MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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115th MAINE LEGISLATURE

FIRST REGULAR SESSION-1991

Legislative Document

No. 1612

S.P. 608

In Senate, April 22, 1991

Submitted by the Department of Professional and Financial Regulation pursuant to Joint Rule 24.

Reference to the Committee on Benking and Insurance suggested and ordered printed.

Reference to the Committee on Banking and Insurance suggested and ordered printed.

JOY J. O'BRIEN Secretary of the Senate

Presented by Senator THERIAULT of Aroostook Cosponsored by Representative GARLAND of Bangor.

STATE OF MAINE

IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD NINETEEN HUNDRED AND NINETY-ONE

An Act to Revise the Laws Governing Banking Institutions.



Be it enacted by the People of the State of Maine as follows:

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Sec. 1. 9-B MRSA §334, sub-§1, as amended by PL 1981, c. 352, §3, is further amended to read:

- 1. Superintendent's approval. A financial institution or a service corporation wholly owned by one or more financial institutions authorized—to—do—business—in—this—State may establish or participate in the establishment use of a satellite or off-premise facility, as defined in section 131;-previded-that no—such—facility—shall—be—established. A financial institution or service corporation may not establish a satellite facility without prior approval of the superintendent, pursuant to section 336.
- Sec. 2. 9-B MRSA §334, sub-§4, as amended by PL 1985, c. 647, §4, is repealed and the following enacted in its place:
- 4. Use of established facilities by additional institutions. A satellite facility established under this chapter must be made available for use by other financial institutions authorized to do business in this State. The superintendent may not approve the establishment of any satellite facility unless all financial institutions using the facility have equal access to the facility. When a facility is shared, the identification and promotion of that facility must be generic to the facility or network system, not to a specific financial institution.
 - Sec. 3. 9-B MRSA §334, sub-§5, as amended by PL 1983, c. 614, §1, is amended to read:
 - 5. Location of facilities on premises. Nothing shall may preclude a financial institution from locating an electronic terminal on the premises of its main office or of a branch office for its customers' convenience. Assess-by--other--financial institutions-to-such-en-premise--facilities--shall--be--at--the discretion-of-said-financial-institution. At the discretion of that financial institution, customers of other financial institutions may have access to those on-premise facilities.
- An on-premise facility is a facility which that is located 42 physically on the premises of a main office or branch or one 44 which that is an extension of or ancillary to an existing main office or branch. Only one ancillary or extended facility is 46 permitted at each main office or branch. For purposes of this section, a facility is considered to-be ancillary to or an 48 extension of an existing office if it is situated on the parcel of land on which the branch or main office is located and not across a public way, or within 500 feet, whichever is greater, 50 operational from within the confines of another and not 52 establishment.

Sec. 4. 9-B MRSA §334, sub-§6 is enacted to read:

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- 6. Notification required. A financial institution participating in the use or discontinuing the use of a satellite facility or network system must provide notice to the superintendent in the form and manner and containing the information required by the superintendent.
 - Sec. 5. 9-B MRSA §355, first ¶, as enacted by PL 1975, c. 500, §1, is amended to read:

A financial institution organized under the laws of this State may acquire all-or-substantially-all-of the assets of, or assume the liabilities of, any other financial institution authorized to do business in this State, in accordance with the procedures and subject to the conditions and limitations set forth belows.

- Sec. 6. 9-B MRSA §355, sub-§1, as amended by PL 1979, c. 663, §40, is further amended to read:
- 1. Adoption of a plan. The board of directors of the acquiring or assuming institution and the board of directors of the transferring institution shall adopt, by majority vote, a plan for such acquisition, assumption or sale on such terms as shall—be that are mutually agreed upon. The plan shall must include:
- 30 A. The names and types of the institutions involved;
- B. A statement setting forth the material terms of the proposed acquisition, assumption or sale, including, if applicable, the plan for disposition of all assets and liabilities not subject to the plan;
 - C. A statement, if applicable, of the plan governing liquidation of the transferring institution pursuant to section 364 upon execution of the plan, with said that liquidation being a required provision of the plan;
- D. A statement that the entire transaction is subject to written approval of the superintendent, and, if the transaction involves all or substantially all of the assets or liabilities of the transferring institution, the approval of the transferring institution's stockholders, corporators, or members;
 - E. If a stock institution is the transferring institution and the proposed sale is not te-be for cash, a clear and concise statement that stockholders of said the institution

voting against the proposed sale are entitled to rights set forth in section 352, subsection 5; and

- F. The proposed effective date of such the acquisition, assumption or sale and such all other information and provisions as—may—be that are necessary to execute the transaction, or as—may—be that are required by the superintendent.
- Sec. 7. 9-B MRSA §355, sub-§3, as enacted by PL 1975, c. 500, §1, is amended to read:
 - 3. Vote of stockholders, corporators or members. The If the transaction involves all or substantially all of the assets or liabilities of the transferring institution, the plan of acquisition, assumption or sale shall must be presented to the stockholders, corporators, or members of the transferring institution for their approval. If the transferring institution is a stock institution, such approval shall must be obtained in accordance with section 352, subsection 3; and, if the transferring institution is a mutual institution, approval shall must be obtained in accordance with section 353, subsection 3.
- Sec. 8. 9-B MRSA §445, sub-§1, as amended by PL 1983, c. 63, §3, is further amended to read:
 - 1. Authorization. A financial institution may ferm establish or invest in the capital stock, obligations or other securities of a service corporation, as defined in section 131, or otherwise participate in or utilize the service of such a corporation. A financial institution may not establish a service corporation without prior approval of the superintendent pursuant to section 252.
 - Sec. 9. 9-B MRSA §445, sub-\$2, as amended by PL 1975, c. 666, \$20, is further amended to read:
- 38 2. Limitations. The stock of a service corporation formed pursuant to this section shall may be owned only by institutions engaged in the business of banking. The aggregate investment of a 40 financial institution in such those service corporations shall 42 may not exceed 50-percent 50% of its total capital and reserves or its total surplus account. For purposes of applying the legal 44 lending limit prescribed in this Title, a financial institution's investment in a service corporation, if majority owned, must be 46 consolidated with the financial institution on a line-for-line basis proportionate to the financial institution's ownership 48 interest in the service corporation.
 - Sec. 10. 9-B MRSA §445, sub-§4, as amended by PL 1983, c. 63, §4, is further amended to read:

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	4. Ownership. A service corporation formed pursuant to thi
2	section may be owned by 2 <u>one</u> or more institutions engaged in the business of banking+-provided-that <u>if</u> the superintendent shall
4	approve-such-joint approves that ownership in accordance with section 252. In approving or disapproving joint ownership of
6	subsidiary, the superintendent may, in addition to the criteria set forth in section 253, consider the type of institutions
8	making application, and the competitive effect of such-joint that ownership. An application for approval required by this
10	subsection is not complete unless accompanied by an application fee to be credited and used as provided in section 214.
12	Sec. 11. 9-B MRSA §535, sub-§2, ¶A, as amended by PL 1981, c.
14	646, $\S 3$, is repealed.
16 18	Sec. 12. 9-B MRSA §735, sub-§2, ¶A, as amended by PL 1981, c. 646, §10, is repealed.
	Sec. 13. 9-B MRSA §812, sub-§2, as enacted by PL 1975, c. 500,
20	§1, is amended to read:
22	Application to organize. The organizers shall file with the superintendent an application to organize a credit union,
24	together with such copies as <u>that</u> the superintendent may require The organizers requires and shall agree to be bound by
26	its the terms and-the of that application. The application shall must state:
8.8	mase scace.
10	A. The name by which the credit union shall will be known, which name-shall must include the words "credit union";
2	B. The proposed location of its principal office;
4	C. The names and addresses of subscribers to the application, and the number of shares subscribed for by each;
6	D. The proposed field of membership, as defined in section
8 .	814; and
0	E. Such <u>All</u> other information as <u>that</u> the superintendent may-deem <u>determines</u> necessary and appropriate.
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4	Ne An application for permission to organize a credit union shall-be-deemed is not considered complete unless accompanied by
6	an application fee $e = -\$50$, payable to the Treasurer of State, to be credited and used as provided in section 214. The
8	superintendent shall establish the amount of the fee according to different application requirements, but in no instance may it
•	exceed \$1,000.
0	Sec. 14. 9-B MRSA §845, sub-§2, as enacted by PL 1975, c. 500,
2	\$1, is amended to read:

A. When-so-provided by the bylaws, the credit committee The board of directors may appoint one or more loan officers who may-receive such compensation as may be provided by the board of directors.

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B. The eredit-committee board of directors may delegate to the loan officer or officers such the authority as that is within the limits set-for-the-committee-by-the-board-of directors, as it-may-vote established under a written loan policy. The authority granted to any loan officer shall must be reperted-to-and included in the minutes of the meetings of the board of directors.

C. No A loan officer shall may not disapprove any loan application, but shall refer such those applications to the board of directors or the full credit committee. All Each loan efficer shall furnish to the board of directors or credit committee a record of each application acted upon by him that loan officer at the next meeting of said the board of directors or committee after the date of filing of the application therefor. No A loan officer shall have-authority-to may not disburse funds of the credit union for any loan approved by him that loan officer in his the capacity as loan officer.

Sec. 15. 9-B MRSA §1011, sub-§4, as amended by PL 1985, c. 642, §3, is further amended to read:

Control. A company shall-be-deemed-te-control controls

another company (referred , referred to in this chapter as a "subsidiary") "subsidiary," if it owns 25% or more of the voting shares of the subsidiary or if under the federal Bank Holding Company Act of 1956, as amended, under section 407 or 408 of the National Housing Act the federal Home Owners' Loan Act, Section 1467A, as amended, or under the Federal Deposit Insurance Act, as

company exercises a controlling influence over the management and
policies of the subsidiary.

STATEMENT OF FACT

This bill makes the following changes to several laws governing banking institutions:

It changes the reporting requirement for financial institutions that are participating in the use of satellite or

off-premise electronic facilities. The present law requires that
each state-chartered financial institution serve notice to the
superintendent when it shares in a new automatic teller machine
location. With the advent of regional networks in which
virtually all financial institutions share in all locations once
they are established, this reporting requirement becomes
duplicative. The proposed change retains the present application
process for establishing a satellite and provides a notice
procedure for the participation or discontinuance in the
participation of an established satellite facility.

It rewords the law governing the acquisitions of assets and assumption of liabilities to clarify that this format may be utilized to purchase less than substantially all of the assets or liabilities of the transferring institution, such as a branch. These changes provide consistency with present application procedures and parallel the process required in federal law governing those transactions.

It changes the service corporation law to require that the establishment of a service corporation receive prior approval of the superintendent and that the investment in majority-owned service corporations be consolidated with the books of the financial institutions for purposes of determining the legal lending limit.

It repeals the provision in the savings bank and savings and loan laws that stipulates that such organization may purchase only 75% of the amount of any participation loan and the seller must maintain a minimum participation of 25% of the outstanding loan balance. This provision appears to be inconsistent with other sections of the laws governing banking institutions as well as present industry practice.

It raises the application fee to charter a new credit union from \$50 to an amount not exceeding \$1,000. There has been substantial increase in the cost of processing such an application since this fee was first established in 1975. This change will permit the superintendent to establish a fee that equitably covers the cost of processing.

It makes changes to the credit union law that currently permits the employment of a loan officer in lieu of a credit committee to review loan applications. These changes provide consistency with other sections of the law governing the responsibilities of loan officers in relation to credit committees.

It incorporates a reference to federal law governing the definition of control with respect to a financial institution holding company. This added reference is necessary due to changes made in the federal law by the passage of the federal

Financial Institutions Reform, Recovery and Enforcement Act of 1989, and does not represent a substantial change in the State's definition of control.

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