(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
(d) Requirements for collateral and methods for its administration
(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.

§614.4165 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 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.


§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.


§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; and
(b) 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 must adopt written policies that direct: