



NATIONAL CREDIT UNION ADMINISTRATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20456

November 4, 1991

Jeanne McGinley, Vice President
Portfolio Strategies Department
Vining-Sparks IBG
6077 Primacy Parkway
Memphis, TN 38119

Re: Floating Rate Notes (Your September 11, 1991,
Letter)

Dear Ms. McGinley:

You have asked whether an offering of floating rate notes issued by First Federal of Michigan (First Federal) and supported by an irrevocable letter of credit issued by the Federal Home Loan Bank of Indianapolis is a permissible investment for federal credit unions (FCUs.) Assuming the accounts of First Federal are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) and the proceeds of the notes were used for making loans or investments, maintaining liquid assets, or other similar purposes, the notes are permissible investments.

Analysis

Section 107(8) of the FCU Act, 12 U.S.C. §1757(8), provides FCUs with the authority to make deposits in banks or institutions, the accounts of which are insured by the FDIC. Assuming the accounts of First Federal are insured by the FDIC, the next question is whether the notes constitute "deposits." In determining what constitutes a "deposit" under Section 107(8), we have generally looked to the Federal Reserve Board's Regulation D, 12 C.F.R. Part 204, for guidance. Regulation D sets forth the reserve requirements for depository institutions, including FCUs, and contains a definition of the term "deposit." See 12 C.F.R. §204.2.

Jeanne McGinley, Vice President

November 4, 1991

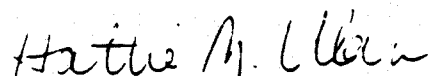
Page 2

Although the circular states that the notes "are [not] . . . deposits in First Federal," they may nevertheless fit within the definition of "deposit" under Regulation D.

Paragraph 2(a)(1)(vii) of Regulation D provides that, with a few exceptions, "any liability of a depository institution on any promissory note . . . or similar obligation . . . that is issued or undertaken by a depository institution as a means of obtaining funds" constitutes a "deposit." The notes appear to be promissory notes or similar obligations of First Federal. Since none of the exceptions are applicable here, the notes constitute "deposits" unless paragraph 2(a)(2)(iii) of Regulation D applies. That paragraph states that "deposit" does not include "obligations, the proceeds of which are not used by the depository institution for purposes of making loans, investments, or maintaining liquid assets . . ." It further states, "An obligation issued for the purpose of raising funds to purchase business premises, equipment, supplies, or similar assets is not a deposit." As long as the proceeds of the notes were used for the appropriate purposes, the notes are permissible investments for FCUs.

This letter is not an endorsement of the notes; rather, it is our opinion that the notes, if they meet the above requirements, are a legal investment for FCUs. We have enclosed, for your information, a letter which addresses the permissibility of investment in a similar type of note.

Sincerely,



Hattie M. Ulan
Associate General Counsel

Enclosure

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91-0916



NATIONAL CREDIT UNION ADMINISTRATION
Washington, D.C. 20536

May 4, 1987

Office of General Counsel

C. Thomas Kunz, Esq.
Seward & Kissel
Wall Street Plaza
New York, N.Y. 10005

Dear Mr. Kunz:

This is in response to your letter of December 19, 1986. We apologize for our delay in responding.

Your letter raised the issue of whether it is permissible for Federal credit unions (FCU's) to invest in certain medium-term notes (Notes) issued by Gibraltar Savings, a California-chartered savings and loan association. The accounts of Gibraltar Savings are insured by the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation (FSLIC). The Notes are not insured by FSLIC. You took the position that the Notes are a permissible investment under Section 107(7)(D) and/or Section 107(7)(E) of the FCU Act.

The Notes, which mature from one to five years from the date of issue, are supported as to principal and interest by the Federal Home Loan Bank of San Francisco. The interest rate on the Notes is determined with reference to certain specified interest rates.

Section 107(7)(D) of the FCU Act provides, in part, that FCU's can invest their funds in shares or accounts of savings and loan associations, the accounts of which are insured by the FSLIC. In your letter you stated that the Notes should be viewed as accounts of a FSLIC-insured institution, and thus a permissible investment for FCU's, because "the Notes rank pari passu with, and are thus equal in safety to, large bank deposits." In reaching this conclusion, you analogized FCU investment in the Notes to investment in bankers' acceptances and the sale by FCU's of Federal funds, both of which have been determined to be permissible for FCU's pursuant to their Section 107(8) deposit authority. See Sections 703.3(f) and (i) of the NCUA Rules and Regulations. You then argued that the savings and loan account investment authority should not be interpreted more narrowly than the bank deposit investment authority.

It is clear to us that the Notes are not accounts in a FSLIC-insured institution. As you stated in your letter, the term

C. Thomas Kunz, Esq.

Page Two

"accounts," when used in reference to savings and loan associations, is generally interpreted to mean deposit or share accounts. The Notes do not fall within this definition, nor do they fall within any NCUA interpretation of the term "accounts." Therefore, the Notes are not a permissible investment for FCU's under §107(7)(D) of the FCU Act.

While you analogized investment in the Notes to investment in bankers' acceptances and the sale of Federal funds, you did not argue that the Notes would similarly be permissible under Section 107(8). It is our opinion that if the Notes are a permissible investment for FCU's, the source of this authority would be Section 107(8). The issue then is whether Section 107(8) is broad enough to encompass investment in the Notes.

Section 107(8) provides, in part, that FCU's have the authority to make deposits in banks or institutions, the accounts of which are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) or the FSLIC. IRPS 81-2, 46 Fed. Reg. 14887 (March 3, 1981), which was incorporated into Part 703 of the NCUA Rules and Regulations and thereby revoked, authorized the sale of Federal funds by FCU's. In IRPS 81-2, the NCUA stated that the sale of Federal funds to a bank is permissible under the Section 107(8) deposit authority. Section 703.3(f) of the NCUA Rules and Regulations codifies this statement, providing, in part, that an FCU may sell Federal funds to a Section 107(8) institution.

Section 703.3(i) of the NCUA Rules and Regulations provides that an FCU may invest in bankers' acceptances issued by a Section 107(8) institution. The rationale for authorizing investment in bankers' acceptances was the same as that for the authorization of the sale of Federal funds, i.e., by considering the acceptance to be a type of deposit liability. 49 Fed. Reg. 12668, 12671 (March 30, 1984). It was further stated that bankers' acceptances, like Federal funds, certificates of deposit, and Eurodollar deposits, which are all permissible investments, appear on the issuing bank's balance sheet as direct liabilities of the bank, and that bankers' acceptances present no greater risk than these investments. Id.

In determining whether investment in Federal funds and bankers' acceptances was permissible under FCU's deposit authority, reference was made to Regulation D, 12 C.F.R. §204. Regulation D sets forth the reserve requirements for depository institutions, including FCU's, and contains a definition of the term "deposit."

C. Thomas Kunz, Esq.

Page Three

Section 204.2(a)(1)(vii) states in part that a deposit includes:

Any liability of a depository institution on any promissory note, acknowledgement of advance, bankers' acceptance, or similar obligation (written or oral), including mortgage backed bonds, that is issued or undertaken by a depository institution as a means of obtaining funds.

The above definition contains six exceptions, (a)(1)(vii)(A) through (E) and (a)(1)(viii), in which the obligations listed above would not constitute deposits. Many bankers' acceptances are within the Regulation D definition of deposits, with some being excepted by Section 204.2(a)(1)(vii)(E) and Section 204.2(a)(1)(viii). Similarly, some Federal funds transactions are within the deposit definition, and others are excluded by Section 204.2(a)(1)(vii)(D). After contrasting the definition of deposit with Section 204.2(a)(2), which lists transactions that are not within the definition of deposit, it was determined that, for purposes of Section 107(8) of the FCU Act, Federal funds and bankers' acceptances constituted deposits. A similar argument can be advanced for including the Notes within the definition of deposit.

The liability of a depository institution on a note is generally included in the definition of deposit, with exceptions. If the Notes do not fall within the exceptions contained in §204.2(a)(1)(vii), they can constitute deposits. The applicable exception to the Notes, Section 204.2(a)(1)(vii)(C), provides that the liability of a depository institution will be considered a deposit unless the obligation is:

not insured by a Federal agency, is subordinated to the claims of depositors, has a weighted average maturity of seven years or more, is not subject to Federal interest rate limitations, and is issued by a depository institution with the approval of, or under the rules and regulations of, its primary Federal supervisor.

The exceptions contained in §204.2(a)(1)(vii)(A) may also affect the determination of whether a promissory note is a deposit, but are not relevant to the instant Notes.

C. Thomas Kunz, Esq.

Page Four

As the Notes have a maturity of less than 7 years, the liability of Gibraltar Savings on the Notes can be considered a deposit under the Regulation D deposit definition. The Notes, like Federal funds and bankers' acceptances, are direct liabilities of the issuing bank. Furthermore, it does NOT appear that the Notes present a greater risk than these other investments. As the Notes do constitute deposits, we believe that they would be authorized pursuant to the same reasoning applied to Federal funds and bankers' acceptances, i.e., by considering the Notes to be a type of deposit liability.

Your alternative argument for the permissibility of FCU investment in the Notes was that the Notes were guaranteed by an agency of the United States. The basis of your argument was that the Notes are fully secured as to principal and interest by a letter of credit from the Federal Home Loan Bank of San Francisco. While our resolution of your first argument renders the alternative argument moot for all practical purposes, we will briefly address it at this time.

Section 107(7)(E) provides that, inter alia, FCU's can invest:

"in obligations issued by Federal home loan banks;

* * *
or in obligations, participations, securities, or other instruments of, or issued by, or fully guaranteed as to principal and interest by any other agency of the United States." (Emphasis added.)

Whether or not Federal home loan banks are agencies of the United States is, based on the quoted language, irrelevant. With respect to Federal home loan banks, it is only obligations issued by them that Congress deemed permissible for FCU's. The use of the term "other" in modifying the term "agency" clearly means other than any agency previously enumerated (which includes Federal home loan banks) in Section 107(7)(E). In the case of certain other entities enumerated in the Section, for example the Federal National Mortgage Association, Congress went beyond merely those obligations issued by the Association and instead specifically included obligations or instruments fully guaranteed thereby. Congress clearly could have afforded the same treatment for Federal home loan banks but did not do so.

Based on the foregoing analysis, it is our opinion that FCU's may invest only in obligations issued by Federal home loan banks.

C. Thomas Kunz, Esq.

Page Five

It would not be a permissible FCU investment if the obligation is merely guaranteed by Federal home loan bank, unless the issuing entity is the United States or "any other" agency thereof. However, as opined above, the Notes would be considered deposits for purposes of Section 107(8) of the FCU Act and would be permissible investments.

Our opinion that the Notes are a permissible investment for FCU's should not be interpreted or represented as NCUA's recommendation or endorsement of the investment. Before investing in the Notes or similar obligations, an FCU should evaluate the investment from a safety and soundness perspective. Factors to consider are the financial condition of the issuer, the maturity and repayment terms of the obligation, and the rate of return. Generally, it is advisable to have the obligation guaranteed by a financially responsible party.

We trust this has been of assistance.

Sincerely,



STEVEN R. BISKER
Assistant General Counsel

JT:sg



Handwritten signature

NATIONAL CREDIT UNION ADMINISTRATION
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April 5, 1989

Office of General Counsel

Stephen A. J. Eisenberg, Esq.
General Counsel
Pentagon Federal Credit Union
P.O. Box 1432
Alexandria, Virginia 22313

Re: Federal Credit Union Investment in Commercial
Paper (Your December 27, 1988, Letter)

Dear Mr. Eisenberg:

You have asked whether a Federal credit union ("FCU") may invest in commercial paper issued by institutions identified in Section 107(8) of the FCU Act (12 U.S.C. 1757(8)). An attachment to your letter indicates that your specific question is whether an FCU may invest in promissory notes issued by Section 107(8) institutions. We have previously determined that an FCU may, pursuant to its deposit authority, invest in promissory notes issued by those types of institutions set forth in Section 107(8) of the FCU Act. This continues to be our position. Due to the risks associated with this type of investment, we expect an FCU to carefully evaluate the investment from a safety and soundness perspective. Factors that must be considered are the financial condition of the issuer and the maturity and repayment terms of the obligation.

ANALYSIS

Section 107(8) of the FCU Act provides, in part, for an FCU:

to make deposits in national banks and in State banks, trust companies, and mutual savings banks operating in accordance with the laws of the State in which the Federal credit union does business, or in banks or institutions the accounts of which are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Vol. I Part F deposit

Stephen A. J. Eisenberg, Esq.

April 5, 1989

Page 2

or the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation. . . .

In determining what constitutes a "deposit" under Section 107(8) of the FCU Act, we have generally looked to the Federal Reserve's Regulation D for guidance. (See 12 C.F.R. 204 and enclosure.) Regulation D sets forth the reserve requirements for depository institutions, including FCU's, and contains a definition of the term "deposit." After reviewing what is and is not a deposit for purposes of Regulation D, (see Sections 204.2(a)(1) and (2)), we determined that for purposes of Section 107(8) of the FCU Act, FCU investment in Federal funds and bankers' acceptances should be authorized as a type of deposit liability. These transactions are therefore permissible under Section 107(8), provided they are entered into with a Section 107(8) institution (see Sections 703.3(f) and (i) of NCUA's Rules and Regulations, 12 C.F.R. §§703.3(f) and (i)).

We have further interpreted Section 107(8) to permit FCU investment in promissory notes issued by Section 107(8) institutions on the basis that the notes can be considered for purposes of Section 107(8) as a type of deposit liability. Regulation D views the following as deposits, with certain exceptions:

any liability of a depository institution on any promissory note, acknowledgment of advance, bankers' acceptance, or similar obligation (written or oral), including mortgage-backed bonds, that is issued or undertaken by a depository institution as a means of obtaining funds. . . . (See 12 C.F.R. 204.2(a)(1)(vii)).

We should point out that FCU's should not be using this investment authority as a method of making loans to nonmember banks. This is an investment tool to be utilized for funds in excess of loan demand.

SAFETY AND SOUNDNESS CONCERNS

While we believe that it is legally permissible for an FCU to invest in promissory notes issued by Section 107(8) institutions, we expect an FCU to thoroughly review any such investment from a safety and soundness perspective. The review should include review of the maturity and repayment terms of the obligation, as well as an evaluation of the financial condition of the issuer.

¹We note that we look to Regulation D for a definition of deposits but are not bound by it.

Stephen A. J. Eisenberg, Esq.

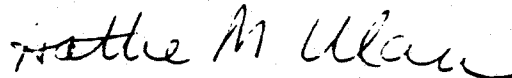
April 5, 1989

Page 3

While investment in promissory notes is permissible as a type of deposit liability, an FCU should be aware that, unlike a traditional deposit, the investment is probably not insured. Recently, there has been some confusion as to what constitutes a deposit for purposes of deposit insurance coverage. Certain bank instruments are currently being marketed as "bank notes" and "deposit notes." While the provisions of these instruments are the same or similar, the deposit notes are being marketed by issuers as being covered by Federal deposit insurance while the bank notes are not. To help alleviate any confusion, the FDIC has issued a proposed rule to clarify what type of bank liabilities would be subject to insurance coverage by the FDIC (see 53 Fed. Reg. 47723 [November 25, 1988]). Prior to investing in promissory notes, an FCU should determine whether or not the notes are covered by deposit insurance.

Lastly, we emphasize that FCU's do not have the general authority to invest in commercial paper. This authority is limited to promissory notes or similar obligations issued by Section 107(8) institutions.

Sincerely,



HATTIE M. ULAN
Assistant General Counsel

JT:sg

Enclosure