

Financial Performance Report User Guide



September 30, 2021

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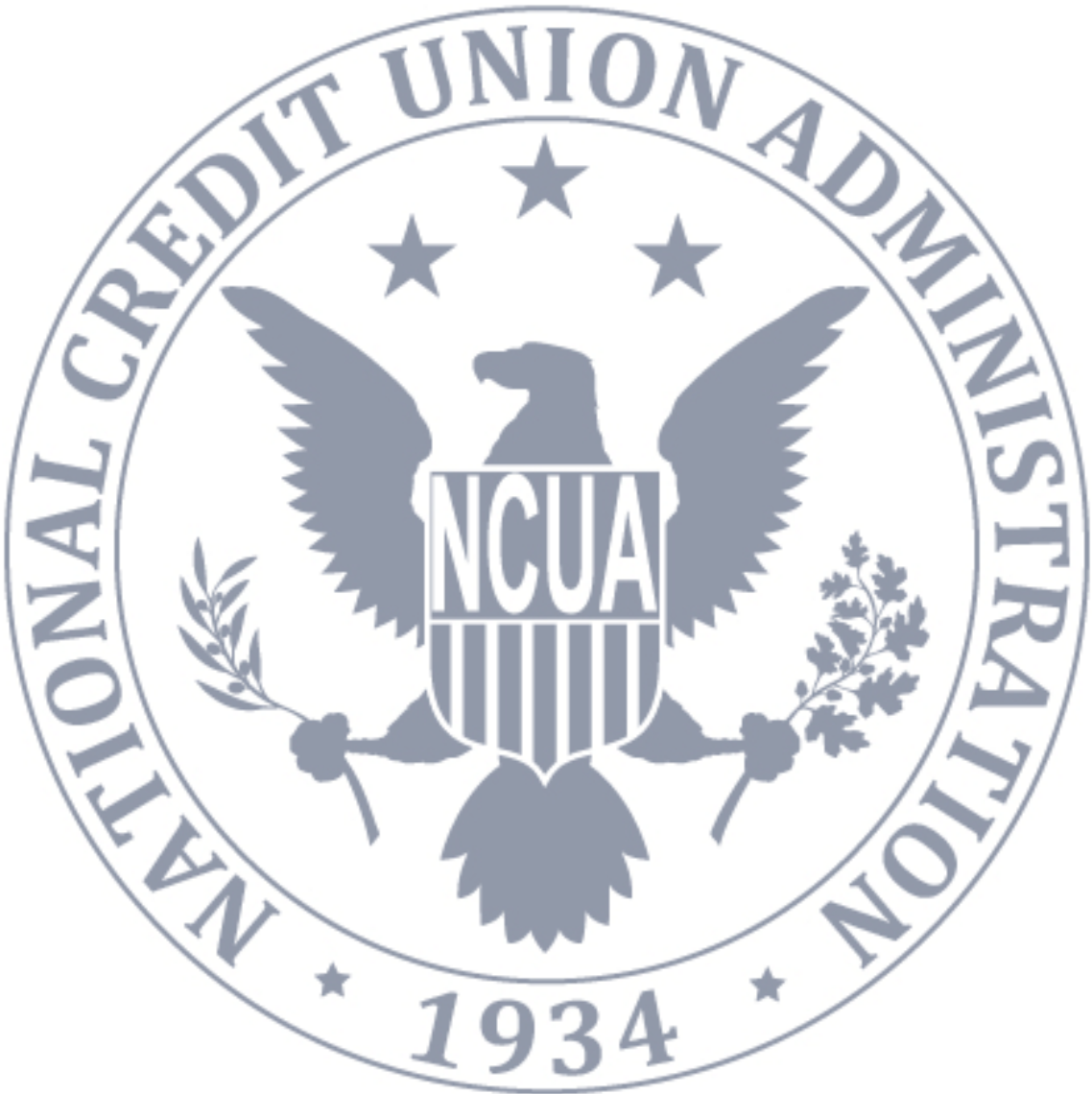


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Call Report data that credit unions submit to the NCUA each quarter are available to the public as a Financial Performance Report (FPR). FPRs present data in the form of ratios, percentages, dollar amounts, and—for select ratios—graphs. FPRs also display [Peer Average ratios](#) and [Percentile Rankings](#), allowing users to conduct comparisons between a specific credit union and credit unions of similar asset size. FPRs allow users to measure financial performance and key trends for a credit union or a group of credit unions.

The NCUA automatically emails an FPR to a credit union's designated Call Report contact(s), assigned examiner, and state supervisor, if appropriate, within 24 hours of receiving an initial Call Report (or corrections) through [CUOnline](#). Credit unions and the public can request an FPR by using the NCUA's [FPR Application](#).

The NCUA relies on credit unions to submit accurate information. The agency does not guarantee FPR data accuracy, and is not responsible for the conclusions users may draw.

The formulas used to calculate [Key Ratios](#), [Supplemental Ratios](#) and [Historical Ratios](#) presented in an FPR are described in this guide. Descriptions include account numbers and captions reported in the Call Report and published quarterly on the [CUOnline](#) webpage on NCUA.gov under *Reporting Forms and Documents* and *Schema and Account Descriptions for Credit Union Software Vendors*.

Types of FPR

Single Credit Union FPR

A *single credit union FPR* provides a credit union's financial and other trends for five Call Report cycles. In addition, an FPR for a single credit union shows peer average ratios based on the selected credit union's asset size. Comparisons to peer and analysis of trends over time can also highlight numbers and ratios that may require attention.

Internal users (NCUA and state supervisory authority users) have additional options for single credit union FPRs in the [SharePoint FPR Application](#). They have the option of receiving an FPR for each credit union in an examiner's district by selecting the region, supervisory examiner group, and district number or by inputting up to 30 charter numbers. Using this option will produce one email for each FPR.

Request FPR

FPRs are available to the public after the NCUA validates the quarterly Call Report. Upon request, the NCUA will email an FPR as an Excel spreadsheet, typically within 24 hours of receiving a request. Users without access to Microsoft Excel can download a free Excel viewer from the [Microsoft web site](#).

1. Open the NCUA's [FPR Application](#) in your internet browser.
2. Click the radio button next to *I want an FPR emailed to me for one credit union*, and click OK.
3. Enter your email address in the box marked *Recipient's Email*.
4. Select the report cycle date from the *Report Cycle* drop down box.
5. Select the interval from the drop down box. You may select from three report intervals:

Quarterly	Selected Report Cycle date plus prior four quarter-end periods.
Annual	Selected Report Cycle date plus prior four year-end periods.
Semi-annual	Selected Report Cycle date plus prior four semi-annual periods (available only for the June cycles).
6. Enter the credit union charter number in the *Charter Number* box or click *To Find a Credit Union: Click Here*.
7. If you want specific pages of the FPR, uncheck the *All Pages* box and check the boxes next to the pages you want included. (See the [Standard FPR Contents](#) section for more information.)
8. Click the *Submit* button. If your request is successful, a message will indicate **FPR Request Submitted**. Use the back arrow in your browser to return to the previous screen to request additional reports.

Within 24 hours of your request, or successful online submission of a Call Report, you will receive an email with the FPR attached as an Excel file.

1. You can save the FPR to your hard drive or view the FPR from the email.
2. Open the FPR by double clicking on the file attachment.
3. To view a specific page, click the links on the Cover Page or the tabs for each worksheet found across the bottom of the Excel page.
4. To print an entire FPR, click file, print, select entire workbook, and click OK.
 - a. To print individual pages, click file, print, select page range, and click OK.

View FPR Summary

A user can view a two-page FPR summary, of a single credit union, online, on demand.

1. Open the NCUA's [FPR Application](#) in your internet browser.
2. Click the radio button next to *I want to view an FPR Summary for one credit union online* and click OK. The FPR request screen for a single credit union report will appear.
3. Select the report cycle date from the *Report Cycle* drop down box.
4. Select the *Report Interval* from the drop down box. You may select from three report intervals:

Quarterly	Selected Report Cycle date plus prior four quarter-end periods.
Annual	Selected Report Cycle date plus prior four year-end periods.
Semi-annual	Selected Report Cycle date plus prior four semi-annual periods (available only for the June cycles).
5. Enter the credit union charter number in the *Charter Number* box or click *To Find a Credit Union: Click Here*.
6. Click the *Financial Summary* button to view the Summary Financial Information page of the credit union's FPR.
7. Click the *Key Ratios* button to view the Key Ratios page of the credit union's FPR.
8. Click the *Historical Ratios* button to view the Historical Ratios page of the credit union's FPR. Peer Average ratios for the current Call Report cycle are available after the NCUA has validated all data for the Call Report cycle.
9. Use the print command to print the FPR. You can also copy and paste the report into an Excel spreadsheet as follows:
 - a. Place your cursor anywhere in the data page, right click and chose "Select All" to highlight the entire page.
 - b. With the data highlighted, right click again and chose "Copy."
 - c. Open an empty Excel spreadsheet, right click in cell A1, and choose the "Paste" option.

Aggregate FPR

An *aggregate FPR* consolidates data for a group of credit unions defined by a user using selection criteria. A user can customize an aggregate FPR based on their specific needs. Ideally, user-defined groups will have common characteristics, making the group cohesive and allowing the user to compare a select group of credit unions. For example, custom pools could identify credit unions by region, state, charter type, type of membership (TOM Code),

or peer group. If particular criteria is not selected, the FPR will include all information for those criteria.

The ratios on an aggregate FPR represent consolidated results for the selected group, and do not represent peer averages for that group. An aggregate FPR calculates ratios by adding together the individual account values for all credit unions in a group and then completing the calculation. For example, the delinquency ratio for an aggregate FPR equals total delinquency for all credit unions in the group, divided by the total loans for all credit unions in the group. Alternatively, [Peer Average](#) ratios are calculated by averaging the individual ratios in the predefined peer groups.¹

Aggregate FPRs for the current cycle are available after the NCUA validates the data of all Call Reports submitted for the cycle and issues the quarterly press release.

Request Aggregate FPR

1. Open the NCUA's [FPR Application](#) in your internet browser.
2. Click the radio button next to *I want an FPR emailed to me that aggregates data from multiple credit unions based on credit union information* and click OK.
3. Enter your email address in the box marked *Recipient's Email*.
4. Select the *Report Interval* from the drop down box. You may select from three report intervals:

Quarterly	Selected Report Cycle date plus prior four quarter-end periods.
Annual	Selected Report Cycle date plus prior four year-end periods.
Semi-annual	Selected Report Cycle date plus prior four semi-annual periods (available only for the June cycles).
5. Select the *Report Cycle* date from the drop down box.
6. Select the criteria for the credit unions you want to aggregate. Leaving the *Region* and/or *State* selection boxes blank will default the FPR to include all credit unions. For example, if you leave the *Region* and *State* fields blank, your aggregate FPR will include all regions and all states.
7. Select the credit union types you want to aggregate. You must select the credit union types you want to include in the report.
8. If you want the report to include only low-income designated credit unions, select *Yes*.

¹ Extreme values are trimmed automatically as part of the Peer Average ratio calculation.

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- a. The default (*No*) includes all credit unions, regardless of low-income designation.
9. Select the *TOM Code* and *Peer Group*, as necessary.
 - a. Leaving the *TOM Code* or *Peer Group* selection boxes blank defaults to include all credit unions. For example, if you leave the *Peer Group* field blank, your aggregate FPR will include all peer groups.
10. Select the pages you want to include in the aggregate FPR.
 - a. The system defaults to send *All Pages* of the FPR. If you want specific pages of the FPR, uncheck the *All Pages* box and check the boxes next to the pages you want to include in the report. (See the [Standard FPR Contents](#) section for more information.)
11. Check the *Retroactive Population* option if you want to compare a uniform set of credit unions for each cycle on the FPR.
 - a. The retroactive population option consolidates data for the same credit unions across all cycles resulting in a uniform group of credit unions. This option may be useful when reviewing the consolidated trends of existing credit unions in a specific group such as a state, charter type, or TOM code (community, associational, etc.).

The default (or standard aggregate) FPR includes all credit unions that meet your selection criteria in each cycle. The group of credit unions consolidated on a standard aggregate FPR is determined by the selection criteria applied independently for each cycle. Material changes in the population from cycle to cycle will affect growth, income/expense, and charge off ratios. Consider this impact when analyzing aggregate FPRs.

For example, if you choose [Peer Group 3](#) (assets between \$10 and 50 million) and 1,000 credit unions as of the selected cycle date meet this criteria, the standard aggregate FPR will consolidate the data for the 1,000 credit unions for the current cycle. However, there may have been 1,100 in peer group 3 in the prior cycle, 1,200 in the next prior cycle, and so on. The number of credit unions in each cycle may vary due to movement between peer groups caused by, but not limited to:

- Normal growth or decline in total assets;
- Growth in assets due to mergers; or
- Credit unions closed or liquidated.

12. Click the *Submit* button. If your request is successful, your screen will indicate “FPR Request Submitted.” Use the back arrow to return to the previous screen to request additional reports.

Within 24 hours of your request, or successful online submission of a Call Report, you will receive an email with the FPR attached as an Excel file.

1. You can save the FPR to your hard drive or view the FPR from the email.
2. Open the FPR by double clicking on the file attachment.
3. To view a specific page, click the links on the Cover Page or the tabs for each worksheet found across the bottom of the Excel page.
4. To print an entire FPR, click file, print, select entire workbook, and click OK.
 - a. To print individual pages, click file, print, select page range, and click OK.

Standard FPR Contents

Users may tailor the information that appears in an FPR using the online [FPR Application](#). Users can exclude one or more of the following standard pages from an FPR:

- Cover Page
- Summary Financial Information
- Key Ratios
- Supplemental Ratios
- Historical Ratios
- Assets
- Liabilities, Shares and Equity
- Income Statement
- Delinquent Loan Information
- Loan Losses, Bankruptcy Information and Troubled Debt Restructured Loans
- Indirect and Participation Lending
- Real Estate Loan Information
- Commercial Loan Information
- Investments, Cash, and Cash Equivalents
- Other Investment Information
- Supplemental Share Information, Off Balance Sheet, and Borrowings
- Miscellaneous Information, Programs, and Services
- Information Technology
- Graphs

Cover Page

An FPR provides information about a selected credit union or group of credit unions, including (if applicable) name, charter or certificate number, address, peer group, or other criteria. A report will also include a table of contents, the cycle date, date the report was run, and interval of the report (quarterly, annual, or semi-annual).

Summary Financial Information

This page contains balance sheet and year-to-date income and expense data for the report cycle date selected by the user and previous four cycles. Annualized percentage changes are displayed to the right of each line item. Users may use this information to review broad trends and monitor various areas of financial performance.

Key Ratios

This page displays financial ratios in five categories. The ratios are based on each component of the CAMEL Rating System (Capital Adequacy Ratios, Asset Quality Ratios, Management Ratios, Earnings Ratios and Asset Liability Management Ratios). A description of each ratio is provided in the [Ratio Components](#) section of this guide.

The Key Ratios page allows users to conduct an in-depth analysis of fundamental financial ratios and trends. By carefully reviewing peer and other available data, a user should be able to judge the importance (positive or negative impact on the credit union) of any particular ratio value.

Supplemental Ratios

The Supplemental Ratios page consolidates and displays other ratios calculated using information reported on the [Detailed Call Report Data](#) pages. Categories include Other Delinquency Ratios, Real Estate Loan Delinquency, Miscellaneous Loan Loss Ratios, Specialized Lending Ratios, Real Estate Lending Ratios, and Miscellaneous Ratios. A description of each ratio is provided in the [Ratio Components](#) section of this guide.

Historical Ratios

The Historical Ratios page displays financial ratios in five categories. The first four categories are derived from the four financial areas of the CAMEL Rating System (Capital adequacy, Asset quality, Earnings, Asset Liability management). The remaining ratio category is productivity. The Historical Ratios page for a single credit union displays the corresponding peer group ratios for the current cycle date and the prior period end. A description of each ratio is provided in the [Ratio Components](#) section of this guide.

The Historical Ratios page allows a user to conduct an in-depth analysis of fundamental financial ratios and trends. By carefully reviewing peer and other available data, a user should be able to judge the importance (positive or negative impact on the credit union) of any particular ratio value. A description of each ratio is provided in the [Ratio Components](#) section of this guide.

Peer ratios provide users a comparative means to view financial trends of similar credit unions; however, before drawing any conclusions based solely on this information, we encourage users to consider other factors unique to the credit union.

Detailed Call Report Data

Detailed financial and other data reported on the Call Report are also provided in an FPR on the following pages:

- Assets
- Liabilities, Shares, and Equity
- Income Statement
- Delinquent Loan Information
- Loan Losses, Bankruptcy Information, and Troubled Debt Restructured Loans
- Indirect and Participation Lending
- Real Estate Loan Information
- Commercial Loan Information
- Investments, Cash, and Cash Equivalents
- Other Investment Information
- Supplemental Share Information, Off Balance Sheet, and Borrowings
- Miscellaneous Information, Programs, and Services
- Information Technology

Graphs

Graphs provide a quick, visual review of key financial trends, and can be used to monitor a credit union's progress in various areas of financial performance. A [single credit union FPR](#) contains several pages of graphs of financial ratios for the current cycle date and four prior Call Report cycles. Each graph includes a charted trend line for the peer ratios of each period. Peer ratios are not graphed for an [aggregate FPR](#).

The graphed ratios are described on the following pages, including insight into the method of computation. Ratios are listed in the same order as they appear in an FPR.

Delinquency Ratio

This ratio measures delinquent loans in relation to total loans. This ratio is an indicator of the effectiveness of delinquency control and quality of loans held in the portfolio.

Net Charge-Off Ratio

This ratio measures net charge-offs in relation to average loans. Net charge-offs are an important indicator of the effectiveness of a credit union's lending and collection practices.

Net Worth / Total Assets Ratio

This ratio measures net worth in relation to total assets. Net worth cushions fluctuations in earnings, supports growth, and provides protection against insolvency.

Loan and Share Growth Ratios

These ratios provide a general view of a credit union's growth in loans and shares for the cycle and may help a user assess interest rate risk.

Return on Average Assets Ratio

This ratio measures net income in relation to average assets. A positive ratio value shows that earnings covered a credit union's operating expenses and cost of funds.

Loans to Assets Ratio

This ratio is one indicator of a credit union's liquidity. A high loan to assets ratio may stress liquidity, especially if:

- The credit union has limited funding sources,
- Existing funding depends on volatile sources, or
- The credit union has minimal short-term investments.

However, a very low or declining loans-to-assets ratio can stress a credit union's earnings since the yield on loans is usually higher than other types of assets.

Net Long-Term Assets Ratio

This ratio measures a credit union's ability to react to changing interest rates and its exposure to increased interest-rate risk. A low ratio does not automatically eliminate concerns about high concentrations of long-term assets. Even variable-rate loans have different terms and conditions for repricing that may present potential interest-rate risk concerns.

Net Interest Margin Ratio

This ratio measures whether income from loans and investments sufficiently covers the cost of funds. Net interest margin also reflects a credit union's risk management practices and is a factor in the assessment of interest rate risk management, strategic risk, and planning.

Cash & Short-Term Investments Ratio

This ratio is an indicator of the level of cash and liquid assets a credit union has available to meet share withdrawals or additional loan demand.

Other FPR Information

Peer Groups

NCUA peer groups include all federally insured credit unions (all federal and state-chartered credit unions). The NCUA does not include non-federally insured credit unions in peer groups. Total assets determine a credit union's peer group, as shown below:

Peer Group	Total Assets
1	\$2 million or less
2	\$2 million to less than \$10 million
3	\$10 million to less than \$50 million
4	\$50 million to less than \$100 million
5	\$100 million to less than \$500 million
6	\$500 million or more

Each page of the FPR shows a credit union's peer group and respective asset range.

Peer Average Ratios

Peer Average ratios are calculated for all ratios on the [Key Ratios](#) and [Historical Ratios](#) pages. (They are not calculated for [Supplemental Ratios](#).) Peer Average ratios show how a single

credit union compares to a group of federally insured credit unions of similar asset size. The NCUA excludes non-federally insured credit unions from the peer average calculations.

The Peer Average ratios on a [single credit union FPR](#) are based on asset size. (Peer Average ratios are not presented on an [aggregate FPR](#).) The NCUA computes the peer group averages by calculating the average of the individual ratio values for all federally insured credit unions within each defined range. The calculation adjusts for credit unions with very extraordinary ratio values to prevent the peer average from being skewed by extreme outliers.

The FPR includes both current and prior cycle Peer Average ratios. Current cycle Peer Average ratios are available after all credit unions submit a Call Report for the cycle and the data has been validated (typically 6 to 8 weeks after the Call Report cycle ends). Until peer ratio data is finalized, current cycle Peer Average ratios will appear on the FPR as “N/A.”

Percentile Rankings

Percentile Rankings are provided for each ratio on the [Key Ratios](#) and [Historical Ratios](#) pages. (They are not calculated for [Supplemental Ratios](#).) The Percentile Ranking is a number from 1 to 100 that shows how a ratio compares to all other federally insured credit unions in that peer group. Ratios are ranked from 100 (highest) to 1 (lowest) based on their position. Credit unions with the same ratio value (to four decimal places) receive the same percentile ranking. The NCUA does not include non-federally insured credit unions in this ranking, and does not assign them Percentile Rankings.

The Percentile Ranking is a measure of a credit union’s relative standing in the entire range of ratios. For example, a Percentile Ranking of 75 means 25 percent of all federally insured credit unions in the peer group have the same or higher ratios and 75 percent have lower ratios.

A high or low Percentile Ranking does not automatically imply satisfactory or unsatisfactory performance. Users should consider other available data to determine the relevance of a high or low Percentile Ranking to a credit union's financial performance.

Ratio Calculations

The Key Ratios, Supplemental Ratios and Historical Ratios sections describe the ratios on those pages of the FPR. Unless otherwise stated, all ratios are rounded.

Annualization

Those ratios that are annualized are specifically identified in this guide as such. (December ratios are not annualized, because they reflect an annual period.)

To annualize a ratio, multiply the result of the formula by the appropriate annualization factor for each quarter:

Quarter End	Annualization Factor
March	4
June	2
September	1.333

Ratio Components

Commonly used components of some FPR ratios are defined below to simplify the formulas described in the [Key Ratios](#), [Supplemental Ratios](#) and [Historical Ratios](#) sections of this guide.

Average Assets

Total Assets for the current period + Total Assets for the prior year-end, ÷ two.

Average Investments

Total Investments, Cash on Deposit, and Cash Equivalents for the current period + Total Investments, Cash on Deposit, and Cash Equivalents for the prior year-end, ÷ two.

Average Loans

Total Loans for the current period + Total Loans for the prior year-end, ÷ two.

Borrowings

The total of Draws Against Lines of Credit, Other Notes, Promissory Notes, and Interest Payable, Borrowing Repurchase Transactions, Subordinated Debt and Subordinated Debt included in Net Worth, - Borrowing Repurchase Transactions Placed in Investments for Purposes of Positive Arbitrage.

For low-income designated credit unions only, borrowings also include Uninsured Secondary Capital.

Cost of Funds

The total of Dividends on Shares, Interest on Deposits, and Interest on Borrowed Money.

Estimated Losses

Estimated losses include the allowance for loan and lease losses, the allowance for credit losses, and the appropriation for non-conforming investments (this account is used by state-chartered federally insured credit unions for investments not authorized by NCUA).

In conformity with ASC 320 and 321, investments classified as Equity Securities, Available-for-Sale Debt Securities, or Trading Debt Securities are properly reported at fair value.

Full-Time Equivalent Employees

Number of Part-time Employees ÷ two + number of Full-time Employees.

Fixed Rate Real Estate Loans

Total fixed rate first mortgage loans (includes fixed rate first mortgages greater than 15 years, fixed rate first mortgages 15 years or less, balloon/hybrid first mortgages greater than 5 years, and other fixed rate first mortgages) + other fixed rate real estate loans (closed-end fixed rate and open-end fixed rate).

Gross Income

Total of Interest Income, Fee Income, and Other Operating Income.

Net Worth

The total of the Undivided Earnings, Regular Reserves, Appropriation for Non-Conforming Investments (state-chartered credit unions only), Other Reserves (Appropriations of

Undivided Earnings), and Adjusted Retained Earnings acquired through Business Combinations.

For low-income designated credit unions only, Net Worth also includes Uninsured Secondary Capital.

In all FPRs, other than the December cycle, the undistributed Net Income is included in the calculation of net worth for credit unions that did not close their books. Credit unions must close out net income into Undivided Earnings for the December reporting period.

Operating Expenses

Total Non-Interest Expense (this does not include the Provision for Loan and Lease Losses or Cost of Funds).

Shares

The total of all shares and deposits.

Key Ratios

Key ratios include [Capital Adequacy](#) ratios, [Asset Quality](#) ratios, [Management](#) ratios, [Earnings](#) ratios, and [Asset Liability Management](#) ratios.

Capital Adequacy Ratios

Net Worth / Total Assets

[Net Worth](#) ÷ total assets.

Before 6/30/2020:

$$\frac{997}{010} \times 100$$

On 6/30/2020 and after:

$$\frac{997}{NW0010} \times 100$$

The Net Worth ratio is truncated to two decimal places (for example, 6.997 would be truncated to 6.99%)

Net Worth / PCA Opt. Total Assets (if applicable)

Net Worth ÷ alternative asset election or total assets.

If a credit union selects one of the three optional total asset elections (average of daily assets over the calendar quarter, average of the three month-end balances over the calendar quarter, or average of the current and three preceding calendar quarter-end balances), the Net Worth ratio will be computed using the alternative asset election as the denominator instead of total assets. If a credit union does not select an optional total assets election, total assets are used and the results are the same as the NET WORTH/TOTAL ASSETS ratio above.

If 010A or 010B or 010C is greater than zero:

$$\frac{997}{(010A + 010B + 010C)} \times 100$$

If 010A or 010B or 010C is less than zero before 6/30/2020:

$$\frac{997}{010} \times 100$$

If 010A or 010B or 010C is less than zero on 6/30/2020 and after:

$$\frac{997}{NW0010} \times 100$$

This ratio is truncated to two decimal places (for example, 6.997 would be truncated to 6.99%)

Net Worth + ALLL or ACL / Total Assets + ALLL or ACL

Net worth + the allowance for loan and lease losses or the allowance for credit losses on loans ÷ total assets + the allowance for loan and lease losses or the allowance for credit losses on loans.

From 12/31/2000 to 3/31/2019:

$$\frac{(997 + 179)}{(010 + 719)} \times 100$$

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On 3/31/2019 and after:

$$\frac{(997 + AS0048 + 719)}{(010 + AS0048 + 719)} \times 100$$

RBNW Requirement (if applies)

The risk-based net worth requirement using the standard calculation \div 100.

On 6/30/2006 and after:

$$\frac{999B}{100}$$

GAAP Equity / Total Assets

The sum of undivided earnings plus regular reserves + the appropriation for non-conforming investments (state credit unions) + other reserves plus equity acquired in a merger + miscellaneous equity + other comprehensive income + accumulated unrealized net gains (losses) on cash flow hedges + accumulated unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale debt securities + accumulated unrealized losses for OTTI (due to other factors) on HTM Debt Securities + net income (unless this amount is already included in Undivided Earnings) \div total assets.

From 9/30/2009 to 12/31/2018:

$$\frac{(940 + 931 + 668 + 658 + 658A + 996 + 945B + 945A + 945 + 945C + 602)}{010} \times 100$$

On 3/31/2019 and after:

$$\frac{(940 + 931 + 668 + 658 + 658A + 996 + 945B + 945A + EQ0009 + 945C + 602)}{010} \times 100$$

Loss Coverage Ratio

The amount of loans delinquent 30-59 days + the total amount of reportable delinquent loans + the amount of loans held for sale delinquent 30-59 days + the total amount of reportable delinquent loans held for sale + negative shares included in all other unsecured loans/lines of credit + the total amount of foreclosed and repossessed assets + the total amount of troubled debt restructured (TDR) loans outstanding by category - the amount of TDR loans secured by first mortgages 30-59 days delinquent - the total amount of reportable delinquent TDR loans secured for first mortgages - the amount of TDR loans secured by other real estate/LOCs 30-59 days delinquent - the total amount of reportable delinquent TDR loans

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secured by other real estate/LOCs - the amount of TDR consumer loans *not* secured by real estate 30-59 days delinquent - the total amount of reportable delinquent TDR consumer loans *not* secured by real estate - the amount of TDR commercial loans *not* secured by real estate 30-59 days delinquent - the total amount of reportable delinquent TDR commercial loans *not* secured by real estate ÷ total net worth + the allowance for loan and lease losses + the allowance for credit losses.

From 3/31/2004 to 6/30/2008:

$$\frac{(020B + 041B + 798A)}{(997 + 719)} \times 100$$

From 9/30/2008 to 12/31/2009:

$$\frac{(020B + 041B + 798A + 0.5 \times (1001A + 1001B))}{(997 + 719)} \times 100$$

From 3/31/2010 to 9/30/2012:

$$\frac{(020B + 041B + 798A + 0.5 \times (1001A + 1001B + 1001D + 1001E))}{(997 + 719)} \times 100$$

From 12/31/2012 to 3/31/2013:

$$\frac{(020B + 041B + 798A + 1001F - 020U - 041U - 020V - 041V - 020X - 041X - 020Y - 041Y)}{(997 + 719)} \times 100$$

From 6/30/2013 to 6/30/2017:

$$\frac{(020B + 041B + 071F + 071J + 644 + 798A + 1001F - 020U - 041U - 020V - 041V - 020X - 041X - 020Y - 041Y)}{(997 + 719)} \times 100$$

From 9/30/2017 to 12/31/2018:

$$\frac{(020B + 041B + 071F + 071J + 644 + 798A + 1001F - 020U - 041U - 020V - 041V - 020X - 041X - 020Y1 - 041Y1)}{(997 + 719)} \times 100$$

On 3/31/2019 and after:

$$\frac{(020B + 041B + 071F + 071J + 644 + 798A + 1001F - 020U - 041U - 020V - 041V - 020X - 041X - 020Y1 - 041Y1)}{(997 + 719 + AS0048)} \times 100$$

Asset Quality Ratios

Delinquent Loans / Total Loans

The amount of loans 60 days or more delinquent ÷ total loans.

$$\frac{041B}{025B} \times 100$$

Delinquent Loans / Net Worth

The amount of loans 60 days or more delinquent ÷ [net worth](#).

$$\frac{041B}{997} \times 100$$

Rolling 12-Month Net Charge-Offs

The amount of year-to-date charge offs for the applicable cycle - the amount of year-to-date recoveries for the applicable cycle + the amount of year-to-date charge offs for the prior year end - the amount of year-to-date recoveries for the prior year end - the amount of year-to-date charge offs for the prior year quarter end - the amount of year-to-date recoveries for the prior year quarter end ÷ total loans and leases for the applicable cycle + total loans and leases for the prior year quarter end ÷ two.

$$\frac{(((550 \text{ Applicable cycle (AC)} - 551(\text{AC})) + (550 \text{ Prior year end (PYE)} - 551(\text{PYE})) - (550 \text{ Prior year quarter end (PYQE)} - 551(\text{PYQE})))}{(025B(\text{AC}) + 025B(\text{PYQE}))} \times 100$$

This ratio is based on net-charge offs over the last 12 months.

Delinquent Loans plus Net Charge-Offs / Average Loans

Total amount of reportable delinquent loans + the amount of year-to-date charge-offs for the applicable cycle - the amount of year-to-date recoveries for the applicable cycle + the amount of year-to-date charge-offs for the prior year end - the amount of year-to-date recoveries for the prior year end - the amount of year-to-date charge-offs for the prior year quarter end - the amount of year-to-date recoveries for the prior year quarter end ÷ total loans and leases for the applicable cycle + total loans and leases for the prior year quarter end ÷ two.

$$\frac{(041B + ((550(AC) - 551(AC)) + (550(PYE) - 551(PYE)) - (550(PYQE) - 551(PYQE)))}{\frac{(025B(AC) + 025B(PYQE))}{2}} \times 100$$

This ratio is based on net charge-offs over the last 12 months.

Other Non-Performing Assets / Total Assets

The total amount of foreclosed and repossessed assets ÷ total assets.

$$\frac{798A}{010} \times 100$$

Management Ratios (Annualized)

The basic formula for all Management ratios is:

$$\frac{\text{Current Period (***) minus Prior Year End (***)}}{\text{Prior Year End (***)}}$$

Where (***) is the growth item calculated (such as shares or loans).

Net Worth Growth (Annualized)

This ratio measures [Net Worth](#) growth. To compute the ratio, use total net worth in the [basic formula](#).

The calculation of this ratio requires using the absolute value of the denominator.

Before 3/31/2001:

$$\frac{((658(AC) + 668(AC) + 925(AC) + 931(AC) + 940(AC) + 602(AC)) - (658(PYE) + 668(PYE) + 925(PYE) + 931(PYE) + 940(PYE)))}{ABS(658(PYE) + 668(PYE) + 925(PYE) + 931(PYE) + 940(PYE))} \times 100$$

On 3/31/2001 and after:

$$\frac{(997(AC) - 997(PYE))}{ABS(997(PYE))} \times 100$$

Market Share Growth (Annualized)

This ratio measures share growth. To compute the ratio, use [total shares](#) in the [basic formula](#).

$$\frac{(018(AC) - 018(PYE))}{018(PYE)} \times 100$$

Loan Growth (Annualized)

This ratio measures loan growth. To compute it, use total loans in the [basic formula](#).

$$\frac{(025B(AC) - 025B(PYE))}{025B(PYE)} \times 100$$

Asset Growth (Annualized)

This ratio measures asset growth. To compute the ratio, use total assets in the [basic formula](#).

$$\frac{(010(AC) - 010(PYE))}{010(PYE)} \times 100$$

Investment Growth (Annualized)

This ratio measures investment growth. To compute the ratio, use total investments (excluding reverse repurchase transactions placed in investments for positive arbitrage) in the [basic formula](#). Beginning December 2000, this ratio indicates growth in the sum of investments, cash on deposit, and cash equivalents.

Before 6/30/2006:

$$\frac{(799(AC) - 781(AC)) - (799(PYE) - 781(PYE))}{799(PYE) - 781(PYE)} \times 100$$

On 6/30/2006 and after:

$$\frac{((799I(AC) + 730B(AC) + 730C(AC) - 781(AC)) - (799I(PYE) + 730B(PYE) + 730C(PYE) - 781(PYE)))}{(799I(PYE) + 730B(PYE) + 730C(PYE) - 781(PYE))} \times 100$$

Membership Growth (Annualized)

This ratio measures the growth in current members. To compute the ratio, use total current members in the [basic formula](#) and annualize as appropriate.

$$\frac{083(AC) - 083(PYE)}{083(PYE)} \times 100$$

Earnings Ratios (Annualized)

Net Income / Average Assets (ROAA)

Net Income (Loss) ÷ average assets, annualized as appropriate.

$$\frac{661A}{(010(AC) + 010(PYE))/2} \times 100$$

Net Income – Extraordinary Gains (Losses) / Average Assets (Annualized)

Net Income (Loss) - gain (loss) on equity securities - gain (loss) on other securities - gain (loss) on non-trading derivatives - gain (loss) on disposition of fixed assets - gain from bargain purchase (merger).

From 12/31/2015 to 12/31/2018:

$$\frac{(661A - 420 - 421 - 430 - 431)}{((010(AC) + 010(PYE))/2)} \times 100$$

From 3/31/2019 to 12/31/2020:

$$\frac{(661A - IS0021 - IS0022 - 421 - 430 - 431)}{((010(AC) + 010(PYE))/2)} \times 100$$

On 3/31/2021 and after:

$$\frac{(661A - IS0046 - IS0047 - 421 - 430 - 431)}{((010(AC) + 010(PYE))/2)} \times 100$$

Operating Expenses / Average Assets (Annualized)

Total operating expenses ÷ average assets. Operating expenses do not include Provision for Loan and Lease Losses expenses.

Before 3/31/2009:

$$\frac{671}{((010(AC) + 010(PYE))/2)} \times 100$$

From 3/31/2009 to 9/30/2010:

$$\frac{(671 + 311)}{((010(AC) + 010(PYE))/2)} \times 100$$

On 12/31/2010 and after:

$$\frac{671}{((010(AC) + 010(PYE))/2)} \times 100$$

Provision for Loan and Lease Losses or Credit Loss Expense / Average Assets (Annualized)

Provision for Loan and Lease Losses or Credit Loss Expense ÷ average assets.

Before 3/31/2019:

$$\frac{300}{((010(AC) + 010(PYE))/2)} \times 100$$

On 3/31/2019 and after:

$$\frac{(300 + IS0011)}{((010(AC) + 010(PYE))/2)} \times 100$$

Asset Liability Management Ratios

Est. NEV Tool Post Shock Ratio

This ratio applies to credit unions with less than \$100 million in total assets.

The NCUA's Estimated Net Economic Value Tool (ENT) calculates a credit union's Net Economic Value (NEV) for base case and +300 basis point scenarios each quarter based on Call Report data using predefined sensitivities for assets and contractual-maturity liabilities. It uses standardized premium values for non-maturity shares of one percent in the base case (book to base) and four percent in a +300 basis point shock scenario (base to shock).

The ENT also assigns a risk classification of low, moderate, high, or extreme for both the post-shock NEV ratio and post-shock NEV sensitivity using predefined risk levels, concluding with a final risk level using the worst of the two measurements. NCUA expects to review the ENT scope and parameters periodically to address changes in market conditions and potential shifts in credit union risk profiles.

For more information on the NCUA's interest rate risk review procedures and an ENT template that includes the current predefined sensitivities, see NCUA's Letter to Credit

Unions 16-CU-08, [Revised Interest Rate Risk Supervision](#) (October 2016). The NCUA’s [ENT template](#), which includes the predefined sensitivities, is also available online. (Click on “Asset Valuation Workbook,” then open the zip file and select “ENT worksheet.”)

Est. NEV Tool Post Shock sensitivity

This ratio applies to credit unions with less than \$100 million in total assets.

The ENT calculates a credit union’s NEV for base case and +300 basis point scenarios each quarter based on Call Report data using predefined sensitivities for assets and contractual-maturity liabilities. It uses standardized premium values for non-maturity shares of one percent in the base case (book to base) and four percent in a +300 basis point shock scenario (base to shock). ENT also assigns a risk classification of low, moderate, high, or extreme for both the post-shock NEV ratio and post-shock NEV sensitivity using predefined risk levels, concluding with a final risk level using the worst of the two measurements. NCUA expects to review the ENT scope and parameters periodically to address changes in market conditions and potential shifts in credit union risk profiles.

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Total Loans / Total Assets.

Total loans ÷ total assets.

$$\frac{025B}{010} \times 100$$

Cash and Short-Term Investments / Assets.

Total of cash on hand, cash on deposit, and cash equivalents, + investments with less than one-year remaining maturity ÷ total assets.

Before 6/30/2006:

$$\frac{(730A + 799A)}{010} \times 100$$

On 6/30/2006 and after:

$$\frac{(730A + 730B + 730C + 799A1)}{010} \times 100$$

This ratio relies on the maturity distribution of investments reported per 5300 Call Report instructions located on the [CUOnline](#) webpage. The maturity distribution may be based on the repricing interval and not the actual maturity of the investment.

Supplemental Ratios

Supplemental ratios include [Other Delinquency](#) ratios, [Real Estate Loan Delinquency](#) ratios, [Miscellaneous Loan Loss](#) ratios, [Specialized Lending](#) ratios, [Real Estate Lending](#) ratios, and [Miscellaneous](#) ratios.

Other Delinquency Ratios

Credit Cards Delinquent ≥ 60 Days / Total Credit Card Loans

Amount of credit card loans delinquent 60 days or more ÷ total credit card loans.

$$\frac{045B}{396} \times 100$$

PAL I and II Loans Delinquent ≥ 60 Days / Total PAL I and II Loans

Amount of PAL I and II loans greater than or equal to 60 days delinquent ÷ the total amount of PAL I and II loans.

On 12/31/2010 and after:

$$\frac{130B}{397A} \times 100$$

Non-Federally Guaranteed Student Loans Delinquent ≥ 60 Days / Total Non-Federally Guaranteed Student Loans

Amount of non-federally guaranteed student loans delinquent 60 days or more ÷ total non-federally guaranteed student loans.

On 3/31/2011 and after:

$$\frac{041T}{698A} \times 100$$

New Vehicle Loans ≥ 60 Days/Total New Vehicle Loans

Amount of new vehicle loans delinquent 60 days or more ÷ total new vehicle loans.

On 6/30/2013 and after:

$$\frac{041C1}{385} \times 100$$

Used Vehicle Loans ≥ 60 Days/Total Used Vehicle Loans

Amount of used vehicle loans delinquent 60 days or more ÷ total used vehicle loans.

On 6/30/2013 and after:

$$\frac{041C2}{370} \times 100$$

Total Vehicle Loans ≥ 60 Days/Total Vehicle Loans

Amount of total vehicle loans delinquent 60 days or more ÷ total vehicle loans.

On 6/30/2013 and after:

$$\frac{(041C1 + 041C2)}{(385 + 370)} \times 100$$

Leases Receivable Delinquent ≥ 60 Days / Total Leases Receivable

Amount of leases receivable delinquent 60 days or more months ÷ total leases receivable.

On 6/30/2006 and after:

$$\frac{041D}{002} \times 100$$

All Other Loans Delinquent ≥ 60 Days / Total All Other Loans

Amount of other non-real estate loans (includes all other unsecured loans, other member loans and commercial loans not secured by real estate) delinquent 60 days or more ÷ total non-real estate loans.

For cycles before September 2017, this ratio was calculated using the definition of Net Member Business Loans.

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From 6/30/2013 to 6/30/2017:

$$\frac{041C}{(698 + 397)} \times 100$$

On 9/30/2017 and after:

$$\frac{041C}{(698C + 400P + 397)} \times 100$$

Troubled Debt Restructured (TDR) Consumer Loans Not Secured By Real Estate Delinquent ≥ 60 Days / Total TDR Consumer Loans Not Secured By Real Estate

Amount of TDR consumer loans not secured by real estate delinquent 60 days or more ÷ total TDR consumer loans not secured by real estate.

On 12/31/2012 and after:

$$\frac{041X}{1011D} \times 100$$

Indirect Loans Delinquent ≥ 60 Days / Total Indirect Loans

Amount of indirect loans delinquent 60 days or more ÷ total indirect loans.

On 6/30/2006 and after:

$$\frac{041E}{618A} \times 100$$

Participation Loans Delinquent ≥ 60 Days / Total Participation Loans

Total participation loans delinquent 60 days or more ÷ total participation loans.

From 6/30/2006 to 12/31/2008:

$$\frac{041F}{619} \times 100$$

On 3/31/2009 and after:

$$\frac{041F}{(619B + 691E)} \times 100$$

Commercial Loans Delinquent ≥ 30 Days / Total Commercial Loans (Known As Business Loans Delinquent > 1 Month / Total Business Loans Prior To 9/30/2017)

Total commercial loans delinquent 30 days or more ÷ total commercial loans.

For cycles before September 2017, this ratio was calculated using the definition of Net Member Business Loans.

Before 3/31/2004:

$$\frac{(125E + 126E)}{400} \times 100$$

From 3/31/2004 to 3/31/2006:

$$\frac{126E}{(400A + 400B - 814 - 814A)} \times 100$$

From 6/30/2006 to 12/31/2008:

$$\frac{(020G + 020H + 041G + 041H)}{(400A + 400B - 814 - 814A)} \times 100$$

From 3/31/2009 to 12/31/2010:

$$\frac{(020G + 020H + 020P + 041G + 041H + 041P)}{(400A + 400B - 814 - 814A - 814A1)} \times 100$$

From 3/31/2011 to 3/31/2013:

$$\frac{(020G + 020H + 020P + 041G + 041H + 041P)}{(400T - 814E)} \times 100$$

From 6/30/13 to 6/30/2017:

$$\frac{(020G1 + 020G2 + 020P1 + 020P2 + 041G1 + 041G2 + 041P1 + 041P2)}{(400T - 814E)} \times 100$$

On 9/30/2017 and after:

$$\frac{(020G3 + 020G4 + 020P3 + 020P4 + 041G3 + 041G4 + 041P3 + 041P4)}{400T1} \times 100$$

Commercial Loans Delinquent ≥ 60 Days / Total Commercial Loans (Known As Business Loans Delinquent > 2 Months / Total Business Loans Prior To 9/30/2017)

Total commercial loans delinquent 60 days or more ÷ total commercial loans.

For cycles before September 2017, this ratio was calculated using the definition of Net Member Business Loans.

Before 3/31/2004:

$$\frac{(125B + 125C + 125D + 126B + 126C + 126D)}{400} \times 100$$

From 3/31/2004 to 3/31/2006:

$$\frac{(126B + 126C + 126D)}{(400A + 400B - 814 - 814A)} \times 100$$

From 6/30/2006 to 12/31/2008:

$$\frac{(041G + 041H)}{(400A + 400B - 814 - 814A)} \times 100$$

From 3/31/2009 to 12/31/2010:

$$\frac{(041G + 041H + 041P)}{(400A + 400B - 814 - 814A - 814A1)} \times 100$$

From 3/31/2011 to 3/31/2013:

$$\frac{(041G + 041H + 041P)}{(400T - 814E)} \times 100$$

From 6/30/2013 to 6/30/2017:

$$\frac{(041G1 + 041G2 + 041P1 + 041P2)}{(400T - 814E)} \times 100$$

On 9/30/2017 and after:

$$\frac{(041G3 + 041G4 + 041P3 + 041P4)}{400T1} \times 100$$

TDR Commercial Loans Not Secured By Real Estate \geq 60 Days / TDR Commercial Loans Not Secured By Real Estate

Total TDR commercial loans not secured by real estate delinquent 60 days or more \div total TDR commercial loans not secured by real estate.

For cycles before September 2017, this ratio was calculated using the definition of Net Member Business Loans.

From 12/31/2012 to 6/30/2017:

$$\frac{041Y}{1011E} \times 100$$

On 9/30/2017 and after:

$$\frac{041Y1}{1011G} \times 100$$

Loans Held for Sale Delinquent \geq 60 Days / Loans Held For Sale

Amount of delinquent loans held for sale delinquent 60 days or more \div the amount of loans held for sale.

On 6/30/2013 and after:

$$\frac{071J}{003} \times 100$$

Allowance for Loan and Lease Losses or Allowance for Credit Losses / Delinquent Loans

Allowance for loan and lease losses + allowance for credit losses \div total loans delinquent 60 days or more.

From 3/31/2004 to 12/31/2018:

$$\frac{719}{041B} \times 100$$

On 3/31/2019 and after:

$$\frac{(719 + AS0048)}{041B} \times 100$$

Real Estate Loan Delinquency Ratios

First Mortgage Fixed and Hybrid/Balloon (> 5 Years) Delinquent ≥ 60 Days / Total First Mortgage Fixed and Hybrid/Balloon (> 5 Years)

Total first mortgage fixed and hybrid/balloon (> 5 years) loans delinquent 60 days or more ÷ total first mortgage fixed and hybrid/balloon (> 5 years) loans.

From 3/31/2004 to 3/31/2006:

$$\frac{713}{(704A + 704B + 704C + 704E)} \times 100$$

On 6/30/2006 and after:

$$\frac{713A}{(704A + 704B + 704C + 704E)} \times 100$$

First Mortgage Adjustable Rate and Hybrid/Balloon (< 5 Years) Delinquent ≥ 60 Days / Total First Mortgage Adjustable Rate and Hybrid/Balloon (< 5 Years)

Total first mortgage adjustable rate and hybrid/balloon (< 5 years) loans delinquent 60 days or more ÷ total first mortgage adjustable and hybrid/balloon (< 5 years) loans.

From 3/31/2004 to 3/31/2006:

$$\frac{(772 + 773 + 774)}{(705A + 705B + 704D)} \times 100$$

On 6/30/2006 and after:

$$\frac{714A}{(705A + 705B + 704D)} \times 100$$

Other Real Estate Fixed/Hybrid/Balloon Loans Delinquent ≥ 60 Days / Total Other Real Estate Fixed/Hybrid/Balloon Loans

Total other real estate fixed/hybrid/ balloon loans delinquent 60 days or more ÷ other real estate fixed/hybrid/balloon loans.

Before 6/30/2006:

$$\frac{(756 + 757 + 758)}{(706 + 708B)} \times 100$$

On 6/30/2006 and after:

$$\frac{715A}{(706 + 708B)} \times 100$$

Other Real Estate Adjustable Rate Loans Delinquent ≥ 60 Days / Total Other Real Estate Adjustable Rate Loans

Total other real estate adjustable rate loans delinquent 60 days or more ÷ total other real estate adjustable rate loans.

Before 6/30/2006:

$$\frac{(776 + 777 + 778)}{(707 + 708 + 709)} \times 100$$

From 6/30/2006 to 12/31/2007:

$$\frac{716A}{(707 + 708 + 709)} \times 100$$

On 3/31/2008 and after:

$$\frac{716A}{(707 + 708)} \times 100$$

Total Interest Only Payment Option First and Other Real Estate Loans Delinquent ≥ 60 Days / Total Interest Only and Payment Option First and Other Real Estate Loans

Total interest only and payment option first and other real estate loans delinquent 60 days or more ÷ total interest only and payment option first and other real estate loans.

On 3/31/2009 and after:

$$\frac{(041I + 041M)}{(704C1 + 704D2)} \times 100$$

Total TDR 1st and Other Real Estate Delinquent ≥ 60 Days / Total TDR 1st and Other Loans

Total TDR 1st mortgage and other real estate loans delinquent 60 days or more ÷ total TDR 1st mortgage and other real estate loans.

On 12/31/2012 and after:

$$\frac{(041U + 041V)}{(1011A + 1011B)} \times 100$$

TDR Real Estate Loans Also Reported As Commercial Loans Delinquent ≥ 60 Days / Total TDR Real Estate Loans Also Reported As Commercial Loans

TDR real estate loans also reported as commercial loans delinquent 60 days or more ÷ TDR real estate loans also reported as commercial loans.

For cycles before September 2017, this ratio was calculated using the definition of Net Member Business Loans.

From 9/30/2008 to 6/30/2017:

$$\frac{041W}{1011C} \times 100$$

On 9/30/2017 and after:

$$\frac{041W1}{1011F} \times 100$$

Total Real Estate Loans Delinquent ≥30 Days / Total Real Estate Loans

Total real estate loans and lines of credit delinquent 30 days or more ÷ total real estate loans.

Before 6/30/2006:

$$\frac{(713 + 714 + 715 + 716)}{710} \times 100$$

6/30/2006 and after:

$$\frac{(713A + 714A + 715A + 716A + 751 + 771 + 755 + 775)}{710} \times 100$$

Total Real Estate Loans Delinquent ≥ 60 Days / Total Real Estate Loans

Total real estate loans and lines of credit delinquent 60 days or more ÷ total real estate loans.

Before 6/30/2006:

$$\frac{(752 + 753 + 754 + 756 + 757 + 758 + 772 + 773 + 774 + 776 + 777 + 778)}{710} \times 100$$

On 6/30/2006 and after:

$$\frac{(713A + 714A + 715A + 716A)}{710} \times 100$$

Miscellaneous Loan Loss Ratios

Charge-Offs Due To Bankruptcy (YTD) / Total Charge-Offs (YTD)

Year-to-date charge-offs due to bankruptcy ÷ total year-to-date charge-offs. This ratio is not annualized.

$$\frac{682}{550} \times 100$$

Net charge-off ratios that use average loans as the denominator are annualized.

Net Charge-Offs – Credit Cards / Average Credit Card Loans (Annualized)

Total amount of credit card loans charged off during the year, - all recoveries during the year on charged-off credit card loans ÷ average credit card loans.

$$\frac{(680 - 681)}{((396(AC) + 396(PYE)) / 2)} \times 100$$

Net Charge-Offs – Non-Federally Guaranteed Student Loans / Average Non-Federally Guaranteed Student Loans (Annualized)

Total amount of non-federally guaranteed student loans charged off during the year, - all recoveries during the year on charged-off non-federally guaranteed student loans ÷ average non-federally guaranteed student loans.

$$\frac{(550T - 551T)}{((698A(AC) + 698A(PYE)) / 2)} \times 100$$

Net Charge-Offs – Total Vehicle Loans / Average Total Vehicle Loans (Annualized)

Total amount of vehicle loans charged off during the year, - all recoveries during the year on charged-off vehicle loans ÷ average vehicle loans.

$$\frac{(550C1 + 550C2 - 551C1 - 551C2)}{((385(AC) + 370(AC) + 385(PYE) + 370(PYE)) / 2)} \times 100$$

Net Charge-Offs – Total Real Estate Loans / Average Total Real Estate Loans (Annualized)

Total amount of real estate loans charged off during the year, - all recoveries during the year on charged-off real estate loans ÷ average real estate loans.

$$\frac{(549 + 548 - 608 - 607)}{(710(PYE) + 710(AC)) / 2)} \times 100$$

Net Charge-Offs – First Mortgage Loans / Average First Mortgage Loans (Annualized)

Total amount of first mortgage loans charged off during the year, - all recoveries during the year on charged-off first mortgage loans ÷ average first mortgage loans.

$$\frac{(548 - 607)}{(703(PYE) + 703(AC)) / 2)} \times 100$$

Net Charge-Offs – Other Real Estate Loans / Average Other Real Estate Loans (Annualized)

Total amount of other real estate loans charged off during the year, - all recoveries during the year on charged-off other real estate loans ÷ average other real estate loans.

$$\frac{(549 - 608)}{((386(PYE) + 386(AC)) / 2)} \times 100$$

Net Charge-Offs – Interest Only and Payment Option First & Other Real Estate Loans / Average Interest Only and Payment Option First & Other Real Estate Loans (Annualized)

Total amount of interest only and payment option first and other real estate loans charged off during the year - all recoveries during the year on charged-off interest only and payment option first and other real estate loans ÷ average interest only and payment option first and other real estate mortgage loans.

$$\frac{(550I - 551I) + (550M - 551M)}{((704C1(PYE) + 704D2(PYE) + 704C1(AC) + 704D2(AC)) / 2)} \times 100$$

Net Charge-Offs – Leases Receivable / Average Leases Receivable (Annualized)

Total amount of leases receivable charged off during the year, - all recoveries during the year on charged-off leases receivable ÷ average leases receivable.

$$\frac{(550D - 551D)}{((002(PYE) + 002(AC)) / 2)} \times 100$$

Net Charge-Offs – Indirect Loans / Average Indirect Loans (Annualized)

Total amount of indirect loans charged off during the year, - all recoveries during the year on charged-off indirect loans ÷ average indirect loans.

$$\frac{(550E - 551E)}{((618A(PYE) + 618A(AC)) / 2)} \times 100$$

Net Charge-Offs – Participation Loans / Average Participation Loans (Annualized)

Total amount of participation loans charged off during the year, - all recoveries during the year on charged-off participation loans ÷ average participation loans.

From 6/30/06 to 12/31/08:

$$\frac{(550F - 551F)}{((619(PYE) + 619(AC)) / 2)} \times 100$$

From 3/31/2009 to 12/31/2009:

$$\frac{(550F - 551F)}{((619(PYE) + 619B(AC) + 691E(AC)) / 2)} \times 100$$

On 3/31/2010 and after:

$$\frac{(550F - 551F)}{((619B(PYE) + 619B(AC) + 691E(PYE) + 691E(AC)) / 2)} \times 100$$

***Net Charge-Offs – Commercial Loans / Average Commercial Loans
(Annualized)***

Total amount of commercial loans charged off during the year, - all recoveries during the year on charged-off commercial loans ÷ average commercial loans.

For cycles before September 2017, this ratio was calculated using the definition of Net Member Business Loans.

From 3/31/2004 to 3/31/2006:

$$\frac{(133 - 135)}{((400A (PYE) + 400B (PYE) - 814 (PYE) - 814A (PYE) + 400A (AC) + 400B (AC) - 814 (AC) - 814A (AC)) / 2)} \times 100$$

From 6/30/2006 to 12/31/2008:

$$\frac{(550G + 550H - 551G - 551H)}{((400A(PYE) + 400B(PYE) - 814(PYE) - 814A(PYE) + 400A(AC) + 400B(AC) - 814(AC) - 814A(AC)) / 2)} \times 100$$

From 3/31/2009 to 3/31/2010:

$$\frac{(550G + 550H + 550P - 551G - 551H - 551P)}{((400A(PYE) + 400B(PYE) - 814(PYE) - 814A(PYE) + 400A(AC) + 400B(AC) - 814(AC) - 814A(AC) - 814A1(AC)) / 2)} \times 100$$

From 3/31/2010 to 12/31/2010:

$$\frac{(550G + 550H + 550P - 551G - 551H - 551P)}{((400A(PYE) + 400B(PYE) - 814(PYE) - 814A(PYE) - 814A1(PYE) + 400A(AC) + 400B(AC) - 814(AC) - 814A(AC) - 814A1(AC)) / 2)} \times 100$$

From 3/31/2011 to 12/31/2011:

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$$\frac{(550G + 550H + 550P - 551G - 551H - 551P)}{((400T(AC) - 814E(AC) + 400A(PYE) + 400B(PYE) - 814(PYE) - 814A(PYE) - 814A1(PYE)) / 2)} \times 100$$

From 3/31/2012 to 3/31/2013:

$$\frac{(550G + 550H + 550P - 551G - 551H - 551P)}{(400T(AC) - 814E(AC) + 400T(PYE) - 814E(PYE)) / 2} \times 100$$

From 6/30/2013 to 6/30/2017:

$$\frac{(550G1 + 550G2 + 550P1 + 550P2 - 551G1 - 551G2 - 551P1 - 551P2)}{(400T(AC) - 814E(AC) + 400T(PYE) - 814E(PYE)) / 2} \times 100$$

From 9/30/2017 to 12/31/2017:

$$\frac{(550G3 + 550G4 + 550P3 + 550P4 - 551G3 - 551G4 - 551P3 - 551P4)}{(400T1(AC) + 400T(PYE) - 814E(PYE)) / 2} \times 100$$

On 3/31/2018 and after:

$$\frac{(550G3 + 550G4 + 550P3 + 550P4 - 551G3 - 551G4 - 551P3 - 551P4)}{(400T1(AC) + 400T1(PYE)) / 2} \times 100$$

Specialized Lending Ratios

Indirect Loans Outstanding / Total Loans

Indirect loans outstanding ÷ total loans.

On 3/31/2004 and after:

$$\frac{618A}{025B} \times 100$$

Participation Loans Outstanding / Total Loans

Participation loans outstanding ÷ total loans.

From 3/31/2003 to 12/31/2008:

$$\frac{619}{025B} \times 100$$

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On 3/31/2009 and after:

$$\frac{(619B + 691E)}{025B} \times 100$$

Participation Loans Purchased YTD / Total Loans Granted YTD

Participation loans purchased year-to-date ÷ total loans granted year-to-date.

On 3/31/2003 and after:

$$\frac{690}{031B} \times 100$$

Participation Loans Sold YTD / Total Assets (Annualized)

Participation loans sold year-to-date ÷ total assets.

On 3/31/2003 and after:

$$\frac{691}{010} \times 100$$

Total Commercial Loans / Total Assets (known as Total Business Loans (NMBLB) less Unfunded Commitments / Assets prior to 9/30/2017)

Total commercial loan balances ÷ total assets.

For cycles before September 2017, this ratio was calculated using the definition of Net Member Business Loans.

Before 3/31/2004:

$$\frac{400}{010} \times 100$$

From 3/31/2004 to 12/31/2008:

$$\frac{(400A + 400B - 814 - 814A)}{010} \times 100$$

From 3/31/2009 to 12/31/2010:

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$$\frac{(400A + 400B - 814 - 814A - 814A1)}{010} \times 100$$

From 3/31/2011 to 6/30/2017:

$$\frac{(400T - 814E)}{010} \times 100$$

On 9/30/2017 and after:

$$\frac{400T1}{010} \times 100$$

Loans Purchased From Other Financial Institutions and Other Sources YTD / Loans Granted YTD

Loans purchased in full from other financial institutions and other sources year-to-date ÷ loans granted year-to-date.

Before 12/31/2010:

$$\frac{615}{031B} \times 100$$

From 3/31/2011 to 6/30/2021:

$$\frac{(615 + 613)}{031B} \times 100$$

On 9/30/2021 and after:

$$\frac{(SL0015 + SL0013)}{031B} \times 100$$

Non-Federally Guaranteed Student Loans in Deferral Status / Total Non-Federally Guaranteed Student Loans

Non-Federally guaranteed student loans in deferral status ÷ total non-federally guaranteed student loans.

6/30/2013 and after:

$$\frac{698B}{698A} \times 100$$

Real Estate Lending Ratios

Total Fixed Rate Real Estate / Total Assets

Total fixed rate real estate loans ÷ total assets.

Before 3/31/2004:

$$\frac{(704 + 706 + 709)}{010} \times 100$$

From 3/31/2004 to 12/31/2007:

$$\frac{(704A + 704B + 704C + 704E + 706 + 708B + 709)}{010} \times 100$$

On 3/31/2008 and after:

$$\frac{(704A + 704B + 704C + 704E + 706 + 708B)}{010} \times 100$$

Total Fixed Rate Real Estate / Total Loans

Total fixed rate real estate loans ÷ total loans.

Before 3/31/2004:

$$\frac{(704 + 706 + 709)}{025B} \times 100$$

From 3/31/2004 to 12/31/2007:

$$\frac{(704A + 704B + 704C + 704E + 706 + 708B + 709)}{025B} \times 100$$

On 3/31/2008 and after:

$$\frac{(704A + 704B + 704C + 704E + 706 + 708B)}{025B} \times 100$$

Total Fixed Rate Real Estate Granted YTD / Total Loans Granted YTD

Total fixed rate real estate loans granted year-to-date ÷ total loans granted year-to-date.

Before 3/31/2004:

$$\frac{(720 + 722 + 725)}{031B} \times 100$$

From 3/31/2004 to 12/31/2007:

$$\frac{(720A + 720B + 720C + 720E + 722 + 724B + 725)}{031B} \times 100$$

On 3/31/2008 and after:

$$\frac{(720A + 720B + 720C + 720E + 722 + 724B)}{031B} \times 100$$

First Mortgage Real Estate Loans Sold YTD / First Mortgage Real Estate Loans Granted YTD

Total first mortgage loans sold in the secondary market year-to-date ÷ total first mortgage loans granted year-to-date.

Before 3/31/2004:

$$\frac{736}{(720 + 721)} \times 100$$

On 3/31/2004 and after:

$$\frac{736}{(720A + 720B + 720C + 720D + 720E + 721A + 721B)} \times 100$$

Interest Only & Payment Option First & Other Re Loans / Total Assets

Total interest only and payment option first and other real estate loans ÷ total assets.

On 3/31/2009 and after:

$$\frac{(704C1 + 704D2)}{010} \times 100$$

Interest Only & Payment Option First & Other Real Estate Loans / Total Net Worth

Total interest only and payment option first and other real estate loans ÷ total net worth.

On 3/31/2009 and after:

$$\frac{(704C1 + 704D2)}{997} \times 100$$

Miscellaneous Ratios

Mortgage Servicing Rights / Net Worth

Mortgage Servicing Rights ÷ total net worth.

On 3/31/2003 and after:

$$\frac{779}{997} \times 100$$

Unused Commitments / Cash & Short-Term Investments

Total unused commitments ÷ total cash on hand, cash on deposit, cash equivalents, and short-term investments. Unused commitments include unfunded commitments for business loans + unfunded commitments for all remaining loans (non-business loans). Short-term investments are those with maturities less than one year.

Before 3/31/2005:

$$\frac{(814 + 814A + 811 + 812 + 813 + 815 + 816)}{(730A + 799A)} \times 100$$

From 3/31/2005 to 3/31/2006:

$$\frac{(814 + 814A + 811 + 812 + 813 + 815 + 816 + 822)}{(730A + 799A)} \times 100$$

From 6/30/2006 to 12/31/2008:

$$\frac{(814 + 814A + 811 + 812 + 813 + 815 + 816 + 822)}{(730A + 730B + 730C + 799A1)} \times 100$$

From 3/31/2009 to 9/30/2009:

$$\frac{(814 + 814A + 814A1 + 811 + 811A + 812 + 813 + 815 + 816 + 822)}{(730A + 730B + 730C + 799A1)} \times 100$$

From 12/31/2009:

$$\frac{(814 + 814A + 814A1 + 811 + 811A + 811B + 811C + 812 + 813 + 815 + 816 + 822)}{(730A + 730B + 730C + 799A1)} \times 100$$

On 3/31/2010 and after:

$$\frac{816A}{(730A + 730B + 730C + 799A1)} \times 100$$

Complex Assets / Total Assets

Total adjustable rate real estate loans (including balloon/hybrids) + mortgage backed securities ÷ total assets.

From 3/31/2004 to 12/31/2007:

$$\frac{(705A + 705B + 707 + 708 + 704C + 704D + 732 + 733 + 733A)}{010} \times 100$$

On 3/31/2008 and after:

$$\frac{(705A + 705B + 707 + 708 + 704C + 704D + 742C2 + 981)}{010} \times 100$$

Short Term Liabilities / Total Shares and Deposits plus Borrowings

Total borrowings less than one year + non-core shares less than one year (share certificates, IRA/Keogh, all other shares, and nonmember deposits) ÷ total shares and deposits + total borrowings - borrowing repurchase transactions placed in investments for the purposes of positive arbitrage.

On 3/31/2005 and after:

$$\frac{(908A + 906A + 630A + 880A + 058A + 867A + 011A + 883A + 911)}{(018 + 860C - 781)} \times 100$$

Historical Ratios

Historical ratios include [Capital Adequacy](#) ratios, [Asset Quality](#) ratios, [Earnings](#) ratios, [Asset/Liability Management](#) ratios, and [Productivity](#) ratios.

Capital Adequacy Ratios

Effective Date of Adoption of ASC Topic 326 – Financial Instruments – Credit Losses (CECL)

The date the credit union adopted ASC Topic 326.

NW0001

Net Worth / Total Assets Excluding One Time Adjustment to Undivided Earnings for the Adoption of ASC Topic 326

Net Worth + or - the one-time adjustment to undivided earnings for the adoption of CECL ÷ total assets. The Financial Accounting Standards Board allowed an adjustment to retained earnings for the adoption of ASC Topic 326. This ratio is truncated to two decimal places (for example, 6.997 would be truncated to 6.99%.)

From 3/31/2019 to 12/31/2019

$$\frac{(997 + \text{NW0002})}{010} \times 100$$

On 3/31/2020 and after:

$$\frac{(997 + \text{NW0002})}{\text{NW0010}} \times 100$$

Solvency Evaluation (Estimated)

Total assets - liabilities, uninsured secondary capital, and appropriation for non-conforming investments ÷ total shares.

From 12/31/2000 to 9/30/2011:

$$\frac{(010 - 860C - 925 - 825 - 668 - 820A)}{018} \times 100$$

On 12/31/2011 and after:

$$\frac{(010 - 860C - 925A - 825 - 668 - 820A)}{018} \times 100$$

Classified Assets (Estimated) / Net Worth

Estimated losses ÷ net worth.

From 12/31/2000 to 12/31/2018:

$$\frac{(719 + 668)}{997} \times 100$$

On 3/31/2019 and after:

$$\frac{(719 + AS0048 + 668)}{997} \times 100$$

Asset Quality Ratios

Net Charge-Offs / Average Loans (Annualized)

Total amount of loans charged off during the year - all recoveries on charged-off loans during the year ÷ average loans.

$$\frac{(550 - 551)}{((025B (AC) + 025B(PYE))/2)} \times 100$$

Fair (Market) Value HTM Investments / Book Value HTM Investments

Fair market value of held-to-maturity investments ÷ the book value of held-to-maturity investments.

Before 3/31/2019:

$$\frac{801}{796E} \times 100$$

On 3/31/2019 and after:

$$\frac{801}{(796E + AS0073)} \times 100$$

Accumulated Unrealized Gain/Loss on Available For Sale Securities / Cost of Available For Sale Investments

Accumulated unrealized gains or (losses) on available-for-sale securities, ÷ the total book value of available-for-sale investments - the accumulated unrealized gains or (losses) on available-for-sale securities.

Before 3/31/2019:

$$\frac{945}{(797E - 945)} \times 100$$

On 3/31/2019 and after:

$$\frac{EQ0009}{(797E + AS0067 - EQ0009)} \times 100$$

Delinquent Loans / Assets

All loans 60 days or more delinquent ÷ total assets.

$$\frac{041B}{010} \times 100$$

Earnings Ratios

Return on Average Assets before Stabilization Income/Expense (Annualized)

Net income (loss) excluding temporary corporate CU stabilization income/expense and National Credit Union Share Insurance Fund premium expense ÷ average assets.

From 3/31/2009 to 6/30/2009 and 12/31/2010 to 12/31/2018:

$$\frac{660A}{((010(AC) + 010(PYE))/2)} \times 100$$

From 9/30/2009 to 9/30/2010:

$$\frac{(660A - 440A)}{((010(AC) + 010(PYE))/2)} \times 100$$

On 3/31/2019 and after:

N/A

Gross Income / Average Assets (Annualized)

Gross income ÷ average assets.

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Before 3/31/2021:

$$\frac{(115 + 131 + 659)}{((010(AC) + 010(PYE))/2)} \times 100$$

On 3/31/2021 and after:

$$\frac{(115 + 131 + IS0020)}{((010(AC) + 010(PYE))/2)} \times 100$$

Yield on Average Loans (Annualized)

Interest on loans ÷ average loans + average loans held for sale.

Before 9/30/2019:

$$\frac{(110 - 119)}{((025B(AC) + 025B(PYE))/2)} \times 100$$

On 9/30/2019 and after:

$$\frac{(110 - 119)}{((025B(AC) + 025B(PYE) + 003(AC) + 003(PYE))/2)} \times 100$$

Yield on Average Investments (Annualized)

Income from investments and trading profits and losses ÷ average investments.

Before 6/30/2006:

$$\frac{(120 + 124)}{((799(AC) + 799(PYE))/2)} \times 100$$

From 6/30/2006 to 12/31/2018:

$$\frac{(120 + 124)}{((799I(AC) + 730B(AC) + 730C(AC) + 799I(PYE) + 730B(PYE) + 730C(PYE))/2)} \times 100$$

From 3/31/2019 to 12/31/2020:

$$\frac{(120 + IS0004)}{((799I(AC) + 730B(AC) + 730C(AC) + 799I(PYE) + 730B(PYE) + 730C(PYE))/2)} \times 100$$

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On 3/31/2021 and after:

$$\frac{(120)}{((799I(AC) + 730B(AC) + 730C(AC) + 799I(PYE) + 730B(PYE) + 730C(PYE))/2)} \times 100$$

Fee & Other Operating Income / Average Assets (Annualized)

Fee income + other operating income (including unconsolidated CUSO income) ÷ average assets.

Before 3/31/2021:

$$\frac{(131 + 659)}{((010(AC) + 010(PYE))/2)} \times 100$$

On 3/31/2021 and after:

$$\frac{(131 + IS0020)}{((010(AC) + 010(PYE))/2)} \times 100$$

Cost of Funds / Average Assets (Annualized)

Cost of funds ÷ average assets. Cost of funds includes dividends and borrowed funds expenses.

$$\frac{(340 + 380 + 381)}{((010(AC) + 010(PYE))/2)} \times 100$$

Net Margin / Average Assets (Annualized)

Gross income - cost of funds ÷ average assets.

Before 3/31/2021:

$$\frac{(115 + 131 + 659 - 350)}{((010(AC) + 010(PYE))/2)} \times 100$$

On 3/31/2021 and after:

$$\frac{((115 + 131 + IS0020) - 350)}{((010(AC) + 010(PYE))/2)} \times 100$$

Net Interest Margin / Average Assets (Annualized)

Total interest income - total interest expense ÷ average assets.

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From 12/31/2000 to 9/30/2001:

$$\frac{((110 + 120 - (340 + 380 + 381))}{((010(AC) + 010(PYE))/2)} \times 100$$

From 12/31/2001 to 6/30/2005:

$$\frac{((110 - 119 + 120 + 124 - 340 + 380 + 381))}{((010(AC) + 010(PYE))/2)} \times 100$$

On 9/30/2005 and after:

$$\frac{(115 - 350)}{((010(AC) + 010(PYE))/2)} \times 100$$

Operating Expenses / Gross Income

Total operating expenses ÷ gross income.

Before 3/31/2009:

$$\frac{671}{(115 + 131 + 659)} \times 100$$

From 3/31/2009 to 9/30/2010:

$$\frac{(671 + 311)}{(115 + 131 + 659)} \times 100$$

From 12/31/2010 to 12/31/2020:

$$\frac{671}{(115 + 131 + 659)} \times 100$$

On 3/31/2021 and after:

$$\frac{671}{(115 + 131 + IS0020)} \times 100$$

Fixed Assets and Foreclosed & Repossessed Assets / Total Assets

The sum of land and building, other fixed assets, all future capital and operating lease payments on fixed assets, and foreclosed and repossessed assets ÷ total assets.

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Before 3/31/2004:

$$\frac{(007 + 008 + 798)}{010} \times 100$$

From 3/31/2004 to 12/31/2007:

$$\frac{(007 + 008 + 798A)}{010} \times 100$$

On 3/31/2008 and after:

$$\frac{(007 + 008 + 798A + 980)}{010} \times 100$$

Net Operating Expenses / Average Assets (Annualized)

Total operating expenses - fee income ÷ average assets.

Before 3/31/2009:

$$\frac{(671 - 131)}{((010(AC) + 010(PYE))/2)} \times 100$$

From 3/31/2009 to 09/30/2010:

$$\frac{(671 + 311 - 131)}{(010(AC) + 010(PYE))/2)} \times 100$$

On 12/31/2010 and after:

$$\frac{(671 - 131)}{((010(AC) + 010(PYE))/2)} \times 100$$

Asset/Liability Management Ratios

Net Long-Term Assets / Total Assets

The sum of real estate loans which will not refinance, reprice, or mature within five years, commercial loans, investments with remaining maturities of more than three years, National Credit Union Share Insurance Fund deposit, land and building, and other fixed assets ÷ total assets.

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For cycles before September 2017, this ratio was calculated using the definition of Net Member Business Loans.

Before 3/31/2004:

$$\frac{(703 + 386 - 712 + 042 + 387 + 799C + 799D + 007 + 008 - 718 + 794)}{010} \times 100$$

On 3/31/2004:

$$\frac{(703 + 386 - 712 + 400A + 400B - 814 - 814A + 799C + 799D + 007 + 008 - 718 + 794)}{010} \times 100$$

From 6/30/2004 to 12/31/2004:

$$\frac{(703 + 386 - 712 + 400A + 400B - 814 - 814A + 799C + 799D + 007 + 008 - 718A + 794)}{010} \times 100$$

From 3/31/2005 to 12/31/2008:

$$\frac{(703 + 386 - 712 + 400A + 400B - 814 - 814A + 799C1 + 799C2 + 799D + 007 + 008 - 718A + 794)}{010} \times 100$$

From 3/31/2009 to 12/31/2010:

$$\frac{(703 + 386 - 712 + 400A + 400B - 814 - 814A - 814A1 + 799C1 + 799C2 + 799D + 007 + 008 - 718A + 794)}{010} \times 100$$

From 3/31/2011 to 6/30/2017:

$$\frac{(703 + 386 - 712 + 400T - 814E + 799C1 + 799C2 + 799D + 007 + 008 - 718A + 794)}{010} \times 100$$

On 9/30/2017 and after:

$$\frac{(703A + 386A + 386B - 712 + 400T1 + 799C1 + 799C2 + 799D + 007 + 008 + 794)}{010} \times 100$$

Regular Shares / Total Shares and Borrowings

Regular shares ÷ total shares and borrowings.

$$\frac{657}{(018 + 860C - 781)} \times 100$$

Total Loans / Total Shares

Total loans ÷ total shares.

$$\frac{025B}{018} \times 100$$

Total Shares, Deposits and Borrowings / Earning Assets

Total shares and deposits, and total borrowings ÷ the sum of total loans and total investments (excluding borrowing repurchase transactions placed in investments for purposes of positive arbitrage).

Before 6/30/2006:

$$\frac{(018 + 860C - 781)}{(025B + 799 - 781)} \times 100$$

On 6/30/2006 and after:

$$\frac{(018 + 860C - 781)}{(025B + 799I + 730B + 730C - 781)} \times 100$$

Regular Shares + Share Drafts / Total Shares and Borrowings

Regular shares + share drafts ÷ total shares and borrowings.

$$\frac{(902 + 657)}{(018 + 860C - 781)} \times 100$$

Borrowings / Total Shares and Net Worth

Borrowings ÷ total shares and net worth.

$$\frac{(860C - 781)}{(018 + 997)} \times 100$$

Productivity Ratios

Members / Potential Members

Number of current members ÷ the number of potential members.

$$\frac{083}{084} \times 100$$

Borrowers / Members

Number of loans ÷ the number of current members.

$$\frac{025A}{083} \times 100$$

Members / Full-Time Employees

Number of current members ÷ equivalent full-time employees.

$$\frac{083}{(564A + (564B/2))}$$

Average Shares per Member

Total Shares ÷ number of current members.

$$\frac{018}{083}$$

Average Loan Balance

Total loans ÷ number of loans.

$$\frac{025B}{025A}$$

Salary & Benefits / Full-Time Employees (Annualized)

Total employee compensation and benefits ÷ equivalent full-time employees.

$$\frac{210}{(564A + (564B/2))}$$

NCUA Contact Information

Contact the appropriate NCUA regional office for additional information about the FPR or this User's Guide.

Eastern Region

Address:	Regional Director National Credit Union Administration Eastern Region (1) 1900 Duke Street, Ste 300 Alexandria, VA 22314	States:	Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Virginia
Phone:	703.519.4600		

Southern Region

Address:	Regional Director National Credit Union Administration Southern Region (2) 4807 Spicewood Springs Rd, Ste 5200 Austin, TX 78759-8490	States:	Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Puerto Rico, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, U.S. Virgin Islands
Phone:	512.342.5600		

Western Region

Address:	Regional Director National Credit Union Administration Western Region (3) 1230 W Washington St Tempe, AZ 85281	States:	Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Guam, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, Wisconsin, Wyoming
Phone:	602.302.6000		