



STATE OF WISCONSIN

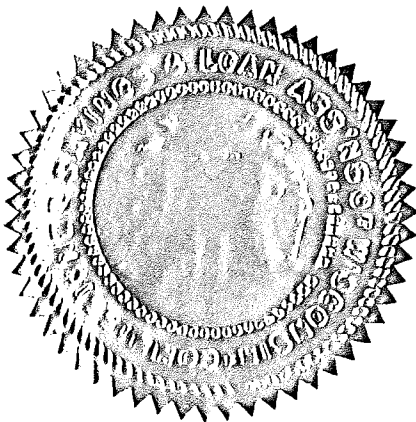
Order No. 93

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF SAVINGS AND LOAN

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I, R. J. McMahon, Commissioner of Savings and Loan and custodian of the official records of the Office of Commissioner of Savings and Loan, do hereby certify that the annexed Order No. 93, repealing and recreating S-L 18 of the Rules of the Commissioner of Savings and Loan as contained in the Wisconsin Administrative Code, was adopted by the Commissioner of Savings and Loan and approved by the Savings and Loan Review Board on March 19, 1976.

I further certify that the copy of the Order annexed hereto has been compared by me with the original on file in this office and that the same is a true copy thereof, and the whole of such original.



IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the official seal of this Office in the City of Madison, this 3rd day of May, 1976.

R. J. McMahon
R. J. McMahon, Commissioner

STATE OF WISCONSIN

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF SAVINGS AND LOAN

Order No. 93

IN THE MATTER OF prescribing rules pursuant to authority contained in sections 215.02 (7) and 227.014 of the Wisconsin Statutes, regulating the business of savings and loan associations operating under chapter 215 of the Wisconsin Statutes.

WHEREAS, in accordance with section 227.021 of the statutes official notice of the changes embodied in this Order was published in the Wisconsin Administrative Code of December, 1975, No. 240, and in the Wisconsin Administrative Code of February, 1975, No. 242; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to said notices public hearings were conducted on January 14, 1976 and March 19, 1976, at which drafts of the attached rule were presented for discussion; and

WHEREAS, following the March 19 hearing a final draft of the rule was approved by the Commissioner and the Savings and Loan Review Board on motion duly made and seconded; and

WHEREAS, on March 26, 1976, members of the appropriate standing committees of the legislature were duly notified of the proposed order in accordance with section 227.018 of the statutes, and within the more than 30 days which have succeeded such notice no committee of the legislature has directed this office to meet with it to review the final draft submitted; now, therefore,

Pursuant to the authority vested in it by sections 215.02 (7) and 227.014 (2) of the statutes, the Office of the Commissioner of Savings and Loan hereby adopts rules as follows:

Chapter S-L 18 of the Wisconsin Administrative Code is repealed and recreated to read:

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF SAVINGS AND LOAN

Chapter S-L 18

MORTGAGE LOANS

S-L 18.01 DEFINITIONS. In this chapter:

- (1) APPROVED LENDER. "Approved lender" means any one of the following:
- (a) A savings and loan association chartered by this state.
 - (b) An insured institution.
 - (c) An agency or instrumentality of the federal government or of this state or a political subdivision of this state.
 - (d) An approved federal housing administration mortgagee.
 - (e) A service corporation in which the majority of capital stock is owned by one or more insured institutions.
 - (f) An insurance company licensed to do business in this state.
- (2) BUILDER'S LOT. "Builder's lot" means a fully-improved vacant lot which is platted and recorded under ch. 236 of the statutes and is purchased or being purchased by a builder for the construction of dwelling units thereon.
- (3) CODE. "Code" means the Wisconsin Administrative Code.
- (4) COMBINATION-HOME-AND-BUSINESS-TYPE PROPERTY. "Combination-home-and-business-type property" means a structure containing residential quarters and incidental commercial quarters, and the land incidental to its use, but does not include farms.

(5) COMMERCIAL-TYPE PROPERTY. "Commercial-type property" means:

(a) Improved real estate used primarily for commercial purposes.

(b) Real estate upon which is located a church, school, hospital, hotel or motel.

(c) Structures and land used in connection with a farm operated for profit.

(d) Land used in connection with a farm operated for profit.

(6) COMMISSIONER. "Commissioner" means the commissioner of savings and loan or his authorized representative.

(7) DIRECT REDUCTION LOAN. "Direct reduction loan" means a mortgage loan which the borrower is required to repay in monthly payments of interest and principal unless otherwise provided in S-L 18.07 (1) (c), and may be evidenced by a single mortgage note written for the full term of the loan or a series of renewable mortgage notes.

(8) DWELLING UNIT. "Dwelling unit" means a single unified combination of rooms designed for residential use by one family.

(9) HOME-TYPE PROPERTY. "Home-type property" means a structure used only for residential purposes, together with the land incidental to its use, and includes property used as a dormitory, nursing home or home for the aging.

(10) INSURED INSTITUTION. "Insured institution" means an institution insured by the federal savings and loan insurance corporation, the federal deposit insurance corporation or other insuring body approved by the commissioner.

(11) MORTGAGE INSURANCE. "Mortgage insurance" means a policy of insurance indemnifying a lender in whole or in part against losses resulting from a borrower's failure to make contractual payments as specified in a mortgage note.

(12) NORMAL LENDING AREA. "Normal lending area" means that area within a 100 mile radial distance from an office of the association originating a loan.

(13) PARTICIPATING INTEREST. "Participating interest" means a mortgagee's interest in a participation loan.

(14) PARTICIPATION ORIGINATOR. "Participation originator" means a person dividing a loan into participating interests for sale to others.

(15) PARTICIPATION LOAN. "Participation loan" means a mortgage loan evidenced by a note in which the purchaser owns an interest of less than 100%.

(16) PERSONAL LOT. "Personal lot" means an improved or unimproved building site which a borrower has purchased or is purchasing for the purpose of constructing a dwelling unit to be used by the borrower as a place of residence.

(17) STATUTES. "Statutes" mean the Wisconsin Statutes.

(18) STRAIGHT LOAN. "Straight loan" means any mortgage loan which is not a direct reduction loan made in accordance with S-L 18.07 (1).

(19) SUBDIVISION PROPERTY. "Subdivision property" means land that is being acquired, developed and improved or developed and improved for primarily residential use.

(20) SUBDIVISION LOAN. "Subdivision loan" means a loan to acquire, develop and improve, or to develop and improve, land for primarily residential use.

(21) VACANT LAND. "Vacant land" means any land which is not a personal lot, a builder's lot, subdivision property, home-type property, combination-home-and-business-type property or commercial-type property.

(22) VALUE. With reference to real estate securing a mortgage loan, "value" means the reasonable market value of the property as appraised under S-L 18.23.

(23) WHOLE LOAN. "Whole loan" means a mortgage loan evidenced by a note in which the association owns or acquires a 100% interest.

S-L 18.03 PURPOSE AND SCOPE. (1) ADDITIONAL JUDGMENT REQUIRED.

This chapter establishes minimum requirements governing mortgage loans. Circumstances surrounding a particular loan may demand an association to adhere to more stringent standards than the minimum requirements prescribed. The minimum requirements of this chapter are not a substitute for additional business judgment by an association. The commissioner may require that corrective action be taken when he determines that an association's lending practices or procedures are imprudent, even though individual loans may comply with this chapter.

(2) LIMITED APPLICABILITY. This chapter does not apply to loans that may be made without security but for which an association obtains the additional security of a real estate mortgage. The requirements and restrictions on real estate used as security for a mortgage loan do not apply to property obtained as additional security for a loan made in accordance with this chapter.

(3) CHAPTER 219 INVESTMENTS EXEMPT. The requirements limitations and restrictions contained in this chapter do not apply to any loan, advance of credit or investment, which is authorized under chapter 219 of the statutes.

S-L 18.05 MAXIMUM LOAN TO VALUE RATIOS. (1) CALCULATION.

When calculating loan to value ratios under this section, the value of the qualifying real estate security is limited to that attributable to the real estate if used in a manner consistent with the category under which the loan is made.

(2) GENERAL LIMITATIONS. Except as provided in sub. (3):

(a) Home-type property. A loan made on the security of home-type property may not exceed 80% of the value of the real estate security.

(b) Combination-home-and-business-type property. A direct reduction loan made on the security of combination-home-and-business-type property may not exceed 80% of the value of the real estate security. A straight loan secured by combination-home-and-business-type property may not exceed 75% of the value of the real estate security.

(c) Commercial-type property. A direct reduction loan made on the security of commercial-type property may not exceed 75% of the value of the real estate security. A straight loan secured by commercial-type-property may not exceed 65% of the value of the real estate security.

(d) Builder's lot. A loan made on the security of a builder's lot may not exceed 60% of the value of the lot.

(e) Subdivision property. A loan made on the security of subdivision property may not exceed 75% of the value of the real estate security as of the completion of the property's development and improvement.

(f) Personal lot. A direct reduction loan made on the security of a personal lot may not exceed 80% of the value of the real estate security. A straight loan secured by a personal lot may not exceed 75% of the value of the lot.

(3) EXCEPTIONS: LOANS TO 100% OF VALUE. Except for loans made on the security of builder's lots, an association may make a loan in an amount up to 100% of the value of the real estate security if:

(a) Loans with mortgage insurance. That portion of the loan exceeding the maximum amount permitted under subsection (2) is fully covered by mortgage insurance.

(b) Government-backed loans. 1. An agency of the federal government or of this state or a political subdivision of this state has made a written commitment to indemnify the association for at least 90% of any loss the association may incur on the loan, and the association has a reasonable basis to believe that any conditions upon which the commitment is based will be met; or

2. An agency of the federal government or of this state or a political subdivision of this state has made a written commitment to purchase the loan or the property securing the loan, and the association has a reasonable basis to believe that any conditions upon which the commitment is based will be met; or

3. An agency of the federal government or of this state or a political subdivision of this state has made a written commitment to refinance the full amount of the loan within one year after the loan is made, and the association has a reasonable basis to believe that any conditions upon which the commitment is based will be met; or

4. The loan is made in conjunction with a government subsidy, insurance or guarantee program approved by the commissioner.

(c) Loans secured by additional collateral. 1. That portion of the loan exceeding the maximum amount otherwise applicable under this section is fully secured by: the cash surrender value of an insurance policy on the life of any person responsible for payment of the mortgage note; negotiable securities the principal and interest of which is guaranteed by the U. S. government; bonds, notes or other evidences of indebtedness, constituting the general obligation of a municipality as defined in section 67.01 (1) of the statutes; or savings accounts or certificates of deposit, in an insured institution; and

2. The borrower, the owner of the collateral and the association entered into a collateral trust agreement; and

3. The mortgage note recites that the loan is further secured by a collateral trust agreement.

S-L 18.07 MAXIMUM TERM AND RELATED PROVISIONS. Subject to such additional limitations as may apply to particular loans:

(1) DIRECT REDUCTION LOANS. (a) Term. The term of a direct reduction loan may not exceed 30 years commencing with:

1. The date of the first contractual monthly principal and interest payment;
2. The date of any additional advance;
3. The date of any properly executed loan modification agreement; or
4. The date of any interest rate increase under the term of a note governed

by section 138.053 or 138.055 of the statutes.

(b) Amortization. 1. The rate of amortization on a direct reduction loan may vary during the term of the loan, and may result in a lump sum payment at maturity. Except as provided in subd. 2, required principal payments may not at any time during the term of the loan be based upon an amortization period exceeding the maximum term permitted under par. (a).

2. If the rate of interest charged on a mortgage loan is increased under the terms of a note governed by section 138.053 or 138.055 of the statutes, an association may at the written request of the borrower, base required monthly principal payments on an amortization period of 40 years commencing with the effective date of the increase, provided that the term of the loan does not exceed that permitted under par. (a).

(c) Flexible payment direct reduction loans. In the case of a loan made to purchase or construct a single family dwelling to be occupied by the borrower as his primary residence, monthly payments may for a period of not more than 5 years be in an amount less than those required under par. (b) provided:

1. The monthly payments during such period are sufficient to pay interest due for the payment period;

2. The remaining monthly payments will at all times be sufficient to retire the loan within the balance of the loan term; and

3. The loan is written for a term of at least 10 years.

(2) OTHER LOANS. (a) Term. The term of a straight loan may not exceed 5 years from the date of the mortgage note. However, the term may be extended for periods of two years or less in accordance with par. (b).

(b) Extensions. A loan subject to this paragraph may be extended only if:

1. The borrower makes a request to the association for an extension;
2. All taxes on the property and all contractual payments on the loan are current; and
3. The borrower and the association execute a written extension agreement.

S-L 18.09 PORTFOLIO LIMITATIONS ON CERTAIN LOANS. A given loan may fall within one or more of the categories below. When calculating limitations under this section, a loan to which more than one category applies must be included as part of each applicable category. Participating interests sold under section S-L 18.19 of the code are not included when calculating limitations under this section.

(1) STRAIGHT LOANS. (a) Limitation. The aggregate of an association's straight loans may not exceed 10% of the association's total assets.

(b) Calculation. When calculating the limitation under this subsection, the following are excluded:

1. Straight loans backed by a government agency in the manner described in section S-L 18.05 (3) (b).
2. Straight loans secured by single family owner occupied home-type property, if the amount of the loan does not exceed 60% of the appraised value of such security.

(2) LOANS SECURED BY COMMERCIAL-TYPE PROPERTY. The aggregate of an association's mortgage loans secured by commercial-type property may not exceed 18% of the association's total assets.

(3) PARTICIPATION LOANS. The aggregate of an association's participation loans purchased from other lenders may not exceed 40% of the association's total assets. This subsection does not apply to any loan that is government insured or guaranteed.

(4) LOANS OUTSIDE THE ASSOCIATION'S NORMAL LENDING AREA. The aggregate of an association's loans secured by real estate located outside the association's normal lending area, excluding participating interests purchased under section S-L 18.19 of the code, may not exceed 10% of the association's total assets.

(5) SUBDIVISION LOANS. The aggregate of an association's subdivision loans may not exceed 50% of the association's net worth.

(6) BUILDER'S LOT LOANS. The aggregate of an association's loans secured by builder's lots may not exceed a total of 50% of the association's net worth.

(7) PERSONAL LOT LOANS. The aggregate of an association's loans secured by personal lots may not exceed 50% of an association's net worth.

(8) LOANS IN EXCESS OF \$400,000. (a) Limitation. Loans in excess of \$400,000 may not exceed 20% of an association's total assets.

(b) Calculation. For purposes of this subsection a loan written for an amount over \$400,000 shall be deemed to remain a loan in excess of \$400,000 until the principal balance of the loan is reduced to 55% of the original appraised value of the qualifying security.

(c) Certain participation loans exempt. This subsection does not apply to participation loans in which an association purchases or retains a participating interest of \$400,000 or less.

(9) LOANS TO ONE BORROWER. (a) Aggregate loans. 1. The aggregate of an association's loans to any one borrower, excluding loans backed by a government agency in the manner described in section S-L 18.05 (3) (b) of the code, may not exceed the net worth of the association or 5% of the association's total assets, whichever is less.

2. The aggregate of loans to any one borrower in any loan type described in subsections (1) to (8) may not exceed 50% of the category limitation prescribed in the applicable subsection.

(b) Single or related loans. No single loan, or group of related loans, to one borrower may exceed 50% of the association's net worth.

(c) Calculation. For purposes of this subsection, the unpaid balance of a loan shall be deemed to remain a loan to the original borrower, unless that borrower conveys title to the mortgaged property to another person who assumes the payment of the mortgage, and the association relieves the original borrower of liability for repayment of the loan.

S-L 18.11 CONSTRUCTION LENDING. (1) PRACTICES AND PROCEDURES.

Construction lending practices and procedures shall be appropriate for the size of the loan and the type of property to be constructed or developed.

(2) AUTHORIZATION REQUIRED BEFORE DISBURSEMENTS TO THIRD PARTIES. When the proceeds of a mortgage loan or funds deposited with an

association by a borrower are to be used to pay costs incurred in the construction or improvement of a structure or the improvement of real estate, the association may not disburse such proceeds or funds to any contractor, subcontractor, materialman or other third party, unless the disbursement has been authorized in writing by the borrower or his authorized agent.

S-L 18.13 BUILDER'S LOT LOANS. (1) MAXIMUM TERM. The term of a builder's lot loan may not exceed 3 years, but may be extended for periods of one year or less in the manner provided in section S-L 18.07 (2) (b) of the code.

(2) LENDING AREA. An association may not make or hold any loan secured by a builder's lot located outside the association's normal lending area.

(3) APPLICATIONS AND CONDITIONS. (a) Appraisals. Before making a loan secured by a builder's lot an association shall obtain an appraisal setting forth the value of each lot.

(b) Release privileges. Where a builder's lot loan is secured by more than one lot, no lot may be released from the association's security interest unless the unpaid balance of the loan is 60% or less of the value of the remaining real estate security as appraised under paragraph (a).

(c) Other required information. Before making a builder's lot loan an association shall obtain:

1. A survey properly identifying each lot securing the loan.
2. An affidavit executed by the applicant indicating:
 - a. The date on which each lot was or will be purchased, and the cost of each lot to the applicant;

b. That the applicant will use the lots as a site for the construction of home-type property, and that such construction is scheduled to begin within 6 months after the loan is made and will be completed within the original term of the loan; and

c. If the applicant is a corporation, the names of the corporation's principal officers and stockholders.

S-L 18.15 SUBDIVISION LOANS. (1) MAXIMUM TERM. The term of a subdivision loan may not exceed 5 years, but may be extended for periods of one year or less in the manner provided in section S-L 18.07 (2) (b) of the code.

(2) LENDING AREA. An association may not make or hold loans secured by subdivision property located outside the association's normal lending area.

(3) REQUIREMENTS AND CONDITIONS. (a) Title to security. Title to all property securing a subdivision loan shall be in fee simple.

(b) Appraisals. Before making a subdivision loan an association shall obtain an appraisal setting forth:

1. The value of the land prior to development.

2. The value of the real estate security upon completion of the proposed development and improvement, including an appraisal of each lot in the tract. Estimates of development and improvement costs shall be supported by data furnished and prepared by a licensed engineer.

(c) Development schedule. The borrower shall enter into an agreement with the association, setting the scheduled commencement date and completion date for each phase of development.

(d) Release privileges. The association and the borrower shall establish in writing terms governing the release of individual lots from the association's security interest. Release of any given property shall be contingent upon the borrower paying the association the greater of the following:

1. That percentage of the sale price of the property equal to the loan to value ratio of the association's loan plus 10%; or

2. That percentage of the value of the property as appraised under par. (b) 2 equal to the loan to value ratio of the association's loan plus 10%.

(e) Other required information. 1. Before making a subdivision loan an association shall obtain:

a. A statement of the applicant indicating the date on which the land was or will be purchased, the cost of the land to the applicant, the estimated cost of development and improvement and the estimated value of the property upon completion of development and improvement; and

b. If the applicant is a corporation, the names of the corporation's principal officers.

2. Before disbursing funds for development an association shall obtain a plat of the subdivision, identifying all lots.

(4) DISBURSEMENTS. At no time prior to completion may total disbursements on a subdivision loan exceed the sum of:

(a) The loan to value ratio of the association's loan times the value of the land as appraised under subsection (3) (b) 1; plus

(b) The loan to value ratio of the association's loan times the cost of completed developments and improvements.

S-L 18.17 PERSONAL LOT LOANS. (1) MAXIMUM TERM. The total of the original term and any extensions or renewals of a loan secured by a personal lot may not exceed 10 years.

(2) ONE LOT LOAN PER BORROWER. No loan secured by a personal lot may be made while the borrower has an outstanding loan secured by a personal lot.

(3) ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION REQUIRED. Before making a loan secured by a personal lot, an association shall require the applicant to execute an affidavit indicating:

(a) That the applicant intends to use the mortgaged property as a site for the construction of home-type property to be used by the applicant as a place of residence;

(b) That when the loan is made the applicant will have no other outstanding loan secured by a personal lot; and

(c) The cost of the real estate security to the applicant, together with the cost of any subsequent improvements to the real estate security.

S-L 18.19 PARTICIPATION LOANS. (1) AUTHORIZATION. (a) Purchase. Except as provided in subsection (2), an association may purchase from an approved lender a participating interest in any loan secured by real estate located within the United States.

(b) Sale. An association may sell a participating interest to any purchaser. The sale of a participating interest by an association chartered by this state shall be without recourse.

(2) EXCEPTION. An association may not make or purchase a participation loan secured by subdivision property, a builder's lot or a personal lot, located outside its normal lending area.

(3) APPLICABILITY OF OTHER STATUTORY AND CODE PROVISIONS.

Except as otherwise specifically provided in this section, participating interests purchased by an association chartered by this state are subject to the same standards, requirements and restrictions applying to loans made directly by the purchasing association.

(4) LOAN DOCUMENTATION. Each participation loan shall be evidenced by an agreement executed by the participation originator and purchaser and identifying the security. The loan file shall contain documentation sufficient for the purchaser to make a reasonable judgment as to the quality of the loan.

S-L 18. 21 WHOLE LOANS OUTSIDE AN ASSOCIATION'S NORMAL LENDING AREA. (1) AUTHORIZATION. Except as provided in subsection (2), an association may:

(a) Make a whole loan secured by real estate located outside its normal lending area, provided:

1. The association is an approved federal housing administration mortgagee or its accounts are insured by the federal savings and loan insurance corporation; and

2. The loan is serviced by the association or by another institution which is an approved federal housing administration mortgagee or has its accounts insured by the federal savings and loan insurance corporation or the federal deposit insurance corporation.

(b) Purchase a whole loan secured by real estate located outside its normal lending area, provided;

1. The loan was originated by or through an approved federal housing administration mortgagee or an institution having its accounts insured by the federal savings and loan insurance corporation or federal deposit insurance corporation; and

2. The loan is serviced by or through an approved federal housing administration mortgagee or an institution having its accounts insured by the federal savings and loan insurance corporation or federal deposit insurance corporation. If the purchasing association is an approved federal housing administration mortgagee or is insured by the federal savings and loan insurance corporation, it may service the loan in its own right.

(2) EXCEPTIONS. An association may not make or purchase a whole loan made on the security of subdivision property, a builder's lot, or a personal lot, located outside its normal lending area.

(3) APPLICABILITY OF OTHER STATUTORY AND CODE PROVISIONS. Except as otherwise specifically provided in this section, loans made or purchased by an association chartered by this state are subject to the same standards requirements and restrictions applying to loans made directly by the association.

S-L 18.23 APPRAISALS. (1) APPROVED APPRAISERS. (a) An appraisal of real estate securing loans described in section 215.21 (9) (a) of the statutes may be performed only by an individual who the board of directors of the association has a reasonable basis to believe is qualified to make appraisals upon which the association may rely. An association may not accept an appraisal pertaining to loans described in section 215.21 (9) (a) of the statutes unless the association's board of directors has by resolution approved the qualifications

of the appraiser to appraise the type of property securing the particular loan and has authorized him to make appraisals on the association's behalf.

Appraisals of real estate securing loans described in section 215.21 (9) (a) of the statutes may not be made by an appraisal committee of the lending association.

(b) An association may not accept an appraisal made by or at the direction of:

1. Any person having interest in the real estate appraised; or
2. Any person whose compensation is in any way affected by approval or denial of the loan.

(2) APPRAISAL REPORTS; CONTENTS. Each appraisal report must be in writing signed by the appraiser. If an appraisal is made by an appraisal committee, the report must be signed by all committee members participating in the appraisal. No committee member may participate in an appraisal unless he has personally inspected the property. An appraisal report must contain such supporting information as is necessary to establish the reasonable market value of the property.

(3) INDEPENDENT REAPPRAISALS AND DESIGNATION OF INDEPENDENT APPRAISERS AT THE DIRECTION OF THE COMMISSIONER. (a) If the commissioner has probable cause to believe that an association's appraisals may not reasonably reflect the value of the property securing its loans or that the association's appraisal reports or procedures are such that the value of the security cannot be adequately determined, he may require reappraisals to be made by independent appraisers designated by the commissioner.

(b) Appraisals required under this subsection shall be at the expense of the association.

S-L 18.25 TITLE EXAMINATION. (1) PRELIMINARY TITLE REPORT.

Before disbursing any of the proceeds of a mortgage loan, an association must obtain one of the following:

(a) A written title opinion indicating the person or persons holding record title to the property securing the loan, and any liens, unpaid taxes, or other encumbrances affecting it. The opinion shall be signed by an attorney licensed to practice law in the jurisdiction in which the property is located, and shall be based upon an abstract of title or search of public records, extending through the date of the borrower's loan application or thereafter.

(b) A written preliminary report, binder or commitment, from a title guaranty insurance company, indicating the person or persons holding record title to the property securing the loan, and any liens, unpaid taxes, or other encumbrances affecting it.

(2) RECORDING OF INSTRUMENTS; FINAL TITLE REPORT. Immediately after a mortgage loan has been closed, an association shall take those steps necessary to obtain reasonable assurances in writing from its attorney or a title insurance company that the association's lien against the property is superior to all others.

S-L 18.27 UNACCEPTABLE REAL ESTATE SECURITY. An association may not make mortgage loans secured by:

(1) Vacant land.

(2) Real estate which does not abut on a public right-of-way, either directly or by recorded easement.

(3) Land which is not incidental to the use of a structure, if the loan is made on the security of home-type or combination-home-and-business-type property.

S-L 18. 29 NONCONFORMING LOANS. (1) RESERVES REQUIRED. Any association making a loan which does not conform with the applicable requirements of this chapter shall, at the direction of the commissioner, establish a reserve in accordance with this section.

(a) If the loan exceeds the maximum authorized amount, a reserve shall be maintained in an amount equal to the difference between the unpaid balance of the loan and the maximum amount authorized, until the loan balance is reduced to the maximum amount authorized under this chapter.

(b) If the term, purpose or qualifying security does not conform with this chapter, a reserve shall be maintained in an amount not exceeding the unpaid balance of the loan, until the debt is retired or the loan is otherwise brought into compliance.

(2) NATURE OF RESERVES FOR NONCONFORMING LOANS. Any reserve established under this section shall be segregated from general reserves and undivided profits and specifically identified as a "reserve for nonconforming loans". Reserves for nonconforming loans shall be funded by a charge to undivided profits and shall be considered as part of the association's net worth. Action directed under this section is in addition to such other remedies as may be available to the commissioner.

S-L 18. 31 UNDER-SECURED LOANS. (1) REMEDIAL ACTION REQUIRED. If the commissioner determines that, as a result of events occurring after a mortgage has been made, the current market value of security for a mortgage loan is less than the outstanding balance of the loan, the association shall, at the direction of the commissioner:

(a) Reduce the book value of the loan to the current market value of the security; or

(b) Establish a valuation reserve reflecting the difference between the outstanding balance of the loan and the current market value of the security; or

(c) Provide additional collateral of the kind described in section S-L 18.05 (2) (c) 1 of the code or such other additional collateral as may be acceptable to the commissioner.

(2) NATURE OF VALUATION RESERVES. A valuation reserve established under this section may be funded by a charge to legal reserves, undivided profits, or current earnings, but may not be included as part of the association's net worth.

S-L 18.33 DISCRETIONARY AUTHORITY RETAINED BY THE COMMISSIONER. The commissioner may, for good and sufficient reasons, limit, restrict or prohibit investments by an association in any type, category or classification of loan governed by this chapter.

(End)

The rules contained herein shall take effect on the first day of the month following its publication in the Wisconsin Administrative Register.

Dated: May 3, 1976


R. J. McMahon, Commissioner