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NATIONAL CREDIT UNION ADMINISTRATION

12 CFR Parts 701, 704, and 741

RIN 3133-AD74

Corporate Credit Unions

AGENCY: National Credit Union Administration (NCUA).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: NCUA is issuing final amendments to its rule governing corporate credit unions (corporates). The amendments include internal control and reporting requirements for corporates similar to those required for banks under the Federal Deposit Insurance Act and the Sarbanes-Oxley Act. The amendments require each corporate to establish an enterprise-wide risk management committee staffed with at least one risk management expert. The amendments require corporates conduct all board of director votes as recorded votes and include the votes of individual directors in the meeting minutes. The amendments permit corporates to charge their members reasonable one-time or periodic membership fees as necessary to facilitate retained earnings growth. For senior corporate executives who are dual employees of corporate credit union service organizations (CUSOs), the amendments also require disclosure of certain compensation received from the corporate CUSO.

DATES: This rule is effective [INSERT DATE 30 DAYS AFTER DATE OF PUBLICATION IN THE FEDERAL REGISTER].

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SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background.

In September 2010, the NCUA Board made substantial revisions to part 704 (with conforming amendments to parts 702, 703, 709, and 747). 75 FR 64786 (Oct. 20, 2010) (September Rulemaking). These amendments established a new capital scheme, including risk-based capital requirements; imposed new prompt corrective action requirements; placed various new limits on corporate investments; imposed new asset-liability management controls; amended some corporate governance provisions; and limited a corporate CUSO to categories of activities preapproved by NCUA.

The preamble to the September Rulemaking also stated that shortly after its promulgation the Board intended to issue another proposal that would further amend part 704 and related provisions. *Id.* at 64824. In November 2010, the Board issued the promised follow-on proposal with further revisions to the corporate rule. 75 FR 73000 (Nov. 29, 2010). The seven amendments proposed in November would have:

- Provided for the sharing of Temporary Corporate Credit Union Stabilization Fund (TCCUSF) expenses among all members of corporate credit unions, including both credit union and noncredit union members;
- Limited natural person credit unions (NPCUs) to membership in one corporate of the NPCU's choice at any one time;

- Required corporates conduct all board of director votes as recorded votes and include the votes of individual directors in the meeting minutes;
- Incorporated certain audit, reporting, and audit committee practices from the Federal Deposit Insurance Act (FDI Act), Part 363 of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) Regulations, and the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002;
- Required corporates to establish enterprise-wide risk management committees staffed with at least one independent risk management expert;
- Allowed corporates to charge their members reasonable one-time or periodic membership fees; and
- Required the disclosure of compensation received from a corporate CUSO by certain highly compensated corporate credit union executives.

The initial comment public comment period on the November proposals was 30 days, but the Board extended the comment period to 60 days. 75 FR 75648 (Dec. 6, 2010). During the comment period, which closed on January 28, 2011, NCUA received 227 comments from a wide variety of sources.

II. Overview of the Final Amendments.

After considering the comments received on the November proposal, the Board determined not to proceed with the first two proposals listed above relating to the sharing of TCCUSF expenses and the limitation on corporate credit union membership. This final rule does include the other five November proposals. As discussed in detail below, the Board adopted the membership fee and CUSO compensation disclosure amendments exactly as proposed. In response to the comments, however, the Board adopted the final three proposals (i.e., relating to internal controls, enterprise risk management, and recording director votes) with some changes from the proposed

versions. Additionally, some of the provisions relating to internal controls and enterprise risk management have delayed effective dates.

III. Section-by-Section Analysis of the Final Amendments.

§704.2 Definitions

The proposal included a number of new definitions in §704.2, generally relating to terms used in the proposed internal control and reporting amendments to §704.15. The newly defined terms included: Critical accounting policies, Enterprise risk management, Examination of internal control, Family, Financial statements, Financial statement audit, Generally accepted auditing standards, Independent public accountant, Internal control, Internal control framework, Internal control over financial reporting, and Supervisory committee.

Although the proposed rule contained a definition for Family, that definition has been dropped from this final rule as the Board has determined that the existing part 704 definition of Immediate family member is sufficient. This final rule also modifies the proposed definition of Independent public accountant (IPA) slightly to ensure that if a state permits accountants licensed out-of-state to practice accounting in-state, those accountants will be considered to fall within the IPA definition.

The effective date of these new definitions is delayed to January 1, 2012, to correspond to the earliest effective date of the internal control and reporting amendments in §704.15.

Except as described above, the proposed §704.2 definitions are adopted as proposed.

§704.11 Corporate Credit Union Service Organizations; and § 704.19 Disclosure of executive and director compensation

The proposal included amendments to §§704.11 and 704.19 to ensure that the required disclosures of compensation paid to certain corporate employees under §704.19 also capture compensation paid to these employees by any corporate CUSO in which the corporate credit union has invested or made a loan. The proposed revisions to §704.19(a) clarified that a corporate credit union's annual disclosures of compensation paid to its most highly compensated employees must include any compensation from a CUSO in which the corporate has invested. To facilitate an accurate disclosure, the proposal also required the CUSO agree to provide this information about dual employee compensation to the corporate. This agreement would be embedded in the general agreement between the corporate and the CUSO discussed in §704.11(g).

A slight majority of commenters opposed this proposed CUSO compensation disclosure requirement, and the most frequent reason given was a concern that this disclosure could lead to "piercing the corporate veil" between the corporate and the CUSO. The NCUA Board disagrees that disclosure of the compensation of dually-compensated employees, by itself or in connection with other factors, is likely to shift a CUSO's legal liability to a corporate.

Some commenters also worried NCUA might eventually impose these disclosure requirements on natural person credit unions and their CUSOs as well. At this time, the Board has no such intent. The Board does believe, however, that the members of corporate credit unions need this transparency with regard to corporate executive pay.

Other commenters opined that NCUA has no authority to regulate CUSOs. The Board agrees that it cannot regulate CUSOs directly, but it can, for safety and soundness reasons, regulate the types of investments that credit unions make and whether credit unions should invest in CUSOs. If a corporate wishes to invest in, or loan to, an entity, that entity will likely meet the definition of a corporate CUSO, and the CUSO must

conform to NCUA's requirements if it wishes to retain that corporate investment. Another objector termed the proposal unnecessary because the information is required on, and can be obtained from, IRS Form 990. This objector is incorrect. For example, federally chartered credit unions do not file Form 990s, and, typically, the information contained on a completed Form 990 is not coextensive with the information required to be disclosed to members under this rule.

One commenter who generally supported the proposal requested that disclosure be limited to the member/owners of the corporate and that the disclosure not be made to the general public. The Board notes that §704.19 does not require public disclosure, but only disclosure to members. 12 CFR 704.19(b). The corporate can make this member disclosure in a nonpublic manner if it desires.

Accordingly, the Board adopts the proposed revisions to §§704.11 and 704.19 without change.

§704.13 Board responsibilities

The proposal would have amended §704.13 to require corporates to conduct all board of director votes as recorded votes and to include the votes of individual directors in the meeting minutes, with the goal of increasing the transparency of the corporate credit union decision-making process. In the final rule, the Board has modified this proposal to require recording only "no" votes and abstentions on a particular item where the affirmative votes can otherwise be determined as the remaining directors in attendance.

Many commenters who opposed the proposal were concerned that requiring recorded votes would create divisiveness within the board or could lead to individuals being singled out for litigation or enforcement action. Some commenters also stated that the proposal would discourage individuals from serving on corporate boards. A few commenters also expressed concerns that NCUA would also eventually impose the

same requirement on NPCUs. Other commenters opined that the proposal exceeded NCUA's authority generally, arguing that only states could impose such requirements on state-chartered corporates. Another commenter stated this requirement was a matter for the bylaws, not a regulation.

The Board disagrees with these commenters. Recent events in the corporate system illustrate the dangers resulting from the insular and non-transparent decision-making that occurred at some corporate credit unions. As corporates continue their efforts to reorganize and recover from the crisis, it is essential that the members of corporate credit unions are able to see how their directors vote on matters that affect the members. While the Board acknowledges the possibility that this transparency requirement could create dissension among board members, the Board believes that the benefits of openness and transparency far outweigh any discomfort individual board members may face from recorded votes. Further, as discussed in the preamble to the proposed rule, NCUA has broad authority to require federally-insured credit unions, including corporate credit unions, to prepare and submit financial information and other information as the Board requires. 12 U.S.C. 1761, 1766, 1781, 1782(a)(2), and 1789. Because of the importance of transparency in corporate credit union board decisions, and the effect those decisions can have on the safety and soundness of the entire credit union system, the Board believes this provision is appropriately placed in a regulation rather than relying on each corporate to adopt a conforming bylaw.

A few commenters also asserted that the proposed recorded vote requirement would conflict with provisions of Roberts' Rules of Order that provide for the chair to vote only in case of a tie, or with provisions of state law and the Revised Model Business Corporation Act that presume all directors assent to an action unless dissent is documented. Several commenters suggested recording "no" votes and abstentions would suffice, especially if the meeting minutes list the directors present. After considering these comments, the Board has modified the proposal to require recording only "no" votes and abstentions on all board votes, as long as the names of directors attending the meeting are recorded elsewhere in the minutes.

Except as noted above, the Board adopts the revisions to §704.13 as proposed.

§704.15 Audit and reporting requirements.

NCUA currently requires that a corporate credit union's board of directors ensure the preparation of timely and accurate balance sheets, income statements, and internal risk assessments and that systems are audited periodically in accordance with industry standards. 12 CFR 704.4(c). In addition, a corporate credit union's supervisory committee must ensure that: 1) an external audit is performed annually in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards; and 2) the audit report is submitted to the board of directors, to NCUA, and in a summary version, to the members. 12 CFR 704.15(a).

To facilitate early identification of problems in financial management at corporate credit unions, the NCUA Board proposed to amend §704.15 to add certain additional auditing, reporting, and supervisory committee requirements. These proposals were very similar to those required of banks by the FDIC. 12 CFR part 363. The most significant proposed revisions would have required a corporate to:

- Ensure that its financial reports reflect all material correcting adjustments necessary to conform with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) as identified by the corporate's IPA.
- Prepare an annual management report, signed by the chief executive officer and the chief accounting officer or chief financial officer, that contains: 1) a statement of management's responsibility for preparing financial statements, for establishing and maintaining an adequate internal control structure, and for complying with safety and soundness laws and regulations; 2) an assessment of the corporate's compliance with such laws and regulations; and 3) for a corporate

with assets of at least \$1 billion, an assessment of the effectiveness of the internal control structure.

- Ensure that its IPA: 1) reports to the supervisory committee all critical accounting policies; 2) retains the working papers related to an audit for seven years; 3) complies with the independence standards and interpretations of the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (AICPA); 4) has an acceptable peer review; 5) notifies NCUA if the IPA ceases being a corporate's independent accountant; and 6) for a corporate with assets of at least \$1 billion, reports separately to the supervisory committee on management's assertions concerning the effectiveness of the corporate's internal control structure.
- Ensure that it: 1) files a copy of its annual report to NCUA within 180 days after the end of the calendar year, which NCUA will make available for public inspection; 2) provides NCUA with a copy of any letter or report issued by its IPA; 3) informs NCUA when it engages an IPA or loses an IPA through dismissal or resignation; 4) provides a notice to NCUA of late filing of the annual report; and 5) submits a summary of its annual report to the membership.
- Ensure that its supervisory committee 1) consists of members who are independent of the corporate (defined as having no family relationships or material business or professional relationships with the corporate); 2) supervises the IPA; and 3) ensures that audit engagement letters do not contain unsafe and unsound limitation of liability provisions.

The public commenters that addressed the proposed revisions to §704.15 generally did so without discussing the specific revisions. That is, those in favor of the proposal simply stated that it was a good idea. Likewise, those opposed maintained generally that the proposed revisions to §704.15 were too burdensome. A few commenters said that if any of the provisions were adopted, they should apply to all corporates regardless of size.

The NCUA Board believes that the proposed amendments are important to ensure the accurate and reliable measurement of a corporate credit union's assets and earnings,

which has a direct bearing on the determination of regulatory capital. The Board believes that the amendments will help identify weaknesses in internal control over financial reporting and risk management at corporate credit unions and reinforce corrective measures, thus complementing supervisory efforts in contributing to the safety and soundness of corporate credit unions. Accordingly, the Board is adopting the provisions as proposed, except as discussed below. The Board is mindful, however, that corporates are still adjusting to the major part 704 revisions in the September Rulemaking, and that imposing these new auditing and reporting requirements on corporate credit unions immediately could be confusing and overly burdensome. Accordingly, the Board is delaying the effective date of all the §704.15 revisions until at least January 1, 2012, and as discussed below, delaying some of the revisions into 2013 and 2014.

Proposed paragraph 704.15(a)(2) required corporate credit union management to prepare an annual report containing certain enumerated elements. Several elements -- including a statement of management's responsibility for establishing and maintaining an adequate internal control structure and procedures for financial reporting -- applied to all corporates. However, proposed paragraph 704.15(a)(2)(iii), which required that management assess the effectiveness of the internal control structure and procedures for financial reporting, would have applied only to corporate credit unions with at least \$1 billion in assets. Similarly, proposed paragraph 704.15(b)(2), which required that corporates have the IPA attest to management's assertions concerning the effectiveness of the corporate's internal control structure and procedures for financial reporting, also applied only to corporates with at least \$1 billion in assets.

Some commenters stated that all the internal control requirements in §704.15 should apply to all corporates. After careful consideration, the Board agrees and has determined to remove the \$1 billion asset threshold for these two provisions. All corporates present systemic risk and therefore should be subject to strong internal

control reviews and attestations. To mitigate the compliance burden of these requirements, however, the Board has determined to delay the effective date of these provisions past 2012. The management assessment requirement in paragraph (a)(2)(iii) will take effect on January 1, 2013, so that only management reports prepared in 2013 (for the calendar year 2012) and for later calendar years must contain management's assessment of the effectiveness of the internal control structure and procedures. In addition, the IPA assessment requirement in paragraph (b)(2) will take effect on January 1, 2014 for management reports prepared for the calendar year 2013 and thereafter.

Proposed paragraph 704.15(d)(1) addressed the composition of a corporate credit union's supervisory committee, stating that its members may not be employees of the corporate credit union and must be independent of the corporate credit union. A few commenters found this provision confusing, and the Board has clarified it. The final paragraph (d)(1) states that supervisory committee members must be independent of the operational side of the corporate, that is, the part of the credit union that is supervised, directly or indirectly, by the corporate's Chief Executive Officer.

Except as discussed above, the Board adopts §704.15 as proposed.

§704.21 Enterprise risk management

The proposal included a new section on Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) requiring all corporate credit unions to develop and follow an ERM policy. The proposal required the board of directors establish an ERM committee responsible for overseeing the corporate's risk management practices and for reporting at least annually to the board of directors. The committee would include at least one independent risk management expert with sufficient experience in identifying, assessing, and managing risk exposures.

The proposal defined *independent* to mean that the expert does not, going back three years, have any family relationships or any material business or professional relationships with the corporate that would affect his or her independence as a committee member. The risk management expert must have a post-graduate education; an actuarial, accounting, economics, financial, or legal background; and at least five years experience in identifying, assessing, and managing risk exposures. The expert's experience must also be commensurate with the size of the corporate and the complexity of its operations. The board must hire this individual from outside the corporate.

Most of the commenters who commented generally on enterprise risk assessments thought they were valuable and could be effective tools for management. Many of these commenters agreed with the proposed rule but thought it should be refined.

Several other commenters specifically opposed any regulatory ERM requirement. Many of these commenters thought the ERM proposals were redundant with other committees (ALCO, supervisory, and audit) and unnecessary in light of these committees, regular NCUA and state examinations, and the new NCUA corporate regulations. Some of these commenters thought that the ERM functions were not sufficiently distinguished from the functions of the board, ALCO, supervisory committee, or audit committee, and that the ERM committee might impinge on the turf of these committees and the board, all without providing material new information or new benefit. These commenters, however, did not say specifically how the ERM might cause this confusion. A few commenters thought that NCUA should consider addressing ERM as guidance or best practices. A few commenters grouped the proposed rule's ERM and audit reporting requirements together and generally opposed both as expensive and unnecessary.

The Board disagrees with these comments. As general matter, organizations may be practicing good risk management on an exposure-by-exposure basis, but they may not be paying close enough attention to the aggregation of exposures across the entire organization. An organization must measure and understand all the individual risks

associated with its various business components, and also understand how they interact dynamically. A successful ERM process can help to meet many of those challenges. As one commenter stated, “[i]ncreasingly, [ERM] is being utilized by credit unions, particularly larger ones, as an important mechanism to ensure the organization has the proper, overall [perspective] on all of its risks and its capacity to manage those risks. . . . [E]nterprise risk assessments . . . can be very effective tools [for] making sure the corporate has the ability to identify, manage, and correct material risks.”

There is a misapprehension among some commenters that the ERM committee would be redundant of other committees, such as the supervisory (or audit) and ALCO or credit committees. The FCU Act, NCUA’s regulations, and the standard federal corporate credit union bylaws provide for those committees and prescribe targeted areas of responsibility for each. The ERM committee’s unique mission would be to review and report on management’s identification and management of all of the corporate’s significant and emerging enterprise risk. The ERM committee would act in an advisory capacity to the board of directors to ensure that the board obtains focused, comprehensive information on enterprise risk, and not just on the individual, specific risks addressed by the ALCO, credit, and supervisory committees. The ERM committee would address all of an enterprise’s risks—including financial, operational, strategic, compliance, and reputational risks—under one umbrella. The ERM committee would also conduct its analysis and present its views independent of the earnings pressure faced by the operational side of the corporate. The pressure to achieve certain earnings goals can, in some instances, cause the operators to overlook or downplay the risks associated with their endeavors.

The ERM committee has no power to require action by the corporate or any part of the corporate, and thus does not overlap with management’s turf or the turf of any other committee. To clarify that the committee is only advisory, and has no prescriptive powers or authorities, the final rule replaces the word “oversight” with the word “review” as it applies to the ERM committee’s activities.

One commenter stated that, if the rule was adopted, it ought to specify a charter for the ERM committee and the scope of its duties and delegated responsibilities. The Board believes that the board of directors of the corporate has the responsibility to specify the duties of the ERM committee consistent with the requirements of this rule. Accordingly, a specific charter is not necessary. Another commenter stated that annual ERM reporting is insufficient, and that it should be done at least quarterly. The Board agrees and has modified the regulation accordingly.

Some commenters addressed the ERM expert. One commenter thought that a single expert was insufficient, and that multiple experts with different expertise were necessary. Another commenter thought a “part-time” consultant was not a good idea, and that the rule should encourage the use of “in-house full-time risk management experts.” A few commenters asked for clarification of the independence concept, and two commenters did not see how the ERM expert could remain independent from the corporate once the expert was compensated by the corporate.

In response to these comments, the NCUA Board notes that the proposal required that the ERM committee include “at least” one independent risk management expert. Each corporate has the authority to determine whether additional experts are necessary or desirable. The Board also believes that each corporate should be permitted to decide whether to employ the expert on a full- or part-time basis as part of the ERM committee or to engage the expert as a consultant, either part- or full-time, and has clarified this in the rule text.

As for the independence requirement, the Board’s intent was to ensure the ERM expert is not influenced by the operational side of the corporate credit union. For clarity, the final rule provides that an ERM expert is independent if neither the expert, nor any immediate family member of the expert, is supervised by, or has any other material business or professional relationship with, the chief executive officer or anyone supervised, directly or indirectly, by the CEO. This is similar to the independence standard applicable to the members of the supervisory committee as provided under

§704.15(d). Also, the Board notes that the fact that the expert is compensated by the corporate does not undermine the independence of the expert any more than compensating the independent public accountant undermines the IPA's independence.

The Board is delaying the effective date of this ERM section for 24 months to give corporates time to put together an ERM policy, assemble an ERM committee, and locate and hire a qualified ERM expert. The final rule also renumbers this ERM section as §704.21, instead of §704.22 as proposed.

Except as discussed above, the Board adopts the final ERM section as proposed.

§704.22 Membership fees

The proposal included a new section on membership fees permitting a corporate the option to charge its members a one-time or periodic membership fee as a mandatory requirement of membership. The purpose of the proposal was to give corporates another tool to build retained earnings.

The proposal required the fee be uniform and proportional to the member's asset size. The corporate could reduce the fee for members that have contributed capital to the corporate, but any reduction would have to be proportional to the amount of the member's non-depleted contributed capital. The corporate would have to give members at least six months advance notice of any initial or new fees, or any material change to a recurring fee. A corporate could terminate the membership of any credit union that fails to pay the fee fully within 60 days of invoicing.

Of the commenters who commented on this provision, slightly over half supported it, with the rest opposed to it. Several corporate credit unions commented on the proposal with most supporting it. Many commenters that supported the proposal recommended some changes to it, as discussed below.

Some supportive commenters stated corporates should be allowed to determine the amount of the fee without the limits imposed in the proposed rule and in accordance with a formulation set by the corporate. Some of these commenters felt that adequate disclosure to the members should be the only requirement. The Board does not agree with these comments. The rule provides corporates the option of charging reasonable membership fees as a way to build retained earnings. The requirement that fees be calculated uniformly for all members and as a percentage of each member's assets is a safeguard against the imposition of arbitrary and unreasonable fees and ensures fair treatment of all members, including smaller natural person credit unions. Furthermore, this fee provision does give corporates the flexibility to reduce fees for those members that are contributing more capital to the corporate. One commenter also recommended that the rule require any membership fees be approved by at least a majority vote of the corporate's members. Again, the Board disagrees. Allowing members to vote on whether the corporate may charge such fees would undermine the corporate's flexibility in employing fees as a tool to attain required retained earnings targets. Also, the rule provides for adequate notice to members about upcoming fees so that the members can oppose the fee or obtain their services elsewhere.

Some commenters stated that the required six-month notice provision for any new fees is too long, and should be shortened to something like 45 or 60 days. These commenters believe that this would permit corporates to more accurately estimate the need for and results from assessing the fee. Another commenter opined that six months notice is adequate for routine fees, but that for more significant fee charges the proposal does not allow time for forward planning by credit union members.

The Board disagrees with these commenters. The Board believes that the required minimum six-month advance notice is reasonable for planning by both corporates and members. A notice period shorter than six months would not give members adequate time to look for alternative service providers should they find the fees too onerous. The commenter who said that six months notice is adequate for routine fees, but wanted a longer advance notice period for more significant charges did not define "routine fees"

or “more significant charges.” The proposed rule sets only a minimum notice period; it does not keep a corporate from providing additional advance notice for particular fees.

Those commenters who opposed permitting membership fees provided various reasons for their opposition. Some of these commenters felt such fees would put additional, unwarranted financial strain on NPCUs already required to contribute capital to corporates and make payments to the Temporary Corporate Credit Union Stabilization Fund. Many of these commenters thought the fee option would give corporates too much power over their NPCU members. The Board believes that the fee rule provides an acceptable balance between the corporates’ need for retained earnings and capital and the members’ need for services.

Some commenters expressed concern about allowing a corporate to “expel” a member for not paying membership fees. One commenter felt the proposal appears to circumvent the expulsion process established in the FCU Act and that the process of expulsion should be defined with regard to capital and contract requirements. Several commenters stated that the proposal does not address whether an NPCU whose membership is terminated for failure to pay the fee will get its perpetual contributed capital back.

The Board believes that some of these commenters are mischaracterizing the membership termination provision as an “expulsion” from membership. A corporate has the right to terminate membership of any member that does not comply with the minimum conditions of membership, such as maintaining the minimum share balance required under the bylaws. Such termination is not an expulsion. Likewise, failure to pay a legally imposed membership fee in a timely fashion under this new section subjects the member to potential membership termination. In addition, provisions for the return of membership capital are addressed elsewhere in part 704.

The Board notes that the membership fees section numbering in the proposed (i.e., §704.23) is changed to §704.22 in the final rule. Also, paragraph (d) of the proposed §704.23 stated that the corporate credit union may terminate the membership of any

credit union that fails to pay the fee in full on a timely basis. The reference to credit union should have been to member since corporates may have certain entities in their fields of membership that are not credit unions, and the final rule corrects this reference.

Except as discussed above, the Board adopts this membership fee provision as proposed.

IV. Regulatory Procedures

Regulatory Flexibility Act

The Regulatory Flexibility Act requires NCUA to prepare an analysis to describe any significant economic impact any regulation may have on a substantial number of small entities (those under \$10 million in assets). This final regulation applies only to corporate credit unions, all of which have assets well in excess of \$10 million.

Accordingly, the NCUA Board certifies that this final rule will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small credit unions and, therefore, a regulatory flexibility analysis is not required.

Paperwork Reduction Act

The Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA) applies to rulemakings in which an agency by rule creates a new paperwork burden on regulated entities or modifies an existing burden. 44 U.S.C. 3507(d). For purposes of the PRA, a paperwork burden may take the form of a reporting, recordkeeping, or disclosure requirement, each referred to as an information collection. NCUA identified and described several information collection requirements in the proposed rule. As required by the PRA, NCUA submitted a copy of the proposed rule to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for its review and approval. Persons interested in submitting comments with the respect to the

information collection aspects of the proposed rule were invited to submit them to OMB (with a copy to NCUA) at the addresses noted in the preamble to the proposed rule.

For several reasons, NCUA has modified the final estimated burden associated with the final rule. At the time the proposed rule was issued, there were 27 corporate credit unions, and there are now only 26 corporates. This reduction affects the burden estimates for some aspects of the information collection requirements, as discussed below. In addition, and as discussed more fully in the preamble to this final rule, the Board has determined to make several changes in the final rule, and some of those changes affect the burden estimates for some aspects of the information collection requirements. These changes are also discussed below. Finally, NCUA received one comment specifically addressed to the agency's estimates of paperwork burden as set out in the preamble to the proposed rule concerning proposed §704.15, Audit and reporting requirements. This comment is discussed below in the section addressing the burden represented by §704.15(a)(2).

The specific provisions of the final rule with hour-burden estimates different from the proposal follow.

§704.13(c)(8)--Recorded director votes.

As proposed, this section required all 27 corporates to conduct all board of director votes by recorded vote and to record those votes in the minutes of the directors' meetings. In the proposed rule, NCUA estimated that compliance with the requirement should take approximately 1 hour and that each corporate would hold 12 meetings per year. $27 \text{ corporates} \times 12 \text{ meetings} = 324 \text{ meetings per year}$. $324 \text{ meetings} \times 1 \text{ hour} = 324 \text{ hours}$.

There are now 26 corporates, so the estimated burden is reduced. $26 \text{ corporates} \times 12 \text{ meetings} = 312 \text{ meetings per year}$. $312 \text{ meetings} \times 1 \text{ hour} = 312 \text{ hours}$. Accordingly, this change has the effect of decreasing the estimated burden by 12 hours.

§704.21--Equitable distribution of corporate credit union stabilization fund expenses.

The Board has determined not to adopt this proposal in the final rule. This eliminates the associated information collection requirements, which consisted of (i) an aggregate estimated 540 hours for the preparation of a list of non FICU members of each corporate and providing the list to NCUA and (ii) an aggregate estimated 675 hours for conducting a special meeting of a corporate's members to expel a member and notifying NCUA of the result of the vote. Accordingly, the elimination of this section has the effect of decreasing the estimated aggregate burden by 1,215 hours.

§704.15(a)(2)—Management report.

NCUA received one comment letter opposed to nearly every aspect of the audit and reporting requirements under proposed §704.15. One of the comments concerned NCUA's paperwork burden estimates. The commenter stated that the management report requirements in proposed §704.15(a)(2) will substantially increase the cost of compliance, "far beyond what the NCUA reports in the Summary of Collection Burden of the regulation." The commenter, however, failed to provide any specific information on what the increased burden hours or costs would be.

There are two information collections in proposed §704.15(a)(2), as described below:

(1) As proposed, paragraphs (a)(2)(i) and (ii) of §704.15 require all corporates to prepare an annual management report that contains a statement of management's responsibilities for performing certain duties in the corporate. The report must also contain an assessment of the corporate's compliance with certain laws and regulations. NCUA estimated that it should take a corporate approximately 4 hours to prepare its management report. 27 corporates X 4 hours = 108 hours.

(2) As proposed, paragraph (a)(2)(iii) of §704.15 required each corporate credit union with assets of \$1 billion or more to include in its management report an assessment by

management of the effectiveness of the corporate credit union's internal control structure and procedures for financial reporting. There were 16 corporates with at least \$1 billion in assets at the time the proposed rule was issued. NCUA estimated that it should take a corporate approximately 8 hours to prepare its assessment. 16 corporates X 8 hours = 128 hours.

After considering the comment and based on additional information, the following factors affect the estimated burden hours associated with §704.15(a)(2):

- The number of corporates has dropped from 27 to 26;
- The final rule applies the assessment requirements of §704.15(a)(2)(iii) to all corporates, regardless of asset size; and
- NCUA estimates that the burden hours per corporate will be 25% greater than the burden estimated in the proposal.

Accordingly, NCUA estimates that it should take a corporate about 5 hours to prepare its management report under paragraphs (a)(2)(i) and (ii) of §704.15. 26 corporates X 5 hours = 130 hours.

NCUA estimates that it should take a corporate about 10 hours to prepare its assessment under paragraph (a)(2)(iii) of §704.15. 26 corporates X 10 hours = 260 hours.

With the revisions described above, NCUA now estimates the total information collection burden represented by the final rule, calculated on an annual basis, as follows:

- Recorded director votes: 26 corporates X 12 meetings x 1 hour = 312 hours.
- Disclosure of dual employee compensation from corporate CUSOs: 5 CUSOs X 1 hour = 5 hours.
- Management report: 26 corporates X 5 hours = 130 hours.

- Assessment: 26 corporates X 10 hours = 260 hours.
- Notice of engagement or change of accountants: 5 corporates X 2 hours = 10 hours.
- Notification of late filing: 5 corporates X 1 hour = 5 hours.

Total Burden Hours: 722 hours.

NCUA has submitted these burden revisions to OMB. NCUA expects that OMB will review and approve the revisions, and approve NCUA's submission, in the near future.

Executive Order 13132

Executive Order 13132 encourages independent regulatory agencies to consider the impact of their actions on state and local interests. In adherence to fundamental federalism principles, NCUA, an independent regulatory agency as defined in 44 U.S.C. 3502(5), voluntarily complies with the executive order.

The final rule will not have substantial direct effects on the states, on the connection between the national government and the states, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities among the various levels of government. NCUA has determined that this final rule does not constitute a policy that has federalism implications for purposes of the executive order.

The Treasury and General Government Appropriations Act, 1999--Assessment of Federal Regulations and Policies on Families

The NCUA has determined that this final rule will not affect family well-being within the meaning of section 654 of the Treasury and General Government Appropriations Act, 1999, Pub. L. 105-277, 112 Stat. 2681 (1998).

Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act

The Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996 (Pub. L. 104-121) provides generally for congressional review of agency rules. A reporting requirement is triggered in instances where NCUA issues a final rule as defined by section 551 of the Administrative Procedure Act. 5 U.S.C. 551. The Office of Management and Budget has determined that this rule is not a major rule for purposes of the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996.

List of Subjects

12 CFR part 704

Credit unions, Corporate credit unions, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

By the National Credit Union Administration Board on April 21, 2011.

Mary F. Rupp
Secretary of the Board.

For the reasons stated in the preamble, the National Credit Union Administration amends 12 CFR part 704 as set forth below:

PART 704--CORPORATE CREDIT UNIONS

1. The authority citation for part 704 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 12 U.S.C. 1762, 1766(a), 1772a, 1781, 1789, and 1795e.

2. Effective January 1, 2012, add definitions of Critical accounting policies, Enterprise risk management, Examination of internal control, Financial statements, Financial statement audit, Generally accepted auditing standards, Independent public accountant, Internal control, Internal control framework, Internal control over financial reporting, and Supervisory committee to §704.2 as follows:

§704.2 Definitions

* * * * *

Critical accounting policies means those policies that are most important to the portrayal of a corporate credit union's financial condition and results and that require management's most difficult, subjective, or complex judgments, often as a result of the need to make estimates about the effect of matters that are inherently uncertain.

* * * * *

Enterprise risk management means the process of addressing risk on an entity-wide basis. The purpose of this process is not to eliminate risk but, rather, to provide the knowledge the board of directors and management need to effectively measure, monitor, and control risk and to then plan appropriate strategies to achieve the entity's business objectives with a reasonable amount of risk taking.

* * * * *

Examination of internal control means an engagement of an independent public accountant to report directly on internal control or on management's assertions about internal control. An examination of internal control over financial reporting includes controls over the preparation of financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP) and NCUA regulatory reporting requirements.

* * * * *

Financial statements means the presentation of a corporate credit union's financial data, including accompanying notes, derived from accounting records of the credit union, and intended to disclose the credit union's economic resources or obligations at a point in time, or the changes therein for a period of time, in conformity with GAAP. Each of the following is considered to be a financial statement: a balance sheet or statement of financial condition; statement of income or statement of operations; statement of undivided earnings; statement of cash flows; statement of changes in members' equity; statement of revenue and expenses; and statement of cash receipts and disbursements.

Financial statement audit means an audit of the financial statements of a corporate credit union performed in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards by an independent person who is licensed by the appropriate State or jurisdiction. The objective of a financial statement audit is to express an opinion as to whether those financial statements of the credit union present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position and the results of its operations and its cash flows in conformity with GAAP.

Generally accepted auditing standards (GAAS) means the standards approved and adopted by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants which apply when an independent, licensed certified public accountant audits private company financial statements in the United States of America. Auditing standards differ from auditing procedures in that procedures address acts to be performed, whereas standards measure the quality of the performance of those acts and the objectives to be achieved by use of the procedures undertaken. In addition, auditing standards address the auditor's professional qualifications as well as the judgment exercised in performing the audit and in preparing the report of the audit.

* * * * *

Independent public accountant (IPA) means a person who is licensed by, or otherwise authorized by, the appropriate State or jurisdiction to practice public accounting. An IPA must be able to exercise fairness toward credit union officials, members, creditors and others who may rely upon the report of a supervisory committee audit and to demonstrate the impartiality necessary to produce dependable findings. As used in this part, IPA is synonymous with the terms "auditor" and "accountant." The term IPA does not include a licensed person working in his or her capacity as an employee of an

unlicensed entity and issuing an audit opinion in the unlicensed entity's name, e.g., a licensed league auditor or licensed retired examiner working for a non-licensed entity.

* * * * *

Internal control means the process, established by the corporate credit union's board of directors, officers and employees, designed to provide reasonable assurance of reliable financial reporting and safeguarding of assets against unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition. A credit union's internal control structure generally consists of five components: control environment; risk assessment; control activities; information and communication; and monitoring. Reliable financial reporting refers to preparation of Call Reports that meet management's financial reporting objectives. Internal control over safeguarding of assets against unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition refers to prevention or timely detection of transactions involving such unauthorized access, use, or disposition of assets which could result in a loss that is material to the financial statements.

Internal control framework means criteria such as that established in Internal Control—Integrated Framework, issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO), or comparable, reasonable, and U.S.-recognized criteria.

Internal control over financial reporting means a process effected by those charged with governance, management, and other personnel, designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the preparation of reliable financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. A corporate credit union's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that: (1) Pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail,

accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the entity; (2) Provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, and that receipts and expenditures of the entity are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and those charged with governance; and (3) Provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention, or timely detection and correction, of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the entity's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

* * * * *

Supervisory committee means, for federally chartered corporate credit unions, the supervisory committee as defined in Section 111(b) of the Federal Credit Union Act, 12 U.S.C. 1761(b). For state chartered corporate credit unions, the term supervisory committee refers to the audit committee, or similar committee, designated by state statute or regulation.

* * * * *

3. Revise paragraphs (g)(5) and (g)(6), and add a new paragraph (g)(7), to §704.11 to read as follows:

§704.11. Corporate Credit Union Service Organizations (Corporate CUSOs).

* * * * *

(g) * * *

(5) Will allow the auditor, board of directors, and NCUA complete access to the CUSO's personnel, facilities, equipment, books, records, and any other documentation that the auditor, directors, or NCUA deem pertinent;

(6) Will inform the corporate, at least quarterly, of all the compensation paid by the CUSO to its employees who are also employees of the corporate credit union; and

(7) Will comply with all the requirements of this section.

4. Revise paragraphs (c)(6) and (c)(7), and add a new paragraph (c)(8), in §704.13 to read as follows:

§ 704.13 Board responsibilities.

* * * * *

(c) * * *

(6) Financial performance is evaluated to ensure that the objectives of the corporate credit union and the responsibilities of management are met;

(7) Planning addresses the retention of external consultants, as appropriate, to review the adequacy of technical, human, and financial resources dedicated to support major risk areas; and

(8) For each item before the board, the meeting minutes list the names of directors and their votes, as well as the names of any directors who did not vote, except that if the

minutes include a complete list of directors attending the meeting, the vote tally need only list the names of directors who voted against the item or who abstained.

5. Effective January 1, 2012, revise §704.15 to read as follows:

§ 704.15 Audit and reporting requirements.

(a) Annual reporting requirements.

(1) Audited financial statements. A corporate credit union must prepare annual financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP), which must be audited by an independent public accountant in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards. The annual financial statements and regulatory reports must reflect all material correcting adjustments necessary to conform with GAAP that were identified by the corporate credit union's independent public accountant.

(2) Management report. Each corporate credit union must prepare, as of the end of the previous calendar year, an annual management report that contains the following:

(i) A statement of management's responsibilities for preparing the corporate credit union's annual financial statements, for establishing and maintaining an adequate internal control structure and procedures for financial reporting, and for complying with laws and regulations relating to safety and soundness in the following areas: affiliate transactions, legal lending limits, loans to insiders, restrictions on capital and share dividends, and regulatory reporting that meets full and fair disclosure;

(ii) An assessment by management of the corporate credit union's compliance with such laws and regulations during the past calendar year. The assessment must state management's conclusion as to whether the corporate credit union has complied with the designated safety and soundness laws and regulations during the calendar year and disclose any noncompliance with the laws and regulations; and

(iii) Beginning on and after January 1, 2013, an assessment by management of the effectiveness of the corporate credit union's internal control structure and procedures as of the end of the past calendar year that must include the following:

(A) A statement identifying the internal control framework used by management to evaluate the effectiveness of the corporate credit union's internal control over financial reporting;

(B) A statement that the assessment included controls over the preparation of regulatory financial statements in accordance with regulatory reporting instructions including identification of such regulatory reporting instructions; and

(C) A statement expressing management's conclusion as to whether the corporate credit union's internal control over financial reporting is effective as of the end of the previous calendar year. Management must disclose all material weaknesses in internal control over financial reporting, if any, that it has identified that have not been remediated prior to the calendar year-end. Management may not conclude that the corporate credit union's internal control over financial reporting is effective if there are one or more material weaknesses.

(3) Management report signatures. The chief executive officer and either the chief accounting officer or chief financial officer of the corporate credit union must sign the management report.

(b) Independent public accountant.

(1) Annual audit of financial statements. Each corporate credit union must engage an independent public accountant to audit and report on its annual financial statements in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards. The scope of the audit engagement must be sufficient to permit such accountant to determine and report whether the financial statements are presented fairly and in accordance with GAAP. A corporate credit union must provide its independent public accountant with a copy of its most recent Call Report and NCUA examination report. It must also provide its independent public accountant with copies of any notice that its capital category is being changed or reclassified and any correspondence from NCUA regarding compliance with this section.

(2) Internal control over financial reporting. Beginning on and after January 1, 2014, the independent public accountant who audits the corporate credit union's financial statements must examine, attest to, and report separately on the assertion of management concerning the effectiveness of the corporate credit union's internal control structure and procedures for financial reporting. The attestation and report must be made in accordance with generally accepted standards for attestation engagements. The accountant's report must not be dated prior to the date of the management report and management's assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting. Notwithstanding the requirements set forth in applicable professional standards, the accountant's report must include the following:

(i) A statement identifying the internal control framework used by the independent public accountant, which must be the same as the internal control framework used by management, to evaluate the effectiveness of the corporate credit union's internal control over financial reporting;

(ii) A statement that the independent public accountant's evaluation included controls over the preparation of regulatory financial statements in accordance with

regulatory reporting instructions including identification of such regulatory reporting instructions; and

(iii) A statement expressing the independent public accountant's conclusion as to whether the corporate credit union's internal control over financial reporting is effective as of the end of the previous calendar year. The report must disclose all material weaknesses in internal control over financial reporting that the independent public accountant has identified that have not been remediated prior to the calendar year-end. The independent public accountant may not conclude that the corporate credit union's internal control over financial reporting is effective if there are one or more material weaknesses.

(3) Notice by accountant of termination of services. An independent public accountant performing an audit under this part who ceases to be the accountant for a corporate credit union must notify NCUA in writing of such termination within 15 days after the occurrence of such event and set forth in reasonable detail the reasons for such termination.

(4) Communications with supervisory committee. In addition to the requirements for communications with audit committees set forth in applicable professional standards, the independent public accountant must report the following on a timely basis to the supervisory committee:

(i) All critical accounting policies and practices to be used by the corporate credit union;

(ii) All alternative accounting treatments within GAAP for policies and practices related to material items that the independent public accountant has discussed with management, including the ramifications of the use of such alternative disclosures and treatments, and the treatment preferred by the independent public accountant; and

(iii) Other written communications the independent public accountant has provided to management, such as a management letter or schedule of unadjusted differences.

(5) Retention of working papers. The independent public accountant must retain the working papers related to the audit of the corporate credit union's financial statements and, if applicable, the evaluation of the corporate credit union's internal control over financial reporting for seven years from the report release date, unless a longer period of time is required by law.

(6) Independence. The independent public accountant must comply with the independence standards and interpretations of the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (AICPA).

(7) Peer reviews and inspection reports.

(i) Prior to commencing any services for a corporate credit union under this section, the independent public accountant must have received a peer review, or be enrolled in a peer review program, that meets acceptable guidelines. Acceptable peer reviews include peer reviews performed in accordance with the AICPA's Peer Review Standards and inspections conducted by the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (PCAOB).

(ii) Within 15 days of receiving notification that the AICPA has accepted a peer review or the PCAOB has issued an inspection report, or before commencing any audit under this section, whichever is earlier, the independent public accountant must file a copy of the most recent peer review report and the public portion of the most recent PCAOB inspection report, if any, accompanied by any letters of comments, response, and acceptance, with NCUA if the report has not already been filed.

(iii) Within 15 days of the PCAOB making public a previously nonpublic portion of an inspection report, the independent public accountant must file a copy of the previously nonpublic portion of the inspection report with NCUA.

(c) Filing and notice requirements.

(1) Annual Report. Each corporate credit union must, no later than 180 days after the end of the calendar year, file an Annual Report with NCUA consisting of the following documents:

- (i) The audited comparative annual financial statements;
- (ii) The independent public accountant's report on the audited financial statements;
- (iii) The management report; and
- (iv) The independent public accountant's attestation report on management's assessment concerning the corporate credit union's internal control structure and procedures for financial reporting.

(2) Public availability. The annual report in paragraph (c)(1) of this section will be made available by NCUA for public inspection.

(3) Independent public accountant's letters and reports. Each corporate credit union must file with NCUA a copy of any management letter or other report issued by its independent public accountant with respect to such corporate credit union and the services provided by such accountant pursuant to this part (except for the independent public accountant's reports that are included in the Annual Report) within 15 days after receipt by the corporate credit union. Such reports include, but are not limited to:

- (i) Any written communication regarding matters that are required to be communicated to the supervisory committee (for example, critical accounting

policies, alternative accounting treatments discussed with management, and any schedule of unadjusted differences); and

(ii) Any written communication of significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in internal control required by the AICPA's auditing standards.

(4) Notice of engagement or change of accountants. Each corporate credit union that engages an independent public accountant, or that loses an independent public accountant through dismissal or resignation, must notify NCUA within 15 days after the engagement, dismissal, or resignation. The corporate credit union must include with the notice a reasonably detailed statement of the reasons for any dismissal or resignation. The corporate credit union must also provide a copy of the notice to the independent public accountant at the same time the notice is filed with NCUA.

(5) Notification of late filing. A corporate credit union that is unable to timely file any part of its Annual Report or any other report or notice required by this paragraph (c) must submit a written notice of late filing to NCUA. The notice must disclose the corporate credit union's inability to timely file all or specified portions of its Annual Report or other report or notice and the reasons therefore in reasonable detail. The late filing notice must also state the date by which the report or notice will be filed. The written notice must be filed with NCUA before the deadline for filing the Annual Report or any other report or notice, as appropriate. NCUA may take appropriate enforcement action for failure to timely file any report, or notice of late filing, required by this section.

(6) Report to Members. A corporate credit union must submit a preliminary Annual Report to the membership at the next calendar year's annual meeting.

(d) Supervisory committee.

(1) Composition. Each corporate credit union must establish a supervisory committee, all of whose members must independent. A committee member is independent if:

(i) Neither the committee member, nor any immediate family member of the committee member, is supervised by, or has any material business or professional relationship with, the chief executive officer (CEO) of the corporate credit union, or anyone directly or indirectly supervised by the CEO, and

(ii) Neither the committee member, nor any immediate family member of the committee member, has had any of the relationships described in paragraph (d)(1)(i) for at least the past three years.

(2) Duties. In addition to any duties specified under the corporate credit union's bylaws and these regulations, the duties of the credit union's supervisory committee include the appointment, compensation, and oversight of the independent public accountant who performs services required under this section and reviewing with management and the independent public accountant the basis for all the reports prepared and issued under this section. The supervisory committee must submit the audited comparative annual financial statements and the independent public accountant's report on those statements to the corporate credit union's board of directors.

(3) Independent public accountant engagement letters.

(i) In performing its duties with respect to the appointment of the corporate credit union's independent public accountant, the supervisory committee must ensure that engagement letters and/or any related agreements with the independent public accountant for services to be performed under this section:

(A) Obligate the independent public accountant to comply with the requirements of paragraph (b) of this section (including, but not limited to, the notice

of termination of services, communications with the supervisory committee, and notifications of peer reviews and inspection reports); and

(B) Do not contain any limitation of liability provisions that:

(1) Indemnify the independent public accountant against claims made by third parties;

(2) Hold harmless or release the independent public accountant from liability for claims or potential claims that might be asserted by the client corporate credit union, other than claims for punitive damages; or

(3) Limit the remedies available to the client corporate credit union.

(ii) Engagement letters may include alternative dispute resolution agreements and jury trial waiver provisions provided that the letters do not incorporate any limitation of liability provisions set forth in paragraph (d)(3)(i)(B) of this section.

(4) Outside counsel. The supervisory committee of any corporate credit union must, when deemed necessary by the committee, have access to its own outside counsel.

(e) Internal audit. A corporate credit union with average daily assets in excess of \$400 million for the preceding calendar year, or as ordered by NCUA, must employ or contract, on a full- or part-time basis, the services of an internal auditor. The internal auditor's responsibilities will, at a minimum, comply with the Standards and Professional Practices of Internal Auditing, as established by the Institute of Internal Auditors. The internal auditor will report directly to the chair of the corporate credit union's supervisory committee, who may delegate supervision of the internal auditor's daily activities to the chief executive officer of the corporate credit union. The internal auditor's reports, findings, and recommendations will be in writing and presented to the supervisory committee no less than quarterly, and will be provided upon request to the IPA and NCUA.

6. Revise the introductory text of paragraph (a) of §704.19 to read as follows:

§704.19. Disclosure of executive and director compensation.

(a) Annual disclosure. A corporate credit union must annually prepare and maintain a disclosure of the dollar amount of compensation paid to its most highly compensated employees, including compensation from any corporate CUSO in which the corporate has invested or made a loan, in accordance with the following schedule:

* * * * *

7. Effective [INSERT DATE 24 MONTHS AFTER DATE OF PUBLICATION IN THE FEDERAL REGISTER], add a new §704.21 to read as follows:

§704.21 Enterprise risk management.

(a) A corporate credit union must develop and follow an enterprise risk management policy.

(b) The board of directors of a corporate credit union must establish an enterprise risk management committee (ERMC) responsible for reviewing the enterprise-wide risk management practices of the corporate credit union. The ERMC must report at least quarterly to the board of directors.

(c) The ERMC must include at least one independent risk management expert. The risk management expert will have post-graduate education; an actuarial, accounting, economics, financial, or legal background; and at least five years experience in identifying, assessing, and managing risk exposures. The risk management expert's experience must also be commensurate with the size of the corporate credit union and the complexity of its operations. The board of directors may hire the independent risk management expert to work full-time or part-time for the ERMC or as a consultant for the ERMC.

(d) A risk management expert qualifies as independent if:

(1) The expert reports to the ERMC and to the corporate credit union's board of directors;

(2) Neither the expert, nor any immediate family member of the expert, is supervised by, or has any material business or professional relationship with, the chief executive officer (CEO) of the corporate credit union, or anyone directly or indirectly supervised by the CEO; and

(3) Neither the expert, nor any immediate family member of the expert, has had any of the relationships described in paragraph (d)(2) above for at least the past three years.

(e) The risk management expert is not required to be a director of the corporate credit union.

8. Add a new §704.22 to read as follows:

§704.22 Membership fees.

(a) A corporate credit union may charge its members a membership fee. The fee may be one-time or periodic.

(b) The corporate credit union must calculate the fee uniformly for all members as a percentage of each member's assets, except that the corporate credit union may reduce the amount of the fee for members that have contributed capital to the corporate. Any reduction must be proportional to the amount of the member's nondepleted contributed capital.

(c) The corporate credit union must give its members at least six months advance notice of any initial or new fee, including terms and conditions, before invoicing the fee. For a recurring fee, the corporate credit union must also give six months notice of any material change to the terms and conditions of the fee.

(d) The corporate credit union may terminate the membership of any credit union that fails to pay the fee in full within 60 days of the invoice date.