§ 1336.64 Development of goals and strategies: Responsibilities of the Loan Administrator.

(a) Prior to the approval of any direct loan under the RLF, the Loan Administrator will develop and obtain the Commissioner’s approval for a clear and comprehensive set of goals and strategies for the RLF. The goals will specify the results the Loan Administrator expects to accomplish from the Revolving Loan Fund, define the RLF’s role and responsibilities for potential users, and serve as the basis for the development of an organizational strategy and operating plan. The RLF strategies will provide the Loan Administrator with a sound understanding of the economic and market conditions within the Native Hawaiian community.

(b) The following factors shall be considered by the Loan Administrator in developing the RLF’s goals:

1. Employment needs of the local population;
2. Characteristics of the local economic base;
3. Characteristics of the local capital base and the gaps in the local availability of business capital;
4. Local resources for economic development and their availability; and
5. Goals and strategies of other local organizations involved in economic development.

(c) The loan fund strategies developed by the Revolving Loan Fund must include the following:

1. Business Targeting Strategy: to determine which types of businesses are to be targeted by the loan fund. The Loan Administrator will develop procedures to ensure that the loans made are directed to Native Hawaiians.
2. Financing Strategy: to determine the types of financing the loan fund will provide;
3. Business Assistance Strategy: to identify the possible or potential management problems of a borrower and develop a workable plan for providing borrowers with the needed management assistance;
4. Marketing Strategy: to generate applications from potential borrowers and to generate the support and participation of local financial institutions;
5. Capital Base Management Strategy: to develop and allocate the financial resources of the fund in the most effective possible way to meet the need or demand for financing; and
6. Accountability Strategy: to develop policies and mechanisms to hold borrowers accountable for providing the public benefits promised (e.g. jobs) in return for financing; to ensure that, until expenditure, loan proceeds are held by the borrower in secured, liquid financial instruments; to hold borrowers accountable for upholding the commitments made prior to the loan; and to develop the methods used by the RLF to enforce these commitments.

§ 1336.65 Staffing and organization of the Revolving Loan Fund: Responsibilities of the Loan Administrator.

Prior to the approval of any direct loan under the RLF, the Loan Administrator must develop and obtain the Commissioner’s approval for the RLF’s organization table, including:

(a) The structure and composition of the Board of Directors of the RLF;
(b) The staffing requirements for the RLF, with position descriptions and necessary personnel qualifications;
(c) The appointments to the advisory loan review committee; and
(d) The roles and responsibilities of the Board, staff and loan review committee.

§ 1336.66 Procedures and criteria for administration of the Revolving Loan Fund: Responsibilities of the Loan Administrator.

Prior to the approval of any direct loan under the RLF, the Loan Administrator must develop and obtain the Commissioner’s approval for the following procedures:

(a) Preapplication and loan screening procedures. Some factors to be considered in the loan screening process are:

1. General eligibility criteria;
§ 1336.67 Security and collateral: Responsibilities of the Loan Administrator.

The Loan Administrator may require any applicant for a loan from the RLF to provide such collateral as the Loan Administrator determines to be necessary to secure the loan. (Section 803A(b)(3))

(a) As a Credit Factor. The availability of collateral security normally is considered an important factor in making loans. The types and amount of collateral security required should be governed by the relative strengths and weaknesses of other credit factors. The taking of collateral as security should be considered with respect to each loan. Collateral security should be sufficient to provide the lender reasonable protection from loss in the case of adversity, but such security or lack thereof should not be used as the primary basis for deciding whether to extend credit.

(b) Security Interests. Security interests which may be taken by the lender include, but are not limited to, liens on real or personal property, including leasehold interests; assignments of income and accounts receivable; and liens on inventory or proceeds of inventory sales as well as marketable securities and cash collateral accounts.