

Part 741 Requirements for Insurance

§ 741.0 Scope.

The provisions of this part apply to federal credit unions, federally insured state-chartered credit unions, and credit unions making application for insurance of accounts pursuant to Title II of the Act, unless the context of a provision indicates its application is otherwise limited. This part prescribes various requirements for obtaining and maintaining federal insurance and the payment of insurance premiums and capitalization deposit. Subpart A of this part contains substantive requirements that are not codified elsewhere in this chapter. Subpart B of this part lists additional regulations, set forth elsewhere in this chapter as applying to federal credit unions, that also apply to federally insured state-chartered credit unions. As used in this part, “insured credit union” means a credit union whose accounts are insured by the National Credit Union Share Insurance Fund (NCUSIF).

Subpart A—Regulations that Apply to Both Federal Credit Unions and Federally Insured State-chartered Credit Unions and That are not Codified Elsewhere in NCUA’s Regulations

§ 741.1 Examination.

As provided in Sections 201 and 204 of the Act (12 U.S.C. 1781 and 1784), the NCUA Board is authorized to examine any insured credit union or any credit union making application for insurance of its accounts. Such examination may require access to all records, reports, contracts to which the credit union is a party, and information concerning the affairs of the credit union. Upon request, such documentation must be provided to the NCUA Board or its representative. Any credit union which makes application for insurance will be required to pay the cost of such examination and processing. To the maximum extent feasible, the NCUA Board will utilize examinations conducted by state regulatory agencies.

§ 741.2 Maximum Borrowing Authority.

Any credit union which makes application for insurance of its accounts pursuant to Title II of the Act, or any insured credit union, must not borrow, from any source, an aggregate amount in excess of 50 percent of its paid-in and unimpaired capital and surplus (shares and undivided earnings, plus net income or minus net loss).

§ 741.3 Criteria.

In determining the insurability of a credit union which makes application for insurance and in continuing the insurability of its accounts pursuant to Title II of the Act, the following criteria shall be applied:

(a) Reserves—

- (1) General rule. State-chartered credit unions are subject to section 216 of the Act, 12 U.S.C. 1790d, and to part 702 and subpart L of part 747 of this chapter.

- (2) Special reserve for non-conforming investments. State-chartered credit unions (except state-chartered corporate credit unions) are required to establish an additional special reserve for investments if those credit unions are permitted by their respective state laws to make investments beyond those authorized in the Act or the NCUA Rules and Regulations. For any investment other than loans to members and obligations or securities expressly authorized in Title I of the Act and part 703 of this chapter, as amended, state-chartered credit unions (except state-chartered corporate credit unions) are required to establish and maintain at the end of each accounting period and prior to payment of any dividend, an Appropriation for Non-conforming Investments in an amount at least equal to the net excess of book value over current market value of the investments. If the market value cannot be determined, an amount equal to the full book value will be established. When at the end of any dividend period, the amount in the Appropriation for Non-conforming Investments exceeds the difference between book value and market value, the board of directors may authorize the transfer of the excess to Undivided Earnings.
- (b) Financial condition and policies. The following factors are to be considered in determining whether the credit union's financial condition and policies are both safe and sound:
- (1) The existence of unfavorable trends which may include excessive losses on loans (i.e., losses which exceed the regular reserve or its equivalent [in the case of state-chartered credit unions] plus other irrevocable reserves established as a contingency against losses on loans), the presence of special reserve accounts used specifically for charging off loan balances of deceased borrowers, and an expense ratio so high that the required transfers to reserves create a net operating loss for the period or that the net gain after these transfers is not sufficient to permit the payment of a nominal dividend;
 - (2) The existence of written lending policies, including adequate documentation of secured loans and the protection of security interests by recording, bond, insurance, or other adequate means, adequate determination of the financial capacity of borrowers and co-makers for repayment of the loan, and adequate determination of value of security on loans to ascertain that said security is adequate to repay the loan in the event of default;
 - (3) Investment policies which are within the provisions of applicable law and regulations, i.e., the Act and part 703 of this chapter for federal credit unions and the laws of the state in which the credit union operates for state-chartered credit unions, except state-chartered corporate credit unions. State-chartered corporate credit unions are permitted to make only those investments that are in conformance with part 704 of this chapter and applicable state laws and regulations;
 - (4) The presence of any account or security, the form of which has not been approved by the Board, except for accounts authorized by state law for state-chartered credit unions.
- (c) Fitness of management. The officers, directors, and committee members of the credit union must have conducted its operations in accordance with provisions of applicable law, regulations, its charter and bylaws. No person shall serve as a

director, officer, committee member, or employee of an insured credit union who has been convicted of any criminal offense involving dishonesty or breach of trust, except with the written consent of the Board.

- (d) Insurance of member accounts would not otherwise involve undue risk to the NCUSIF. The credit union must maintain adequate fidelity bond coverage as specified in § 741.201. Any circumstances which may be unique to the particular credit union concerned shall also be considered in arriving at the determination of whether or not an undue risk to the NCUSIF is or may be present. For purposes of this section, the term “undue risk to the NCUSIF” is defined as a condition which creates a probability of loss in excess of that normally found in a credit union and which indicates a reasonably foreseeable probability of the credit union becoming insolvent because of such condition, with a resultant claim against the NCUSIF.
- (e) Powers and purposes. The credit union must not perform services other than those which are consistent with the promotion of thrift and the creation of a source of credit for its members, except as otherwise permitted by law or regulation.
- (f) Letter of disapproval. A credit union whose application for share insurance is disapproved shall receive a letter indicating the reasons for such disapproval, a citation of the authority for such disapproval, and suggested methods by which the applying credit union may correct its deficiencies and thereby qualify for share insurance.
- (g) Nothing in this section shall preclude the NCUA Board from imposing additional terms or conditions pursuant to the insurance agreement.

§ 741.4 Insurance Premium and One Percent Deposit.

- (a) Scope. This section implements the requirements of Section 202 of the Act (12 U.S.C. 1782) providing for capitalization of the NCUSIF through the maintenance of a deposit by each insured credit union in an amount equaling one percent of its insured shares and payment of an insurance premium.
- (b) Definitions. For purposes of this section:
 - (1) Available assets ratio means the ratio of:
 - (i) The amount determined by subtracting all liabilities of the NCUSIF, including contingent liabilities for which no provision for losses has been made, from the sum of cash and the market value of unencumbered investments authorized under 12 U.S.C. 1783(c), to:
 - (ii) The aggregate amount of the insured shares in all insured credit unions.
 - (iii) Shown as an abbreviated mathematical formula, the available assets ratio is:

$$\frac{(\text{cash} + \text{market value of unencumbered investments}) - (\text{liabilities} + \text{contingent liabilities for which no provision for losses has been made})}{\text{aggregate amount of all insured shares from final reporting period of calendar year}}$$
 - (2) Equity ratio means the ratio of:
 - (i) The amount of NCUSIF’s capitalization, meaning insured credit unions’ one percent capitalization deposits plus the retained earnings balance of the

NCUSIF (less contingent liabilities for which no provision for losses has been made) to:

- (ii) The aggregate amount of the insured shares in all insured credit unions.
- (iii) Shown as an abbreviated mathematical formula, the equity ratio is:

$$\frac{\text{insured credit unions' 1.0\% capitalization deposits} + (\text{NCUSIF's retained earnings} - \text{contingent liabilities for which no provision for losses has been made})}{\text{aggregate amount of all insured shares}}$$

- (3) Insured shares means the total amount of a credit union's share, share draft and share certificate accounts, or their equivalent under state law (which may include deposit accounts), authorized to be issued to members, other credit unions, public units, or non-members (where permitted under the Act or equivalent state law). "Insured shares" does not include amounts in excess of insurance coverage as provided in part 745 of this chapter; and
 - (4) Normal operating level means an equity ratio not less than 1.2 percent and not more than 1.5 percent, as established by action of the NCUA Board.
 - (5) Reporting period means calendar year for credit unions with total assets of less than \$50,000,000 and means semiannual period for credit union with total assets of \$50,000,000 or more.
- (c) One percent deposit. Each insured credit union shall maintain with the NCUSIF during each reporting period a deposit in an amount equaling one percent of the total of the credit union's insured shares at the close of the preceding reporting period. For credit unions with total assets of less than \$50,000,000, insured shares will be measured and adjusted annually based on the insured shares reported in the credit union's semi-annual 5300 report due in January of each year. For credit unions with total assets of \$50,000,000 or more, insured shares will be measured and adjusted semiannually based on the insured shares reported in the credit union's quarterly 5300 reports due in January and July of each year.
- (d) Insurance premium charges.
- (1) In general. Each insured credit union will pay to the NCUSIF, on dates the NCUA Board determines, but not more than twice in any calendar year, an insurance premium in an amount stated as a percentage of insured shares, which will be the same for all insured credit unions.
 - (2) Relation of premium charge to equity ratio of NCUSIF.
 - (i) The NCUA Board may assess a premium charge only if the NCUSIF's equity ratio is less than 1.3 percent and the premium charge does not exceed the amount necessary to restore the equity ratio to 1.3 percent.
 - (ii) If the equity ratio of NCUSIF falls below 1.2 percent, the NCUA Board is required to assess a premium in an amount it determines is necessary to restore the equity ratio to, and maintain that ratio at, 1.2 percent.
- (e) Distribution of NCUSIF equity. If, as of the end of a calendar year, the NCUSIF exceeds its normal operating level and its available assets ratio exceeds 1.0 percent, the NCUA Board will make a proportionate distribution of NCUSIF equity to insured credit unions. The distribution will be the maximum amount possible that does not reduce the NCUSIF's equity ratio below its normal operating level and does

not reduce its available assets ratio below 1.0 percent. The distribution will be after the calendar year and in the form determined by the NCUA Board. The form of the distribution may include a waiver of insurance premiums, premium rebates, or distributions from NCUSIF equity in the form of dividends. The NCUA Board will use the aggregate amount of the insured shares from all insured credit unions from the final reporting period of the calendar year in calculating the NCUSIF's equity ratio and available assets ratio for purposes of this paragraph.

- (f) Invoices. The NCUA provides invoices to all federally insured credit unions stating any change in the amount of a credit union's one percent deposit and the computation and funding of any premium payment due. Invoices for federal credit unions also include any annual operating fees that are due. Invoices are calculated based on a credit union's insured shares as of the most recently ended reporting period. The invoices may also provide for any distribution the NCUA Board declares in accordance with paragraph (e) of this section, resulting in a single net transfer of funds between a credit union and the NCUA.
- (g) New charters. A newly chartered credit union that obtains share insurance coverage from the NCUSIF during the calendar year in which it has obtained its charter shall not be required to pay an insurance premium for that calendar year. The credit union shall fund its one percent deposit on a date to be determined by the NCUA Board in the following calendar year, but shall not participate in any distribution from NCUSIF equity related to the period prior to the credit union's funding of its deposit.
- (h) Conversion to Federal insurance. An existing credit union that converts to insurance coverage with the NCUSIF shall immediately fund its one percent deposit based on the total of its insured shares as of the close of the month prior to conversion and, if any premiums have been assessed in that calendar year, will pay a prorated premium amount to reflect the remaining number of months in that calendar year. The credit union will be entitled to a prorated share of any distribution from NCUSIF equity declared subsequent to the credit union's conversion.
- (i) Mergers of non-federally insured credit unions. Where a non-federally insured credit union merges into a federally insured credit union, the continuing federally insured credit union shall immediately pay to the NCUSIF a prorated insurance premium (unless waived in whole or in part for all federally insured credit unions), and an additional one percent deposit based upon the increase in insured shares resulting from the merger.
- (j) Return of deposit. Any insolvent credit union that is closed for involuntary liquidation will not be entitled to a return of its deposit. Any solvent credit union that is closed due to involuntary liquidation shall be entitled to a return of its deposit prior to final distribution of member shares. Any other credit union whose insurance coverage with the NCUSIF terminates will be entitled to a return of the full amount of its deposit immediately after the final date on which any shares of the credit union are insured, except that the NCUA Board reserves the right to delay payment by up to one year if it determines that immediate payment would jeopardize the financial condition of the NCUSIF. This includes termination of insurance due to mergers and consolidations. A credit union that receives a return of its deposit during a calendar year shall have the option of leaving a nominal sum on deposit with the NCUSIF until

the next distribution from NCUSIF equity and will thus qualify for a prorated share of the distribution.

- (k) Assessment of administrative fee and interest for delinquent payment. Each federally insured credit union shall pay to the NCUA an administrative fee, the costs of collection, and interest on any delinquent payment of its capitalization deposit or insurance premium. A payment will be considered delinquent if it is postmarked later than the date stated in the invoice provided to the credit union. The NCUA may waive or abate charges or collection of interest, if circumstances warrant.
 - (1) The administrative fee for a delinquent payment shall be an amount as fixed from time to time by the NCUA Board based upon the administrative costs of such delinquent payments to the NCUA in the preceding year.
 - (2) The costs of collection shall be calculated as the actual hours expended by NCUA personnel multiplied by the average hourly cost of the salaries and benefits of such personnel.
 - (3) The interest rate charged on any delinquent payment shall be the U.S. Department of the Treasury Tax and Loan Rate in effect on the date when the payment is due as provided in 31 U.S.C. 3717.

§ 741.5 Notice of Termination of Excess Insurance Coverage.

In the event of a credit union's termination of share insurance coverage other than that provided by the NCUSIF, the credit union must notify all members in writing of such termination at least thirty days prior to the effective date of termination.

§ 741.6 Financial and Statistical and Other Reports.

- (a) Each operating insured credit union must file with the NCUA a quarterly Financial and Statistical Report on or before January 22 (as of the previous December 31), April 22 (as of the previous March 31), July 22 (as of the previous June 30) and October 22 (as of the previous September 30) of each year. Insured credit unions with assets of \$10 million or greater must file quarterly reports on Form NCUA 5300. Insured credit unions with assets of less than \$10 million must file their first (due April 22) and third (due October 22) quarter reports on Form NCUA 5300SF or on Form NCUA 5300 and their second (due July 22) and fourth (due January 22) quarter reports on Form NCUA 5300.
- (b) Consistency with GAAP. The accounts of financial statements and reports required to be filed quarterly under paragraph (a) of this section must reflect GAAP if the credit union has total assets of \$10 million or greater, but may reflect regulatory accounting principles other than GAAP if the credit union has total assets of less than \$10 million (except that a Federally insured State-chartered credit union may be required by its state credit union supervisor to follow GAAP regardless of asset size).
- (c) GAAP sources. GAAP means generally accepted accounting principles, as defined in § 715.2(e) of this chapter. GAAP is distinct from GAAS, which means generally accepted auditing standards, as defined in § 715.2(f) of this chapter. Authoritative sources of GAAP include, but are not limited to, pronouncements of the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) and its predecessor organizations, the Accounting Standards Executive Committee (AcSEC) of the American Institute of

Certified Public Accountants (AICPA), the FASB's Emerging Issues Task Force (EITF), and the applicable AICPA Audit and Accounting Guide.

- (d) Insured credit unions shall, upon written notice from the NCUA Board or Regional Director, file such financial or other reports in accordance with instructions contained in such notice.

§ 741.7 Conversion to a State-Chartered Credit Union.

Any federal credit union that petitions to convert to a state-chartered federally insured credit union is required to apply to the Regional Director for continued insurance of its accounts and meet the requirements as stated in the Act and this part. If the application for continued insurance is not approved, such insurance will terminate subject to the conditions set forth in section 206(d) of the Act.

§ 741.8 Purchase of Assets and Assumption of Liabilities.

- (a) Any credit union insured pursuant to Title II of the Act must apply for and receive approval from the NCUA Board before either purchasing or acquiring loans or assuming or receiving an assignment of deposits, shares, or liabilities from:
- (1) Any credit union that is not insured pursuant to Title II of the Act;
 - (2) Any other financial-type institution (including depository institutions, mortgage banks, consumer finance companies, insurance companies, loan brokers, and other loan sellers or liability traders); or
 - (3) Any successor in interest to any institution identified in paragraph (a)(1) or (a)(2) of this section.
- (b) Approval is not required for:
- (1) Purchases of student loans or real estate secured loans to facilitate the packaging of a pool of loans to be sold or pledged on the secondary market under § 701.23(b)(1) (iii) or (iv) of this chapter or comparable state law for state-chartered credit unions, or purchases of member loans under § 701.23(b)(1)(i) of this chapter or comparable state law for state-chartered credit unions; or
 - (2) Assumptions or receipt of deposits, shares or liabilities as rollovers or transfers of member retirement accounts or in which an NCUSIF insured credit union perfects a security interest in connection with an extension of credit to any member.

§ 741.9 Uninsured Membership Shares.

Any credit union that is insured pursuant to Title II of the Act may not offer membership shares that, due to the terms and conditions of the account, are not eligible for insurance coverage. This prohibition does not apply to shares that are uninsured solely because the amount is in excess of the maximum insurance coverage provided pursuant to part 745 of this chapter.

§ 741.10 Disclosure of Share Insurance.

Any credit union which is insured pursuant to Title II of the Act and is permitted by state law to accept non-member shares or deposits from sources other than other credit unions and public units (or, for low-income designated credit unions, any non-members), shall identify such non-member accounts as non-member shares or deposits

on any statement or report required by the NCUA Board for insurance purposes. Immediately after a state-chartered credit union receives notice from NCUA that its member accounts are federally insured, the credit union shall advise any present non-member share and deposit holders by letter that their accounts are not insured by the NCUSIF. Also, future non-member share and deposit fund holders will be so advised by letter as they open accounts.

Subpart B—Regulations Codified Elsewhere in NCUA’s Regulations as Applying to Federal Credit Unions That Also Apply to Federally Insured State-chartered Credit Unions

§ 741.201 Minimum Fidelity Bond Requirements.

- (a) Any credit union which makes application for insurance of its accounts pursuant to Title II of the Act must possess the minimum fidelity bond coverage stated in part 713 of this chapter in order for its application for such insurance to be approved and for such insurance coverage to continue. A federally insured credit union whose fidelity bond coverage is terminated shall mail notice of such termination to the Regional Director not less than 35 days prior to the effective date of such termination.
- (b) Corporate credit unions must comply with § 704.17 of this chapter in lieu of part 713 of this chapter.

§ 741.202 Audit and Verification Requirements.

- (a) The supervisory committee of each credit union insured pursuant to Title II of the Act shall make or cause to be made an audit of the credit union at least once every calendar year covering the period elapsed since the last audit. The audit must fully meet the applicable requirements set forth in part 715 of this chapter or applicable state laws, whichever requirement is more stringent.
- (b) Each credit union which is insured pursuant to Title II of the Act shall verify or cause to be verified, under controlled conditions, all passbooks and accounts with the records of the financial officer not less frequently than once every 2 years. The verification must fully meet the requirements set forth in § 715.8 of this chapter.

§ 741.203 Minimum Loan Policy Requirements.

Any credit union which is insured pursuant to Title II of the Act must:

- (a) Adhere to the requirements stated in part 723 of this chapter concerning member business loans, § 701.21(c)(8) of this chapter concerning prohibited fees, and § 701.21(d)(5) of this chapter concerning non-preferential loans. “State-chartered, NCUSIF insured credit unions in a given state are exempt from these requirements if the state supervisory authority for that state adopts substantially equivalent regulations as determined by the NCUA Board or, in the case of the member business loan requirements, if the state supervisory authority adopts member business loan regulations that are approved by the NCUA Board pursuant to § 723.20.” In non-exempt states, all required NCUA reviews and approvals will be handled in coordination with the state credit union supervisory authority; and
- (b) Adhere to the requirements stated in part 722 of this chapter concerning appraisals.

§ 741.204 Maximum Public Unit and Non-Member Accounts, and Low-Income Designation.

Any credit union that is insured, or that makes application for insurance, pursuant to Title II of the Act must:

- (a) Adhere to the requirements of § 701.32 of this chapter regarding public unit and non-member accounts, provided it has the authority to accept such accounts. Requests by federally insured state-chartered credit unions for an exemption from the limitation of § 701.32 of this chapter will be made and reviewed on the same basis as that provided in § 701.32 of this chapter for federal credit unions, provided, however that NCUA will not grant an exemption without the concurrence of the appropriate state regulator.
- (b) Obtain a low-income designation in order to accept non-member accounts, other than from public units or other credit unions, provided it has the authority to accept such accounts under state law. The state regulator shall make the low-income designation with the concurrence of the appropriate regional director. The designation will be made and reviewed by the state regulator on the same basis as that provided in § 701.34(a) of this chapter for federal credit unions. Removal of the designation by the state regulator for such credit unions shall be with the concurrence of NCUA.
- (c) Receive secondary capital accounts only if the credit has a low-income designation pursuant to paragraph (b) of this section, and then only in accordance with the terms and conditions authorized for Federal credit unions pursuant to § 701.34 of this chapter and to the extent not inconsistent with applicable state law and regulation. State chartered federally insured credit unions offering secondary capital accounts must submit the plan required by § 701.34 to both the state supervisory authority and the NCUA Regional Director.

§ 741.205 Reporting Requirements for Credit Unions that are Newly Chartered or in Troubled Condition.

Any federally insured credit union chartered for less than 2 years or any credit union defined to be in troubled condition as set forth in § 701.14(b)(3) of this chapter must adhere to the requirements stated in § 701.14(c) of this chapter concerning the prior notice and NCUA review. Federally insured state-chartered credit unions must submit required information to both the appropriate NCUA Regional Director and their state supervisor. NCUA will consult with the state supervisor before making its determination pursuant to § 701.14 (d)(2) and (f) of this chapter. NCUA will notify the state supervisor of its approval/ disapproval no later than the time that it notifies the affected individual pursuant to § 701.14(d)(1) of this chapter.

§ 741.206 Corporate Credit Unions.

Any corporate credit union insured pursuant to Title II of the Act shall adhere to the requirements of part 704 of this chapter.

§ 741.207 Community Development Revolving Loan Program for Credit Unions.

Any credit union which is insured pursuant to Title II of the Act and is a “participating credit union,” as defined in § 705.3 of this chapter, shall adhere to the requirements stated in part 705 of this chapter.

§ 741.208 Mergers of Federally Insured Credit Unions: Voluntary Termination or Conversion of Insured Status.

Any credit union which is insured pursuant to Title II of the Act and which merges with another credit union or non-credit union institution, and any state-chartered credit union which voluntarily terminates its status as a federally insured credit union, or converts from federal insurance to other insurance from a government or private source authorized to insure member accounts, shall adhere to the applicable requirements stated in section 206 of the Act and parts 708a and 708b of this chapter concerning mergers and voluntary termination or conversion of insured status.

§ 741.209 Management Official Interlocks.

Any credit union which is insured pursuant to Title II of the Act shall adhere to the requirements stated in part 711 of this chapter concerning management official interlocks, issued under the provisions of the Depository Institution Management Interlocks Act (12 U.S.C. 3201 et seq.).

§ 741.210 Central Liquidity Facility.

Any credit union which is insured pursuant to Title II of the Act and is a member of the Central Liquidity Facility, shall adhere to the requirements stated in part 725 of this chapter.

§ 741.211 Advertising.

Any credit union which is insured pursuant to Title II of the Act shall adhere to the requirements prescribed by part 740 of this chapter.

§ 741.212 Share Insurance.

- (a) Member share accounts received by any credit union which is insured pursuant to Title II of the Act in its usual course of business, including regular shares, share certificates, and share draft accounts, are insured subject to the limitations and rules in subpart A of part 745 of this chapter.
- (b) The payment of share insurance and the appeal process applicable to any credit union which is insured pursuant to Title II of the Act are addressed in subpart B of part 745 of this chapter.

§ 741.213 Administrative Actions, Adjudicative Hearings, Rules of Practice and Procedure.

Any credit union which is insured pursuant to Title II of the Act shall adhere to the applicable rules of practice and procedures for administrative actions and adjudicative hearings prescribed by part 747 of this chapter. Subpart E of part 747 of this chapter applies only to federal credit unions.

§ 741.214 Report of Crime or Catastrophic Act and Bank Secrecy Act Compliance.

Any credit union which is insured pursuant to Title II of the Act shall adhere to the requirements stated in part 748 of this chapter.

§ 741.215 Records Preservation Program.

Any credit union which is insured pursuant to Title II of the Act shall maintain a records preservation program as prescribed by part 749 of this chapter.

§ 741.216 Flood Insurance.

Any credit union which is insured pursuant to Title II of the Act shall adhere to the requirements stated in part 760 of this chapter.

§ 741.217 Truth in Savings.

Any credit union which is insured pursuant to Title II of the Act shall adhere to the requirements stated in part 707 of this chapter.

§ 741.218 Involuntary Liquidation and Creditor Claims.

Any credit union which is insured pursuant to Title II of the Act shall adhere to the applicable provisions in part 709 of this chapter. Section 709.3 of this chapter applies only to federal credit unions.

§ 741.219 Investment Requirements.

Any credit union which is insured pursuant to Title II of the Act must adhere to the requirements stated in part 703 of this chapter concerning transacting business with corporate credit unions.

§ 741.220 Privacy of Consumer Financial Information

Any credit union which is insured pursuant to Title II of the Act must adhere to the requirements stated in part 716 of this chapter.