

## National Credit Union Administration

## § 704.11

must occur no later than its next regularly scheduled board meeting.

[62 FR 12938, Mar. 19, 1997, as amended at 67 FR 65655, Oct. 25, 2002; 69 FR 39833, July 1, 2004]

### § 704.9 Liquidity management.

(a) *General.* In the management of liquidity, a corporate credit union must:

(1) Evaluate the potential liquidity needs of its membership in a variety of economic scenarios;

(2) Regularly monitor sources of internal and external liquidity;

(3) Demonstrate that the accounting classification of investment securities is consistent with its ability to meet potential liquidity demands; and

(4) Develop a contingency funding plan that addresses alternative funding strategies in successively deteriorating liquidity scenarios. The plan must:

(i) List all sources of liquidity, by category and amount, that are available to service an immediate outflow of funds in various liquidity scenarios;

(ii) Analyze the impact that potential changes in fair value will have on the disposition of assets in a variety of interest rate scenarios; and

(iii) Be reviewed by the board or an appropriate committee no less frequently than annually or as market or business conditions dictate.

(b) *Borrowing.* A corporate credit union may borrow up to 10 times capital or 50 percent of shares (excluding shares created by the use of member reverse repurchase agreements) and capital, whichever is greater. CLF borrowings and borrowed funds created by the use of member reverse repurchase agreements are excluded from this limit. The corporate credit union must demonstrate that sufficient contingent sources of liquidity remain available.

### § 704.10 Investment action plan.

(a) Any corporate credit union in possession of an investment, including a derivative, that fails to meet a requirement of this part must, within 30 calendar days of the failure, report the failed investment to its board of directors, supervisory committee and the OCCU Director. If the corporate credit union does not sell the failed investment, and the investment continues to fail to meet a requirement of this part,

the corporate credit union must, within 30 calendar days of the failure, provide to the OCCU Director a written action plan that addresses:

(1) The investment's characteristics and risks;

(2) The process to obtain and adequately evaluate the investment's market pricing, cash flows, and risk;

(3) How the investment fits into the credit union's asset and liability management strategy;

(4) The impact that either holding or selling the investment will have on the corporate credit union's earnings, liquidity, and capital in different interest rate environments; and

(5) The likelihood that the investment may again pass the requirements of this part.

(b) The OCCU Director may require, for safety and soundness reasons, a shorter time period for plan development than that set forth in paragraph (a) of this section.

(c) If the plan described in paragraph (a) of this section is not approved by the OCCU Director, the credit union must adhere to the OCCU Director's directed course of action.

[62 FR 12938, Mar. 19, 1997, as amended at 67 FR 65656, 65659, Oct. 25, 2002]

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

(a) A corporate CUSO is an entity that:

(1) Is at least partly owned by a corporate credit union;

(2) Primarily serves credit unions;

(3) Restricts its services to those related to the normal course of business of credit unions; and

(4) Is structured as a corporation, limited liability company, or limited partnership under state law.

(b) *Investment and loan limitations.* (1) The aggregate of all investments in member and nonmember corporate CUSOs must not exceed 15 percent of a corporate credit union's capital.

(2) The aggregate of all investments in and loans to member and nonmember corporate CUSOs must not exceed 30 percent of a corporate credit union's capital. A corporate credit union may lend to member and nonmember corporate CUSOs an additional

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15 percent of capital if the loan is collateralized by assets in which the corporate has a perfected security interest under state law.

(3) If the limitations in paragraphs (b)(1) and (b)(2) of this section are reached or exceeded because of the profitability of the CUSO and the related GAAP valuation of the investment under the equity method without an additional cash outlay by the corporate, divestiture is not required. A corporate credit union may continue to invest up to the regulatory limit without regard to the increase in the GAAP valuation resulting from the corporate CUSO's profitability.

(c) *Due diligence.* A corporate credit union must comply with the due diligence requirements of §§ 723.5 and 723.6(f) through (j) of this chapter for all loans to corporate CUSOs. This requirement does not apply to loans excluded under § 723.1(b).

(d) *Separate entity.* (1) A corporate CUSO must be operated as an entity separate from a corporate credit union.

(2) A corporate credit union investing in or lending to a corporate CUSO must obtain a written legal opinion that concludes the corporate CUSO is organized and operated in a manner that the corporate credit union will not reasonably be held liable for the obligations of the corporate CUSO. This opinion must address factors that have led courts to "pierce the corporate veil," such as inadequate capitalization, lack of corporate identity, common boards of directors and employees, control of one entity over another, and lack of separate books and records.

(e) *Prohibited activities.* A corporate credit union may not use this authority to acquire control, directly or indirectly, of another depository financial institution or to invest in shares, stocks, or obligations of an insurance company, trade association, liquidity facility, or similar organization.

(f) An official of a corporate credit union which has invested in or loaned to a corporate CUSO may not receive, either directly or indirectly, any salary, commission, investment income, or other income, compensation, or consideration from the corporate CUSO. This prohibition also extends to immediate family members of officials.

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(g) Prior to making an investment in or loan to a corporate CUSO, a corporate credit union must obtain a written agreement that the corporate CUSO will:

(1) Follow GAAP;

(2) Provide financial statements to the corporate credit union at least quarterly;

(3) Obtain an annual CPA opinion audit and provide a copy to the corporate credit union. A wholly owned or majority owned CUSO is not required to obtain a separate annual audit if it is included in the corporate credit union's annual consolidated audit; and

(4) Allow the auditor, board of directors, and NCUA complete access to its books, records, and any other pertinent documentation.

(h) Corporate credit union authority to invest in or loan to a CUSO is limited to that provided in this section. A corporate credit union is not authorized to invest in or loan to a CUSO under part 712 of this chapter.

[62 FR 12938, Mar. 19, 1997, as amended at 63 FR 10756, Mar. 5, 1998; 67 FR 65656, Oct. 25, 2002; 68 FR 56550, Oct. 1, 2003]

### § 704.12 Permissible services.

(a) *Preapproved services.* A corporate credit union may provide to members the preapproved services set out in this section. NCUA may at any time, based upon supervisory, legal, or safety and soundness reasons, limit or prohibit any preapproved service. The specific activities listed within each preapproved category are provided as illustrations of activities permissible under the particular category, not as an exclusive or exhaustive list.

(1) *Correspondent services agreement.* A corporate credit union may only provide financial services to nonmembers through a correspondent services agreement. A correspondent services agreement is an agreement between two corporate credit unions, whereby one of the corporate credit unions agrees to provide services to the other corporate credit union or its members.

(2) *Credit and investment services.* Credit and investment services are advisory and consulting activities that assist the member in lending or investment management. These services may