

National Credit Union Administration

§ 723.16

(a) A copy of your business lending policy;

(b) The higher limit sought (if applicable);

(c) An explanation of the need to raise the limit (if applicable);

(d) Documentation supporting your ability to manage this activity; and

(e) An analysis of the credit union's prior experience making member business loans, including as a minimum:

(1) The history of loan losses and loan delinquency;

(2) Volume and cyclical or seasonal patterns;

(3) Diversification;

(4) Concentrations of credit to one borrower or group of associated borrowers in excess of 15% of net worth;

(5) Underwriting standards and practices;

(6) Types of loans grouped by purpose and collateral; and

(7) The qualifications of personnel responsible for underwriting and administering member business loans.

§ 723.12 What will NCUA do with my waiver request?

Your Regional Director (or the Director of the Office of Corporate Credit Unions) will:

(a) Review the information you provided in your request;

(b) Evaluate the level of risk to your credit union;

(c) Consider your credit union's historical CAMEL composite and component ratings when evaluating your request; and

(d) Notify you whenever your waiver request is deemed complete. Notify you of the action taken within 45 calendar days of receiving a complete request from the federal credit union or the state supervisory authority. If you do not receive notification within 45 calendar days of the date the complete request was received by the regional office, the credit union may assume approval of the waiver request.

§ 723.13 What options are available if the NCUA Regional Director denies my waiver request, or a portion of it?

You may appeal the Regional Director's (or the Director of the Office of Corporate Credit Unions) decision in writing to the NCUA Board. Your ap-

peal must include all information requested in § 723.11 and why you disagree with your Regional Director's (or the Office of Corporate Credit Union Director's) decision.

§§ 723.14–723.15 [Reserved]

§ 723.16 What is the aggregate member business loan limit for a credit union?

(a) *General.* The aggregate limit on a credit union's net member business loan balances is the lesser of 1.75 times the credit union's net worth or 12.25% of the credit union's total assets. Net worth is all of the credit union's retained earnings. Retained earnings normally includes undivided earnings, regular reserves and any other appropriations designated by management or regulatory authorities. Loans that are exempt from the definition of member business loans are not counted for the purpose of the aggregate loan limit.

(b) *Effect of nonmember loans and nonmember participations.* If a credit union holds any nonmember loans or nonmember loan participation interests that would constitute a member business loan if made to a member, those loans will affect the credit union's aggregate limit on net member business loan balances as follows:

(1) The total of the credit union's net member business loan balances and the nonmember loan balances must not exceed the lesser of 1.75 times the credit union's net worth or 12.25% of the credit union's total assets, unless the credit union has first received approval from the NCUA regional director.

(2) To request approval from the NCUA regional director, a credit union must submit an application that:

(i) Includes a current copy of the credit union's member business loan policies;

(ii) Confirms that the credit union is in compliance with all other aspects of this rule;

(iii) States the credit union's proposed limit on the total amount of nonmember loans and participation interests that the credit union may acquire if the application is granted; and

(iv) Attests that the acquisition of nonmember loans and participations is not being used, in conjunction with one or more other credit unions, to have

the effect of trading member business loans that would otherwise exceed the aggregate limit.

(3) A federal credit union must submit its request for approval to the regional director (a corporate federal credit union submits its request to the Director of the Office of Corporate Credit Unions). A state chartered federally insured credit union must submit the request to its state supervisory authority. If the state supervisory authority approves the request, the state regulator will forward the application and its decision to the regional director (or if appropriate, the Director of the Office of Corporate Credit Unions). An approved application is not effective until it is approved by the regional director (or in the case of a corporate federal credit union the Director of the Office of Corporate Credit Unions). The regional director will issue a decision within 30 days of receipt of a federal credit union's completed application or within 30 days of receipt of a completed application and the state supervisory authority's approval for a state chartered federally insured credit union.

[68 FR 56552, Oct. 1, 2003]

EFFECTIVE DATE NOTE: At 70 FR 75722, Dec. 21, 2005, § 723.16, paragraph (a) was revised, effective Jan. 20, 2006. For the convenience of the user, the revised text is set forth as follows:

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§ 723.17 Are there any exceptions to the aggregate loan limit?

There are three circumstances where a credit union qualifies for an exception from the aggregate limit. Loans that are excepted from the definition of member business loans are not counted for the purpose of the exceptions. The three exceptions are:

(a) Credit unions that have a low-income designation or participate in the

Community Development Financial Institutions program;

(b) Credit unions that were chartered for the purpose of making member business loans and can provide documentary evidence (such evidence includes but is not limited to the original charter, original bylaws, original business plan, original field of membership, board minutes and loan portfolio);

(c) Credit unions that have a history of primarily making member business loans, meaning that either member business loans comprise at least 25% of the credit union's outstanding loans (as evidenced in any call report filed between January 1995 and September 1998 or any equivalent documentation including financial statements) or member business loans comprise the largest portion of the credit union's loan portfolio (as evidenced in any call report filed between January 1995 and September 1998 or any equivalent documentation including financial statements). For example, if a credit union makes 23% member business loans, 22% first mortgage loans, 22% new automobile loans, 20% credit card loans, and 13% total other real estate loans, then the credit union meets this exception.

§ 723.18 How do I obtain an exception?

To obtain the exception, a federal credit union must submit documentation to the Regional Director, demonstrating that it meets the criteria of one of the exceptions. A state chartered federally insured credit union must submit documentation to its state supervisory authority. The state supervisory authority will forward its decision to NCUA. The exception does not expire unless revoked by the state supervisory authority for a state chartered federally insured credit union or the Regional Director for a federal credit union. If an exception request is denied for a federal credit union, it may be appealed to the NCUA Board within 60 days of the denial by the Regional Director. Until the NCUA Board acts on the appeal, the credit union can continue to make new member business loans.