

association a current list of stockholders of the bank or association not later than 7 calendar days after the date on which the bank or association receives a written request for the stockholder list from the stockholder.

(2) Conditions

As a condition of providing a stockholder list under paragraph (1), the bank or association may require that the stockholder agree and certify in writing that the stockholder will—

(A) use the list exclusively for communicating with stockholders for permissible purposes; and

(B) not make the list available to any person, other than the stockholder's attorney or accountant, without first obtaining the written consent of the institution.

(b) Alternative communications

(1) Request to issue

As an alternative to receiving a list of stockholders, a stockholder may request the institution to mail or otherwise furnish to each stockholder a communication for a permissible purpose on behalf of the requesting stockholder.

(2) When permissible

Alternative communications may be used, at the discretion of the requesting stockholder, if the requester agrees to defray the reasonable costs of the communication. If the requester decides to exercise this option, the institution shall provide the requester with a written estimate of the costs of handling and mailing the communication as soon as is practicable after receipt of the stockholder's request to furnish the communication.

(Pub. L. 92-181, title IV, § 4.12A, as added Pub. L. 100-233, title IV, § 420, Jan. 6, 1988, 101 Stat. 1653; amended Pub. L. 115-334, title V, § 5411(21), Dec. 20, 2018, 132 Stat. 4681.)

Editorial Notes

AMENDMENTS

2018—Subsec. (a)(1). Pub. L. 115-334 added par. (1) and struck out former par. (1). Prior to amendment, text read as follows: “Within 7 days after receipt of a written request by a stockholder, a bank for cooperatives, Federal land bank association, or production credit association shall provide a current list of its stockholders to such requesting stockholder.”

**PART C—RIGHTS OF BORROWERS; LOAN
RESTRUCTURING**

Editorial Notes

CODIFICATION

Pub. L. 100-233, title VIII, § 804(b), Jan. 6, 1988, 101 Stat. 1715, substituted “Rights of Borrowers; Loan Restructuring” for “Rights of Applicants” as part C heading.

§ 2199. Disclosure

(a) In general

In accordance with regulations of the Farm Credit Administration, qualified lenders shall provide to borrowers, for all loans that are not

subject to the Truth in Lending Act (15 U.S.C. 1601 et seq.), meaningful and timely disclosure not later than the time of the loan closing, of—

(1) the current rate of interest on the loan;

(2) in the case of an adjustable or variable rate loan, the amount and frequency by which the interest rate can be increased during the term of the loan or, if there are no such limitations, a statement to that effect, and the factors (including the cost of funds, operating expenses, and provision for loan losses) that will be taken into account by the qualified lender in determining adjustments to the interest rate;

(3) the effect, as shown by a representative example or examples, of any loan origination charges or purchases of stock or participation certificates on the effective rate of interest;

(4) any change in the interest rate applicable to the borrower's loan, and notice to the borrower of a change in the interest rate applicable to the loan of the borrower may be made within a reasonable time after the effective date of an increase or decrease in the interest rate;

(5) except with respect to stock guaranteed under section 2162 of this title, a statement indicating that stock that is purchased is at risk; and

(6) a statement indicating the various types of loan options available to borrowers, with an explanation of the terms and borrowers' rights that apply to each type of loan.

(b) Differential interest rates

A qualified lender offering more than one rate of interest to borrowers shall, at the request of a borrower of a loan—

(1) provide a review of the loan to determine if the proper interest rate has been established;

(2) explain to the borrower in writing the basis for the interest rate charged; and

(3) explain to the borrower in writing how the credit status of the borrower may be improved to receive a lower interest rate on the loan.

(Pub. L. 92-181, title IV, § 4.13, as added Pub. L. 99-205, title III, § 301(b), Dec. 23, 1985, 99 Stat. 1707; amended Pub. L. 100-233, title I, §§ 103, 109, Jan. 6, 1988, 101 Stat. 1579, 1584; Pub. L. 104-105, title II, § 207, Feb. 10, 1996, 110 Stat. 173.)

Editorial Notes

REFERENCES IN TEXT

The Truth in Lending Act, referred to in subsec. (a), is title I of Pub. L. 90-321, May 29, 1968, 82 Stat. 146, which is classified generally to subchapter I (§ 1601 et seq.) of chapter 41 of Title 15, Commerce and Trade. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Short Title note set out under section 1601 of Title 15 and Tables.

PRIOR PROVISIONS

A prior section 4.13 of Pub. L. 92-181, title IV, Dec. 10, 1971, 85 Stat. 613, was renumbered section 4.13B by Pub. L. 99-205, title III, § 301(a), Dec. 23, 1985, 99 Stat. 1707, and is classified to section 2201 of this title.

AMENDMENTS

1996—Subsec. (a)(4). Pub. L. 104-105 inserted before semicolon at end “, and notice to the borrower of a

change in the interest rate applicable to the loan of the borrower may be made within a reasonable time after the effective date of an increase or decrease in the interest rate”.

1988—Pub. L. 100-233, §109, designated existing provisions as subsec. (a), inserted heading, and added subsec. (b).

Pub. L. 100-233, §103, amended section generally, substituting introductory provisions and cls. (1) to (6) for former subsecs. (a) and (b).

Statutory Notes and Related Subsidiaries

EFFECTIVE DATE

Section effective thirty days after Dec. 23, 1985, see section 401 of Pub. L. 99-205, set out as an Effective Date of 1985 Amendment note under section 2001 of this title.

§ 2200. Access to documents and information

In accordance with regulations of the Farm Credit Administration, qualified lenders shall provide their borrowers, at the time of execution of loans, copies of all documents signed by the borrower and at any time thereafter, on a borrower's request, copies of all documents signed or delivered by the borrower and at any time, on request, a copy of the institution's articles of incorporation or charter and bylaws and copies of each appraisal of the borrower's assets made or used by the qualified lender.

(Pub. L. 92-181, title IV, §4.13A, as added Pub. L. 99-205, title III, §301(b), Dec. 23, 1985, 99 Stat. 1707; amended Pub. L. 100-233, title I, §104, Jan. 6, 1988, 101 Stat. 1579.)

Editorial Notes

AMENDMENTS

1988—Pub. L. 100-233 substituted “qualified lenders” for “System institutions” and inserted “and copies of each appraisal of the borrower's assets made or used by the qualified lender” before period at end.

Statutory Notes and Related Subsidiaries

EFFECTIVE DATE

Section effective thirty days after Dec. 23, 1985, see section 401 of Pub. L. 99-205, set out as an Effective Date of 1985 Amendment note under section 2001 of this title.

§ 2201. Notice of action on application

(a) Loan applications

Each qualified lender to which a person has applied for a loan shall provide the person with prompt written notice of—

- (1) the action on the application;
- (2) if the loan applied for is reduced or denied, the reasons for such action; and
- (3) the applicant's right to review under section 2202 of this title.

(b) Distressed loans

Each qualified lender that has a distressed loan outstanding that is subject to restructuring requirements under this chapter shall provide, in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Farm Credit Administration, the borrower with prompt written notice of—

- (1) any action taken with respect to restructuring the loan under section 2202a of this title;

(2) if restructuring is denied, the reasons for such action; and

(3) the borrower's right to review under section 2202 of this title.

(Pub. L. 92-181, title IV, §4.13B, formerly §4.13, Dec. 10, 1971, 85 Stat. 613, renumbered §4.13B and amended Pub. L. 99-205, title III, §§301(a), 302, Dec. 23, 1985, 99 Stat. 1707, 1708; Pub. L. 100-233, title I, §105, Jan. 6, 1988, 101 Stat. 1579.)

Editorial Notes

AMENDMENTS

1988—Pub. L. 100-233 amended section generally. Prior to amendment, section read as follows: “Every applicant for a loan from an institution of the System shall be entitled to prompt written notice of action on his application, and, if the loan applied for is reduced or denied, the reason for such action, and of the applicant's right to review under section 2202 of this title.”

1985—Pub. L. 99-205, §302, provided for a “written” notice and for the applicant's right to review under section 2202 of this title.

Statutory Notes and Related Subsidiaries

EFFECTIVE DATE OF 1985 AMENDMENT

Amendment by Pub. L. 99-205 effective thirty days after Dec. 23, 1985, see section 401 of Pub. L. 99-205, set out as a note under section 2001 of this title.

§ 2202. Reconsideration of actions

(a) Credit review committees

(1) In general

The board of directors of each qualified lender shall establish one or more credit review committees, which shall include farmer board representation.

(2) Membership

In no case shall a loan officer involved in the initial decision on a loan serve on the credit review committee when the committee reviews such loan.

(b) Review of decisions

(1) Denials or reductions

Any applicant for a loan from a qualified lender that has received a written notice issued under section 2201 of this title of a decision to deny or reduce the loan applied for may submit a written request, not later than 30 days after receiving a notice denying or reducing the amount of the loan application, to obtain a review of the decision before the credit review committee.

(2) Denials of restructuring

A borrower of a loan from a qualified lender that has received notice, under section 2201 of this title, of a decision to deny loan restructuring with respect to a loan made to the borrower, if the borrower so requests in writing within 7 days after receiving such notice, may obtain a review of such decision in person before the credit review committee.

(c) Personal appearance

An applicant for a loan or for restructuring, who is entitled to and has requested a review under this section, may appear in person before the credit review committee, and may be accom-

panied by counsel or by any other representative of such person's choice, to seek a reversal of the decision on the application under review.

(d) Independent appraisal

(1) In general

An appeal filed with a credit review committee under this section may include, as a part of the request for a review of the decision filed under subsection (b)(1) or (2), a request for an independent appraisal, by an accredited appraiser, of any interests in property securing the loan (other than the stock or participation certificates of the qualified lender held by the borrower).

(2) Arrangement and cost

Within 30 days after a request for an appraisal under paragraph (1), the credit review committee shall present the borrower with a list of three appraisers approved by the appropriate qualified lender from which the borrower shall select an appraiser to conduct the appraisal the cost of which shall be borne by the borrower, and shall consider the results of such appraisal in any final determination with respect to the loan.

(3) Copy to borrower

A copy of any appraisal made under this subsection shall be provided to the borrower.

(4) Additional collateral

An independent appraisal shall be permitted if additional collateral for a loan is demanded by the qualified lender when determining whether to restructure the loan.

(e) Notification of applicant

Promptly after a review by the credit review committee, the committee shall notify the applicant or borrower, as the case may be, in writing of the decision of the committee and the reasons for the decision.

(Pub. L. 92-181, title IV, §4.14, Dec. 10, 1971, 85 Stat. 613; Pub. L. 99-205, title III, §303, Dec. 23, 1985, 99 Stat. 1708; Pub. L. 100-233, title I, §106, title VIII, §805(s), Jan. 6, 1988, 101 Stat. 1580, 1716; Pub. L. 100-399, title I, §103, title VII, §702(b), Aug. 17, 1988, 102 Stat. 990, 1006.)

Editorial Notes

AMENDMENTS

1988—Pub. L. 100-233, §805(s), which directed amendment of this section by substituting “committees” for “committee(s)”, “2201” for “2199”, and “review” for “reviews”, was repealed by Pub. L. 100-399, §702(b). See Construction of 1988 Amendment note below.

Pub. L. 100-233, §106, amended section generally. Prior to amendment, section read as follows: “The board of directors of each Farm Credit System institution shall establish one or more credit review committee(s), which shall include farmer board representation. [sic] Any loan applicant who has received written notice, under section 2199 of this title, of a decision to deny or reduce the loan applied for, if the applicant so requests in writing within thirty days after receiving such notice, may obtain a review of such decision in person before the credit review committee. When a loan applicant requests review of an adverse credit decision, a majority of persons serving on such reviews committee must be persons who were not involved in making the adverse decision. Promptly

after any such review, the applicant shall be notified in writing of the credit review committee's decision and the reasons therefor.”

Subsec. (b)(1). Pub. L. 100-399, §103(a), substituted “before the” for “by a”.

Subsec. (d)(1). Pub. L. 100-399, §103(b), inserted “or (2)”.

1985—Pub. L. 99-205, in amending section generally, substituted provisions respecting reconsideration of action on loan application for prior reconsideration provisions which read as follows: “Any applicant who has reason to believe that the action on his application by an association failed to take into account facts pertinent to his application, or has misinterpreted or failed to properly apply the applicable law or rules and regulations governing his application, may, if he so requests in writing within thirty days of the date of that notice, request an informal hearing on his application and the action of the association in reduction or denial thereof, or the reason for such action, in person before the loan committee or officer or employee thereof authorized to act on applications under section 2033(11) or 2093(18) of this title. Promptly after such a hearing, he shall be notified of the decision upon reconsideration and the reasons therefor.”

Statutory Notes and Related Subsidiaries

EFFECTIVE DATE OF 1988 AMENDMENT

Amendment by Pub. L. 100-399 effective as if enacted immediately after enactment of Pub. L. 100-233, which was approved Jan. 6, 1988, see section 1001(a) of Pub. L. 100-399, set out as a note under section 2002 of this title.

EFFECTIVE DATE OF 1985 AMENDMENT

Amendment by Pub. L. 99-205 effective thirty days after Dec. 23, 1985, see section 401 of Pub. L. 99-205, set out as a note under section 2001 of this title.

CONSTRUCTION OF 1988 AMENDMENT

Pub. L. 100-399, title VII, §702(b), Aug. 17, 1988, 102 Stat. 1006, provided that section 805(s) of Pub. L. 100-233, cited as a credit to this section, is repealed and that this section shall be applied and administered as if such section had not been enacted.

§ 2202a. Restructuring distressed loans

(a) Definitions

As used in this part and section 2219a of this title:

(1) Application for restructuring

The term “application for restructuring” means a written request—

(A) from a borrower for the restructuring of a distressed loan in accordance with a preliminary restructuring plan proposed by the borrower as a part of the application;

(B) submitted on the appropriate forms prescribed by the qualified lender; and

(C) accompanied by sufficient financial information and repayment projections, where appropriate, as required by the qualified lender to support a sound credit decision.

(2) Cost of foreclosure

The term “cost of foreclosure” includes—

(A) the difference between the outstanding balance due on a loan made by a qualified lender and the liquidation value of the loan, taking into consideration the borrower's repayment capacity and the liquidation value of the collateral used to secure the loan;

(B) the estimated cost of maintaining a loan as a nonperforming asset;

(C) the estimated cost of administrative and legal actions necessary to foreclose a loan and dispose of property acquired as the result of the foreclosure, including attorneys' fees and court costs;

(D) the estimated cost of changes in the value of collateral used to secure a loan during the period beginning on the date of the initiation of an action to foreclose or liquidate the loan and ending on the date of the disposition of the collateral; and

(E) all other costs incurred as the result of the foreclosure or liquidation of a loan.

(3) Distressed loan

The term "distressed loan" means a loan that the borrower does not have the financial capacity to pay according to its terms and that exhibits one or more of the following characteristics:

(A) The borrower is demonstrating adverse financial and repayment trends.

(B) The loan is delinquent or past due under the terms of the loan contract.

(C) One or both of the factors listed in subparagraphs (A) and (B), together with inadequate collateralization, present a high probability of loss to the lender.

(4) Foreclosure proceeding

The term "foreclosure proceeding" means—

(A) a foreclosure or similar legal proceeding to enforce a lien on property, whether real or personal, that secures a non-accrual or distressed loan; or

(B) the seizing of and realizing on nonreal property collateral, other than collateral subject to a statutory lien arising under subchapter I or II, to effect collection of a non-accrual or distressed loan.

(5) Loan

(A) In general

Subject to subparagraph (B), the term "loan" means a loan made to a farmer, rancher, or producer or harvester of aquatic products, for any agricultural or aquatic purpose and other credit needs of the borrower, including financing for basic processing and marketing directly related to the borrower's operations and those of other eligible farmers, ranchers, and producers or harvesters of aquatic products.

(B) Exclusion for loans designated for sale into secondary market

(i) In general

Except as provided in clause (ii), the term "loan" does not include a loan made on or after February 10, 1996, that is designated, at the time the loan is made, for sale into a secondary market.

(ii) Unsold loans

(I) In general

Except as provided in subclause (II), if a loan designated for sale under clause (i) is not sold into a secondary market during the 180-day period that begins on the date of the designation, the provisions of this section and sections 2202, 2202b, 2202d, and 2219a of this title that

would otherwise apply to the loan in the absence of the exclusion described in clause (i) shall become effective with respect to the loan.

(II) Later sale

If a loan described in subclause (I) is sold into a secondary market after the end of the 180-day period described in subclause (I), subclause (I) shall not apply with respect to the loan beginning on the date of the sale.

(6) Qualified lender

The term "qualified lender" means—

(A) a System institution that makes loans (as defined in paragraph (5)) except a bank for cooperatives; and

(B) each bank, institution, corporation, company, union, and association described in section 2015(b)(1)(B) of this title but only with respect to loans discounted or pledged under section 2015(b)(1) of this title.

(7) Restructure and restructuring

The terms "restructure" and "restructuring" include rescheduling, reamortization, renewal, deferral of principal or interest, monetary concessions, and the taking of any other action to modify the terms of, or forbear on, a loan in any way that will make it probable that the operations of the borrower will become financially viable.

(b) Notice

(1) In general

On a determination by a qualified lender that a loan made by the lender is or has become a distressed loan, the lender shall provide written notice to the borrower that the loan may be suitable for restructuring, and include with such notice—

(A) a copy of the policy of the lender established under subsection (g) that governs the treatment of distressed loans; and

(B) all materials necessary to enable the borrower to submit an application for restructuring on the loan.

(2) Notice before foreclosure

Not later than 45 days before any qualified lender begins foreclosure proceedings with respect to a loan outstanding to any borrower, the lender shall notify the borrower that the loan may be suitable for restructuring and that the lender will review any such suitable loan for restructuring, and shall include with such notice a copy of the policy and the materials described in paragraph (1).

(3) Limitation on foreclosure

No qualified lender may foreclose or continue any foreclosure proceeding with respect to any distressed loan before the lender has completed any pending consideration of the loan for restructuring under this section.

(c) Meetings

On determination by a qualified lender that a loan made by the lender is or has become a distressed loan, the lender shall provide a reasonable opportunity for the borrower thereof to personally meet with a representative of the lender—

(1) to review the status of the loan, the financial condition of the borrower, and the suitability of the loan for restructuring; and

(2) with respect to a loan that is in non-accrual status, to develop a plan for restructuring the loan if the loan is suitable for restructuring.

(d) Consideration of applications

(1) In general

When a qualified lender receives an application for restructuring from a borrower, the qualified lender shall determine whether or not to restructure the loan, taking into consideration—

(A) whether the cost to the lender of restructuring the loan is equal to or less than the cost of foreclosure;

(B) whether the borrower is applying all income over and above necessary and reasonable living and operating expenses to the payment of primary obligations;

(C) whether the borrower has the financial capacity and the management skills to protect the collateral from diversion, dissipation, or deterioration;

(D) whether the borrower is capable of working out existing financial difficulties, reestablishing a viable operation, and repaying the loan on a rescheduled basis; and

(E) in the case of a distressed loan that is not delinquent, whether restructuring consistent with sound lending practices may be taken to reasonably ensure that the loan will not become a loan that it is necessary to place in nonaccrual status.

(2) Applications not required for restructuring plans

This section shall not prevent a qualified lender from proposing a restructuring plan for an individual borrower in the absence of an application for restructuring from the borrower.

(e) Restructuring

(1) In general

If a qualified lender determines that the potential cost to such qualified lender of restructuring the loan in accordance with a proposed restructuring plan is less than or equal to the potential cost of foreclosure, the qualified lender shall restructure the loan in accordance with the plan.

(2) Computation of cost of restructuring

In determining whether the potential cost to the qualified lender of restructuring a distressed loan is less than or equal to the potential cost of foreclosure, a qualified lender shall consider all relevant factors, including—

(A) the present value of interest income and principal forgone by the lender in carrying out the restructuring plan;

(B) reasonable and necessary administrative expenses involved in working with the borrower to finalize and implement the restructuring plan;

(C) whether the borrower has presented a preliminary restructuring plan and cash-flow analysis taking into account income from all sources to be applied to the debt and all assets to be pledged, showing a rea-

sonable probability that orderly debt retirement will occur as a result of the proposed restructuring; and

(D) whether the borrower has furnished or is willing to furnish complete and current financial statements in a form acceptable to the institution.

(f) Least cost alternative

If two or more restructuring alternatives are available to a qualified lender under this section with respect to a distressed loan, the lender shall restructure the loan in conformity with the alternative that results in the least cost to the lender.

(g) Restructuring policy

(1) Establishment

Each bank board of directors shall develop a policy within 60 days after January 6, 1988, that is consistent with this section, to govern the restructuring of distressed loans. Such policy shall constitute the restructuring policy of each qualified lender within the district.

(2) Contents of policy

The policy established under paragraph (1) shall include an explanation of—

(A) the procedure for submitting an application for restructuring; and

(B) the right of borrowers with distressed loans to seek review by a credit review committee in accordance with section 2202 of this title of a denial of an application for restructuring.

(3) Submission of policy to FCA

Each bank board shall submit the policy of the district governing the treatment of distressed loans under this section to the Farm Credit Administration. Notwithstanding the duty imposed by the preceding sentence, the other duties imposed by this section shall take effect on January 6, 1988.

(h) Compliance

The Farm Credit Administration may issue a directive requiring compliance with any provision of this section to any qualified lender that fails to comply with such provision.

(i) Permitted foreclosures

This section shall not be construed to prevent any qualified lender from enforcing any contractual provision that allows the lender to foreclose a loan, or from taking such other lawful action as the lender deems appropriate, if the lender has reasonable grounds to believe that the loan collateral will be destroyed, dissipated, consumed, concealed, or permanently removed from the State in which the collateral is located.

(j) Application of section

The time limitation prescribed in subsection (b)(2), and the requirements of subsection (c), shall not apply to a loan that became a distressed loan before January 6, 1988, if the borrower and lender of the loan are in the process of negotiating loan restructuring with respect to the loan.

(k) Assistance in restructuring

Each Farm Credit Bank, on request of any association, may assist the association in restructuring loans under this section.

(Pub. L. 92–181, title IV, §4.14A, as added Pub. L. 100–233, title I, §102(a), Jan. 6, 1988, 101 Stat. 1574; amended Pub. L. 100–399, title I, §102(a)–(f), Aug. 17, 1988, 102 Stat. 990; Pub. L. 104–105, title II, §208(a), Feb. 10, 1996, 110 Stat. 173; Pub. L. 115–334, title V, §5411(22), Dec. 20, 2018, 132 Stat. 4681.)

Editorial Notes

AMENDMENTS

2018—Subsec. (a). Pub. L. 115–334, §5411(22)(A)(i), inserted “and section 2219a of this title” after “this part” in introductory provisions.

Subsec. (a)(5)(B)(ii)(I). Pub. L. 115–334, §5411(22)(A)(ii), struck out “2202c,” after “2202b.”

Subsecs. (h) to (j). Pub. L. 115–334, §5411(22)(B), (C), re-designated subsecs. (i) to (k) as (h) to (j), respectively, and struck out former subsec. (h). Prior to amendment, text of subsec. (h) read as follows: “During the 5-year period beginning on January 6, 1988, each qualified lender shall submit semiannual reports to the Farm Credit Administration containing—

“(1) the results of the review of distressed loans of the lender; and

“(2) the financial effect of loan restructurings and liquidations on the lender.”

Subsecs. (k), (l). Pub. L. 115–334, §5411(22)(C), (D), re-designated subsec. (l) as (k) and struck out “production credit” after “request of any”. Former subsec. (k) re-designated (j).

1996—Subsec. (a)(5). Pub. L. 104–105 designated existing provisions as subpar. (A), inserted subpar. heading, substituted “Subject to subparagraph (B), the term” for “The term”, and added subpar. (B).

1988—Subsec. (a). Pub. L. 100–399, §102(a), struck out “(other than in sections 2205 and 2206 of this title)” after “in this part”.

Subsec. (a)(6)(B). Pub. L. 100–399, §102(b), substituted “section 2015(b)(1)(B) of this title” for “section 2074(a)(2) of this title” and “section 2015(b)(1) of this title” for “section 2074(a) of this title”.

Subsec. (e)(1). Pub. L. 100–399, §102(c), substituted “cost to such qualified” for “cost to a qualified”.

Subsec. (g)(1). Pub. L. 100–399, §102(d), substituted “bank” for “farm credit district”.

Subsec. (g)(3). Pub. L. 100–399, §102(e), substituted “bank board” for “district board”.

Subsec. (l). Pub. L. 100–399, §102(f), substituted “Farm Credit Bank” for “Federal intermediate credit bank”.

Statutory Notes and Related Subsidiaries

EFFECTIVE DATE OF 1988 AMENDMENT

Amendment by section 102(b), (f) of Pub. L. 100–399 effective immediately after amendment made by section 401 of Pub. L. 100–233, which was effective 6 months after Jan. 6, 1988, and amendment by section 102(a), (c)–(e) of Pub. L. 100–399 effective as if enacted immediately after enactment of Pub. L. 100–233, which was approved Jan. 6, 1988, see section 1001 of Pub. L. 100–399, set out as a note under section 2002 of this title.

SENSE OF CONGRESS

Pub. L. 100–233, title I, §102(b), Jan. 6, 1988, 101 Stat. 1579, provided that: “It is the sense of Congress that the banks and associations (except banks for cooperatives) operating under the Farm Credit Act of 1971 (12 U.S.C. 2001 et seq.) should administer distressed loans to farmers with the objective of using the loan guarantee programs of the Farmers Home Administration and other loan restructuring measures, including participation in interest rate buy-down programs that are Federally or State funded, and other Federal and State sponsored financial assistance programs that offer relief to financially distressed farmers, as alternatives to foreclosure, considering the availability and appropriateness of such programs on a case-by-case basis.”

§ 2202b. Effect of restructuring on borrower stock

(a) Farm Credit Bank

If a Farm Credit Bank forgives and writes off, under section 2202a of this title, any of the principal outstanding on a loan made to any borrower, the Federal land bank association of which the borrower is a member and stockholder shall cancel the same dollar amount of borrower stock held by the borrower in respect of the loan, up to the total amount of such stock, and, to the extent provided for in the bylaws of the bank relating to its capitalization, the bank shall retire an equal amount of stock owned by the Federal land bank association.

(b) Production credit association

If a production credit association forgives and writes off, under section 2202a of this title, any of the principal outstanding on a loan made to any borrower, the association shall cancel the same dollar amount of borrower stock held by the borrower in respect of the loan, up to the total amount of such stock.

(c) Retention of stock

Notwithstanding subsections (a) and (b), the borrower shall be entitled to retain at least one share of stock to maintain the borrower’s membership and voting interest in the association.

(Pub. L. 92–181, title IV, §4.14B, as added Pub. L. 100–233, title I, §102(a), Jan. 6, 1988, 101 Stat. 1577; amended Pub. L. 100–399, title I, §102(g), Aug. 17, 1988, 102 Stat. 990.)

Editorial Notes

AMENDMENTS

1988—Subsec. (a). Pub. L. 100–399 substituted in subsec. heading “Farm Credit Bank” for “Federal land bank” and in text “a Farm Credit Bank” for “a Federal land bank” and “, to the extent provided for in the bylaws of the bank relating to capitalization, the bank shall” for “the Federal land bank shall”.

Statutory Notes and Related Subsidiaries

EFFECTIVE DATE OF 1988 AMENDMENT

Amendment by Pub. L. 100–399 effective immediately after amendment made by section 401 of Pub. L. 100–233, which was effective 6 months after Jan. 6, 1988, see section 1001(b) of Pub. L. 100–399, set out as a note under section 2002 of this title.

§ 2202c. Repealed. Pub. L. 115–334, title V, § 5411(23), Dec. 20, 2018, 132 Stat. 4682

Section, Pub. L. 92–181, title IV, §4.14C, as added Pub. L. 100–233, title I, §102(a), Jan. 6, 1988, 101 Stat. 1578; amended Pub. L. 100–399, title I, §102(h), Aug. 17, 1988, 102 Stat. 990, related to review of restructuring denials and establishment of a National Special Asset Council.

§ 2202d. Protection of borrowers who meet all loan obligations

(a) Foreclosure prohibited

A qualified lender may not foreclose on any loan because of the failure of the borrower thereof to post additional collateral, if the borrower has made all accrued payments of principal, interest, and penalties with respect to the loan.

(b) Prohibition against required principal reduction

A qualified lender may not require any borrower to reduce the outstanding principal balance of any loan made to the borrower by any amount that exceeds the regularly scheduled principal installment payment (when due and payable), unless—

- (1) the borrower sells or otherwise disposes of part or all of the collateral; or
- (2) the parties agree otherwise in a written agreement entered into by the parties.

(c) Nonenforcement

After a borrower has made all accrued payments of principal, interest, and penalties with respect to a loan made by a qualified lender, the lender shall not enforce acceleration of the borrower's repayment schedule due to the borrower having not timely made one or more principal or interest payments.

(d) Placing loans in nonaccrual status**(1) Notification**

If a qualified lender places any loan in nonaccrual status, the lender shall document such change of status and promptly notify the borrower thereof in writing of such action and the reasons therefor.

(2) Review of denial

If the borrower was not delinquent in any principal or interest payment under the loan at the time of such action and the borrower's request to have the loan placed back into accrual status is denied, the borrower may obtain a review of such denial before the appropriate credit review committee under section 2202 of this title.

(3) Application

This subsection shall only apply if a loan being placed in nonaccrual status results in an adverse action being taken against the borrower.

(Pub. L. 92-181, title IV, § 4.14D, as added Pub. L. 100-233, title I, § 107, Jan. 6, 1988, 101 Stat. 1581.)

§ 2202e. Waiver of mediation rights by borrowers

No System institution may make a loan secured by a mortgage or lien on agricultural property to a borrower on the condition that the borrower waive any right under the mediation program of any State.

(Pub. L. 92-181, title IV, § 4.14E, as added Pub. L. 100-233, title V, § 511, Jan. 6, 1988, 101 Stat. 1664; amended Pub. L. 103-354, title II, § 282(f)(2), Oct. 13, 1994, 108 Stat. 3235.)

Editorial Notes**AMENDMENTS**

1994—Pub. L. 103-354 struck out “agricultural loan” before “mediation program”.

PART D—ACTIVITIES OF INSTITUTIONS OF THE SYSTEM**Editorial Notes****CODIFICATION**

Pub. L. 100-233, title VIII, § 805(t)(1), Jan. 6, 1988, 101 Stat. 1716, added part D heading.

§ 2203. Nomination of association directors; representative selection of nominees

Each production credit association and each Federal land bank association shall elect a nominating committee by vote of the stockholders at the annual meeting to serve for the following year. Each nominating committee shall review lists of farmers from the association territory, determine their willingness to serve, and submit for election a slate of eligible candidates which shall include at least two nominees for each elective office to be filled. In doing so, the committee shall endeavor to assure representation to all sections of the association territory and as nearly as possible to all types of agriculture practiced within the area. Employees of the association shall not be eligible to be nominated, elected, or serve as a member of the board. Nominations shall also be accepted from the floor. Members of the board are not eligible to serve on the nominating committee. Regulations of the Farm Credit Administration governing the election of bank directors shall similarly assure a choice of two nominees for each elective office to be filled and that the bank board represent as nearly as possible all types of agriculture in the district.

(Pub. L. 92-181, title IV, § 4.15, Dec. 10, 1971, 85 Stat. 613; Pub. L. 100-399, title IX, § 901(g), Aug. 17, 1988, 102 Stat. 1007.)

Editorial Notes**AMENDMENTS**

1988—Pub. L. 100-399 substituted “bank directors” for “district directors” and “bank board” for “district board”.

Statutory Notes and Related Subsidiaries**EFFECTIVE DATE OF 1988 AMENDMENT**

Amendment by Pub. L. 100-399 effective as if enacted immediately after enactment of Pub. L. 100-233, which was approved Jan. 6, 1988, see section 1001(a) of Pub. L. 100-399, set out as a note under section 2002 of this title.

§ 2204. Repealed. Pub. L. 102-552, title V, § 508, Oct. 28, 1992, 106 Stat. 4132

Section, Pub. L. 92-181, title IV, § 4.16, Dec. 10, 1971, 85 Stat. 613, prohibited tax-exempt guarantees.

§ 2205. Interest rates

Interest rates on loans from institutions of the Farm Credit System shall not be subject to any interest rate limitation imposed by any State constitution or statute or other laws. Such limitation is preempted for purposes of this chapter. Interest rates on loans made by agricultural credit corporations organized in conjunction with cooperative associations for the purpose of financing the ordinary crop operations of the members of such associations or other producers and eligible to discount with the Farm Credit Banks shall be exempt from any interest rate limitation imposed by any State constitution or statute or other laws which are hereby preempted for purposes of this chapter.

(Pub. L. 92-181, title IV, § 4.17, as added Pub. L. 96-592, title IV, § 403, Dec. 24, 1980, 94 Stat. 3446; amended Pub. L. 99-205, title II, § 205(f)(6), Dec.