

CDCI ANNUAL USE OF CAPITAL SURVEY - 2010



NAME OF INSTITUTION

(Include Holding Company Where Applicable)

Bethex Federal Credit Union

Person to be contacted regarding this report:	Greg Gemerer	RSSD: (For Bank Holding Companies)	
UST Sequence Number:	1373	Holding Company Docket Number: (For Thrift Holding Companies)	
CPP/CDCI Funds Received:	502,000	FDIC Certificate Number: (For Depository Institutions)	
CPP/CDCI Funds Repaid to Date:	6275	Credit Union Charter Number: (For Credit Unions)	
Date Funded (first funding):	Sep 29, 2010	City:	Bronx
Date Repaid ¹ :	May 14, 2011	State:	New York

¹If repayment was incremental, please enter the most recent repayment date.

American taxpayers are quite interested in knowing how banks have used the money that Treasury has invested under the Capital Purchase Program (CPP) and Community Development Capital Initiative (CDCI). To answer that question, Treasury is seeking responses that describe generally how the CPP/CDCI investment has affected the operation of your business. We understand that once received, the cash associated with TARP funding is indistinguishable from other cash sources, unless the funds were segregated, and therefore it may not be feasible to identify precisely how the CPP/CDCI investment was deployed or how many CPP/CDCI dollars were allocated to each use. Nevertheless, we ask you to provide as much information as you can about how you have used the capital Treasury has provided, and how your uses of that capital have changed over time. Treasury will be pairing this survey with a summary of certain balance sheet and other financial data from your institution's regulatory filings, so to the extent you find it helpful to do so, please feel free to refer to your institution's quarterly call reports to illustrate your answers. This is your opportunity to speak to the taxpayers in your own words, which will be posted on our website.

What specific ways did your institution utilize CPP/CDCI capital? Check all that apply and elaborate as appropriate, especially if the uses have shifted over time. Your responses should reflect actions taken over the past year (or for the portion of the year in which CPP/CDCI funds were outstanding).

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Increase lending or reduce lending less than otherwise would have occurred.	CDCI capital has significantly improved our net worth position. This has given us more margin for error with riskier loans. We can originate more riskier loans without fear that several defaults will push us below the regulatory minimum capitalization threshold.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	To the extent the funds supported increased lending, please describe the major type of loans, if possible (residential mortgage loans, commercial mortgage loans, small business loans, etc.).	We have seen a significant increase in small business loans.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Increase securities purchased (ABS, MBS, etc.).	

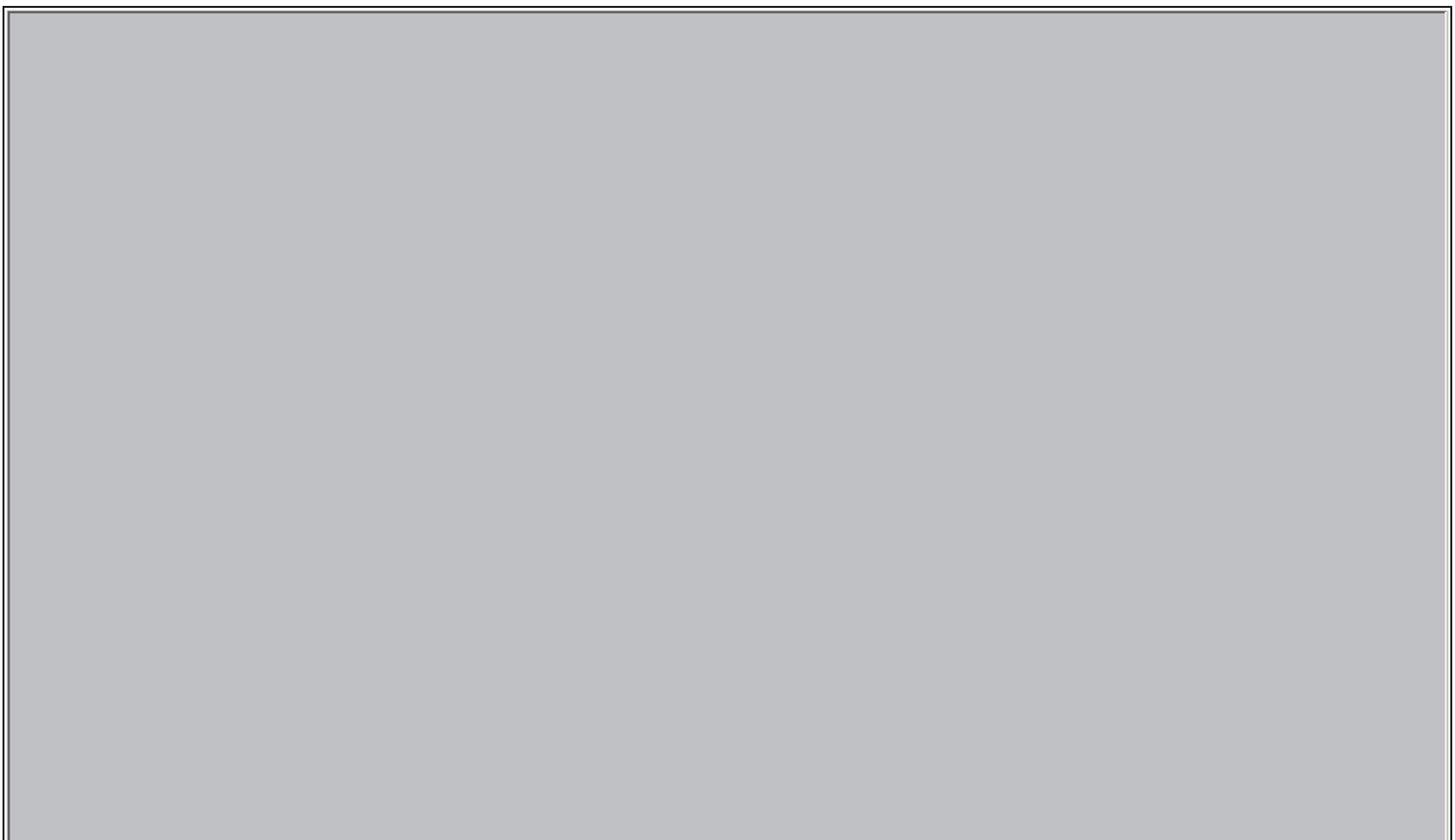
<input type="checkbox"/> Make other investments	
<input type="checkbox"/> Increase reserves for non-performing assets	
<input type="checkbox"/> Reduce borrowings	
<input type="checkbox"/> Increase charge-offs	
<input type="checkbox"/> Purchase another financial institution or purchase assets from another financial institution	
<input type="checkbox"/> Held as non-leveraged increase to total capital	

What actions were you able to avoid because of the capital infusion of CPP/CDCI funds?

What actions were you able to take that you may not have taken without the capital infusion of CPP/CDCI funds?

CDCI capital has significantly improved our net worth ratio, which is the ratio of equity to assets. NCUA, the federal regulator of credit unions, maintains a minimum net worth ratio standard. The threat of going below this threshold substantially reduces a credit union's ability to grow its assets, meaning that it may not be able to accept new members and new deposits. This in turn, constrains short and long-term lending, as well as other financial services we provide. In the short term, we would have to limit our lending to 'sure thing' loans to avoid any risk of defaults that would further reduce our equity and net worth ratio. By increasing the net worth ratio, CDCI capital gives us greater margin for error, and we can therefore originate some riskier loans that we would not have done otherwise. CDCI capital also allows us to reduce interest rates on loans. Without the net worth cushion it provides, we would need to be more aggressive in raising income from lending to increase net worth and provide a firmer hedge against defaults. This would probably have the effect of reducing our overall loan volume. Instead, our lending has grown by 2% between the CDCI capital infusion on September 29, 2010 and March 31, 2011, with a significant jump in small business loans in particular. In the long term, CDCI capital has allowed us to pursue an aggressive asset growth strategy, with a corresponding increase in capital available for lending. We have been able to significantly increase our assets from new member deposits; non-member deposits, at favorable interest rates; and substantial no-interest deposits from local remitter businesses. Our deposits have grown by 18% between the CDCI capital infusion and end-of-first quarter 2011. This is a far cry from early 2010, when the effects of the economic crisis, including corporate credit union write-downs, NCUA Insurance Fund losses, and loan loss reserve depletions, were significantly reducing our equity capital and threatening us with a protracted asset contraction and reduction in activity. Instead, in large part due to CDCI capital, we have seen a dramatic increase in net worth and assets in the latter part of 2010 and the first half of 2011, and NCUA has raised our rating to a strong CAMEL II. This has dramatically increased our ability to provide critical financial services to our low-income, under-served South Bronx community.

Please describe any other actions that you were able to undertake with the capital infusion of CPP/CDCI funds.



According to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, no persons are required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number. The valid OMB control number for this information collection is 1505-0222. The time required to complete this information collection is estimated to average 80 hours per response.