
**Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
National Credit Union Administration
Office of the Comptroller of the Currency
Office of Thrift Supervision**

Frequently Asked Questions on Residential Tract Development Lending

Purpose

The Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (FRB), the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC), the National Credit Union Administration (NCUA), the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency (OCC), and the Office of Thrift Supervision (OTS) (the agencies) are jointly issuing the attached frequently asked questions (FAQs) to assist institutions in complying with the agencies' appraisal and real estate lending requirements for residential tract developments. A residential tract development is a project of five or more units that are constructed as a single development.

Overview

Institutions employ a variety of credit structures for financing a residential tract development. When the agencies adopted their appraisal and real estate lending regulations in the early 1990s, it was common practice for institutions to provide a developer with a credit facility to fund an entire tract development project or subdivision. More recently, institutions tend to finance land acquisition and development separately from home construction and limit the number of speculative homes under construction at any one time. These trends help institutions to better identify, manage, and control risk to a particular borrower.

Recognizing changes in lending practices, the attached FAQs provide clarification on the agencies' appraisal and real estate lending requirements for financing residential construction in a tract development. The FAQs address how institutions determine collateral value and calculate the loan-to-value ratio for these credits. Institutions should review these FAQs in conjunction with the agencies' real estate appraisal and lending regulations and guidelines, including the Interagency Guidelines for Real Estate Lending Policies (lending guidelines)¹ and the Interagency Appraisal and Evaluation Guidelines (appraisal and evaluation guidelines).²

¹ OCC: 12 CFR 34, C and D; FRB: 12 CFR 208, E and appendix C, and 12 CFR 225, G; FDIC: 12 CFR 323 and 12 CFR 365; and OTS: 12 CFR 564, and 12 CFR 560.100, and 12 CFR 560.101. NCUA was not a party to the lending guidelines; however, these guidelines, to the extent they are consistent with NCUA Rules and Regulations, establish best practices that credit unions should follow.

² The appraisal and evaluation guidelines may be found in: *Comptroller's Handbook for Commercial Real Estate and Construction Lending* for OCC; SR letter 94-55 for FRB; FIL-74-94 for FDIC; and Thrift Bulletin 55a for OTS. NCUA was not a party to the appraisal and evaluation guidelines; however, these guidelines, to the extent they are consistent with NCUA Rules and Regulations, establish best practices that credit unions should follow.

Frequently Asked Questions Residential Tract Development Lending

1. What is a residential tract development?

Answer: The agencies' appraisal regulations define a "tract development" as a project with five or more units that is constructed or is to be constructed as a single development. For purposes of this document, a "unit" refers to: a residential building lot; a detached single-family home; an attached single-family home; or a residence in a condominium building.

2. What are the appraisal requirements when an institution finances residential tract developments?

Answer: An appraisal for a residential tract development must meet the minimum appraisal standards in the agencies' appraisal regulations and guidelines. Appraisals for these properties must reflect deductions and discounts for holding costs, marketing costs, and entrepreneurial profit. In some circumstances, as discussed in FAQ 11, an institution may rely on an appraisal of the individual unit(s) to meet the agencies' appraisal requirements and to determine market value for calculating the loan-to-value (LTV) ratio.

An institution may exclude presold units to determine whether an appraisal of a tract development is required. A unit may be considered pre-sold if a buyer has entered into a binding contract to purchase the unit and has made a substantial and nonrefundable earnest money deposit. Further, the institution should obtain sufficient documentation that the buyer has entered into a legally binding sales contract and has obtained a written pre-qualification or commitment for permanent financing.

3. What are the appraisal requirements when an institution finances raw land, lot development or lot acquisition as part of a residential tract development?

Answer: The institution must obtain an appraisal, which includes appropriate deductions and discounts, of the entire tract of raw land or lots. The appraisal should reflect the value of the property in its current condition and existing zoning as well as the market value of land upon completion of land improvements, if applicable. The land improvements may include the construction of utilities, streets, and other infrastructure necessary for future development. An appraisal of raw land to be valued as developed lots should reflect a reasonable time frame during which development will occur. The feasibility study or the market analysis in the appraisal should support the absorption period for the developed lots; otherwise, a portion of the tract development should be valued as raw land.

4. What are the supervisory LTV limits for residential tract developments?

Answer: An institution may lend up to 65 percent of the value for raw land, 75 percent for land development or finished lots, 80 percent for multifamily residential construction, and 85 percent for 1- to 4-family residential construction.³ If a loan funds both land development and home construction, the applicable supervisory LTV limit is 85 percent, which corresponds to the limit for the final phase of the project. However, loan disbursements should not exceed actual development or construction costs, and the institution should ensure that the borrower maintains appropriate levels of hard equity throughout the term of the loan.

5. When should institutions calculate the LTV ratio for residential tract development loans?

Answer: An institution should calculate the LTV ratio at the time of loan origination and re-calculate the ratio whenever collateral is released or substituted. If the LTV ratio is in excess of the supervisory LTV limits, the institution should comply with the lending guidelines for high LTV loans.

6. What is the loan amount to be used to calculate the LTV ratio for residential tract development loans?

Answer: As defined in the lending guidelines, the loan amount refers to the total amount of a loan, line of credit, or other legally binding commitment. For a line of credit, the legally binding commitment is based on the terms of the credit agreement.

7. How should institutions determine the loan amount to calculate the LTV ratio for a loan to finance a phase of a multi-phase tract development?

Answer: If an institution commits to finance only a phase of development or construction rather than an entire multi-phase tract development project, the loan amount is the legally binding commitment for the phase.

8. What collateral value is used to calculate an LTV ratio for a residential tract development loan?

Answer: The value of the real estate collateral for the calculation of the LTV ratio is the “market value” as defined in the agencies’ appraisal regulations. The appraisal should reflect a market value upon completion of construction of the home(s) and the market value of any other collateral, such as lots or undeveloped land. Further, the appraisal must consider an analysis of appropriate deductions and discounts for unsold units, including

³ NCUA Rules and Regulations Part 723 (Member Business Loans) has specific LTV requirements that vary from these guidelines. Credit Union State Supervisory Authorities may also have regulatory LTV requirements that vary from these guidelines. Credit Unions supervised by these agencies should review the LTV limits and ensure compliance.

holding costs, marketing costs, and entrepreneurial profit. For loans to purchase land or existing lots, “value” means the lesser of the actual acquisition cost or the appraised market value.

9. How can an appraisal of a model(s) home be used to establish a market value for calculating the LTV ratio?

Answer: An appraisal of a model(s) provides a market value of a particular home in a given development, considering the cost of construction and the market value of the model’s unique features and floor plan on a typical lot. Normally, an institution will obtain an appraisal for each model or floor plan that a borrower is planning to build and offer for sale. The model appraisal is based on the price of a “base” lot in a particular development without consideration to the costs of, or value attributed to, specific options, upgrades, or lot premiums.

If the institution is financing the construction of a residential tract development, an appraisal of the model(s) would provide relevant information for the appraiser to consider in providing a market value of the development. That is, the value attributable to the models is used as a basis for estimating a market value for the tract development by reflecting the mix of units and adjusting for options, upgrades, and lot premiums. The market value should also reflect an analysis of appropriate deductions and discounts for holding costs, marketing costs, and entrepreneurial profit.

For the construction of units that are not part of a tract development, the appraisal of a model may be used to estimate the market value of the individual home, if the model and base lot are substantially the same as the subject home and the appraisal meets the agencies’ appraisal requirements and is still valid. In assessing the validity of the appraisal, the institution should consider the passage of time and current market conditions. When underwriting a loan to finance construction of a single home, the institution should consider the value of the actual lot and any options and upgrades relative to the values in the appraisal of the model.

10. What are some common underwriting characteristics of revolving lines of credit in which a borrowing base sets the availability of funds?

Answer: A borrowing base is a lending condition incorporated into many revolving credit agreements that limits the institution’s legally binding commitment to advance funds to the borrower. The borrowing base specifies the maximum amount the institution will lend to the borrower as a function of the collateral’s type, value, eligibility criteria, and advance rates. The credit agreement also specifies a maximum commitment amount regardless of the amount of the borrowing base availability.

Typically, the borrowing base formula specifies different advance rates for each collateral type, such as land, developed lots, homes under construction, and completed and unsold homes. The amount of collateral in each category and the corresponding advance rates limit the borrower’s ability to draw additional funds. The advance rates are generally

higher for collateral with lower development, construction, and marketing risk. For example, the advance rate for developed lots is likely to be lower than that for a completed home. In addition, advance rates may vary among borrower credit agreements. Generally, institutions grant more liberal advance rates to borrowers that have greater financial strength. Collateral must meet specified eligibility criteria to be included in the borrowing base. These commonly include limitations on the number of speculative units and the duration of time a completed unit may remain in the borrowing base.

This type of facility enables an institution to control loan advances and proceeds from home sales. The funds available under the revolver are based on frequent (usually monthly) borrower-prepared reports, commonly referred to as a borrowing base certificate. The borrowing base certificate details and certifies the quantity and value of collateral in each category that meets the borrowing-base eligibility criteria and a total amount of the borrowing base (the outstanding balance of the facility plus any available funds). The institution periodically performs on-site verification of the information provided by the borrower.

When constructing the borrowing base formula, the institution should require the borrower to maintain appropriate levels of hard equity throughout the project's construction and marketing periods.

11. Are there instances when an appraisal that reflects deductions and discounts is not necessary for financing construction of single-family homes in a residential tract development?

Answer: An appraisal of a tract development must analyze and report appropriate deductions and discounts. However, there are circumstances when the structure of the proposed loan mitigates the need to obtain an appraisal of a tract development.

If an institution finances construction starts on an individual unit basis, an institution may be able to use appraisals of the individual units to satisfy the agencies' appraisal requirements and as a basis for computing the LTV ratio. In this case, the institution should be able to demonstrate, through a feasibility study or market analysis conducted independently of the borrower and loan production staff, that all units collateralizing the loan are likely to be constructed and sold within 12 months. For LTV purposes, the value is the lower of the market value of the collateral or the borrower's actual development and construction costs. The borrower should maintain appropriate levels of hard equity (for example, cash or unencumbered investment in the underlying property) throughout the construction and marketing periods.

If an institution finances a unit's construction under a revolving line of credit in which a borrowing base sets the availability of funds, an institution may be able to use appraisals on the individual units to satisfy the agencies' appraisal requirements and as a basis for computing the LTV ratio. This is the case if the institution limits the number of construction starts and completed, unsold homes included in the borrowing base and if the institution satisfies the conditions described in the preceding paragraph. If the borrowing

base includes developed lots or raw land to be developed into lots, the institution must obtain an appraisal of the collateral that reflects deductions and discounts.

Institutions should also ensure that residential construction loans meet prudent real estate underwriting standards reflected in the lending guidelines. Among other standards, institutions should (a) establish appropriate limits on construction starts for speculative homes; (b) address any concentration risk to a particular builder or a specific development; (c) monitor market conditions and analyze demand and supply for residential housing; (d) maintain prudent controls for the advancement of funds for construction costs; (e) perform periodic collateral inspections to verify construction progress; and (f) confirm compliance with supervisory LTV limits.

12. What are the appraisal requirements when an institution finances construction of a condominium building(s)?

Answer: For a condominium building with five or more units, an institution must obtain an appraisal of the building that reflects appropriate deductions and discounts for holding costs, marketing costs, and entrepreneurial profit. An institution may not use the aggregate retail sales prices of the individual units as the market value to calculate the LTV ratio. For purposes of this document, condominium buildings are distinguished from other types of residential properties if construction of the entire building has to be completed before any one unit is occupied.

If an institution finances the construction of a single condominium building with less than five units or a condominium project with multiple buildings (e.g., clustered condominiums and town homes) with less than five units in a building, the institution may be able to rely on appraisals of the individual units to satisfy the agencies' appraisal requirements and to determine the market value for calculating the LTV ratio. In this regard, the institution should be able to control starts on an individual building basis and demonstrate by a feasibility or market analysis, conducted independently of the borrower and loan production staff, that all units in each building can be constructed and sold within 12 months.

13. For revolving lines of credit in which a borrowing base sets the availability of funds, what loan amount and collateral value should be used to determine the LTV ratio?

Answer: The *loan* amount is the institution's legally binding commitment (that is, the outstanding balance of the facility plus any availability under the borrowing base). *Value* is the lower of the borrower's actual development or construction costs or the market value of completed units securing the loan multiplied by their percentage of completion.

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