

Accounting Principles (GAAP). Generally, these are majority-owned subsidiaries.¹ This definition does not include ownership interests that were taken in satisfaction of debts previously contracted, provided that the reporting association has not held the interest for more than five years or a longer period approved by the OTS.

Supervisory goodwill. The term *supervisory goodwill* means goodwill² resulting from the acquisition, merger, consolidation, purchase of assets, or other business combination (if such transaction occurred on or before April 12, 1989) of

(1) A savings association where the fair market value of assets was less than the fair market value of liabilities at the acquisition date; or

(2) A problem institution.

Total assets. The term *total assets* means total assets as would be required to be reported for consolidated entities on period-end reports filed with the Office in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

Unconditionally cancelable. The term *unconditionally cancelable* means, with respect to a commitment-type lending arrangement, that the savings association may, at any time, with or without cause, refuse to advance funds or extend credit under the facility. In the case of home equity lines of credit, the savings association is deemed able to unconditionally cancel the commitment if it can, at its option, prohibit additional extensions of credit, reduce the line, and terminate the commitment to the full extent permitted by relevant Federal law.

United States Government or its agencies. The term *United States Government or its agencies* means an instrumentality of the U.S. Government whose debt

¹The OTS reserves the right to review a savings association's investment in a subsidiary on a case-by-case basis. If the OTS determines that such investment is more appropriately treated as an equity security or an ownership interest in a subsidiary, it will make such determination regardless of the percentage of ownership held by the savings association.

²Goodwill that has been written off of an association's balance sheet for its GAAP financial statements or Thrift Financial Report cannot be counted as supervisory goodwill.

obligations are fully and explicitly guaranteed as to the timely payment of principal and interest by the full faith and credit of the United States Government.

United States Government-sponsored agency or corporation. The term *United States Government-sponsored agency or corporation* means an agency or corporation originally established or chartered to serve public purposes specified by the United States Congress but whose obligations are not explicitly guaranteed by the full faith and credit of the United States Government.

[54 FR 49649, Nov. 30, 1989, as amended at 57 FR 12709, Apr. 13, 1992; 57 FR 33439, July 29, 1992; 58 FR 15086, Mar. 19, 1993; 59 FR 12810, Mar. 18, 1994; 60 FR 39232, Aug. 1, 1995; 60 FR 42028, Aug. 15, 1995; 61 FR 66579, Dec. 18, 1996; 62 FR 66263, Dec. 18, 1997; 63 FR 42678, Aug. 10, 1998]

§ 567.2 Minimum regulatory capital requirement.

(a) To meet its regulatory capital requirement a savings association must satisfy each of the following capital standards:

(1) *Risk-based capital requirement.* (i) A savings association's minimum risk-based capital requirement shall be an amount equal to 8% of its risk-weighted assets as measured pursuant to § 567.6(a) of this part.

(ii) A savings association may not use supplementary capital to satisfy this requirement in an amount greater than 100% of its core capital as defined in § 567.5 of this part.

(2) *Leverage ratio requirement.* (i) A savings association's minimum leverage ratio requirement shall be the amount set forth in § 567.8 of this part.

(ii) A savings association must satisfy this requirement with core capital as defined in § 567.5 of this part in an amount not less than 3% of its adjusted total assets.

(3) *Tangible capital requirement.* (i) A savings association's minimum tangible capital requirement shall be the amount set forth in § 567.9 of this part.

(ii) A savings association must satisfy this requirement with tangible capital as defined in § 567.9 of this part in an amount not less than 1.5% of its adjusted total assets.

(b) [Reserved]

(c) Savings associations are expected to maintain compliance with all of these standards at all times.

[54 FR 49649, Nov. 30, 1989, as amended at 57 FR 33440, July 29, 1992; 58 FR 45813, Aug. 31, 1993; 62 FR 66263, Dec. 18, 1997]

§ 567.3 Individual minimum capital requirements.

(a) *Purpose and scope.* The rules and procedures specified in this section apply to the establishment of an individual minimum capital requirement for a savings association that varies from the requirement that would otherwise apply to the savings association under § 567.2 of this part. Pursuant to 12 U.S.C. 1464(s), the OTS may establish such individual minimum capital requirements for savings associations as it deems necessary or appropriate on a case-by-case basis in light of the particular circumstances of each savings association.

(2) Upon adoption and satisfactory implementation of such guidelines under the oversight of the Office, the Office may delegate, in all or in part, exclusively to the District Directors the authority to set individual minimum capital requirements in conformance with the guidelines without the requirement for case-by-case concurrence by the Deputy Director for Regional Operations and the Office subsequently may terminate such delegation. Under such delegation, a District Director's decision would constitute final agency action. After such delegation, the Deputy Director for Washington Operations under the Office's oversight would retain control over the guidelines for District Director action and would oversee implementation of and compliance with the guidelines. The Deputy Director for Regional Operations would continue to be notified of individual minimum capital requirements set by the District Directors.

(b) *Appropriate considerations for establishing individual minimum capital requirements.* Minimum capital levels higher than those required under § 567.2 may be appropriate for individual savings associations. Increased individual minimum capital requirements may be established upon a determination that the savings association's capital is or may become inadequate in view of its

circumstances. For example, higher capital levels may be appropriate for:

(1) A savings association receiving special supervisory attention;

(2) A savings association that has or is expected to have losses resulting in capital inadequacy;

(3) A savings association that has a high degree of exposure to interest rate risk, prepayment risk, credit risk, concentration of credit risk, certain risks arising from nontraditional activities, or similar risks; or a high proportion of off-balance sheet risk, especially stand-by letters of credit;

(4) A savings association that has poor liquidity or cash flow;

(5) A savings association growing, either internally or through acquisitions, at such a rate that supervisory problems are presented that are not dealt with adequately by other Office regulations or other guidance;

(6) A savings association that may be adversely affected by the activities or condition of its holding company, affiliate(s), subsidiaries, or other persons or savings associations with which it has significant business relationships, including concentrations of credit;

(7) A savings association with a portfolio reflecting weak credit quality or a significant likelihood of financial loss, or that has loans in nonperforming status or on which borrowers fail to comply with repayment terms;

(8) A savings association that has inadequate underwriting policies, standards, or procedures for its loans and investments; or

(9) A savings association that has a record of operational losses that exceeds the average of other, similarly situated savings associations; has management deficiencies, including failure to adequately monitor and control financial and operating risks, particularly the risks presented by concentrations of credit and nontraditional activities; or has a poor record of supervisory compliance.

(c) *Standards for determination of appropriate individual minimum capital requirements.* The appropriate minimum capital level for an individual savings association cannot be determined solely through the application of a rigid