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- (a) The minimum supporting credit and financial information, frequency for collection of information, and verification of information required in relation to loan size, complexity and risk exposure
- (b) The procedures to be followed in credit analysis
- (c) The minimum standards for loan disbursement, servicing and collections
- $\begin{array}{c} \text{(d) Requirements for collateral and} \\ \text{methods for its administration} \end{array}$
- (e) Loan approval delegations and requirements for reporting to the board
  - (f) Loan pricing practices
- (g) Loan underwriting standards that include measurable standards:
- (1) For determining that an applicant has the operational, financial, and management resources necessary to repay the debt from cashflow
- (2) That are appropriate for each loan program and the institution's risk-bearing ability; and
- (3) That consider the nature and type of credit risk, amount of the loan, and enterprises being financed
- (h) Requirements that loan terms and conditions are appropriate for the loan; and
- (i) Such other requirements as are necessary for the professional conduct of a lending organization, including documentation for each loan transaction of compliance with the loan underwriting standards or the compensating factors or extenuating circumstances that establish repayment of the loan notwithstanding the failure to meet any one or more loan underwriting standard.

[62 FR 51014, Sept. 30, 1997]

### § 614.4155 Interest rates.

Loans made by each bank and direct lender association shall bear interest at a rate or rates as may be determined by the institution board. The board shall set interest rates or approve individual interest rate changes either on a case-by-case basis or pursuant to an interest rate plan within which management may establish rates. Any interest rate plan shall set loan-pricing policies and objectives, provide guidance regarding the circumstances under which management may adjust rates, and provide the upper and lower limits on management authority. Any interest

rate plan adopted shall be reviewed on a continuing basis by the board, as well as in conjunction with its review and approval of the institution's operational and strategic business plan.

[62 FR 66818, Dec. 22, 1997]

# § 614.4160 Differential interest rate programs.

Pursuant to policies approved by the board of directors, differential interest rates may be established for loans based on a variety of factors that may include type, purpose, amount, quality, funding or operating costs, or similar factors or combinations of factors. Differential interest rate programs should achieve equitable rate treatment within categories of borrowers. In the adoption of differential interest rate programs, institutions may consider, among other things, the effect that such interest rate structures will have on the achievement of objectives relating to the special credit needs of young, beginning or small farmers.

[61 FR 67186, Dec. 20, 1996. Redesignated at 62 FR 66818, Dec. 22, 1997]

### § 614.4165 Young, beginning, and small farmers and ranchers.

- (a) *Definitions*. (1) For purposes of this subpart, the term "credit" includes:
- (i) Loans made to farmers and ranchers and producers or harvesters of aquatic products under title I or II of the Act; and
- (ii) Interests in participations made to farmers and ranchers and producers or harvesters of aquatic products under title I or II of the Act.
- (2) For purposes of this subpart, the term "services" includes:
- (i) Leases made to farmers and ranchers and producers or harvesters of aquatic products under title I or II of the Act; and
- (ii) Related services to farmers and ranchers and producers or harvesters of aquatic products under title I or II of the Act.
- (b) Farm Credit bank policies. Each Farm Credit Bank and Agricultural Credit Bank must adopt written policies that direct:

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- (1) The board of each affiliated direct lender association to establish a program to provide sound and constructive credit and services to young, beginning, and small farmers and ranchers and producers or harvesters of aquatic products (YBS farmers and ranchers or YBS). The terms "bona fide farmer or rancher," and "producer or harvester of aquatic products" are defined in §613,3000 of this chapter;
- (2) Each affiliated direct lender association to include in its YBS farmers and ranchers program provisions ensuring coordination with other System institutions in the territory and other governmental and private sources of credit;
- (3) Each affiliated direct lender association to provide, annually, a complete and accurate YBS farmers and ranchers operations and achievements report to its funding bank; and
- (4) The bank to provide the agency a complete and accurate annual report summarizing the YBS program operations and achievements of its affiliated direct lender associations.
- (c) Direct lender association YBS programs. The board of directors of each direct lender association must establish a program to provide sound and constructive credit and services to YBS farmers and ranchers in its territory. Such a program must include the following minimum components:
- (1) A mission statement describing program objectives and specific means for achieving such objectives.
- (2) Annual quantitative targets for credit to YBS farmers and ranchers that are based on an understanding of reasonably reliable demographic data for the lending territory. Such targets may include:
- (i) Loan volume and loan number goals for "young," "beginning," and "small" farmers and ranchers in the territory;
- (ii) Percentage goals representative of the demographics for "young," "beginning," and "small" farmers and ranchers in the territory;
- (iii) Percentage goals for loans made to new borrowers qualifying as "young," "beginning," and "small" farmers and ranchers in the territory; or

- (iv) Goals for capital committed to loans made to "young," "beginning," and "small" farmers and ranchers in the territory.
- (3) Annual qualitative YBS goals that must include efforts to:
- (i) Offer related services either directly or in coordination with others that are responsive to the needs of the "young," "beginning," and "small" farmers and ranchers in the territory;
- (ii) Take full advantage of opportunities for coordinating credit and services offered with other System institutions in the territory and other governmental and private sources of credit who offer credit and services to those who qualify as "young," "beginning," and "small" farmers and ranchers; and
- (iii) Implement effective outreach programs to attract YBS farmers and ranchers, which may include the use of advertising campaigns and educational credit and services programs beneficial to "young," "beginning," and "small" farmers and ranchers in the territory, as well as an advisory committee comprised of "young," "beginning," and "small" farmers and ranchers to provide views on how the credit and services of the direct lender association could best serve the credit and services needs of YBS farmers and ranchers.
- (4) Methods to ensure that credit and services offered to YBS farmers and ranchers are provided in a safe and sound manner and within a direct lender association's risk-bearing capacity. Such methods could include customized loan underwriting standards, loan guarantee programs, fee waiver programs, or other credit enhancement programs.
- (d) Review and approval of YBS programs. The YBS program of each direct lender association is subject to the review and approval of its funding bank. However, the funding bank's review and approval is limited to a determination that the YBS program contains all required components as set forth in paragraph (c) of this section. Any conclusion by the bank that a YBS program is incomplete must be communicated to the direct lender association in writing.
- (e) YBS program and the operational and strategic business plan. Targets and goals outlined in paragraphs (c)(2) and

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(c)(3) of this section must be included in each direct lender association's operational and strategic business plan for at least the succeeding 3 years (as set forth in §618.8440 of this chapter).

(f) YBS program internal controls. Each direct lender association must have internal controls that establish clear lines of responsibility for YBS program implementation, YBS performance results, and YBS quarterly reporting to the association's board of directors.

[69 FR 16470, Mar. 30, 2004]

#### §614.4170 General.

Direct lenders shall be responsible for the servicing of the loans that they make. However, loan participation agreements may designate specific loan servicing efforts to be accomplished by a participating institution. Each direct lender shall adopt loan servicing policies and procedures to assure that loans will be serviced fairly and equitably for the borrower while minimizing the risk for the lender. Procedures shall include specific plans that help preserve the quality of sound loans and that help correct credit deficiencies as they develop.

- (a) The Farm Credit Bank shall provide guidelines for the servicing of loans by the Federal land bank associations. The servicing may be accomplished either under the direct supervision of the bank or under delegated authority.
- (b) The servicing of loans which are participated in by Farm Credit System institutions shall be in accordance with §614.4325.
- (c) In the development of loan servicing policies and procedures, the following criteria shall be included:
- (1) Term loans. The objective shall be to provide borrowers with prompt and efficient service with respect to actions in such areas as personal liability, partial release of security, insurance requirements or adjustments, loan divisions or transfers, or conditional payments. Procedures shall provide for adequate inspections, reanalyses, reappraisals, controls on payment of insurance and taxes (and for payment when necessary), and prompt exercise of legal options to preserve the lender's collateral position or guard against loss. Loan servicing policies for rural

home loans shall recognize the inherent differences between agricultural and rural home lending.

- (2) Operating loans. The objective shall be to service such loans to assure disbursement in accordance with the basis of approval, repayment from the sources obligated or pledged, and to minimize risk exposure to the lender. Procedures shall require:
- (i) The procurement of periodic operating data essential for maintaining control, for the proper analysis of such data, and prompt action as needed;
- (ii) Inspections, reappraisals, and borrower visits appropriate to the nature and quality of the loan; and
- (iii) Controls on insurance, margin requirements, warehousing, and the prompt exercise of legal options to preserve the lender's collateral position and guard against loss.
- (3) Legal entity loans. In addition to the foregoing servicing objectives for term and operating loans, procedures for servicing these loans shall require procurement of data on changes in ownership, control, and management; review of business objectives, financing programs, organizational structure, and operating methods, and appropriate analysis of such changes with provision for action as needed.

[37 FR 11424, June 7, 1972, as amended at 40 FR 17745, Apr. 22, 1975. Redesignated at 46 FR 51878, Oct. 22, 1981 and amended at 48 FR 54475, Dec. 5, 1983; 51 FR 39502, Oct. 28, 1986; 57 FR 38250, Aug. 24, 1992; 61 FR 67187, Dec. 20, 1996. Redesignated at 75 FR 35968, June 24, 2010]

# § 614.4175 Uninsured voluntary and involuntary accounts.

(a) Borrowers may make voluntary advance payments on their loans or, under agreement with a System institution, may make voluntary advance conditional payments intended to be applied to future maturities. The monies in the advance conditional payment accounts may be available for return to the borrower in lieu of increasing his loan. System institutions may pay interest on advance conditional payments for the time the funds are held unapplied at a rate not to exceed the rate charged on the related loan(s). System institutions shall hold any advance conditional payments received in