

This handbook section provides guidance on notices filed by individuals seeking to acquire control of a savings institution. The Office of Thrift Supervision (OTS) has the authority to prevent an individual of questionable integrity or financial condition from acquiring control of a savings institution. Furthermore, OTS has the authority to deny a proposed acquisition of control if it would lessen competition in the banking industry or have an adverse effect on the Savings Association Insurance Fund (SAIF) or Bank Insurance Fund (BIF).

12 C.F.R. § 574.4 includes a list of the circumstances under which an individual is deemed to have acquired control of a savings institution. Control of an institution is divided into two categories: rebuttable control and conclusive control. Rebuttable control occurs, for example, when, at a minimum, ten percent of any class of voting stock, or 25 percent of any class of stock, is acquired, and a control factor exists (e.g., acquiror is one of the two largest holders of any class of stock). A more detailed discussion of rebuttable control is provided in Section 320, Rebuttals.

An individual has acquired conclusive control of a savings institution if the individual, or a group of individuals acting in concert, acquires more than 25 percent of a class of the institution's voting stock or controls the election of a majority of the directors of the institution. If an individual proposes to acquire conclusive control, or is in a rebuttable position and elects not to rebut control, the individual must file a notice of change in control (notice). Except for special circumstances set forth in 12 C.F.R. § 574.3(d), OTS must issue a no-objection letter prior to the acquisition of control.

Note: The definition of a savings institution, as set forth in 12 C.F.R. § 574.2(p), includes a savings and loan holding company.

FILING REQUIREMENTS

Delegated Authority

Generally, notices filed under this section may be processed by the Regional Office under delegated authority. Notices that are not delegated to the Regional Office are those involving: a significant issue of law or policy; filings under 12 C.F.R. § 563b.3(i); approval of requested waivers of statutes, regulations, OTS policy or significant notice requirements; adverse comments and formal meetings; hostile or contested acquisitions, opposition proxy solicitations or other potential acquisitions where there is a competing acquiror; person(s) subject to a pending notice of charges or formal investigation; or raise significant competitive factors. See Delegation Section 040 of the handbook for information on the delegation process

Expedited and Standard Processing Procedures

This notice is not subject to the expedited processing procedures set forth in 12 C.F.R. Part 516. Accordingly, the notice for change in control will be processed utilizing the procedures set forth in 12 C.F.R. § 574.6.

Prefiling Meeting Requirements

It is the applicant's responsibility to contact the Regional Office in a reasonable time period in advance of filing the notice, to discuss whether a prefiling meeting will be required. Since this notice is identified as a type that may necessitate a prefiling meeting, OTS anticipates that a meeting will be held in certain cases. The purpose of the meeting is to permit OTS and the applicant to identify any legal or policy issues before submission of the notice, and enable the applicant to address these issues early in the process. The Regional Office has the discretion to require a prefiling meeting, and will work with the applicant to determine a schedule and forum for a meeting. The forum for the meeting will usually be in person at the Regional Office, although the Regional Office may consider meetings by telephone or video conferencing at its discretion on a case-by-case basis. OTS may decide not to accept a submitted notice until the prefiling meeting requirements in 12 C.F.R. Part 516 are met, leading to significant delays in processing the notice.

When a meeting is required, the applicant should contact the Regional Office to determine which individuals should be present at the meeting. These individuals will be expected to discuss the salient aspects of the proposed transaction. Depending upon the circumstances of the proposed transaction, the Regional Office may require that information be provided prior to the meeting in a time frame in advance of the meeting acceptable to the Regional Office. If the Regional Office determines that the proposed transaction warrants the submission of a draft business plan, the plan at a minimum should:

- Describe clearly and completely the projected operations and activities;
- Provide financial projections for a three-year period;
- Discuss the associated risks and the impact of the transaction on the institution;
- Identify all or a majority of the proposed director and key senior executive officers with documentation to support that these individuals have the required qualifications and experience to prudently oversee operations; and,
- Demonstrate how the institution will serve the credit and lending needs in its target market.

Information and Form Requirements

Notices must receive approval prior to the acquisition of control except for certain transactions.

For the following transactions, the acquiror must file the appropriate notice within 90 days of acquisition of control. The acquiror must not take any action to direct management or policies of the institution or which are designed to effect a change in the business plan of the institution other than voting on matters that may be presented to stockholders by management, until OTS has acted favorably on the notice.

- Control acquired through *bona fide* gift;
- Control acquired through liquidation of a loan contracted in good faith where the loan was not made in the ordinary course of business of the lender;

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- Control acquired through a percentage increase in ownership following a stock split or redemption that was not *pro rata*; or
 - Control determined pursuant to 12 C.F.R. § 547(a) or (b) as a result of actions by third parties that are not within the control of the acquiror.

Control acquired through testate or intestate succession is also exempt from the filing requirements of 12 C.F.R. Part 574, provided that the acquiror transmits written notification of the acquisition to OTS within 60 days of the acquisition and provides such additional information as OTS may specifically request.

If delegated, all notices and the applicable filing fee should be filed with the appropriate Regional Office in accordance with 12 C.F.R. Part 516. The applicant is required to file the original and two conformed copies of each notice. In addition, the applicant should provide three additional copies. These copies should be distributed by the Regional Office to the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, Federal Reserve Board and Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. If the applicant wishes to acquire a state-chartered institution, one additional copy should also be provided. All copies are to be clearly marked as to the type of filing, and should contain all exhibits and other pertinent documents. One copy must contain original signatures on all executed documents. For applications that are not delegated to the Regional Office, an additional three copies of the application should be filed with the Applications Filing Room in OTS-Washington.

Each notice submitted to OTS for action should include the following:

- Interagency Notice of Change in Control;
- Interagency Biographical and Financial Report, including financial statements for an acquiror's proprietary interests;
- Attachment A to Regulatory Bulletin 20;
- FBI fingerprint cards completed by the acquiror and processing fee made payable to OTS and submitted to the Regional Office;
- If funds are to be borrowed to acquire the stock, copies of any loan agreement or commitment letter;
- Three-year business plan;
- Proxy material; and
- Copies of any filings made with other regulatory agencies.

Confidentiality

The applicant must submit in writing, concurrently with the submission of the notice, any requests to keep specific portions of the notice confidential. In accordance with the Freedom of Information Act, the request should discuss the justification for the requested treatment and should specifically demonstrate the harm (e.g., to competitive position, invasion of privacy) that would result from the

public release of information. OTS will not treat as confidential the portion of a notice describing the plan to meet the Community Reinvestment Act objectives.

Information for which confidential treatment is requested should be: (i) specifically identified in the public portion of the notice by reference to the confidential section; (ii) separately bound; and (iii) labeled "confidential." The applicant should follow these same procedures when filing supplemental information to the notice. OTS will determine whether information designated as confidential must be made available to the public under the Freedom of Information Act. OTS will advise the applicant before it makes information designated as confidential available to the public.

Special Considerations

Publication Requirements and Comment Procedures

The applicant shall publish notice of its change in control filing no earlier than three days before and no later than three days after filing the notice, in accordance with the requirements of 12 C.F.R. § 574.6(d). Notice shall be published in a newspaper printed in the English language and having a general circulation in the community in which the home office of the institution is located. If the Regional Office determines that the primary language of a significant number of adult residents of the community is a language other than English, the applicant may also be required to publish notice simultaneously in the appropriate language(s). See Publication Forms Section 020 of the handbook for examples of publication language.

Any person may submit a written comment supporting or opposing the application within 20 days after the filing date of the application. Up to an additional 20 days to submit comments may be obtained upon a showing of good cause, if a written request is received by OTS within the initial 20-day period. Comments received after the comment period shall not be part of the record and need not be considered by OTS. The duration of an extension request is subject to the discretion of OTS on a case-by-case basis, after consideration of the unique circumstances of each extension request.

The comment should recite relevant facts, including any economic or financial data supporting the commenter's position. If the commenter opposes the application, the comment should also: 1) address at least one reason for denial based upon regulatory criteria for denial; 2) support the reason for denial with relevant facts and supporting data; and, 3) address how the approval of the application is harmful to the community or the commenter.

Waiver of Certified Financial Statements

The Regional Director, or his/her designee, may grant, or deny, a request for the waiver of certified financial statements for an acquiror's proprietary interests, provided that the acquiror files the following information:

- A statement supporting the acquiror's contention that production of certified financial statements is unduly burdensome.

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- A table setting forth: (1) the acquiror's percent of interest and amount of investment in the savings institution; and (2) the amount of investment as a percentage of the acquiror's total assets, net worth, and gross income.

Background Checks

OTS policy requires background investigations of all organizers, proposed senior executive officers, directors, and any individuals or groups acting in concert who own or control, directly or indirectly, ten percent or more of the institution's stock. With respect to any changes in these individuals as a result of this application, said individuals must submit, at a minimum, an Interagency Biographical and Financial form, FBI Fingerprint Card, and a Regulatory Bulletin (RB) 20 Certification Form. RB-20 authorizes OTS to request supplemental information from applicants if the information is useful in completing a thorough background investigation. Applicants can request a waiver from filing portions of this information by providing justification stating why this information is unduly burdensome or unnecessary. Waiver requests will only be granted in limited circumstances and consistent with current OTS policy. The Regional Office will conduct a background investigation in compliance with RB-20. If appropriate, the review may also require OTS to contact other regulatory agencies to seek additional comments on the applicants. Individuals must be fingerprinted by an independent third party unrelated to the individual or companies affiliated with the individual on fingerprint cards bearing the OTS identification number. Results of all background checks should be addressed in the Regional Office's digest.

Safe Harbor Filings and Certifications of Ownership

An acquiror, including any person acting in concert, who owns less than 25 percent of the institution's voting stock, has no control factors present (see discussion in Section 320), and has no plans to solicit proxies from other stockholders, may make a "safe harbor" filing with OTS. In order to qualify for the safe harbor, an acquiror must submit a certification in the form set forth at 12 C.F.R.

§ 574.4(f)(1). OTS will accept a safe harbor filing when the certification is properly filed. Acquirors who claim safe harbor status may vote their stock freely and dissent with respect to their institution stock. It should be noted that the filing is not mandatory, but is available to investors who seek certainty that their investment complies with OTS control regulations.

Upon the acquisition of ten percent or more of any class of stock of an institution under circumstances that do not give rise to a conclusive or rebuttable control determination, an acquiror must file a certification of ownership with OTS in accordance with 12 C.F.R. § 574.5(a). Such certification is required based upon beneficial ownership of the stock. The certification identifies the savings institution and states that: the acquiror owns ten percent or more of any class of stock of the institution; the acquiror is not currently subject to a rebuttable or conclusive determination of control; and the acquiror will file a rebuttal or notice prior to taking any action that would give rise to a determination of control. An acquiror is not required to file a certification if the acquiror has already obtained OTS approval to acquire control or is in the process of obtaining such approval. The filing of a certification of ownership is not treated as a notice subject to any statutory or regulatory time frames for review. The certification provides OTS with notice of acquirors who have amassed substantial amounts of stock of a savings institution and, thus, are capable of acquiring control of the institution.

Interim Institutions

If an individual proposes to form an interim Federal savings institution, as defined in 12 C.F.R. § 541.18, to facilitate the acquisition of control, the transaction will be subject to the Bank Merger Act rather than the Change in Bank Control Act or 12 C.F.R. Part 574. The individual must file an application to establish and merge an interim institution.

The approval of an interim application is conditioned upon OTS approval of an application to merge the interim institution into an existing insured savings institution or upon OTS approval of a related transaction. In evaluating the application, OTS considers the following factors:

- The purpose for which the institution will be organized;
- The form of any proposed transaction involving the organizing institution;
- The effect of the transaction on existing institutions involved in the transactions; and,
- The factors specified in 12 C.F.R. § 543.2(g)(1) to the extent relevant.

Prohibition on Offers to Acquire and Acquisitions of Stock for Three Years Following Conversion

If the subject institution converted from the mutual to stock form of ownership within the previous three years, no person may, directly or indirectly, acquire or offer to acquire the beneficial ownership of more than ten percent of any class of the institution's equity securities without OTS prior written approval. If a person violates this prohibition, the institution may not permit the person to vote shares in excess of ten percent, and may not count these shares in any shareholder vote.

Certain exceptions to the regulations governing offers to acquire stock within three years of conversion are set forth at 12 C.F.R. § 563b.3(i). OTS may deny an notice filed under 12 C.F.R. § 563b.3(i) if the proposed acquisition:

- Is contrary to the purposes of 12 C.F.R. Part 563b;
- Is manipulative or deceptive;
- Subverts the fairness of the conversion;
- Is likely to injure the institution;
- Is inconsistent with the institution's plan to meet the credit and lending needs of its proposed market area;
- Otherwise violates law or regulation; or
- Does not prudently deploy the institution's conversion proceeds.

The primary purposes of this rule are to provide a reasonable period of time for the institution to prudently deploy the new capital according to its business plan, for it to acclimate to operating as a

public company, and to do both without the distraction of considering takeover proposals. OTS does not believe acquisitions in the first three years following conversion are in the best interests of newly converted institutions, the communities the institutions serve, or the shareholders. In addition, OTS believes that the approval of friendly acquisitions may be inconsistent with the purposes of the conversion rules. As such, the standards for allowing such acquisitions are high and should not be approved unless there are significant risks to the institution operating on a stand-alone basis.

Actions Concerning Violations

OTS staff should review for violations of the Change in Control regulations on a case-by-case basis. During the review period, the shareholder(s) under review is prohibited from (i) receiving dividends from the subject institution and (ii) voting on his/her stock, other than proportionately with other stockholders.

OTS may take one or more of the following actions concerning a violation of the change in control regulations:

- Require the shareholder(s) under review to file a notice with the appropriate OTS office. (If OTS issues a no-objection letter, the violation will be remedied as of the date of the no-objection letter.)
- Require the shareholder to divest his/her stock holdings below a control threshold.
- Impose one or more enforcement actions against the shareholder(s).

The Reviewing Analyst should consult with the appropriate Regional Counsel to determine what action should be taken.

REVIEW GUIDELINES

Processing Procedures and Time Frames

As noted in the Delegated Authority section, certain notices are not subject to delegated authority and are processed concurrently with OTS-Washington staff. As a general matter, correspondence from OTS regarding notices that are nondelegated will be transmitted from OTS-Washington. Correspondence on delegated notices will generally come from the Regional Office.

Within five business days of receipt of the notice and the application fee, the Regional Office must notify the applicant of the notice's receipt. The appropriate application fee must accompany each notice in order for it to be considered filed. For nondelegated notices, the notice will not be considered filed until received by both OTS-Washington and the Regional Office.

Immediately upon receiving a notice, Regional staff should submit copies of the notice to the other appropriate Federal regulators for comments and allow 30 days for the regulators to review and provide comments. For notices relating to the acquisition of control of a state-chartered institution, the Regional staff should forward a copy of the notice and allow 30 days for the state authority to

review and provide comments. OTS should consider the views and recommendations of federal and state agencies in determining whether to disapprove a proposed acquisition of control.

Within 30 calendar days of receipt of a properly submitted notice, OTS shall take the following actions.

- Deem the notice complete;
- Request, in writing, any additional information necessary to deem the notice complete; or
- Decline to further process the notice if it is deemed by OTS to be materially deficient and/or substantially incomplete.

Failure by OTS to act within 30 calendar days of receipt of the notice for processing shall result in the filed notice being deemed complete, commencing the period for review.

OTS must timely review requests for a waiver of a notice requirement that certain information be supplied. Unless OTS requests, in writing, additional information about the waiver request, or denies the waiver request, the waiver request shall be deemed granted.

If additional information is requested, a response must be submitted within 30 calendar days of the letter requesting such information. The applicant may, in writing, request a brief extension of the 30-calendar day period for responding to a request for additional information, prior to the expiration of the 30-calendar day time period. OTS, at its option, may grant the applicant a limited extension of time in writing. Failure to respond to a written request for additional information within 30 calendar days of such request may be deemed to constitute withdrawal of the notice or may be treated as grounds for denial or disapproval of the notice.

After the timely filing of any additional information in response to an initial or subsequent request by OTS for additional information, OTS has 15 calendar days to review the additional information for completeness or appropriateness and take one of the following actions.

- Request, in writing, any additional information necessary to deem the notice complete;
- Deem the notice complete; or
- Decline to further process the notice if it is deemed by OTS to be materially deficient and/or substantially incomplete.

The 15-day review period commences when the OTS receives a response that purports to respond to all questions in the information request. OTS may extend the 15-day review period for an additional 15 calendar days, if OTS requires the additional time to review the response. OTS will notify the applicant that it has extended the period before the end of the initial 15-day period.

Failure by OTS to act within 15 calendar days of receipt of the additional information shall result in the filed notice being deemed complete, commencing the period for review.

For transactions involving a contribution of assets (companies, loans, receivables, etc.) to the institution, OTS may elect to conduct an eligibility examination during the review process. OTS will

not deem a notice complete until it concludes the examination. In addition, OTS may request additional information as a result of the eligibility examination that must be submitted in accordance with the time frames set forth in this section.

Once the notice has been deemed complete, there is a 60-day review period during which time OTS will take into consideration all factors present in the notice and render a decision thereon. If, upon expiration of the 60-day review period, assuming no extension has been granted, OTS has failed to act, the notice is deemed accepted automatically, and the applicant may thereafter consummate the transaction.

During the review period, OTS may request additional information if the information is necessary to resolve or clarify the issues presented in the notice. OTS may also notify the applicant that the notice is incomplete and require that the applicant to submit additional information to complete the notice. The review period can be extended an additional 30 calendar days if OTS determines that additional time will be required to analyze the proposed transaction. In such cases, OTS must notify an applicant before the expiration of the period for review.

Pursuant to 12 U.S.C. § 1817(j)(1) and 12 C.F.R. § 574.6(c)(3)(ii), the review period may be further extended not to exceed two additional times for not more than 45 days each time if:

- OTS determines that any acquiring party has not furnished all the information required by 12 C.F.R. Part 574;
- In OTS's judgment, any material information submitted is substantially inaccurate;
- OTS has been unable to complete an investigation of each acquiror because of any delay caused by, or the inadequate cooperation of, such acquiror; or
- OTS determines that additional time is needed to investigate and determine that no acquiring party has a record of failing to comply with the requirements of subchapter II of chapter 53 of title 31 of the United States Code.

For purposes of calculating processing time frames, OTS does not include the day of the act or event, in determining the date the time period commences. In determining the conclusion of a time period, when the last day of the time period is a Saturday, Sunday, or a Federal holiday, the last day will become the next day that is not a Saturday, Sunday, or Federal holiday.

Under 12 C.F.R. § 516.290, if OTS has not acted on a pending notice within two calendar years after the filing date, OTS may deem the notice withdrawn unless OTS determines that the applicant is actively pursuing a final determination on the notice. Notices that are subject to this withdrawal provision are those that have failed to timely take action such as filing required additional information, or OTS has suspended processing of an notice based on circumstances that are, in whole or in part, within the applicant's control and have failed to take reasonable steps to resolve these circumstances.

Regulatory Criteria

Authority to act on a notice is granted in the Change in Bank Control Act (12 U.S.C. § 1817(j)). The regulations under this statute are found in 12 C.F.R. Part 574. Specifically, 12 C.F.R. § 574.7(d) sets forth the grounds upon which a notice may be disapproved. These grounds include situations where:

- The proposed acquisition of control would result in a monopoly or would be in furtherance of any combination or conspiracy to monopolize or to attempt to monopolize the banking business in any part of the United States.
- The effect of the proposed acquisition of control, in any section of the country, may be to substantially lessen competition, to create a monopoly, or in any other manner be in restraint of trade, and the anticompetitive effects of the proposed acquisition of control are not clearly outweighed in the public interest by the probable effect of the transaction in meeting the convenience and needs of the community to be served.
- The financial condition of the acquiring person might jeopardize the financial stability of the institution or prejudice the interests of the depositors of the institution.
- The competence, experience, or integrity of the acquiring person, or any of the proposed management personnel, indicates that it would not be in the interests of the depositors of the institution, OTS, or the public to permit such person to control the institution.
- The acquiring person fails or refuses to furnish information requested by OTS.
- OTS determines that the proposed acquisition would have an adverse effect on the SAIF or BIF.

Note: If it appears that grounds for disapproval of a notice are present, OTS-Washington should be consulted as soon as possible to determine whether there is an adequate basis for disapproval.

12 C.F.R. § 574.7(g) sets forth a list of presumptive disqualifiers that, if applicable, could result in the disapproval of a potential acquiror's notice. The purpose of these regulatory provisions is to put potential acquirors on notice as to the grounds upon which a notice may be disapproved, unless adequately refuted. The following factors give rise to a rebuttable presumptive disqualifier:

- During the ten year period immediately preceding filing of the notice, criminal, civil, or administrative judgments, consents, or orders, and any indictments, formal investigations, examinations, or civil or administrative proceedings (excluding routine or customary audits, inspections and investigations) that terminated in any agreements, undertakings, consents or orders, issued against, entered into by, or involving the acquiror or affiliates of the acquiror by any Federal or state court, any department, agency, or commission of the U.S. Government, any state or municipality, any Federal Home Loan Bank, any self-regulatory trade or professional organization, or any foreign government or governmental entity, that involve:
 - * Fraud, moral turpitude, dishonesty, breach of trust or fiduciary duties, organized crime, or racketeering;

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- * Violation of securities or commodities laws or regulations;
 - * Violation of depository institution laws or regulations;
 - * Violation of housing authority laws or regulations; or
 - * Violation of the rules, regulations, codes of conduct or ethics of self-regulatory trade, or professional organizations.
- Denial, or withdrawal after receipt of formal or informal notice of an intent to deny, by the acquiror or affiliates of the acquiror, of:
 - * Any application relating to the organization of a financial institution;
 - * An application to acquire any financial institution or holding company thereof under the Savings and Loan Holding Company Act or the Bank Holding Company Act;
 - * A notice relating to a change in control of any of the foregoing under the Change in Savings and Loan Control Act or the Change in Bank Control Act; or
 - * An application or notice under a state holding company or change in control statute.
 - The acquiror or affiliate(s) of the acquiror were placed in receivership or conservatorship during the preceding ten years, or any management official of the acquiror was a management official or director (other than an official or director serving at the request of OTS, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the former Resolution Trust Corporation, or the former Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation) or controlling shareholder of a company or savings institution that was placed into receivership, conservatorship, or a management consignment program, or was liquidated during his or her tenure or control or within two years thereafter.
 - Felony conviction of the acquiror, an affiliate of the acquiror, or a management official of the acquiror or its affiliate.
 - Knowingly making any written or oral statement to OTS or any predecessor agency (or its delegate) in connection with an notice, notice or other filing under 12 C.F.R. Part 574 that is false or misleading with respect to a material fact or omits a material fact with respect to information furnished or requested in connection with such an application, notice, or other filing.
 - Acquisition and retention of stock in the savings institution, at the time of submission of an application or notice, in violation of 12 C.F.R. § 574.3 or its predecessor sections.
 - Liability for amounts of debt that, in the opinion of OTS, create excessive risks of default and pressure on the savings institution to be acquired.
 - Acquisition of control would result in a significant change in the business strategy of the institution that would implement activities inconsistent with economical home financing.

The presence of any of these considerations may constitute grounds for disapproval of a proposed acquisition if not adequately addressed by the acquiror. In order to rebut a presumptive disqualifier on integrity grounds, an acquiror should submit materials proving that the conduct in question has

ceased, has become irrelevant, or otherwise should not warrant a disapproval decision. With regard to financial factors, the submission of an acceptable business plan or the acquiror's commitment to raise additional capital (for the acquiror) may be sufficient to rebut a presumptive disqualifier.

Decision Guidelines

The statutory and regulatory requirements are designed to ensure that the individuals seeking to acquire control of an institution will provide for the continued viability and safe and sound operation of the institution. The analysis should conclude that the proposed acquirors have the financial, ethical and managerial wherewithal to operate the institution in a safe and sound manner and expertise to implement the business plan. In addition, OTS must also conclude that the proposed transaction is in compliance with applicable rules and regulations. If, based upon the review, OTS has determined that the acquirors will adversely affect the institution; a denial recommendation may be the appropriate course of action. OTS should consider the following factors in analyzing the application to determine if the transaction satisfies the applicable statutory and regulatory criteria for approval:

- Did the applicant submit the following forms and information:
 - * Interagency Notice of Change in Control;
 - * Interagency Biographical and Financial Report, including financial statements for an acquiror's proprietary interests;
 - * Attachment A to Regulatory Bulletin 20;
 - * FBI fingerprint cards completed by the acquiror and processing fee made payable to OTS and submitted to the Regional office;
 - * If funds are to be borrowed to acquire the stock, copies of any loan agreement or commitment letter;
 - * Three-year business plan;
 - * Proxy material; and
 - * Copies of any filings made with other regulatory agencies.
- Is a notice the appropriate filing? OTS should determine whether the acquisition involves an individual or group of individuals acting in concert constituting a company as defined in 12 C.F.R. § 574.2(f). If a company is the acquiror, a holding company notice is the appropriate filing (see Holding Company Acquisitions Section 510). If an individual is a director or officer of a savings and loan holding company, or controls more than 25 percent of the voting shares of such holding company, and proposes to acquire control of an institution that is not a subsidiary of the savings and loan holding company, an H-(e)2 application is required.
- Have all appropriate parties joined in the filing? OTS should determine whether the person(s) filing the notice is acting in concert with another person(s) who has not filed. In addition, OTS should determine whether any trusts or voting agreements would qualify as

savings and loan holding companies pursuant to 12 C.F.R. § 574.2(q) or 574.2(r), respectively.

- Did the certification or background check (FBI, LEXIS/NEXIS and/or Westlaw, and CIIS) of the individual(s) indicate that they have been the subject of any enforcement, criminal or questionable actions?
- Has the acquiror served as a management official or been a controlling person of another savings institution, savings and loan holding company, commercial bank, or bank holding company? If so, have the appropriate regulators been contacted for comment on the acquiror?
- Does the Interagency notice of Change in Control or information disclosed in the background checks raise a presumptive disqualifier as to the acquiror's integrity, competence, or financial condition? If so, has the acquiror provided information to OTS to successfully rebut the disqualifier?
- Does the acquiror own or control a business that engages in an activity that the target institution or its service corporation may engage, such as real estate development, mortgage lending, or insurance sales? If so, the acquiror should be required to identify those specific areas where any conflicts exist and should provide OTS with a set of specific policies and procedures to avoid potential conflicts.
- If the target institution was recently converted, has the acquiror filed and received approval of an application under 12 C.F.R. § 563b.3(i) prior to filing the notice?
- Has the acquiror indicated the method by which the institution's stock will be acquired (i.e., open market purchase, tender offer, etc.)? The specifics of the transaction should be detailed prior to OTS deeming the notice sufficient.
- How will the acquiror finance the acquisition? If the funds are to be borrowed, OTS should determine whether the acquiror could service the debt without placing undue pressure on the institution to pay dividends.
- If the acquiror will borrow funds for the stock purchase, specific information concerning the loan should be provided, including a copy of the loan agreement or commitment letter.
- Does the acquiror intend to radically alter the business strategy or corporate structure of the institution? If so, do the changes raise any supervisory concerns or are inconsistent with economical home financing?
- Does the acquiror propose to make changes in the management or board of the institution? If so, the identity of the new management officials should be provided in the notice filing.
- Does the notice adequately address all statutory and regulatory grounds for disapproval of an acquisition of control?

Conditions

If OTS does not deny a notice, it will issue a nonobjection letter. Letters of nonobjection generally should state that (i) the acquisition must be consummated within one year of the date of the letter, (ii)

that acquisition must be in accordance with the terms and representations made in the notice, and (iii) that there must be no material change in circumstances prior to the acquisition.

Letters of nonobjection should specify the nature of the proposed transaction. Unless notices specifically indicate otherwise, it is assumed that the acquiror will acquire 100 percent of an institution's voting stock. If the acquisition is for less than 100 percent of the institution's voting stock, the letter should state that the no-objection applies only to the percentage (or number, as appropriate) of shares proposed to be acquired.

OTS may condition its approval of the change in control notice to include nonstandard conditions. If such nonstandard conditions are utilized, the Regional Office's digest must include appropriate justification for imposing such condition.

Any nonstandard conditions incorporated into the approval letter must be summarized in the National Applications Tracking System record for the application. This requirement helps OTS to provide the public a complete listing of all notices approved with nonstandard conditions of approval.

RECORDKEEPING REQUIREMENTS

OTS is required to consolidate all correspondence related to the processing of the notice or notice into a file copy to be sent to a central file. Both the Regional Office and OTS-Washington will maintain a separate file copy for nondelegated filings. The file copy must include a copy of the original filing including all exhibits, all amendments, all internal and external correspondence between interested parties, all documentation associated with the review and analysis of the filing, and all decision, recommendation memorandum, and compliance material. The file copy must be organized and separated into public and confidential material, and clearly identified as such. The public and confidential sections must be arranged in chronological order.

MONITORING AND CONTROL

The approval order or letter will generally include conditions of approval. The Regional Office will monitor compliance with all conditions imposed in connection with an notice's approval. The applicant must submit evidence of satisfaction of the conditions included in the approval order or letter to the Regional Office within the stated time frames.

OTS should notify the appropriate staff responsible for the supervision and examination of the institution regarding the action taken on an notice. In addition, OTS should provide the appropriate staff with copies of the approval order or letter. If an notice is approved, the first examination of the institution following the approval should include a review of compliance with all conditions of approval and any changes in operations as a result of the transaction.

A review of the notice file should be made after all compliance material is received to ensure that the file is complete. Any deficiencies should be corrected before the file is sent to storage.

OTS-Washington may conduct a post audit review of the notice in the Regional Office, including a review of the documentation maintained in the notice file.

