-balance sheet item, or derivative contract that is not rated directly by an NRSRO, but for which an NRSRO rating has been assigned to any corresponding obligor counterparty, third party guarantor, or collateral backing the asset, item, or derivative, the credit rating that shall apply to the asset, item, or derivative, or portion of the asset, item, or derivative so guaranteed or collateralized, shall be the credit rating corresponding to such obligor counterparty, third party guarantor, or underlying collateral, as determined in accordance with paragraph (e)(2)(iii) of this section. If there are multiple obligor counterparties, third party guarantors, or collateral instruments backing an asset, item, or derivative not rated directly by an NRSRO, or any specific portion thereof, then the credit rating that shall apply to that asset, item, or derivative or specific portion thereof, shall be the highest credit rating among such obligor counterparties, third party guarantors, or collateral instruments, as determined in accordance with paragraph (e)(2)(iii) of this section. Assets, items or derivatives shall be deemed to be backed by collateral for purposes of this paragraph if the collateral is:

(1) Actually held by the Bank or an independent, third-party custodian, or, if permitted under the Bank’s collateral agreement with such party, by the Bank’s member or an affiliate of that member where the term “affiliate” has

the same meaning as in § 950.1 of this chapter;

(2) Legally available to absorb losses;

(3) Of a readily determinable value at which it can be liquidated by the Bank;

(4) Held in accordance with the provisions of the Bank’s member products policy established pursuant to § 917.4 of this chapter; and

(5) Subject to an appropriate discount to protect against price decline during the holding period, as well as the costs likely to be incurred in the liquidation of the collateral.

(C) When using Table 1.3 of this part, for an asset with a short-term credit rating from a given NRSRO, the credit risk percentage requirement shall be based on the remaining maturity of the asset and the long-term credit rating provided for the issuer of the asset by the same NRSRO. Should the issuer of the short-term asset not have a long-term credit rating, the long-term equivalent rating shall be determined as follows:

(1) The highest short-term credit rating shall be equivalent to the third highest long-term rating;

(2) The second highest short-term rating shall be equivalent to the fourth highest long-term rating;

(3) The third highest short-term rating shall be equivalent to the fourth highest long-term rating; and

(4) If the short-term rating is downgraded to below investment grade after acquisition by the Bank, the short-term rating shall be equivalent to the second highest below investment grade long-term rating.

(D) For residential mortgage assets and other assets or items, or relevant portion of an asset or item, that do not meet the requirements of paragraphs (e)(2)(ii)(A), (e)(2)(ii)(B) or (e)(2)(ii)(C) of this section, and are not identified in Tables 1.1 or Table 1.4 of this part, each Bank shall determine its own credit rating for such assets or items, or relevant portion thereof, using credit rating standards available from an NRSRO or other similar standards. This credit rating, as determined by the Bank, shall be used to identify the applicable credit risk percentage requirement under Table 1.2 of this part for residential mortgage assets, or

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under Table 1.3 of this part for all other assets or items.

(E) The credit risk percentage requirement for mortgage assets that are acquired member assets described in §955.2 of this chapter shall be assigned from Table 1.2 of this part based on the rating of those assets after taking into account any credit enhancement required by §955.3 of this chapter. Should a Bank further enhance a pool of loans through the purchase of insurance or by some other means, the credit risk percentage requirement shall be based on the rating of such pool after the supplemental credit enhancement, except that the Finance Board retains the right to adjust the credit capital charge to account for any deficiencies with the supplemental enhancement on a case-by-case basis.

(iii) In determining the credit ratings under paragraph (e)(2)(ii)(A), (e)(2)(ii)(B) and (e)(2)(ii)(C) of this section, each Bank shall apply the following criteria:

(A) The most recent credit rating from a given NRSRO shall be considered. If only one NRSRO has rated an asset or item, that NRSRO's rating shall be used. If an asset or item has received credit ratings from more than one NRSRO, the lowest credit rating from among those NRSROs shall be used.

(B) Where a credit rating has a modifier (*e.g.*, A-1+ for short-term ratings and A+ or A- for long-term ratings) the credit rating is deemed to be the credit rating without the modifier (*e.g.*, A-1+ = A-1 and A+ or A- = A);

(f) *Calculation of credit equivalent amount for off-balance sheet items.* (1) *General requirement.* The credit equivalent amount for an off-balance sheet item shall be determined by a Finance Board approved model or shall be equal to the face amount of the instrument multiplied by the credit conversion factor assigned to such risk category of instruments, subject to the exceptions in paragraph (f)(2) of this section, provided in the following Table 2 of this part:

TABLE 2—CREDIT CONVERSION FACTORS FOR OFF-BALANCE SHEET ITEMS

Instrument	Credit conversion factor (In percent)
Asset sales with recourse where the credit risk remains with the Bank	100
Commitments to make advances subject to certain drawdown.	
Commitments to acquire loans subject to certain drawdown.	
Standby letters of credit	50
Other commitments with original maturity of over one year.	
Other commitments with original maturity of one year or less	20

(2) *Exceptions.* The credit conversion factor shall be zero for Other Commitments With Original Maturity of Over One Year and Other Commitments With Original Maturity of One Year or Less, for which credit conversion factors of 50 percent or 20 percent would otherwise apply, that are unconditionally cancelable, or that effectively provide for automatic cancellation, due to the deterioration in a borrower's creditworthiness, at any time by the Bank without prior notice.

(g) *Calculation of current and potential future credit exposures for single derivative contracts.* (1) *Current credit exposure.* The current credit exposure for a derivative contract that is not subject to a qualifying bilateral netting contract described in paragraph (h)(3) of this section shall be:

(i) If the mark-to-market value of the contract is positive, the mark-to-market value of the contract; or (ii) If the mark-to-market value of the contract is zero or negative, zero.

(2) *Potential future credit exposure.* (i) The potential future credit exposure for a single derivative contract, including a derivative contract with a negative mark-to-market value, shall be calculated using an internal model approved by the Finance Board or, in the alternative, by multiplying the effective notional amount of the derivative contract by one of the assigned credit conversion factors, modified as may be required by paragraph (g)(2)(ii) of this section, for the appropriate category as provided in the following Table 3 of this part:

TABLE 3.—CREDIT CONVERSION FACTORS FOR POTENTIAL FUTURE CREDIT EXPOSURE DERIVATIVE CONTRACTS
[In percent]

Residual maturity	Interest rate	Foreign exchange and gold	Equity	Precious metals except gold	Other commodities
One year or less	0	1	6	7	10
Over 1 year to five years5	5	8	7	12
Over five years	1.5	7.5	10	8	15

(ii) In applying the credit conversion factors in Table 3 of this part the following modifications shall be made:

(A) For derivative contracts with multiple exchanges of principal, the conversion factors are multiplied by the number of remaining payments in the derivative contract; and

(B) For derivative contracts that automatically reset to zero value following a payment, the residual maturity equals the time until the next payment; however, interest rate contracts with remaining maturities of greater than one year shall be subject to a minimum conversion factor of 0.5 percent.

(iii) If a Bank uses an internal model to determine the potential future credit exposure for a particular type of derivative contract, the Bank shall use the same model for all other similar types of contracts. However, the Bank may use an internal model for one type of derivative contract and Table 3 of this part for another type of derivative contract.

(iv) Forwards, swaps, purchased options and similar derivative contracts not included in the Interest Rate, Foreign Exchange and Gold, Equity, or Precious Metals Except Gold categories shall be treated as other commodities contracts when determining potential future credit exposures using Table 3 of this part.

(v) If a Bank uses Table 3 of this part to determine the potential future credit exposures for credit derivative contracts, the credit conversion factors provided in Table 3 for equity contracts shall also apply to the credit derivative contracts entered into with investment grade counterparties. If the counterparty is downgraded to below investment grade, the credit conversion factor provided in Table 3 of this

part for other commodity contracts shall apply.

(h) *Calculation of current and potential future credit exposures for multiple derivative contracts subject to a qualifying bilateral netting contract*—(1) Current credit exposure. The current credit exposure for multiple derivative contracts executed with a single counterparty and subject to a qualifying bilateral netting contract described in paragraph (h)(3) of this section, shall be calculated on a net basis and shall equal:

(i) The net sum of all positive and negative mark-to-market values of the individual derivative contracts subject to a qualifying bilateral netting contract, if the net sum of the mark-to-market values is positive; or

(ii) Zero, if the net sum of the mark-to-market values is zero or negative.

(2) *Potential future credit exposure.* The potential future credit exposure for each individual derivative contract from among a group of derivative contracts that are executed with a single counterparty and subject to a qualifying bilateral netting contract described in paragraph (h)(3) of this section shall be calculated as follows:

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

where:

(i) A_{net} is the potential future credit exposure for an individual derivative contract subject to the qualifying bilateral netting contract;

(ii) A_{gross} is the gross potential future credit exposure, *i.e.*, the potential future credit exposure for the individual derivative contract, calculated in accordance with paragraph (g)(2) of this section but without regard to the fact that the contract is subject to the qualifying bilateral netting contract;

(iii) NGR is the net to gross ratio, *i.e.*, the ratio of the net current credit

exposure of all the derivative contracts subject to the qualifying bilateral netting contract, calculated in accordance with paragraph (h)(1) of this section, to the gross current credit exposure; and

(iv) The gross current credit exposure is the sum of the positive current credit exposures of all the individual derivative contracts subject to the qualifying bilateral netting contract, calculated in accordance with paragraph (g)(1) of this section but without regard to the fact that the contract is subject to the qualifying bilateral netting contract.

(3) *Qualifying bilateral netting contract.* A bilateral netting contract shall be considered a qualifying bilateral netting contract if the following conditions are met:

(i) The netting contract is in writing;

(ii) The netting contract is not subject to a walkaway clause;

(iii) The netting contract provides that the Bank would have a single legal claim or obligation either to receive or to pay only the net amount of the sum of the positive and negative mark-to-market values on the individual derivative contracts covered by the netting contract in the event that a counterparty, or a counterparty to whom the netting contract has been assigned, fails to perform due to default, insolvency, bankruptcy, or other similar circumstance;

(iv) The Bank obtains a written and reasoned legal opinion that represents, with a high degree of certainty, that in the event of a legal challenge, including one resulting from default, insolvency, bankruptcy, or similar circumstances, the relevant court and administrative authorities would find the Bank's exposure to be the net amount under:

(A) The law of the jurisdiction by which the counterparty is chartered or the equivalent location in the case of non-corporate entities, and if a branch of the counterparty is involved, then also under the law of the jurisdiction in which the branch is located;

(B) The law of the jurisdiction that governs the individual derivative contracts covered by the netting contract; and

(C) The law of the jurisdiction that governs the netting contract;

(v) The Bank establishes and maintains procedures to monitor possible changes in relevant law and to ensure that the netting contract continues to satisfy the requirements of this section; and

(vi) The Bank maintains in its files documentation adequate to support the netting of a derivative contract.

(i) *Credit risk capital charge for assets hedged with credit derivatives*—(1) Credit derivatives with a remaining maturity of one year or more. The credit risk capital charge for an asset that is hedged with a credit derivative that has a remaining maturity of one year or more may be reduced only in accordance with paragraph (i)(3) or (i)(4) of this section and only if the credit derivative provides substantial protection against credit losses.

(2) *Credit derivatives with a remaining maturity of less than one year.* The credit risk capital charge for an asset that is hedged with a credit derivative that has a remaining maturity of less than one year may be reduced only in accordance with paragraph (i)(3) of this section and only if the remaining maturity on the credit derivative is identical to or exceeds the remaining maturity of the hedged asset and the credit derivative provides substantial protection against credit losses.

(3) *Capital charge reduced to zero.* The credit risk capital charge for an asset shall be zero if a credit derivative is used to hedge the credit risk on that asset in accordance with paragraph (i)(1) or (i)(2) of this section, provided that:

(i) The remaining maturity for the credit derivative used for the hedge is identical to or exceeds the remaining maturity for the hedged asset, and either:

(A) The asset referenced in the credit derivative is identical to the hedged asset; or

(B) The asset referenced in the credit derivative is different from the hedged asset, but only if the asset referenced in the credit derivative and the hedged asset have been issued by the same obligor, the asset referenced in the credit derivative ranks *pari passu* to or more junior than the hedged asset and has the same maturity as the hedged asset, and cross-default clauses apply; and

(ii) The credit risk capital charge for the credit derivative contract calculated pursuant to paragraph (d) of this section is still applied.

(4) *Capital charge reduction in certain other cases.* The credit risk capital charge for an asset hedged with a credit derivative in accordance with paragraph (i)(1) of this section shall equal the sum of the credit risk capital charges for the hedged and unhedged portion of the asset provided that:

(i) The remaining maturity for the credit derivative is less than the remaining maturity for the hedged asset and either:

(A) The asset referenced in the credit derivative is identical to the hedged asset; or

(B) The asset referenced in the credit derivative is different from the hedged asset, but only if the asset referenced in the credit derivative and the hedged asset have been issued by the same obligor, the asset referenced in the credit derivative ranks *pari passu* to or more junior than the hedged asset and has the same maturity as the hedged asset, and cross-default clauses apply; and

(ii) The credit risk capital charge for the unhedged portion of the asset equals:

(A) The credit risk capital charge for the hedged asset, calculated as the book value of the hedged asset multiplied by the hedged asset's credit risk percentage requirement assigned pursuant to paragraph (e)(2) of this section where the appropriate credit rating is that for the hedged asset and the appropriate maturity is the remaining maturity of the hedged asset; minus

(B) The credit risk capital charge for the hedged asset, calculated as the book value of the hedged asset multiplied by the hedged asset's credit risk percentage requirement assigned pursuant to paragraph (e)(2) of this section where the appropriate credit rating is that for the hedged asset but the appropriate maturity is deemed to be the remaining maturity of the credit derivative; and

(iii) The credit risk capital charge for the hedged portion of the asset is equal to the credit risk capital charge for the credit derivative, calculated in accordance with paragraph (d) of this section.

(j) *Zero Credit risk capital charge for certain derivative contracts.* The credit risk capital charge for the following derivative contracts shall be zero:

(1) A foreign exchange rate contract with an original maturity of 14 calendar days or less (gold contracts do not qualify for this exception); and

(2) A derivative contract that is traded on an organized exchange requiring the daily payment of any variations in the market value of the contract.

(k) *Date of calculations.* Unless otherwise directed by the Finance Board, each Bank shall perform all calculations required by this section using the assets, off-balance sheet items, and derivative contracts held by the Bank, and, if applicable, the values or credit ratings of such assets, items, or derivatives as of the close of business of the last business day of the month for which the credit risk capital charge is being calculated.

[66 FR 8310, Jan. 30, 2001, as amended at 66 FR 54108, Oct. 26, 2001]

§ 932.5 Market risk capital requirement.

(a) *General requirement.* (1) Each Bank's market risk capital requirement shall equal the sum of:

(i) The market value of the Bank's portfolio at risk from movements in interest rates, foreign exchange rates, commodity prices, and equity prices that could occur during periods of market stress, where the market value of the Bank's portfolio at risk is determined using an internal market risk model that fulfills the requirements of paragraph (b) of this section and that has been approved by the Finance Board; and

(ii) The amount, if any, by which the Bank's current market value of total capital is less than 85 percent of the Bank's book value of total capital, where:

(A) The current market value of the total capital is calculated by the Bank using the internal market risk model approved by the Finance Board under paragraph (d) of this section; and

(B) The book value of total capital is the same as the amount of total capital reported by the Bank to the Finance Board under § 932.7 of this part.

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(2) A Bank may substitute an internal cash flow model to derive a market risk capital requirement in place of that calculated using an internal market risk model under paragraph (a)(1) of this section, provided that:

(i) The Bank obtains Finance Board approval of the internal cash flow model and of the assumptions to be applied to the model; and

(ii) The Bank demonstrates to the Finance Board that the internal cash flow model subjects the Bank's assets and liabilities, off-balance sheet items and derivative contracts, including related options, to a comparable degree of stress for such factors as will be required for an internal market risk model.

(b) *Measurement of market value at risk under a Bank's internal market risk model.* (1) Except as provided under paragraph (a)(2) of this section, each Bank shall use an internal market risk model that estimates the market value of the Bank's assets and liabilities, off-balance sheet items, and derivative contracts, including any related options, and measures the market value of the Bank's portfolio at risk of its assets and liabilities, off-balance sheet items, and derivative contracts, including related options, from all sources of the Bank's market risks, except that the Bank's model need only incorporate those risks that are material.

(2) The Bank's internal market risk model may use any generally accepted measurement technique, such as variance-covariance models, historical simulations, or Monte Carlo simulations, for estimating the market value of the Bank's portfolio at risk, provided that any measurement technique used must cover the Bank's material risks.

(3) The measures of the market value of the Bank's portfolio at risk shall include the risks arising from the non-linear price characteristics of options and the sensitivity of the market value of options to changes in the volatility of the options' underlying rates or prices.

(4) The Bank's internal market risk model shall use interest rate and market price scenarios for estimating the market value of the Bank's portfolio at risk, but at a minimum:

(i) The Bank's internal market risk model shall provide an estimate of the market value of the Bank's portfolio at risk such that the probability of a loss greater than that estimated shall be no more than one percent;

(ii) The Bank's internal market risk model shall incorporate scenarios that reflect changes in interest rates, interest rate volatility, and shape of the yield curve, and changes in market prices, equivalent to those that have been observed over 120-business day periods of market stress. For interest rates, the relevant historical observations should be drawn from the period that starts at the end of the previous month and goes back to the beginning of 1978;

(iii) The total number of, and specific historical observations identified by the Bank as, stress scenarios shall be:

(A) Satisfactory to the Finance Board;

(B) Representative of the periods of the greatest potential market stress given the Bank's portfolio, and

(C) Comprehensive given the modeling capabilities available to the Bank; and

(iv) The measure of the market value of the Bank's portfolio at risk may incorporate empirical correlations among interest rates.

(5) For any consolidated obligations denominated in a currency other than U.S. Dollars or linked to equity or commodity prices, each Bank shall, in addition to fulfilling the criteria of paragraph (b)(4) of this section, calculate an estimate of the market value of its portfolio at risk due to the material foreign exchange, equity price or commodity price risk, such that, at a minimum:

(i) The probability of a loss greater than that estimated shall not exceed one percent;

(ii) The scenarios reflect changes in foreign exchange, equity, or commodity market prices that have been observed over 120-business day periods of market stress, as determined using historical data that is from an appropriate period; and

(iii) The total number of, and specific historical observations identified by the Bank as, stress scenarios shall be:

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(A) Satisfactory to the Finance Board;

(B) Representative of the periods of greatest potential stress given the Bank's portfolio; and

(C) Comprehensive given the modeling capabilities available to the Bank; and

(iv) The measure of the market value of the Bank's portfolio at risk may incorporate empirical correlations within or among foreign exchange rates, equity prices, or commodity prices.

(c) *Independent validation of Bank internal market risk model or internal cash flow model.* (1) Each Bank shall conduct an independent validation of its internal market risk model or internal cash flow model within the Bank that is carried out by personnel not reporting to the business line responsible for conducting business transactions for the Bank. Alternatively, the Bank may obtain independent validation by an outside party qualified to make such determinations. Validations shall be done on an annual basis, or more frequently as required by the Finance Board.

(2) The results of such independent validations shall be reviewed by the Bank's board of directors and provided promptly to the Finance Board.

(d) *Finance Board approval of Bank internal market risk model or internal cash flow model.* Each Bank shall obtain Finance Board approval of an internal market risk model or an internal cash flow model, including subsequent material adjustments to the model made by the Bank, prior to the use of any model. Each Bank shall make such adjustments to its model as may be directed by the Finance Board.

(e) *Date of calculations.* Unless otherwise directed by the Finance Board, each Bank shall perform any calculations or estimates required under this section using the assets and liabilities, off-balance sheet items, and derivative contracts held by the Bank, and if applicable, the values of any such holdings, as of the close of business of the last business day of the month for which the market risk capital requirement is being calculated.

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§ 932.6 Operations risk capital requirement.

(a) *General requirement.* Except as authorized under paragraph (b) of this section, each Bank's operations risk capital requirement shall at all times equal 30 percent of the sum of the Bank's credit risk capital requirement and market risk capital requirement.

(b) *Alternative requirements.* With the approval of the Finance Board, each Bank may have an operations risk capital requirement equal to less than 30 percent but no less than 10 percent of the sum of the Bank's credit risk capital requirement and market risk capital requirement if:

(1) The Bank provides an alternative methodology for assessing and quantifying an operations risk capital requirement; or

(2) The Bank obtains insurance to cover operations risk from an insurer rated at least the second highest investment grade credit rating by an NRSRO.

§ 932.7 Reporting requirements.

Each Bank shall report to the Finance Board by the 15th business day of each month its risk-based capital requirement by component amounts, and its actual total capital amount and permanent capital amount, calculated as of the close of business of the last business day of the preceding month, or more frequently, as may be required by the Finance Board.

§ 932.8 Minimum liquidity requirements.

In addition to meeting the deposit liquidity requirements contained in § 965.3 of this chapter, each Bank shall hold contingency liquidity in an amount sufficient to enable the Bank to meet its liquidity needs, which shall, at a minimum, cover five business days of inability to access the consolidated obligation debt markets. An asset that has been pledged under a repurchase agreement cannot be used to satisfy minimum liquidity requirements.

§ 932.9 Limits on unsecured extensions of credit to one counterparty or affiliated counterparties; reporting requirements for total extensions of credit to one counterparty or affiliated counterparties.

(a) *Unsecured extensions of credit to single counterparty.* (1) *General requirement.* Unsecured extensions of credit by a Bank to a single counterparty that arise from the Bank's on-and off-balance sheet transactions shall not exceed the product of the maximum capital exposure limit applicable to such counterparty, as set forth in paragraph (a)(2) and Table 4 of this part, multiplied by the lesser of:

- (i) The Bank's total capital; or
- (ii) The counterparty's Tier 1 capital, or if Tier 1 capital is not available, total capital (as defined by the counterparty's principal regulator) or some similar comparable measure identified by the Bank.

(2) *Bank determination applicable maximum exposure limits.* The applicable maximum capital exposure limits for specific counterparties are assigned to each counterparty based upon the credit rating of the counterparty, as determined in accordance with paragraph (a)(3) of this section, and are provided in the following Table 4 of this part:

TABLE 4.—MAXIMUM LIMITS ON UNSECURED EXTENSIONS OF CREDIT TO A SINGLE COUNTERPARTY BY COUNTERPARTY CREDIT RATING CATEGORY

Credit rating of counterparty category	Maximum capital exposure limit (in percent)
Highest Investment Grade	15
Second Highest Investment Grade	12
Third Highest Investment Grade	6
Fourth Highest Investment Grade	1.5
Below Investment Grade or Other	1

(3) *Bank determination of applicable credit ratings.* In determining the applicable credit rating category under Table 4 of this part, the following criteria shall be applied:

- (i) The most recent credit rating from a given NRSRO shall be considered. If only one NRSRO has rated the counterparty, that NRSRO's rating shall be used. If a counterparty has received credit ratings from more than one NRSRO, the lowest credit rating

from among those NRSROs shall be used;

(ii) Where a credit rating has a modifier, the credit rating is deemed to be the credit rating without the modifier;

(iii) If a counterparty has received different credit ratings for its transactions with short-term and long-term maturities:

(A) The higher credit rating shall apply for purposes of determining the allowable maximum capital exposure limit applicable to the total amount of unsecured credit extended by the Bank to such counterparty; and

(B) The lower credit rating shall apply for purposes of determining the allowable maximum capital exposure limit applicable to the amount of unsecured credit extended by the Bank to such counterparty for the transactions with maturities governed by that rating.

(iv) If a counterparty is placed on a credit watch for a potential downgrade by an NRSRO, the credit rating from that NRSRO at the next lower grade shall be used; and

(v) If a counterparty is not rated by a NRSRO, the Bank shall determine the applicable credit rating by using credit rating standards available from an NRSRO or other similar standards.

(b) *Unsecured extensions of credit to affiliated counterparties.* The total amount of unsecured extensions of credit by a Bank to all affiliated counterparties shall not exceed the product of the maximum capital exposure limit provided under Table 4 of this part based upon the highest credit rating of the affiliated counterparties, as determined in accordance with paragraph (a)(3) of this section, multiplied by the lesser of:

- (1) The Bank's total capital; or
- (2) The combined Tier 1 capital, or if Tier 1 capital is not available, the combined total capital (as defined by each affiliated counterparty's principal regulator) or some similar comparable measure identified by the Bank, of all of the affiliated counterparties.

(c) *Reporting requirements—(1) Total unsecured extensions of credit.* Each Bank shall report monthly to the Finance Board the amount of the Bank's total unsecured extensions of credit arising from on- and off-balance sheet

transactions to any single counterparty or group of affiliated counterparties that exceeds 5 percent of:

- (i) The Bank's total capital; or
- (ii) The counterparty's, or affiliated counterparties' combined, Tier 1 capital, or if Tier 1 capital is not available, total capital (as defined by each counterparty's principal regulator) or some similar comparable measure identified by the Bank.

(2) *Total secured and unsecured extensions of credit.* Each Bank shall report monthly to the Finance Board the amount of the Bank's total secured and unsecured extensions of credit arising from on- or off-balance sheet transactions to any single counterparty or group of affiliated counterparties that exceeds 5 percent of the Bank's total assets.

EFFECTIVE DATE NOTE: At 66 FR 66728, Dec. 27, 2001, §932.9 was revised, effective March 27, 2002. For the convenience of the user, the revised text is set forth as follows:

§932.9 Limits on unsecured extensions of credit to one counterparty or affiliated counterparties; reporting requirements for total extensions of credit to one counterparty or affiliated counterparties.

(a) *Unsecured extensions of credit to a single counterparty.* A Bank shall not extend unsecured credit to any single counterparty (other than a GSE) in an amount that would exceed the limits of this paragraph. A Bank shall not extend unsecured credit to a GSE in an amount that would exceed the limits set forth in paragraph (c) of this section. If a third-party provides an irrevocable, unconditional guarantee of repayment of a credit (or any part thereof), the third-party guarantor shall be considered the counterparty for purposes of calculating and applying the unsecured credit limits of this section with respect to the guaranteed portion of the transaction.

(1) *Term limits.* All unsecured extensions of credit by a Bank to a single counterparty that arise from the Bank's on- and off-balance sheet and derivative transactions (but excluding the amount of sales of federal funds with a maturity of one day or less and sales of federal funds subject to a continuing contract) shall not exceed the product of the maximum capital exposure limit applicable to such counterparty, as determined in accordance with paragraph (a)(4) of this section and Table 4 of this part, multiplied by the lesser of:

- (i) The Bank's total capital; or
- (ii) The counterparty's Tier 1 capital, or if Tier 1 capital is not available, total capital

(as defined by the counterparty's principal regulator) or some similar comparable measure identified by the Bank.

(2) *Overall limits including sales of overnight federal funds.* All unsecured extensions of credit by a Bank to a single counterparty that arise from the Bank's on- and off-balance sheet and derivative transactions, including the amounts of sales of federal funds with a maturity of one day or less and sales of federal funds subject to a continuing contract, shall not exceed twice the limit calculated pursuant to paragraph (a)(1) of this section.

(3) *Limits for certain obligations issued by state, local or tribal governmental agencies.* The term limit set forth in paragraph (a)(1) of this section when applied to the marketable direct obligations of state, local or tribal government unit or agencies that are acquired member assets identified in §955.2(a)(3) of this chapter or are otherwise excluded from the prohibition against investments in whole mortgages or whole loan or interests in such mortgages or loans by §956.3(a)(4)(iii) of this chapter shall be calculated based on the Bank's total capital and the credit rating assigned to the particular obligation as determined in accordance with paragraph (a)(5) of this section. If a Bank owns series or classes of obligations issued by a particular state, local or tribal government unit or agency or has extended other forms of unsecured credit to such entity falling into different rating categories, the total amount of unsecured credit extended by the Bank to that government unit or agency shall not exceed the term limit associated with the highest-rated obligation issued by the entity and actually purchased by the Bank.

(4) *Bank determination of applicable maximum capital exposure limits.* (i) Except as set forth in paragraph (a)(4)(ii) or (a)(4)(iii) of this section, the applicable maximum capital exposure limits are assigned to each counterparty based upon the long-term credit rating of the counterparty, as determined in accordance with paragraph (a)(5) of this section, and are provided in the following Table 4 of this part:

TABLE 4.—MAXIMUM LIMITS ON UNSECURED EXTENSIONS OF CREDIT TO A SINGLE COUNTERPARTY BY COUNTERPARTY LONG-TERM CREDIT RATING CATEGORY

Long-term credit rating of counterparty category	Maximum capital exposure limit (in percent)
Highest Investment Grade	15
Second Highest Investment Grade	14
Third Highest Investment Grade	9
Fourth Highest Investment Grade	3
Below Investment Grade or Other	1

(ii) If a counterparty does not have a long-term credit rating but has received a short-term credit rating from an NRSRO, the maximum capital exposure limit applicable to that counterparty shall be based upon the short-term credit rating, as determined in accordance with paragraph (a)(5) of this section, as follows:

(A) The highest short-term investment grade credit rating shall correspond to the maximum capital exposure limit provided in Table 4 of this part for the third highest long-term investment grade rating;

(B) The second highest short-term investment grade rating shall correspond to the maximum capital exposure limit provided in Table 4 of this part for the fourth highest long-term investment grade rating; and

(C) The third highest short-term investment grade rating shall correspond to the maximum capital exposure limit provided in Table 4 of this part for the fourth highest long-term investment grade rating.

(iii) If a specific debt obligation issued by a counterparty receives a credit rating from an NRSRO that is lower than the counterparty's long-term credit rating, the total amount of the lower-rated obligation held by the Bank may not exceed a sub-limit calculated in accordance with paragraph (a)(1) of this section, except that the Bank shall use the credit rating associated with the specific obligation to determine the applicable maximum capital exposure limit. For purposes of this paragraph, the credit rating of the debt obligation shall be determined in accordance with paragraph (a)(5) of this section.

(5) *Bank determination of applicable credit ratings.* The following criteria shall be applied to determine a counterparty's credit rating:

(i) The counterparty's most recent credit rating from a given NRSRO shall be considered;

(ii) If only one NRSRO has rated the counterparty, that NRSRO's rating shall be used. If a counterparty has received credit ratings from more than one NRSRO, the lowest credit rating from among those NRSROs shall be used;

(iii) Where a credit rating has a modifier, the credit rating is deemed to be the credit rating without the modifier;

(iv) If a counterparty is placed on a credit watch for a potential downgrade by an NRSRO, the credit rating from that NRSRO at the next lower grade shall be used; and

(v) If a counterparty is not rated by an NRSRO, the Bank shall determine the applicable credit rating by using credit rating standards available from an NRSRO or other similar standards.

(b) *Unsecured extensions of credit to affiliated counterparties.* (1) *In general.* The total amount of unsecured extensions of credit by a Bank to a group of affiliated

counterparties that arise from the Bank's on- and off-balance sheet and derivative transactions, including sales of federal funds with a maturity of one day or less and sales of federal funds subject to a continuing contract, shall not exceed thirty percent of the Bank's total capital.

(2) *Relation to individual limits.* The aggregate limits calculated under this paragraph shall apply in addition to the limits on extensions of unsecured credit to a single counterparty imposed by paragraph (a) of this section.

(c) *Special limits for GSEs.* (1) *In general.* Unsecured extensions of credit by a Bank to a GSE that arise from the Bank's on- and off-balance sheet and derivative transactions, including from the purchase of any subordinated debt subject to the sub-limit set forth in paragraph (c)(2) of this section, from any sales of federal funds with a maturity of one day or less and from sales of federal funds subject to a continuing contract, shall not exceed the lesser of:

(i) The Bank's total capital; or

(ii) The GSE's total capital (as defined by the GSE's principal regulator) or some similar comparable measure identified by the Bank.

(2) *Sub-limit for subordinated debt.* The maximum amount of subordinated debt issued by a GSE and held by a Bank shall not exceed the term limit calculated under paragraph (a)(1) of this section, except that a Bank shall use the credit rating of the GSE's subordinated debt to determine the applicable maximum capital exposure limit. The credit rating of the subordinated debt shall be determined in accordance with paragraph (a)(5) of this section.

(3) *Limits applying to a GSE after a downgrade.* If any NRSRO assigns a credit rating to any senior debt obligation issued (or to be issued) by a GSE that is below the highest investment grade or downgrades, or places on a credit watch for a potential downgrade of the credit rating on any senior unsecured obligation issued by a GSE to below the highest investment grade, the special limits on unsecured extensions of credit under paragraph (c)(1) of this section shall cease to apply, and instead, the Bank shall calculate the maximum amount of its unsecured extensions of credit to that GSE in accordance with paragraphs (a)(1) and (a)(2) of this section.

(4) *Extensions of unsecured credit to other Banks.* The limits of this section do not apply to unsecured credit extended by one Bank to another Bank.

(d) *Extensions of unsecured credit after downgrade or placement on credit watch.* If an NRSRO downgrades the credit rating applicable to any counterparty or places any counterparty on a credit watch for a potential downgrade, a Bank need not unwind or

liquidate any existing transaction or position with that counterparty that complied with the limits of this section at the time it was entered. In such a case, however, a Bank may extend any additional unsecured credit to such a counterparty only in compliance with the limitations that are calculated using the lower maximum exposure limits. For the purposes of this section, the renewal of an existing unsecured extension of credit, including any decision not to terminate any sales of federal funds subject to a continuing contract, shall be considered an additional extension of unsecured credit that can be undertaken only in accordance with the lower limit.

(e) *Reporting requirements.* (1) *Total unsecured extensions of credit.* Each Bank shall report monthly to the Finance Board the amount of the Bank's total unsecured extensions of credit arising from on- and off-balance sheet and derivative transactions to any single counterparty or group of affiliated counterparties that exceeds 5 percent of:

- (i) The Bank's total capital; or
- (ii) The counterparty's, or affiliated counterparties' combined, Tier 1 capital, or if Tier 1 capital is not available, total capital (as defined by each counterparty's principal regulator) or some similar comparable measure identified by the Bank.

(2) *Total secured and unsecured extensions of credit.* Each Bank shall report monthly to the Finance Board the amount of the Bank's total secured and unsecured extensions of credit arising from on- and off-balance sheet and derivative transactions to any single counterparty or group of affiliated counterparties that exceeds 5 percent of the Bank's total assets.

(3) *Extensions of credit in excess of limits.* A Bank shall report promptly to the Finance Board any extensions of unsecured credit that exceeds any limit set forth in paragraphs (a), (b) or (c) of this section. In making this report, a Bank shall provide the name of the counterparty or group of affiliated counterparties to which the excess unsecured credit has been extended, the dollar amount of the applicable limit which has been exceeded, the dollar amount by which the Bank's extension of unsecured credit exceeds such limit, the dates for which the Bank was not in compliance with the limit, and, if applicable, a brief explanation of any extenuating circumstances which caused the limit to be exceeded.

(f) *Measurement of unsecured extensions of credit.* (1) *In general.* For purposes of this section, unsecured extensions of credit will be measured as follows:

- (i) For on-balance sheet transactions, an amount equal to the sum of the book value of the item plus net payments due the Bank;
- (ii) For off-balance sheet transactions, an amount equal to the credit equivalent

amount of such item, calculated in accordance with §932.4(f) of this part; and

(iii) For derivative transactions, an amount equal to the sum of the current and potential future credit exposures for the derivative contract, where those values are calculated in accordance with §§932.4(g) or 932.4(h) of this part, as applicable, less the amount of any collateral that is held in accordance with the requirements of §932.4(e)(2)(ii)(B) of this part against the credit exposure from the derivative contract.

(2) *Status of debt obligations purchased by the Bank.* Any debt obligation or debt security (other than mortgage-backed securities or acquired member assets that are identified in §§955.2(a)(1) and (2) of this chapter) purchased by a Bank shall be considered an unsecured extension of credit for the purposes of this section, except:

(i) Any amount owed the Bank against which the Bank holds collateral in accordance with §932.4(e)(2)(ii)(B) of this part; or

(ii) Any amount which the Finance Board has determined on a case-by-case basis shall not be considered an unsecured extension of credit.

(g) *Obligations of the United States.* Obligations of, or guaranteed by, the United States are not subject to the requirements of this section.

PART 933—BANK CAPITAL STRUCTURE PLANS

Sec.

- 933.1 Submission of plan.
- 933.2 Contents of plan.
- 933.3 Independent review of capital plan.
- 933.4 Transition provisions.
- 933.5 Disclosure to members concerning capital plan and capital stock conversion.

AUTHORITY: 12 U.S.C. 1422a(a)(3), 1422b(a), 1426, 1440, 1443, 1446.

SOURCE: 66 FR 8310, Jan. 30, 2001, unless otherwise noted.

§933.1 Submission of plan.

(a) *In general.* By no later than October 29, 2001, the board of directors of each Bank shall submit to the Finance Board a plan to establish and implement a new capital structure for that Bank, which plan shall comply with part 931 of this chapter and under which, when implemented, the Bank shall have sufficient total and permanent capital to comply with the regulatory capital requirements established by part 932 of this chapter. The Finance Board, upon a demonstration of good cause submitted by the board of

directors of a Bank, may approve a reasonable extension of the 270-day period for submission of the capital plan. A Bank shall not implement its capital plan, or any amendment to the plan, without Finance Board approval.

(b) *Failure to submit a capital plan.* If a Bank fails to submit a capital plan to the Finance Board by October 29, 2001, including any approved extension, the Finance Board may establish a capital plan for that Bank, take any enforcement action against the Bank, its directors, or its executive officers authorized by section 2B(a) of the Act (12 U.S.C. 1422b(a)), or merge the Bank pursuant to section 26 of the Act (12 U.S.C. 1446) into any other Bank that has submitted a capital plan.

(c) *Consideration of the plan.* After receipt of a Bank's capital plan, the Finance Board may return the plan to the Bank if it does not comply with section 6 of the Act (12 U.S.C. 1426) or any regulatory requirement or is otherwise incomplete or materially deficient. If the Finance Board accepts a capital plan for review, it may require the Bank to submit additional information regarding its plan or to amend the plan, prior to determining whether to approve the plan. The Finance Board may approve a capital plan as submitted or as amended, or may condition its approval on the Bank's compliance with certain stated conditions, and may require that the capital plans of all Banks take effect on the same date.

§ 933.2 Contents of plan.

The capital plan for each Bank shall include, at a minimum, provisions addressing the following matters:

(a) *Minimum investment.* (1) The capital plan shall require each member to purchase and maintain a minimum investment in the capital stock of the Bank, in accordance with § 931.3, of this chapter and shall prescribe the manner in which the minimum investment is to be calculated. The plan shall require each member to maintain its minimum investment in the Bank's stock for as long as it remains a member and, with regard to Bank stock purchased to support an advance or other business activity, for as long as the advance or business activity remains outstanding.

(2) The capital plan shall specify the amount and class (or classes) of Bank stock that an institution is required to own in order to become and remain a member of the Bank, and shall specify the amount and class (or classes) of Bank stock that a member is required to own in order to obtain advances from, or to engage in other business transactions with, the Bank. If a Bank requires its members to satisfy its minimum investment through the purchase of one or more combinations of Class A and Class B stock, the authorized combinations of stock shall be specified in the capital plan, which shall afford the members the option of satisfying the minimum investment through the purchase of any such combination of stock.

(3) The capital plan may establish a minimum investment that is calculated as a percentage of the total assets of the member, as a percentage of the advances outstanding to the member, as a percentage of the other business activities conducted with the member, on any other basis approved by the Finance Board, or on any combination of the above.

(4) The minimum investment established by the capital plan shall be set at a level that, when applied to all members, provides sufficient capital for the Bank to comply with its minimum capital requirements, as specified in part 932 of this chapter. The capital plan shall require the board of directors of the Bank to monitor and, as necessary, to adjust, the minimum investment to ensure that the stock required to be purchased and maintained by the members is sufficient to allow the Bank to comply with its minimum capital requirements. The plan shall require each member to comply promptly with any adjusted minimum investment established by the board of directors of the Bank, but may allow a member a reasonable time to do so and may allow a member to reduce its outstanding business with the Bank as an alternative to purchasing additional stock.

(b) *Classes of capital stock.* The capital plan shall specify the class or classes of stock (including subclasses, if any) that the Bank will issue, and shall establish the par value, rights, terms,

and preferences associated with each class (or subclass) of stock. A Bank may establish preferences relating to, but not limited to, the dividend, voting, or liquidation rights for each class or subclass of Bank stock. Any voting preferences established by the Bank pursuant to §915.5 of this chapter shall expressly state the voting rights of each class of stock with regard to the election of Bank directors. The capital plan shall provide that the owners of the Class B stock own the retained earnings, surplus, undivided profits, and equity reserves of the Bank, but shall have no right to receive any portion of those items, except through declaration of a dividend or capital distribution approved by the board of directors or through the liquidation of the Bank.

(c) *Dividends.* The capital plan shall establish the manner in which the Bank will pay dividends, if any, on each class or subclass of stock, and shall provide that the Bank may not declare or pay any dividends if it is not in compliance with any capital requirement or if after paying the dividend it would not be in compliance with any capital requirement.

(d) *Initial issuance.* The capital plan shall specify the date on which the Bank will implement the new capital structure, and shall establish the manner in which the Bank will issue Class A and/or Class B stock to its existing members, as well as to eligible institutions that subsequently become members. The capital plan shall address how the Bank will retire the stock that is outstanding as of the effective date, including stock held by a member that does not affirmatively elect to convert or exchange its existing stock to either Class A or Class B stock, or some combination thereof.

(e) *Members wishing not to convert existing stock.* The capital plan shall establish an opt-out date on or before which a member that does not wish to convert its existing stock into Class A and/or Class B stock must file a written notice to withdraw from membership with the Finance Board. This opt-out date shall not be more than six months before the effective date of the capital plan. (For purposes of applying this provision, the membership of an

institution that files its notice to withdraw with the Finance Board on or before the opt-out date established in a capital plan shall terminate six months from the date that the notice of withdrawal was filed with the Finance Board or on the effective date of the Bank's capital plan, whichever date is earlier.) The capital plan shall further provide that any member that is in the process of withdrawing on the effective date of the capital plan but did not file its written notice to withdraw from membership with the Finance Board on or before this opt-out date, shall have its existing stock converted into Class A and/or Class B stock as required by the capital plan, and that the effective date of withdrawal for such member shall be established in accordance with §§925.26(b) and (c) of this chapter, provided, however, that the applicable stock redemption periods calculated under §925.26(c) of this chapter shall commence on date the member first submitted its written notice to withdraw to the Finance Board.

(f) *Stock transactions.* The capital plan shall establish the criteria for the issuance, redemption, repurchase, transfer, and retirement of stock issued by the Bank. The capital plan also:

(1) Shall provide that the Bank may not issue stock other than in accordance with §931.2 of this chapter;

(2) Shall provide that the stock of the Bank may be issued only to and held only by the members of that Bank;

(3) Shall specify whether the stock of the Bank may be transferred among members, and, if such transfer is allowed, shall specify the procedures that a member should follow to effect such transfer, and that the transfer shall be undertaken only in accordance with §931.6 of this chapter;

(4) Shall specify that the stock of the Bank may be traded only between the Bank and its members;

(5) May provide for a minimum investment for members that purchase Class B stock that is lower than the minimum investment for members that purchase Class A stock, provided that the level of investment is sufficient for the Bank to comply with its regulatory capital requirements;

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(6) Shall specify the fee, if any, to be imposed on a member that cancels a request to redeem Bank stock; and

(7) Shall specify the period of notice that the Bank will provide to a member before the Bank, on its own initiative, determines to repurchase any excess Bank stock from a member.

(g) *Termination of membership.* The capital plan shall address the manner in which the Bank will provide for the disposition of its capital stock that is held by institutions that terminate their membership, and the manner in which the Bank will liquidate claims against its members, including claims resulting from prepayment of advances prior to their stated maturity.

(h) *Implementation.* The capital plan shall demonstrate that the Bank has made a good faith determination that the Bank will be able to implement the plan as submitted and that the Bank will be in compliance with its regulatory total capital requirement and its regulatory risk-based capital requirement after the plan is implemented.

(The Office of Management and Budget has approved the information collection contained in this section and assigned control number 3069-0059 with an expiration date of November 30, 2003)

[66 FR 8310, Jan. 30, 2001, as amended at 66 FR 54108, Oct. 26, 2001]

§ 933.3 Independent review of capital plan.

Prior to submitting its capital plan, each Bank shall conduct a review of the plan by an independent certified public accountant to ensure, to the extent possible, that the implementation of the plan would not result in any write-down of the redeemable stock owned by its members, and shall conduct a separate review by at least one NRSRO to determine, to the extent possible, whether the implementation of the plan would have a material effect on the credit rating of the Bank. The Bank shall submit a copy of each report to the Finance Board as part of its proposed capital plan.

§ 933.4 Transition provisions.

(a) The capital plan of a Bank may include a transition provision that would allow a period of time, not to ex-

ceed three years, during which the Bank shall increase its total and permanent capital to levels that are sufficient to comply with its minimum leverage capital requirement and its minimum risk-based capital requirement. The capital plan of a Bank may also include a transition provision that would allow a period of time, not to exceed three years, during which institutions that were members of the Bank on November 12, 1999, shall increase the amount of Bank stock to a level that is sufficient to comply with the minimum investment established by the capital plan. The length of the transition periods need not be identical.

(b) Any transition provision shall comply with the requirements of § 931.9.

§ 933.5 Disclosure to members concerning capital plan and capital stock conversion.

(a) No capital plan shall become effective until disclosure required by paragraphs (b) and (c) of this section has been provided to members. All disclosure required under this section shall be transmitted, sent or given to members not less than 45 days and not more than 60 days prior to the opt-out date established in the Bank's capital plan in accordance with § 933.2(e).

(b) The following information shall be provided to members about the Class A and/or Class B stock that a Bank intends to issue on the effective date of its capital plan:

(1) With regard to each class or subclass of authorized stock, a description of:

- (i) Dividend rights;
- (ii) The terms of conversion;
- (iii) Redemption and repurchase rights;
- (iv) Voting rights and preferences,
- (v) Liquidation rights; and
- (vi) Any liability to further calls or to assessments by the Banks;

(2) A description of any material differences between the securities to be converted into Class A and/or Class B stock and the Class A and/or Class B stock with regard to the rights addressed in paragraph (b)(1) of this section.

(3) A statement of the reasons for the conversion to Class A and/or Class B stock and of the general effect thereof

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upon the rights of existing members; and

(4) A description of any other material features concerning the Bank's initial issuance of Class A and/or Class B stock.

(c) In addition to the disclosure about Class A and/or Class B stock, the following information shall be provided to members:

(1) The Bank shall disclose financial information as follows:

(i) Audited balance sheets as of the end of the two most recent fiscal years, audited statements of income and cash flows for each of the three fiscal years preceding the date of the most recent audited balance sheet being presented, and unaudited interim balance sheets and statements of income and cash flows as of and for appropriate interim dates that in form and content meet the requirements of §989.4 of this chapter;

(ii) A pro forma capitalization table that reflects the Bank's projected new capital structure relative to its actual capitalization as of the date of the latest balance sheet required to be provided to members by paragraph (c)(1)(i) of this section. The Bank shall also provide a description of any material assumptions underlying the pro forma capitalization table and the basis for these assumptions, and shall provide estimates of its risk-based capital requirement, calculated in accordance with §932.3 of this chapter, and of its total capital-to-asset ratio (both of which shall be based on the same financial data used for the capitalization table), along with a discussion of material assumptions underlying these estimates and the basis for these assumptions; and

(iii) Any of the financial information required to be disclosed by paragraph (c)(1) of this section may be incorporated by reference, provided the information being incorporated is contained in an annual or quarterly Bank report prepared in accordance with §989.4 of this chapter or an annual or quarterly Bank System report, and the disclosure identifies the information being incorporated by reference;

(2) A narrative discussion of anticipated developments that could materially affect the liquidity, capital, earn-

ings or continuing operations of the Bank, including those affecting dividends, product volumes, investment volumes, new business lines and risk profile.

(3) A description of any amendments anticipated to be made to the Bank's by-laws, policies or other governance documents as a result of the implementation of the capital plan;

(4) To the extent that such information has not been provided under paragraph (b) of this section, the Bank shall disclose information related to the capital plan as follows:

(i) A description of the minimum stock investment requirements set forth in the capital plan;

(ii) A statement outlining the requirements for amending the capital plan;

(iii) A description of any restrictions or limitations under a Bank's capital plan on a member's rights to buy, or redeem its class A or class B stock, to have such stock repurchased, or otherwise to make use of such stock to fulfill the member's minimum stock investment requirement;

(iv) A statement setting forth the opt-out date, on or before which a member's written notice to withdraw must be filed with the Finance Board (as established in accordance with §933.2(e) of this part) for the member not to have its existing Bank stock converted to Class A or Class B stock on the effective date of the Bank's capital plan and describing the effect on a member's effective date of withdrawal of failing to file its notice to withdraw on or before the opt-out date; and

(v) A description of a member's rights under the capital plan to have its stock redeemed or repurchased upon voluntary or involuntary termination of its membership;

(5) The Bank should state the name, address and telephone number where members may direct written or oral requests for a copy of the capital plan and any other instrument or document that defines the rights of the member/stockholders. This information shall be provided to the members without charge; and

(6) The Bank shall provide a statement as to the anticipated accounting treatment for the transaction and the

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federal income tax implications of the transaction that members should consider in consultation with their own accounting and tax advisors.

(d) Nothing in this section shall create or be deemed to create any rights in any third party.

[66 FR 54109, Oct. 26, 2001]

SUBCHAPTER F—FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK MISSION

PART 940—CORE MISSION ACTIVITIES

Sec.

940.1 Definitions.

940.2 Mission of the Banks.

940.3 Core mission activities.

AUTHORITY: 12 U.S.C. 1422a(a)(3), 1422b(a), 1430, 1430b, 1431.

SOURCE: 65 FR 25278, May 1, 2000, unless otherwise noted.

§ 940.1 Definitions.

Community lending has the meaning set forth in § 952.3 of this chapter.

Financial Management Policy (FMP) has the meaning set forth in § 956.1 of this chapter.

SBIC means a small business investment company formed pursuant to 15 U.S.C. 681(d).

Targeted income level has the meaning set forth in paragraphs (1) and (2) of the definition of “targeted income level” in § 952.3 of this chapter.

[65 FR 25278, May 1, 2000, as amended at 65 FR 43981, July 17, 2000]

§ 940.2 Mission of the Banks.

The mission of the Banks is to provide to their members and associates financial products and services, including but not limited to advances, that assist and enhance such members’ and associates’ financing of:

(a) Housing, including single-family and multi-family housing serving consumers at all income levels; and

(b) Community lending.

§ 940.3 Core mission activities.

The following Bank activities qualify as core mission activities:

(a) Advances;

(b) Acquired member assets (AMA), except that United States government-insured or guaranteed whole single-family residential mortgage loans acquired under a commitment entered into after April 12, 2000 shall qualify only in a cumulative dollar amount up to 33 percent of: The cumulative total dollar amount of AMA acquired by a Bank after April 12, 2000, less the cumulative dollar amount of United

States government-insured or guaranteed whole single-family residential mortgage loans acquired after April 12, 2000 under commitments entered into on or before April 12, 2000 (which calculation, at the discretion of two or more Banks, may be made based on aggregate transactions among those Banks);

(c) Standby letters of credit;

(d) Intermediary derivative contracts;

(e) Debt or equity investments:

(1) That primarily benefit households having a targeted income level, a significant proportion of which must benefit households with incomes at or below 80 percent of area median income, or areas targeted for redevelopment by local, state, tribal or Federal government (including Federal Empowerment Zones and Enterprise and Champion Communities), by providing or supporting one or more of the following activities:

(i) Housing;

(ii) Economic development;

(iii) Community services;

(iv) Permanent jobs; or

(v) Area revitalization or stabilization;

(2) In the case of mortgage- or asset-backed securities, the acquisition of which would expand liquidity for loans that are not otherwise adequately provided by the private sector and do not have a readily available or well established secondary market; and

(3) That involve one or more members or housing associates in a manner, financial or otherwise, and to a degree to be determined by the Bank;

(f) Investments in SBICs, where one or more members or housing associates of the Bank also make a material investment in the same activity;

(g) SBIC debentures, the short term tranche of SBIC securities, or other debentures that are guaranteed by the Small Business Administration under title III of the Small Business Investment Act of 1958, as amended (15 U.S.C. 681 *et seq.*);

(h) Section 108 Interim Notes and Participation Certificates guaranteed by the Department of Housing and

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Urban Development under section 108 of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, as amended (42 U.S.C. 5308); and

(i) Investments and obligations issued or guaranteed under the Native American Housing Assistance and Self-Determination Act of 1996 (25 U.S.C. 4101 *et seq.*).

[65 FR 43981, July 17, 2000]

PART 944—COMMUNITY SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS

Sec.

944.1 Definitions.

944.2 Community support requirement.

944.3 Community support standards.

944.4 Decision on community support statements.

944.5 Restrictions on access to long-term advances.

944.6 Bank community support programs.

944.7 Reports.

AUTHORITY: 12 U.S.C. 1422a(a)(3)(B), 1422b(a)(1), and 1430(g).

SOURCE: 62 FR 28988, May 29, 1997, unless otherwise noted. Redesignated at 65 FR 8256, Feb. 18, 2000.

§ 944.1 Definitions.

For purposes of this part:

Act means the Federal Home Loan Bank Act, as amended (12 U.S.C. 1421, *et seq.*).

Advance has the same meaning as in § 935.1 of this chapter.

Advisory Council means the Advisory Council each Bank is required to establish pursuant to section 10(j)(11) of the Act and part 960 of this chapter.

Affordable Housing Program or *AHP* means the program each Bank is required to establish pursuant to section 10(j) of the Act and part 960 of this chapter.

Appropriate federal financial supervisory agency means the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency for national banks; the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System for state chartered banks that are members of the Federal Reserve System and bank holding companies; the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation for state chartered banks and savings banks that are not members of the Federal Reserve System and the deposits of which are insured by the Federal Deposit Insur-

ance Corporation; and the Office of Thrift Supervision for savings associations the deposits of which are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and savings and loan holding companies.

CICA or *Community Investment Cash Advance* has the same meaning as in § 950.1 of this chapter.

Targeted community lending has the same meaning as in § 952.3 of this chapter.

CRA means the Community Reinvestment Act of 1977, as amended (12 U.S.C. 2901, *et seq.*).

CRA evaluation means the public disclosure portion of the CRA performance evaluation provided by a member's appropriate federal financial supervisory agency.

First-time homebuyer means:

(1) An individual and his or her spouse, if any, who has had no present ownership interest in a principal residence during the three-year period prior to purchase of a principal residence.

(2) A displaced homemaker who, except for owning a residence with his or her spouse or residing in a residence owned by his or her spouse, meets the requirements of paragraph (1) of this definition. For purposes of this paragraph (2) of this definition, the term *displaced homemaker* means an adult who has not worked full-time, full-year in the labor force for a number of years and, during that period, worked primarily without remuneration to care for a home and family, and currently is unemployed or underemployed and is experiencing difficulty in obtaining or upgrading employment.

(3) A single parent who, except for owning a residence with his or her spouse or residing in a residence owned by his or her spouse, meets the requirements of paragraph (1) of this definition. For purposes of this paragraph (3) of this definition, the term *single parent* means an individual who is unmarried or legally separated from a spouse and has custody or joint custody of one or more minor children or is pregnant.

Long-term advance means an advance with a term to maturity greater than one year.

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Restriction on access to long-term advances means a member may not borrow long-term advances or renew any maturing advance for a term to maturity greater than one year.

[62 FR 28988, May 29, 1997, as amended at 63 FR 65545, Nov. 27, 1998; 65 FR 8262, Feb. 18, 2000; 65 FR 44428, July 18, 2000]

§ 944.2 Community support requirement.

(a) *Selection for community support review.* The Finance Board shall select a member for community support review approximately once every two years.

(b) *Notice—(1) By the Finance Board.* The Finance Board concurrently shall:

(i) Notify each Bank of the members within its district that are required to submit community support statements during the calendar quarter; and

(ii) Publish a notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER that includes the name and address of each member required to submit a community support statement during the calendar quarter, and the deadline for submission of the community support statement to the Finance Board. The deadline for submission of a community support statement shall be no earlier than 45 calendar days after the date of publication of the notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

(2) *By the Banks.* Within 15 calendar days of the date of publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER of the notice required by paragraph (b)(1)(ii) of this section, a Bank shall provide written notice:

(i) To each member within its district that is named in the FEDERAL REGISTER notice, that the member is required to submit a community support statement to the Finance Board by the deadline stated in the FEDERAL REGISTER notice; and

(ii) Its Advisory Council and non-profit housing developers, community groups, and other interested parties in its district of the name and address of each member within its district that is required to submit a community support statement during the calendar quarter.

(c) *Required documents.* Each member selected for community support review shall submit a completed Community Support Statement Form executed by an appropriate senior officer to the Fi-

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nance Board and any other information the Finance Board may require to determine whether a member meets the community support standards.

(d) *Public comments.* In reviewing a member for compliance with the community support requirement, the Finance Board shall take into consideration any public comments it has received concerning the member.

(The Office of Management and Budget has approved the information collection contained in this section and assigned control number 3069-0003 with an expiration date of January 31, 2003.)

[62 FR 28988, May 29, 1997, as amended at 65 FR 5739, Feb. 7, 2000]

§ 944.3 Community support standards.

(a) *In general.* In reviewing a community support statement, the Finance Board shall take into account a member's performance under the CRA if the member is subject to the requirements of the CRA, and the member's record of lending to first-time homebuyers.

(b) *CRA standard—(1) Adequate performance.* A member that is subject to the requirements of the CRA shall be deemed to meet the CRA standard if the rating in the member's most recent CRA evaluation is "outstanding" or "satisfactory."

(2) *Probationary performance.* A member that is subject to the requirements of the CRA shall be subject to a probationary period if the rating in the member's most recent CRA evaluation is "needs to improve." The probationary period shall extend until the member's appropriate federal financial supervisory agency completes its next CRA evaluation and issues a rating. The member will be eligible to receive long-term advances during the probationary period. If the member does not meet the CRA standard at the end of the probationary period, the Finance Board shall restrict the member's access to long-term advances in accordance with § 944.5.

(3) *Inadequate performance.* A member's access to long-term advances shall be restricted in accordance with § 944.5 if the rating in the member's most recent CRA evaluation is "substantial noncompliance."

(c) *First-time homebuyer standard—(1) Adequate performance.* In the absence of

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public comments or other information to the contrary, a member shall be presumed to meet the first-time homebuyer standard if the member is subject to the requirements of the CRA and the rating in the member's most recent CRA evaluation is "outstanding." In determining whether other members meet the first-time homebuyer standard, the Finance Board shall consider a member's description of its efforts to assist first-time or potential first-time homebuyers or its explanation of factors that affect its ability to assist first-time or potential first-time homebuyers. A member shall be deemed to meet the first-time homebuyer standard if the member otherwise demonstrates to the satisfaction of the Finance Board that it:

(i) Has an established record of lending to first-time homebuyers; or

(ii) Has a program whereby it actively seeks to lend or support lending to first-time homebuyers, including, but not limited to, the following:

(A) Providing special credit products with flexible underwriting standards for first-time homebuyers;

(B) Participating in federal, state, or local government, or nationwide homeownership lending programs that benefit, serve, or are targeted to, first-time homebuyers;

(C) Participating in loan consortia for first-time homebuyer loans or loans that serve predominantly low- or moderate-income borrowers; or

(iii) Has a program whereby it actively seeks to assist or support organizations that assist potential first-time homebuyers to qualify for mortgage loans, including, but not limited to, the following:

(A) Providing, participating in, or supporting special counseling programs or other homeownership education activities that benefit, serve, or are targeted to, first-time homebuyers;

(B) Providing or participating in marketing plans and related outreach programs targeted to first-time homebuyers;

(C) Providing technical assistance of financial support to organizations that assist first-time homebuyers;

(D) Participating with or financially supporting community or nonprofit

groups that assist first-time homebuyers;

(E) Holding investments or making loans that support first-time homebuyer programs;

(F) Holding mortgage-backed securities that may include a pool of loans to low- and moderate-income homebuyers;

(G) Participating or investing in service organizations that assist credit unions in providing mortgages; or

(H) Participating in Bank targeted community lending programs; or

(iv) Has any combination of the elements described in paragraphs (c)(1)(i), (ii), or (iii) of this section.

(2) *Probationary performance.* If the evidence of first-time homebuyer performance is deemed to be unsatisfactory by the Finance Board, the member shall be subject to a one-year probationary period. The member will be eligible to receive long-term advances during the probationary period. If the member does not demonstrate compliance with the first-time homebuyer standard before the probationary period ends, the Finance Board shall restrict the member's access to long-term advances in accordance with § 936.5.

(3) *Inadequate performance.* A member's access to long-term advances shall be restricted in accordance with § 944.5 if the member provides no evidence of first-time homebuyer performance.

(The Office of Management and Budget has approved the information collection contained in this section and assigned control number 3069-0003 with an expiration date of January 31, 2003.)

[62 FR 28988, May 29, 1997, as amended at 65 FR 5739, Feb. 7, 2000; 65 FR 8262, Feb. 18, 2000; 65 FR 44428, July 18, 2000]

§ 944.4 Decision on community support statements.

(a) *Action on community support statements.* The Finance Board shall act on each community support statement in accordance with the requirements of § 944.3 within 75 calendar days of the date the Finance Board deems the community support statement to be complete. The Finance Board shall deem a

community support statement complete when it has obtained all of the information required by this part and any other information it deems necessary to process the community support statement. If the Finance Board determines during the review process that additional information is necessary to process the community support statement, the Finance Board may deem the community support statement incomplete and stop the 75-day time period by providing written notice to the member. When the Finance Board receives the additional information, it shall again deem the community support statement complete and resume the 75-day time period where it stopped. The Finance Board shall have 10 calendar days in addition to the 75-day time period to act on a community support statement if the Finance Board receives the additional information on or after the seventieth day of the 75-day time period.

(b) *Decision on community support statements.* The Finance Board shall provide written notice to the member and the member's Bank of its determination regarding the community support statement submitted by the member. The notice shall identify the reasons for the Finance Board's determination.

(The Office of Management and Budget has approved the information collection contained in this section and assigned control number 3069-0003 with an expiration date of January 31, 2003.)

[62 FR 28988, May 29, 1997, as amended at 65 FR 5739, Feb. 7, 2000; 65 FR 8262, Feb. 18, 2000]

§ 944.5 Restrictions on access to long-term advances.

(a) *Requirement.* The Finance Board shall restrict a member's access to long-term advances if the member:

- (1) Failed to comply with the requirements of this part;
- (2) Submitted a community support statement that was not approved by the Finance Board;
- (3) Did not receive a rating in a CRA evaluation of "outstanding" or "satisfactory" at the end of the probationary period described in § 944.3(b)(2); or
- (4) Failed to provide evidence satisfactory to the Finance Board of its first-time homebuyer performance be-

fore the end of the probationary period described in § 944.3(c)(2).

(b) *Notice.* The Finance Board shall provide written notice to a member and the member's Bank of its determination to restrict the member's access to long-term advances, the member by certified mail, return receipt requested, and the member's Bank by facsimile and by regular mail.

(c) *Effective date.* Restrictions on access to long-term advances shall take effect 30 days after the date the notices required under paragraph (b) of this section are mailed unless the member complies with the requirements of this part before the end of the 30-day period.

(d) *Removing restrictions.* (1) The Finance Board may remove restrictions on a member's access to long-term advances imposed under this section:

- (i) If the Finance Board determines that application of the restriction may adversely affect the safety and soundness of the member. A member may submit a written request to the Finance Board to remove a restriction on access to long-term advances under this paragraph (d)(1)(i). Such written request shall contain a clear and concise statement of the basis for the request, and a statement that application of the restriction may adversely affect the safety and soundness of the member from the member's appropriate federal financial supervisory agency, or the National Credit Union Administration for a federally insured credit union member, or the member's *appropriate state regulator* for a member that is not subject to regulation or supervision by a federal regulator. The Finance Board shall consider each written request within 30 calendar days of receipt. For purposes of this paragraph (d)(1)(i), the term *appropriate state regulator* means any state officer, agency, supervisor, or other entity that has regulatory authority over, or is empowered to institute enforcement action against, a member.

(ii) If the Finance Board determines that the member subsequently has complied with the requirements of this part. A member may submit a written request to the Finance Board to remove a restriction on access to long-term advances under this paragraph

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(d)(1)(ii). Such written request shall state with specificity how the member has complied with the requirements of this part. The Finance Board shall consider each written request within 30 calendar days of receipt.

(2) The Finance Board shall place a member on probation in accordance with §944.3(b)(2), if:

(i) The member's access to long-term advances was restricted on the basis of the member's inadequate performance under the CRA standard, as described in §944.3(b)(3);

(ii) The rating in the member's subsequent CRA evaluation is "needs to improve;" and

(iii) The member did not receive either a "substantial noncompliance" CRA rating or a "needs to improve" CRA rating immediately preceding the CRA rating on which the member's inadequate performance under the CRA standard was based.

(3) The Finance Board shall provide written notice to the member and the member's Bank of its determination under this paragraph (d), the member by certified mail, return receipt requested, and the member's Bank by facsimile and by regular mail. The Finance Board's determination shall take effect on the date the notices are mailed.

(e) *CICA*. A member that is subject to a restriction on access to long-term advances under this part shall not be eligible to participate in a CICA program offered under parts 951 and 952 of this chapter. The restriction in this paragraph (e) shall not apply to CICA applications or funding approved before the date the restriction is imposed.

(The Office of Management and Budget has approved the information collection contained in this section and assigned control number 3069-0003 with an expiration date of January 31, 2003.)

[62 FR 28988, May 29, 1997, as amended at 62 FR 46872, Sept. 5, 1997; 63 FR 65545, Nov. 27, 1998; 65 FR 5739, Feb. 7, 2000; 65 FR 8262, Feb. 18, 2000]

§944.6 Bank community support programs.

(a) *Requirement*. Consistent with the safe and sound operation of the Bank, each Bank shall establish and maintain a community support program. A

Bank's community support program shall:

(1) Provide technical assistance to members;

(2) Promote and expand affordable housing finance;

(3) Identify opportunities for members to expand financial and credit services in underserved neighborhoods and communities; and

(4) Encourage members to increase their targeted community lending and affordable housing finance activities by providing incentives such as awards or technical assistance to nonprofit housing developers or community groups with outstanding records of participation in targeted community lending or affordable housing finance partnerships with members;

(5) Include an annual Targeted Community Lending Plan, approved by the Bank's board of directors and subject to modification, which shall require the Bank to:

(i) Conduct market research in the Bank's district;

(ii) Describe how the Bank will address identified credit needs and market opportunities in the Bank's district for targeted community lending;

(iii) Consult with its Advisory Council and with members, nonmember borrowers, and public and private economic development organizations in the Bank's district in developing and implementing its Targeted Community Lending Plan; and

(iv) Establish quantitative targeted community lending performance goals.

(b) *Notice*. A Bank shall provide annually to each of its members a written notice:

(1) Identifying CICA programs and other Bank activities that may provide opportunities for a member to meet the community support requirements and to engage in targeted community lending; and

(2) Summarizing targeted community lending and affordable housing activities undertaken by members, housing associates, nonprofit housing developers, community groups, or other entities in the Bank's district, that may provide opportunities for a member to

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meet the community support requirements and to engage in targeted community lending.

[62 FR 28988, May 29, 1997, as amended at 63 FR 65545, Nov. 27, 1998; 65 FR 44428, July 18, 2000]

§ 944.7 Reports.

Each Advisory Council annual report required to be submitted to the Fi-

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nance Board pursuant to section 10(j)(11) of the Act shall include an analysis of the Bank's targeted community lending and affordable housing activities.

[63 FR 65545, Nov. 27, 1998, as amended at 65 FR 44428, July 18, 2000]

SUBCHAPTER G—FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK ASSETS AND OFF-BALANCE SHEET ITEMS

PART 950—ADVANCES

Subpart A—Advances to Members

- Sec.
- 950.1 Definitions.
- 950.2 Authorization and application for advances; obligation to repay advances.
- 950.3 Purpose of long-term advances; Proxy text.
- 950.4 Limitations on access to advances.
- 950.5 Terms and conditions for advances.
- 950.6 Fees.
- 950.7 Collateral.
- 950.8 Banks as secured creditors.
- 950.9 Pledged collateral; verification.
- 950.10 Collateral valuation; appraisals.
- 950.11 Capital stock requirements; unilateral redemption of excess stock.
- 950.12 Intradistrict transfer of advances.
- 950.13 Special advances to savings associations.
- 950.14 Advances to the Savings Association Insurance Fund.
- 950.15 Liquidation of advances upon termination of membership.

Subpart B—Advances to Housing Associates

- 950.16 Scope.
- 950.17 Advances to housing associates.

Subpart C—Advances to Out-of-District Members and Housing Associates

- 950.25 Advances to out-of-district members and housing associates.

AUTHORITY: 12 U.S.C. 1422a(a)(3), 1422b(a)(1), 1426, 1429, 1430, 1430b and 1431.

SOURCE: 58 FR 29469, May 20, 1993, unless otherwise noted. Redesignated at 65 FR 8256, Feb. 18, 2000.

Subpart A—Advances to Members

§ 950.1 Definitions.

As used in this part:

Advance means a loan from a Bank that is:

- (1) Provided pursuant to a written agreement;
- (2) Supported by a note or other written evidence of the borrower's obligation; and

(3) Fully secured by collateral in accordance with the Act and this part.

Affiliate means any business entity that controls, is controlled by, or is under common control with, a member.

Affordable Housing Program or *AHP* means the program described in section 10(j) of the Act (12 U.S.C. 1430(j)) and part 951 of the Finance Board's regulations.

Appropriate Federal banking agency. The term *appropriate Federal banking agency* has the same meaning as used in 12 U.S.C. 1813(q) and for federally insured credit unions shall mean the National Credit Union Administration.

Capital deficient member means a member that fails to meet its minimum regulatory capital requirements as defined or otherwise required by the member's appropriate federal banking agency, insurer or, in the case of members that are not federally insured depository institutions, state regulator.

Cash equivalents means investments that—

- (1) Are readily convertible into known amounts of cash;
- (2) Have a remaining maturity of 90 days or less at the acquisition date; and
- (3) Are held for liquidity purposes.

Community Investment Cash Advance or *CICA* means any advance made through a program offered by a Bank under section 10 of the Act and parts 951 and 952 of this chapter to provide funding for targeted community lending and affordable housing, including advances made under: A Bank's Rural Development Funding (RDF) program, offered under section 10(j)(10) of the Act; a Bank's Urban Development Funding (UDF) program, offered under section 10(j)(10) of the Act; a Bank's Affordable Housing Program (AHP), offered under section 10(j) of the Act; a Bank's Community Investment Program (CIP), offered under section 10(i) of the Act; or any other program offered by a Bank that meets the requirements of part 952 of this chapter.

Depository institution means a bank or savings association, as defined in 12

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U.S.C. 1813, or a credit union, as defined in 12 U.S.C. 1752.

Dwelling unit means, for purposes of this part, a single room or a unified combination of rooms designed for residential use by one household.

FDIC means the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

GAAP means Generally Accepted Accounting Principles.

HUD means the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

Improved residential real property means residential real property excluding real property to be improved, or in the process of being improved, by the construction of dwelling units.

Insurer means the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation for “insured depository institutions” as defined in 12 U.S.C. 1813(c)(2) and the National Credit Union Administration for federally insured credit unions.

Long-term advance means, for the purposes of this part, an advance with an original term to maturity greater than five years.

Manufactured housing means a manufactured home as defined in section 603(6) of the Manufactured Home Construction and Safety Standards Act of 1974, as amended (42 U.S.C. 5402(6)).

Mortgage-backed security means:

(1) An equity security representing an ownership interest in:

(i) Fully disbursed, whole first mortgage loans on improved residential real property; or

(ii) Mortgage pass-through or participation securities which are themselves backed entirely by fully disbursed, whole first mortgage loans on improved residential real property; or

(2) An obligation, bond, or other debt security backed entirely by the assets described in paragraph (1)(i) or (ii) of this definition.

Multifamily property means, for purposes of this part:

(1)(i) Real property that is solely residential and which includes five or more dwelling units; or

(ii) Real property which includes five or more dwelling units with commercial units combined, provided the property is primarily residential.

(2) Multifamily property as defined in this section includes nursing homes, dormitories and homes for the elderly.

Nonresidential real property means, for purposes of this part, real property not used for residential purposes, including business or industrial property, hotels, motels, churches, hospitals, educational and charitable institutions, clubs, lodges, association buildings, golf courses, recreational facilities, farm property not containing a dwelling unit, or similar types of property, except as otherwise determined by the Finance Board in its discretion.

OCC means the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency.

One-to-four family property means any of the following:

(1) Real property containing:

(i) One-to-four dwelling units; or

(ii) More than four dwelling units if each unit is separated from the other units by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof, including row houses, townhouses or similar types of property;

(2) Manufactured housing if:

(i) Applicable state law defines the purchase or holding of manufactured housing as the purchase or holding of real property; and

(ii) The loan to purchase the manufactured housing is secured by that manufactured housing;

(3) Individual condominium dwelling units or interests in individual cooperative housing dwelling units that are part of a condominium or cooperative building without regard to the number of total dwelling units therein; or

(4) Real property containing one-to-four dwelling units with commercial units combined, provided the property is primarily residential.

OTS means the Office of Thrift Supervision.

Residential housing finance assets means any of the following:

(1) Loans secured by residential real property;

(2) Mortgage-backed securities;

(3) Participations in loans secured by residential real property;

(4) Loans or investments qualifying under the definition of “community lending” in § 900.1 of this chapter;

(5) Loans secured by manufactured housing, regardless of whether such housing qualifies as residential real property; or

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(6) Any loans or investments which the Finance Board, in its discretion, otherwise determines to be residential housing finance assets.

Residential real property means:

(1) Any of the following:

(i) One-to-four family property;

(ii) Multifamily property;

(iii) Real property to be improved by the construction of dwelling units;

(iv) Real property in the process of being improved by the construction of dwelling units;

(2) The term residential real property does not include nonresidential real property as defined in this section.

Savings association means a savings association as defined in section 3(b) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act, as amended (12 U.S.C. 1813(b)).

Small agri-business loans means loans to finance agricultural production and other loans to farmers that are within the legal lending limit of the reporting CFI member, and that are reported on either: Schedule RC-C, Part I, item 3 of the Report of Condition and Income filed by insured commercial banks and FDIC-supervised savings banks; or Schedule SC300, SC303 or SC306 of the Thrift Financial Report filed by savings associations (or equivalent successor schedules).

Small business loans means commercial and industrial loans that are within the legal lending limit of the reporting CFI member and that are reported on either: Schedule RC-C, Part I, item 1.e or Schedule RC-C, Part I, item 4 of the Report of Condition and Income filed by insured commercial banks and FDIC-supervised savings banks; or Schedule SC300, SC303 or SC306 of the Thrift Financial Report filed by savings associations (or equivalent successor schedules)

Small farm loans means loans secured primarily by farmland that are within the legal lending limit of the reporting CFI member, and that are reported on either: Schedule RC-C, Part I, item 1.a. or 1.b. of the Report of Condition and Income filed by insured commercial banks and FDIC-supervised savings banks; or Schedule SC260 of the Thrift Financial Report filed by savings asso-

ciations (or equivalent successor schedules).

State means a state of the United States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico or the U.S. Virgin Islands.

State housing finance agency or *SHFA* means:

(1) A public agency, authority, or publicly sponsored corporation that serves as an instrumentality of any state or political subdivision of any state, and functions as a source of residential mortgage loan financing in that state; or

(2) A legally established agency, authority, corporation, or organization that serves as an instrumentality of any Indian tribe, band, group, nation, community, or Alaskan Native village recognized by the United States or any state, and functions as a source of residential mortgage loan financing for the Indian or Alaskan Native community.

State regulator means a state insurance commissioner or state regulatory entity with primary responsibility for supervising a member borrower that is not a federally insured depository institution.

Tangible capital means:

(1) Capital, calculated according to GAAP, less "intangible assets" except for purchased mortgage servicing rights to the extent such assets are included in a member's core or Tier 1 capital, as reported in the member's Thrift Financial Report for members whose primary federal regulator is the OTS, or as reported in the Report of Condition and Income for members whose primary federal regulator is the FDIC, the OCC, or the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

(2) Capital calculated according to GAAP, less intangible assets, as defined by a Bank for members which are not regulated by the OTS, the FDIC, the OCC, or the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System; provided that a Bank shall include a member's purchased mortgage servicing rights to the extent such assets are included for

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the purpose of meeting regulatory capital requirements.

[58 FR 29469, May 20, 1993, as amended at 58 FR 29477, May 20, 1993; 59 FR 2949, Jan. 20, 1994; 62 FR 8871, Feb. 27, 1997; 62 FR 12079, Mar. 14, 1997; 63 FR 35128, June 29, 1998; 63 FR 65545, Nov. 27, 1998; 64 FR 16621, Apr. 6, 1999; 65 FR 8262, Feb. 18, 2000; 65 FR 44428, July 18, 2000; 66 FR 50295, Oct. 3, 2001]

§ 950.2 Authorization and application for advances; obligation to repay advances.

(a) *Application for advances.* A Bank may accept oral or written applications for advances from its members.

(b) *Obligation to repay advances.* (1) A Bank shall require any member to which an advance is made to enter into a primary and unconditional obligation to repay such advance and all other indebtedness to the Bank, together with interest and any unpaid costs and expenses in connection therewith, according to the terms under which such advance was made or other indebtedness incurred.

(2) Such obligations shall be evidenced by a written advances agreement that shall be reviewed by the Bank's legal counsel to ensure such agreement is in compliance with applicable law.

(c) *Secured advances.* (1) Each Bank shall make only fully secured advances to its members as set forth in the Act, the provisions of this part and policy guidelines established by the Finance Board.

(2) The Bank shall execute a written security agreement with each borrowing member which establishes the Bank's security interest in collateral securing advances.

(3) Such written security agreement shall, at a minimum, describe the type of collateral securing the advances and give the Bank a perfectible security interest in the collateral.

(d) *Approval— By the Bank's board of directors.* Applications for advances, advances agreements and security agreements shall be in substantially such form as approved by the Bank's board of directors, or a committee thereof

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specifically authorized by the board of directors to approve such forms.

[58 FR 29469, May 20, 1993, as amended at 64 FR 71278, Dec. 21, 1999; 65 FR 8262, Feb. 18, 2000. Redesignated at 65 FR 44429, July 18, 2000]

§ 950.3 Purpose of long-term advances; Proxy test.

(a) A Bank shall make long-term advances only for the purpose of enabling any member to purchase or fund new or existing residential housing finance assets, which include, for CFI members, small business loans, small farm loans and small agri-business loans.

(b)(1) Prior to approving an application for a long-term advance, a Bank shall determine that the principal amount of all long-term advances currently held by the member does not exceed the total book value of residential housing finance assets held by such member. The Bank shall determine the total book value of such residential housing finance assets, using the most recent Thrift Financial Report, Report of Condition and Income, financial statement or other reliable documentation made available by the member.

(2) Applications for CICA advances are exempt from the requirements of paragraph (b)(1) of this section.

[58 FR 29469, May 20, 1993, as amended at 63 FR 65545, Nov. 27, 1998. Redesignated and amended at 65 FR 44429, July 18, 2000]

§ 950.4 Limitations on access to advances.

(a) *Credit underwriting.* A Bank, in its discretion, may:

(1) Limit or deny a member's application for an advance if, in the Bank's judgment, such member:

(i) Is engaging or has engaged in any unsafe or unsound banking practices;

(ii) Has inadequate capital;

(iii) Is sustaining operating losses;

(iv) Has financial or managerial deficiencies, as determined by the Bank, that bear upon the member's creditworthiness; or

(v) Has any other deficiencies, as determined by the Bank; or

(2) Make advances and renewals only if the Bank determines that it may safely make such advance or renewal

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to the member, including advances and renewals made pursuant to this section.

(b) *New advances to members without positive tangible capital.* (1) A Bank shall not make a new advance to a member without positive tangible capital unless the member's appropriate federal banking agency or insurer requests in writing that the Bank make such advance. The Bank shall promptly provide the Finance Board with a copy of any such request.

(2) A Bank shall use the most recently available Thrift Financial Report, Report of Condition, and Income or other regulatory report of financial condition to determine whether a member has positive tangible capital.

(c) *Renewals of advances to members without positive tangible capital—(1) Renewal for 30-day terms.* A Bank may renew outstanding advances, for successive terms of up to 30 days each, to a member without positive tangible capital; provided, however, that a Bank shall honor any written request of the appropriate federal banking agency or insurer that the Bank not renew such advances.

(2) *Renewal for longer than 30-day terms.* A Bank may renew outstanding advances to a member without positive tangible capital for a term greater than 30 days at the written request of the appropriate federal banking agency or insurer.

(d) *Advances to capital deficient but solvent members.* (1) Except as provided in paragraph (d)(2)(i) of this section, a Bank may make a new advance or renew an outstanding advance to a capital deficient member that has positive tangible capital.

(2)(i) A Bank shall not lend to a capital deficient member that has positive tangible capital if it receives written notice from the appropriate federal banking agency or insurer that the member's use of Bank advances has been prohibited. The Bank shall promptly provide the Finance Board with a copy of any such notice.

(ii) A Bank may resume lending to such a capital deficient member if the Bank receives a written statement from the appropriate federal banking agency or insurer which re-establishes the member's ability to use advances.

(e) *Reporting.* (1) Each Bank shall provide the Finance Board with a monthly report of the advances and commitments outstanding to each of its members.

(2) Such monthly report shall be in a format or on a form prescribed by the Finance Board.

(3) Each Bank shall, upon written request from a member's appropriate federal banking agency or insurer, provide to such entity information on advances and commitments outstanding to the member.

(f) *Members without federal regulators.* In the case of members that are not federally insured depository institutions, the references in paragraphs (b), (c), (d) and (e) of this section to "appropriate federal banking agency or insurer" shall mean the member's state regulator acting in a capacity similar to an appropriate federal banking agency or insurer.

(g) *Advance commitments.* (1) In the event that a member's access to advances from a Bank is restricted pursuant to this section, the Bank shall not fund outstanding commitments for advances not exercised prior to the imposition of the restriction. This requirement shall apply to all advance commitments made by a Bank after August 25, 1993.

(2) Each Bank shall include the stipulation contained in paragraph (g)(1) of this section as a clause in either:

(i) The written advances agreement required by § 950.4(b)(2) of this part; or

(ii) The written advances application required by § 950.4(a) of this part.

[58 FR 29469, May 20, 1993, as amended at 59 FR 2949, Jan. 20, 1994; 64 FR 71278, Dec. 21, 1999; 65 FR 8263, Feb. 18, 2000. Redesignated at 65 FR 44429, July 18, 2000]

§ 950.5 Terms and conditions for advances.

(a) *Advance maturities.* Each Bank shall offer advances with maturities of up to ten years, and may offer advances with longer maturities consistent with the safe and sound operation of the Bank.

(b) *Advance pricing—(1) General.* A Bank shall not price its advances to members below:

(i) The marginal cost to the Bank of raising matching term and maturity

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funds in the marketplace, including embedded options; and

(ii) The administrative and operating costs associated with making such advances to members.

(2) *Differential pricing.* (i) Each Bank may, in pricing its advances, distinguish among members based upon its assessment of:

(A) The credit and other risks to the Bank of lending to any particular member; or

(B) Other reasonable criteria that may be applied equally to all members.

(ii) Each Bank shall include in its member products policy required by §917.4 of this chapter, standards and criteria for such differential pricing and shall apply such standards and criteria consistently and without discrimination to all members applying for advances.

(3) *Exceptions.* The advance pricing policies contained in paragraph (b)(1) of this section shall not apply in the case of:

(i) A Bank's CICA programs; and

(ii) Any other advances programs that are volume limited and specifically approved by the Bank's board of directors.

(c) *Authorization for pricing advances.*

(1) A Bank's board of directors, a committee thereof, or the Bank's president, if so authorized by the Bank's board of directors, shall set the rates of interest on advances consistent with paragraph (b) of this section.

(2) A Bank president authorized to set interest rates on advances pursuant to this paragraph (c) may delegate any part of such authority to any officer or employee of the Bank.

(d) *Puttable or convertible advances—(1) Disclosure.* A Bank that offers a puttable or convertible advance to a member shall disclose in writing to such member the type and nature of the risks associated with puttable or convertible advance funding. The disclosure should include detail sufficient to describe such risks.

(2) *Replacement funding for puttable advances.* If a Bank terminates a puttable advance prior to the stated maturity date of such advance, the Bank shall offer to provide replacement funding to the member, provided the member is able to satisfy the normal credit and

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collateral requirements of the Bank for the replacement funding requested.

(3) *Definition.* For purposes of this paragraph (d), the term *puttable advance* means an advance that a Bank may, at its discretion, terminate and require the member to repay prior to the stated maturity date of the advance.

[58 FR 29469, May 20, 1993, as amended at 61 FR 52687, Oct. 8, 1996; 65 FR 8263, Feb. 18, 2000. Redesignated and amended at 65 FR 44429, July 18, 2000]

§950.6 Fees.

(a) *Fees in member products policy.* All fees charged by each Bank and any schedules or formulas pertaining to such fees shall be included in the Bank's member products policy required by §917.4 of this chapter. Any such fee schedules or formulas shall be applied consistently and without discrimination to all members.

(b) *Prepayment fees.* (1) Except where an advance product contains a prepayment option, each Bank shall establish and charge a prepayment fee pursuant to a specified formula which makes the Bank financially indifferent to the borrower's decision to repay the advance prior to its maturity date.

(2) Prepayment fees are not required for:

(i) Advances with original terms to maturity or repricing periods of six months or less;

(ii) Advances funded by callable debt; or

(iii) Advances which are otherwise appropriately hedged so that the Bank is financially indifferent to their prepayment.

(3) The board of directors of each Bank, a designated committee thereof, or officers specifically authorized by the board of directors, may waive a prepayment fee only if such prepayment will not result in an economic loss to the Bank. Any such waiver must subsequently be ratified by the board of directors.

(4) A Bank, in determining whether or not to waive a prepayment fee, shall apply consistent standards to all of its members.

(c) *Commitment fees.* Each Bank may charge a fee for its commitment to fund an advance.

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(d) *Other fees.* Each Bank is authorized to charge other fees as it deems necessary and appropriate.

[58 FR 29469, May 20, 1993; 65 FR 8263, Feb. 18, 2000. Redesignated and amended at 65 FR 44429, July 18, 2000]

§ 950.7 Collateral.

(a) *Eligible security for advances to all members.* At the time of origination or renewal of an advance, each Bank shall obtain from the borrowing member or, in accordance with paragraph (g) of this section, an affiliate of the borrowing member, and thereafter maintain, a security interest in collateral that meets the requirements of one or more of the following categories:

(1) *Mortgage loans and privately issued securities.* (i) Fully disbursed, whole first mortgage loans on improved residential real property not more than 90 days delinquent; or

(ii) Privately issued mortgage-backed securities, excluding the following:

(A) Securities that represent a share of only the interest payments or only the principal payments from the underlying mortgage loans;

(B) Securities that represent a subordinate interest in the cash flows from the underlying mortgage loans;

(C) Securities that represent an interest in any residual payments from the underlying pool of mortgage loans; or

(D) Such other high-risk securities as the Board in its discretion may determine.

(2) *Agency securities.* Securities issued, insured or guaranteed by the United States Government, or any agency thereof, including without limitation:

(i) Mortgage-backed securities, as defined in § 950.1 of this part, issued or guaranteed by the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, the Federal National Mortgage Association, the Government National Mortgage Association, or any other agency of the United States Government;

(ii) Mortgages or other loans, regardless of delinquency status, to the extent that the mortgage or loan is insured or guaranteed by the United States or any agency thereof, or otherwise is backed by the full faith and credit of the United States, and such

insurance, guarantee or other backing is for the direct benefit of the holder of the mortgage or loan; and

(iii) Securities backed by, or representing an equity interest in, mortgages or other loans referred to in paragraph (a)(2)(i) of this section.

(3) *Cash or deposits.* Cash or deposits in a Bank.

(4) *Other real estate-related collateral.*

(i) Other real estate-related collateral provided that:

(A) Such collateral has a readily ascertainable value, can be reliably discounted to account for liquidation and other risks, and can be liquidated in due course; and

(B) The Bank can perfect a security interest in such collateral.

(ii) Eligible other real estate-related collateral may include, but is not limited to:

(A) Privately issued mortgage-backed securities not otherwise eligible under paragraph (a)(1)(ii) of this section;

(B) Second mortgage loans, including home equity loans;

(C) Commercial real estate loans; and

(D) Mortgage loan participations.

(5) *Securities representing equity interests in eligible advances collateral.* Any security the ownership of which represents an undivided equity interest in underlying assets, all of which qualify either as:

(i) Eligible collateral under paragraphs (a)(1), (2), (3) or (4) of this section; or

(ii) Cash equivalents.

(b) *Additional collateral eligible as security for advances to CFI members or their affiliates—*(1) *General.* Subject to the requirements set forth in part 980 of this chapter, a Bank is authorized to accept from CFI members or their affiliates as security for advances small business loans, small farm loans or small agribusiness loans fully secured by collateral other than real estate, or securities representing a whole interest in such loans, provided that:

(i) Such collateral has a readily ascertainable value, can be reliably discounted to account for liquidation and other risks, and can be liquidated in due course; and

(ii) The Bank can perfect a security interest in such collateral.

(2) *Change in CFI status.* If a Bank determines, as of April 1 of each year, that a member that has previously qualified as a CFI no longer qualifies as a CFI, and the member has total advances outstanding that exceed the amount that can be fully secured by collateral under paragraph (a) of this section, the Bank may:

(i) Permit the advances of such member to run to their stated maturities; and

(ii) Renew such member's advances to mature no later than March 31 of the following year; provided that the total of the member's advances under paragraphs (b)(2)(i) and (ii) of this section shall be fully secured by collateral set forth in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section.

(c) *Bank restrictions on eligible advances collateral.* A Bank at its discretion may further restrict the types of eligible collateral acceptable to the Bank as security for an advance, based upon the creditworthiness or operations of the borrower, the quality of the collateral, or other reasonable criteria.

(d) *Additional advances collateral.* The provisions of paragraph (a) of this section shall not affect the ability of any Bank to take such steps as it deems necessary to protect its secured position on outstanding advances, including requiring additional collateral, whether or not such additional collateral conforms to the requirements for eligible collateral in paragraphs (a) or (b) of this section or section 10 of the Act (12 U.S.C. 1430).

(e) *Bank stock as collateral.* (1) Pursuant to section 10(c) of the Act (12 U.S.C. 1430(c)), a Bank shall have a lien upon, and shall hold, the stock of a member in the Bank as further collateral security for all indebtedness of the member to the Bank.

(2) The written security agreement used by the Bank shall provide that the borrowing member's Bank stock is assigned as additional security by the member to the Bank.

(3) The security interest of the Bank in such member's Bank stock shall be entitled to the priority provided for in section 10(f) of the Act (12 U.S.C. 1430(f)).

(f) *Advances collateral security requiring formal approval.* No home mortgage loan otherwise eligible to be accepted as collateral for an advance by a Bank under this section shall be accepted as collateral for an advance if any director, officer, employee, attorney or agent of the Bank or of the borrowing member is personally liable thereon, unless the board of directors of the Bank has specifically approved such acceptance by formal resolution, and the Finance Board has endorsed such resolution.

(g) *Pledge of advances collateral by affiliates.* Assets held by an affiliate of a member that are eligible as collateral under paragraphs (a) or (b) of this section may be used to secure advances to that member only if:

(1) The collateral is pledged to secure either:

(i) The member's obligation to repay advances; or

(ii) A surety or other agreement under which the affiliate has assumed, along with the member, a primary obligation to repay advances made to the member; and

(2) The Bank obtains and maintains a legally enforceable security interest pursuant to which the Bank's legal rights and privileges with respect to the collateral are functionally equivalent in all material respects to those that the Bank would possess if the member were to pledge the same collateral directly, and such functional equivalence is supported by adequate documentation.

[58 FR 29469, May 20, 1993, as amended at 64 FR 16621, Apr. 6, 1999; 65 FR 8262, Feb. 18, 2000. Redesignated and amended at 65 FR 44429, July 18, 2000]

§ 950.8 Banks as secured creditors.

(a) Except as provided in paragraph (b) of this section, notwithstanding any other provision of law, any security interest granted to a Bank by a member, or by an affiliate of such member, shall be entitled to priority over the claims and rights of any party, including any receiver, conservator, trustee or similar party having rights of a lien creditor, to such collateral.

(b) A Bank's security interest as described in paragraph (a) of this section

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shall not be entitled to priority over the claims and rights of a party that:

(1) Would be entitled to priority under otherwise applicable law; and

(2) Is an actual bona fide purchaser for value of such collateral or is an actual secured party whose security interest in such collateral is perfected in accordance with applicable state law.

[58 FR 29469, May 20, 1993. Redesignated at 65 FR 8256, Feb. 18, 2000 and further redesignated at 65 FR 44429, July 18, 2000]

§ 950.9 Pledged collateral; verification.

(a) *Collateral safekeeping.* (1) A Bank may permit a member that is a depository institution to retain documents evidencing collateral pledged to the Bank, provided that the Bank and such member have executed a written security agreement pursuant to § 950.4(c) of this part whereby such collateral is retained solely for the Bank's benefit and subject to the Bank's control and direction.

(2) A Bank shall take any steps necessary to ensure that its security interest in all collateral pledged by non-depository institutions for an advance is as secure as its security interest in collateral pledged by depository institutions.

(3) A Bank may at any time perfect its security interest in collateral securing an advance to a member.

(b) *Collateral verification.* Each Bank shall establish written procedures and standards for verifying the existence of collateral securing the Bank's advances, and shall regularly verify the existence of the collateral securing its advances in accordance with such procedures and standards.

[58 FR 29469, May 20, 1993, as amended at 64 FR 16621, Apr. 6, 1999; 65 FR 8263, Feb. 18, 2000. Redesignated at 65 FR 44430, July 18, 2000]

§ 950.10 Collateral valuation; appraisals.

(a) *Collateral valuation.* Each Bank shall determine the value of collateral securing the Bank's advances in accordance with the collateral valuation procedures set forth in the Bank's member products policy established pursuant to § 917.4 of this chapter.

(b) *Fair application of procedures.* Each Bank shall apply the collateral valuation

procedures consistently and fairly to all borrowing members, and the valuation ascribed to any item of collateral by the Bank shall be conclusive as between the Bank and the member.

(c) *Appraisals.* A Bank may require a member to obtain an appraisal of any item of collateral, and to perform such other investigations of collateral as the Bank deems necessary and proper.

[65 FR 44430, July 18, 2000]

§ 950.11 Capital stock requirements; unilateral redemption of excess stock.

(a) *Capital stock requirement for advances.* At no time shall the aggregate amount of outstanding advances made by a Bank to a member exceed 20 times the amount paid in by such member for capital stock in the Bank.

(b) *Unilateral redemption of excess capital stock; fee in lieu prohibited.* (1) A Bank, after providing 15 calendar days advance written notice to a member, may require the redemption of that amount of the member's Bank capital stock that exceeds the capital stock requirements set forth in paragraph (a) of this section, provided the minimum amount required in section 6(b)(1) of the Act is maintained. The Bank shall have the discretion to determine the timing of such unilateral redemption. The Bank's implementation of its redemption policy shall be consistent with the requirement of section 7(j) of the Act (12 U.S.C. 1427(j)) that the affairs of the Bank shall be administered fairly and impartially and without discrimination in favor of or against any member borrower.

(2) A Bank may not impose on or accept from a member a fee in lieu of redeeming the member's excess Bank capital stock.

[58 FR 29469, May 20, 1993, as amended at 64 FR 16791, Apr. 6, 1999; 65 FR 8263, Feb. 18, 2000; 65 FR 13870, Mar. 15, 2000. Redesignated at 65 FR 44430, July 18, 2000]

§ 950.12 Intradistrict transfer of advances.

(a) *Advances held by members.* A Bank may allow one of its members to assume an advance extended by the Bank to another of its members, provided the assumption complies with the requirements of this part governing the

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issuance of new advances. A Bank may charge an appropriate fee for processing the transfer.

(b) *Advances held by nonmembers.* A Bank may allow one of its members to assume an advance held by a nonmember, provided the advance was originated by the Bank and provided the assumption complies with the requirements of this part governing the issuance of new advances. A Bank may charge an appropriate fee for processing the transfer.

[59 FR 2950, Jan. 20, 1994. Redesignated at 65 FR 44430, July 18, 2000]

§ 950.13 Special advances to savings associations.

(a) *Eligible institutions.* (1) A Bank, upon receipt of a written request from the Director of the OTS, may make short-term advances to a savings association member.

(2) Such request must certify that the member:

(i) Is solvent but presents a supervisory concern to the OTS because of the member's financial condition; and

(ii) Has reasonable and demonstrable prospects of returning to a satisfactory financial condition.

(b) *Terms and conditions.* Advances made by a Bank to a member savings association under this section shall:

(1) Be subject to all applicable collateral requirements of the Bank, this part and section 10(a) of the Act (12 U.S.C. 1430(a)); and

(2) Be at the interest rate applicable to advances of similar type and maturity that are made available to other members that do not pose such a supervisory concern.

[58 FR 29469, May 20, 1993. Redesignated at 65 FR 8256, Feb. 18, 2000 and further redesignated at 65 FR 44430, July 18, 2000]

§ 950.14 Advances to the Savings Association Insurance Fund.

(a) *Authority.* Upon receipt of a written request from the FDIC, a Bank may make advances to the FDIC for the use of the Savings Association Insurance Fund. The Bank shall provide a copy of such request to the Finance Board.

(b) *Requirements.* Advances to the FDIC for the use of the Savings Association Insurance Fund shall:

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(1) Bear a rate of interest not less than the Bank's marginal cost of funds, taking into account the maturities involved and reasonable administrative costs;

(2) Have a maturity acceptable to the Bank;

(3) Be subject to any prepayment, commitment, or other appropriate fees of the Bank; and

(4) Be adequately secured by collateral acceptable to the Bank.

[58 FR 29469, May 20, 1993, as amended at 65 FR 8262, Feb. 18, 2000. Redesignated at 65 FR 44430, July 18, 2000]

§ 950.15 Liquidation of advances upon termination of membership.

If an institution's membership in a Bank is terminated, the Bank shall determine an orderly schedule for liquidating any indebtedness of such member to the Bank; this section shall not require a Bank to call any such indebtedness prior to maturity of the advance. The Bank shall deem any such liquidation a prepayment of the member's indebtedness, and the member shall be subject to any fees applicable to such prepayment.

[58 FR 29469, May 20, 1993. Redesignated at 65 FR 8256, Feb. 18, 2000 and further redesignated at 65 FR 44430, July 18, 2000]

Subpart B—Advances to Housing Associates

SOURCE: 62 FR 12079, Mar. 14, 1997, unless otherwise noted.

§ 950.16 Scope.

Except as otherwise provided in §§ 950.14 and 950.17, the requirements of subpart A apply to this subpart.

[58 FR 29469, May 20, 1993. Redesignated at 65 FR 44430, July 18, 2000]

§ 950.17 Advances to housing associates.

(a) *Authority.* Subject to the provisions of the Act and this subpart, a Bank may make advances only to a housing associate whose principal place of business, as determined in accordance with part 925 of this chapter, is located in the Bank's district.

(b) *Collateral requirements.*—(1) *Advances to housing associates.* A Bank

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may make an advance to any housing associate upon the security of the following collateral:

(i) Mortgage loans insured by the Federal Housing Administration of HUD under title II of the National Housing Act; or

(ii) Securities representing a whole interest in the principal and interest payments due on a pool of mortgage loans insured by the Federal Housing Administration of HUD under title II of the National Housing Act. A Bank may only accept as collateral the securities described in this paragraph (b)(1)(ii) if the housing associate provides evidence that such securities are backed solely by mortgages of the type described in paragraph (b)(1)(i) of this section.

(2) *Certain advances to SHFAs.* (i) In addition to the collateral described in paragraph (b)(1) of this section, a Bank may make an advance to a housing associate that has satisfied the requirements of §926.3(b) for the purpose of facilitating residential or commercial mortgage lending that benefits individuals or families meeting the income requirements in section 142(d) or 143(f) of the Internal Revenue Code (26 U.S.C. 142(d) or 143(f)) upon the security of the following collateral:

(A) The collateral described in §950.9(a) (1) or (2).

(B) The collateral described in §950.7(a)(3). Solely for the purpose of facilitating acceptance of such collateral, a Bank may establish a cash collateral account for a housing associate that has satisfied the requirements of §926.3(b).

(C) The other real estate-related collateral described in §950.7(a)(4), provided that such collateral is comprised of mortgage loans on one-to-four family or multifamily residential property.

(ii) Prior to making an advance pursuant to this paragraph (b)(2), a Bank shall obtain a written certification from the housing associate that it shall use the proceeds of the advance for the purposes described in paragraph (b)(2)(i) of this section.

(c) *Terms and conditions—(1) General.* Subject to the provisions of this paragraph (c), a Bank, in its discretion, shall determine whether, and on what

terms, it will make advances to a housing associate.

(2) *Advance pricing.* (i) A Bank shall price advances to housing associates in accordance with the requirements for pricing advances to members set forth in §950.6(b). Wherever the term “member” appears in §950.6(b), the term shall be construed also to mean “housing associate.”

(ii) A Bank shall apply the pricing criteria identified in §944.5(b)(2) equally to all of its member and housing associate borrowers.

(3) *Limit on advances.* The principal amount of any advance made to a housing associate may not exceed 90 percent of the unpaid principal of the mortgage loans or securities pledged as security for the advance. This limit does not apply to an advance made to a housing associate under paragraph (b)(2) of this section.

(d) *Transaction accounts.* Solely for the purpose of facilitating the making of advances to a housing associate, a Bank may establish a transaction account for each housing associate.

(e) *Loss of eligibility—(1) Notification of status changes.* A Bank shall require a housing associate that applies for an advance to agree in writing that it will promptly inform the Bank of any change in its status as a housing associate.

(2) *Verification of eligibility.* A Bank may, from time to time, require a housing associate to provide evidence that it continues to satisfy all of the eligibility requirements of the Act and this subpart.

(3) *Loss of eligibility.* A Bank shall not extend a new advance or renew an existing advance to a housing associate that no longer meets the eligibility requirements of the Act and this subpart until the entity has provided evidence satisfactory to the Bank that it is in compliance with such requirements.

(The Office of Management and Budget has approved the information collection contained in this section and assigned control number 3069-0005 with an expiration date of November 30, 2002.)

[58 FR 29469, May 20, 1993, as amended by 65 FR 203, Jan. 4, 2000; 65 FR 8263, Feb. 18, 2000. Redesignated and amended at 65 FR 44430, July 18, 2000]

Subpart C—Advances to Out-of-District Members and Housing Associates

§ 950.25 Advances to out-of-district members and housing associates.

(a) *Establishment of creditor/debtor relationship.* Any Bank may become a creditor to a member or housing associate of another Bank through the purchase of an outstanding advance, or a participation interest therein, from the other Bank, or through an arrangement with the other Bank that provides for the establishment of such a creditor/debtor relationship at the time an advance is made.

(b) *Applicability of advances requirements.* Any debtor/creditor relationship established pursuant to paragraph (a) of this section shall be subject to all of the provisions of this part that would apply to an advance made by a Bank to its own members or housing associates.

[65 FR 43981, July 17, 2000; 65 FR 46049, July 26, 2000]

PART 951—AFFORDABLE HOUSING PROGRAM

Sec.

- 951.1 Definitions.
- 951.2 Required annual AHP contributions.
- 951.3 Operation of Program and adoption of AHP implementation plan.
- 951.4 Advisory Councils.
- 951.5 Minimum eligibility standards for AHP projects.
- 951.6 Procedure for approval of applications for funding.
- 951.7 Modifications of applications prior to project completion.
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- 951.9 Modifications of applications after project completion.
- 951.10 Initial monitoring requirements.
- 951.11 Long-term monitoring requirements.
- 951.12 Remedial actions for noncompliance.
- 951.13 Agreements.
- 951.14 Temporary suspension of AHP contributions.
- 951.15 Affordable Housing Reserve Fund.
- 951.16 Application to existing AHP projects.

AUTHORITY: 12 U.S.C. 1430(j).

SOURCE: 62 FR 41828, Aug. 4, 1997, unless otherwise noted. Redesignated at 65 FR 8256, Feb. 18, 2000.

EDITORIAL NOTE: Nomenclature changes appear at 66 FR 50301, Oct. 3, 2001.

§ 951.1 Definitions.

As used in this part:

Advance means a loan to a member from a Bank that is:

- (1) Provided pursuant to a written agreement; (2) Supported by a note or other written evidence of the member's obligation; and

- (3) Fully secured by collateral in accordance with the Act and part 950 of this chapter.

Affordable means that the rent charged for a unit which is to be reserved for occupancy by a household with an income at or below 80 percent of the median income for the area, does not exceed 30 percent of the income of a household of the maximum income and size expected, under the commitment made in the AHP application, to occupy the unit (assuming occupancy of 1.5 persons per bedroom or 1.0 person per unit without a separate bedroom).

AHP or *Program* means the Affordable Housing Program established pursuant to 12 U.S.C. 1430(j) and this part.

CIP means a Bank's Community Investment Program established under section 10(i) of the Act (12 U.S.C. 1430(i)).

Cost of funds means, for purposes of a subsidized advance, the estimated cost of issuing Bank System consolidated obligations with maturities comparable to that of the subsidized advance.

Direct subsidy means an AHP subsidy in the form of a direct cash payment, but does not include homeownership set-aside funds.

Family member means any individual related to a person by blood, marriage or adoption.

Habitable means suitable for occupancy, taking into account local health, safety, and building codes.

Homeless household means a household made up of one or more individuals, other than individuals imprisoned or otherwise detained pursuant to state or federal law, who:

- (1) Lack a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence; or
- (2) Have a primary nighttime residence that is:

- (i) A supervised publicly or privately operated shelter designed to provide temporary living accommodations (including welfare hotels, congregate

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shelters, and transitional housing for the mentally ill);

(ii) An institution that provides a temporary residence for individuals intended to be institutionalized; or

(iii) A public or private place not designed for, or ordinarily used as, a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings.

Homeownership set-aside funds means funds provided to a member by a Bank pursuant to a Bank's homeownership set-aside program.

HUD means the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

Low-or moderate-income household. (1) *Owner-occupied projects.* For purposes of an owner-occupied project, *low-or moderate-income household* means a household which, at the time it is qualified by the sponsor for participation in the project, has an income of 80 percent or less of the median income for the area.

(2) *Rental projects.* (i) *In general.* For purposes of a rental project, *low-or moderate-income household* means a household which, upon initial occupancy of a rental unit, has an income at or below 80 percent of the median income for the area.

(ii) *Housing with current occupants.* In the case of projects involving the purchase or rehabilitation of rental housing with current occupants, *low-or moderate-income household* means an occupying household with an income at or below 80 percent of the median income for the area at the time an application for AHP subsidy is submitted to the Bank.

(3) *Family-size adjustment.* The income limit for *low-or moderate-income households* may be adjusted for family size in accordance with the methodology of the applicable median income standard.

Low-or moderate-income neighborhood means any neighborhood in which 51 percent or more of the households have incomes at or below 80 percent of the median income for the area.

Median income for the area. (1) *Owner-occupied projects.* A Bank shall identify in its AHP implementation plan one or more of the following median income standards from which all owner-occupied projects may choose for purposes of the AHP:

(i) The median income for the area, as published annually by HUD;

(ii) The applicable median family income, as determined under 26 U.S.C. 143(f) (Mortgage Revenue Bonds) and published by a State agency or instrumentality;

(iii) The median income for the area, as published by the United States Department of Agriculture; or

(iv) The median income for any definable geographic area, as published by a federal, state, or local government entity for purposes of that entity's housing programs, and approved by the Board of Directors, at the request of a Bank, for use under the AHP.

(2) *Rental projects.* A Bank shall identify in its AHP implementation plan one or more of the following median income standards from which all rental projects may choose for purposes of the AHP:

(i) The median income for the area, as published annually by HUD; or

(ii) The median income for any definable geographic area, as published by a federal, state, or local government entity for purposes of that entity's housing programs, and approved by the Board of Directors, at the request of a Bank, for use under the AHP.

(3) *Procedure for approval.* Prior to requesting approval by the Board of Directors of a median income standard, a Bank shall amend its AHP implementation plan to permit the use of such standard, conditioned on Board of Directors approval. Requests for approval of median income standards shall receive prompt consideration by the Board of Directors.

Net earnings of a Bank means the net earnings of a Bank for a calendar year after deducting the Bank's annual contribution to the Resolution Funding Corporation required under sections 21A or 21B of the Act (12 U.S.C. 1441a, 1441b), and before declaring any dividend under section 16 of the Act (12 U.S.C. 1436).

Owner-occupied project means a project involving the purchase, construction, or rehabilitation of owner-occupied housing, including condominiums and cooperative housing, by or for very low-or low-or moderate-income households.

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Owner-occupied unit means a unit in an owner-occupied project. Housing with two to four dwelling units consisting of one owner-occupied unit and one or more rental units shall be considered a single owner-occupied unit.

Rental project means a project involving the purchase, construction, or rehabilitation of rental housing, including overnight shelters and transitional housing for homeless households and mutual housing, where at least 20 percent of the units in the project are occupied by and affordable for very low-income households.

Retention period means:

(1) 5 years from closing for an AHP-assisted owner-occupied unit; and

(2) 15 years from the date of project completion for a rental project.

Sponsor means a not-for-profit or for-profit organization or public entity that:

(1) Has an ownership interest (including any partnership interest) in a rental project; or

(2) Is integrally involved in an owner-occupied project, such as by exercising control over the planning, development, or management of the project, or by qualifying borrowers and providing or arranging financing for the owners of the units.

State means a state of the United States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, or the U.S. Virgin Islands.

Subsidized advance means an advance to a member at an interest rate reduced below the Bank's cost of funds, by use of a subsidy.

Subsidy means:

(1) A direct subsidy, provided that if a direct subsidy is used to write down the interest rate on a loan extended by a member, sponsor, or other party to a project, the subsidy shall equal the net present value of the interest foregone from making the loan below the lender's market interest rate (calculated as of the date the AHP application is submitted to the Bank, and subject to adjustment under §951.8(c)(3));

(2) The net present value of the interest revenue foregone from making a subsidized advance at a rate below the Bank's cost of funds, determined as of the earlier of the date of disbursement of the subsidized advance or the date

prior to disbursement on which the Bank first manages the funding to support the subsidized advance through its asset/liability management system, or otherwise; or

(3) Homeownership set-aside funds.

Very low-income household. (1) *Owner-occupied projects.* For purposes of an owner-occupied project, *very low-income household* means a household which, at the time it is qualified by the sponsor for participation in the project, has an income at or below 50 percent of the median income for the area.

(2) *Rental projects.* (i) *In general.* For purposes of a rental project, very low-income household means a household which, upon initial occupancy of a rental unit, has an income at or below 50 percent of the median income for the area.

(ii) *Housing with current occupants.* In the case of projects involving the purchase or rehabilitation of rental housing with current occupants, *very low-income household* means an occupying household with an income at or below 50 percent of the median income for the area at the time an application for AHP subsidy is submitted to the Bank.

(3) *Family-size adjustment.* The income limit for *very low-income households* may be adjusted for family size in accordance with the methodology of the applicable median income standard.

Visitable means, in either owner-occupied or rental housing, at least one entrance is at-grade (no steps) and approached by an accessible route such as a sidewalk, and the entrance door and all interior passage doors are at least 2 feet, 10 inches wide, offering 32 inches of clear passage space.

(The Office of Management and Budget has approved the information collection contained in this section and assigned control number 3069-0006 with an expiration date of June 30, 2004)

[62 FR 41828, Aug. 4, 1997, as amended at 63 FR 27672, May 20, 1998; 64 FR 24027, May 5, 1999; 65 FR 5419, Feb. 4, 2000; 65 FR 8263, Feb. 18, 2000; 65 FR 17437, Apr. 3, 2000]

§951.2 Required annual AHP contributions.

Each Bank shall contribute annually to its Program the greater of:

(a) 10 percent of the Bank's net earnings for the previous year; or

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(b) That Bank's pro rata share of an aggregate of \$100 million to be contributed in total by the Banks, such proration being made on the basis of the net earnings of the Banks for the previous year.

§ 951.3 Operation of Program and adoption of AHP implementation plan.

(a) *Allocation of AHP contributions*—(1) *Homeownership set-aside programs.* Each Bank, after consultation with its Advisory Council, may set aside annually, in the aggregate, up to the greater of \$3.0 million or 25 percent of its annual required AHP contribution to provide funds to members participating in the Bank's homeownership set-aside programs, pursuant to the requirements of this part. In cases where the amount of homeownership set-aside funds applied for by members in a given year exceeds the amount available for that year, a Bank may allocate up to the greater of \$3.0 million or 25 percent of its annual required AHP contribution for the subsequent year to the current year's homeownership set-aside programs pursuant to written policies adopted by the Bank's board of directors. Beginning in 2002 and for subsequent years, the maximum dollar limits set forth in this paragraph shall be adjusted annually by the Finance Board to reflect any percentage increase in the preceding year's Consumer Price Index (CPI) for all urban consumers, as published by the Department of Labor. Each year, as soon as practicable after the publication of the previous year's CPI, the Finance Board shall publish notice by FEDERAL REGISTER, distribution of a memorandum, or otherwise, of the CPI-adjusted limits on the maximum set-aside dollar amount. A Bank may establish one or more homeownership set-aside programs pursuant to written policies adopted by the Bank's board of directors. A Bank's board of directors shall not delegate to Bank officers or other Bank employees the responsibility for adopting such policies.

(2) *Competitive application program.* That portion of a Bank's required annual AHP contribution that is not set aside to fund homeownership set-aside programs shall be provided to members through a competitive application pro-

gram, pursuant to the requirements of this part.

(b) *AHP implementation plan*—(1) *Adoption of plan.* Each Bank's board of directors shall adopt a written AHP implementation plan which shall set forth:

(i) The applicable median income standard or standards, adopted by the Bank consistent with the definition of *median income for the area* in § 951.1;

(ii) The requirements for any homeownership set-aside programs adopted by the Bank pursuant to paragraph (a)(1) of this section;

(iii) The Bank's project feasibility guidelines, adopted consistent with § 951.5(b)(2);

(iv) The Bank's schedule for AHP funding periods;

(v) Any additional District eligibility requirement, adopted by the Bank pursuant to § 951.5(b)(10);

(vi) The Bank's scoring guidelines, adopted by the Bank consistent with § 951.6(b)(4);

(vii) The Bank's time limits on use of AHP subsidies and procedures for verifying compliance upon disbursement of AHP subsidies pursuant to § 951.8; and

(viii) The Bank's procedures for carrying out its monitoring obligations under §§ 951.10(c) and 951.11.

(2) *No delegation.* A Bank's board of directors shall not delegate to Bank officers or other Bank employees the responsibility for adopting the AHP implementation plan, or any subsequent amendments thereto.

(3) *Advisory Council review.* Prior to adoption of the Bank's AHP implementation plan, and any subsequent amendments thereto, the Bank shall provide its Advisory Council an opportunity to review the plan and any subsequent amendments, and the Advisory Council shall provide its recommendations to the Bank's board of directors.

(4) *Submission of plan amendments to the Finance Board.* A Bank shall submit any amendments of its AHP implementation plan to the Finance Board within 30 days after the date the Bank's board of directors approves such amendments.

(5) *Public Access.* A Bank's initial AHP implementation plan, and any subsequent amendments, shall be made

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available to members of the public, upon request.

(c) *Conflicts of interest*—(1) *Bank directors and employees*. Each Bank's board of directors shall adopt a written policy providing that if a Bank director or employee, or such person's family member, has a financial interest in, or is a director, officer, or employee of an organization involved in, a project that is the subject of a pending or approved AHP application, the Bank director or employee shall not participate in or attempt to influence decisions by the Bank regarding the evaluation, approval, funding, monitoring or any remedial process for such project.

(2) *Advisory Council members*. Each Bank's board of directors shall adopt a written policy providing that if an Advisory Council member, or such person's family member, has a financial interest in, or is a director, officer, or employee of an organization involved in, a project that is the subject of a pending or approved AHP application, the Advisory Council member shall not participate in or attempt to influence decisions by the Bank regarding the approval for such project.

(3) *No delegation*. A Bank's board of directors shall not delegate to Bank officers or other Bank employees the responsibility to adopt conflicts of interest policies.

(d) *Reporting*. Each Bank shall provide such reports and documentation concerning its Program as the Finance Board may request from time to time.

(The Office of Management and Budget has approved the information collection contained in this section and assigned control number 3069-0006 with an expiration date of June 30, 2004)

[62 FR 41828, Aug. 4, 1997, as amended at 64 FR 24027, May 5, 1999; 65 FR 5419, Feb. 4, 2000; 65 FR 8263, Feb. 18, 2000; 66 FR 50301, Oct. 3, 2001]

§951.4 Advisory Councils.

(a) *In general*. Each Bank's board of directors shall appoint an Advisory Council of from 7 to 15 persons who reside in the Bank's District and are drawn from community and not-for-profit organizations actively involved in providing or promoting low- and moderate-income housing and community and not-for-profit organizations

actively involved in providing or promoting community lending, in the District.

(b) *Nominations and appointments*. Each Bank shall solicit nominations for membership on the Advisory Council from community and not-for-profit organizations pursuant to a nomination process that is as broad and as participatory as possible, allowing sufficient time for responses. The Bank's board of directors shall appoint Advisory Council members giving consideration to the size of the Bank's District and the diversity of low- and moderate-income housing and community lending needs and activities within the District.

(c) *Diversity of membership*. In appointing the Advisory Council, a Bank's board of directors shall ensure that the membership includes persons drawn from a diverse range of organizations, provided that representatives of no one group shall constitute an undue proportion of the membership of the Advisory Council.

(d) *Terms of Advisory Council members*. Advisory Council members shall be appointed by the Bank's board of directors to serve for terms of three years, and such terms shall be staggered to provide continuity in experience and service to the Advisory Council. An Advisory Council member appointed to fill a vacancy shall be appointed for the unexpired term of his or her predecessor in office. No Advisory Council member may be appointed to serve for more than three consecutive terms. Appointments for the unexpired term of a predecessor shall not count toward the three-term limit.

(e) *Election of officers*. Each Advisory Council may elect from among its members a chairperson, a vice chairperson, and any other officers the Advisory Council deems appropriate.

(f) *Duties*—(1) *Meetings with the Banks*. Representatives of the board of directors of the Bank shall meet with the Advisory Council at least quarterly to obtain the Advisory Council's advice on ways in which the Bank can better carry out its housing finance and community lending mission, including, but not limited to, advice on the low- and moderate-income housing and community lending programs and needs in the

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Bank's District, and on the use of AHP subsidies, Bank advances, and other Bank credit products for these purposes.

(2) *Summary of AHP applications.* The Bank shall comply with requests from the Advisory Council for summary information regarding AHP applications from prior funding periods.

(3) *Annual report to the Finance Board.* Each Advisory Council shall submit to the Finance Board annually by March 1 its analysis of the low- and moderate-income housing and community lending activity of the Bank by which it is appointed.

(g) *Expenses.* The Bank shall pay Advisory Council members travel expenses, including transportation and subsistence, for each day devoted to attending meetings with representatives of the board of directors of the Bank and meetings requested by the Finance Board.

(The Office of Management and Budget has approved the information collection contained in this section and assigned control number 3069-0006 with an expiration date of June 30, 2004)

[62 FR 41828, Aug. 4, 1997, as amended at 63 FR 27672, May 20, 1998; 65 FR 5419, Feb. 4, 2000; 66 FR 50302, Oct. 3, 2001]

§951.5 Minimum eligibility standards for AHP projects.

(a) *Homeownership set-aside programs.* A Bank's homeownership set-aside programs must meet the following requirements:

(1) Homeownership set-aside funds must be provided to members pursuant to allocation criteria established by the Bank;

(2) Members must provide homeownership set-aside funds only to households that:

(i) Are low- or moderate-income households, as defined in §951.1;

(ii) Complete a homebuyer or homeowner counseling program provided by, or based on one provided by, an organization recognized as experienced in homebuyer or homeowner counseling, respectively; and

(iii) Meet such other eligibility criteria that may be established by the Bank, such as a matching funds requirement or criteria that give priority for the purchase or rehabilitation of

housing in particular areas or as part of a disaster relief effort;

(3) Members must provide homeownership set-aside funds to households as a grant, in an amount up to a maximum of \$10,000 per household, as established by the Bank, which limit shall apply to all households;

(4) Households must use homeownership set-aside funds to pay for downpayment, closing cost, counseling, or rehabilitation assistance in connection with the household's purchase or rehabilitation of an owner-occupied housing unit, including a condominium or cooperative housing unit, to be used as the household's primary residence;

(5) A housing unit purchased or rehabilitated using homeownership set-aside funds must be subject to a retention agreement described in §951.13(d)(1);

(6) If a member is providing mortgage financing to a participating household, the member must provide financial or other incentives in connection with such mortgage financing, and the rate of interest, points, fees, and any other charges by the member must not exceed a reasonable market rate of interest, points, fees, and other charges for a loan of similar maturity, terms, and risk;

(7) Homeownership set-aside funds may be used to pay for counseling costs only where:

(i) Such costs are incurred in connection with counseling of homebuyers who actually purchase an AHP-assisted unit;

(ii) The cost of the counseling has not been covered by another funding source, including the member; and

(8) Homeownership set-aside funds must be drawn down and used by eligible households within the period of time specified by the Bank in its AHP implementation plan.

(b) *Competitive application program.* Projects receiving AHP subsidies pursuant to a Bank's competitive application program must meet the eligibility requirements of this paragraph (b).

(1) *Owner-occupied or rental housing.* A project must be either an owner-occupied project or a rental project, as defined, respectively, in §951.1.

(2) *Project feasibility and need for subsidy—(i) Sources and uses of funds.* The

project's estimated uses of funds must equal its estimated sources of funds, as reflected in the project's development budget. A project's sources of funds must include:

(A) Estimates of funds the project sponsor intends to obtain from other sources but which have not yet been committed to the project; and

(B) Estimates of the market value of in-kind donations and volunteer professional labor or services committed to the project, but not the value of sweat-equity.

(ii) *Project costs*—(A) *In general.* Project costs, as reflected in the project's development budget, must be reasonable and customary, in accordance with the Bank's project feasibility guidelines, in light of:

(1) Industry standards for the location of the project; and

(2) The long-term financial needs of the project.

(B) *Cost of property and services provided by a member.* The purchase price of property or services, as reflected in the project's development budget, sold to the project by a member providing AHP subsidy to the project, or, in the case of property, upon which such member holds a mortgage or lien, may not exceed the market value of such property or services as of the date the purchase price for the property or services was agreed upon. In the case of real estate owned property sold to a project by a member providing AHP subsidy to a project, or property sold to the project upon which the member holds a mortgage or lien, the market value of such property is deemed to be the "as-is" or "as-rehabilitated" value of the property, whichever is appropriate, as reflected in an independent appraisal of the property performed by a State certified or licensed appraiser, as defined in 12 CFR 564.2(j) and (k), within six months prior to the date the Bank disburses AHP subsidy to the project.

(iii) *Operational feasibility and need for subsidy.* The project must be operationally feasible, in accordance with the Bank's project feasibility guidelines, based on relevant factors including, but not limited to, applicable financial ratios, geographic location of the project, needs of tenants, and other

non-financial project characteristics. The requested AHP subsidy must be necessary for the financial feasibility of the project, as currently structured, and the rate of interest, points, fees, and any other charges for all loans financing the project must not exceed a market rate of interest, points, fees, and other charges for loans of similar maturity, terms, and risk.

(3) *Timing of subsidy use.* The AHP subsidy must be likely to be drawn down by the project or used by the project to procure other financing commitments within 12 months of the date of approval of the application for subsidy funding the project.

(4) *Prepayment, cancellation, and processing fees.* The project must not use AHP subsidies to pay for:

(i) Prepayment fees imposed by a Bank on a member for a subsidized advance that is prepaid, unless, subsequent to such prepayment, the project will continue to comply with the terms of the application for the subsidy, as approved by the Bank, and the requirements of this part for the duration of the original retention period, and any unused subsidy is returned to the Bank and made available for other AHP projects;

(ii) Cancellation fees and penalties imposed by a Bank on a member for a subsidized advance commitment that is canceled; or

(iii) Processing fees charged by members for providing direct subsidies to a project.

(5) *Counseling costs.* AHP subsidies may be used to pay for counseling costs only where:

(i) Such costs are incurred in connection with counseling of homebuyers who actually purchase an AHP-assisted unit; and

(ii) The cost of the counseling has not been covered by another funding source, including the member.

(6) *Refinancing.* If the project uses AHP subsidies to refinance an existing single-family or multifamily mortgage loan, the equity proceeds of the refinancing must be used only for the purchase, construction, or rehabilitation of housing units meeting the eligibility requirements of this paragraph (b).

(7) *Retention*—(i) *Owner-occupied projects.* The project's AHP-assisted

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units are or are committed to be subject to a retention agreement described in § 951.13 (c)(4) or (d)(1).

(ii) *Rental projects.* AHP-assisted rental projects are or are committed to be subject to a retention agreement described in § 951.13 (c)(5) or (d)(2).

(8) *Project sponsor qualifications.* A project's sponsor must be qualified and able to perform its responsibilities as committed to in the application for subsidy funding the project.

(9) *Fair housing.* The project, as proposed, must comply with applicable Federal and State laws on fair housing and housing accessibility, including, but not limited to, the Fair Housing Act, the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, and the Architectural Barriers Act of 1969, and must demonstrate how the project will be affirmatively marketed.

(10) *District eligibility requirements.* (i) A project receiving AHP subsidies may be required by a Bank to meet one or more of the following additional eligibility requirements adopted by a Bank's board of directors, after consultation with its Advisory Council:

(A) A requirement that the amount of subsidy requested for the project does not exceed limits established by the Bank as to the maximum amount of AHP subsidy available per member each year; or per member, per project, or per project unit in a single funding period;

(B) A requirement that the project is located in the Bank's District; or

(C) A requirement that the member submitting the application has made use of a minimum amount of a credit product offered by the Bank, other than AHP or CIP credit products, within the previous 12 months, provided that such a minimum threshold for credit product usage established by a Bank shall not exceed 1.5 percent of a member's total assets, and all members shall have access to some amount of AHP subsidy, as determined by the Bank, regardless of whether they meet the Bank's minimum threshold for credit product usage.

(ii) Any limit on the amount of AHP subsidy available per member must result in equal amounts of AHP subsidy

available to all members receiving subsidy pursuant to such limit.

[62 FR 41828, Aug. 4, 1997, as amended at 63 FR 27672, May 20, 1998; 64 FR 23015, Apr. 29, 1999; 64 FR 24027, May 5, 1999; 65 FR 8263, Feb. 18, 2000; 66 FR 50302, Oct. 3, 2001]

§ 951.6 Procedure for approval of applications for funding.

(a) *Homeownership set-aside programs.* A Bank shall accept applications for homeownership set-aside funds from members and may, in its discretion, accept applications from institutions with pending applications for membership in the Bank. The Bank shall approve applications in accordance with the Bank's criteria governing the allocation of funds.

(b) *Competitive application program—*
(1) *Funding periods; amounts available.* A Bank shall accept applications for funding under its competitive application program from members and may, in its discretion, accept applications from institutions with pending applications for membership in the Bank. A Bank may accept applications for funding during a specified number of funding periods each year, as determined by the Bank. The amount of subsidies offered in each funding period shall be comparable.

(2) *Submission of applications.* A Bank shall require applicants for AHP subsidies to submit information sufficient for the Bank to:

(i) Determine that the proposed AHP project meets the eligibility requirements of § 951.5(b); and

(ii) Evaluate the application pursuant to the scoring criteria in paragraph (b)(4) of this section.

(3) *Review of applications for project eligibility.* A Bank shall review applications to determine that the proposed AHP project meets the eligibility requirements of § 951.5(b).

(4) *Scoring of applications—*(i) *In general.* A Bank shall score only those applications meeting the eligibility requirements of § 951.5(b). A Bank shall not adopt additional scoring criteria or point allocations, except as specifically authorized under this paragraph (b)(4). A Bank shall adopt written guidelines implementing the scoring requirements of this paragraph (b)(4).

(ii) *Point allocations.* A Bank shall allocate 100 points among the nine scoring criteria identified in paragraph (b)(4)(iv) of this section. The scoring criterion for targeting identified in paragraph (b)(4)(iv)(C) of this section shall be allocated at least 20 points. The remaining scoring criteria shall be allocated at least five points each.

(iii) *Satisfaction of scoring criteria.* A Bank shall designate each scoring criterion as either a fixed-point or a variable-point criterion. Variable-point criteria are those where there are varying degrees to which an application can satisfy the criteria. The number of points that may be awarded to an application for meeting a variable-point criterion will vary, depending on the extent to which the application satisfies the criterion, compared to the other applications being scored. A Bank shall designate the targeting and subsidy-per-unit scoring criteria identified in paragraphs (b)(4)(iv) (C) and (H), respectively, of this section as variable-point criteria. The application(s) best achieving each variable-point criterion shall receive the maximum point score available for that criterion, with the remaining applications scored on a declining scale. Fixed-point criteria are those which cannot be satisfied in varying degrees and are either satisfied, or not. An application meeting a fixed-point criterion shall be awarded the total number of points allocated to that criterion.

(iv) *Scoring criteria.* An application for a proposed project may receive points based on satisfaction of the nine scoring criteria set forth in this paragraph (b)(4)(iv).

(A) *Use of donated government-owned or other properties.* The creation of housing using a significant proportion of units or land donated or conveyed for a nominal price by the Federal government or any agency or instrumentality thereof, or by any other party. For purposes of this paragraph, a nominal price is a small, negligible amount, most often one dollar, and may be accompanied by modest expenses related to the conveyance of the property for use by the project.

(B) *Sponsorship by a not-for-profit organization or government entity.* Project

sponsorship by a not-for-profit organization, a state or political subdivision of a state, a state housing agency, a local housing authority, a Native American Tribe, an Alaskan Native Village, or the government entity for Native Hawaiian Home Lands.

(C) *Targeting.* The extent to which a project creates housing for very low- and low- or moderate-income households.

(1) *Rental projects.* An application for a rental project shall be awarded the maximum number of points available under this scoring criterion if 60 percent or more of the units in the project are reserved for occupancy by households with incomes at or below 50 percent of the median income for the area. Applications for projects with less than 60 percent of the units reserved for occupancy by households with incomes at or below 50 percent of the median income for the area shall be awarded points on a declining scale based on the percentage of units in a project that are reserved for households with incomes at or below 50 percent of the median income for the area, and on the percentage of the remaining units reserved for households with incomes at or below 80 percent of the median income for the area. In order to facilitate reliance on monitoring by a federal, state, or local government entity providing funds or allocating federal Low-Income Housing Tax Credits to a proposed project, a Bank, in its discretion, may score each project according to the targeting commitments made by the project to such entity, and the Bank shall include such scoring practice in its AHP implementation plan.

(2) *Owner-occupied projects.* Applications for owner-occupied projects shall be awarded points based on a declining scale, with projects having the highest percentage of units targeted to households with the lowest percentage of median income for the area awarded the highest number of points.

(3) *Separate scoring.* For purposes of this scoring criterion, applications for owner-occupied projects and rental projects may be scored separately.

(D) *Housing for homeless households.* The creation of rental housing, excluding overnight shelters, reserving at

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least 20 percent of the units for homeless households, the creation of transitional housing for homeless households permitting a minimum of six months occupancy, or the creation of permanent owner-occupied housing reserving at least 20 percent of the units for homeless households.

(E) *Promotion of empowerment.* The provision of housing in combination with a program offering: employment; education; training; homebuyer, homeownership or tenant counseling; daycare services; resident involvement in decisionmaking affecting the creation or operation of the project; or other services that assist residents to move toward better economic opportunities, such as welfare to work initiatives.

(F) *First District priority.* The satisfaction of one of the following criteria, or one of a number of the following criteria, as recommended by the Bank's Advisory Council and adopted by the Bank's board of directors and set forth in the Bank's AHP implementation plan, as long as the total points available for meeting the criterion or criteria adopted under this category do not exceed the total points allocated to this category:

(1) *Special needs.* The creation of housing in which at least 20 percent of the units are reserved for occupancy by households with special needs, such as the elderly, mentally or physically disabled persons, persons recovering from physical abuse or alcohol or drug abuse, or persons with AIDS; or the creation of housing that is "visitable" by persons with physical disabilities who are not occupants of such housing;

(2) *Community development.* The creation of housing meeting housing needs documented as part of a community revitalization or economic development strategy approved by a unit of a state or local government;

(3) *First-time homebuyers.* The financing of housing for first-time homebuyers;

(4) *Member financial participation.* Member financial participation (excluding the pass-through of AHP subsidy) in the project, such as providing market rate or concessionary financing, fee waivers, or donations;

(5) *Disaster areas.* The financing of housing located in federally declared disaster areas;

(6) *Rural.* The financing of housing located in rural areas;

(7) *Urban.* The financing of urban in-fill or urban rehabilitation housing;

(8) *Economic diversity.* The creation of housing that is part of a strategy to end isolation of very low-income households by providing economic diversity through mixed-income housing in low- or moderate-income neighborhoods, or providing very low- or low- or moderate-income households with housing opportunities in neighborhoods or cities where the median income equals or exceeds the median income for the larger surrounding area—such as the city, county, or Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area—in which the neighborhood or city is located;

(9) *Fair housing remedy.* The financing of housing as part of a remedy undertaken by a jurisdiction adjudicated by a federal, state, or local court to be in violation of title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000d *et seq.*), the Fair Housing Act (42 U.S.C. 3601 *et seq.*), or any other federal, state, or local fair housing law, or as part of a settlement of such claims;

(10) *Community involvement.* Demonstrated support for the project by local government, other than as a project sponsor, in the form of property tax deferral or abatement, zoning changes or variances, infrastructure improvements, fee waivers, or other similar forms of non-cash assistance, or demonstrated support for the project by community organizations or individuals, other than as project sponsors, through the commitment by such entities or individuals of donated goods and services, or volunteer labor;

(11) *Lender consortia.* The involvement of financing by a consortium of at least two financial institutions; or

(12) *In-District projects.* The creation of housing located in the Bank's District.

(G) *Second District priority—defined housing need in the District.* The satisfaction of a housing need in the Bank's District, as defined and recommended by the Bank's Advisory Council and adopted by the Bank's board of directors and set forth in the Bank's AHP

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implementation plan. The Bank may, but is not required to, use one of the criteria listed in paragraph (b)(4)(iv)(F) of this section, provided it is different from the criterion or criteria adopted by the Bank under paragraph (b)(4)(iv)(F) of this section.

(H) *AHP subsidy per unit.* The extent to which a project proposes to use the least amount of AHP subsidy per AHP-targeted unit. In the case of an application for a project financed by a subsidized advance, the total amount of AHP subsidy used by the project shall be estimated based on the Bank's cost of funds as of the date on which all applications are due for the funding period in which the application is submitted. For purposes of this scoring criterion, applications for owner-occupied projects and rental projects may be scored separately.

(I) *Community stability.* The promotion of community stability, such as by rehabilitating vacant or abandoned properties, being an integral part of a neighborhood stabilization plan approved by a unit of state or local government, and not displacing low- or moderate-income households, or if such displacement will occur, assuring that such households will be assisted to minimize the impact of such displacement.

(5) *Approval of applications—(i) Approval by Bank's board.* The board of directors of each Bank shall approve applications in descending order starting with the highest scoring application until the total funding amount for the particular funding period, except for any amount insufficient to fund the next highest scoring application, has been allocated. The board of directors also shall approve at least the next four highest scoring applications as alternates and, within one year of approval, may fund such alternates if any previously committed AHP subsidies become available.

(ii) *No delegation.* A Bank's board of directors shall not delegate to Bank officers or other Bank employees the re-

sponsibility to approve or disapprove AHP applications.

(The Office of Management and Budget has approved the information collection contained in this section and assigned control number 3069-0006 with an expiration date of June 30, 2004)

[62 FR 41828, Aug. 4, 1997, as amended at 63 FR 27673, May 20, 1998; 64 FR 23015, Apr. 29, 1999; 64 FR 24028, May 5, 1999; 65 FR 5419, Feb. 4, 2000; 65 FR 8263, Feb. 18, 2000]

§951.7 Modifications of applications prior to project completion.

(a) *Modification procedure.* If, prior to final disbursement of funds to a project from all funding sources, there is or will be a change in the project that would change the score that the project application received in the funding period in which it was originally scored and approved, had the changed facts been operative at that time, a Bank, in its discretion, may approve in writing a modification to the terms of the approved application, provided that:

(1) The project, incorporating any such changes, would meet the eligibility requirements of §951.5(b);

(2) The application, as reflective of such changes, continues to score high enough to have been approved in the funding period in which it was originally scored and approved by the Bank; and

(3) There is good cause for the modification.

(b) *Modifications involving a subsidy increase.* Modifications involving an increase in AHP subsidy shall be approved or disapproved by a Bank's board of directors. The authority to approve or disapprove such requests shall not be delegated to Bank officers or other Bank employees.

(The Office of Management and Budget has approved the information collection contained in this section and assigned control number 3069-0006 with an expiration date of June 30, 2004)

[62 FR 41828, Aug. 4, 1997, as amended at 63 FR 27673, May 20, 1998; 65 FR 5419, Feb. 4, 2000; 65 FR 8263, Feb. 18, 2000]

§ 951.8 Procedure for funding.

(a) *Disbursement of subsidies to members.* (1) A Bank may disburse AHP subsidies only to institutions that are members of the Bank at the time they request a draw-down of subsidy.

(2) If an institution with an approved application for AHP subsidy fails to obtain or loses its membership in a Bank, the Bank may disburse subsidies to a member of such Bank to which the institution has transferred its obligations under the approved application, or the Bank may disburse subsidies through another Bank to a member of that Bank that has assumed the institution's obligations under the approved application.

(b) *Homeownership set-aside programs—*

(1) *Time limit on use of subsidies.* If homeownership set-aside funds are not drawn down and used by eligible households within the period of time specified by the Bank in its AHP implementation plan, the Bank shall cancel the application for funds and make the funds available for other applicants for homeownership set-aside funds or for other AHP-eligible projects.

(2) *Member certification upon disbursement.* Prior to disbursement of homeownership set-aside funds by a Bank to a member, the Bank shall require the member to certify that:

(i) The funds received from the Bank will be provided to a household meeting the eligibility requirements of § 951.5(a)(2);

(ii) If the member is providing mortgage financing to the household, the member will provide financial or other incentives in connection with such mortgage financing, and the rate of interest, points, fees, and any other charges by the member will not exceed a reasonable market rate of interest, points, fees, and other charges for a loan of similar maturity, terms, and risk; and

(iii) Funds received from the Bank for homebuyer counseling costs will be provided according to the requirements of § 951.5(a)(7).

(c) *Competitive application program—*

(1) *Time limit on use of subsidies.* If AHP subsidies approved for a project under a Bank's competitive application program are not drawn down and used by the project within the period of time

specified by the Bank in its AHP implementation plan, the Bank shall cancel its approval of the application for the subsidies and make the subsidies available for other AHP-eligible projects.

(2) *Compliance upon disbursement of subsidies.* A Bank shall verify prior to its initial disbursement of subsidies for an approved project, and prior to each disbursement thereafter, that the project meets the eligibility requirements of § 951.5(b) and all obligations committed to in the approved application.

(3) *Changes in approved AHP subsidy amount where a direct subsidy is used to write down prior to closing the principal amount or interest rate on a loan.* If a member is approved to receive a direct subsidy to write down prior to closing the principal amount or the interest rate on a loan to a project and the amount of subsidy required to maintain the debt service cost for the loan decreases from the amount of subsidy initially approved by the Bank due to a decrease in market interest rates between the time of approval and the time the lender commits to the interest rate to finance the project, the Bank shall reduce the subsidy amount accordingly. If market interest rates rise between the time of approval and the time the lender commits to the interest rate to finance the project, the Bank may, in its discretion, increase the subsidy amount accordingly.

(4) *AHP outlay adjustment.* If a Bank reduces the amount of AHP subsidy approved for a project, the amount of such reduction shall be returned to the Bank's AHP fund. If a Bank increases the amount of AHP subsidy approved for a project, the amount of such increase shall be drawn first from any currently uncommitted or repaid AHP subsidies and then from the Bank's required AHP contribution for the next year.

(The Office of Management and Budget has approved the information collection contained in this section and assigned control number 3069-0006 with an expiration date of June 30, 2004)

[62 FR 41828, Aug. 4, 1997, as amended at 65 FR 5419, Feb. 4, 2000; 65 FR 8263, 8264, Feb. 18, 2000; 66 FR 50302, Oct. 3, 2001]

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§ 951.9 Modifications of applications after project completion.

Modification procedure. If, after final disbursement of funds to a project from all funding sources, there is or will be a change in the project that would change the score that the project application received in the funding period in which it was originally scored and approved, had the changed facts been operative at that time, a Bank, in its discretion, may approve in writing a modification to the terms of the approved application, other than an increase in the amount of subsidy approved for the project, provided that:

(a) The project is in financial distress, or is at substantial risk of falling into such distress;

(b) The project sponsor or owner has made best efforts to avoid noncompliance with the terms of the application for subsidy and the requirements of this part;

(c) The project, incorporating any material changes, would meet the eligibility requirements of § 951.5(b); and

(d) The application, as reflective of such changes, continues to score high enough to have been approved in the funding period in which it was originally scored and approved by the Bank.

(The Office of Management and Budget has approved the information collection contained in this section and assigned control number 3069-0006 with an expiration date of June 30, 2004)

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§ 951.10 Initial monitoring requirements.

(a) *Requirements for project sponsors and owners—(1) Owner-occupied projects.*

(i) During the period of construction or rehabilitation of an owner-occupied project, the project sponsor must report to the member semiannually on whether reasonable progress is being made towards completion of the project.

(ii) Where AHP subsidies are used to finance the purchase of owner-occupied units, the project sponsor must maintain household income verification documentation available for review by the member or the Bank.

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(2) *Rental projects.* (i) During the period of construction or rehabilitation of a rental project, the project owner must report to the member semiannually on whether reasonable progress is being made towards completion of the project.

(ii) Within the first year after project completion, the project owner must:

(A) Certify to the Bank that the services and activities committed to in the AHP application have been provided in connection with the project;

(B) Provide a list of actual tenant rents and incomes to the Bank and certify that:

(1) The tenant rents and incomes are accurate and in compliance with the rent and income targeting commitments made in the AHP application; and

(2) The project is habitable; and

(C) Maintain documentation regarding tenant rents and incomes and project habitability available for review by the Bank, to support such certifications.

(b) *Requirements for members—(1) Owner-occupied projects.*

(i) During the period of construction or rehabilitation of an owner-occupied project, the member must take the steps necessary to determine whether reasonable progress is being made towards completion of the project and must report to the Bank semiannually on the status of the project.

(ii) Within one year after disbursement to a project of all approved AHP subsidies, the member must review the project documentation and certify to the Bank that:

(A) The AHP subsidies have been used according to the commitments made in the AHP application; and

(B) The AHP-assisted units are subject to deed restrictions or other legally enforceable retention agreements or mechanisms meeting the requirements of § 951.13(c)(4) or (d)(1);

(2) *Rental projects.* During the period of construction or rehabilitation of a rental project, the member must take the steps necessary to determine whether reasonable progress is being made towards completion of the project and must report to the Bank semiannually on the status of the project.

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(c) *Requirements for Banks*—(1) Owner-occupied projects. Each Bank must take the steps necessary to determine, based on a review of the documentation for a sample of projects and units within one year of receiving the certifications described in paragraph (b)(1)(ii) of this section that:

(i) The incomes of the households that own the AHP-assisted units did not exceed the levels committed to in the AHP application at the time the households were qualified by the sponsor to participate in the project;

(ii) The AHP subsidies were used for eligible purposes, the project's actual costs were reasonable and customary in accordance with the Bank's project feasibility guidelines, and the subsidies were necessary for the financial feasibility of the project, as currently structured; and

(iii) The AHP-assisted units are subject to deed restrictions or other legally enforceable retention agreements or mechanisms meeting the requirements of § 951.13(c)(4) or (d)(1).

(2) *Rental projects*. Each Bank must take the steps necessary to determine that:

(i) Within the first year after completion of a rental project, the services and activities committed to in the AHP application have been provided in connection with the project; and

(ii) The AHP subsidies were used for eligible purposes, the project's actual costs were reasonable and customary in accordance with the Bank's project feasibility guidelines, and the subsidies were necessary for the financial feasibility of the project, as currently structured.

(d) *Annual adjustment of targeting commitments*. For purposes of determining compliance with the targeting commitments in an AHP application, such commitments shall be considered to adjust annually according to the current applicable median income data. A rental unit may continue to count toward meeting the targeting commitment of an approved AHP application as long as the rent charged remains af-

fordable, as defined in § 951.1, for the household occupying the unit.

(The Office of Management and Budget has approved the information collection contained in this section and assigned control number 3069-0006 with an expiration date of June 30, 2004)

[62 FR 41828, Aug. 4, 1997; as amended at 65 FR 5419, Feb. 4, 2000; 65 FR 8264, Feb. 18, 2000; 66 FR 50302, Oct. 3, 2001]

§ 951.11 Long-term monitoring requirements.

(a) *Rental projects*. For purposes of monitoring a rental project, Banks, members, and project owners shall carry out their long-term monitoring obligations pursuant to one of the three methods set forth in this paragraph (a).

(1) *Reliance on monitoring by a federal, state or local government entity*. For those projects that receive funds from, or are allocated federal Low-Income Housing Tax Credits by, a federal, state, or local government entity, a Bank may rely on the monitoring by such entity if:

(i) The income targeting requirements, the rent requirements, and the retention period monitored by such entity for purposes of its own program are the same as, or more restrictive than, those committed to in the AHP application;

(ii) The entity agrees to inform the Bank of instances where tenant rents or incomes are found to be in non-compliance with the requirements being monitored by the entity or where the project is not habitable; and

(iii) The entity has demonstrated and continues to demonstrate to the Bank its ability to carry out monitoring under its own program, and the Bank does not have information that such monitoring is not occurring or is inadequate.

(2) *Reliance on monitoring of AHP application commitments by a contractor*. For those projects that receive funds from, or are allocated federal Low-Income Housing Tax Credits by, a federal, state, or local government entity that monitors for income targeting requirements, rent requirements, or retention periods under its own program

that are less restrictive than those committed to in the project's AHP application, a Bank, in its discretion, may rely on the monitoring by such entity if:

(i) The entity agrees to monitor the income targeting requirements, the rent requirements, and the retention period committed to in the AHP application;

(ii) The entity agrees to inform the Bank of instances where tenant rents or incomes are found to be in non-compliance with the requirements committed to in the AHP application or where the project is not habitable; and

(iii) The entity has demonstrated and continues to demonstrate to the Bank its ability to carry out such monitoring, and the Bank does not have information that such monitoring is not occurring or is inadequate.

(3) *Long-term monitoring by the Banks, members, and project owners.* In cases where a Bank does not rely on monitoring by a federal, state, or local government entity pursuant to paragraphs (a)(1) or (a)(2) of this section, the Bank, members, and project owners shall monitor rental projects according to the requirements in this paragraph (a)(3).

(i) *Requirements for project owners.* In the second year after completion of a rental project and annually thereafter until the end of the project's retention period, the project owner must:

(A) Certify to the Bank that:

(1) The tenant rents and incomes are in compliance with the rent and income targeting commitments made in the AHP application; and

(2) The project is habitable; and

(B) Maintain documentation regarding tenant rents and incomes and project habitability available for review by the Bank, to support such certifications.

(ii) *Requirements for members.* For rental projects receiving \$500,000 or less in AHP subsidy from a member, during the period from the second year after project completion to the end of the project's retention period, the member must certify to the Bank at least once every three years, based on an exterior visual inspection, that the project appears to be suitable for occupancy.

(iii) *Requirements for Banks—(A) Certifications received by the Bank.* Each Bank shall review certifications provided by project owners and members regarding tenant rents and incomes and project habitability.

(B) *Review of project documentation.* Each Bank shall review documentation maintained by the project owner regarding tenant rents and incomes and project habitability to verify compliance with the rent and income targeting commitments in the AHP application and project habitability, according to the following schedule:

(1) *\$50,001 to \$250,000.* For projects receiving \$50,001 to \$250,000 of AHP subsidies, the Bank must review project documentation for a sample of the project's units at least once every six years;

(2) *\$250,001 to \$500,000.* For projects receiving \$250,001 to \$500,000 of AHP subsidies, the Bank must review project documentation for a sample of the project's units at least once every four years; and

(3) *Over \$500,000.* For projects receiving over \$500,000 of AHP subsidies, the Bank must perform an on-site review of project documentation for a sample of the project's units at least once every two years.

(C) *Sampling plan.* A Bank may use a reasonable sampling plan to select the projects monitored each year and to review the project documentation supporting the certifications made by members and project owners.

(iv) *Monitoring by a contractor.* A Bank, in its discretion, may contract with a third party to carry out the Bank's monitoring obligations set forth in paragraph (a)(3)(iii) of this section.

(b) *Annual adjustment of targeting commitments.* For purposes of determining compliance with the targeting commitments in an AHP application, such commitments shall be considered to adjust annually according to the current applicable median income data. A rental unit may continue to count toward meeting the targeting commitment of an approved AHP application

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as long as the rent charged remains affordable, as defined in § 951.1, for the household occupying the unit.

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[62 FR 41828, Aug. 4, 1997, as amended at 65 FR 5419, Feb. 4, 2000; 65 FR 8264, Feb. 18, 2000]

§ 951.12 Remedial actions for non-compliance.

(a) *Repayment of subsidies by members*—(1) *Noncompliance by member.* A member shall repay to the Bank the amount of any subsidies (plus interest, if appropriate) that, as a result of the member's actions or omissions, is not used in compliance with the terms of the application for the subsidy, as approved by the Bank, and the requirements of this part, unless:

(i) The member cures the noncompliance within a reasonable period of time; or

(ii) The circumstances of noncompliance are eliminated through a modification of the terms of the application for the subsidy pursuant to §§ 951.7 or 951.9.

(2) *Noncompliance by project sponsors or owners*—(i) *Duty to recover subsidies.* A member shall recover from the sponsor of an owner-occupied project or the owner of a rental project and repay to the Bank the amount of any subsidies (plus interest, if appropriate) that, as a result of the sponsor's or owner's actions or omissions, is not used in compliance with the terms of the application for the subsidy, as approved by the Bank, and the requirements of this part, unless:

(A) The sponsor or owner cures the noncompliance within a reasonable period of time; or

(B) The circumstances of noncompliance are eliminated through a modification of the terms of the application for the subsidy pursuant to §§ 951.7 or 951.9.

(ii) *Limitation on duty to recover subsidies.* The member shall not be liable to the Bank for the return of amounts that cannot be recovered from the project sponsor or owner through reasonable collection efforts by the member.

(b) *Repayment of subsidies by project sponsors or owners.* A sponsor of an owner-occupied project and the owner of a rental project shall repay to the member the amount of any subsidies (plus interest, if appropriate) that, as a result of the sponsor's or owner's actions or omissions, is not used in compliance with the terms of the application for the subsidy, as approved by the Bank, and the requirements of this part, unless:

(1) The sponsor or owner cures the noncompliance within a reasonable period of time; or

(2) The circumstances of noncompliance are eliminated through a modification of the terms of the application for the subsidy pursuant to §§ 951.7 or 951.9.

(c) *Requirements for Banks*—(1) *Duty to recover subsidies.* A Bank shall recover from a member:

(i) The amount of any subsidies (plus interest, if appropriate) that, as a result of the member's actions or omissions, is not used in compliance with the terms of the application for the subsidy, as approved by the Bank, and the requirements of this part; and

(ii) The amount of any subsidies recovered by a member from the sponsor of an owner-occupied project or the owner of a rental project pursuant to the requirements of paragraph (a)(2) of this section.

(2) *Settlements.* A Bank may enter into an agreement or other arrangement with a member for the purpose of settling claims against the member for repayment of subsidies. If a Bank enters into a settlement that results in the return of a sum that is less than the full amount of any AHP subsidy that is not used in compliance with the terms of the application for the subsidy, as approved by the Bank, and the requirements of this part, the Bank may be required by the Finance Board to reimburse its AHP fund in the amount of any shortfall under paragraph (c)(3) of this section, unless:

(i) The Bank has sufficient documentation showing that the sum agreed to be repaid under the settlement is reasonably justified, based on the facts and circumstances of the non-compliance (including the degree of

culpability of the noncomplying parties and the extent of the Bank's recovery efforts); or

(ii) The Bank obtains a determination from the Board of Directors that the sum agreed to be repaid under the settlement is reasonably justified, based on the facts and circumstances of the noncompliance (including the degree of culpability of the noncomplying parties and the extent of the Bank's recovery efforts).

(3) *Reimbursement of AHP fund.* The Finance Board may order a Bank to reimburse its AHP fund in an appropriate amount upon determining that:

(i) As a result of the Bank's actions or omissions, AHP subsidy is not used in compliance with the terms of the application for the subsidy, as approved by the Bank, and the requirements of this part; or

(ii) The Bank has failed to recover AHP subsidy from a member pursuant to the requirements of paragraph (c)(1) of this section, and has not shown such failure is reasonably justified, considering factors such as the extent of the Bank's recovery efforts.

(d) *Parties to enforcement proceedings.* A Bank, in its AHP implementation plan, may provide for a member, project sponsor, or project owner to enter into a written agreement with a Bank under which such member, sponsor, or owner consents to be a party to any enforcement proceeding initiated by the Finance Board regarding the repayment of AHP subsidies received by such member, sponsor, or owner, or the suspension or debarment of such parties, provided that the member, sponsor, or owner has agreed to be bound by the Finance Board's final determination in the enforcement proceeding.

(e) *Use of repaid subsidies.* Amounts repaid to a Bank pursuant to this section, including any interest, shall be made available for other AHP-eligible projects.

(f) *Suspension and debarment—(1) At a Bank's initiative.* A Bank may suspend or debar a member, project sponsor, or owner from participation in the Program if such party shows a pattern of noncompliance, or engages in a single instance of flagrant noncompliance, with the terms of an application for

AHP subsidy or the requirements of this part.

(2) *At the Finance Board's initiative.* The Finance Board may order a Bank to suspend or debar a member, project sponsor, or owner from participation in the Program if such party shows a pattern of noncompliance, or engages in a single instance of flagrant noncompliance, with the terms of an application for AHP subsidy or the requirements of this part.

(g) *Transfer of Program administration.* Without limitation on other remedies, the Finance Board, upon determining that a Bank has engaged in mismanagement of its Program, may designate another Bank to administer all or a portion of the first Bank's annual AHP contribution, for the benefit of the first Bank's members, under such terms and conditions as the Finance Board may prescribe.

(h) *Finance Board actions under this section.* Except as provided in paragraph (c)(2)(ii) of this section, actions taken by the Finance Board pursuant to this section shall be subject to the Finance Board's Procedures for Review of Disputed Supervisory Determinations.

[62 FR 41828, Aug. 4, 1997, as amended at 63 FR 27673, May 20, 1998; 65 FR 8264, Feb. 18, 2000]

§951.13 Agreements.

(a) *Agreements between Banks and members.* A Bank shall have in place with each member receiving a subsidized advance or direct subsidy an agreement or agreements containing the provisions set forth in this section.

(b) *General provisions—(1) Subsidy pass-through.* The member shall pass on the full amount of the AHP subsidy to the project, or household in the case of homeownership set-aside funds, for which the subsidy was approved.

(2) *Use of subsidy—(i) Use of subsidy by the member.* The member shall use the AHP subsidy in accordance with the terms of the member's application for the subsidy, as approved by the Bank, and the requirements of this part.

(ii) *Use of subsidy by the project sponsor or owner.* The member shall have in place an agreement with the sponsor of an owner-occupied project and each owner of a rental project in which the

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sponsor or owner agrees to use the AHP subsidy in accordance with the terms of the member's application for the subsidy, as approved by the Bank, and the requirements of this part.

(3) *Repayment of subsidies in case of noncompliance*—(i) *Noncompliance by the member*. The member shall repay subsidies to the Bank in accordance with the requirements of § 951.12(a)(1).

(ii) *Noncompliance by a project sponsor or owner*—(A) *Agreement*. The member shall have in place an agreement with the sponsor of an owner-occupied project and each owner of a rental project in which the sponsor or owner agrees to repay AHP subsidies in accordance with the requirements of § 951.12(b).

(B) *Recovery of subsidies*. The member shall recover from the project sponsor or owner and repay to the Bank any subsidy in accordance with the requirements of § 951.12(a)(2).

(4) *Project monitoring*—(i) *Monitoring by the member*. The member shall comply with the monitoring requirements of §§ 951.10(b) and 951.11(a)(3)(ii).

(ii) *Monitoring by the project sponsor*. The member shall have in place an agreement with the sponsor of an owner-occupied project in which the sponsor agrees to comply with the monitoring requirements of § 951.10(a)(1).

(iii) *Monitoring by the project owner*. The member shall have in place an agreement with the owner of a rental project in which the owner agrees to comply with the monitoring requirements of §§ 951.10(a)(2) and 951.11(a)(3)(i).

(5) *Transfer of AHP obligations to another member*. The member will make best efforts to transfer its obligations under the approved application for AHP subsidy to another member in the event of its loss of membership in the Bank prior to the Bank's final disbursement of AHP subsidies.

(c) *Special provisions where members obtain subsidized advances*—(1) *Repayment schedule*. The term of the subsidized advance shall be no longer than the term of the member's loan to the project funded by the advance, and at least once in every 12-month period, the member shall be scheduled to make a principal repayment to the Bank

equal to the amount scheduled to be repaid to the member on its loan to the project in that period.

(2) *Prepayment fees*. Upon a prepayment of the subsidized advance, the Bank shall charge a prepayment fee only to the extent the Bank suffers an economic loss from the prepayment.

(3) *Treatment of loan prepayment by project*. If all or a portion of the loan or loans financed by a subsidized advance are prepaid by the project to the member, the member may, at its option, either:

(i) Repay to the Bank that portion of the advance used to make the loan or loans to the project, and be subject to a fee imposed by the Bank sufficient to compensate the Bank for any economic loss the Bank experiences in reinvesting the repaid amount at a rate of return below the cost of funds originally used by the Bank to calculate the interest rate subsidy incorporated in the advance; or

(ii) Continue to maintain the advance outstanding, subject to the Bank resetting the interest rate on that portion of the advance used to make the loan or loans to the project to a rate equal to the cost of funds originally used by the Bank to calculate the interest rate subsidy incorporated in the advance.

(4) *Retention agreements for owner-occupied units*—(i) *Units with AHP-assisted permanent financing*. The member shall ensure that an owner-occupied unit with permanent financing obtained from the proceeds of a subsidized advance is subject to a deed restriction or other legally enforceable retention agreement or mechanism requiring that:

(A) The Bank or its designee is to be given notice of any sale or refinancing of the unit occurring prior to the end of the retention period;

(B) In the case of a refinancing prior to the end of the retention period, the full amount of the interest rate subsidy received by the owner, based on the pro rata portion of the interest rate subsidy imputed to the subsidized advance during the period the owner occupied the unit prior to refinancing, shall be repaid to the Bank from any net gain realized upon the refinancing, unless the unit continues to be subject to a

deed restriction or other legally enforceable retention agreement or mechanism described in this paragraph (c)(4)(i); and

(C) The obligation to repay AHP subsidy to the Bank shall terminate after any foreclosure.

(ii) *Units constructed or rehabilitated with AHP-assisted financing.* The member shall ensure that an owner-occupied unit constructed or rehabilitated with a loan from the proceeds of a subsidized advance but which does not have permanent financing from the proceeds of a subsidized advance, is subject to a deed restriction or other legally enforceable retention agreement or mechanism requiring that:

(A) The Bank or its designee is to be given notice of any sale or refinancing of the unit occurring prior to the end of the retention period;

(B) In the case of a sale prior to the end of the retention period, an amount equal to the pro rata portion of the interest rate subsidy imputed to the subsidized advance that financed the construction or rehabilitation loan for the unit, reduced for every year the seller owned the unit, shall be repaid to the Bank from any net gain realized upon the sale of the unit after deduction for sales expenses, unless the purchaser is a low- or moderate-income household;

(C) In the case of a refinancing prior to the end of the retention period, an amount equal to the pro rata portion of the interest rate subsidy imputed to the subsidized advance that financed the construction or rehabilitation loan for the unit, reduced for every year the owner occupied the unit, shall be repaid to the Bank from any net gain realized upon the refinancing, unless the unit continues to be subject to a deed restriction or other legally enforceable retention agreement or mechanism described in this paragraph (c)(4)(ii); and

(D) The obligation to repay AHP subsidy to the Bank shall terminate after any foreclosure.

(5) *Retention agreements for rental projects.* The member shall ensure that a rental project financed by a loan from the proceeds of a subsidized advance is subject to a deed restriction or other legally enforceable retention agreement or mechanism requiring that:

(i) The project's rental units, or applicable portion thereof, must remain occupied by and affordable for households with incomes at or below the levels committed to be served in the AHP application for the duration of the retention period;

(ii) The Bank or its designee is to be given notice of any sale or refinancing of the project occurring prior to the end of the retention period;

(iii) In the case of a sale or refinancing of the project prior to the end of the retention period, the full amount of the interest rate subsidy received by the owner, based on the pro rata portion of the interest rate subsidy imputed to the subsidized advance during the period the owner owned the project prior to the sale or refinancing, shall be repaid to the Bank, unless the project continues to be subject to a deed restriction or other legally enforceable retention agreement or mechanism incorporating the income-eligibility and affordability restrictions committed to in the AHP application for the duration of the retention period; and

(iv) The income-eligibility and affordability restrictions applicable to the project terminate after any foreclosure.

(6) *Transfer of AHP obligations to a nonmember.* If, after final disbursement of AHP subsidies to the member, the member undergoes an acquisition or a consolidation resulting in a successor organization that is not a member of the Bank, the nonmember successor organization assumes the member's obligations under its approved application for AHP subsidy upon prepayment or orderly liquidation by the nonmember of the subsidized advance.

(d) *Special provisions where members obtain direct subsidies—(1) Retention agreements for owner-occupied units.* The member shall ensure that an owner-occupied unit that is purchased, constructed, or rehabilitated with the proceeds of a direct subsidy is subject to a deed restriction or other legally enforceable retention agreement or mechanism requiring that:

(i) The Bank or its designee is to be given notice of any sale or refinancing of the unit occurring prior to the end of the retention period;

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(ii) In the case of a sale prior to the end of the retention period, an amount equal to a pro rata share of the direct subsidy that financed the purchase, construction, or rehabilitation of the unit, reduced for every year the seller owned the unit, shall be repaid to the Bank from any net gain realized upon the sale of the unit after deduction for sales expenses, unless the purchaser is a low- or moderate-income household;

(iii) In the case of a refinancing prior to the end of the retention period, an amount equal to a pro rata share of the direct subsidy that financed the purchase, construction, or rehabilitation of the unit, reduced for every year the occupying household has owned the unit, shall be repaid to the Bank from any net gain realized upon the refinancing, unless the unit continues to be subject to a deed restriction or other legally enforceable retention agreement or mechanism described in this paragraph (d)(1); and

(iv) The obligation to repay AHP subsidy to the Bank shall terminate after any foreclosure.

(2) *Retention agreements for rental projects.* The member shall ensure that a rental project financed by the proceeds of a direct subsidy is subject to a deed restriction or other legally enforceable retention agreement or mechanism requiring that:

(i) The project's rental units, or applicable portion thereof, must remain occupied by and affordable for households with incomes at or below the levels committed to be served in the AHP application for the duration of the retention period;

(ii) The Bank or its designee is to be given notice of any sale or refinancing of the project occurring prior to the end of the retention period;

(iii) In the case of a sale or refinancing of the project prior to the end of the retention period, an amount equal to the full amount of the direct subsidy shall be repaid to the Bank, unless the project continues to be subject to a deed restriction or other legally enforceable retention agreement or mechanism incorporating the income-eligibility and affordability restrictions committed to in the AHP application for the duration of the retention period; and

(iv) The income-eligibility and affordability restrictions applicable to the project terminate after any foreclosure.

(3) *Lending of direct subsidies.* If a member or a project sponsor lends a direct subsidy to a project, any repayments of principal and payments of interest received by the member or the project sponsor must be paid forthwith to the Bank.

(4) *Transfer of AHP obligations to a nonmember.* If, after final disbursement of AHP subsidies to the member, the member undergoes an acquisition or a consolidation resulting in a successor organization that is not a member of the Bank, the nonmember successor organization assumes the member's obligations under its approved application for AHP subsidy.

(The Office of Management and Budget has approved the information collection contained in this section and assigned control number 3069-0006 with an expiration date of June 30, 2004)

[62 FR 41828, Aug. 4, 1997, as amended at 63 FR 27673, May 20, 1998; 65 FR 5419, Feb. 4, 2000; 65 FR 8264, Feb. 18, 2000]

§ 951.14 Temporary suspension of AHP contributions.

(a) *Application for temporary suspension—(1) Notification to Finance Board.* If a Bank finds that the contributions required pursuant to § 951.2 are contributing to the financial instability of the Bank, the Bank shall notify the Finance Board promptly, and may apply in writing to the Finance Board for a temporary suspension of such contributions.

(2) *Contents.* A Bank's application for a temporary suspension of contributions shall include:

(i) The period of time for which the Bank seeks a suspension;

(ii) The grounds for a suspension;

(iii) A plan for returning the Bank to a financially stable position; and

(iv) The Bank's annual financial report for the preceding year, if available, and the Bank's most recent quarterly and monthly financial statements and any other financial data the Bank wishes the Finance Board to consider.

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(b) *Board of Directors review of application for temporary suspension—(1) Determination of financial instability.* In determining the financial instability of a Bank, the Board of Directors shall consider such factors as:

- (i) Whether the Bank's earnings are severely depressed;
- (ii) Whether there has been a substantial decline in the Bank's membership capital; and
- (iii) Whether there has been a substantial reduction in the Bank's advances outstanding.

(2) *Limitations on grounds for suspension.* The Board of Directors shall disapprove an application for a temporary suspension if it determines that the Bank's reduction in earnings is a result of:

- (i) A change in the terms of advances to members which is not justified by market conditions;
- (ii) Inordinate operating and administrative expenses; or
- (iii) Mismanagement.

(c) *Board of Directors decision.* The Board of Directors' decision shall be in writing and shall be accompanied by specific findings and reasons for its action. If the Board of Directors approves a Bank's application for a temporary suspension, the Board of Directors' written decision shall specify the period of time such suspension shall remain in effect.

(d) *Monitoring.* During the term of a temporary suspension approved by the Board of Directors, the affected Bank shall provide to the Board of Directors such financial reports as the Board of Directors shall require to monitor the financial condition of the Bank.

(e) *Termination of suspension.* If, prior to the conclusion of the temporary suspension period, the Board of Directors determines that the Bank has returned to a position of financial stability, the Board of Directors may, upon written notice to the Bank, terminate the temporary suspension.

(f) *Application for extension of temporary suspension period.* If a Bank's board of directors determines that the Bank has not returned to, or is not likely to return to, a position of financial stability at the conclusion of the temporary suspension period, the Bank may apply in writing for an extension

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of the temporary suspension period, stating the grounds for such extension.

[62 FR 41828, Aug. 4, 1997, as amended at 65 FR 8264, Feb. 18, 2000]

§951.15 Affordable Housing Reserve Fund.

(a) *Reserve Fund—(1) Deposits.* If a Bank fails to use or commit the full amount it is required to contribute to the Program in any year pursuant to §951.2, 90 percent of the unused or uncommitted amount shall be deposited by the Bank in an Affordable Housing Reserve Fund established and administered by the Finance Board. The remaining 10 percent of the unused and uncommitted amount retained by the Bank should be fully used or committed by the Bank during the following year, and any remaining portion must be deposited in the Affordable Housing Reserve Fund.

(2) *Use or commitment of funds.* Approval of applications for AHP subsidies sufficient to exhaust the amount a Bank is required to contribute pursuant to §951.2 shall constitute use or commitment of funds. Amounts remaining unused or uncommitted at year-end are deemed to be used or committed if, in combination with AHP subsidies that have been returned to the Bank or de-committed from canceled projects, they are insufficient to fund:

(i) The next highest scoring AHP application in the Bank's final funding period of the year for its competitive application program; or

(ii) Pending applications for funds under the Bank's homeownership set-aside programs;

(iii) Project modifications approved by the Bank pursuant to the requirements of this part.

(3) *Carryover of insufficient amounts.* Such insufficient amounts as described in paragraph (a)(2) of this section shall be carried over for use or commitment in the following year in the Bank's competitive application program or homeownership set-aside programs.

(b) *Annual statement.* By January 15 of each year, each Bank shall provide to the Finance Board a statement indicating the amount of unused and uncommitted funds from the prior year, if

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any, which will be deposited in the Affordable Housing Reserve Fund.

(c) *Annual notification.* By January 31 of each year, the Finance Board shall notify the Banks of the total amount of funds, if any, available in the Affordable Housing Reserve Fund.

(The Office of Management and Budget has approved the information collection contained in this section and assigned control number 3069-0006 with an expiration date of June 30, 2004)

[62 FR 41828, Aug. 4, 1997, as amended at 65 FR 5419, Feb. 4, 2000; 65 FR 8264, Feb. 18, 2000; 66 FR 50302, Oct. 3, 2001]

§ 951.16 Application to existing AHP projects.

The requirements of section 10(j) of the Act and the provisions of this part, as amended, are incorporated into all agreements between Banks, members, sponsors, or owners receiving AHP subsidies. To the extent the requirements of this part are amended from time to time, such agreements are deemed to incorporate the amendments to conform to any new requirements of this part. No amendment to this part shall affect the legality of actions taken prior to the effective date of such amendment.

PART 952—COMMUNITY INVESTMENT CASH ADVANCE PROGRAMS

Sec.

952.1 Scope.

952.2 Purpose.

952.3 Definitions.

952.4 Targeted Community Lending Plan.

952.5 Community Investment Cash Advance Programs.

952.6 Reporting.

952.7 Documentation.

AUTHORITY: 12 U.S.C. 1422b(a)(1) and 1430.

SOURCE: 63 FR 65546, Nov. 27, 1998, unless otherwise noted. Redesignated at 65 FR 8256, Feb. 18, 2000.

§ 952.1 Scope.

Section 10(j)(10) of the Act authorizes the Banks to offer Community Investment Cash Advance (CICA) programs. (See 12 U.S.C. 1430(j)(10)). This part establishes requirements for all CICA programs offered by a Bank, except for a Bank's Affordable Housing Program

(AHP), which is governed specifically by part 951 of this chapter.

[63 FR 65546, Nov. 27, 1998, as amended at 65 FR 8264, Feb. 18, 2000]

§ 952.2 Purpose.

The purpose of this part is to identify targeted community lending projects that the Banks may support through the establishment of CICA programs under section 10(j)(10) of the Act. (12 U.S.C. 1430(j)(10)). Pursuant to this part, a Bank may offer Rural Development Funding (RDF) or Urban Development Funding (UDF) programs, or both, for targeted community lending using the targeted beneficiaries or targeted income levels specified in § 952.3 of this part, without prior Finance Board approval. A Bank also may offer other CICA programs for targeted community lending using targeted beneficiaries and targeted income levels other than those specified in § 952.3 of this part, established by the Bank with the prior approval of the Finance Board. In addition, a Bank shall offer CICA programs under section 10(i) of the Act (Community Investment Program (CIP), 12 U.S.C. 1430(i)), and section 10(j) of the Act (Affordable Housing Program (AHP), 12 U.S.C. 1430(j)). A Bank may provide advances or grants under its CICA programs except for CIP programs, under which a Bank may only provide advances.

[63 FR 65546, Nov. 27, 1998, as amended at 65 FR 8264, Feb. 18, 2000; 65 FR 44431, July 18, 2000; 66 FR 50295, Oct. 3, 2001]

§ 952.3 Definitions.

As used in this part:

Advance has the same meaning as in § 950.1 of this chapter.

AHP means the Affordable Housing Program, the CICA program required to be offered pursuant to section 10(j) of the Act (12 U.S.C. 1430(j)) and part 951 of this chapter.

Champion Community means a community which developed a strategic plan and applied for designation by either the Secretary of HUD or the Secretary of the USDA as an Empowerment Zone or Enterprise Community, but was designated a Champion Community.

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CICA or *Community Investment Cash Advance* has the same meaning as in § 950.1 of this chapter.

CICA program or *Community Investment Cash Advance program* means:

- (1) A Bank's AHP;
- (2) A Bank's CIP;
- (3) A Bank's RDF program or UDF program using any combination of the targeted beneficiaries and targeted income levels specified in § 952.3 of this part; and
- (4) Any other advance or grant program offered by a Bank using targeted beneficiaries and targeted income levels other than those specified in § 952.3 of this part, established by the Bank with the prior approval of the Finance Board.

CIP means the Community Investment Program, an advance program under CICA required to be offered pursuant to section 10(i) of the Act (12 U.S.C. 1430(i)).

Targeted community lending means providing financing for economic development projects for targeted beneficiaries.

Economic development projects means:

- (1) Commercial, industrial, manufacturing, social service, and public facility projects and activities; and
- (2) Public or private infrastructure projects, such as roads, utilities, and sewers.

Family means one or more persons living in the same dwelling unit.

Housing projects means projects or activities that involve the purchase, construction, rehabilitation or refinancing (subject to § 952.5(c) of this part) of, or predevelopment financing for:

- (1) Individual owner-occupied housing units, each of which is purchased or owned by a family with an income at or below the targeted income level;
- (2) Projects involving multiple units of owner-occupied housing in which at least 51% of the units are owned or are intended to be purchased by families with incomes at or below the targeted income level;
- (3) Rental housing where at least 51% of the units in the project are occupied by, or the rents are affordable to, families with incomes at or below the targeted income level; or
- (4) Manufactured housing parks where:

- (i) At least 51% of the units in the project are occupied by, or the rents are affordable to, families with incomes at or below the targeted income level; or

- (ii) The project is located in a neighborhood with a median income at or below the targeted income level.

HUD means the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development.

Median income for the area. (1) *Owner-occupied housing projects and economic development projects.* For purposes of owner-occupied housing projects and economic development projects, median income for the area means one or more of the following, as determined by the Bank:

- (i) The median income for the area, as published annually by HUD;

- (ii) The median income for the area obtained from the Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council;

- (iii) The applicable median family income, as determined under 26 U.S.C. 143(f) (Mortgage Revenue Bonds) and published by a State agency or instrumentality;

- (iv) The median income for the area, as published by the USDA; or

- (v) The median income for the area obtained from another public entity or a private source and approved by the Board of Directors, at the request of a Bank, for use under the Bank's CICA programs.

(2) *Rental housing projects.* For purposes of rental housing projects, median income for the area means one or more of the following, as determined by the Bank:

- (i) The median income for the area, as published annually by HUD; or

- (ii) The median income for the area obtained from the Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council;

- (iii) The median income for the area obtained from another public entity or a private source and approved by the Board of Directors, at the request of a Bank, for use under the Bank's CICA programs.

MSA means a Metropolitan Statistical Area as designated by the Office of Management and Budget.

Neighborhood means:

- (1) A census tract or block numbering area;

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(2) A unit of local government with a population of 25,000 or less;

(3) A rural county; or

(4) A geographic location designated in comprehensive plans, ordinances, or other local documents as a neighborhood, village, or similar geographic designation that is within the boundary of but does not encompass the entire area of a unit of general local government.

Provide financing means:

(1) Originating loans;

(2) Purchasing a participation interest, or providing financing to participate, in a loan consortium for CICA-eligible housing or economic development projects;

(3) Making loans to entities that, in turn, make loans for CICA-eligible housing or economic development projects;

(4) Purchasing mortgage revenue bonds or mortgage-backed securities, where all of the loans financed by such bonds and all of the loans backing such securities, respectively, meet the eligibility requirements of the CICA program under which the member or housing associate borrower receives an funding;

(5) Creating or maintaining a secondary market for loans, where all such loans are mortgage loans meeting the eligibility requirements of the CICA program under which the member or housing associate borrower receives funding;

(6) Originating CICA-eligible loans within 3 months prior to receiving the CICA funding; and

(7) Purchasing low-income housing tax credits.

RDF or *Rural Development Funding program* means an advance or grant program offered by a Bank for targeted community lending in rural areas.

Rural area means:

(1) A unit of general local government with a population of 25,000 or less;

(2) An unincorporated area outside an MSA; or

(3) An unincorporated area within an MSA that qualifies for housing or economic development assistance from the USDA.

Small business means a "small business concern," as that term is defined

by section 3(a) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 632(a)) and implemented by the Small Business Administration under 13 CFR part 121, or any successor provisions.

Targeted beneficiaries means beneficiaries determined by the geographical area in which a project is located (Geographically Defined Beneficiaries), by the individuals who benefit from a project as employees or service recipients (Individual Beneficiaries), or by the nature of the project itself (Activity Beneficiaries), as follows:

(1) Geographically Defined Beneficiaries:

(i) The project is located in a neighborhood with a median income at or below the targeted income level;

(ii) The project is located in a rural Champion Community, or a rural Empowerment Zone or rural Enterprise Community, as designated by the Secretary of the USDA;

(iii) The project is located in an urban Champion Community, or an urban Empowerment Zone or urban Enterprise Community, as designated by the Secretary of HUD;

(iv) The project is located in an Indian area, as defined by the Native American Housing Assistance and Self-Determination Act of 1996 (25 U.S.C. 4101 *et seq.*), Alaskan Native Village, or Native Hawaiian Home Land;

(v) The project is located in an area and involves a property eligible for a Brownfield Tax Credit;

(vi) The project is located in an area affected by a military base closing and is a "community in the vicinity of the installation" as defined by the Department of Defense at 32 CFR part 176;

(vii) The project is located in a designated community under the Community Adjustment and Investment Program as defined under 22 U.S.C. 290m-2;

(viii) The project is located in a Federally declared disaster area; or

(ix) The project is located in a state declared disaster area, or other area that qualifies for assistance under another Federal or State targeted economic development program, approved by the Finance Board.

(2) Individual Beneficiaries:

(i) The annual salaries for at least 51% of the permanent full- and part-

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time jobs, computed on a full-time equivalent basis, created or retained by the project, other than construction jobs, are at or below the targeted income level; or

(ii) At least 51% of the families who otherwise benefit from (other than through employment), or are provided services by, the project have incomes at or below the targeted income level.

(3) Activity Beneficiaries: Projects that qualify as small businesses.

(4) Other Targeted Beneficiaries. A Bank may designate, with the prior approval of the Finance Board, other targeted beneficiaries for its targeted community lending.

(5) Only targeted beneficiaries identified in paragraphs (1)(i) through (1)(iv), and (2)(i) and (2)(ii) of this definition are eligible for CIP advances.

Targeted income level means:

(1) For rural areas, incomes at or below 115 percent of the median income for the area, as adjusted for family size in accordance with the methodology of the applicable area median income standard or, at the option of the Bank, for a family of four;

(2) For urban areas, incomes at or below 100 percent of the median income for the area, as adjusted for family size in accordance with the methodology of the applicable area median income standard or, at the option of the Bank, for a family of four;

(3) For advances provided under CIP:

(i) For economic development projects, incomes at or below 80 percent of the median income for the area; or

(ii) For housing projects, incomes at or below 115 percent of the median income for the area, both as adjusted for family size in accordance with the methodology of the applicable area median income standard or, at the option of the Bank, for a family of four; or

(4) For advances or grants provided under any other CICA program offered by a Bank, a targeted income level established by the Bank with the prior approval of the Finance Board.

UDF program or *Urban Development Funding program* means an advance or grant program offered by a Bank for targeted community lending in urban areas.

Urban area means:

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(1) A unit of general local government with a population of more than 25,000; or

(2) An unincorporated area within an MSA that does not qualify for housing or economic development assistance from the USDA.

USDA means the United States Department of Agriculture.

[63 FR 65546, Nov. 27, 1998, as amended at 65 FR 8264, Feb. 18, 2000; 65 FR 44431, July 18, 2000; 66 FR 50295, Oct. 3, 2001]

§ 952.4 Targeted Community Lending Plan

Each Bank shall develop and adopt an annual Targeted Community Lending Plan pursuant to § 944.6 of this chapter.

[63 FR 65546, Nov. 27, 1998, as amended at 65 FR 8264, Feb. 18, 2000; 65 FR 44431, July 18, 2000]

§ 952.5 Community Investment Cash Advance Programs.

(a) *In general.* (1) Each Bank shall offer an AHP in accordance with part 951 of this chapter.

(2) Each Bank shall offer a CIP to provide financing for housing projects and for eligible targeted community lending at the appropriate targeted income levels.

(3) Each Bank may offer RDF programs or UDF programs, or both, for targeted community lending using the targeted beneficiaries or targeted income levels specified in § 952.3 of this part, without prior Finance Board approval.

(4) Each Bank may offer CICA programs for targeted community lending using targeted beneficiaries and targeted income levels other than those specified in § 952.3 of this part, established by the Bank with the prior approval of the Finance Board.

(b) *Mixed-use projects.* (1) For projects funded under CICA programs other than CIP, involving a combination of housing projects and economic development projects, only the economic development components of the project must meet the appropriate targeted income level for the respective CICA program.

(2) For projects funded under CIP, both the housing and economic development components of the project

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must meet the appropriate targeted income levels.

(c) *Refinancing.* CICA funding other than AHP may be used to refinance economic development projects and housing projects, provided that any equity proceeds of the refinancing of rental housing and manufactured housing parks are used to rehabilitate the projects or to preserve affordability for current residents.

(d) *Pricing and Availability of advances—(1) Advances to members.* For CICA programs other than AHP and CIP, a Bank shall price advances to members as provided in §950.6 of this chapter, and may price such advances at rates below the price of advances of similar amounts, maturities and terms made pursuant to section 10(a) of the Act. (12 U.S.C. 1430(a)).

(2) *Pricing of CIP advances.* The price of advances made under CIP shall not exceed the Bank's cost of issuing consolidated obligations of comparable maturity, taking into account reasonable administrative costs.

(3) *Pricing of AHP advances.* A Bank shall price advances made under AHP in accordance with parts 950 and 951 of this chapter.

(4) *Advances to housing associate borrowers.* (i) A Bank may offer advances under CICA programs to housing associate borrowers at the Bank's option, except for AHP and CIP, which are available only to members.

(ii) A Bank shall price advances to housing associate borrowers as provided in §950.24 of this chapter, and may price such advances at rates below the price of advances of similar amounts, maturities and terms made pursuant to section 10b of the Act. (12 U.S.C. 1430b).

(5) *Pricing pass-through.* A Bank may require that borrowers receiving advances made under CICA programs pass through the benefit of any price reduction from regular advance pricing to their borrowers.

(6) *Discount Fund.* (i) A Bank may establish a fund which the Bank may use to reduce the price of CIP or other advances made under CICA programs below the advance prices provided for by this part.

(ii) Price reductions made through the Discount Fund shall be made in ac-

cordance with a fair distribution scheme.

[63 FR 65546, Nov. 27, 1998, as amended at 65 FR 8264, Feb. 18, 2000; 65 FR 44431, July 18, 2000; 66 FR 50296, Oct. 3, 2001]

§ 952.6 Reporting.

(a) By July 1, 1999, each Bank shall provide to the Finance Board an initial assessment of the credit needs and market opportunities in a Bank's district for targeted community lending.

(b) Effective in 2000, each Bank annually shall provide to the Finance Board, on or before January 31, a Targeted Community Lending Plan.

(c) Each Bank shall provide such other reports concerning its CICA programs as the Finance Board may request from time to time.

[63 FR 65546, Nov. 27, 1998. Redesignated at 65 FR 8256, Feb. 18, 2000, as amended at 65 FR 44431, July 18, 2000]

§ 952.7 Documentation.

(a) A Bank shall require the borrower to certify to the Bank that each project funded under a CICA program (other than AHP) meets the respective targeting requirements of the CICA program. Such certification shall include a description of how the project meets the requirements, and where appropriate, a statistical summary or list of incomes of the borrowers, rents for the project, or salaries of jobs created or retained.

(b) For those CICA-funded projects that also receive funds from another targeted Federal economic development program that has income targeting requirements that are the same as, or more restrictive than, the targeting requirements of the applicable CICA program, the Bank shall permit the borrower to certify that compliance with the criteria of such Federal economic development program will meet the requirements of the respective CICA program.

(c) Such certifications shall satisfy the Bank's obligations to document compliance with the CICA funding provisions of this part.

[63 FR 65546, Nov. 27, 1998. Redesignated at 65 FR 8256, Feb. 18, 2000, as amended at 66 FR 50296, Oct. 3, 2001]

PART 955—ACQUIRED MEMBER ASSETS

Sec.

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APPENDIX A TO PART 955—REPORTING REQUIREMENTS FOR SINGLE-FAMILY ACQUIRED MEMBER ASSETS THAT ARE RESIDENTIAL MORTGAGES: LOAN-LEVEL DATA ELEMENTS

APPENDIX B TO PART 955—REPORTING REQUIREMENTS FOR MULTI-FAMILY ACQUIRED MEMBER ASSETS THAT ARE RESIDENTIAL MORTGAGES: LOAN-LEVEL DATA ELEMENTS

AUTHORITY: 12 U.S.C. 1422a(a)(3), 1422b(a), 1430, 1430b, 1431.

SOURCE: 65 FR 43981, July 17, 2000, unless otherwise noted.

§ 955.1 Definitions.

As used in this section:

Affiliate has the meaning set forth in § 950.1 of this chapter.

Expected losses means the base loss scenario in the methodology of an NRSRO applicable to that type of AMA asset.

Residential real property has the meaning set forth in § 950.1 of this chapter.

State has the meaning set forth in § 925.1 of this chapter.

§ 955.2 Authorization to hold acquired member assets.

Subject to the requirements of part 980 of this chapter, each Bank may hold assets acquired from or through Bank System members or housing associates by means of either a purchase or a funding transaction (AMA), subject to each of the following requirements:

(a) *Loan type requirement.* The assets are either:

(1) Whole loans that are eligible to secure advances under §§ 950.7 (a)(1)(i), (a)(2)(ii), (a)(4), or (b)(1) of this chapter, excluding:

(i) Single-family mortgages where the loan amount exceeds the limits es-

tablished pursuant to 12 U.S.C. 1717(b)(2); and

(ii) Loans made to an entity, or secured by property, not located in a state;

(2) Whole loans secured by manufactured housing, regardless of whether such housing qualifies as residential real property; or

(3) State and local housing finance agency bonds;

(b) *Member or housing associate nexus requirement.* The assets are:

(1) Either:

(i) Originated or issued by, through, or on behalf of a Bank System member or housing associate, or an affiliate thereof; or

(ii) Held for a valid business purpose by a Bank System member or housing associate, or an affiliate thereof, prior to acquisition by a Bank; and

(2) Acquired either:

(i) From a member or housing associate of the acquiring Bank;

(ii) From a member or housing associate of another Bank, pursuant to an arrangement with that Bank, which, in the case of state and local finance agency bonds only, may be reached in accordance with the following process:

(A) The housing finance agency shall first offer the Bank in whose district the agency is located (local Bank) a right of first refusal to purchase, or negotiate the terms of, its proposed bond offering;

(B) If the local Bank indicates, within a three day period, that it will negotiate in good faith to purchase the bonds, the agency may not offer to sell or negotiate the terms of a purchase with another Bank; and

(C) If the local Bank declines the offer, or has failed to respond within the three day period, the acquiring Bank will be considered to have an arrangement with the local Bank for purposes of this section and may offer to buy or negotiate the terms of a bond sale with the agency;

(iii) From another Bank; and

(c) *Credit risk-sharing requirement.* The transactions through which the Bank acquires the assets either:

(1) Meet the credit risk-sharing requirements of § 955.3 of this part; or

(2) Were authorized by the Finance Board under section II.B.12 of the FMP

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and are within any total dollar cap established by the Finance Board at the time of such authorization.

§ 955.3 Required credit risk-sharing structure.

(a) *Determination of necessary credit enhancement.* At the earlier of 270 days from the date of the Bank's acquisition of the first loan in a pool, or the date at which the amount of a pool's assets reaches \$100 million, a Bank shall determine the total credit enhancement necessary to enhance the asset or pool of assets to a credit quality that is equivalent to that of an instrument having at least the fourth highest credit rating from an NRSRO, or such higher credit rating as the Bank may require. The Bank shall make this determination for each AMA product using a methodology that is confirmed in writing by an NRSRO to be comparable to a methodology that the NRSRO would use in determining credit enhancement levels when conducting a rating review of the asset or pool of assets in a securitization transaction.

(b) *Credit risk-sharing structure.* A Bank acquiring AMA shall implement, and have in place at all times, a credit risk-sharing structure for each AMA product under which a member or housing associate of the Bank or, with the approval of both Banks, a member or housing associate of another Bank, provides a sufficient credit enhancement from the first dollar of credit loss for each asset or pool of assets such that the acquiring Bank's exposure to credit risk for the life of the asset or pool of assets is no greater than that of an asset rated in the fourth highest credit rating category, as determined pursuant to paragraph (a) of this section, or such higher rating as the acquiring Bank may require. This credit enhancement structure shall meet the following requirements:

(1) A portion of the credit enhancement may be provided by:

(i) Contracting with an insurance affiliate of that member or housing associate to provide an enhancement or undertaking against losses to the Bank, but only where such insurance is positioned in the credit enhancement structure so as to cover only losses remaining after the member or housing

associate has borne losses as required under paragraph (b)(2) of this section;

(ii) Purchasing loan-level insurance, which may include United States government insurance or guarantee, but only where:

(A) The member or housing associate is legally obligated at all times to maintain such insurance with an insurer rated not lower than the second highest credit rating category; and

(B) Such insurance is positioned in the credit enhancement structure so as to cover only losses remaining after the member or housing associate has borne losses as required under paragraph (b)(2) of this section;

(iii) Purchasing pool-level insurance, but only where such insurance:

(A) Insures that portion of the required credit enhancement attributable to the geographic concentration and size of the pool; and

(B) Is positioned last in the credit enhancement structure so as to cover only those losses remaining after all other elements of the credit enhancement structure have been exhausted; or

(iv) Contracting with another member or housing associate in the Bank's district or in another Bank's district, pursuant to an arrangement with that Bank, to provide an enhancement or undertaking against losses to the Bank in return for some compensation;

(2) The member or housing associate that is providing the credit enhancement required under paragraph (b)(1) of this section shall in all cases bear the direct economic consequences of actual credit losses on the asset or pool of assets:

(i) From the first dollar of loss up to the amount of expected losses; or

(ii) Immediately following expected losses, but in an amount equal to or exceeding the amount of expected losses; and

(3) The portion of the credit enhancement that is an obligation of a Bank System member or housing associate shall be fully secured;

(4) The Bank shall obtain written verification from an NRSRO that concludes to the satisfaction of the Finance Board, based on the underlying economic terms of the credit enhancement structure as represented by the

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Bank for each AMA product, that either:

(i) The level of credit enhancement provided by the member or housing associate is generally sufficient to enhance the asset or pool of assets to a credit quality that is equivalent to that of an instrument having the fourth highest credit rating from an NRSRO, or such higher rating as the Bank may require; or

(ii) The methodology used by the Bank for estimating the level of credit enhancement provided by the member or housing associate is in accordance with the practices established by the NRSRO.

(c) *Timing of NRSRO opinions.* For AMA programs already in operation at the time of the effective date of this rule, a Bank shall have 90 days from the effective date of this rule to obtain the NRSRO verifications required under paragraphs (a) and (b)(4) of this section.

§955.4 Reporting requirements for acquired member assets.

(a) *Loan-Level Data Elements.* Each Bank that acquires AMA that are residential mortgages shall collect and maintain loan-level data on each mortgage held, as specified in appendix A (for single-family mortgage assets) or appendix B (for multifamily mortgage assets) to this part.

(b) *Quarterly Mortgage Reports.* Beginning with calendar year 2001, within 60 days of the end of every quarter of every calendar year, each Bank that acquires AMA that are residential mortgages shall submit to the Finance Board a Mortgage Report, which shall include:

(1) Aggregations of the loan-level mortgage data compiled by the Bank pursuant to paragraph (a) of this section for year-to-date mortgage acquisitions, in a format specified by the Finance Board;

(2) Year-to-date dollar volume, number of units and number of mortgages on owner-occupied and rental properties relating to AMA acquired by the Bank; and

(3) For the second and fourth quarter Mortgage Reports only, year-to-date loan-level data that:

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(i) Comprises the data elements required to be collected and maintained by the Bank under paragraph (a) of this section; and

(ii) Appears in a machine-readable format specified by the Finance Board.

(c) *Additional Reports.* The Finance Board may at any time require a Bank to submit reports in addition to those required under paragraph (b) of this section.

§955.5 Administrative and investment transactions between Banks.

(a) *Delegation of administrative duties.* A Bank may delegate the administration of an AMA program to another Bank whose administrative office has been examined and approved by the Finance Board to process AMA transactions. The existence of such a delegation, or the possibility that such a delegation may be made, must be disclosed to any potential participating member or housing associate as part of any AMA-related agreements are signed with that member or housing associate.

(b) *Terminability of Agreements.* Any agreement made between two or more Banks in connection with any AMA program shall be made terminable by either party after a reasonable notice period.

(c) *Delegation of Pricing Authority.* A Bank that has delegated its AMA pricing function to another Bank shall retain a right to refuse to acquire AMA at prices it does not consider appropriate.

§955.6 Risk-based capital requirement for acquired member assets.

(a) *General.* Each Bank shall hold retained earnings plus general allowance for losses as support for the credit risk of all AMA estimated by the Bank to represent a credit risk that is greater than that of comparable instruments that have received the second highest credit rating from an NRSRO in an amount equal to or greater than the outstanding balance of the assets or pools of assets times a factor associated with the putative credit rating of the assets or pools of assets as determined by the Finance Board on a case-

by-case basis. For single-family mortgage assets, the factors are as set forth in Table 1 of this part.

TABLE 1

Putative rating of single-family mortgage assets	Percentage applicable to on-balance sheet equivalent value of AMA
Third Highest Investment Grade	0.90
Fourth Highest Investment Grade	1.50
If Downgraded to Below Investment Grade After Acquisition By Bank:	
Highest Below Investment Grade	2.25
Second Highest Below Investment Grade	2.60
All Other Below Investment Grade	100.00

(b) *Recalculation of credit enhancement.* For risk-based capital purposes, each Bank shall recalculate the estimated credit rating of a pool of AMA if there is evidence that a decline in the credit quality of that pool may have occurred.

APPENDIX A TO PART 955—REPORTING REQUIREMENTS FOR SINGLE-FAMILY ACQUIRED MEMBER ASSETS THAT ARE RESIDENTIAL MORTGAGES: LOAN-LEVEL DATA ELEMENTS

1. *Bank District Flag*—Two-digit numeric code designating the District Bank that originally acquired the loan.
2. *Participating Bank District Flag*—Two-digit numeric code designating the District Bank that purchased a participation in the loan.
3. *Loan Number*—Unique numeric identifier used by the Banks for each mortgage acquisition.
4. *US Postal State*—Two-digit numeric Federal Information Processing Standard (FIPS) code.
5. *US Postal Zip Code*—Five-digit zip code for the property.
6. *MSA Code*—Four-digit numeric code for the property’s metropolitan statistical area (MSA) if the property is located in an MSA.
7. *Place Code*—Five-digit numeric FIPS code.
8. *County*—County, as designated in the most recent decennial census by the Bureau of the Census.
9. *Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA)*—Tract/BNA number as used in the most recent decennial census by the Bureau of the Census.
10. *Census Tract-Percent Minority*—Percentage of a census tract’s population that is minority based on the most recent decennial census by the Bureau of the Census.

11. *Census Tract-Median Income*—Median family income for the census tract based on the most recent decennial census.
12. *Local Area Median Income*—Median income for the area based on the most recent decennial census.
13. *Tract Income Ratio*—Ratio of the census tract median income based on the most recent decennial census to that year’s local area median income (i.e., loan-level data element number 11 divided by loan-level data element number 12).
14. *Borrower(s) Annual Income*—Combined income of all borrowers.
15. *Area Median Family Income*—Current median family income for a family of four for the area as established by HUD.
16. *Borrower Income Ratio*—Ratio of Borrower(s) annual income to area median family income.
17. *Acquisition Unpaid Principal Balance (UPB)*—UPB in whole dollars of the mortgage when acquired by the Bank.
18. *Loan-to-Value (LTV) Ratio at Origination*—LTV ratio of the mortgage at the time of origination.
19. *Participation Percentage*—Where the mortgage acquisition is a participation, the percentage of the mortgage for each Bank listed in loan-level data element number 2.
20. *Date of Mortgage Note*—Date the mortgage note was created.
21. *Date of Acquisition*—Date the Bank acquired the mortgage.
22. *Purpose of Loan*—Indicates whether the mortgage was a purchase money mortgage, a refinancing, a construction mortgage, or a financing of property rehabilitation.
23. *Cooperative Unit Mortgage*—Indicates whether the mortgage is on a dwelling unit in a cooperative housing building.
24. *Product Type*—Indicates the product type of the mortgage (i.e., fixed rate, adjustable rate mortgage (ARM), balloon, graduated payment mortgage (GPM) or growing equity mortgages (GEM), reverse annuity mortgage, or other).

25. *Federal Guarantee*—Numeric code that indicates whether the mortgage has a Federal guarantee, and from which agency.

26. *Term of Mortgage at Origination*—Term of the mortgage at the time of origination in months.

27. *Amortization Term*—For amortizing mortgages, the amortization term of the mortgage in months.

28. *Acquiring Lender Institution*—Name of the institution from which the Bank acquired the mortgage.

29. *Acquiring Lender City*—City location of the institution from which the Bank acquired the mortgage.

30. *Acquiring Lender State*—State location of the institution from which the Bank acquired the mortgage.

31. *Type of Acquiring Lender Institution*—Type of institution that the Bank acquired the mortgage from (*i.e.*, mortgage company, Savings Association Insurance Fund (SAIF) insured depository institution, Bank Insurance Fund (BIF) insured depository institution, National Credit Union Association (NCUA) insured credit union, or other seller).

32. *Number of Borrowers*—Number of borrowers.

33. *First-Time Home Buyer*—Numeric code indicating whether the mortgagor(s) are first-time homebuyers (second mortgages and refinancings are not treated as first-time homebuyers).

34. *Mortgage Purchased under the Banks' Community Investment Cash Advances (CICA) Programs*—Indicates whether the mortgage is on a project funded under an AHP, CIP or other CICA program.

35. *Acquisition Type*—Indicates whether the Bank acquired the mortgage with cash, by swap, with a credit enhancement, a bond or debt purchase, reinsurance, risk-sharing, real estate investment trust (REIT), or a real estate mortgage investment conduit (REMIC), or other.

36. *Bank Real Estate Owned*—Indicates whether the mortgage is on a property that was in the Bank's real estate owned (REO) inventory.

37. *Borrower Race or National Origin*—Numeric code indicating the race or national origin of the borrower.

38. *Co-Borrower Race or National Origin*—Numeric code indicating the race or national origin of the co-borrower.

39. *Borrower Gender*—Numeric code that indicates whether the borrower is male or female.

40. *Co-Borrower Gender*—Numeric code that indicates whether the co-borrower is male or female.

41. *Age of Borrower*—Age of borrower in years.

42. *Age of Co-Borrower*—Age of co-borrower in years.

43. *Occupancy Code*—Indicates whether the mortgaged property is an owner-occupied

principal residence, a second home, or a rental investment property.

44. *Number of Units*—Indicates the number of units in the mortgaged property.

45. *Unit—Number of Bedrooms*—Where the property contains non-owner-occupied dwelling units, the number of bedrooms in each of those units.

46. *Unit—Affordable Category*—Where the property contains non-owner-occupied dwelling units, indicates under which, if any, of the special affordable goals the units qualified.

47. *Unit—Reported Rent Level*—Where the property contains non-owner-occupied dwelling units, the rent level for each unit in whole dollars.

48. *Unit—Reported Rent Plus Utilities*—Where the property contains non-owner-occupied dwelling units, the rent level plus the utility cost for each unit in whole dollars.

49. *Unit—Owner Occupied*—Indicates whether each of the units are owner-occupied.

50. *Geographically Targeted Indicator*—Numeric code that indicates loans made in census tracts classified as underserved by HUD.

51. *Interest Rate*—Note rate on the loan.

52. *Loan Amount*—Loan balance at origination.

53. *Front-end Ratio*—Ratio of principal, interest, taxes, and insurance to borrower(s) income.

54. *Back-end Ratio*—Ratio of all debt payments to borrower(s) income.

55. *Borrower FICO Score*—Fair, Isaacs, Co. credit score of borrower.

56. *Co-Borrower FICO Score*—Fair, Isaacs, Co. credit score of co-borrower.

57. *PMI Percent*—Percent of original loan balance covered by private mortgage insurance.

58. *Credit Enhancement*—Numeric code indicating type of credit enhancement.

59. *Self-Employed Indicator*—Numeric indicator for whether the borrower is self-employed.

60. *Property Type*—Numeric indicator for whether the property is single-family detached, condominium, townhouse, PUD, etc.

61. *Default Status*—Numeric indicator for whether the loan is currently in default.

62. *Termination Date*—Date on which the loan terminated.

63. *Termination Type*—Numeric indicator for whether the loan terminated in a prepayment, foreclosure, or other types of termination.

64. *ARM Index*—Index used for the calculation of interest on an ARM.

65. *ARM margin*—Margin added to the index for calculation of the interest on an ARM.

66. *Prepayment Penalty Terms*—Numeric indicator for types of prepayment penalties.

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APPENDIX B TO PART 955—REPORTING REQUIREMENTS FOR MULTI-FAMILY ACQUIRED MEMBER ASSETS THAT ARE RESIDENTIAL MORTGAGES: LOAN-LEVEL DATA ELEMENTS

1. *Bank District Flag*—Two-digit numeric code designating the District Bank that originally acquired the loan.

2. *Participating Bank District Flag*—Two-digit numeric code designating the District Bank that purchased a participation in the loan.

3. *Loan Number*—Unique numeric identifier used by the Banks for each mortgage acquisition.

4. *US Postal State*—Two-digit numeric Federal Information Processing Standard (FIPS) code.

5. *US Postal Zip Code*—Five-digit zip code for the property.

6. *MSA Code*—Four-digit numeric code for the property's metropolitan statistical area (MSA) if the property is located in an MSA.

7. *Place Code*—Five-digit numeric FIPS code.

8. *County*—County, as designated in the most recent decennial census by the Bureau of the Census.

9. *Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA)*—Tract/BNA number as used in the most recent decennial census by the Bureau of the Census.

10. *Census Tract-Percent Minority*—Percentage of a census tract's population that is minority based on the most recent decennial census by the Bureau of the Census.

11. *Census Tract-Median Income*—Median family income for the census tract based on the most recent decennial census.

12. *Local Area Median Income*—Median income for the area based on the most recent decennial census.

13. *Tract Income Ratio*—Ratio of the census tract median income based on the most recent decennial census to that year's local area median income (*i.e.*, loan-level data element number 11 divided by loan-level data element number 12).

14. *Area Median Family Income*—Current median family income for a family of four for the area as established by HUD.

15. *Affordability Category*—Indicates under which, if any, of the special affordable goals mandated by HUD for Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac, the property would qualify.

16. *Acquisition Unpaid Principal Balance (UPB)*—UPB in whole dollars of the mortgage when purchased by the Bank.

17. *Loan-to-Value (LTV) Ratio at Origination*—LTV ratio of the mortgage at the time of origination.

18. *Participation Percentage*—Where the mortgage acquisition is a participation, the percentage of the mortgage when the note was created for each Bank listed in loan-level data element number 2.

19. *Date of Mortgage Note*—Date the mortgage note was created.

20. *Date of Acquisition*—Date the Bank acquired the mortgage.

21. *Purpose of Loan*—Indicates whether the mortgage was a purchase money mortgage, a refinancing, a construction mortgage, or a financing of property rehabilitation.

22. *Cooperative Project Loan*—Indicates whether the mortgage is a project loan on a cooperative housing building.

23. *Mortgagor Type*—Indicates the type of mortgagor (*i.e.*, an individual, a for-profit entity such as a corporation or partnership, a nonprofit entity such as a corporation or partnership, a public entity, or other type of entity).

24. *Product Type*—Indicates the product type of the mortgage (*i.e.*, fixed rate, adjustable rate mortgage (ARM), balloon, graduated payment mortgage (GPM) or growing equity mortgages (GEM), reverse annuity mortgage, or other).

25. *Construction Loan*—Indicates whether the mortgage is for a construction loan.

26. *Government Insurance*—Indicates whether any part of the mortgage has government insurance.

27. *FHA Risk Share Percent*—The percentage of the risk assumed for the mortgage purchased under a risk-sharing arrangement with FHA.

28. *Mortgage Purchased under the Banks' Community Investment Cash Advances (CICA) Programs*—Indicates whether the mortgage is on a project under an AHP, CIP or other CICA program.

29. *Acquisition Type*—Indicates whether the FHLBank acquired the mortgage with cash, by swap, with a credit enhancement, a bond or debt purchase, reinsurance, risk-sharing, real estate investment trust (REIT), or a real estate mortgage investment conduit (REMIC), or other.

30. *Term of Mortgage at Origination*—Term of the mortgage at the time of origination in months.

31. *Amortization Term*—For amortizing mortgages, the amortization term of the mortgage in months.

32. *Acquiring Lender Institution*—Name of the entity from which the Bank acquired the mortgage.

33. *Acquiring Lender City*—City location of the entity from which the Bank acquired the mortgage.

34. *Acquiring Lender State*—State location of the institution from which the Bank acquired the mortgage.

35. *Type of Acquiring Lender Institution*—Type of institution that the Bank acquired the mortgage from (*i.e.*, mortgage company, Savings Association Insurance Fund (SAIF) insured depository institution, Bank Insurance Fund (BIF) insured depository institution, National Credit Union Association (NCUA) insured credit union, or other seller).

36. *Bank Real Estate Owned*—Indicates whether the mortgage is on a property that was in the Bank's real estate owned (REO) inventory.

37. *Number of Units*—Indicates the number of units in the mortgaged property.

38. *Geographically Targeted Indicator*—Numeric code that indicates loans made in census tracts classified as underserved by HUD.

39. *Public Subsidy Program*—Indicates whether the mortgage property is involved in a public subsidy program and which level(s) of government are involved in the subsidy program (*i.e.*, Federal government only, other only, Federal government, etc.).

40. *Unit Class Level*—The following data apply to unit types in a particular mortgaged property. The unit types are defined by the Banks for each property and are differentiated based on the number of bedrooms in the units and on the average contract rent for the units. A unit type must be included for each bedroom size category in the property;

A. Unit Type XX-Number of Bedroom(s)—the number of bedrooms in the unit type;

B. Unit Type XX-Number of Units—the number of units in the property within the unit type;

C. Unit Type XX-Average Reported Rent Level—the average rent level for the unit type in whole dollars; and

D. Unit Type XX-Average Reported Rent Plus Utilities—the average reported rent level plus the utility cost for each unit in whole dollars; and

E. Unit Type XX-Affordability Level—the ratio of the average reported rent plus utilities for the unit type to the adjusted area median income;

F. Unit Type XX-Tenant Income Indicator—indicates whether the tenant's income is less than 60 percent of area median income, greater than or equal to 60 percent but less than 80 percent of area median income, greater than or equal to 80 percent but less than 100 percent of area median income, or greater than or equal to 100 percent of area median income.

41. *Interest Rate*—Note rate on the loan.

42. *Debt Service Coverage Ratio*—Ratio of net operating income to debt service.

43. *Total Number of Units*—Indicates the number of dwelling units in the mortgaged property.

44. *Default Status*—Numeric indicator for whether the loan is currently in default.

45. *Termination Date*—Date on which the loan terminated.

46. *Termination Type*—Numeric indicator for whether the loan terminated in a prepayment, foreclosure, or other types of termination.

47. *ARM Index*—Index used for the calculation of interest on an ARM.

48. *ARM margin*—Margin added to the index for calculation of the interest on an ARM.

49. *Prepayment Penalty Terms*—Numeric indicator for types of prepayment penalties.

PART 956—FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK INVESTMENTS

Sec.

956.1 Definitions.

956.2 Authorized investments.

956.3 Prohibited investments and prudential rules.

956.4 Risk-based capital requirement for investments.

956.5 Authorization for derivative contracts and other transactions.

956.6 Use of hedging instruments.

AUTHORITY: 12 U.S.C. 1422a(a)(3), 1422b(a), 1429, 1430, 1430b, 1431, 1436.

SOURCE: 65 FR 43985, July 17, 2000, unless otherwise noted.

§ 956.1 Definitions.

As used in this part:

Deposits in banks or trust companies has the meaning set forth in §969.3 of this chapter.

Derivative contract has the meaning set forth in §930.1 of this chapter.

Financial Management Policy means the Financial Management Policy For The Federal Home Loan Bank System approved by the Finance Board pursuant to Finance Board Resolution No. 96-45 (July 3, 1996), as amended by Finance Board Resolution No. 96-90 (Dec. 6, 1996), Finance Board Resolution No. 97-05 (Jan. 14, 1997), and Finance Board Resolution No. 97-86 (Dec. 17, 1997).

GAAP means Generally Accepted Accounting Principles.

Investment grade means:

(1) A credit quality rating in one of the four highest credit rating categories by an NRSRO and not below the fourth highest credit rating category by any NRSRO; or

(2) If there is no credit quality rating by an NRSRO, a determination by a Bank that the issuer, asset or instrument is the credit equivalent of investment grade using credit rating standards available from an NRSRO or other similar standards.

Repurchase agreement has the meaning set forth in §930.1 of this chapter.

[65 FR 43985, July 17, 2000, as amended at 66 FR 8320, Jan. 30, 2001]

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§ 956.2 Authorized investments.

In addition to assets enumerated in parts 950 and 955 of this chapter and subject to the applicable limitations set forth in this part, in the Financial Management Policy and in part 980 of this chapter, each Bank may invest in:

- (a) Obligations of the United States;
- (b) Deposits in banks or trust companies;
- (c) Obligations, participations or other instruments of, or issued by, the Federal National Mortgage Association or the Government National Mortgage Association;
- (d) Mortgages, obligations, or other securities that are, or ever have been, sold by the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation pursuant to 12 U.S.C. 1454 or 1455;
- (e) Stock, obligations, or other securities of any small business investment company formed pursuant to 15 U.S.C. 681(d), to the extent such investment is made for purposes of aiding members of the Bank; and
- (f) Instruments that the Bank has determined are permissible investments for fiduciary or trust funds under the laws of the state in which the Bank is located.

§ 956.3 Prohibited investments and prudential rules.

(a) *Prohibited investments.* A Bank may not invest in:

- (1) Instruments that provide an ownership interest in an entity, except for investments described in §§ 940.3(e) and (f) of this chapter;
- (2) Instruments issued by non-United States entities, except United States branches and agency offices of foreign commercial banks;
- (3) Debt instruments that are not rated as investment grade, except:
 - (i) Investments described in § 940.3(e) of this chapter;
 - (ii) Debt instruments that were downgraded to a below investment grade rating after acquisition by the Bank; or
- (4) Whole mortgages or other whole loans, or interests in mortgages or loans, except:
 - (i) Acquired member assets;
 - (ii) Investments described in § 940.3(e) of this chapter;

(iii) Marketable direct obligations of state, local, or tribal government units or agencies, having at least the second highest credit rating from a NRSRO, where the purchase of such obligations by the Bank provides to the issuer the customized terms, necessary liquidity, or favorable pricing required to generate needed funding for housing or community lending;

(iv) Mortgage-backed securities, or asset-backed securities collateralized by manufactured housing loans or home equity loans, that meet the definition of the term “securities” under 15 U.S.C. 77b(a)(1); and

(v) Loans held or acquired pursuant to section 12(b) of the Act (12 U.S.C. 1432(b)).

(b) *Foreign currency or commodity positions prohibited.* A Bank may not take a position in any commodity or foreign currency. A Bank may participate in consolidated obligations denominated in a currency other than U.S. Dollars or linked to equity or commodity prices, provided that the Bank meets the requirements of § 966.8(d) of this chapter, and all other applicable requirements related to issuing consolidated obligations.

[65 FR 43985, July 17, 2000, as amended at 66 FR 8320, Jan. 30, 2001]

§ 956.4 Risk-based capital requirement for investments.

Each Bank shall hold retained earnings plus general allowance for losses as support for the credit risk of all investments that are not rated by a NRSRO, or are rated or have a putative rating below the second highest credit rating, in an amount equal to or greater than the outstanding balance of the investments multiplied by:

- (a) A factor associated with the credit rating of the investments as determined by the Finance Board on a case-by-case basis for rated assets to be sufficient to raise the credit quality of the asset to the second highest credit rating category; and
- (b) 0.08 for assets having neither a putative nor actual rating.

§ 956.5 Authorization for derivative contracts and other transactions.

A Bank may enter into the following types of transactions:

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- (a) Derivative contracts;
- (b) Standby letters of credit, pursuant to the requirements of 12 CFR part 961;
- (c) Forward asset purchases and sales;
- (d) Commitments to make advances; and
- (e) Commitment to make or purchase other loans.

[66 FR 8320, Jan. 30, 2001]

§ 956.6 Use of hedging instruments.

(a) *Applicability of GAAP.* Derivative instruments that do not qualify as hedging instruments pursuant to GAAP may be used only if a non-speculative use is documented by the Bank.

(b) *Documentation requirements.* (1) Transactions with a single counterparty shall be governed by a single master agreement when practicable.

(2) A Bank's agreement with the counterparty for over-the-counter derivative contracts shall include:

(i) A requirement that market value determinations and subsequent adjustments of collateral be made at least on a monthly basis;

(ii) A statement that failure of a counterparty to meet a collateral call will result in an early termination event;

(iii) A description of early termination pricing and methodology, with the methodology reflecting a reasonable estimate of the market value of the over-the-counter derivative contract at termination (standard International Swaps and Derivatives Association, Inc. language relative to early termination pricing and methodology may be used to satisfy this requirement); and

(iv) A requirement that the Bank's consent be obtained prior to the transfer of an agreement or contract by a counterparty.

[66 FR 8321, Jan. 30, 2001]

PART 960—OFF-BALANCE SHEET ITEMS [RESERVED]

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PART 961—STANDBY LETTERS OF CREDIT

Sec.

961.1 Definitions.

961.2 Standby letters of credit on behalf of members.

961.3 Standby letters of credit on behalf of housing associates.

961.4 Obligation to Bank under all standby letters of credit.

961.5 Additional provisions applying to all standby letters of credit.

AUTHORITY: 12 U.S.C. 1422b, 1429, 1430, 1430b, 1431.

SOURCE: 63 FR 65699, Nov. 30, 1998, unless otherwise noted. Redesignated at 65 FR 8256, Feb. 18, 2000.

§ 961.1 Definitions.

As used in this part:

Applicant means a person or entity at whose request or for whose account a standby letter of credit is issued.

Beneficiary means a person or entity who, under the terms of a standby letter of credit, is entitled to have its complying presentation honored.

Confirm means to undertake, at the request or with the consent of the issuer, to honor a presentation under a standby letter of credit issued by a member or housing associate.

Document means a draft or other demand, document of title, investment security, certificate, invoice, or other record, statement, or representation of fact, law, right, or opinion that is presented under the terms of a standby letter of credit.

Issuer means a person or entity that issues a standby letter of credit.

Presentation means delivery of a document to an issuer, or an entity that has undertaken a confirmation at the request or with the consent of the issuer, for the giving of value under a standby letter of credit.

Residential housing finance means:

(1) The purchase or funding of "residential housing finance assets," as that term is defined in § 950.1 of this chapter; or

(2) Other activities that support the development or construction of residential housing.

SHFA associate means a housing associate that is a "state housing finance

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agency,” as that term is defined in § 926.1 of this chapter, and that has met the requirements of § 926.3(b) of this chapter.

Standby letter of credit means a definite undertaking by an issuer on behalf of an applicant that represents an obligation to the beneficiary, pursuant to a complying presentation: to repay money borrowed by, advanced to, or for the account of the applicant; to make payment on account of any indebtedness undertaken by the applicant; or to make payment on account of any default by the applicant in the performance of an obligation. The term *standby letter of credit* does not include a commercial letter of credit, or any short-term self-liquidating instrument used to finance the movement of goods.

[63 FR 65699, Nov. 30, 1998, as amended at 65 FR 8265, Feb. 18, 2000; 65 FR 44431, July 18, 2000]

§ 961.2 Standby letters of credit on behalf of members.

(a) *Authority and purposes.* Each Bank is authorized to issue or confirm on behalf of members standby letters of credit that comply with the requirements of this part, for any of the following purposes:

- (1) To assist members in facilitating residential housing finance;
- (2) To assist members in facilitating community lending;
- (3) To assist members with asset/liability management; or
- (4) To provide members with liquidity or other funding.

(b) *Fully secured.* A Bank, at the time it issues or confirms a standby letter of credit on behalf of a member, shall obtain and maintain a security interest in collateral that is sufficient to secure fully the member's unconditional obligation described in § 961.4(a)(2) of this part, and that complies with the requirements set forth in paragraph (c) of this section.

(c) *Eligible collateral.* (1) Any standby letter of credit issued or confirmed on behalf of a member may be secured in accordance with the requirements for advances under § 950.7 of this chapter.

(2) A standby letter of credit issued or confirmed on behalf of a member for a purpose described in paragraphs (a)(1) or (a)(2) of this section may, in addi-

tion to the collateral described in paragraph (c)(1) of this section, be secured by obligations of state or local government units or agencies rated as investment grade by an NRSRO.

[63 FR 65699, Nov. 30, 1998, as amended at 65 FR 8265, Feb. 18, 2000; 65 FR 44431, July 18, 2000]

§ 961.3 Standby letters of credit on behalf of housing associates.

(a) *Housing associates.* Each Bank is authorized to issue or confirm on behalf of housing associates standby letters of credit that are fully secured by collateral described in §§ 950.17(b)(1)(i) or (ii) of this chapter, and that otherwise comply with the requirements of this part, for any of the following purposes:

- (1) To assist housing associates in facilitating residential housing finance;
- (2) To assist housing associates in facilitating community lending;
- (3) To assist housing associates with asset/liability management; or
- (4) To provide housing associates with liquidity or other funding.

(b) *SHFA associates.* Each Bank is authorized to issue or confirm on behalf of SHFA associates standby letters of credit that are fully secured by collateral described in § 950.17(b)(2)(i) (A), (B) or (C) of this chapter, and that otherwise comply with the requirements of this part, for the purpose of facilitating residential or commercial mortgage lending that benefits individuals or families meeting the income requirements in section 142(d) or 143(f) of the Internal Revenue Code (26 U.S.C. 142(d) or 143(f)).

[63 FR 65699, Nov. 30, 1998, as amended at 65 FR 8265, Feb. 18, 2000; 65 FR 44431, July 18, 2000]

§ 961.4 Obligation to Bank under all standby letters of credit.

(a) *Obligation to reimburse.* A Bank may issue or confirm a standby letter of credit only on behalf of a member or housing associate that has:

- (1) Established with the Bank a cash account pursuant to §§ 950.17(b)(2)(i)(B), 950.17(d), or 969.2 of this chapter; and
- (2) Assumed an unconditional obligation to reimburse the Bank for value given by the Bank to the beneficiary under the terms of the standby letter

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of credit by depositing immediately available funds into the account described in paragraph (a)(1) of this section not later than the date of the Bank's payment of funds to the beneficiary.

(b) *Prompt action to recover funds.* If a member or housing associate fails to fulfill the obligation described in paragraph (a)(2) of this section, the Bank shall take action promptly to recover the funds that such member or housing associate is obligated to repay.

(c) *Obligation financed by advance.* Notwithstanding the obligations and duties of the Bank and its member or housing associate under paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section, the Bank may, at its discretion, permit such member or housing associate to finance repayment of the obligation described in paragraph (a)(2) of this section by receiving an advance that complies with sections 10 or 10b of the Act and part 950 of this chapter.

[63 FR 65699, Nov. 30, 1998, as amended at 65 FR 8265, Feb. 18, 2000; 65 FR 44431, July 18, 2000]

§961.5 Additional provisions applying to all standby letters of credit.

(a) *Requirements.* Each standby letter of credit issued or confirmed by a Bank shall:

(1) Contain a specific expiration date, or be for a specific term; and

(2) Require approval in advance by the Bank of any transfer of the standby letter of credit from the original beneficiary to another person or entity.

(b) *Additional collateral provisions.* (1) A Bank may take such steps as it deems necessary to protect its secured position on standby letters of credit, including requiring additional collateral, whether or not such additional collateral conforms to the requirements of §§961.2 or 961.3 of this part.

(2) Collateral pledged by a member or housing associate to secure a letter of credit issued or confirmed on its behalf by a Bank shall be subject to the provisions of §§950.7(d), 950.7(e), 950.8, 950.9 and 950.10 of this chapter.

[63 FR 65699, Nov. 30, 1998, as amended at 65 FR 8265, Feb. 18, 2000; 65 FR 44431, July 18, 2000]

SUBCHAPTER H—FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK LIABILITIES

PART 965—SOURCE OF FUNDS

Sec.

965.1 Definitions.

965.2 Authorized liabilities.

965.3 Liquidity reserves for deposits.

AUTHORITY: 12 U.S.C. 1422a, 1422b, and 1431.

SOURCE: 65 FR 36298, June 7, 2000, unless otherwise noted.

§965.1 Definitions.

As used in this part:

Deposits in banks or trust companies means:

(1) A deposit in another Bank;

(2) A demand account in a Federal Reserve Bank;

(3) A deposit in, or a sale of Federal funds to:

(i) An insured depository institution, as defined in section 2(12)(A) of the Act (12 U.S.C. 1422(12)(A)), that is designated by a Bank's board of directors;

(ii) A trust company that is a member of the Federal Reserve System or insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, and is designated by a Bank's board of directors; or

(iii) A U.S. branch or agency of a foreign bank, as defined in the International Banking Act of 1978, as amended (12 U.S.C. 3101 *et seq.*), that is subject to the supervision of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, and is designated by a Bank's board of directors.

Repurchase agreement means an agreement in which a Bank sells securities and simultaneously agrees to repurchase those securities or similar securities at an agreed upon price, with or without a stated time for repurchase.

§965.2 Authorized liabilities.

As a source of funds for business operations, each Bank is authorized to incur liabilities by:

(a) Accepting proceeds from the issuance of consolidated obligations issued in accordance with part 966 of this chapter;

(b) Accepting time or demand deposits from members, other Banks or instrumentalities of the United States, and cash accounts from members or as-

sociates pursuant to §§969.2, 950.24(b)(2)(i)(B), 950.24(d) or 961.4(a)(1), or other institutions for which the Bank is providing correspondent services pursuant to section 11(e) of the Act (12 U.S.C. 1431(e));

(c) Purchasing Federal funds; and

(d) Entering into repurchase agreements.

§965.3 Liquidity reserves for deposits.

Each Bank shall at all times have at least an amount equal to the current deposits received from its members invested in:

(a) Obligations of the United States;

(b) Deposits in banks or trust companies; or

(c) Advances with a maturity of not to exceed five years that are made to members in conformity with part 950 of this chapter.

PART 966—CONSOLIDATED OBLIGATIONS

Sec.

966.1 Definitions.

966.2 Issuance of consolidated obligations.

966.3 Leverage limit and credit rating requirements.

966.4 Form of consolidated obligations.

966.5 Transactions in consolidated obligations.

966.6 Lost, stolen, destroyed, mutilated or defaced consolidated obligations.

966.7 Administrative provision.

966.8 Conditions for issuance of consolidated obligations.

966.9 Joint and several liability.

966.10 Savings clause.

AUTHORITY: 12 U.S.C. 1422a, 1422b, and 1431.

SOURCE: 65 FR 36298, June 7, 2000, unless otherwise noted.

§966.1 Definitions.

For purposes of this part:

Financial Management Policy (FMP) has the meaning set forth in §956.1 of this chapter.

[65 FR 36298, June 7, 2000, as amended at 65 FR 43986, July 17, 2000]

§ 966.2 Issuance of consolidated obligations.

(a) *Consolidated obligations issued by the Finance Board.* The Finance Board may issue consolidated obligations under section 11(c) of the Act (12 U.S.C. 1431(c)), including the determination of the dates of issue, maturities, rates of interest, terms and conditions thereof, and the manner in which such consolidated obligations shall be issued. The Finance Board in its discretion from time to time may delegate this by resolution of the Board of Directors of the Finance Board, or may terminate such delegation.

(b) *Consolidated obligations issued by the Banks.* (1) Pursuant to the Banks' housing finance mission set forth in section 2A(a)(3)(B)(ii) of the Act (12 U.S.C. 1422a(a)(3)(B)(ii)), pursuant to the Finance Board's duty to ensure that the Banks carry out that mission and remain adequately capitalized and able to raise funds in the capital markets under section 2A(a)(3)(B)(ii) and (iii) of the Act (12 U.S.C. 1422a(a)(3)(B)(ii) and (iii)), and subject to the provisions of this part and such rules, regulations, terms and conditions as the Finance Board may prescribe, the Banks are authorized to issue joint debt under section 11(a) of the Act (12 U.S.C. 1431(a)), which shall be called consolidated obligations and on which the Banks shall be jointly and severally liable under § 966.9 of this part.

(2) Consolidated obligations shall be issued only through the Office of Finance, as agent of the Banks pursuant to this part and part 985.

(3) The authorization contained herein shall be deemed to constitute satisfaction of the requirement for Finance Board approval of the "terms and conditions" of the consolidated obligations pursuant to section 11(a) of the Act (12 U.S.C. 1431(a)).

(c) *Negative pledge requirement.* Each Bank shall at all times maintain assets described in paragraphs (c)(1) through (c)(6) of this section free from any lien or pledge, in an amount at least equal to a *pro rata* share of the total amount of currently outstanding consolidated obligations jointly issued by the Banks pursuant to section 11(a) of the Act (12 U.S.C. 1431(a)) and by the Finance

Board pursuant to section 11(c) of the Act (12 U.S.C. 1431(c)) and equal to such Bank's participation in all such COs outstanding, *provided that* any assets that are subject to a lien or pledge for the benefit of the holders of any issue of consolidated obligations shall be treated as if they were assets free from any lien or pledge for purposes of compliance with this paragraph (c). Eligible assets are:

- (1) Cash;
- (2) Obligations of or fully guaranteed by the United States;
- (3) Secured advances;
- (4) Mortgages as to which one or more Banks have any guaranty or insurance, or commitment therefor, by the United States or any agency thereof;
- (5) Investments described in section 16(a) of the Act (12 U.S.C. 1436(a)); and
- (6) Other securities that have been assigned a rating or assessment by an NRSRO that is equivalent to or higher than the rating or assessment assigned by that NRSRO to consolidated obligations outstanding.

§ 966.3 Leverage limit and credit rating requirements.

(a) *Bank leverage.* (1) Except as provided in paragraph (a)(2) of this section, the total assets of any Bank shall not exceed 21 times the total of paid-in capital stock, retained earnings, and reserves (excluding loss reserves and liquidity reserves for deposits pursuant to 12 U.S.C. 1431(g)) of that Bank.

(2) The aggregate amount of assets of any Bank may be up to 25 times the total paid-in capital stock, retained earnings, and reserves of that Bank, provided that non-mortgage assets, after deducting the amount of deposits and capital, do not exceed 11 percent of such total assets. For the purposes of this section, the amount of non-mortgage assets equals total assets after deduction of core mission activity assets and assets described in sections II.B.8 through II.B.11 of the FMP.

(b) *Credit ratings.* (1) The Banks, collectively, shall obtain from an NRSRO and, at all times, maintain a current credit rating on the Banks' consolidated obligations.

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(2) Each Bank shall operate in such a manner and take any actions necessary, including without limitation reducing Bank leverage, to ensure that the Banks' consolidated obligations receive and continue to receive the highest credit rating from any NRSRO by which the consolidated obligations have then been rated.

(c) *Individual Bank credit rating.* Each Bank shall operate in such a manner and take any actions necessary to ensure that the Bank has and maintains an individual issuer credit rating of at least the second highest credit rating from any NRSRO providing a rating, where such rating is a meaningful measure of the individual Bank's financial strength and stability, and is updated at least annually by an NRSRO, or more frequently as required by the Finance Board, to reflect any material changes in the condition of the Bank.

(d) *Transition provision.* Each Bank shall obtain the credit rating from an NRSRO required under paragraph (c) of this section by July 1, 2001.

§ 966.4 Form of consolidated obligations.

(a) All consolidated obligations shall be issued *in pari passu*.

(b) Consolidated obligations with maturities of one year or less may be designated consolidated notes.

§ 966.5 Transactions in consolidated obligations.

The general regulations of the Department of the Treasury now or hereafter in force governing transactions in United States securities, except 31 CFR part 357 regarding book-entry procedure, are hereby incorporated into this part 966, so far as applicable and as necessarily modified to relate to consolidated obligations, as the regulations of the Finance Board for similar transactions on consolidated obligations. The book-entry procedure for consolidated obligations is contained in part 987 of this subchapter.

§ 966.6 Lost, stolen, destroyed, mutilated or defaced consolidated obligations.

United States statutes and regulations of the Department of the Treasury now or hereafter in force governing

relief on account of the loss, theft, destruction, mutilation or defacement of United States securities, so far as applicable and as necessarily modified to relate to consolidated obligations, are hereby adopted as the regulations of the Finance Board for the issuance of substitute consolidated obligations or the payment of lost, stolen, destroyed, mutilated or defaced consolidated obligations.

§ 966.7 Administrative provision.

The Secretary of the Treasury or the Acting Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and empowered, as the agent of the Finance Board and the Banks, to administer §§ 966.5 and 966.6, and to delegate such authority at their discretion to other officers, employees, and agents of the Department of the Treasury. Any such regulations may be waived on behalf of the Finance Board and the Banks by the Secretary of the Treasury, the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, or by an officer of the Department of the Treasury authorized to waive similar regulations with respect to United States securities, but only in any particular case in which a similar regulation with respect to United States securities would be waived. The terms "securities" and "bonds" as used in this section shall, unless the context otherwise requires, include and apply to coupons and interim certificates.

§ 966.8 Conditions for issuance of consolidated obligations.

(a) The OF board of directors shall authorize the offering for current and forward settlement (up to 12 months) or the reopening of COs, as necessary, and authorize the maturities, rates of interest, terms and conditions thereof, subject to the provisions of 31 U.S.C. 9108.

(b) COs may be offered for sale only to the extent that Banks are committed to take the proceeds.

(c) COs shall not be directly placed with any Bank.

(d) If a Bank participates in any CO denominated in a currency other than U.S. Dollars or linked to equity or commodity prices, then the Bank shall meet the following requirements:

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(1) The relevant foreign exchange, equity price or commodity price risks associated with the CO must be hedged in accordance with § 956.6 of this chapter;

(2) If there is a default on the part of a counterparty to a contract hedging the foreign exchange, equity or commodity price risk associated with a CO, the Bank shall enter into a replacement contract in a timely manner and as soon as market conditions permit.

[65 FR 36298, June 7, 2000, as amended at 66 FR 8321, Jan. 30, 2001]

§ 966.9 Joint and several liability.

(a) *In general.* (1) Each and every Bank, individually and collectively, has an obligation to make full and timely payment of all principal and interest on consolidated obligations when due.

(2) Each and every Bank, individually and collectively, shall ensure that the timely payment of principal and interest on all consolidated obligations is given priority over, and is paid in full in advance of, any payment to or redemption of shares from any shareholder.

(3) The provisions of this part shall not limit, restrict or otherwise diminish, in any manner, the joint and several liability of all of the Banks on all of the consolidated obligations issued by the Finance Board pursuant to section 11(c) of the Act (12 U.S.C. 1431(c)) and by the Banks pursuant to section 11(a) of the Act (12 U.S.C. 1431(a)).

(b) *Certification and reporting.* (1) Before the end of each calendar quarter, and before declaring or paying any dividend for that quarter, the President of each Bank shall certify in writing to the Finance Board that, based on known current facts and financial information, the Bank will remain in compliance with the liquidity requirements set forth in section 11(g) of the Act (12 U.S.C. 1431(g)), and the Finance Board's FMP or any regulations (as the same may be amended, modified or replaced), and will remain capable of making full and timely payment of all of its current obligations, including direct obligations, coming due during the next quarter.

(2) A Bank shall immediately provide written notice to the Finance Board if at any time the Bank:

(i) Is unable to provide the certification required by paragraph (b)(1) of this section;

(ii) Projects at any time that it will fail to comply with statutory or regulatory liquidity requirements, or will be unable to timely and fully meet all of its current obligations, including direct obligations, due during the quarter;

(iii) Actually fails to comply with statutory or regulatory liquidity requirements or to timely and fully meet all of its current obligations, including direct obligations, due during the quarter; or

(iv) Negotiates to enter or enters into an agreement with one or more other Banks to obtain financial assistance to meet its current obligations, including direct obligations, due during the quarter; the notice of which shall be accompanied by a copy of the agreement, which shall be subject to the approval of the Finance Board.

(c) *Consolidated obligation payment plans.* (1) A Bank promptly shall file a consolidated obligation payment plan for Finance Board approval:

(i) If the Bank becomes a non-complying Bank as a result of failing to provide the certification required in paragraph (b)(1) of this section;

(ii) If the Bank becomes a non-complying Bank as a result of being required to provide the notice required pursuant to paragraph (b)(2) of this section, except in the event that a failure to make a principal or interest payment on a consolidated obligation when due was caused solely by a temporary interruption in the Bank's debt servicing operations resulting from an external event such as a natural disaster or a power failure; or

(iii) If the Finance Board determines that the Bank will cease to be in compliance with the statutory or regulatory liquidity requirements, or will lack the capacity to timely and fully meet all of its current obligations, including direct obligations, due during the quarter.

(2) A consolidated obligation payment plan shall specify the measures the non-complying Bank will undertake to make full and timely payments

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of all of its current obligations, including direct obligations, due during the applicable quarter.

(3) A non-complying Bank may continue to incur and pay normal operating expenses incurred in the regular course of business (including salaries, benefits, or costs of office space, equipment and related expenses), but shall not incur or pay any extraordinary expenses, or declare, or pay dividends, or redeem any capital stock, until such time as the Finance Board has approved the Bank's consolidated obligation payment plan or inter-Bank assistance agreement, or ordered another remedy, and all of the non-complying Bank's direct obligations have been paid.

(d) *Finance Board payment orders; Obligation to reimburse.* (1) The Finance Board, in its discretion and notwithstanding any other provision in this section, may at any time order any Bank to make any principal or interest payment due on any consolidated obligation.

(2) To the extent that a Bank makes any payment on any consolidated obligation on behalf of another Bank, the paying Bank shall be entitled to reimbursement from the non-complying Bank, which shall have a corresponding obligation to reimburse the Bank providing assistance, to the extent of such payment and other associated costs (including interest to be determined by the Finance Board).

(e) *Adjustment of equities.* (1) Any non-complying Bank shall apply its assets to fulfill its direct obligations.

(2) If a Bank is required to meet, or otherwise meets, the direct obligations of another Bank due to a temporary interruption in the latter Bank's debt servicing operations (*e.g.*, in the event of a natural disaster or power failure), the assisting Bank shall have the same right to reimbursement set forth in paragraph (d)(2) of this section.

(3) If the Finance Board determines that the assets of a non-complying Bank are insufficient to satisfy all of its direct obligations as set forth in paragraph (e)(1) of this section, then the Finance Board may allocate the outstanding liability among the remaining Banks on a *pro rata* basis in proportion to each Bank's participa-

tion in all consolidated obligations outstanding as of the end of the most recent month for which the Finance Board has data, or otherwise as the Finance Board may prescribe.

(f) *Reservation of authority.* Nothing in this section shall affect the Finance Board's authority to adjust equities between the Banks in a manner different than the manner described in paragraph (e) of this section, or to take enforcement or other action against any Bank pursuant to the Finance Board's authority under the Act or otherwise to supervise the Banks and ensure that they are operated in a safe and sound manner.

(g) *No rights created.* (1) Nothing in this part shall create or be deemed to create any rights in any third party.

(2) Payments made by a Bank toward the direct obligations of another Bank are made for the sole purpose of discharging the joint and several liability of the Banks on consolidated obligations.

(3) Compliance, or the failure to comply, with any provision in this section shall not be deemed a default under the terms and conditions of the consolidated obligations.

§ 966.10 Savings clause.

Any agreements or other instruments entered into in connection with the issuance of COs prior to the amendments made to this part shall continue in effect with respect to all COs issued under the authority of section 11 of the Act and pursuant to this part. References to consolidated obligations in such agreements and instruments shall be deemed to refer to all joint and several obligations of the Banks.

PART 969—DEPOSITS

Sec.

969.1 Definitions. [Reserved]

969.2 Deposits from members.

AUTHORITY: 12 U.S.C. 1422b(a)(1), 1431.

SOURCE: 65 FR 8266, Feb 18, 2000, unless otherwise noted.

§ 969.1 Definitions. [Reserved]

§ 969.2 Deposits from members.

Banks may accept demand and time deposits from members, reserving the

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right to require notice of intention to withdraw any part of time deposits. Rates of interest paid on all deposits shall be set by the Bank's board of directors (or, between regular meetings thereof, by a committee of directors selected by the board) or by the Bank

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President, if so authorized by the board. Unless otherwise specified by the board, a Bank President may delegate to any officer or employee of the Bank any authority he possesses under this section.

SUBCHAPTER I—MISCELLANEOUS FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK OPERATIONS AND AUTHORITIES

PART 975—COLLECTION, SETTLEMENT, AND PROCESSING OF PAYMENT INSTRUMENTS

- Sec.
975.1 Authority and scope.
975.2 Definitions.
975.3 General provisions.
975.4 Incidental powers.
975.5 Operations.
975.6 Pricing of services.
975.7 Rights, powers, responsibilities, duties, and liabilities.

AUTHORITY: 12 U.S.C. 1430, 1431.

SOURCE: 45 FR 64164, Sept. 29, 1980, unless otherwise noted. Redesignated at 54 FR 36759, Sept. 5, 1989. Redesignated at 65 FR 8256, Feb. 18, 2000.

§ 975.1 Authority and scope.

(a) Pursuant to section 11(e)(2) of the Act (12 U.S.C. 1431(e)(2)) (Bank Act), the Finance Board has promulgated this part governing the collection, processing, and settlement, and services incidental thereto, of drafts, checks, and other negotiable and non-negotiable items and instruments by Banks. Settlement, collection, and processing include the following activities as defined in this part: Account processing, data processing, data communication, issuance of forms, transportation of items, and storage services.

(b) Any activity authorized by section 11(e)(2) of the Bank Act shall be governed by the provisions of this part.

[45 FR 64164, Sept. 5, 1989, as amended at 65 FR 8266, Feb. 18, 2000]

§ 975.2 Definitions.

(a) Unless otherwise defined in this part, the terms used in this part shall conform, in the following order, to: Regulations of the Finance Board, the Uniform Commercial Code, regulations of the Federal Reserve System, and general banking usage.

(b) The term *account processing* includes charging, crediting, and settling of member or eligible institution accounts, excluding individual customer accounts.

(c) As used in this part, the term *assets* includes furniture and equipment, leasehold improvements, and capitalized start-up costs.

(d) The term *data processing* includes capture, storage, and assembling of, and computation of, data from payment instruments received from Federal Reserve offices, Banks, clearinghouse associations, depository institutions, and other direct sending entities.

(e) The term *data communication* means transmitting and receiving of data to or from Banks, Federal Reserve offices, clearinghouse associations, depository institutions or their service bureaus, and other direct sending entities, arrangement for delivery of information; and telephone inquiry service.

(f) The term *eligible institution* means any institution eligible to make application to become a member of a Bank under section 4 of the Bank Act (12 U.S.C. 1424).

(g) The term *issuance of forms* means the designation and distribution of standardized forms for use in collection, processing, and settlement services.

(h) The term *presentment* means a demand for acceptance or payment made upon the maker, acceptor, drawee or other payor by or on behalf of the holder, and may involve the use of electronic transmission of an instrument or item or transmission of data from the instrument or item by electronic or mechanical means.

(i) The term *statement packaging* includes receiving statement information from members or eligible institutions or their service bureaus on respective customer cycle dates; printing statements; matching customer account statements; packaging the statements with appropriate items and informational materials, as authorized by individual members and eligible institutions, for distribution to their customers; sending the packages to the members or eligible institutions or mailing the packages directly to their customers.

(j) The term *storage services* includes filing, storage, and truncation of items.

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(k) The term *transportation of items* includes transporting items from Federal Reserve offices, other Banks clearinghouse associations, depository institutions, and other direct sending entities to a Bank; forwarding items to financial institutions after sorting and forwarding cash items or return items to Federal Reserve offices and other sending entities.

[45 FR 64164, Sept. 5, 1989, as amended at 65 FR 8266, Feb. 18, 2000]

§975.3 General provisions.

The Banks are authorized (a) to engage in, be agents or intermediaries for, or otherwise participate or assist in, the processing, collection, and settlement of checks, drafts, or any other negotiable or nonnegotiable items and instruments of payment drawn on eligible institutions or Bank members; and (b) to be drawees of checks, drafts, and other negotiable and nonnegotiable items and instruments issued by eligible institutions or Bank members.

[45 FR 64164, Sept. 5, 1989, as amended at 65 FR 8266, Feb. 18, 2000]

§975.4 Incidental powers.

In connection with the collection, processing, and settlement of items and instruments drawn on or issued by eligible institutions or Bank members, a Bank may also perform the following services, as defined in §975.2:

(a) Statement packaging; and

(b) Any other activity that the Finance Board shall, from time to time, after notice and comment, find necessary for the exercise of the authority of this part.

[45 FR 64164, Sept. 29, 1980, as amended at 55 FR 2231, Jan. 23, 1990; 65 FR 8266, Feb. 18, 2000]

§975.5 Operations.

A Bank may utilize the services of a Federal Reserve Bank and may become a member or use the services of a clearinghouse, public or private financial institution, or agency in the exercise of any powers or functions under this part.

[45 FR 64164, Sept. 5, 1989, as amended at 65 FR 8266, Feb. 18, 2000]

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§975.6 Pricing of services.

(a) *General.* Banks shall charge for services authorized in this part in a manner consistent with the principles of section 11(A)(c) of the Federal Reserve Act (12 U.S.C. 248a(c)), as interpreted by this part.

(b) *Payment instrument account services.* (1) In determining the fees for services provided under this part, a Bank must take into account all direct and indirect costs of providing the services.

(2) Prices must reflect the imputed rate of return that would have been earned and the taxes that would have been paid if the Bank were a private corporation, by using a cost of capital adjustment factor applied to those assets used in providing services authorized under this part.

(c) *Review and publication.* The Finance Board shall from time to time and at least annually review the cost of capital adjustment factor and review prices for services authorized in this part for compliance with the principles set forth in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section. All prices for Bank services authorized in this part will be published annually in the FEDERAL REGISTER, except those for fees charged to an applicant for draws made by a beneficiary under a standby letter of credit.

(12 U.S.C. 1431(e); Reorg. Plan No. 3 of 1947, 12 FR 4981, 3 CFR, 1943-48 Comp., p. 1071)

[45 FR 64164, Sept. 29, 1980, as amended at 46 FR 38900, July 30, 1981. Redesignated at 54 FR 36759, Sept. 5, 1989, and amended at 58 FR 59936, Nov. 12, 1993; 60 FR 57682, Nov. 17, 1995; 63 FR 65700, Nov. 30, 1998; 65 FR 8266, Feb. 18, 2000]

§975.7 Rights, powers, responsibilities, duties, and liabilities.

To the extent it is not inconsistent with other provisions of this part, the Uniform Commercial Code governs the rights, powers, responsibilities, duties, and liabilities of Banks in the exercise of their authority under this part. For purposes of this paragraph, the term "bank," as used in the Uniform Commercial Code and clearinghouse rules, includes Banks and their members and eligible institutions.

[45 FR 64164, Sept. 5, 1989, as amended at 65 FR 8266, Feb. 18, 2000]

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PART 977—MISCELLANEOUS BANK AUTHORITIES

Sec.

977.1 Definitions. [Reserved]

977.2 Transfer of funds between Banks.

977.3 Trustee powers.

AUTHORITY: 12 U.S.C. 1422a(a)(3), 1422b(a)(1), 1431(a), 1431(e), 1432(a).

SOURCE: 65 FR 8266, Feb. 18, 2000, unless otherwise noted.

§ 977.1 Definitions. [Reserved]

§ 977.2 Transfer of funds between Banks.

Inter-Bank borrowing shall be through unsecured deposits bearing interest at rates negotiated between Banks.

§ 977.3 Trustee powers.

A Bank may act, and make reasonable charges for doing so, as trustee of any trust affecting the business of any member or any institution or group applying for membership or for insurance of accounts, or any group applying for a charter for a Federal Savings Association, if:

(a) Such trust is created or arises for the benefit of the institution or its depositors, investors, or borrowers, or for the promotion of sound and economical home financing; and

(b) In the case of applicants, the Bank ceases to act as trustee if the application is withdrawn or rejected.

PART 978—BANK REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION

Sec.

978.1 Definitions.

978.2 Scope.

978.3 Request for confidential information.

978.4 Form of request.

978.5 Storage of confidential information.

978.6 Access to confidential information.

978.7 Third party requests for confidential information.

978.8 Computer data.

AUTHORITY: 12 U.S.C. 1422b(a), 1442.

SOURCE: 65 FR 8266, Feb. 18, 2000, unless otherwise noted.

§ 978.1 Definitions.

As used in this part:

Confidential information means any record, data, or report, including but not limited to examination reports, or any part thereof, that is non-public, privileged or otherwise not intended for public disclosure which is in the possession or control of a financial regulatory agency and which contains information regarding members of a Bank or financial institutions with which a Bank has had or contemplates having transactions under the Act.

Financial regulatory agency means any of the following:

(1) The Department of the Treasury, including either the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency or the Office of Thrift Supervision;

(2) The Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System;

(3) The National Credit Union Administration; or

(4) The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

Third party means any person or entity except a director, officer, employee or agent of either:

(1) A Bank in possession of any particular confidential information; or

(2) The financial regulatory agency that supplied the particular confidential information to such Bank.

§ 978.2 Scope.

This part governs the procedure by which a Bank will request and receive confidential information pursuant to section 22 of the Act, 12 U.S.C. 1442.

§ 978.3 Request for confidential information.

A Bank shall make all requests for confidential information to a financial regulatory agency, or to a regional office of such agency if mutually agreeable, in accordance with the procedures contained in this part as well as any procedures of general applicability for requesting information promulgated by such financial regulatory agency. This part and its procedures may be supplemented by a confidentiality agreement between a Bank and a financial regulatory agency.

§ 978.4 Form of request.

A request by a Bank to a financial regulatory agency for confidential information shall be made in writing or

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by such other means as may be agreed upon between the Bank and the financial regulatory agency. The request shall reference section 22 of the Act, 12 U.S.C. 1442, as amended, and this regulation, and shall describe the confidential information requested and identify its intended use pursuant to the Act. The request shall be signed or otherwise made by any duly authorized Bank officer or employee.

§978.5 Storage of confidential information.

Each Bank shall:

(a) Store all identified confidential information in secure storage areas or filing cabinets or other secured facilities generally used by such Bank and limit access thereto in the same manner as it maintains the confidentiality of its own members' privileged or non-public information;

(b) Have in place a written set of procedures and policies designed to ensure the confidentiality of confidential information in its possession; and

(c) Establish an internal review of its procedures for storing confidential information and maintaining its confidentiality, as a part of its internal audit process.

§978.6 Access to confidential information.

Each Bank shall ensure that access to the confidential information stored at its facility is limited to those with a need to know such information and that employees with access maintain the confidentiality of the confidential information in accordance with the Bank's own procedures for maintaining the confidentiality of its members' privileged or non-public information.

§978.7 Third party requests for confidential information.

(a) *General.* In the event a Bank receives a request for confidential information in its possession from any third party, the Bank shall forward such request to the financial regulatory agency from which the confidential information was obtained.

(b) *Subpoena.* In the event a Bank receives a subpoena for confidential information issued by a Federal, state or local government department, agency,

court or bureau, the Bank shall give timely written notice of such subpoena to the financial regulatory agency from which the confidential information was obtained, unless such notice is prohibited by applicable law. Except as limited in this part, the Bank may disclose confidential information pursuant to the subpoena, after giving timely written notice, when:

(1) The financial regulatory agency gives written approval to the disclosure; or

(2) A binding order to produce the confidential information has become final with all rights of appeal either exhausted or lapsed.

(c) *Nondisclosure to third parties.* Except as provided in paragraph (b) of this section, a Bank shall not disclose confidential information to any third party. A Bank shall refer all third party requests for such confidential information to the financial regulatory agency that released the confidential information to the Bank.

(d) *Disclosure to Finance Board.* (1) Neither this part nor any confidentiality agreement executed between a Bank and a financial regulatory agency shall prevent a Bank from disclosing confidential information in its possession to the Finance Board whenever disclosure is necessary to accomplish the Finance Board's supervision of Bank membership applications or Bank director eligibility issues, or disclosing any confidential information in its possession if such disclosure is made pursuant to an audit conducted pursuant to §978.5 or section 20 of the Act, 12 U.S.C. 1440.

(2) The Finance Board shall keep all confidential information received under paragraph (d) of this section in strict confidence.

§978.8 Computer data.

Nothing in this part shall preclude a Bank from arranging with any financial regulatory agency to transmit or allow access to confidential information with the consent of such agency by means of an electronic computer system. Any such arrangement shall ensure the security of the computerized data stored in a Bank's computer and restrict access to such data in order to preserve confidentiality in a

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manner agreed upon by the Bank and the financial regulatory agency.

SUBCHAPTER J—NEW FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK ACTIVITIES

PART 980—NEW BUSINESS ACTIVITIES

Sec.

980.1 Definitions.

980.2 Limitation on Bank authority to undertake new business activities.

980.3 New business activity notice requirement.

980.4 Commencement of new business activities.

980.5 Notice by the Finance Board.

980.6 Finance Board consent.

980.7 Examinations; requests for additional information.

AUTHORITY: 12 U.S.C. 1422a(a)(3), 1422b(a), 1431(a), 1432(a).

SOURCE: 65 FR 44431, July 18, 2000, unless otherwise noted.

§ 980.1 Definitions.

As used in this part:

New business activity means any business activity undertaken, transacted, conducted, or engaged in by a Bank that has not been previously undertaken, transacted, conducted, or engaged in by that Bank, or was previously undertaken, transacted, conducted, or engaged in under materially different terms and conditions, such that it:

(1) Involves the acceptance of collateral enumerated under § 950.7(a)(4) of this chapter;

(2) Involves the acceptance of classes of collateral enumerated under § 950.7(b) of this chapter for the first time;

(3) Entails risks not previously and regularly managed by that Bank, its members, or both, as appropriate; or

(4) Involves operations not previously undertaken by that Bank.

§ 980.2 Limitation on Bank authority to undertake new business activities.

No Bank shall undertake any new business activity except in accordance with the procedures set forth in this part.

§ 980.3 New business activity notice requirement.

At least sixty days prior to undertaking a new business activity, except as provided in § 980.4(b), a Bank shall submit to the Finance Board a written notice containing the following information:

(a) *General requirements.* Except as provided in paragraph (b) of this section, a Bank's notice of new business activity shall include:

(1) An opinion of counsel citing the statutory, regulatory, or other legal authority for the new business activity;

(2) A good faith estimate of the anticipated dollar volume of the activity over the short-and long-term;

(3) A full description of:

(i) The purpose and operation of the proposed activity;

(ii) The market targeted by the activity;

(iii) The delivery system for the activity;

(iv) The effect of the activity on the housing, or relevant community lending, market; and

(4) A demonstration of the Bank's capacity, through staff, or contractors employed by the Bank, sufficiency of experience and expertise, to safely administer and manage the risks associated with the new activity;

(5) An assessment of the risks associated with the activity, including the Bank's ability to manage these risks and the Bank's ability to manage the risks associated with increasing volumes of the new activity; and

(6) The criteria that the Bank will use to determine the eligibility of its members or housing associates to participate in the new activity.

(b) *New collateral activities.* If a proposed new business activity relates to the acceptance of collateral under § 950.7 of this chapter, a Bank's notice of new business activity shall include:

(1) A description of the classes or amounts of collateral proposed to be accepted by the Bank;

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(2) A copy of the Bank's member products policy, adopted pursuant to § 917.4 of this chapter;

(3) A copy of the Bank's procedures for determining the value of the collateral in question, established pursuant to § 950.10 of this chapter; and

(4) A demonstration of the Bank's capacity, personnel, technology, experience and expertise to value, discount and manage the risks associated with the collateral in question.

§ 980.4 Commencement of new business activities.

A Bank may commence a new business activity:

(a) Sixty days after receipt by the Finance Board of the notice of new business activity under § 980.3, if the Finance Board has not issued to the Bank a notice as described in § 980.5(a)(1) through (4);

(b) In the case of the acceptance of collateral enumerated under § 950.7(a)(4) of this chapter, immediately upon receipt by the Finance Board of a notice of new business activity under § 980.3; or

(c) Immediately upon issuance by the Finance Board of a letter of approval under § 980.6.

§ 980.5 Notice by the Finance Board.

(a) *Issuance.* Within sixty days after receipt of a notice of new business activity under § 980.3, the Finance Board may issue to a Bank a notice that:

(1) Disapproves the new business activity;

(2) Instructs the Bank not to commence the new business pending further consideration by the Finance Board;

(3) Declares an intent to examine the Bank;

(4) Requests additional information including but not limited to the requests listed in § 980.7;

(5) Establishes conditions for the Finance Board's approval of the new business activity, including but not limited to the conditions listed in § 980.7; or

(6) Contains other instructions or information that the Finance Board deems appropriate under the circumstances.

(b) *Effect.* Following receipt of a notice issued pursuant to paragraph (a) of

this section, a Bank may not undertake any new business activity that is the subject of the notice until the Bank has received the Finance Board's consent pursuant to § 980.6.

§ 980.6 Finance Board consent.

The Finance Board may at any time provide consent for a Bank to undertake a particular new business activity and setting forth the terms and conditions that apply to the activity, with which the Bank shall comply if the Bank undertakes the activity in question.

§ 980.7 Examinations; requests for additional information.

(a) *General.* Nothing in this part shall limit in any manner the right of the Finance Board to conduct any examination of any Bank.

(b) *Requests for additional information and conditions for approval.* With respect to a new business activity, nothing in this part shall limit the right of the Finance Board at any time to:

(1) Request further information from a Bank concerning a new business activity; and

(2) Require a Bank to comply with certain conditions in order to undertake, or continue to undertake, the new business activity in question, including but not limited to:

(i) Successful completion of pre- or post-implementation safety and soundness examinations;

(ii) Demonstration by the Bank of adequate operational capacity, including the existence of appropriate policies, procedures and controls;

(iii) Demonstration by the Bank of its ability to manage the risks associated with accepting increasing volumes of particular collateral, or holding increasing volumes of particular assets, including the Bank's capacity reliably to value, discount and market the collateral or assets for liquidation;

(iv) Demonstration by the Bank that the new business activity is consistent with the housing finance and community lending mission of the Banks and the cooperative nature of the Bank System; and

(v) Finance Board review of any contracts or agreements between the Bank and its members or housing associates.

SUBCHAPTER K—OFFICE OF FINANCE

PART 985—THE OFFICE OF FINANCE

Sec.	
985.1	Definitions.
985.2	Authority of the OF.
985.3	Functions of the OF.
985.4	Finance Board oversight.
985.5	Funding of the OF.
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985.8	General duties of the OF board of directors.

APPENDIX A TO PART 985—EXCEPTIONS TO THE GENERAL DISCLOSURE STANDARDS

SOURCE: 65 FR 36300, June 7, 2000, unless otherwise noted.

§ 985.1 Definitions.

For purposes of this part:

Bank System means the Banks and the Office of Finance.

Chair means the Chairperson of the board of directors of the Office of Finance.

Managing Director means the managing director of the Office of Finance.

OF means the Office of Finance, a joint office of the Banks pursuant to section 2B of the Act (12 U.S.C. 1422b(b)(2)).

§ 985.2 Authority of the OF.

(a) *General*. The OF shall enjoy such incidental powers under section 12(a) of the Act (12 U.S.C. 1432(a)), as are necessary, convenient and proper to accomplish the efficient execution of its duties and functions pursuant to this part, including the authority to contract with a Bank or Banks for the use of Bank facilities or personnel in order to perform its functions or duties.

(b) *Agent*. The OF in the performance of its duties, shall have the power to act on behalf of:

(1) The Banks in issuing consolidated obligations pursuant to section 11(a) of the Act (12 U.S.C. 1431(a));

(2) By delegation of the Finance Board under § 966.2 of this chapter in issuing consolidated obligations pursuant to section 11(c) of the Act (12 U.S.C. 1431(c)); and

(3) The Banks in paying principal and interest due on the consolidated obliga-

tions, or other obligations of the Banks.

(c) *Assessments*. The OF shall have authority to assess the Banks for the funding of its operations in accordance with § 985.5.

§ 985.3 Functions of the OF.

(a) *Joint debt issuance*. Subject to parts 965 and 966 of this chapter, and this part, the OF as agent shall offer, issue and service (including making timely payments on principal and interest due) consolidated obligations on which the Banks are jointly and severally liable on behalf of the Finance Board pursuant to section 11(c) of the Act (12 U.S.C. 1431(c)), or the Banks pursuant to section 11(a) of the Act (12 U.S.C. 1431(a)).

(b) *Preparation of combined financial reports*. The OF shall prepare and issue the combined annual and quarterly financial reports for the Bank System in accordance with the requirements of § 985.6(b) and Appendix A of this part.

(c) *Fiscal agent*. The OF shall function as the Fiscal Agent of the Banks.

(d) *Financing Corporation and Resolution Funding Corporation*. The OF shall perform such duties and responsibilities for the Financing Corporation (FICO) as may be required under part 995 of this chapter, or for the Resolution Funding Corporation (REFCorp) as may be required under part 996 of this chapter or authorized by the Finance Board pursuant to section 21B(c)(6)(B) of the Act (12 U.S.C. 1441b(c)(6)(B)).

§ 985.4 Finance Board oversight.

(a) *Oversight and enforcement actions*. The Finance Board shall have the same regulatory oversight authority and enforcement powers over the OF, the OF board of directors, the directors, officers, employees, agents, attorneys, accountants or other OF staff, as it has over a Bank and its respective directors, officers, employees, attorneys, accountants, agents or other staff.

(b) *Examinations*. Pursuant to section 20 of the Act (12 U.S.C. 1440), the Finance Board shall examine the OF, all

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funds and accounts that may be established pursuant to this part 985, and the operations and activities of the OF, as provided for in the Act or any regulations promulgated pursuant thereto.

§ 985.5 Funding of the OF.

(a) *Generally.* The Banks are responsible for jointly funding all of the expenses of the Office of Finance, including the costs of indemnifying the members of the OF board of directors, the Managing Director and other officers and employees of the OF, as provided for in this part.

(b) *Funding policies.* (1) At the direction of, and pursuant to policies and procedures adopted by, the OF board of directors, the Banks shall periodically reimburse the OF in order to maintain sufficient operating funds under the budget approved by the OF board of directors. The OF operating funds shall be:

(i) Available for expenses of the Office of Finance and the OF board of directors, according to their approved budgets; and

(ii) Subject to withdrawal by check, wire transfer or draft signed by the Managing Director or other person designated by the OF board of directors.

(2) Each Bank's respective *pro rata* share of the reimbursement described in paragraph (b)(1) of this section shall be based on the ratio of the total paid-in value of its capital stock relative to the total paid-in value of all capital stock in the Bank System.

(c) *Alternative formula for assessment.* With the prior approval of the Finance Board, the OF board of directors may implement an alternative formula for determining each Bank's respective share of the OF expenses or, by contract with a Bank or Banks, may choose to be reimbursed through a fee structure in lieu of or in addition to assessment, for services provided to the Bank or Banks.

(d) *Prompt reimbursement.* Each Bank from time to time shall promptly forward funds to the OF in an amount representing its share of the reimbursement described in paragraph (b) of this section when directed to do so by the Managing Director pursuant to procedures of the OF board of directors.

(e) *Indemnification expenses.* All expenses incident to indemnification of the members of the OF board of directors, the Managing Director, and other officers and employees of the OF shall be treated as an expense of the OF to be reimbursed by the Banks under the provisions of this part.

(f) *Operating funds shall be segregated.*

(1) Any funds received by the OF from the Banks pursuant to this section for OF operating expenses promptly shall be deposited into one or more accounts and shall not be commingled with any proceeds from the sale of consolidated obligations in any manner.

(2) Neither the proceeds from the sale of consolidated obligations under part 966, nor any operating expense reimbursements received by the OF from assessments on the Banks under this section shall be construed to be Government Funds or appropriated monies or subject to apportionment for the purposes of chapter 15 of title 31 of the United States Code, or any other authority, in accordance with section 2B(b)(1) of the Act (12 U.S.C. 1422b(b)(1)).

§ 985.6 Debt management duties of the OF.

(a) *Issuance and servicing of COs.* The OF shall issue and service (including making timely payments on principal and interest due, subject to §§ 966.8 and 966.9 of this chapter) consolidated obligations pursuant to and in accordance with the policies and procedures established by the OF board of directors under this part.

(b) *Combined financial reports requirements.* The OF shall prepare and distribute the combined annual and quarterly financial reports for the Bank System in accordance with the following requirements:

(1) The scope, form and content of the disclosure generally shall be consistent with the requirements of the Securities and Exchange Commission's Regulations S-K and S-X (17 CFR parts 229 and 210).

(2) Information about each Bank shall be presented as a segment of the Bank System as if Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 131, titled "Disclosures about Segments of an Enterprise and Related Information"

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(FASB 131) applied to the combined annual and quarterly financial reports of the Bank System.

(3) The standards set forth in paragraphs (b)(1) and (2) of this section are subject to the exceptions set forth in the Appendix to this part.

(4) The combined Bank System annual report shall be filed with the Finance Board and distributed to each Bank and Bank member within 90 days after the end of the fiscal year. The combined Bank System quarterly reports shall be filed with the Finance Board and distributed to each Bank and Bank member within 45 days after the end of the first three fiscal quarters of each year.

(5) The Finance Board in its sole discretion shall determine whether or not a combined Bank System annual or quarterly financial report complies with the standards of this part.

(6) The OF board of directors shall comply promptly with any directive of the Finance Board regarding the preparation, filing, amendment or distribution of the combined Bank System annual or quarterly financial reports.

(7) Nothing in this section shall create or be deemed to create any rights in any third party.

(c) *Capital markets data.* The OF board of directors shall provide capital markets information concerning debt to the Banks.

(d) *NRSROs.* The OF board of directors shall manage relationships with Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Organizations in connection with their rating of consolidated obligations.

(e) *Research.* The OF shall conduct research reasonably related to the issuance or servicing of consolidated obligations.

(f) *Monitor Banks' credit exposure.* The OF shall timely monitor each Bank's and the Bank System's unsecured credit exposure to individual counterparties.

§985.7 Structure of the OF board of directors.

(a) *Membership.* The OF board of directors shall consist of three part-time members appointed by the Finance Board as follows:

- (1) Two Bank Presidents; and

(2) A citizen of the United States with a demonstrated expertise in financial markets. Such appointee may not be an officer, director or employee of a Bank or Bank System member, hold shares, or any other financial interest in, any member of a Bank, or be affiliated with any consolidated obligation selling or dealer group member under contract with the OF.

(b) *Terms.* (1) Except as provided in paragraph (b)(2) of this section, the members of the OF board of directors shall serve for three-year terms (which shall be staggered), and shall be subject to removal or suspension for cause by the Finance Board.

(2) The Finance Board shall fill any vacancy occurring on the OF board of directors. An appointment to fill a vacancy shall be only for the remainder of the term during which the vacancy occurred.

(3) Any member of the OF board of directors is authorized to continue to serve on the OF board of directors after the expiration of the member's term until a successor has been appointed by the Finance Board.

(c) *Chair.* (1) The private citizen member of the OF board of directors shall serve as the Chair, and the Vice Chair shall be selected by a majority vote of the members of the OF board of directors.

(2) The Chair shall preside over the meetings of the OF board of directors. In the absence of the Chair, the Vice Chair shall preside.

(3) The Chair shall be responsible for ensuring that the directives and resolutions of the OF board of directors are drafted and maintained and for keeping the minutes of all meetings.

(d) *Compensation.* (1) The Bank President members shall not receive any additional compensation or reimbursement as a result of their service on the OF board of directors.

(2) Each Bank shall be entitled to be reimbursed by from the Office of Finance for its expenditure of travel and per diem expenses associated with its Bank President's attendance at an OF board of directors meeting as a director member thereof.

(3) The Office of Finance shall pay compensation and expenses to the private citizen member of the OF board of

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directors in accordance with the requirements for payment of compensation and expenses to Bank chairs as set forth in part 918 of this chapter.

(e) *Indemnification.* (1) The OF board of directors shall indemnify its members, the Managing Director, and other officers and employees of the OF under such terms and conditions as shall be determined by the OF board of directors, *provided that* such terms and conditions are consistent with the terms and conditions of indemnification of directors, officers and employees of the Bank System generally.

(2) The OF board of directors shall adopt indemnification procedures, which shall be supplemented by a contract of insurance.

(f) *Delegation.* The OF board of directors may delegate any of its authority or duties to any employee of the OF in order to enable the OF to carry out its functions.

§ 985.8 General duties of the OF board of directors.

(a) *General.* (1) *Conduct of business.* Each director shall have the duties prescribed in § 917.2(b) of this chapter, as appropriate.

(2) *Bylaws.* The OF board of directors shall adopt bylaws in accordance with the provisions of § 917.10 of this chapter.

(b) *Meetings and quorum.* The OF board of directors shall conduct its business by majority vote of its members at meetings convened in accordance with its bylaws, and shall hold no fewer than nine meetings annually. Due notice shall be given to the Finance Board by the Chair prior to each meeting. A quorum, for purposes of meetings of the OF board of directors, shall be not less than two members.

(c) *Duties regarding COs.* The OF board of directors shall establish policies regarding COs that shall:

(1) Govern the frequency and timing of issuance, issue size, minimum denomination, CO concessions, underwriter qualifications, currency of issuance, interest-rate change or conversion features, call features, principal indexing features, selection and retention of outside counsel, selection of clearing organizations, and the selection and compensation of under-

writers for consolidated obligations, which shall be in accordance with the requirements and limitations set forth in paragraph (c)(4) of this section;

(2) Prohibit the issuance of COs intended to be privately placed with or sold without the participation of an underwriter to retail investors, or issued with a concession structure designed to facilitate the placement of the COs in retail accounts, unless the OF has given notice to the board of directors of each Bank describing a policy permitting such issuances, soliciting comments from each Bank's board of directors, and considering the comments received before adopting a policy permitting such issuance activities;

(3) Require all broker-dealers or underwriters under contract to the OF to have and maintain adequate suitability sales practices and policies, which shall be acceptable to, and subject to review by, the Office of Finance;

(4) Require that COs shall be issued efficiently and at the lowest all-in funding costs over time, consistent with:

(i) Prudent risk-management practices, prudential debt parameters, short and long-term market conditions, and the Banks' role as government-sponsored enterprises;

(ii) Maintaining reliable access to the short-term and long-term capital markets; and

(iii) Positioning the issuance of debt to take advantage of current and future capital market opportunities.

(d) *Other duties.* The OF board of directors shall:

(1) Set policies for management and operation of the OF;

(2) Approve a strategic business plan for the OF in accordance with the provisions of § 917.5 of this chapter, as appropriate;

(3) Review, adopt and monitor annual operating and capital budgets of the OF in accordance with the provisions of § 917.8 of this chapter, as appropriate;

(4) Constitute and perform the duties of an audit committee, which to the extent possible shall operate consistent with:

(i) The requirements of § 917.6 of this chapter, and

(ii) The requirements pertaining to audit committee reports set forth in Item 306 of Regulation S-K promulgated by the Securities and Exchange Commission.

(5) Select, employ, determine the compensation for, and assign the duties and functions of a Managing Director of the OF who shall:

(i) Be the chief executive officer for the OF and shall direct the implementation of the OF board of directors' policies;

(ii) Serve as a member of the Directorate of the Financing Corporation, pursuant to section 21(b)(1)(A) of the Act (12 U.S.C. 1441(b)(1)(A)); and

(iii) Serve as a member of the Directorate of the Resolution Funding Corporation, pursuant to section 21B(c)(1)(A) of the Act (12 U.S.C. 1441b(c)(1)(A)).

(6) Review and approve all contracts of the OF;

(7) Have the exclusive authority to employ and contract for the services of an independent, external auditor for the Banks' annual and quarterly combined financial statements;

(8) Select, evaluate, determine the compensation of, and, where appropriate, replace the internal auditor, who may be removed only by vote of the OF board of directors; and

(9) Assume any other responsibilities that may from time to time be delegated to it by the Finance Board.

(e) *No rights created.* Nothing in this part shall create or be deemed to create any rights in any third party.

APPENDIX A TO PART 985—EXCEPTIONS TO THE GENERAL DISCLOSURE STANDARDS

A. Related-party transactions. Item 404 of Regulation S-K, 17 CFR 229.404, requires the disclosure of certain relationships and related party transactions. In light of the cooperative nature of the Bank System, related-party transactions are to be expected, and a disclosure of all related-party transactions that meet the threshold would not be meaningful. Instead, the combined annual report will disclose the percent of advances to members an officer of which serves as a Bank director, and list the top ten holders of advances in the Bank System and the top five holders of advances by Bank, with a further disclosure indicating which of these members had an officer that served as a Bank director.

B. Biographical information. The biographical information required by Items 401 and 405 of Regulation S-K, 17 CFR 229.401 and 405, will be provided only for the members of the Board of Directors of the Finance Board, Bank presidents, chairs and vice chairs, and the directors and Managing Director of the OF.

C. Compensation. The information on compensation required by Item 402 of Regulation S-K, 17 CFR 229.402, will be provided only for Bank presidents and the Managing Director of the OF. Since stock in each Bank trades at par, the Office of Finance will not include the performance graph specified in Item 402(1) of Regulation S-K, 17 CFR 229.402(1).

D. Submission of matters to a vote of stockholders. No information will be presented on matters submitted to shareholders for a vote, as otherwise required by Item 4 of the SEC's form 10-K, 17 CFR 249.310. The only item shareholders vote upon is the annual election of directors.

E. Exhibits. The exhibits required by Item 601 of Regulation S-K, 17 CFR 229.601, are not applicable and will not be provided.

F. Per share information. The statement of financial information required by Items 301 and 302 of Rule S-K, 17 CFR 229.301 and 302, is inapplicable because the shares of the Banks are subscription capital that trades at par, and the shares expand or contract with changes in member assets or advance levels.

G. Beneficial ownership. Item 403 of Rule S-K, 17 CFR 229.403, requires the disclosure of security ownership of certain beneficial owners and management. The combined financial report will provide a listing of the ten largest holders of capital stock in the Bank System and a listing of the five largest holders of capital stock by Bank. This listing will also indicate which members had an officer that served as a director of a Bank.

PART 987—BOOK-ENTRY PROCEDURE FOR CONSOLIDATED OBLIGATIONS

Sec.

987.1 Definitions.

987.2 Law governing rights and obligations of Banks, Finance Board, Office of Finance, United States and Federal Reserve Banks; rights of any Person against Banks, Finance Board, Office of Finance, United States and Federal Reserve Banks.

987.3 Law governing other interests.

987.4 Creation of Participant's Security Entitlement; security interests.

987.5 Obligations of Banks and the Office of Finance; no Adverse Claims.

987.6 Authority of Federal Reserve Banks.

987.7 Liability of Banks, Finance Board, Office of Finance and Federal Reserve Banks.

Federal Housing Finance Board

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987.8 Additional requirements; notice of attachment for Book-entry consolidated obligations.

987.9 Reference to certain Department of Treasury commentary and determinations.

987.10 Obligations of United States with respect to consolidated obligations.

AUTHORITY: 12 U.S.C. 1422a, 1422b, 1431, 1435.

SOURCE: 63 FR 8059, Feb. 18, 1998, unless otherwise noted. Redesignated at 65 FR 8256, Feb. 18, 2000.

§ 987.1 Definitions.

For purposes of this part, unless the context otherwise requires or indicates:

Adverse Claim means a claim that a claimant has a property interest in a Book-entry consolidated obligation and that it is a violation of the rights of the claimant for another Person to hold, transfer, or deal with the Security.

Book-entry consolidated obligation means a consolidated obligation maintained in the book-entry system of the Federal Reserve Banks.

Entitlement Holder means a Person or a Bank to whose account an interest in a Book-entry consolidated obligation is credited on the records of a Securities Intermediary.

Federal Reserve Bank means a Federal Reserve Bank or branch, acting as fiscal agent for the Office of Finance, unless otherwise indicated.

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.

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.

Office of Finance means the Office of Finance established under part 985 of this chapter, acting as agent of the Finance Board in all matters relating to the issuance of Book-entry consolidated obligations, or as agent of the Banks in the performance of all other necessary and proper functions relating to Book-entry consolidated obliga-

tions, including the payment of principal and interest due thereon.

Participant means a Person or a Bank that maintains a Participant's Securities Account with a Federal Reserve Bank.

Participant's Securities Account means an account in the name of a Participant at a Federal Reserve Bank to which Book-entry consolidated obligations held for a Participant are or may be credited.

Person means and includes an individual, corporation, company, governmental entity, association, firm, partnership, trust, estate, representative, and any other similar organization, but does not mean or include a Bank, the Finance Board, the Office of Finance, the United States, or a Federal Reserve Bank.

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) 1994 Official Text. Copies of this publication are available from the Executive Office of the American Law Institute, 4025 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, PA 19104, and the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws, 676 North St. Clair Street, Suite 1700, Chicago, IL 60611.

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 consolidated obligation 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, 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.

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Security Entitlement means the rights and property interest of an Entitlement Holder with respect to a Book-entry consolidated obligation.

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.

Transfer Message means an instruction of a Participant to a Federal Reserve Bank to effect a transfer of a Book-entry consolidated obligation, as set forth in Federal Reserve Bank Operating Circulars.

[63 FR 8059, Feb. 18, 1998, as amended at 65 FR 8268, Feb. 18, 2000]

§987.2 Law governing rights and obligations of Banks, Finance Board, Office of Finance, United States and Federal Reserve Banks; rights of any Person against Banks, Finance Board, Office of Finance, United States and Federal Reserve Banks.

(a) Except as provided in paragraph (b) of this section, the rights and obligations of the Banks, the Finance Board, the Office of Finance, the United States and the Federal Reserve Banks with respect to: A Book-entry consolidated obligation or Security Entitlement and the operation of the Book-entry system, as it applies to consolidated obligations; and the rights of any Person, including a Participant, against the Banks, the Finance Board, the Office of Finance, the United States and the Federal Reserve Banks with respect to: A Book-entry consolidated obligation or Security Entitlement and the operation of the Book-entry system, as it applies to consolidated obligations; are governed solely by regulations of the Finance Board, including the regulations of this part 987, the applicable offering notice, applicable procedures established by the Office of Finance, and Federal Reserve Bank Operating Circulars.

(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 §987.4(c)(1), is governed by the law (not including the conflict-of-law rules) of the jurisdiction where the head office of the Federal Reserve Bank maintain-

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ing 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 §987.4(c)(1), is governed by the law determined in the manner specified in §987.3.

(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, then the law specified in the first sentence of paragraph (b) of this section shall be the law of that State as though Revised Article 8 had been adopted by that State.

[63 FR 8059, Feb. 18, 1998, as amended at 65 FR 8268, Feb. 18, 2000]

§987.3 Law governing other interests.

(a) To the extent not inconsistent with this part 987, 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 jurisdiction, 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, 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 Bank Book-entry Security is a Security Entitlement.

[63 FR 8059, Feb. 18, 1998, as amended at 65 FR 8268, Feb. 18, 2000]

§ 987.4 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 consolidated obligation has been credited to a Participant's Securities Account.

(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 (b), 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 Banks, the Finance Board, the Office of Finance, the United States 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 a Security Entitlement 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 or a Person may be created and perfected by a Federal Reserve Bank marking its books to record

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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 in a Security Entitlement, 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 §987.2(b) or §987.3. 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.

[63 FR 8059, Feb. 18, 1998, as amended at 65 FR 8268, Feb. 18, 2000]

§987.5 Obligations of the Banks and the Office of Finance; 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 §987.4(c)(1), for the purposes of this part 987, the Banks, the Office of Finance and the Federal Reserve Banks shall treat the Participant to whose Securities Account an interest in a Book-entry consolidated obligations 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 the Security, notwithstanding any information or notice to the contrary. Neither the Banks, the Finance Board, the Office of Finance, the United States, nor the Federal Reserve Banks are liable to a Person asserting or having an Adverse Claim to a Security Entitlement or to a Book-entry consolidated obligations in a Participant's Securities Account, including any such claim arising as a

result of the transfer or disposition of a Book-entry consolidated obligation by a Federal Reserve Bank pursuant to a Transfer Message that the Federal Reserve Bank reasonably believes to be genuine.

(b) The obligation of the Banks and the Office of Finance to make payments of interest and principal with respect to Book-entry consolidated obligations is discharged at the time payment in the appropriate amount is made as follows:

(1) Interest on Book-entry consolidated obligations is 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 consolidated obligations are paid, either at maturity or upon redemption, 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 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 payment of a Book-entry consolidated obligation, unless otherwise expressly required.

[63 FR 8059, Feb. 18, 1998, as amended at 65 FR 8268, Feb. 18, 2000]

§987.6 Authority of Federal Reserve Banks.

(a) Each Federal Reserve Bank is hereby authorized as fiscal agent of the Office of Finance: To perform functions with respect to the issuance of Book-entry consolidated obligations, in accordance with the terms of the applicable offering notice and with procedures established by the Office of Finance; to service and maintain Book-entry consolidated obligations in accounts established for such purposes; to make payments of principal, interest and redemption premium (if any), as directed by the Office of Finance; to effect

transfer of Book-entry consolidated obligations between Participants' Securities Accounts as directed by the Participants; and to perform such other duties as fiscal agent as may be requested by the Office of Finance.

(b) Each Federal Reserve Bank may issue Operating Circulars not inconsistent with this part 987, governing the details of its handling of Book-entry consolidated obligations, Security Entitlements, and the operation of the Book-entry system under this part 987.

[63 FR 8059, Feb. 18, 1998, as amended at 65 FR 8268, Feb. 18, 2000]

§987.7 Liability of Banks, Finance Board, Office of Finance and Federal Reserve Banks.

The Banks, the Finance Board, the Office of Finance and the Federal Reserve Banks may rely on the information provided in a tender, transaction request form, other transaction documentation, or Transfer Message, and are not required to verify the information. Neither the Banks, the Finance Board, the Office of Finance, the United States, nor the Federal Reserve Banks shall be liable for any action taken in accordance with the information set out in a tender, transaction request form, other transaction documentation, or Transfer Message, or evidence submitted in support thereof.

[63 FR 8059, Feb. 18, 1998, as amended at 65 FR 8268, Feb. 18, 2000]

§987.8 Additional requirements; notice of attachment for Book-entry consolidated obligations.

(a) *Additional requirements.* In any case or any class of cases arising under the regulations in this part 987, the Office of Finance may require such additional evidence and a bond of indemnity, with or without surety, as may in its judgment, or in the judgment of the Banks or the Finance Board, be necessary for the protection of the interests of the Banks, the Finance Board, the Office of Finance or the United States.

(b) *Notice of attachment.* 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 secu-

rities 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. The regulations in this part 987 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.

[63 FR 8059, Feb. 18, 1998, as amended at 65 FR 8268, Feb. 18, 2000]

§987.9 Reference to certain Department of Treasury commentary and determinations.

(a) The Department of Treasury TRADES Commentary (31 CFR part 357, appendix B) addressing the Department of Treasury regulations governing book-entry procedure for Treasury Securities is hereby referenced, so far as applicable and as necessarily modified to relate to Book-entry consolidated obligations, as an interpretive aid to this part 987.

(b) Determinations of the Department of Treasury regarding whether a State shall be considered to have adopted Revised Article 8 for purposes of 31 CFR part 357, as published in the FEDERAL REGISTER or otherwise, shall also apply to this part 987.

[63 FR 8059, Feb. 18, 1998, as amended at 65 FR 8268, Feb. 18, 2000]

§987.10 Obligations of United States with respect to consolidated obligations.

Consolidated obligations are not obligations of the United States and are not guaranteed by the United States.

[63 FR 8059, Feb. 18, 1998, as amended at 65 FR 8268, Feb. 18, 2000]

PART 989—FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THE BANKS

- Sec.
 989.1 Definitions.
 989.2 Audit requirements.
 989.3 Requirement to provide financial and other information to the Finance Board and the Office of Finance.
 989.4 Requirement for voluntary bank disclosure.

AUTHORITY: 12 U.S.C. 1422a, 1422b, 1426, 1431, and 1440.

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SOURCE: 63 FR 39704, July 24, 1998, unless otherwise noted. Redesignated at 65 FR 8256, Feb. 18, 2000.

§ 989.1 Definitions.

For purposes of this part:

Audit means an examination of the financial statements by an independent accountant in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles for the purpose of expressing an opinion thereon.

Audit report means a document in which an independent accountant indicates the scope of the audit made and sets forth an opinion regarding the financial statement taken as a whole, or an assertion to the effect that an overall opinion cannot be expressed. When an overall opinion cannot be expressed, the reasons therefor shall be stated.

[65 FR 36303, June 7, 2000]

§ 989.2 Audit requirements.

(a) Each Bank, the OF and the Financing Corporation shall obtain annually an independent, external audit of and an audit report on its individual financial statement.

(b) The OF board of directors shall obtain an audit and an audit report on the combined annual financial statements for the Bank System.

(c) All audits must be conducted in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and in accordance with the most current government auditing standards issued by the Office of the Comptroller General of the United States.

(d) An independent, external auditor must meet at least twice each year with the audit committee of each Bank, the OF board of directors, and the Financing Corporation Directorate.

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(e) Finance Board examiners shall have unrestricted access to all auditors' work papers and to the auditors to address substantive accounting issues that may arise during the course of any audit.

[65 FR 36303, June 7, 2000]

§ 989.3 Requirement to provide financial and other information to the Finance Board and the Office of Finance.

In order to facilitate the preparation by the Office of Finance of combined Bank System annual and quarterly reports, each Bank shall provide to the Office of Finance in such form and within such timeframes as the Finance Board or the Office of Finance shall specify, all financial and other information and assistance the Office of Finance shall request for that purpose. Nothing in this section shall contravene or be deemed to circumscribe in any manner the authority of the Finance Board to obtain any information from any Bank related to the preparation or review of any financial report.

[65 FR 36303, June 7, 2000]

§ 989.4 Requirement for voluntary bank disclosure.

Any financial statements contained in an annual or quarterly financial report issued by an individual Bank must be consistent in both form and content with the financial statements presented in the combined Bank System annual or quarterly financial reports prepared and issued by the Office of Finance .

[63 FR 39704, July 24, 1998. Redesignated and amended at 65 FR 36303, 36304, June 7, 2000.]

SUBCHAPTER L—NON-BANK SYSTEM ENTITIES

PART 995—FINANCING CORPORATION OPERATIONS

- Sec.
995.1 Definitions.
995.2 General authority.
995.3 Authority to establish investment policies and procedures.
995.4 Book-entry procedure for Financing Corporation obligations.
995.5 Bank and Office of Finance employees.
995.6 Budget and expenses.
995.7 Administrative expenses.
995.8 Non-administrative expenses; assessments.
995.9 Reports to the Finance Board.
995.10 Review of books and records.

AUTHORITY: 12 U.S.C. 1441(b)(8), (c), and (j).

SOURCE: 62 FR 50248, Sept. 25, 1997, unless otherwise noted. Redesignated at 65 FR 8256, Feb. 18, 2000.

§ 995.1 Definitions.

For purposes of this part:

Administrative expenses:

(1) Include general office and operating expenses such as telephone and photocopy charges, printing, legal, and professional fees, postage, courier services, and office supplies; and

(2) Do not include any form of employee compensation, custodian fees, issuance costs, or any interest on (and any redemption premium with respect to) any Financing Corporation obligations.

BIF-assessable deposit means a deposit that is subject to assessment for purposes of the Bank Insurance Fund under the Federal Deposit Insurance Act (12 U.S.C. 1811 *et seq.*), including a deposit that is treated as a deposit insured by the Bank Insurance Fund under section 5(d)(3) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act.

Custodian fees means any fee incurred by the Financing Corporation in connection with the transfer of any security to, or maintenance of any security in, the segregated account established under section 21(g)(2) of the Act, and any other expense incurred by the Financing Corporation in connection with the establishment or maintenance of such account.

Directorate means the board established under section 21(b) of the Act to manage the Financing Corporation.

Exit fees means the amounts paid under sections 5(d)(2)(E) and (F) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act, and regulations promulgated thereunder (12 CFR part 312).

FDIC means the agency established as the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

Insured depository institution has the same meaning as in section 3 of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act.

Issuance costs means issuance fees and commissions incurred by the Financing Corporation in connection with the issuance or servicing of Financing Corporation obligations, including legal and accounting expenses, trustee, fiscal, and paying agent charges, securities processing charges, joint collection agent charges, advertising expenses, and costs incurred in connection with preparing and printing offering materials to the extent the Financing Corporation incurs such costs in connection with issuing any obligations.

Non-administrative expenses means custodian fees, issuance costs, and interest on Financing Corporation obligations.

Obligations means debentures, bonds, and similar debt securities issued by the Financing Corporation under sections 21(c)(3) and (e) of the Act.

Office of Finance means the joint office of the Banks established under part 985 of this chapter.

Receivership proceeds means the liquidating dividends and payments made on claims received by the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation Resolution Fund established under section 11A of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act from receiverships, that are not required by the Resolution Funding Corporation to provide funds for the Funding Corporation Principal Fund established under section 21B of the Act.

SAIF-assessable deposit means a deposit that is subject to assessment for

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purposes of the Savings Association Insurance Fund under the Federal Deposit Insurance Act, including a deposit that is treated as a deposit insured by the Savings Association Insurance Fund under section 5(d)(3) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act.

[62 FR 50248, Sept. 25, 1997, as amended at 65 FR 8268, Feb. 18, 2000]

§ 995.2 General authority.

Subject to the limitations and interpretations in this part and such orders and directions as the Finance Board may prescribe, the Financing Corporation shall have authority to exercise all powers and authorities granted to it by the Act and by its charter and by-laws regardless of whether the powers and authorities are specifically implemented in regulation.

§ 995.3 Authority to establish investment policies and procedures.

The Directorate shall have authority to establish investment policies and procedures with respect to Financing Corporation funds provided that the investment policies and procedures are consistent with the requirements of section 21(g) of the Act. The Directorate shall promptly notify the Finance Board in writing of any changes to the investment policies and procedures.

§ 995.4 Book-entry procedure for Financing Corporation obligations.

(a) *Authority.* Any Federal Reserve Bank shall have authority to apply book-entry procedure to Financing Corporation obligations.

(b) *Procedure.* The book-entry procedure for Financing Corporation obligations shall be governed by the book-entry procedure established for Bank securities, codified at part 987 of this chapter. Wherever the terms “Bank(s),” “consolidated obligation(s)” or “Book-entry consolidated obligation(s)” appear in part 912, the terms shall be construed also to mean “Financing Corporation,” “Financing Corporation obligation(s),” or “Book-entry Financing Corporation obligation(s),” respectively, if appropriate to

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accomplish the purposes of this section.

[62 FR 50248, Sept. 25, 1997, as amended at 65 FR 8268, Feb. 18, 2000]

§ 995.5 Bank and Office of Finance employees.

Without further approval of the Finance Board, the Financing Corporation shall have authority to utilize the officers, employees, or agents of any Bank or the Office of Finance in such manner as may be necessary to carry out its functions.

§ 995.6 Budget and expenses.

(a) *Directorate approval.* The Financing Corporation shall submit annually to the Directorate for approval, a budget of proposed expenditures for the next calendar year that includes administrative and non-administrative expenses.

(b) *Finance Board approval.* The Directorate shall submit annually to the Finance Board for approval, the budget of the Financing Corporation’s proposed expenditures it approved pursuant to paragraph (a) of this section.

(c) *Spending limitation.* The Financing Corporation shall not exceed the amount provided for in the annual budget approved by the Finance Board pursuant to paragraph (b) of this section, or as it may be amended by the Directorate within limits set by the Finance Board.

(d) *Amended budgets.* Whenever the Financing Corporation projects or anticipates that it will incur expenditures, other than interest on Financing Corporation obligations, that exceed the amount provided for in the annual budget approved by the Finance Board or the Directorate pursuant to paragraph (b) or (c) of this section, the Financing Corporation shall submit an amended annual budget to the Directorate for approval, and the Directorate shall submit such amended budget to the Finance Board for approval.

§ 995.7 Administrative expenses.

(a) *Payment by Banks.* The Banks shall pay all administrative expenses of the Financing Corporation approved pursuant to § 995.6.

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(b) *Amount.* The Financing Corporation shall determine the amount of administrative expenses each Bank shall pay in the manner provided by section 21(b)(7)(B) of the Act. The Financing Corporation shall bill each Bank for such amount periodically.

(c) *Adjustments.* The Financing Corporation shall adjust the amount of administrative expenses the Banks are required to pay in any calendar year pursuant to paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section, by deducting any funds that remain from the amount paid by the Banks for administrative expenses in the prior calendar year.

[62 FR 50248, Sept. 25, 1997, as amended at 65 FR 8268, Feb. 18, 2000]

§ 995.8 Non-administrative expenses; assessments.

(a) *Interest expenses.* The Financing Corporation shall determine anticipated interest expenses on its obligations at least semiannually.

(b) *Assessments on insured depository institutions—(1) Authority.* To provide sufficient funds to pay the non-administrative expenses of the Financing Corporation approved under § 995.6, the Financing Corporation shall, with the approval of the board of directors of the FDIC, assess against each insured depository institution an assessment in the same manner as assessments are made by the FDIC under section 7 of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act.

(2) *Assessment rate—(i) Determination.* The Financing Corporation at least semiannually shall establish an assessment rate formula, which may include rounding methodology, to determine the rate or rates of the assessment it will assess against insured depository institutions pursuant to section 21(f)(2) of the Act and paragraph (b)(1) of this section.

(ii) *Limitation.* Until the earlier of December 31, 1999, or the date as of which the last savings association ceases to exist, the rate of the assessment imposed on an insured depository institution with respect to any BIF-assessable deposit shall be a rate equal to $\frac{1}{2}$ of the rate of the assessment imposed on an insured depository institution with respect to any SAIF-assessable deposit.

(iii) *Notice.* The Financing Corporation shall notify the FDIC and the col-

lection agent, if any, of the formula established under paragraph (b)(2)(i) of this section.

(3) *Collecting assessments—(i) Collection agent.* The Financing Corporation shall have authority to collect assessments made under section 21(f)(2) of the Act and paragraph (b)(1) of this section through a collection agent of its choosing.

(ii) *Accounts.* Each Bank shall permit any insured depository institution whose principal place of business is in its district to establish and maintain at least one demand deposit account to facilitate collection of the assessments made under section 21(f)(2) of the Act and paragraph (b)(1) of this section.

(c) *Receivership proceeds—(1) Authority.* To the extent the amounts collected under paragraph (b) of this section are insufficient to pay the non-administrative expenses of the Financing Corporation approved under § 995.6, the Financing Corporation shall have authority to require the FDIC to transfer receivership proceeds to the Financing Corporation in accordance with section 21(f)(3) of the Act.

(2) *Procedure.* The Directorate shall request in writing that the FDIC transfer the receivership proceeds to the Financing Corporation. Such request shall specify the estimated amount of funds required to pay the non-administrative expenses of the Financing Corporation approved under § 995.6.

(d) *Exit fees—(1) Authority.* To the extent the amounts provided under paragraphs (b) and (c) of this section are insufficient to pay the interest due on Financing Corporation obligations, the Financing Corporation shall have authority to request that the Secretary of the Treasury order the transfer of exit fees to the Financing Corporation in accordance with section 5(d)(2)(E) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act or as otherwise may be provided for by statute.

(2) *Procedure.* The Directorate shall request in writing that the Secretary of the Treasury order that exit fees be transferred to the Financing Corporation. Such request shall specify the estimated amount of funds required to

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pay the interest due on Financing Corporation obligations.

[62 FR 50248, Sept. 25, 1997, as amended at 65 FR 8268, 8269, Feb. 18, 2000]

§ 995.9 Reports to the Finance Board.

The Financing Corporation shall file such reports as the Finance Board shall direct.

§ 995.10 Review of books and records.

The Finance Board shall examine the Financing Corporation at least annually to determine whether the Financing Corporation is performing its functions in accordance with the requirements of section 21 of the Act and this part.

PART 996—AUTHORITY FOR BANK ASSISTANCE OF THE RESOLUTION FUNDING CORPORATION

Sec.

996.1 Bank employees.

996.2 Demand deposit accounts.

AUTHORITY: 12 U.S.C. 1422a, 1422b.

§ 996.1 Bank employees.

Upon the request of the Directorate of the Resolution Funding Corporation, established pursuant to section 21B(b) of the Act, officers, employees, or agents of the Banks are authorized to act for and on behalf of the Resolution Funding Corporation in such manner as may be necessary to carry out the functions of the Resolution Funding Corporation as provided in section 21B(c)(6)(B) of the Act.

[54 FR 39729, Sept. 28, 1989, as amended at 65 FR 8269, Feb. 18, 2000]

§ 996.2 Demand deposit accounts.

Each Bank shall allow any Savings Association Insurance Fund member ("SAIF member") whose principal place of business is in its district to establish and maintain at least one demand deposit account for the purpose of facilitating the Resolution Funding Corporation's assessments pursuant to section 21B(e)(7) of the Act.

[54 FR 39729, Sept. 28, 1989, as amended at 65 FR 8269, Feb. 18, 2000]

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PART 997—RESOLUTION FUNDING CORPORATION OBLIGATIONS OF THE BANKS

Sec.

997.1 Definitions.

997.2 Reduction of the payment term.

997.3 Extension of the payment term.

997.4 Calculation of the quarterly present-value determination.

997.5 Termination of the obligation.

AUTHORITY: 12 U.S.C. 1422b(a) and 1441b(f).

SOURCE: 65 FR 17438, Apr. 3, 2000, unless otherwise noted.

§ 997.1 Definitions.

As used in this part:

Actual quarterly payment means the quarterly amount paid by the Banks to fulfill the Banks' obligation to pay toward interest owed on bonds issued by the REFCORP. The amount will equal the aggregate of 20 percent of the quarterly net earnings of each Bank, or such other amount assessed in accordance with the Act and the regulations adopted thereunder.

Benchmark quarterly payment means \$75 million, or such amount that may result from adjustments required by calculations made in accordance with §§ 997.2 and 997.3.

Current benchmark quarterly payment means the benchmark quarterly payment that corresponds to the date of the actual quarterly payment.

Deficit quarterly payment means the amount by which the actual quarterly payment falls short of the current benchmark quarterly payment.

Estimated interest rate means the interest rate provided to the Finance Board by the Department of the Treasury on a zero-coupon Treasury bond, the maturity of which is the same as the date of the benchmark quarterly payment that is being defeased, or if no bond matures on that date, then is the date closest to the date of the payment being defeased.

Excess quarterly payment means the amount by which the actual quarterly payment exceeds the current benchmark quarterly payment.

Quarterly present-value determination means the quarterly calculation that will determine the extent to which an excess quarterly payment or deficit quarterly payment alters the term of

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the Banks' obligation to the REFCORP. This determination will fulfill the requirements of 12 U.S.C. 1441b(f)(2)(C)(ii), *as amended by* Pub. L. 106-102, sec. 607, 113 Stat.1456-57.

REFCORP means the Resolution Funding Corporation established in 12 U.S.C. 1441b.

§ 997.2 Reduction of the payment term.

(a) *Generally.* The Finance Board shall shorten the term of the obligation of the Banks to make payments toward the interest owed on bonds issued by the REFCORP for each quarter in which there is an excess quarterly payment.

(b) *Excess quarterly payment.* Where there is an excess quarterly payment, the quarterly present-value determination shall be as follows:

(1) The future value of the excess quarterly payment shall be calculated using the estimated interest rate corresponding to the last non-defeased benchmark quarterly payment.

(2) The future value calculated in paragraph (b)(1) of this section shall be subtracted from the amount of the last non-defeased quarterly benchmark payment.

(3) If the difference resulting from the calculation in paragraph (b)(2) of this section is greater than zero, then the last non-defeased quarterly benchmark payment is reduced by the future value of the excess quarterly payment.

(4) If the difference resulting from the calculation in paragraph (b)(2) of this section is less than zero, then the last non-defeased quarterly benchmark payment shall be defeased and the payment term shall be shortened.

(5) The amount of the excess quarterly payment that has not already been applied to defeasing the payment under paragraph (b)(4) of this section shall be applied toward defeasing the last non-defeased quarterly benchmark payment using the applicable estimated interest rate.

§ 997.3 Extension of the payment term.

(a) *Generally.* The Finance Board will extend the term of the obligation of the Banks to make payments toward interest owed on bonds issued by the REFCORP for each calendar quarter in

which there is a deficit quarterly payment.

(b) *Deficit quarterly payment.* Where there is a deficit quarterly payment, the quarterly present-value determination shall be as follows:

(1) The future value of the deficit quarterly payment shall be calculated using the estimated interest rate corresponding to the last non-defeased benchmark quarterly payment, or to the first quarter thereafter if the last non-defeased benchmark quarterly payment already equals \$75 million.

(2) The future value calculated in paragraph (b)(1) of this section shall be added to the amount of the last non-defeased quarterly benchmark payment if that sum is \$75 million or less.

(3) If the sum calculated in paragraph (b)(2) of this section exceeds \$75 million, the last non-defeased quarterly benchmark payment will become \$75 million, and the quarterly benchmark payment term will be extended.

(4) The extended payment will equal the future value of the amount of the deficit quarterly payment that has not already been applied to raising the quarterly benchmark payment to \$75 million under paragraph (b)(3) of this section, using the estimated interest rate corresponding to the date of the extended benchmark quarterly payment.

(c) *Term beyond maturity.* The benchmark quarterly payment term may be extended beyond April 15, 2030, if such extension is necessary to ensure that the value of the aggregate amounts paid by the Banks exactly equals the present value of an annuity of \$300 million per year that commences on the date on which the first obligation of the REFCORP was issued and ends on April 15, 2030.

§ 997.4 Calculation of the quarterly present-value determination.

(a) *Applicable interest rates.* The Finance Board shall obtain from the Department of the Treasury the applicable estimated interest rates and provide those rates to the REFCORP so that the REFCORP can perform the calculations required under §§ 997.2 and 997.3.

(b) *Calculation by the Finance Board.* If § 997.3 requires that the term for the

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Banks' actual quarterly payments extend beyond April 15, 2030 or if, for any reason, the REFCORP is unable to perform the calculations or to provide the Finance Board with the results of the calculations, the Finance Board shall make all calculations required under this part.

(c) *Records.* The Finance Board will maintain the official record of the results of all quarterly present-value determinations made under this part.

§ 997.5 Termination of the obligation.

(a) *Generally.* The Banks' obligation to the REFCORP, or to the Department of the Treasury if the term of that obligation extends beyond April 15, 2030, will terminate when the aggregate ac-

tual quarterly payments made by the Banks exactly equal the present value of an annuity of \$300 million per year that commences on the date on which the first obligation of the REFCORP was issued and ends on April 15, 2030.

(b) *Date of the final payment.* The aggregate actual quarterly payments made by the Banks exactly equal the present value of the annuity described in paragraph (a) of this section when the value of any remaining benchmark quarterly payment(s), after the benchmark quarterly payments have been adjusted as required by §§ 997.2 and 997.3, exactly equals the actual quarterly payment.

[65 FR 17438, Apr. 3, 2000, as amended at 65 FR 40492, June 30, 2000]